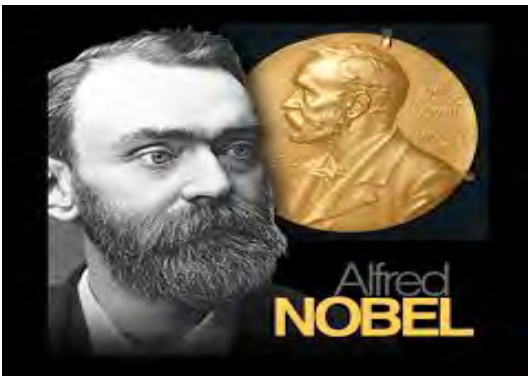




HR Mentors



GENERAL KNOWLEDGE







CHAPTERS

Sr. No.	Topic
1	Awards
2	International Organization
3	History
4	Geography
5	Constitution of India
6	General Science
7	Corporate World
8	International Boundary Lines
9	Books and Authors
10	Sports
11	Art & Culture
12	Important Days




AWARDS




National Civilian Awards:

Sr. No	Award	Significance
1	Bharat Ratna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award given in India for service to the nation. The various fields are scientific achievements, literary scientific accomplishment, as well as the gratitude of community service of the highest category. This was first given to C. Rajagopalachari, Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan & C. V. Raman in 1954. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (Pakistan) in 1987 and Nelson Mandela (South Africa) in 1990 are the only non Indian citizens who have received the Bharat Ratna. Sachin Tendulkar is the first Sports person to get the Bharat Ratna.
2	Padma Vibhushan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rankwise, the second award in the Indian republic is the Padma Vibhushan. It is awarded to people from various fields including government service to distinguish extraordinary service for the country. It was firstly awarded to Satyendra Nath Bose, Zakir Hussain, Balasaheb Gangadhar Kher, Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, Nand Lal Bose, V. K. Krishna Menon in 1954.
3	Padma Bhushan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Padma Bhushan is the highest civilian award third in rank in the Indian Republic, and comes after the Bharat Ratna and the Padma Vibhushan. The President of India launched this award on 2nd January 1954. In 1954, 23 people were given Padma Bhushan.

4	Padma Shri 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Padma Shri or Padmashree is the fourth award high in order in the Indian Republic, after the Bharat Ratna, the Padma Vibhushan and the Padma Bhushan. It is awarded to citizens of India for their distinguished contribution in several fields including Education, Literature, Arts, Science, Industry, Social Service, Medicine, Sports and Public Affairs. In 1954, 18 were given Padma Shri award .
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Gallantry Awards:

Sr.no	Award	Significance
1	Param Vir Chakra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PARAM VIR CHAKRA is the highest decoration of valour awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or prominent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy on land, sea or air. Somnath Sharma was the first awardee.
2	Mahavir Chakra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAHA VIR CHAKRA is the second highest decoration. It is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air. Dewan Ranjit Rai was the first awardee.
3	Vir Chakra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VIR CHAKRA is the third in the order of awards for acts of gallantry in the face off with the enemy on land, sea or air. Nadikerianda Bheemaiah was the first awardee.

4	<p>Ashok Chakra</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASHOK CHAKRA is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring act of valour or self-sacrifice on land, at sea or in the air • The Ashoka Chakra (alternative spelling: Ashok Chakra) is India's highest peacetime military decoration awarded for valour, courageous action or self-sacrifice away from the battlefield. It is the peacetime equivalent of the Param Vir Chakra • The first awardees of this were Naik Nar Bahadur Thapa, Havildar Bachittar Singh, Flt Lt Suhas Biswas.
5	<p>Kirti Chakra</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kirti Chakra is an Indian military decoration awarded for valour, courageous action or self-sacrifice away from the field of battle. • It may be awarded to civilians as well as military personnel, including posthumous awards. It is the peacetime equivalent of the Maha Vir Chakra. • It is second in order of precedence of peacetime gallantry awards; it comes after Ashoka Chakra and before Shaurya Chakra. Before 1967, the award was known as the Ashoka Chakra, Class II.
6	<p>Shaurya Chakra</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Shaurya Chakra is an Indian military decoration awarded for valour, courageous action or self-sacrifice while not engaged in direct action with the enemy. • It may be awarded to civilians as well as military personnel, sometimes posthumously. It is the peacetime equivalent of the Vir Chakra. • It is third in order of precedence of peacetime gallantry awards and comes after the Ashoka Chakra and the Kirti Chakra. It precedes the Sena Medal. Before 1967, the award was known as the Ashoka Chakra, Class III.

Indian National Awards:

Award/Prize	FIELD
Indian Science Award	Science(2004)
Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award	Science
Arjuna Award	Sports (1961)
Dronacharya award	Sports (Coaching) 1965
Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	Sports
Vyas Samman	Literature
Dewang Mehta Award	Information Technology
GD Birla Award	Social and Cultural
Dada Saheb Phalke Award	Cinema
Gandhi Peace Prize	Social,Economic,Political transformation through Gandhian values.
Bhartiya Jnanpith Award	Literature
Jamnalal Bajaj Award	Social Work(1978)
Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace,Disarmament and Development	Peace
The Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding	International Understanding,Goodwill & friendship(1965)
Dhanwantari Award	Medical Science (1971)



Dhanwantari Award

Firsts in India (Male)

1. First Indian to get Bharat Ratna Award : **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, C.V.Raman & C.Rajagopalachari**
2. First Indian to get Paramvir Chakra : **Major Somnath Sharma**
3. First Indian Scientist to get Nobel Prize : **C.V. Raman**
4. First Indian to get Nobel in Physiology or Medicine : **Har Gobind Khorana**
5. First Scientist of Indian origin to win Nobel Prize in Physics : **S. Chandrashekar**
6. First Indian to win Magsayasay Award : **Acharya Vinoba Bhave**
7. First foreign recipient of Bharat Ratna : **Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan**
8. First Indian to get Nobel Prize in Economics : **Dr. Amartya Sen**



C.V.Raman



Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

2. Firsts in India (Female)

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. First Woman to get Ashok Chakra | : Nirja Bhanot |
| 2. First Indian Woman to get the Nobel Prize | : Mother Teresa (1979) |
| 3. First Indian Woman to get Bharat Ratna | : Smt. Indira Gandhi |
| 4. First Woman to get Jnanpith Award | : Ashapurna Devi |
| 5. First Indian Woman to win the Booker Prize | : Arundhati Roy |
| 6. First Woman Musician to get 'Bharat Ratna' | : M.S. Subbulakshmi |



Smt. Indira Gandhi



Mother Teresa

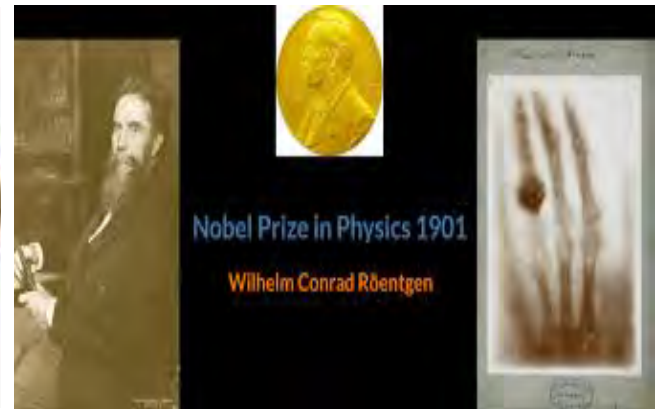
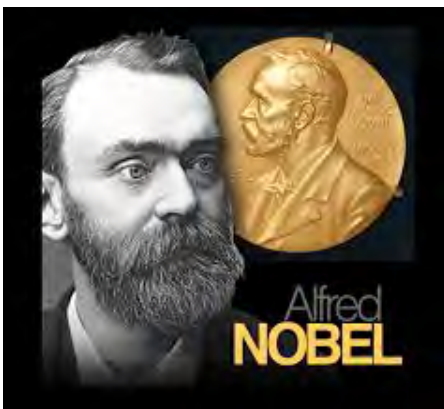


Arundhati Roy



Nirja Bhanot

Firsts in the world (Male & Female) to win Nobel Prize.



First man to win Nobel Prize for Literature: **Sully Prudhomme (France)**

First man to win Nobel Prize for Peace: **J.H. Dunant (Switzerland) & Frederic Passy (France)**

First man to win Nobel Prize for Physics: **Wilhelm.K. Rontgen (Germany)**

First man to win Nobel Prize for Chemistry: **Jacobus Henricus van 't Hoff (Holland)**

First man to win Nobel Prize for Medicine: **Emil Adolf von Behring (Germany)**

First man to win Nobel Prize for Economics: **Ragnar Frisch (Norway) & Jan Tinbergen (Holland)**

First woman to win Nobel Prize: **Marie Curie for Physics in 1903 .**

She also won Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1911.

Major International Organizations of the World

- **United Nations:** United Nations is world's largest organization which was formed on October 24, 1945. Since then October 24 is celebrated as the United Nations Day. The main objective of the United Nations is to make the world a better place to live in by maintaining peace and security all over the world. The organization headquartered at New York has got five countries as the permanent members in its security council. They are China, UK, USA, Russia and France. Besides this they have 10 non-permanent members.



Structure of the Organization: The following principle bodies of United Nations Organization.

- **General Assembly:** It is **headquartered at New York**, the members are all member states of the United Nations Organization (UNO).
- **Security Council:** **Headquartered at New York**, it has five permanent members (mentioned earlier) who enjoy veto power and 10 non-permanent elected members. The non-permanent elected members are elected by the General Assembly and retire on rotation, every two years. The main function is to look after the international peace and security.
- **The Economic and Social Council:** **Headquartered at New York**, it consists of representatives of 54 member countries elected by two-third majority in the General Assembly. It functions in international economic, social and culture-related matters.
- **Trusteeship Council:** Headquartered at New York, it looks after the interests of inhabitants of territories which are not yet fully self-governing and are governed by any administering country
- **International Court of Justice:** Headquartered at the Peace Palace the Hague, in Holland, it consists of 15 judges elected by General Assembly and Security Council for a term of nine years. Its function is to give legal advice on legal matters to the bodies and special agencies of the UNO and considers the legal disputes which are brought before it.



Headquarter of UN, New York



International Court of Justice
The Hague, Netherlands

Note: Persons from India who have been elected as Judges of International Court of Justice are:

1) B.N. Rao

3) R. S. Pathak

2) Nagendra Singh

4) Dalveer Bhandari

- **Secretariat:** It is headed by the Secretary - General who is the Chief Administrative Officer of the UNO and supervises the activities of UNO. The Secretary - General is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. The term is of five years and can be re-elected after the expiry of the term.

Secretary - General of UNO:

- (i) **First Secretary** - General was Trygve Lie from Norway.
- (ii) **At present**, Antonio Guterres of Portugal
is the Secretary - General of UN.



Trygve Lie



Antonio Guterres

Official languages of the UNO: Arabic, French, English, Spanish, Chinese, Russian.

Important agencies-United Nations Organization with their Headquarter:

- International Labour Organization (ILO) - Geneva
- International Atomic Energy Agency - Vienna (IAEA)
- United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) - Paris
- World Metrological Organization (WMO) - Geneva
- World Health Organization (WHO) - Geneva
- Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) - Rome
- United Nations Development Programme - New York (UNDP)
- General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) - Geneva [Now known as World Trade Organization (WTO)]
- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund - New York (UNICEF)
- International Development Association - Washington (IDA)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) - Nairobi
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) - Washington.D.C
- United Nations Fund for Population Activities - New York (UNFPA)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development - Geneva (UNCTAD)



Other Organizations:

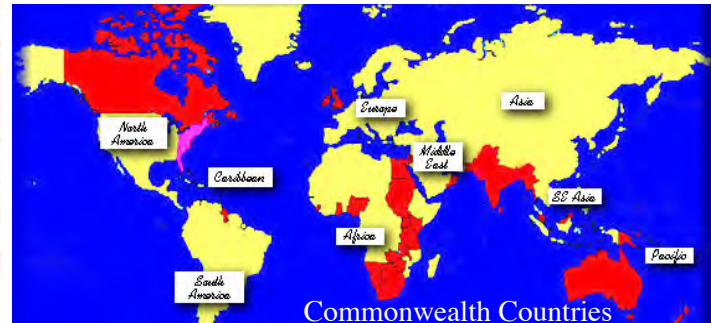
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) : Primarily concerned with individual as well as collective security of the member nations, many countries signed the Treaty which gave birth to NATO on 4, April 1949. The organization is headquartered at Brussels in Belgium. The members are USA, UK, Canada, Denmark, Belgium, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Norway, Greece, Spain, Turkey and former West Germany.



NATO

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): It was formed on December 8, 1985, at Dhaka but the idea for the Organization was first mooted by the former President of Bangladesh Zia-ur-Rahman. There are 8 members in the organization.

The Secretariat of SAARC is at Kathmandu (Nepal).



The Commonwealth: This is an association of independent states that are mostly former territories of British Empire originated in the early nineteenth century and formally made up the Empire. The symbolic Head of the Commonwealth is the British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II. At present, there are 53 countries which are the members of the Commonwealth.

Group of 77: For defending the economic and trade interests of the developing world, this organization was established under the auspices of UNO in 1964.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC): To control the production and pricing of crude oil, OPEC was established on November 14, 1960. Any country can be member of OPEC provided it has substantial exports of crude petroleum. Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates, Libya, Venezuela, Ecuador are some of the prominent members of OPEC. It is headquartered at Vienna (Austria).



Non-Aligned Movement (NAM): The concept of Non-Aligned movement developed by Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of Independent India. The founding members of this movement were President of Egypt G.A. Nasser, President of Indonesia Dr. Sukarno, and President of former Yugoslavia Marshal Tito.

SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization) founded Sept 4, 1954 and the headquarter is Bangkok in Thailand.

OAU (Organization of African Unity) founded May 25, 1963 and headquarter is in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia.

ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) founded in August 9, 1967 and headquarter is in Jakarta (Indonesia).

World Trade Organization (WTO): It came into existence on January 1, 1995. An important Economic Organization after the World Bank & IMF and it can settle trade disputes between nations and encourages the principle

ASEAN Member Countries

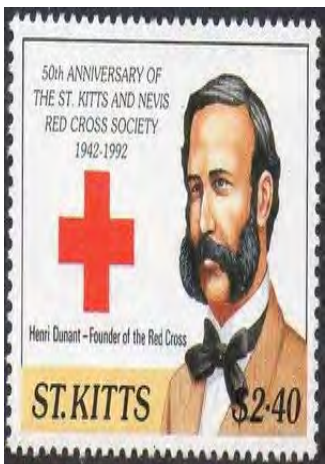


of free trade to sectors such as agriculture and services, etc. India was one of the founding members of WTO. It was formerly GATT until 1995.

- **The Group of 15(G-15):** It is an economic grouping of 15 nations of the world which are Third World nations and was formed in 1989 in Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit at Belgrade.
- **Amnesty International:** It was established by a British lawyer Peter Berenson on May 28, 1961 in London which is its headquarters also. It is primarily concerned with the investigation in the violations of human rights. It has more than 11 lakhs members in about 150 countries.
- **Interpol:** It is an international organization of police commissions of the member countries which are about 150 in number and was established in 1923. It is headquartered at Lyon in France.
- **European Union (EU):** It is a group of European countries which got united to become strong politically and economically, so that war would not be a threat any more. At present, there are 28 members in the European Union and the membership is open to any European country. The city of Brussels in Belgium is the headquarters of EU.
- **Organization of Islamic Conference (O I C) :**
Having 45 muslim countries as members, it was established in May, 1971. It aims to promote Islamic cooperation and solidarity.
- **Red Cross:** Formed by Swiss businessman J.H. Dunant in 1863, it is the pioneering organization in providing medical aid throughout the world. Red Cross Day is celebrated on May 8; its symbol is red cross on a white background. This organization has received Nobel Prize on three occasions. Headquarters : Geneva , Switzerland.
- **The Group of Eight (G-8):** It was basically group of eight countries. World's richest industrialized nations, i.e. Italy, Canada, USA, UK, Japan, Germany, France and Russia. The G8 (G7 due to Russia's suspension in 2014) is a governmental political forum.

➤ **Medecins Sans Frontiers (MSF):** It was formed in 1971 by a small group of French doctors who believed that all people have the right to medical care. It is a private, non-profit organization. This organization is also known as **Doctors without borders**. This delivers emergency aid to the needy. This organization won the Nobel Peace Prize for the year 1999.

➤ **Red Cross and Red Crescent movement:** International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement is world's largest humanitarian network, with a presence and activity in almost every country. The movement incorporates the Geneva based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (the international Federation) as well as National Societies in 178 Countries. The movement covers the institutions mentioned above with headquarters in Geneva.



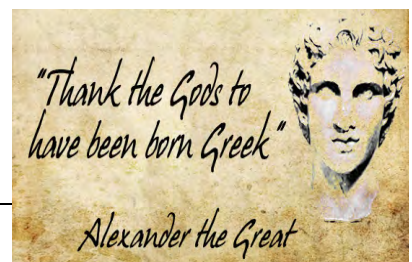
- **World Bank/International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) :** Established in 1944 at the UN Monetary and financial conference (Bretton wood conference) with the objective of assisting the member nations for their reconstruction and development. The bank is Headquartered at Washington D.C.
- **International Monetary Fund (IMF):** It provides loans to member nations to tide over their balance of payment (lack of foreign exchange to pay for imports) problems. It is headquartered in Washington D.C. It is also called the twin organization of World Bank. Both of them are popularly referred to as Bretton Wood Twins.
- **World Social Forum (WSF):** World social forum was started in Porto Alegre in Brazil. It is an anti globalization movement, and its annual meets are held parallel to the annual sessions of World Economic Forum (at Davos).



Important International Organizations

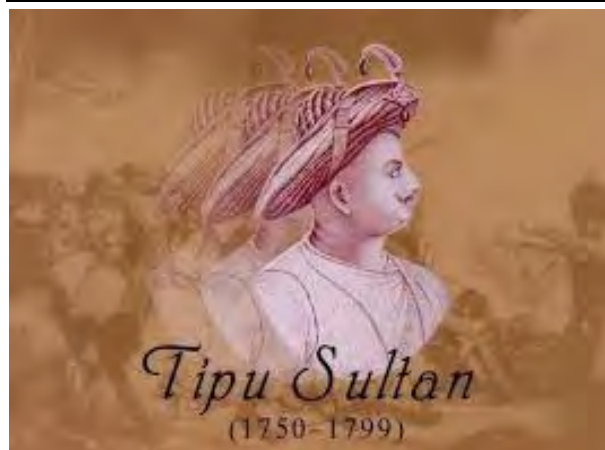
FAMOUS INDIAN BATTLES:

Year	War / Battle	Outcome
326 B.C.	Battle of Hydaspes	Porus loses to Alexander
261 B.C.	Kalinga War	Asoka wins but adapts Buddhism
712 A.D.	Invasion of Sind	Mohammed-bin-Qasim invades from the west
1191 A.D.	First Battle of Tarain	Prithviraj Chauhan defeats Mohammed Ghori
1192 A.D.	Second Battle of Tarain	Ghori defeats Prithviraj Chauhan
1194 A.D.	Battle of Chhandwar	Ghori defeats Jaichandra of Kannauj
1526 A.D.	First Battle of Panipat	Babar defeats Ibrahim Lodhi
1527 A.D.	Battle of Khanua	Babar defeats Rana Sanga
1529 A.D.	Battle of Ghaghara	Babar defeats the Afghans
1539 A.D.	Battle of Chausa	Sher Shah Suri defeats Humayun
1540 A.D.	Battle of Kannauj (or Bilgram)	Sher Shah Suri defeats Humayun
1556 A.D.	Second Battle of Panipat	Bairam Khan (representing Akbar) defeats Hemu
1565 A.D.	Battle of Talikota (or Banihatti)	Vijaynagar empire (represented by Sadasiva) loses against an alliance formed by Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Golkonda and Bidar
1576 A.D.	Battle of Haldighati	Akbar defeats Maharana Pratap



1615 A.D.	Mewar submitted to the Mughals	Peace treaty signed between Jahangiri and Rana Amar Singh of Mewar.	
1649 A.D.	Mughal-Safavid War	Mughals lose Kandahar to Persia	
1658 A.D.	Battle of Dharmatt and Samugarh	Aurangzeb defeats Dara Shikoh	
1665 A.D.	Seige of Purandar	Raja Jai Singh defeats Shivaji. Treaty of Purandar signed	
1708 A.D.	Battle of Khed	Shahu defeats Tara Bai.	
1737 A.D.	Battle of Bhopal	Baji Rao defeats Mohammed Shah.	
1739 A.D.	Battle of Karnal	Nadir Shah defeats Mohammed Shah.	
1757 A.D.	Battle of Plassey	Robert Clive defeats Siraj-ud-daula, the Nawab of Bengal	
1760 A.D.	Battle of Wandiwash	English defeat the French	
1761 A.D.	Third Battle of Panipat	Ahmed Shah Abdali defeats Marathas	
1764 A.D.	Battle of Buxar	Hector Munro defeats combined armies of Nawab Mir Qasim of Bengal, Nawab Shuja-ud-daula of Awadh and Mughal emperor Shah Alam	
1767-69 A.D.	First Anglo Mysore War	Hyder Ali defeats English forces	
1766-69 A.D.	First Anglo Maratha War	British defeated	
1770 A.D.	Battle of Udgir	Marathas defeat the Nizam	
1780-84 A.D.	Second Anglo Mysore War	Hyder Ali dies. Treaty of Mangalore is signed	

1789-92 A.D.	Third Anglo Mysore War	Tipu Sultan defeated. Treaty of Srirangapatnam is signed.
1799 A.D.	Fourth Anglo Mysore War	Tipu Sultan is defeated and killed
1803-06 A.D.	Second Anglo Maratha War	Marathas lose to the British
1817-19 A.D.	Third Anglo Maratha War	Marathas lose to the British again
1824-26 A.D.	First Anglo Burmese War	British win over Burmese.
1839-42 A.D.	First Anglo Afghan War	British defeat Afghan ruler Dost Mohammad
1845-46 A.D.	First Anglo Sikh War	Sikhs lose to the British
1848-49 A.D.	Second Anglo Sikh War	Punjab annexed by the British
1852 A.D.	Second Anglo Burmese War	British win the war
1865 A.D.	Third Anglo Burmese War	British win and Burma is annexed
1868-80 A.D.	Second Anglo Afghan War	Treaty of Gandamak is signed
1919-21 A.D.	Third Anglo Afghan War	Ended in an Armistice. Durand line established.

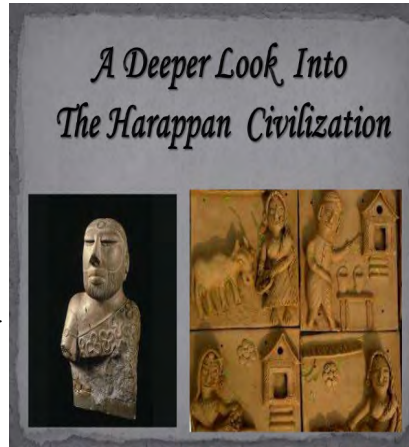


Third Battle of Panipat in 1761
Abdali vs
Marathas led
by Sadashiv
Rao Bhau.

INDIAN HISTORY

Indus Valley Civilization : The Indus Civilization belongs to Proto-Historic Period (Chalcolithic Age/Bronze Age). Johan Marshall was the first scholar to use the term 'Indus Civilization'. This civilization developed on the banks of river Indus. It extended from Jammu in the north to Ahmednagar in the south, and in various regions of Gujarat. The main sites which have been found in the excavation are :

Kalibangan in Rajasthan,
Lothal in Gujarat,
Banawali in Hissar, Haryana,
Ropar in Punjab.
Manda in Jammu and Kashmir.
Daimabad(Pravara),now Maharashtra.
Alamgirpur in UP.



Indus Valley Civilization period lies between 2500 BC - 1750 BC. The main cities associated are Harappa, Mohenjo-daro and Lothal. The main feature of this civilization was the town planning. They had great buildings, well-planned roads, cities and drainage system. Hunting and agriculture were their main sources of livelihood. They were the first to produce cotton. The Harappan people didn't worship their gods in temple. No temple in fact has been discovered. An idea of their religion can be formed from the statues & figurines found. The chief male deity was the 'Pasupati Mahadeva' i.e. the lord of Animals (Proto-Shiva) represented in seals as sittings in yogic posture; he is surrounded by four animals (elephant, tiger rhino & buffalo) & two deer appear at his feet. Prevalence of Phallic (lingam) worship.

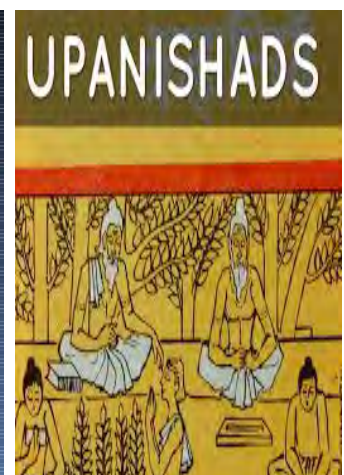
(A) Vedic Period: This is marked by the entry of Aryans, who were originally inhabitants of Central Asia around the Caspian Sea and probably came through Hindukush mountains. Their period lies between 1500 BC - 600 BC. The main features of Aryans were: They were the admirers of nature and worshipped sun, fire and water. Yagna was an important part of their religion. They had organized system of living, and quite matured socially and politically. They had flowing religious books:

(i) Vedas (sruti): These books were their most sacred books, (These are also the oldest known books of Indus Valley Civilization). They were four in number

1. Rigveda
2. Samveda
3. Yajurveda
4. Atharvaveda.

Each Veda has been subclassified into four major Text Types:

- The Samhitas (mantras and benedictions)
- The Aranyakas (Text on rituals, ceremonies, sacrifices, and symbolic sacrifices)
- Brahmanas (commentaries on rituals, ceremonies)
- Upanishads (Text Discussing medication, philosophy, and spiritual knowledge).



- Ayurveda i.e. Medicine Rig Veda
- Gandharvaveda i.e. Music Sama Veda
- Dhanurveda i.e. Archery Yajura Veda
- Shilpveda i.e. the science of
Craft/Wealth (Vishwakarma). Atharva Veda



(ii) **The Puranas:** The Puranas were 18 in number and contained details of Aryan civilization, like their rituals, traditions and formulae, etc.

(iii) **The Upanishads:** They are the main source of Indian philosophy and are 300 in number.

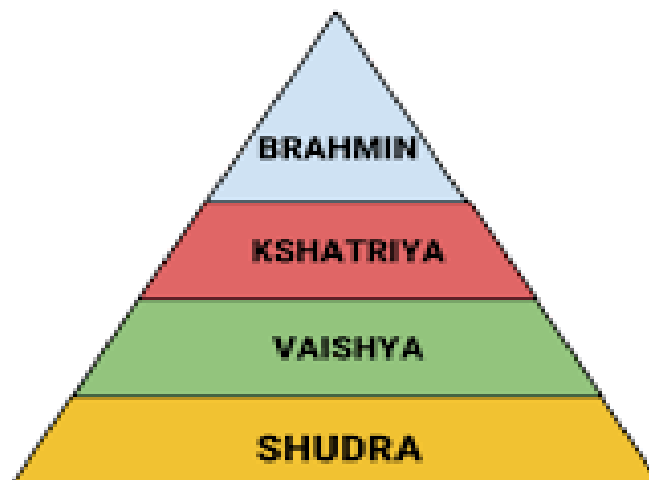
(iv) The **Brahmans** and **Aranyakas** are also important books of Aryans.

(B) The later Vedic Period: This period ranges from 1000 BC - 600 BC. The important features of this period are:

(i) It is also known as the period of **Brahmanical Age** which is very near to modern-day Hindu religion.

(ii) Society which was mainly Hindu was divided into four castes:

- **Brahmins**
- **Kshatriyas**
- **Vaishyas**
- **Shudras,**



Unconditional Leaders Entrepreneurs, Investors, Founders Board members, Troublemakers - Will create new markets, new rules
Conditional Leaders Leadership and Management Leads so long a condition is met
Conditional Followers Connoisseurs Works so long a condition is met
Unconditional Followers Loyal Employees

depending upon the work they did in the mentioned order of preference Brahmins were the priestly class. Kshatriya were fighters. Vaishyas were the business class & Shudras represented the labour class.

(iii) Two great epics and Shastras were written in the period namely Mahabharata by Ved Vyasa, and Ramayan by Maharishi Valmiki.

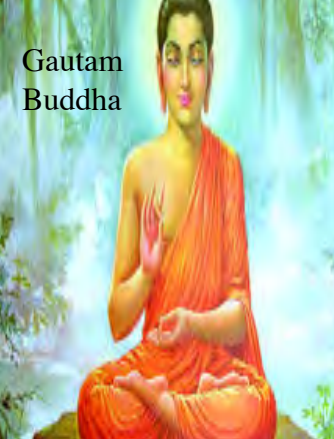
Rise of religion

Buddhism : Initiated by Kshatriya prince of Shakya clan, Siddhartha (later came to be known as Buddha) around 6th century BC, who was born at Lumbini (Nepal) near Kapilavastu. He was the son of king Shuddhodhana. He went in search of truth and attained enlightenment under a peepal tree at Bodhi Gaya, and delivered his first sermon at Sarnath in UP. He spread his message for years and died at Kushinagar in UP. There are many sects of Buddhism, out of which three are important viz.

[illegible]

The main Buddhist teachings are: The eight-fold path of right faith, thought, action, livelihood, efforts, speech, remembrance and concentration, **belief in nirvana** (freedom from the cycle of birth and death), **ahimsa, law of karma.**

- Chatwari Arya Satyani (Four Noble Truths)** -It is the essence of Buddhism

- Gautam
Buddha
- 
- A painting of Gautam Buddha in a meditative pose, seated on a rock, wearing an orange robe, with a waterfall and trees in the background. The Buddha is depicted with a serene expression, his hands resting in his lap in a mudra. The background features a lush green landscape with a waterfall and dense foliage, creating a peaceful and natural setting. The text 'Gautam Buddha' is written in a simple, black font in the upper left corner of the image.

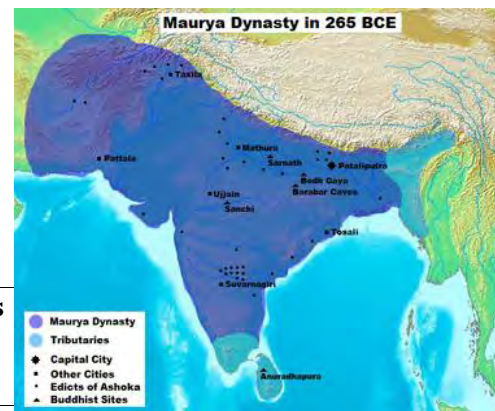
Vardharnana Mahavira (the 24th Tirthankara). Mahavira was born at **Kundagrama** in 540 BC in Bihar, and attained perfect knowledge, '**Kaivalya**', after he became ascetic at the age of 30. He became a '**Jina**' (one who has conquered happiness and misery) and died at Pava near Rajagiri. Jainism is divided into two sects, Digambars and Shwetambara; Former is a more pristine form, and remain naked, while latter, wear white clothes.



TEACHINGS FOR JAINISM

Various important empires and dynasties:

Name of empires/ dynasty	Period	Important characteristics
Magadh Empire	Around 542 BC	Prominent kings were Bimbisara, Ajatshatru, Shishunaga and Nanda
Mauryan Dynasty	321-289 BC	Founded by Chandragupta Murya, Ashoka was the other prominent king of this
Gupta Dyansty (Golden Age)	AD 320–550	Prominent rulers were Chandragupta I, Samudragupta and Chandragupta II
Harshavardhana	AD 574–606	Harshavardhana was the last Hindu kings of North India
Rajputs	AD 650–1200	Prominent rulers were Prithvi Raj Chauhan and Jaichand Rathore

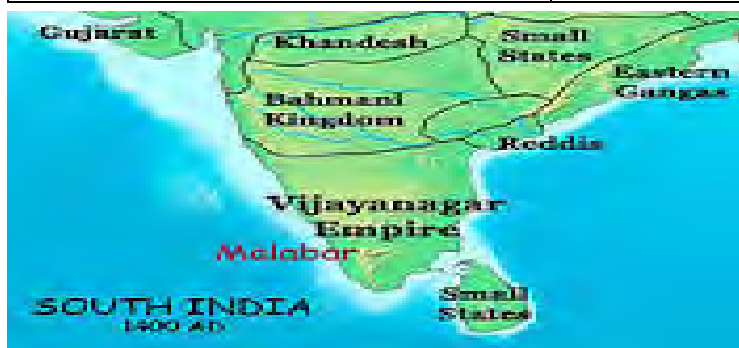


Other Dynasties:

Chalukyas (AD 550–642)	Prominent rulers were Pulkeshin I and II
Cholas – Founded by Rajaraja-I	Prominent rulers were Rajendra Chola and Rajendra III
Rashtrakutas (AD 753–973)	Prominent rulers were Krishna I, Amogha Varsha
Yadavas (AD 1191–1318)	Prominent rulers were Ramachandra and Singhana
Vijayanagar's empire (AD 1336–1646)	Krishnadevaraya was the only prominent ruler of the empire and ruled in the Deccan part of India.



Krishnadevaraya



Vardhana Dynasty – Harshavardhana (606–647)

Personal details

- Ruling period : 606ad-647ad
- Father name: Prabhakara Vardhana
- Brother: Rajavardhana
- Sister: Rajashree
- Titles : Utkar Patheshwar, Emperor of five Indies
- Capital city: Thaneshwar

MEDIEVAL INDIA:

Marked by the beginning of the Sultanate of Delhi, which was established after the conquest of Muhammad Ghouri. The period of Sultanate of Delhi, ranges from AD 1206-1526. This is considered as the beginning of Muslim rule in India.

(A) Dynasties:

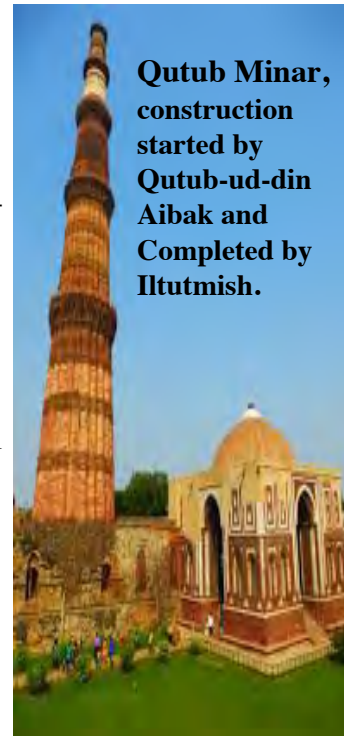
(i) **The Slave dynasty's period** ranges from ad 1206-1290: It was founded by Qutub-ud-din Aibak and the prominent rulers of this dynasty were Iltutmish and the only Muslim woman ruler of India, Razia Sultana.

(ii) **The Khilji dynasty** was founded by Jalal-ud-din Khilji and its period ranges from AD 1290-1320. Alaud-din Khilji was one of the most prominent rulers of this dynasty.

(iii) **The Tughlak dynasty** was founded by Ghiyath al-Din Tughlaq. Reign started from AD 1320 in Delhi. Ibn Batuta was an important African traveler who visited India in 1333.

(iv) **The Lodhi dynasty** was founded by Bahlol Lodhi and the period of this dynasty ranges from 1451 -1526 AD. Sikander and Ibrahim Lodhi were the other two prominent rulers belonging to this dynasty.

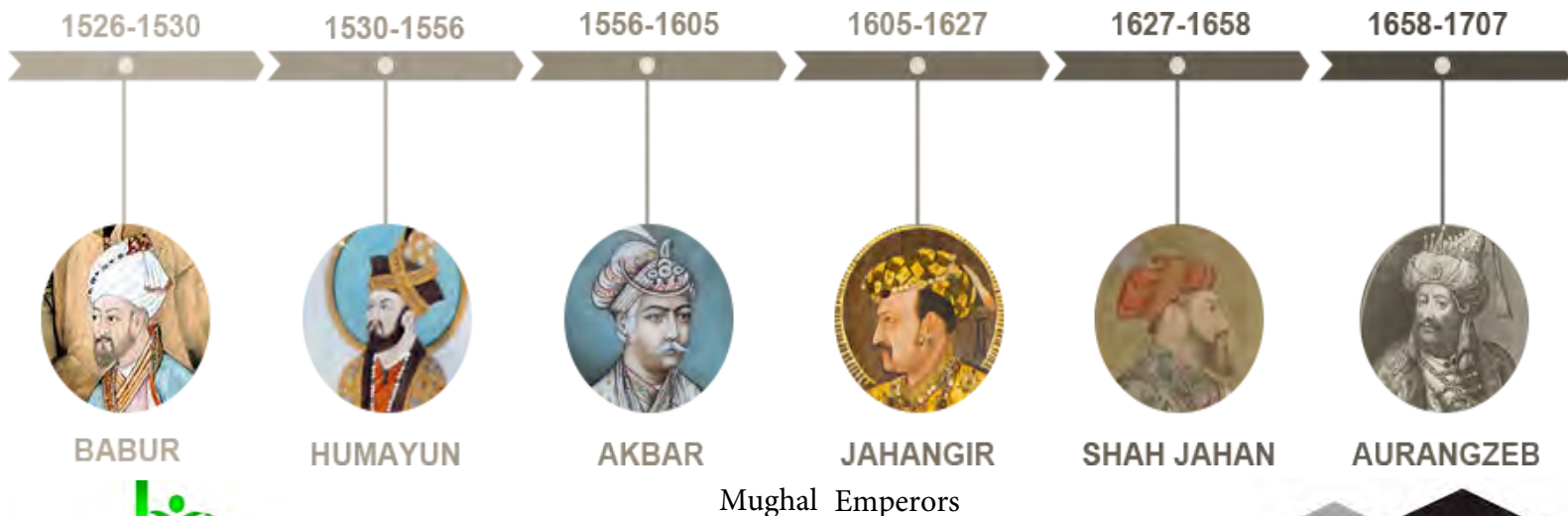
(v) One of the most important dynasties of India is Mughal dynasty, reigned almost continuously from AD 1526 & 1857 (the longest period).



Qutub Minar, construction started by Qutub-ud-din Aibak and Completed by Iltutmish.

THE SLAVE DYNASTY : 1206 AD

Qutubuddin Aibak (1206-1210 AD).
Arām Shah Qutubuddin (1210-1211 AD).
Iltutmish (1211-1236 AD).
Iltutmish's son, Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish (1236 AD).
Raziya Sultan (1236-1240 AD).
Muizuddin Bahram (1240-1242 AD).
(Ghiyasuddin Balban. 1266-1286 AD).
Muizuddin Kaiquabad 1287-1290 AD)



Famous Mughal Rulers:

Babur: He is credited with the foundation of Mughal empire by defeating Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.

Humayun: He was the next emperor of Mughal empire after Babur.

Akbar: The most successful Mughal emperor excellent leader, who separated religion and politics started a new religion called Din-e-Ilahi. He founded Fatehpur Sikri.

Jehangir: The son of Akbar, who ascended the throne after Akbar's death Known for his administration and strict sense of justice. He was the husband of famous Noor Jahan Begum.

Shah Jahan: Famous ruler and son of Jehangir, who built Taj Mahal at Agra, in the memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. Jama Masjid and Red Fort are the other two famous buildings that were built by him.

Aurangzeb: A very cruel ruler and son of Shah Jahan, who demolished several religious structures of Hindus, and ruled for about 48 years.

Mughal empire started declining with the attack of Nadir Shah who took the famous Kohinoor diamond & Peacock throne with him to Afghanistan.

Note: **Afghan Ruler** Sher Shah Suri was a brilliant administrator.

Sher Shah Suri issued the coins and built the famous **Grand Trunk Road** from Peshawar to Calcutta.

Monuments built by Mughals

(i) **Shalimar and Nishat Bagh by Jehangir.**

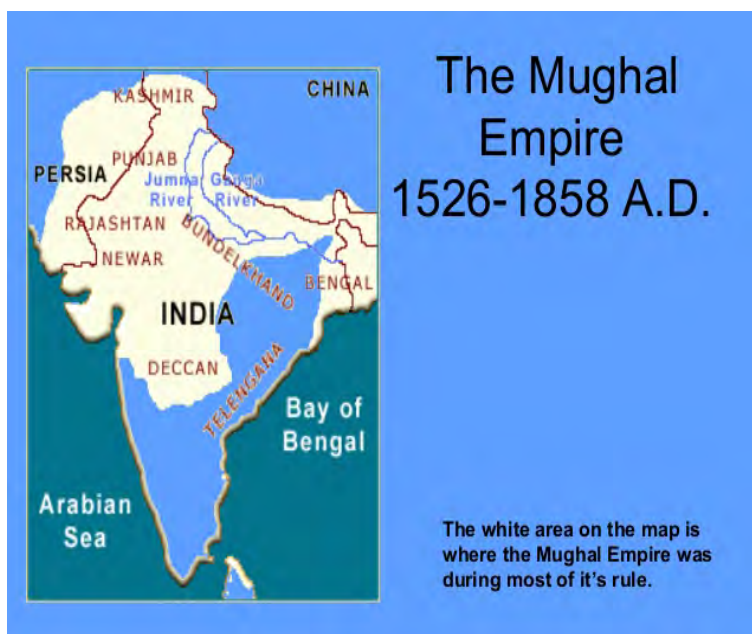
(ii) **Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Agra Fort by Shah Jahan .**



Akbar



Taj Mahal



Jama Masjid

Modern INDIA

In 1498, a Portuguese sailor Vasco Da Gama's discovery of the sea route to India helped in establishing the political structure in India. East India Company of Britain came here with the excuse of trading and soon started developing its political dominion in India and, finally, succeeded in establishing their rule over India.

(A) Important events related to modern Indian history:

First War of Independence (Mutiny of Sepoys): It took place in 1857, when soldiers refused to touch the new rifle cartridges which were said to have been greased with cover made of animal fat. Mangal Pandey was a prominent figure, who surfaced during this mutiny. He killed two Britishers at Barrackpore, and this was also one of the causes of the mutiny.

Government of India Act, 1858: This proclaimed the direct governance of British crown over India.

Formation of Indian National Congress: A.O. Hume is credited with the formation of Indian National Congress in December 1885, which held its first session at Bombay, under the presidentship of W.C. Banerjee.

Partition of Bengal:

It took place in 1905.



Vasco Da Gama






Jhansi ki Rani

DALHOUSIE'S DOCTRINE OF LAPSE

Lord Dalhousie was highly ambitious pro imperialist. Under his Doctrine of Lapse, any ruler who did not have a natural heir to the throne would have to forfeit the right to rule for his future generation, led to the annexation of states like Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi, Sambhalpur, Udaipur, Aitpur and Bhagalpur.

It raised a wave of discontentment against the British rule.



Important Lords and Viceroys associated with British rule

Warren Hastings (1773-1785) - The first Governor-General of India; Regulating Act 1773 and Pitt's India Act of 1784 were passed during his tenure.

William Bentinck (1828-35) - Abolition of Sati and reducing the female infanticide.

Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856) - Mainly known for Doctrine of Lapse, responsible for annexing number of states on the basis of this philosophy. First train from Bombay to Thane started during his reign in 1853.

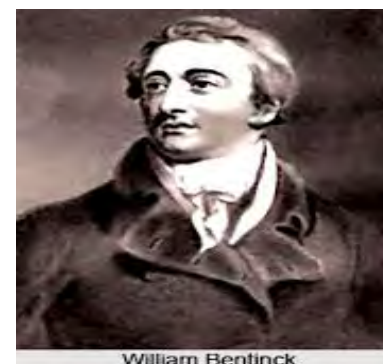
Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793) - Created a new revenue system under the permanent settlement of Bengal.

Lord Canning The revolt of 1857 - The first Viceroy of India.

Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) - The subsidiary alliance system.



Warren Hastings



William Bentinck

- Lord Curzon (1899-1905) - Partition of Bengal
- Thomas B. Macaulay - His advice was instrumental in introducing English, under the leadership of William Bentinck.
- Lord Mountbatten-The first Governor-General of Free India.
- C. Rajagopalachari - First and last Indian Governor-General of Independent India.



Lord Mountbatten



Chakravarti
Rajagopalachari

List of Historical events:

- 326 BC Invasion of Alexander
- AD 78 Beginning of Saka Era
- AD 1001 First invasion of India by Mahmud Ghazni
- AD 1236 Accession of only women ruler of India, Razia Sultana, to the throne of Delhi .
- 1498 Discovery of sea route of India by Portuguese traveller Vasco da Gama, via the Cape of Good Hope
- 1526 First Battle of Panipat, between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi, Babur won and established Mughal empire.
- 1540 Battle of Kanauj
- 1556 Second Battle of Panipat(Akbar army led by Bairam Khan and Hemu)
- 1576 Battle of Haldighati (Akbar and Maharana Pratap)
- 1600 East India Company was established
- 1675 Execution of the Ninth Sikh Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur
- 1757 Battle of Plassey, British Rule established through Lord Clive
- 1761 Shah Alam II became Indian emperor and Third Battle of Panipat between Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali.
- 1764 Battle of Buxar
- 1784 Pitt's India Act
- 1793 Permanent Settlement of Bengal
- 1829 Ban on Sati
- 1853 First railway line
- 1857 First War of Independence
- 1885 Indian National Congress
- 1905 Partition of Bengal
- 1914 Beginning of First World War
- 1931 Gandhi Irwin Pact
- 1939 Beginning of Second World War
- 1943-44 S.C. Bose formed Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army).



Razia Sultana



Robert Clive



Indian National Army

IMPORTANT PRESIDENTS OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Year	Place	President
1885	Bombay	W.C. Banerjee
1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji
1887	Madras	Badraddin Tayabji
1888	Allahabad	George Yule (1 st European)
1889	Bombay	Sir William Wedderburn
1890	Calcutta	Pherozeshah Mehta
1893	Lahore	Dadabhai Naoroji
1905	Banaras	G K Gokhale
1893	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji
1905	Banaras	G K Gokhale
1906	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji
1907	Surat	Dr. Ras Behari Ghosh
1917	Calcutta	Mrs. Annie Besant (first women President)
1918	Delhi	M.M. Malviya
1919	Amritsar	Motilal Nehru
1923	Special Session	Lala Lajpat Rai
1924	Belgaum	M K Gandhi
1925	Kanpur	Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
1938	Haripura	S.C. Bose
1939	Tripruri	S.C. Bose



Wyomesh Chandra Banerjee,
1st President -
Indian National Congress



Dadabhai Naoroji, 1st Indian
Member British Parliament
House



Mrs. Sarojini Naidu,
1st Indian Woman President
Indian National Congress

Important newspaper brought out by national leaders

1. Bengal Gazette 1780, in Calcutta, started by James Augustus Hickey.
It was the first newspaper of India
2. Maharatta and Kesari - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
3. New India and Common Wheel - Annie Besant
4. Harijan, Young India - Mahatama Gandhi



B.G. Tilak



Annie Besant,
1st Woman President
Indian National Congress

INDIAN RISE TO INDEPENDENCE

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS

- Indian Rebellion (1857)
- Formation of Congress (1885)/Civil Disobedience (1918)
- Salt Satyagraha (1930)
- Revolutionary Movement
- Quit India Movement (1942)
- Independence (August 15, 1947)



The Times of India

BIRTH OF INDIA'S FREEDOM

NATION WAKES TO NEW LIFE
Mr. Nehru Calls For Big Effort From People
"INCESSANT STRIVING TASK OF FUTURE"
Assembly Members Take Solemn Pledge

STATE VISIT TO KARACHI
FRENZIED ENTHUSIASM IN BOMBAY
Crowds In Festive Mood

LORD MOUNTBATTEN GREETES PAKISTAN
Mr. Jinnah Re-Affirms Firm Friendship With Britain

NEW COUNCIL OF INDIA
FIRST MEETING TO BE HELD

WILD SCENES OF JUBILATION IN DELHI
From the Special Correspondent
NEW DELHI, AUGUST 15. - A FEELING OF GREAT EXCITEMENT WAS FELT THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE COUNTRY OF INDIA AT THE HOUR OF MIDNIGHT. Celebrations were held everywhere with the utmost fervor. The people were wildly enthusiastic and the atmosphere was one of jubilation. The people were wildly enthusiastic and the atmosphere was one of jubilation. The people were wildly enthusiastic and the atmosphere was one of jubilation.



Important visitors to India

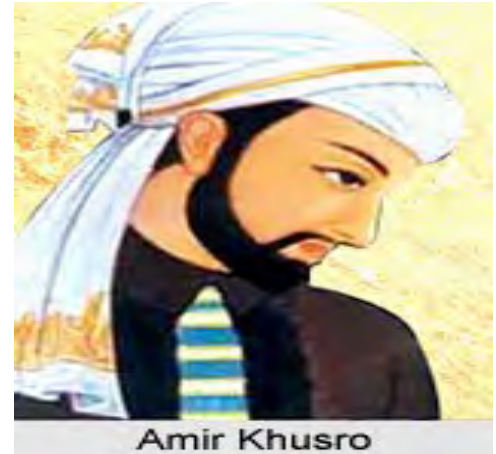
1. Megasthenese (greek) in Chandragupta Maurya's reign.
2. Fahien(Chinese) in Chandragupta II' reign.
3. Huen Tsang (Chinese) in Harshavardhan's reign.
4. Al Beruni accompanied Mehmood of Gazni, when he invaded India. He has written an important book on India viz. **Tariq-i-Hind**, also known as **Kitab-i-Hind**.
5. Ibn Batuta accompanied Mehmood of Gazni, when he invaded India.
6. Amir Khusro in Muhammed bin Tughlak's reign. Amir Khusro was also called tuti-e-hindustan.
7. Sir Thomas Roe at the time of Jahangir's rule.



Fa Hien



Huen Tsang



Amir Khusro

Important Years in World History

Event

Birth of Jesus Christ	4 B.C.
Death of Jesus Christ	29 A.D.
Birth of Prophet Mohammed	570
Emigration of Mohammed to Madina, Beginning of Hijri era	622
Death of Prophet Mohammed	632
Magna Carta, first document limiting the powers of King of England was signed	1215
Black Death, most devastating pandemic in Europe killed over 100 million people	1348-50
100 years war between England and France	1337-1453
Christopher Columbus discovers the New World	1492
Vasco da Gama discovers the sea route from Europe to India	1497-98
Defeat of Spanish Armada also known as Invincible Fleet by England	1588
Great Plague of London which killed about 1 million people in the city	1665-66
Great fire of London which destroyed about 70000 homes in the city	1666
7 years war involving the great powers of the time	1757-1763
Declaration of independence of United States of America	1776
Beginning of the French Revolution	1789
Battle of Waterloo in which Napoleon was defeated	1815
The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels published	1848
On the Origin of Species by Charles Darwin published	1859
Slavery is abolished by the 13th Amendment in the United States of America	1865
First modern Olympic Games held at Athens	1896
Robert Peary reached the North Pole	1909
Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole	1911
Republic of China is established, Titanic sinks	1912
1st World War	1914-1918
Russian Revolution ending the Tsarist autocracy	1917
USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) came into existence	1922
Beginning of the Great Depression	1929
2nd World War	1939-1945
Dropping of Atom Bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki	1945
Launch of Sputnik 1, marking the beginning of space age	1957
Chernobyl disaster	1986
World Wide Web invented	1990
End of apartheid in South Africa	1994
9/11 attack on World Trade Center	2001



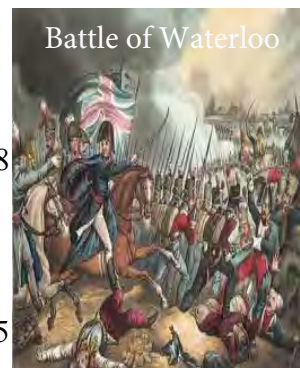
Christopher
Columbus



French Revolution



George Washington
1st President of USA



Battle of Waterloo



Duke of Wellington
vs
Napoleon Bonaparte



Hitler



Churchill(UK),Roosevelt(USA),Stalin(USSR)
Founder, NAZI party

Glimpses of World History



Woodrow Wilson President of USA during World War I



Adolf Hitler



Churchill(UK), Roosevelt(USA), Stalin(USSR)

REASONS FOR BOMBING IN Hiroshima & Nagasaki

- Many historians believe that a main reason for the use of the bomb was retaliation for the surprise and brutal attack on Pearl Harbor.
- United States came with a new tactic to force Japan to surrender – By Potsdam Declaration.
- Potsdam Declaration
- Truman's First attempt at negotiating with Japan
- Called for Japan's unconditional surrender and an end to Militarism in Japan.
- Issued on July 26.



HIROSHIMA - Summary of events..

- An atomic bomb, called Little Boy, was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6th, 1945.
- More than half of the buildings in the city were destroyed.
- It was estimated that about 70,000 people were killed instantly.
- And by 1946, about 140,000 had died due to injuries and radiation.



- On August 6, 1945, Paul W. Tibbets and his crew dropped the Uranium-based Atomic bomb on Hiroshima.
- The Gun-like bomb was code named "Little Boy."
- 60 kg of Uranium-235 = 13 Kilotons of TNT



UN was formed to maintain World Peace after the devastation caused during World War II

FIRST IN INDIA

Female (First in India)

- Prime Minister—Indira Gandhi
- Woman who crossed English Channel through Swimming—Arti Saha
- Governor—Sarojini Naidu (U. P.)
- I. P. S.—Kiran Bedi
- President of National Congress—Anne Besant
- Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission—Rose-William Baithu
- Winner of Nobel Prize—Mother Teresa (for peace)
- Awardee of Miss World—Reeta Faria 1966
- Awardee of Miss Universe—Sushmita Sen
- Mayor— Tara Charian (Madras- 1957)
- Minister in Central Cabinet—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
- Chief Minister—Sucheta Kriplani
- Parliamentarian—Radhabai Subbarayan (1938)
- Judge of Supreme Court—Justice Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
- Chief Justice of High Court—Justice Leela Seth
- Session Judge of the Country—Anna Chandi (Kerala)
- Mountaineer who climbed (Conquered) the Mt. Everest—Bacchendri Pal
- Awardee of Norman Barlog Prize—Dr. Amrita Patil
- Literature who was awarded the Sahitya Akademi award— Amrita Pritam (1956)
- Honoured with 'Bharat Ratna'—Indira Gandhi
- Awardee of Lenin peace award—Aruna Asaf Ali
- Awardee of Jananpith Purshkar—Asha Purna Devi (1976)
- Woman who reached 'Antarctica'—Mahel Musa (1977)
- Woman who reached the North Pole—Pritisu Gupta (1993)
- Woman who travelled All round the world—Ujjawala Patil (1988) by Boat
- Chief Engineer—P. K. Tresia Naguli
- Pilot—Flying Officer Sushma Mukhopaddhyaya
- Air Lines Pilot—Capt. Durga Banerjee
- Commander of Boeing 737 Plane—Capt. Saudamini Deshmukh
- Paratrooper of Indian Air Force—Geeta Ghosh
- First television news broadcaster—Pratima Puri
- Participated in music programme of U.N.O.—M. S. Subbulaxmi (1966)
- Woman participated in Olympic games—Meri Lila Row (1952)
- Woman who won the medal in Olympic games—Malleshwari (weight lifting—Sydney)
- Woman who won the Gold Medal in Asian games—Kamaljeet Sidhu (1970 , 400 metre)
- Medal winner in International Athletic Championship—Anju B. George (2003) ➤
- Grandmaster winner in Chess—Bhagyashri Thispey (1988)
- One hundred wicket taker in International Cricket— Diana Edulji (1986)
- Awardee of Arjun Purshkar—N. Lamsden (Hockey, 1961)
- Woman who made hat-trick in football—Youlandade Suza (1978)
- Awardee of Ashok Chakra—Neerja Bhanot (Posthumously)



Reita Faria



Sushmita Sen



Rajkumari Amrit Kaur



Sucheta Kriplani



M.S. Subbulaxmi



Neerja Bhanot

- Awardee of Sena Medal—Vimla Devi (1988)
- Degree of graduation—Kadambini Ganguly (Bose) and Chandramukhi Bose (Kolkata University, 1883)
- Awardee of B. E. degree—Ella Majumdar (1951)
- M.B.B.S. Degree awardee—Vidhumuti Bose and Virginia Mitter (Kolkata Medical College)
- First Surgeon—Dr. Prema Mukherjee
- Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank—K. J. Udesi (2003)
- Chairman of NABARD—Ranjana Kumar
- D. I. G. (Police)—Kanchan Chaudhry Bhattacharya
- Lieutenant General—Punita Arora
- Chairman of Indian Air lines—Shushma Chawla
- Barrister—Cornelia Sorabji (Allahabad High Court- 1923)
- Advocate—Regina Guha
- Ambassador—Vijayalakshmi Pandit (U.S.S.R.- 1947)
- Woman who crossed over Gibraltar Strait by Swimming—Aarti Pradhan
- World Record in Powerlifting—Sumita Laha (1989)
- Represented the nation in all three games (Cricket, Hockey and Basketball)—

Shrin Khushro Kiyasa

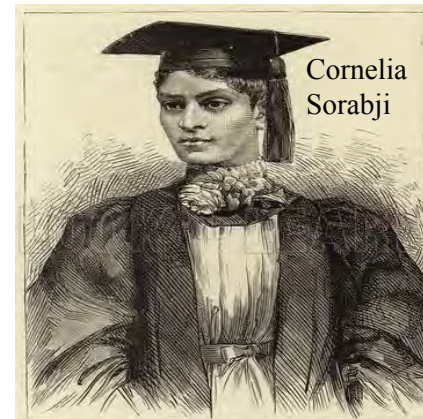
- First Commercial test Pilot of the world—Capt. Surun Darsi and Capt. Rose Lopar
- Pilot of Indian Air Force—Harita Daoel
- Twice scaled the Mt. Everest—Santosh Yadav
- Ramon Magsaysay Prize awardee— Kiran Bedi
- Dada Sahaib Phalke Prize—Devika Rani Roerich
- Youngest woman who scaled the Mt. Everest twice—Decky Dolma
- Scientist who was awarded Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar award—Ashima Chatterjee
- Foreign Secretary—Chokila Ayyar
- First Chief Secretary of the Country—Nirmla Buch
- First Space traveller—Kalpana Chawla
- Joint Director of C.B.I.—Archana Sunder Lingam
- Winner of Murti Devi Prize—Pratibha Rai
- Woman Contested the Presidential election—Capt. Laxmi Sahgal
- Air Vice-Marshal and Air-Marshal in Indian Air Force—P. Bondopaddhyay
- Non-military Police Advisor in U.N.O.—Kiran Bedi
- Referee in Boxing—Rajia Sabnam
- First woman of Indian origin who stayed for the longest time in space—Sunita William

Male (First in INDIA)

- First Governor-General of Independent India—Lord Mountbatten
- Indian Governor- General of Independent India—Chakravarti Rajagopalachari
- Chief of the Indian Armed Forces— General K. M. Cariappa
- Field Marshall—General S. H. F. J. Manekshaw
- President—Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Vice-President—Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan
- Prime-Minister—Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru



Vijayalakshmi Pandit



Cornelia Sorabji



Kalpana Chawla

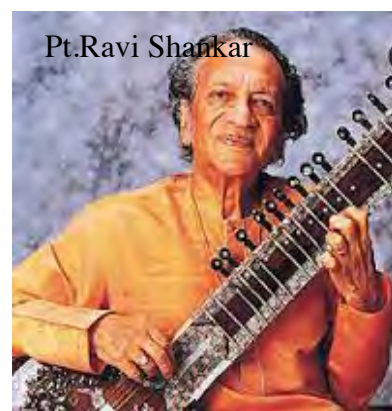
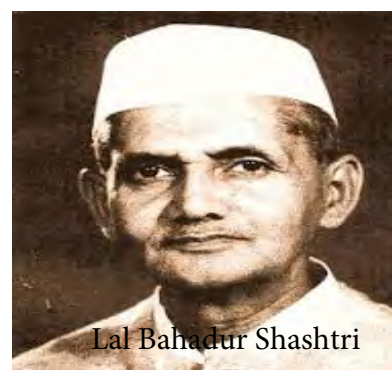


Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

- Space traveller—S. Leader-Rakesh Sharma
- I. C. S.—Satyendra Nath Tagore
- Swimmer who crossed over the English channel by swimming—Mihir Sen
- Raman-Magsaysay awardee—Acharya Vinoba Bhave
- Nobel prize winner—Rabindra Nath Tagore
- President of National Congress—Wyomesh Chandra Banerjee
- Speaker of Lok Sabha—G. V. Mavlankar
- Chief Election Commissioner—Sukumar Sen
- Indian Chairman in International Court—Justice Dr. Nagendra Singh
- Foreigner awardee of Bharat Ratna—Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- Leader of the Indian Antarctica Mission—Dr. Syed Zahuv Quasim
- Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Justice Hiralal J. Kania
- Awarded with 'Bharat Ratna'—Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Chakravarti

Rajgopalachari, Sir C. V. Raman

- Posthumally Bharat Ratna Awardee—Lal Bahadur Shastri
- Person awarded Bhartiya-Gyan-Peeth Purskar—G. Shankar Kurup (Malayalam 1965)
- Successful Surgeon who transplanted heart—Dr. P. Venugopal
- Successful heart transplanted person—Devi Ram (1994)
- President of National Human Rights Commission—Justice Rangnath Mishra
- Hindi Literature person-Bhartiya Gyan Peeth Purskar—Sumitra Nandan Pant (1968)
- Indian who won the World Billiard award—Wilson Jones
- Indian who won the Grammy award—Pt. Ravi Shankar
- Person delivered the Lecture in Hindi in U.N.O.—Atal Behari Vajpayee (1977)
- Indian member in British House Parliament— Dada Bhai Nawroji (1892)
- Mountaineer who scaled Mount Everest 8 times—Sherpa-Augarita
- Writer who was awarded 'Vyas Samman'—Ramvilas Sharma
- Indian Managing Director of World Bank—Gautam Kazi
- Indian origin player who played Test cricket—K. S. Ranjit Singhji (from England)
- Scientist elected for Lok Sabha—Dr. Meghnad Saha
- Scientist awarded Ghanshyam Das Birla award—Prof. Ashish Datta (1991)
- Literature who was awarded Murti Devi Purskar—C. K. Nagraj Rao (1993)
- Person, who became High Commission in Great Britain—V. K. Krishna- Menon
- Indian who was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize—Dr. Saifuddin Kichlu (1952)
- First Indian who contested the election for British Parliament—Lal Mohan Ghose
- An Indian, appointed the judge of High Court, during British period—Ram Prasad Ram
- Indian member of Viceroy Executive Council—Sir. S. P. Sinha
- Chairman of Finance Commission—K. C. Niogi
- Indian member of American Congress—D.Singh
- Bowler who took hat-trick in Test Cricket—Harbhajan Singh
- Batsman who made 300 runs in test Cricket—Virendra Sehwag
- First Indian who individually won the Gold medal in Olympic games—Abhinav Bindra
- First Indian who won the Bronze medal in Boxing in Olympic games—Vijendra Kumar



FIRST IN THE WORLD

First Heads of State

First Prime Minister of Pakistan
 First Prime Minister of England
 First President of United States of America
 First Prime Minister of Bangladesh
 First President of Chinese Republic
 First Prime Minister of Australia
 First Prime Minister of Israel
 First State President of South Africa

Liaquat Ali
 Robert Walpole
 George Washington
 Sheikh Mujibar Rehman
 Sun Yat Sen
 Sir Edmunton Barton
 David Ben-Gurion
 Charles Robberts Swart



Mujibur
Rehman



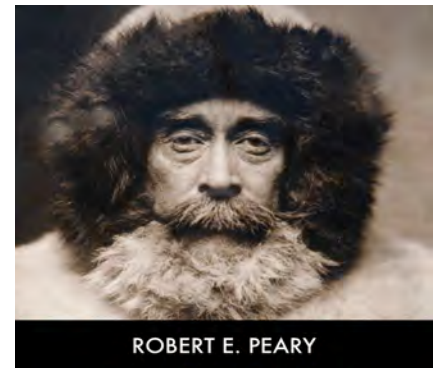
Sun Yat Sen

First in the World - Men

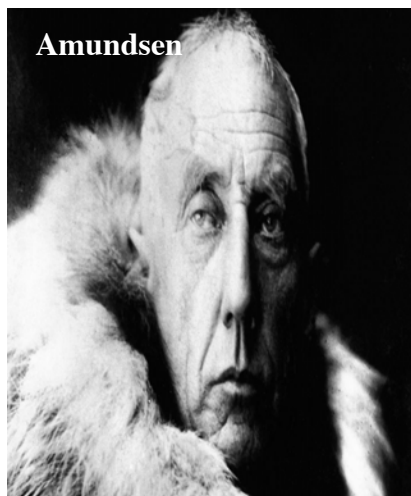
First man in space
 First person of African descent in space
 First man to reach the North Pole
 First man to scale Mt Everest
 First man to reach the South Pole
 First man to circumnavigate the world
 First man to land on the moon
 First Secretary General of the United Nations

Yuri Gagarin
 Arnaldo Tamayo Méndez
 Robert Peary
 Edmund Hillary
 Roald Amundsen
 Enrique, Magellan's slave
 Neil Armstrong
 Trygve Lie

USSR
 Cuba
 USA
 New Zealand
 Norway
 Malay
 USA
 Norway



ROBERT E. PEARY



Amundsen



Neil Armstrong 1930-2012



ROBERT WALPOLE
1721 FIRST PRIME MINISTER

First in the World - Women

First woman in space	Valentina Tereshkova	USSR
First woman to cross the Atlantic(solo flight)	Amelia Earhart	USA
First woman to scale Mt Everest	Junko Tabei	Japan
First woman to win an Olympic gold	Charlotte Cooper	England
First woman Prime Minister in the world	Sirimavo Bandaranaike	Sri Lanka
First American woman in space	Sally Ride	USA



First Woman Prime Ministers/Presidents in the World

Srimavo Bandaranaike	Sri Lanka	Prime Minister
Golda Meir	Israel	Prime Minister
Indira Gandhi	India	Prime Minister
Margaret Thatcher	United Kingdom	Prime Minister
Benazir Bhutto	Pakistan	Prime Minister
Khaleda Zia	Bangladesh	Prime Minister
Edith Cresson	France	Prime Minister
Kim Campbell	Canada	Prime Minister
Julia Gillard	Australia	Prime Minister
Yingluck Shinawatra	Thailand	Prime Minister
Angela Merkel	Germany	Chancellor
Corazon Aquino	Philippines	President
Chandrika Kumaratunga	Sri Lanka	President
Megawati Sukarnoputri	Indonesia	President
Ellen Johnson Sirleaf	Liberia	President
Pratibha Patil	India	President
Dilma Rousseff	Brazil	President
Park Geun-hye	South Korea	President
Ameenah Gurib-Fakim	Mauritius	President
Bidhya Devi Bhandari	Nepal	President



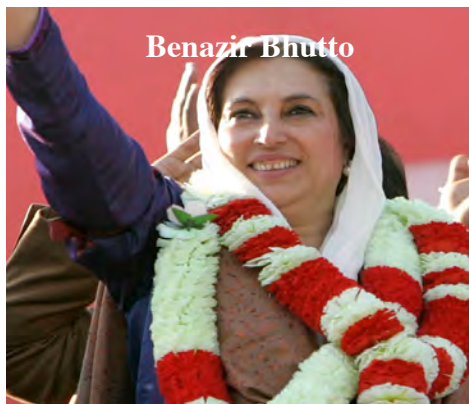
Junko Tabei



Smt. Pratibha Patil



Margaret Thatcher





World Geography

Cosmology Important Facts

- The Universe or the Cosmos, as perceived today, consists of millions of galaxies. A galaxy is a huge congregation of stars that are held together by the forces of gravity.
- Edwin Hubble, in 1924, first demonstrated the existence of galaxies beyond the **Milky Way**. He proved these galaxies are flying away from each other and that the farther they are the faster they fly. This means that the universe is expanding like a balloon that is being blown up.
- In 140 AD, Ptolemy propounded the theory that the earth was the centre of the universe and the sun and other heavenly bodies revolved around it. In 1543, Copernicus argued that the Sun and not the earth was the centre of the universe. However, he still equated the universe with the solar system. Kepler supported Copernicus but said that the sun was the centre of the solar system and not the universe. In 1805, Herschel made it clear that the solar system was a part of the much larger system of stars called galaxy.
- Our Galaxy is the Milky Way (Akash Ganga). It is spiral in shape. It consists of over a 100 billion stars rotating and revolving about its centre. The nearest spiral galaxy is Andromeda.
- The Big Bang Theory evaluates that 13.8 billion years ago, cosmic matter (universe) was in an extremely compressed state, from which expansion started by a primordial explosion. This explosion broke up the superdense ball and cast its fragments far out into space, where they are still traveling at thousands of miles per second.

Measurement Units of Space are :

- **Light Year** : It is the distance covered by light in one year at the velocity of 300,000 km/sec.
- **Astronomical Unit (A.U)** : It is the mean distance between the earth and the sun. One light year is equal to 60,000 A.U.
- **Parsec** : It represents the distance at which the mean radius of earth's orbit subtends an angle of one second of an arc. It is equal to 3.26 light years.
- Stars are self – luminous bodies that account for 98 per cent of the material in the galaxy. The rest 2 percent consists of interstellar or galactic gas and dust in an attenuated form.
- A star's colour indicates the temperature of its surface. **Blue colour denotes maximum temperature**. Then comes yellow, then red, etc.
- The life of a star is spread over billions of years. It begins to form by compression of galactic gas and dust. Compression generates heat which in turn causes hydrogen to be converted into helium in nuclear fusion, thereby emitting large amount of heat and light.
- If the star is of sun's size, it becomes a **White Dwarf**. Their central density can reach up to 10grams per cubic cm.
- If the star is bigger than the sun but not more than twice as big, it will turn into a Neutron Star or Pulsar. Their Central density is 1014 grams per cubic cm. They are formed due to Novae or Super novae explosion.

Stars having mass greater than three times that of the sun, because of their great gravitational power, have contracted so much that they have developed super density of 1016 grams per cubic cm. It is so dense that nothing, not even light, can escape from its gravity and hence called '**Black Hole**'.

- Brightest star outside our Solar System is Sirius, also called **Dog Star**.
- Closest star of Solar System is Proxima Centauri (4.2 light years away). Then come Alpha Centauri (4.3 light years away) and Barnard's Star (5.9 light years away).

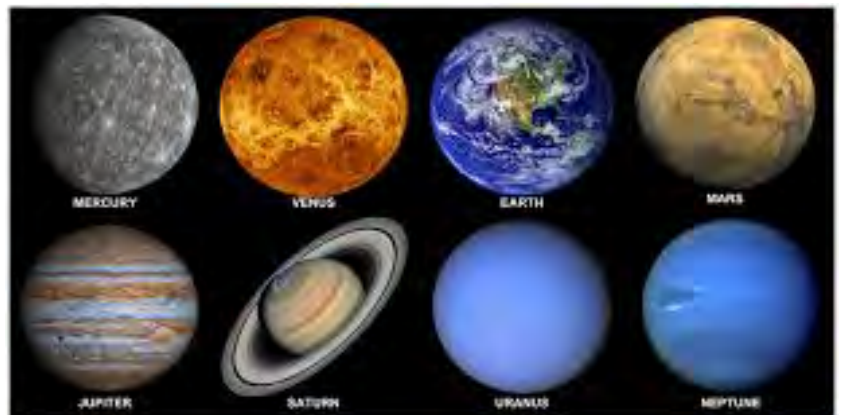
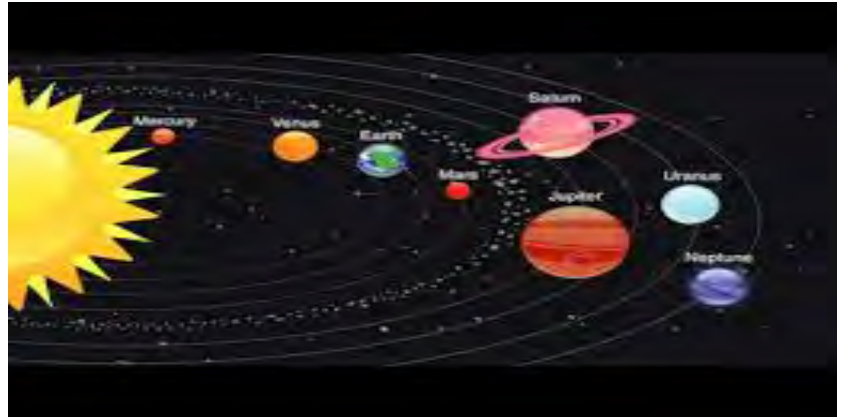


Earth Solar System

- Earth solar system consists of :
- The Sun
- The Planets
- Dwarf Planets and countless fragments of left – overs called asteroids, meteors, comets and satellites of the planets (Called small solar system Bodies).

Solar System Some Facts

- **Biggest Planet:** Jupiter
- **Smallest Planet:** Mercury
- **Nearest Planet to Sun:** Mercury
- **Farthest Planet from Sun:** Neptune
- **Nearest Planet to Earth:** Venus
- **Brightest Planet:** Venus
- Brightest star after Sun Sirius
- **Planet with maximum satellites:** Jupiter
- **Coldest Planet:** Neptune
- **Hottest Planet:** Venus
- **Heaviest Planet:** Jupiter
- **Red Planet:** Mars
- **Biggest Satellite:** Gannymede
- **Smallest Satellite:** Deimos
- **Blue Planet:** Earth
- **Morning/Evening Star:** Venus
- **Earth's Twin:** Venus
- **Green Planet:** Neptune
- **Planet with a big red spot:** Jupiter
- **Lord of the Heavens:** Jupiter
- **Greatest Diurnal Temperature:** Mercury



Earth Movement

- The Earth also called Blue Planet. It is the densest of all planets.
- **Earth Circumference :** 40,232 Kilometers.
- **Earth A r ea:** 510 million Square Kilometers Average distance from sun: 149 million kms.
- **Earth Perihelion :** Nearest position of earth to sun, The earth reaches its perihelion on January 3 every year at a distance of about 147 million-Kilometers. .
- **Aphelion :** Farthest position of earth from sun. The earth reaches its aphelion on July 4, when the earth is at a distance of 152 million Kilometers.
- The shape of the earth is oblate spheroid or oblate ellipsoid (i.e. almost spherical, flattened a little at the poles with a slight bulge at the centre).

Types of Earth Movements:

- 1. Rotation or daily movement.
- 2. Revolution or annual movement.

Earth Rotation

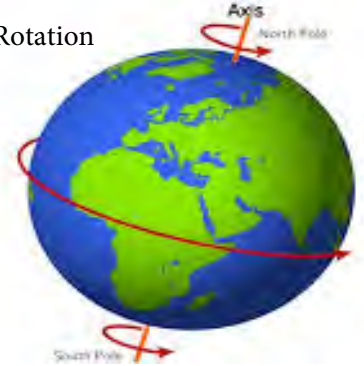
- Spins on its imaginary axis from west to east in 23 hrs, 56 min and 40.91 sec.

- Rotational velocity at equator is 1667 Kilometers/h and it decreases towards the poles, where it is zero.

Earth's rotation results in

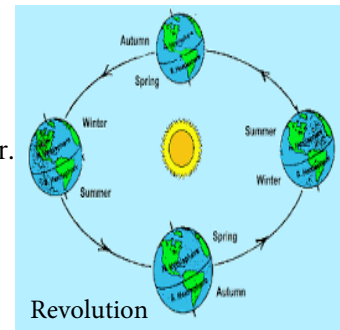
- i . Causation of days and nights;
- ii . A difference of one hour between two meridians which are 15° apart;
- iii. Change in the direction of wind and ocean currents;
- Rise and fall of tides everyday.
- The longest day in North Hemisphere is June 21, while shortest day is on 22 Dec (Vice-versa in S. Hemisphere).
- Days and nights are almost equal at the equator.

Rotation



Earth Revolution

- It is earth's motion in elliptical orbit around the sun.
- Earth's average orbital velocity is 29.79 Kilometers/s.
- Takes 365 days, 5 hrs, 48 min and 45.51 sec. It results in 1 extra day every 4th yr.
- Revolution of the earth results in i . Change of seasons
 - ii . Variation in the lengths of days and nights at different times of the year
 - iii . Shifting of wind belts
 - iv . Determination of latitudes.



The 4 Earth Seasons are:

- **Spring:** On March 21, the sun is directly overhead the equator. This is the season of spring in the northern hemisphere.
- **Summer:** On June 21, the sun is directly overhead the Tropic of Cancer. Thus, the northern hemisphere experiences summer.
- **Autumn:** On September 23, the sun returns to the equator, and the northern hemisphere experiences autumn.
- **Winter:** On December 22, the sun is at the Tropic of Capricorn, and the northern hemisphere experiences winter.

Earth Latitude and Longitude

Earth Latitude

- Imaginary lines drawn parallel to the equator.
Measured as an angle whose apex is at the centre of the earth
- The equator represents 0° latitude, while the North Pole is 90° N and the South Pole 90° S
- $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N represents Tropic of Cancer while $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S represents Tropic of Capricorn.\
- $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N represents Arctic Circle while $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S represents Antarctic Circle.
- There are total 181 latitudes including the equator. Each parallel of latitude is a circle, but they are not equal.
- The circle becomes smaller towards the poles.
Equator is the 'Greatest Circle' that can be drawn on the earth's surface.
- The distance between any two parallels of latitude is always equal.

Earth Longitude

- It is the angular distance measured from the centre of the earth. On the globe the lines of longitude are drawn as a series of semicircles that extend from the North Pole to the South Pole through the equator. They are also called meridians.
- The distance between any two meridians is not equal. At the equator, 1 degree = 111 km. At 30° N or S, it is 96.5 km. It goes on decreasing this way until it is zero at the poles.

- There are 360 meridians of longitude. The prime meridian is a longitude of 00, passing through the Royal Observatory at Greenwich near London.
- This meridian is taken by geographers to divide the earth into the eastern and the western hemispheres.
- Each meridian of longitude is a semi-circle. 180° meridian (International Date Line) lies exactly opposite to 0° meridian. Such points are called Antipodal Points.

Longitude and Time

- Places that are on the same meridian have the same local (sun) time. Since the earth makes one complete revolution of 360° in 24 hours, it passes through 15° in one hour or 1° in 4 minutes.
- The earth rotates from west to east, hence places east of Greenwich see the sun earlier and gain time whereas places west of Greenwich see the sun later and lose time.
- India, whose longitudinal extent is approx. 30°, has adopted only one time zone, selecting the 82.5°E for the standard time which is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT (Greenwich Mean Time).

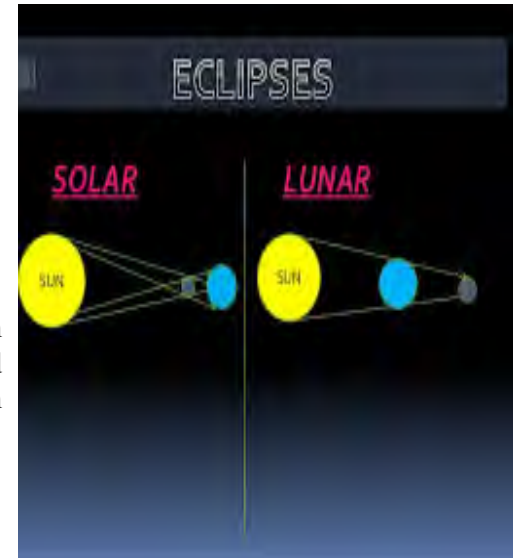
International Date Line

- It is the 180° meridian running over the Pacific Ocean, deviating at Aleutian Islands, Fiji, Samoa and Gilbert Islands.
- Travelers crossing the Date Line from west to east (i.e., from Japan to USA) repeat a day and travelers crossing it from east to west (i.e., from USA to Japan) lose a day.

Earth Eclipses

A **lunar eclipse** occurs when the Moon passes directly behind Earth and into its shadow. This can occur only when the Sun, Earth, and Moon are exactly or very closely aligned, with Earth between the other two. A lunar eclipse can occur only on the night of a full moon.

A **solar eclipse** occurs when an observer passes through the shadow cast by the Moon which fully or partially blocks the Sun. This can only happen when the Sun, Moon and Earth are nearly aligned on a straight line in three dimensions during a new moon when the Moon is close to the ecliptic plane



Earth Tides

Refer to the phenomenon of regular rise and fall of the sea water. Though both sun and moon exert gravitational force on earth, resulting in the production of tides, the moon, by nature of its closeness to the earth, has greater control over the timings of the tidal rises and falls.

- The interval between two tides is 12 hrs and 26 minutes.

Spring Tide

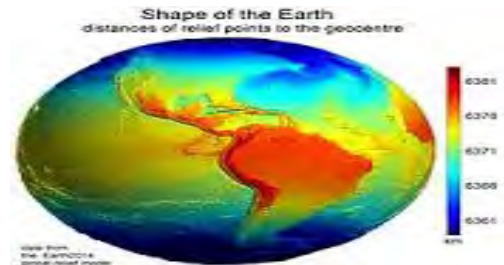
- When the sun, moon and the earth are in a straight line, the gravitational force is at its greatest because tide producing forces of both sun and moon complement each other and they pull together. This produces tides of unusually great range, called the spring tide.
- These occur about twice a month: at new moon when the sun and the moon are in conjunction and at full moon when they are in opposition.

Neap Tide

- Lowest magnitude as the tide producing forces of sun and moon act opposite to each other, as they form a triangle.
- This happens during phases of first and third quarter, i.e., at half moon, the sun's tide producing force tends to balance the tide producing force of the moon, resulting in tides of unusually small range known as neap tides.

Internal Structure of Earth

- **The Crust of Earth**
- It is the outermost and the thinnest layer of the earth's surface, about 8 to 40 km thick. The crust varies greatly in thickness and composition – as small as 5 km thick in some places beneath the oceans, while under some mountain ranges it extends up to 70 km in depth.
- The crust is made up of two layers- an upper lighter layer called the Sial (Silicate + Aluminium) and a lower density layer called Sima (Silicate + Magnesium).
- The average density of this layer is 3 gm/cc.



The Mantle of Earth

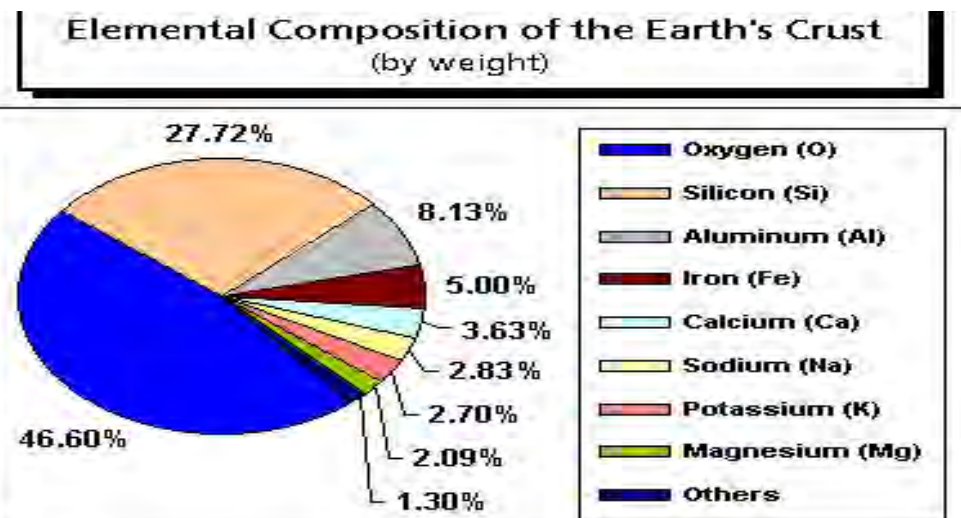
- This layer extends up to a depth of 2900 km.
- Mantle is made up of 2 parts: Upper Mantle or Asthenosphere (up to about 500 km) and Lower Mantle. Asthenosphere is in a semi-molten plastic state, and it is thought that this enables the lithosphere to move about it. Within the asthenosphere, the velocity of seismic waves is considerably reduced (Called 'Low Velocity Zone').
- The line of separation between the mantle and the crust is known as Mohorovicic Discontinuity.
- The Core of Earth
- Beyond a depth of 2900 km lies the core of the earth. The outer core is 2100 km thick and is in molten form due to excessive heat out there. Inner core is 1370 km thick and is in plastic form due to the combined factors of excessive heat and pressure. It is made up of iron and nickel (Nife) and is responsible for earth's magnetism. This layer has the maximum specific gravity.
- The temperatures in the earth's core lie between 2200°C and 2750°C.

Composition of Earth

- Made up of over 100 elements.

The following 8 are important:

- Oxygen
- Silicon
- Aluminium
- Iron
- Calcium
- Sodium
- Potassium
- Magnesium



Earth Rocks

- Any aggregate of material particles that forms part of the earth's crust is called a rock.

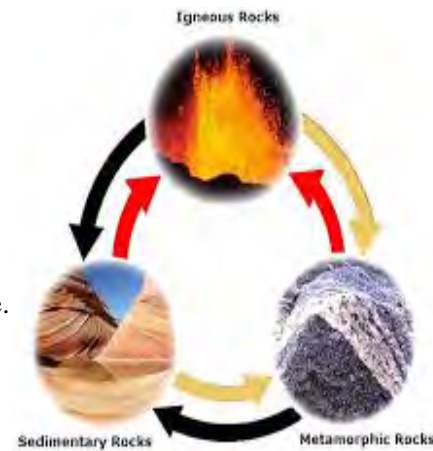
There are 3 major types of rock types : Igneous Rocks

- Formed by the solidification of molten magma from the interior of the earth.
- Most abundant of the three types of rocks (95%).

- All other types of rocks originate from these rocks, thus called Primary rocks.

Sedimentary Rocks

- Made up of weathered remains of igneous rocks.
Also contains fossils of plants and animals.
- Comprise only about 5% of the earth's crust but cover about 75% of the total land surface.
- The layers of sedimentary rocks hold all reserve of coal, oil and natural gas.
- Also known as Stratified Rocks because of the layers.



Sedimentary rocks fall into three main groups:

- **1. Mechanically Formed:** These are called clastic sedimentary rocks; the sediments are largely derived from pre-existing rocks that have been broken down and then transported by water, wind or ice to form rocks.
- **2. Organically Formed Rocks:** These rocks are derived from remains of plants (e.g. peat, lignite, bituminous coal), or animals (e.g., chalk and coral).
- **3. Chemically Formed:** E.g., Gypsum, salt rock, etc

Metamorphic Rocks

- Sometimes igneous or sedimentary rocks metamorphize or change due to great 'pressure, intense temperature or the action of water and chemical activity.

Earthquakes

- Tremors or vibrations of earth's surface produced by internal forces.
- The point of origin of earthquake is called Seismic focus.
- The point on the earth's surface vertically above the earth's surface is called Epicentre.
- The passage of earthquake waves is recorded by Seismograph.
- The magnitude of waves is measured on Richter's scale. For measurement of the intensity of the earthquake (damage caused), the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale is used.

Types of Waves Earthquakes

- **1. Primary Waves (P-Waves):** Travel from the point of happening by the displacement of surrounding particles.
They are transmitted through solids, liquids and gases. Travels fastest.
- **2. Secondary Waves (S-Waves):** Travels through solids only. Thus they cannot pass through core.
- **3. Surface Waves or Long Waves (L-Waves):** Travels on earth's surface and causes maximum destruction. They are recorded after the P and S waves.

Distribution of Earthquakes

- Around the Pacific Ocean along a belt of volcanoes known as the Ring of Fire. 68 per cent of the volcanoes are experienced in this region.
- From the middle of Asia (Himalayas, Caspian Sea) through the Mediterranean Sea to West Indies. 21 per cent earthquakes are experienced in the region.
- Mid-Atlantic ridge belt which accounts for 11 per cent of the earthquakes

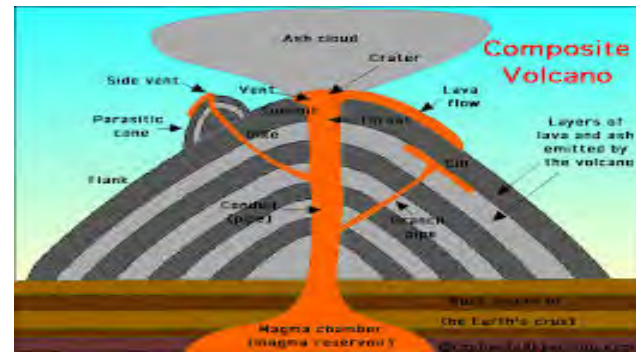
Earth Volcanoes

- A volcano is a vent or opening usually circular in form through which heated materials consisting of gases, water, liquid lava and fragments of rocks are ejected from the highly heated interiors to the surface of the earth.

Classification of Volcanoes

1. Classification on the basis of Periodicity of Eruptions:

- **Active Volcano:** Volcano which erupt periodically.
E.g. Maona Loa in Hawaii, Etna in Sicily, Vesuvius in Italy, Stromboli in Mediterranean Sea, etc.
- **A Dormant volcano** is one that isn't currently active or erupting, but geologists think that it's still capable of erupting. One of the best examples of a dormant volcano is Mauna Kea, one of the five volcanoes that make up the Big Island of Hawaii.



Distribution of Volcanoes in the World

- About 15% of world's active volcanoes are found along the 'constructive or divergent' plate margins, whereas 80% volcanoes are associated with the 'destructive or convergent' plate boundaries.

Earth Mountains

Types of Mountains

- **Fold Mountains of the World:** They are formed when the rocks of the crust of the earth folded under stress, mainly by forces of compression (series of earthquakes). e.g., -Himalayas, Alps, Andes.

Old Mountains

- They belong to pre-drift era, then subjected to denudation and uplift; many faults were formed; occur as relict mountains today. E.g. Pennines (Europe), Appalachians (US), Aravallis (India).
- **Relict Mountains:** Sometimes, the mountains are carved out as a result of erosion of plateaus & high planes by various agents of erosion. E.g., Highlands of Scotland, Sierras of Spain, Catskill mountains of New York and Nilgiri, Parasnath, Girnar, Rajmahal of India.

Aravallis

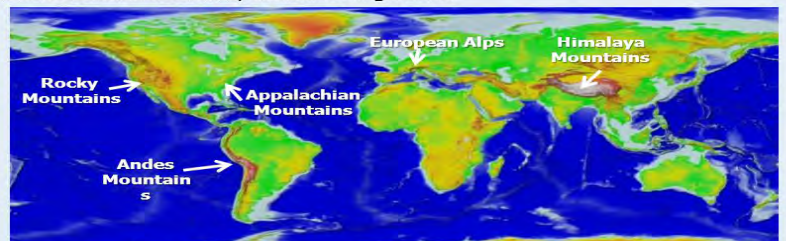


Major Mountain Ranges of the World

- **Andes** -South America -6,960
- **Himalayas-Karakoram-Hindukush** -South Central Asia 8,850
- **Rockies** -North America 4,401
- **Great Dividing Range**-East Australia -2,228
- **Western Ghats**-7Western India- 2,637
- **Caucasus** -Europe/Asia -5,642
- **Alaska** -USA -6,194
- **Alps**-Europe -4,808
- **Apennines** -Europe -2,912
- **Ural** -Asia -1,895
- **Pennines** -Europe -893
- **Pyrenees**-Europe- 3,404
- **Appalachian** -North America- 2,040

Major Mountain Ranges of the World

Antarctica: Antarctic Peninsula, Transantarctic Mountains
Africa: Atlas, Eastern African Highlands, Ethiopian Highlands
Asian: Himalayas, Taurus, Elburz, Japanese Mountains
Australia: MacDonnell Mountains
Europe: Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, Apennines, Urals, Balkan Mountains
North American: Appalachians, Sierra Nevada, Rocky Mountains, Laurentides
South American: Andes, Brazilian Highlands



Cyclones in World

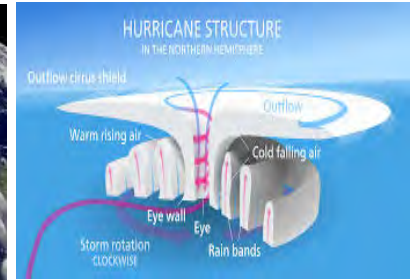
- It is a system of very low pressure in the center surrounded by increasingly high pressure outwards.
- In this, the winds blow in a circular manner in Anticlockwise direction in Northern Hemisphere. Clockwise direction in Southern Hemisphere.
- In the temperate region, they occur due to the coming close and imperfect mixing of two masses of air of contrasting temperature and humidity conditions. Cycles of this type are also known as Wave Cyclones or Temperate Cyclones.
- On the other hand, in the tropical regions, they occur due to intense heating up of air in some regions causing very low pressure in these locations. Tropical seas and oceans are most conducive to the development of tropical cyclones.

These are known as :

- **Cyclones** – in the Indian Ocean
- **Hurricanes** – in the Caribbean Islands
- **Typhoons** – in the China Sea
- **Willy-Willies** – in the North West Australia
- **Tornadoes** – in coastal US.
- **Twisters** – in Mississippi Valley, USA



Typhoons



Hurricane

Riverside Cities - World

City	River	Country
Amsterdam	Amsel	Netherlands
Antwerp	Schelde	Belgium
Baghdad	Tigris	Iraq
Belgrade	Danube	Yugoslavia
Berlin	Spree	Germany
Bonn	Rhine	Germany
Budapest	Danube	Hungary
Cairo	Nile	Egypt
Glasgow	Clyde	Scotland
Hamburg	Elbe	Germany
Karachi	Indus	Pakistan
Lahore	Ravi	Pakistan
London	Thames	England
Moscow	Moskva	Russia
New York	Hudson	USA
Paris	Seine	France
Quebec	St.Lawrence	Canada
Yangon	Irrawaddy	Myanmar
Rome	Tiber	Italy
Tokyo	Sumida	Japan
Vienna	Danube	Austria
Warsaw	Vistula	Poland
Washington	Potomac	USA



London on Thames



Paris on Siene



New York on Hudson

Continents of the World

World Continents

- Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Australia and Antarctica are the seven continents of the world.
- These seven continents were believed to be part of Pangaea which was a single landmass around 250 million years ago.
- Due to the tectonic movement, the landmass broke up and the component continents separated and moved away to its present position. All these took around 1 million years to complete.

Indian Geographical Location

- Lying between latitude 4°N to 37°6'N and from longitude 68°7' E to 97°25' E, the country is divided into almost equal parts by the Tropic of Cancer (passes from Jabalpur in MP).
- The southernmost point in Indian Territory, (in Great Nicobar Island) is the Indira Point (6°45'), while Kanyakumari, also known as Cape Comorin, is the southernmost point of Indian mainland. The country thus lies wholly in the northern and eastern hemispheres.
- The 82°30' E longitude is taken as the Standard Time Meridian of India, as it passes through the middle of India (through Mizapur, near Prayagraj).

Area Geography & Boundaries Geography

- India stretches 3,214 km from North to South & 2,933 km from East to West.
- Geography Area of India : 32,87,263 sq. km.
Accounts for 2.4% of the total world area and roughly 16% of the world population.
- Mainland India has a coastline of 6,100 km.
Including the Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the coastline measures about 7516.6 km.
- In India, of the total land mass:
Plains Geography: 43.3%
Plateaus: 27.7%
Hills: 18.6%
Mountains Geography: 10.7%
- In the South, on the eastern side, the Gulf of Mannar & the Palk Strait separate India from Sri Lanka.
- Total land neighbours: 7 (Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar).



- India's Islands include the Andaman & Nicobar Islands in Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep, Minicoy & Amindive Islands in the Arabian Sea.

The Andaman and Nicobar Group

- Andamans is a group of 204 islands of which the largest is Middle Andaman.
- The Andamans are believed to be extensions of mountains system in the N.E. part of the country.
- Saddle Peak (737 m) in N.Andaman is the highest peak.
- The Nicobars is a group of 19 islands of which the largest is Great Nicobar. Most of them are volcanic in nature.
- Great Nicobar is the southernmost island and is only 147 km away from Sumatra island of Indonesia.
- Volcanic Islands: Barren and Narcondam Islands.
Barren is in the process of eruption these days after lying dormant for 200 years.

The Arabian Sea Group

- All the islands in the Arabian Sea (Total 25) are coral islands and are surrounded by Fringing Reefs (North :Lakshadweep, South: Minicoy).

- Ten Degree Channel separates Andamans from Nicobars (Little Andaman from Car Nicobar)
- Duncan Passage lies between South Andaman and Little Andaman.
- Nine Degree Channel separates Kavaratti from Minicoy Island.
- Eight Degree Channel separates Minicoy Island (India) from Maldives.

Rivers of India

- In India, the rivers can be divided into two main groups:
- **1. Himalayan Rivers**
- **2. Peninsular Rivers**

Himalayan Rivers of India

In this three major river systems are there: The Indus System

- It has a total length of 2880 km (709 km in India). Rises in Tibet (China) near Mansarovar Lake.
- In Jammu and Kashmir, its Himalayan tributaries are: Zaskar, Dras, Gartang, Shyok, Shigar, Nubra, Gilgit, etc
- Its most important tributaries, which join Indus at various places, are: Jhelum (725 km), Chenab (1800 km), Ravi (720 km), Beas (470 km) & Sutlej (1050 km).
- According to the Indus Water Treaty signed between India and Pakistan in 1960, India can utilize only 20% of the total discharge of Indus, Jhelum and Chenab.



The Ganga System

- It is 2525 km long of which 1450 km is in Uttarakhand and UP, 445 km in Bihar and 520 km in West Bengal.
- The Ganga, the head stream is constituted of two main rivers – Bhagirathi and Alaknanda, which combine at Devprayag to form Ganga.
- Before Alaknanda meets Bhagirathi at Devprayag, Mandakini meets Alaknanda at Rudraprayag.
- **Sources:** Bhagirathi from Gaumukh, Alaknanda from Badrinath, Mandakini from Kedarnath (all from Uttarakhand).

The Brahmaputra system

- It has a total length of 2900 km. It rises in Tibet (from Chemayungdung glacier), where it is called Tsangpo, and enters the Indian territory (in Arunachal Pradesh) under the name Dihang.
- **Important Tributaries:** Subansiri, Kameng, Dhansiri, Manas, Teesta.

In Bangladesh, Brahmaputra is known by the name of Jamuna while Ganga gets the name Padma.

- **Mahanadi River (858 km) :** Rises in Raipur distt. in Chhatisgarh. Main tributaries: Ib, Seonath, Hasdo, Mand, Jonk, Tel, etc.
- **Godavari River (1465 km) :** Also called Vriddha Ganga or Dakshina Ganga. It is the longest peninsular river. Rises in Nasik. Main tributaries: Manjra, Penganga, Wardha, Indravati, Wainganga, Sabari, etc.
- **Krishna River (1327 km) :** Rises in Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar. Main tributaries: Koyna, Dudhganga, Panchganga, Malprabha, Ghatprabha, Bhima, Tungabhadra, Musi, etc.
- **Cauvery River (805 km) :** It is the largest peninsular river (maximum amount of water). Infact, it is the only peninsular river which flows almost throughout the year. Known as the ‘Ganga of the South’.

West Flowing Rivers in India - Narmada River (1057 km) : Rises in the Amarkantak plateau and flows into Gulf of Khambat. It forms the Dhuandhar Falls near Jabalpur. Main tributaries: Hiran, Burhner, Banjar, Shar.

- **Tapti River (724 km)** : Rises from Betul district ,also known as twin or hand maid of Narmada. Main tributaries: Purna, Betul, Arunavati, Ganjal, etc.
- **Sabarmati River (416 km)** : Rises from Aravallis in Rajasthan.
- **Mahi River (560 km)** : Rises from Vindhya in Madhya Pradesh.
- **Luni River (450 km)** : Rises from Aravallis. Also called Salt River. It is finally lost in the marshy grounds at the head of the Rann of Kutch.
- The largest man-made lake in India is Indira Sagar Lake, which is the reservoir of Sardar Sarovar Project, Onkareshwar Project and Maheshwar Project in Gujarat-MP.
- **Chilka Lake** (Orissa) is the largest brackish water lake of India. Otherwise also, it is the largest lake of India.
- **Wular Lake** (J & K) is the largest fresh water lake of India. Dal Lake is also there in J & K.
- From Sambhar and Didwana Lake (Rajasthan), salt is produced.
- Other important lakes are Vembanad in Kerala and Kolleru & Pulicat in AP.



The three important Gulfs in the Indian Territory are:

- **Gulf of Kutch (west of Gujarat)** : Region with highest potential of tidal energy generation
- **Gulf of Cambay or Gulf of Khambat (Gujarat)** : Narmada, Tapti, Mahi and Sabarmati drain into it.
- **Gulf of Mannar (south east of Tamil Nadu)** : Asia's first marine biosphere reserve.

Climate Seasons in India

- In India, the year can be divided into four seasons, resulting from the monsoons which occur mainly due to the differential heating of land and movement of the sun's vertical rays.

The vertical rays of the sun advance towards Tropic of Cancer from mid-March, due to which hot and dry weather arrives. As temperatures rise over most of northern and Central India, a vast trough of low pressure is created. The highest temperature experienced in South is in April while in North it is in May and June.

- This part of the year is marked by a dry spell and the north-western parts of the country experience hot, dry winds, called loo.

Agriculture in India Cropping Seasons in India

- **Kharif Crops of India**
- Sown in summers between May and July, and harvested after the rains, in September and October. e.g: Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Groundnut, Pulses, etc.

Rabi Crops of India

- Sown at the beginning of winter and harvested before the onset of the summer season, between Feb and April. Eg: Wheat, barley, oilseeds, gram, potatoes, etc.

Zaid Crops

- They are raised between April and June. e.g. : Melon, watermelon, cucumber, toris, leafy and other vegetables.

Cash Crops of India (Commercial Crops)

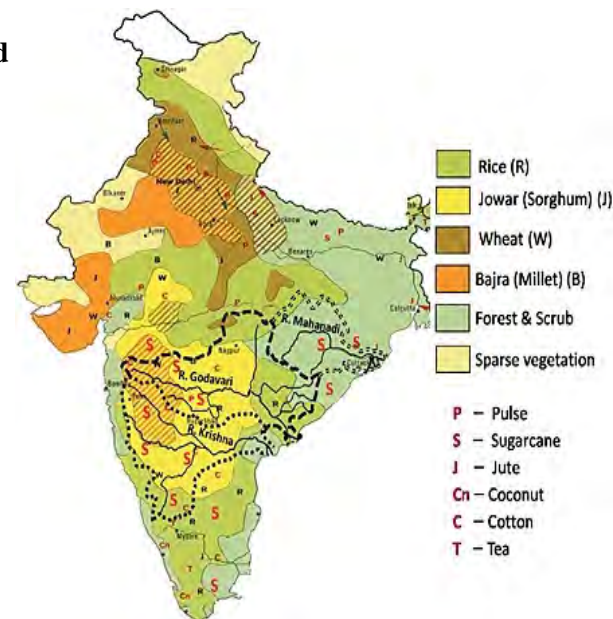
- Grown mainly for the market, only a small portion of the product is consumed by the farmers themselves (cotton, sugarcane) etc.

Important National Park in India

- Kaziranga National Park - **Golaghat/Nagaon (Assam)**
- Manas Tiger Sanctuary – **Barpeta (Assam)**
- Keoladeo National Park - **Bharatpur (Rajasthan)**
- Sundarbans Tiger Sanctuary - **Paraganas (West Bengal)**
- Bandhavgarh National Park - **Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh)**
- Kanha National Park - **Mandla (Madhya Pradesh)**
- Dudwa National Park - **Lakhimpur Kheri (Uttar Pradesh)**
- Chandraprabha Sanctuary - **Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)**
- Corbett National Park - **Nainital (Uttarakhand)**
- Rajaji National Park - **Dehradun, (Uttarakhand)**
- Dachigam National Park - **Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)**
- Ranthambore Tiger Sanctuary - **Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)**
- Ghatprabha Bird Sanctuary - **Belgaum (Karnataka)**
- Bandipur National Park – **Mysore (Karnataka)**
- Gir National Park - **Junagarh (Gujarat)**
- Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary - **Ahmedabad (Gujarat)**
- Hazaribagh National Park - **Hazaribagh (Jharkhand)**
- Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary - **Nellore (Andhra Pradesh)**
- Mudumalai Sanctuary - **Nilgiris (Tamilnadu)**
- Periyar Sanctuary - **Idduki (Kerala)**
- Simlipal Tiger Sanctuary - **Mayurbhanj (Odisha)**
- Gahirmatha Turtle Sanctuary - **Kendrapara (Odisha)**
- Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary - **Bhagalpur (Bihar)**
- Silent Valley National Park - **Palakkad, (Kerala)**
- Rani Jhansi Marine National Park - **Andaman & Nicobar Island**
- Campbell National Park - **Andaman & Nicobar Islands**
- Galathea National Park - **Andaman & Nicobar Island**
- Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park - **Andaman & Nicobar**

Largest Producers of crops in India

- The largest producer of wheat in India -**Uttar Pradesh**
- The largest producer of sugarcane in India -**Uttar Pradesh**
- The largest producer of groundnut in India -**Gujarat**
- The largest producer of tea in India - **Assam**
- The largest producer of coffee in India -**Karnataka**
- The largest producer of jute in India -**West Bengal**
- The largest producer of tobacco in India -**Andhra Pradesh**



Railways in India

- Indian railway system is the largest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. It is the biggest departmental public undertaking in the country.
- The first train ran in India between Bombay and Thane, a stretch of 34 km. on April 16 1853.
- The Indian Railways celebrated its 150th anniversary on April 16, 2003. To commemorate the occasion, 16 January – Shatabadi inter – city express trains were announced to be inducted.
- The second train ran between Howrah and Hooghly in 1854.
- The headquarters of Indian Railway is in New Delhi.
- The first electric train in India was ‘Deccan Queen’.
It was introduced in 1929 between Bombay and Poona.
- Indian Railways has the second biggest electrified system in the world after Russia.
- The fastest train in India is the **Gatimaan** Express whose maximum speed is 160 km/hr.
- The total route covered is approx 63,000 km.
- The total number of railway stations in India is 7,100.
- The longest railway platform in India is at Gorakhpur.
- Mumbai is the destination where maximum number of trains in India head for.
- The longest train route is of ‘Vivek Express’ from Dibrugarh to Kanyakumari.
- The first Metro Rail was introduced in Kolkata (W.Bengal) on October 24, 1984. The two stations connected were Dumdum and Belgachhia.



- The Indian Railways operate in three different gauges :
 1. Broad Gauge (Distance between rails is 1,676 mm).
 2. Metre Gauge (Distance between rails is 1,000 mm).
 3. Two Narrow Gauge (Distance between rails is 762 mm or 610 mm).

Railway Manufacturing Units :

- Chittaranjan Locomotive Works : Located in Chittaranjan (W.B) and manufactures electric engines.
- Diesel Locomotive Works : Located in Varanasi (U.P) and manufactures diesel engines.
- Integral Coach Factory in India : Located in Perambur (TN) and manufactures rail coaches.
- Wheel and Axle Plant : Located at Yelahanka (Bangalore, Karnataka) and manufactures wheels and axles.
- Diesel Component Works : Located at Patiala (Punjab) and manufactures components of diesel engines.
- Rail Coach Factory in India : Located at Kapurthala (Punjab) and manufactures rail coaches.

Road Transport in India

- India's road network is one of the largest in the world. The total length of roads is more than 33 lakh km approx. or the purpose of maintenance and construction, roads are classified into National Highways, State Highways, District Highways, Village Roads, Border Roads, etc.
- National highways are maintained by the Central Government, State highways by the respective state government while District highways by the respective District Board. Border roads and International highways are also responsibilities of Central Government. The present length of the National Highways in India is approx. 70,548 km. They constitute only 2% of the total road network in India and carry nearly 40% of the total road traffic.

Some of the Important National Highways:

NH 1: New Delhi – Ambala – Jalandhar – Amritsar.

NH 2: Delhi – Mathura – Agra – Kanpur – Allahabad – Varanasi – Kolkata.

NH 3: Agra – Gwalior – Nasik – Mumbai

NH 4: Thane and Chennai via Pune and Belgaun.

NH 5: Kolkata – Chennai

NH 6: Kolkata – Dhule

NH 7: Varanasi – Kanyakumari

NH 8: Delhi – Mumbai

NH 9: Mumbai – Vijaywada

NH 10: Delhi – Fazilka

NH 11: Agra – Bikaner

NH 12: Jabalpur – Jaipur

NH 24: Delhi – Lucknow

NH 27: Allahabad – Varanasi

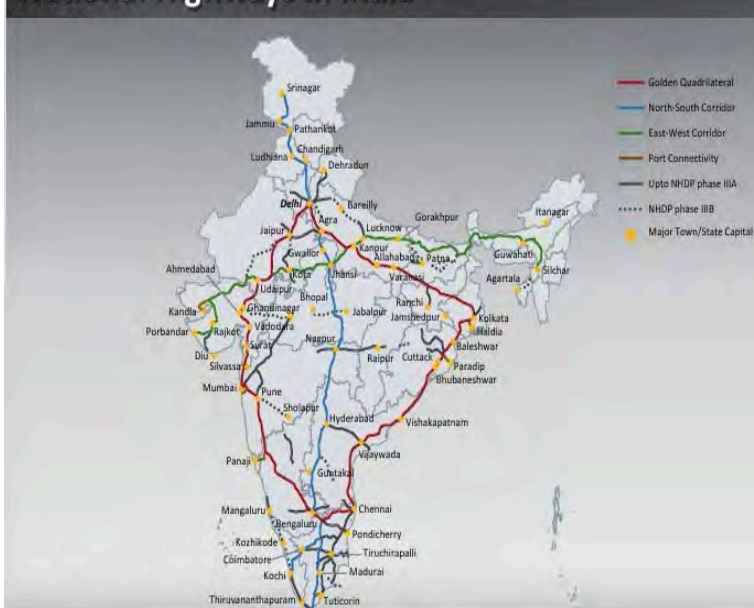
NH 28: Barauni – Lucknow

NH 29: Gorakhpur – Varanasi

NH 56: Lucknow – Varanasi

NH 7 is renamed as NH – 44
is the longest functional highway in India.

National Highways in India



Some Famous Airports in India :

Rajiv Gandhi International **Airport**, Hyderabad

Cochin **International Airport**, Kochi (First fully Solar powered Airport)

Chatrapati Shivaji **International Airport**, Mumbai

Chennai **International Airport**, Chennai

Kempe Gowda International **Airport**, Bangalore

Goa **Airport** in Vasco da Gama city, Goa

Lokpriya Gopinath Bardoloi International Airport - Guwahati

Indira Gandhi **International Airport**, Delhi

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose **International Airport**, Kolkata

Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee **International Airport**, Amritsar

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel **International Airport**, Ahmedabad

Thiruvananthapuram **International Airport**, Thiruvananthapuram



PORTS :

- **Kolkata Port (including Haldia) :** Kolkata is a riverine port, located about 128 km from the Bay of Bengal on the banks of river Hooghly. Haldia was developed because excessive silting prevented the entry of large marine vessels in Kolkata.
- **Paradip Port :** Located on the Orissa coast along the Bay of Bengal. India exports raw iron to Japan from here.
- **Vishakhapatnam Port :** The deepest port, located in Andhra Pradesh. It serves the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants.
- **Chennai Port :** Oldest artificial harbour. This port ranks only second after Mumbai in terms of the traffic handling capacity.
- **Ennore Port :** Declared a major port in 2001. It is the first port with corporate participation. Provided with all the modern facilities for handling the thermal coal required for Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Power Station.
- **Tuticorin Port :** It came into existence during the reign of Pandya kings. It has an artificial deep sea harbour.
- **Cochin Port :** A fine natural harbour located on Kerala coast. Handles the export of tea, coffee, spices and import of petroleum and fertilisers.
- **New Mangalore Port :** The 'Gateway of Karnataka'.
Handles the export of iron-ore of Kudremukh.
- **Marmugao Port :** It has a naval base. India's leading iron-ore port.
- **Mumbai Port :** A natural port, India's busiest. A new port, Nhava Sheva, has been developed near Mumbai port.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru Port :** Also known as Nhava Seva is the largest container port in India.
- **Kandla Port :** Called the 'offspring of partition' as it was developed after the partition as a substitute of Karachi port. It is a tidal port and a free trade zone located in the Rann of Kachchh.
- The length of the Indian coastline is **7516.6 km**
- The State of **Gujarat** has the longest Coastline in India.



Mountain ranges:

Name	Continent
Himalaya-Karakoram	Asia
Rockies	North America
Alps	Europe
Andes	South America

Major Mountain Ranges of the World

Antarctica: Antarctic Peninsula, Transantarctic Mountains

Africa: Atlas, Eastern African Highlands, Ethiopian Highlands

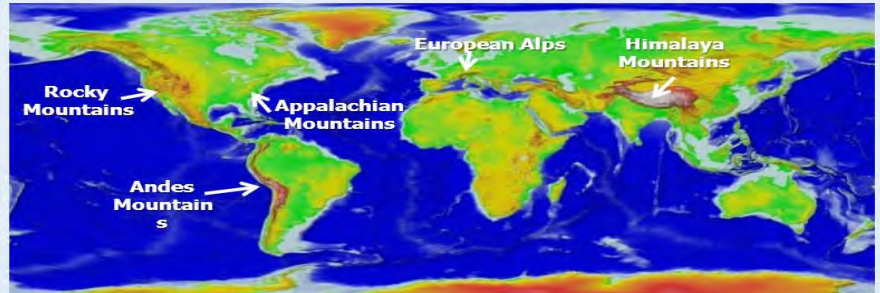
Asian: Himalayas, Taurus, Elburz, Japanese Mountains

Australia: MacDonnell Mountains

Europe: Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, Apennines, Urals, Balkan Mountains

North American: Appalachians, Sierra Nevada, Rocky Mountains, Laurentide

South American: Andes, Brazilian Highlands



Mountain peaks:

Name	Continent	Hgt(mtr)
Mount Everest	Asia	8848
K2 (Godwin Austen)	Asia	8,610
Kanchanjunga	Asia	8,590
Lhotse	Asia	8,500
Makalu	Asia	8,470
Dhaulagiri	Asia	8,170
Nanga Parbat	Asia	8,130
Nanda Devi	Asia	7,820



Water Sources of the World:

Lakes

- Caspian (also called the Caspian Sea, Asia)
- Superior (largest fresh water lake) USA/Canada
- Baikal (deepest lake of the world), Russia.
- Titicaca (highest lake of the world), South America.

Canals (Shipping):

- (1) **Panama Canal:** It links the Pacific and the Atlantic Ocean. It is located in Central America and is 58 kilometres long.
- (2) **Suez Canal:** It links the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. It is in Egypt and is 169 kilometres long.

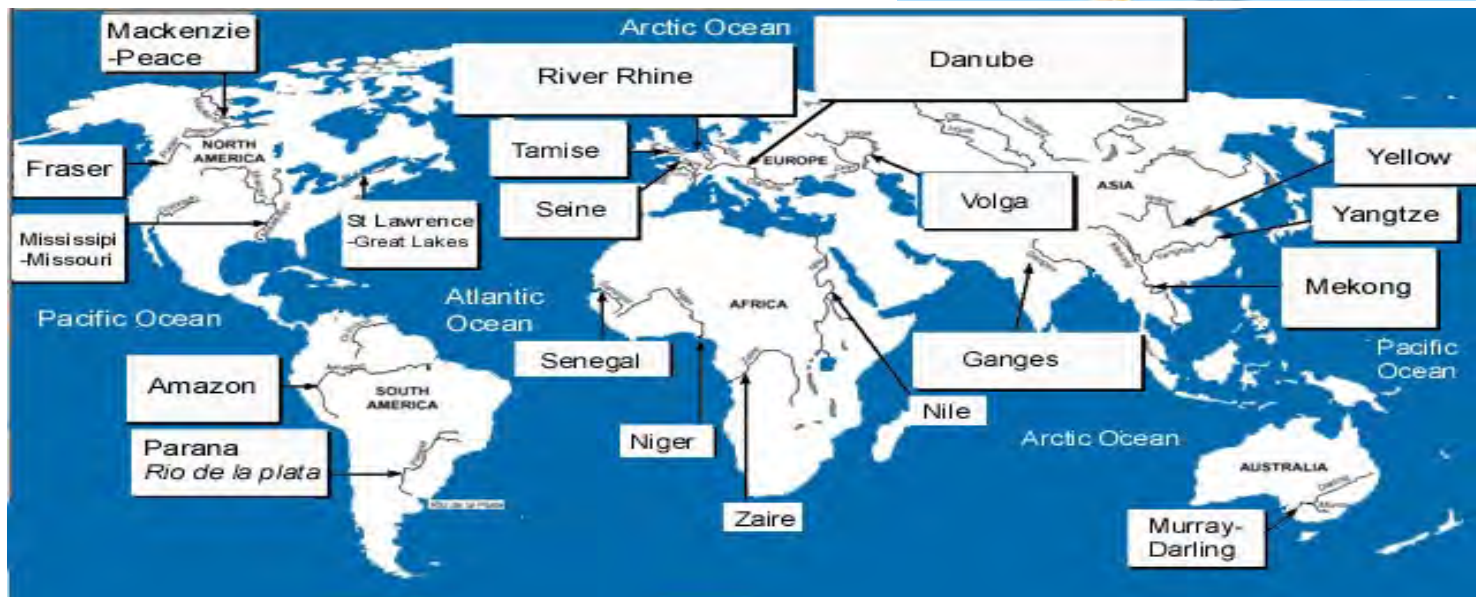


Angel falls in Venezuela, is the highest waterfall in the world having a height of 979 metres.



Important Rivers of the world:

Name	Length (km)	Location
Nile	6,690	Egypt, Africa
Amazon	6,570	Brazil, South America
Mississippi-Missouri	6,020	USA, North America
Yangtze-Chiang	5,980	China, Asia
HwangHo	4,840	China, Asia
Niger	4,800	Nigeria, Africa
Congo	4,800	Zaire, Africa
Murray	3,720	Australia
Volga	3,700	Russia, Asia
Indus	3,180	India and Pakistan, Asia
Brahmaputra	2,960	India, Asia
Danube	2,820	Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia (Europe)



Important National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries:

Name	Location
Bandipur National Park	Border of Karnataka and TN
Jim Corbett National Park	Nainital
Dachigam Sanctuary	Dachigam, J & K
Ghana Bird Sanctuary	Bharatpura, Rajasthan
Gir National Park	Junagarh, Gujarat
Kanha National Park	Madhya Pradesh



Kaziranga National Park	Jorhat Assam
Penyar Sanctuary	Idduki Kerala
Ranthmbore Tiger Sanctuary	Swaimadhopur, Rajasthan
Sariska Sanctuary	Alwar, Rajasthan
Shravati Sanctuary	Shimoga, Karnataka
Similipal Tiger Sanctuary	Mayurbhanj, Orissa
Sonai Rupai Sanctuary	Tezpur, Assam
Sundarbans Tiger Reserve	South 24 Parganas, WB
Tungabhadra Sanctuary	Bellary, Karnataka
Wild Ass Sanctuary	Rann of Kutch ,Gujarat

Geographical Nicknames

Distinctive Name	Place
Blue Mountains	Nilgiris
City of Arabian Nights	Baghdad
City of Palaces	Kolkata
City of Seven Hills / Eternal city -	Rome
City of Skyscrapers / Big Apple -	New York
City of the Golden Gate	San Francisco
City of Joy	Kolkata
Commercial Capital of India	Mumbai
Dairy of Northern Europe	Denmark
Dark Continent	Africa
Forbidden City	Lhasa (Tibet)
Garden of England	Kent
Garden City of India	Bangalore

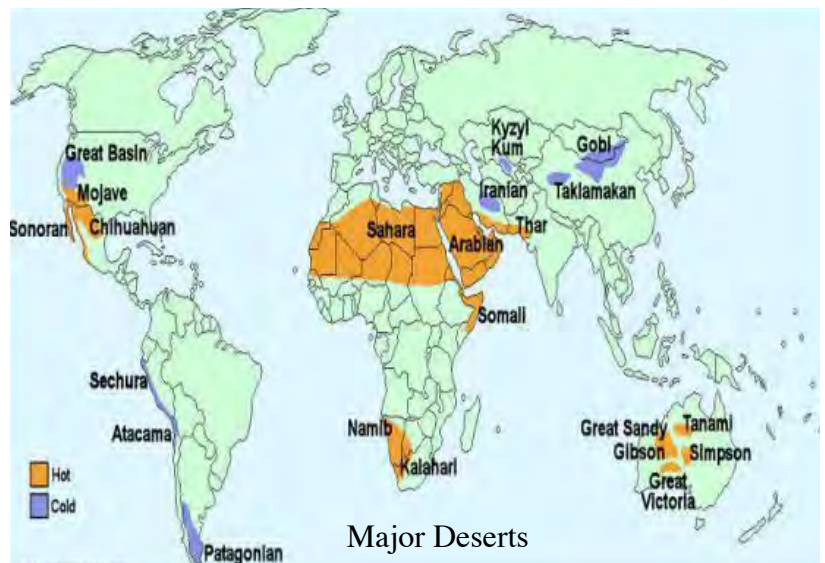


Gate of Tears	Bab-el-Mandab,J erusalem
Gateway of India	Mumbai
Gift of the Nile	Egypt
Golden City	Johannesburg
Great White Way	Broadway (New York)
Hermit's Kingdom	North Korea
Holy Land	Palestine
Island of Pearls	Bahrain
Key to the Mediterranean	Gibraltar
Land of Five Rivers	Punjab
Land of a Thousand Lakes	Finland
Land of Cakes	Scotland
Land of Kangaroos	Australia
Land of Lillies /Lady of Snow	Canada
Land of Morning Calm	Korea
Land of the Golden Fleece	Australia
Land of the Golden Pagoda	Myanmar



Famous Deserts:

Sahara Desert	– Africa
Atacama Desert	– South America
Arabian Desert	– Arabian Peninsula
Gobi Desert	– Mongolia ,China (Asia)
Kalahari Desert	– Southern part of Africa.
Patagonian Desert	– South America
Great Victorian Desert	– Australia
Syrian Desert	– North Arabian Peninsula
Great Basin Desert	– United States.

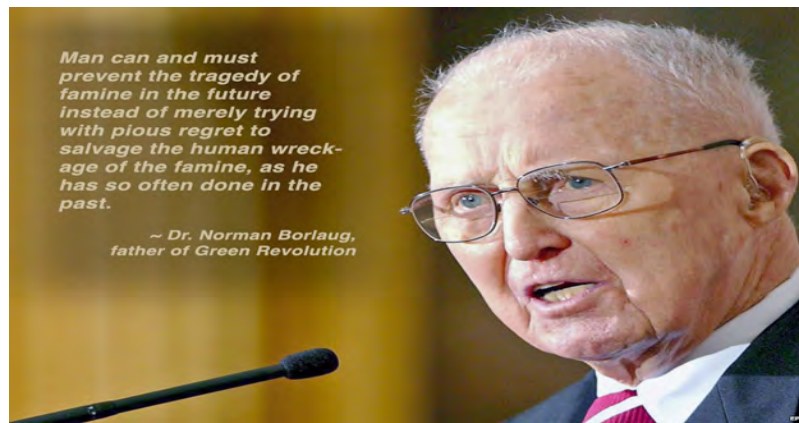


Major Deserts

Some important facts about Indian agriculture

- (1) **Green Revolution** was launched in India in 1967-68 for improving agricultural productivity.
- (2) **Operation Flood** as initiated in 1970, mainly aimed at improving the milk production.
- (3) **Yellow Revolution** for improving oil seed production.
- (4) **Blue Revolution** for fisheries

(B) **Forests:** India has about 2% of the world's area under forest cover. About 21% India is covered by forest The target as per the national forest policy is to cover 33% of area by forests



CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

The Constitution of India was framed by the Drafting Committee which was appointed by the Constituent Assembly. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution was Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar. The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution on November 26, 1949. On January 26, 1950, India became a republic as the Constitution came into force. Originally, there were eight Schedules and 395 Articles. There are four major parts of the Constitution of India at present:

(1) The Preamble

(2) Parts I to XXII having over 400 Articles

(3) Twelve Schedules

(4) Appendix

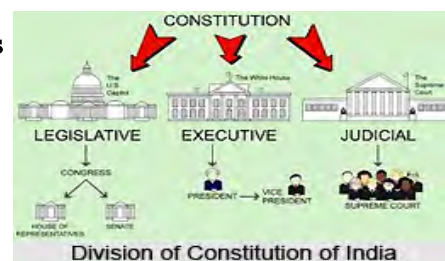


The Preamble: Through the 42nd amendment, the words **secular, socialist and integrity** have been added to the Preamble.

(A) Important features of Indian constitution, borrowed from outside sources

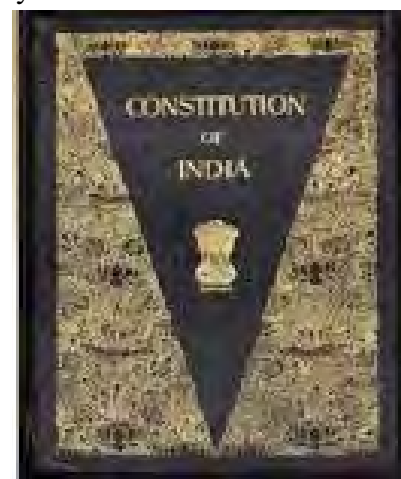
Features	Source
----------	--------

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Fundamental rights | U.S. Constitution |
| 2. Directive Principles of State policy | Irish Constitution |
| 3. Emergency provisions | Weimar constitution of Germany |
| 4. Parliamentary system of governance, Constitution Single citizenship | British |
| 5. Federation with a strong centre | Canadian constitution |
| 6. Fundamental duties | Soviet Union |



(B) Important Articles in Indian Constitution and their areas of focus:

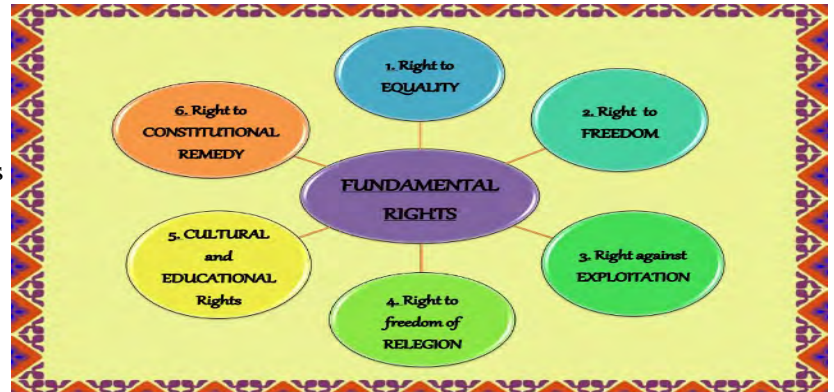
- | Articles | Focus areas |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Articles 5 - 11 | Citizenship |
| 2. Article 21 | Right to life |
| 3. Article 32 | Right to constitutional remedies |
| 4. Article 44 | Uniform civil code |
| 5. Article 51A | Fundamental duties |
| 6. Article 61 | Impeachment of president |
| 7. Article 110 | Definition of money bill |
| 8. Article 123 | Ordinance making powers of President |
| 9. Article 324 | Establishment of election commission of India |



10. Article 300A	Right to property
11. Article 280	Finance commission
12. Article 352	National emergency
13. Article 356	Emergency in states
14. Article 360	Financial emergency
15. Article 368	Amendment of Constitution
16. Article 370	Special status of Jammu and Kashmir
17. Article 371	Special provision for Maharashtra and Gujarat

(C) Fundamental Rights

- (1) Right to Equality
- (2) Right to Freedom
- (3) Right against Exploitation
- (4) Cultural and Educational Rights
- (5) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (6) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (7) Right to Education
- (8) Right to Life
- (9) Right to Information



Note: The **right to property**, earlier, used to be a fundamental right.

It has now been converted into a legal right through the forty-second amendment in the constitution in the year 1978.

Directive Principles of state policy: They come under Part IV of the Constitution. They are basically instructions to the government to carry out certain responsibilities. They cannot be enforced in any court of law.

(D) Structure of the Union Government

President: is the constitutional head of the parliamentary system of the government and the Supreme Commander of the armed forces. He is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of the State Legislatures and both the Houses of the Parliament, for a period of five years. He can be removed from the office for violating the Constitution by impeachment under the Article 61. The President is responsible for appointing the senior officials including the Prime Minister.

Vice President: Elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both the Houses of the Parliament. He is elected for a tenure of five years. He is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. He is the person who works in place of the President, in situation's such as the president's death, resignation, or when the president is unable to discharge his functions due to any reasons.

Important facts about the executive of the union:

President of India:

- (1) Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first President of India and has served the nation for the longest ever duration of 12 years
- (2) At present Shri. Ram Nath Kovind is the President of India.

Vice President of India:

(1) **Dr.S.Radhakrishnan** was the first vice president who served for a tenure of 10 years, the longest serving duration of any vice-president. He was also a well - known philosopher .

(2) **Shri. Venkaiah Naidu** is the Vice President and ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.

Prime Minister: Appointed by the President, he is the head of the council of ministers and is the leader of the party which is in majority in the Lok Sabha. He is appointed for five years.

The Parliament: It consists of two Houses: (a) **Lok Sabha**, (b) **Rajya Sabha**.

Lok Sabha: Also known as the lower house of the Parliament. The maximum strength of the House allotted by the Constitution of India is 552. Currently the house has 545 seats which is made up by election of up to 543 elected members and at a maximum, 2 nominated members of the Anglo-Indian Community by the President of India. A total of 131 seats (24.03%) are reserved for representatives of Scheduled Castes (84) and Scheduled Tribes (47). The quorum for the House is 10% of the total membership.

Rajya Sabha: Known as the Upper House, it is chaired by the Vice President (Ex-officio). The Rajya Sabha or Council of States is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Membership of Rajya Sabha is limited by the Constitution to a maximum of 250 members, and current laws have provision for 245 members. Most of the members of the House are indirectly elected by state and territorial legislatures using single transferable votes, while the President can appoint 12 members for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services. Members sit for staggered six-year terms, with one third of the members retiring every two years. Both, the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, are the grounds for debating, passing the bills, constitutional amendments and other issues pertinent to the welfare of the nation.

Bills: Except the money bill, all the bills (ordinary) can be introduced in either House of the Parliament. They are, if needed, amended and then passed by either House, before becoming an act. The money bill originates in the Lok Sabha only.

Supreme Court: This is the Apex Judicial body in India. The Supreme Court of India is the highest judicial forum and final court of appeal under the Constitution of India, the highest constitutional court, with the power of judicial review. Consisting of the Chief Justice of India and a maximum of 30 other judges, it has extensive powers in the form of original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions

Important Officials:

(1) **The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG):** Appointed by the President, he is responsible for keeping an eye over the finances of the States and the Union, and to make sure that the money allocated by the voting of the Legislature is spent in a fair and judicious manner. Rajiv Mehrishi is the CAG of India.

(2) **The Attorney General of India:** He is appointed by the President, can take part in the proceedings of the Parliament and its committees but do not have the right to vote. Mainly responsible for giving expert legal advice to the Government of India and other legal tasks assigned to him. Presently K.K. Venugopal is the Attorney General of India.

(3) **Governor:** He is the executive head of the state and is appointed by the President for five years and can hold the office with the President's consent.

(c) He is responsible for giving assent to bills passed by the State Legislature, without which they cannot become an act.

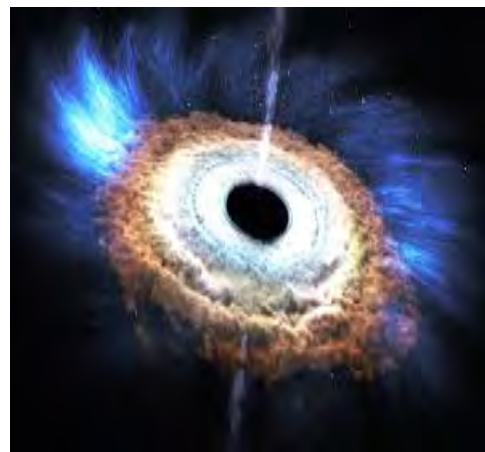
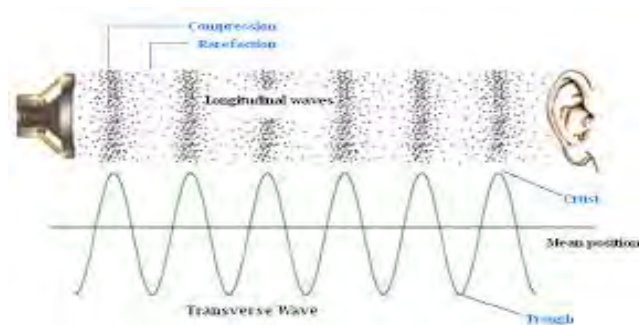
Difference between Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha



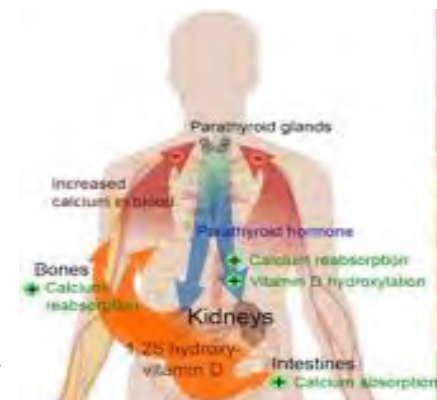
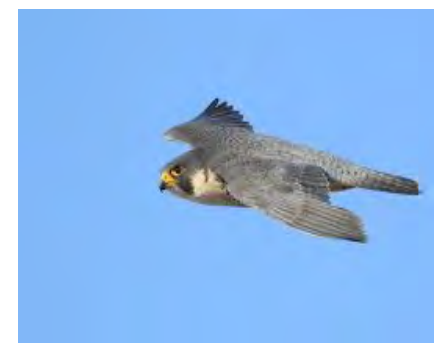
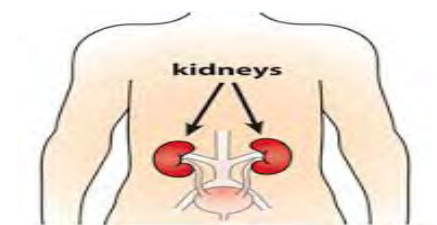
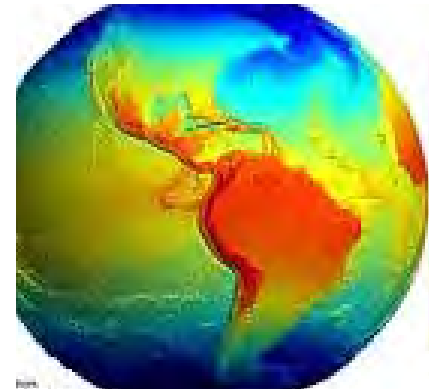
GEN.SCIENCE

Various important Branches of Science

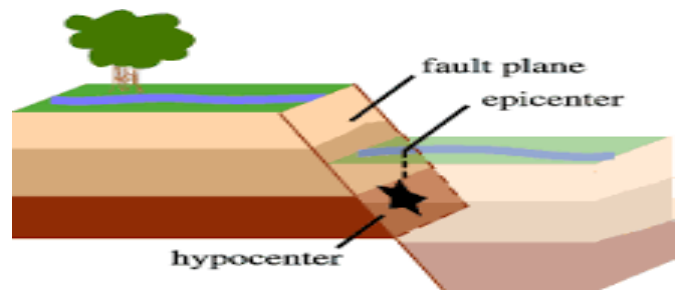
Name of science	Related to
Acoustics	Sound and sound waves
Aeronautics	Activities of flying
Agronomy	Production of crops and soil management
Anthropology	Origin and physical development of man
Archaeology	Study of material remains of past as proofs
Astronautics	Space vehicles and traveling in space
Astronomy	Planets (the heavenly bodies)
Biology	Science of living organism
Botany	Plants
Cardiology	Heart and related diseases
Ceramics	Manufacturing of clay objects
Cetology	Aquatic mammals, especially the whales
Cosmology	Universe
Cryogenics	Studying effects of low temperature
Cytology	Structure and function of cells
Dactylography	Scientific Study of fingerprints
Dermatology	Skin
Dietetics	Diet and nutrition
Ecology	Organisms and environment relationship



Entomology	Insects
Endocrinology	Endocrine glands
Etymology	Origin and history of words
Genetics	Heredity and its laws
Geology	Earth's (chemical and physical) structure
Gerontology	Ageing process, problems and diseases
Gynaecology	Female diseases of reproductive system
Haematology	Blood and related disorders
Histology	Tissues
Immunology	Body's immune system
Morphology	External structure of living organisms
Mycology	Fungi and fungal diseases
Nephrology	Kidney
Obstetrics	Pregnancy, child birth and their follow up
Ornithology	Birds
Orthopaedics	Human skeletal system
Osteology	Study of bones
Paediatrics	Child diseases
Palaeontology	Fossils and ancient life-forms
Pathology	Mechanisms and manifestation of diseases
Pharmacology	Drugs and their effects on the body
Physiology	Life processes of organs of living beings

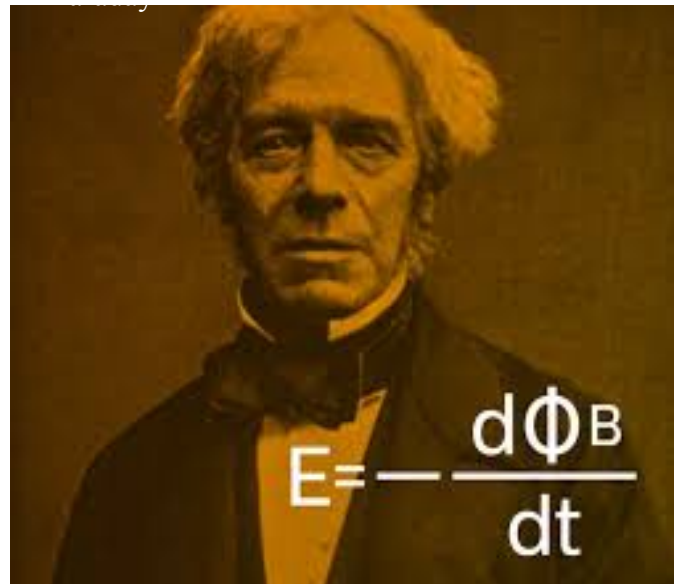


Seismology	Earthquakes
Theology	Religions
Toxicology	Toxic substances and poisons
Zoology.	Animal life
Zymology	Fermentation process



Units of Measurement

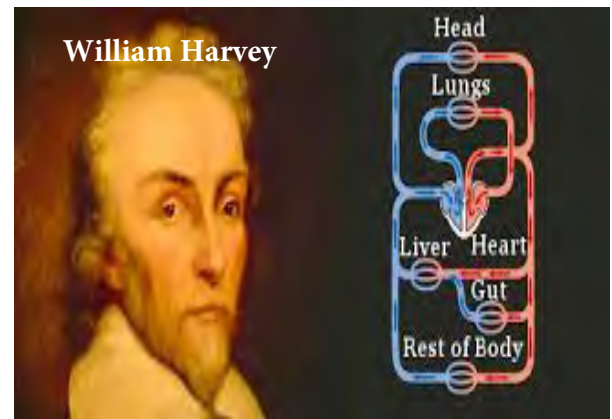
Ampere	Electric current
Angstrom	Wavelength of light
Bar	Atmospheric pressure
Calorie	Quantity of heat
Candela	Luminous intensity
Celsius (Centigrade)	Temperature
Coulomb	Electric charge
Decibel	Sound level
Dyne	Force
Erg	Work
Fahrenheit	Temperature
Fathom	Depth of water
Faraday	Electric Charge
Henry	Inductance
Hertz	Frequency
Horsepower	Power
Joule	Work or Energy



Kelvin	Temperature (SI unit)
Newton	Force (SI unit)
Ohm	Electrical resistance
Pascal	Pressure
Poise	Viscosity
Volt	Electrical potential
Watt	Power



Newton



William Harvey

Medical Discoveries

Discovery	Discovered by
Antibiotic (Penicillin)	Alexander Fleming
Aspirin	Felix Hoffmann
Blood circulation	William Harvey
Blood group	K. Landsteiner
Cholera/TB germs	Robert Koch
Electro cardiogram (ECG)	Williem Einthoven
Heart transplant surgery	Christian Barnard
Malaria germs	A. Laveran
Ultrasound	Ian Donald

Robert Koch (1843 – 1910)

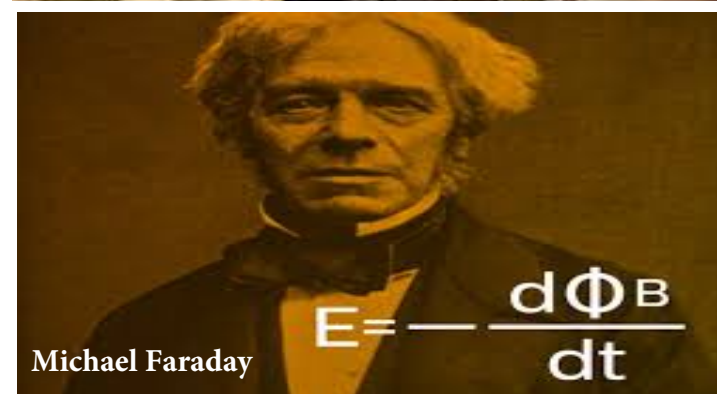
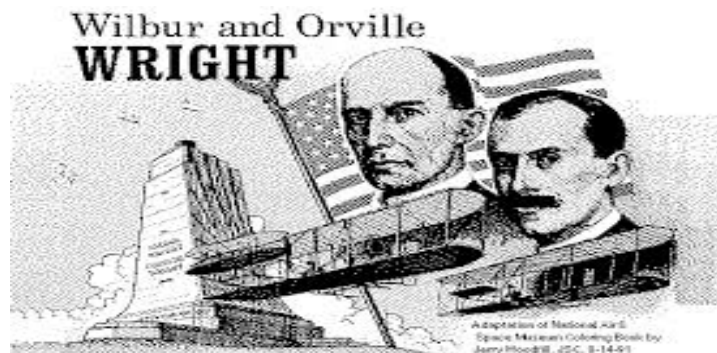
<p>Discovered</p> <p>Anthrax disease cycle - 1876</p> <p>Bacteria of TB - 1882</p> <p>Bacteria of cholera - 1883</p> <p>Formulated</p> <p>Koch's Postulate - refined in 1884</p> <p>Award</p> <p>Nobel prize for medicine 1905</p>	A black and white portrait of Robert Koch, an elderly man with a beard, resting his head on his hand.
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Dr.Christian
Barnard

Important Scientific Inventions

Invention	Inventor
Aeroplane	Wright Brothers
Bicycle	K. Macmillan
Centigrade scale	A. Celsius
Computer	Charles Babbage
Diesel engine	Rudolf Diesel
Dynamite	Alfred Nobel
Dynamo	Michael Faraday
Electric lamp	Thomas Alva Edison
Fountain pen	L.E. Waterman
Gramophone	Thomas Alva Edison
Jet engine	Sir Frank Whittle
Microphone	David Hughes
Microscope	Z. Jansen
Radium	Marie and Pierre Curie
Sir Humphery	Safety lamp
Davy William Hurst	Safety pin
B. Thimmonnier	Sewing machine
Sir Isaac Pitman	Shorthand (modern)
Thomas Newcome	Steam engine (piston)
James Watt	Steam engine (condenser)
Samuel F,B. Morse	Telegraph code




Hans Lippershey	Telescope
John Logie Baird	Television
Galileo Galilei	Thermometer
Wilhelm Roentgen	X-ray



Important Vaccines

Vaccine	Discovered by
Smallpox	Edward Jenner
Cholera Rabies Vaccine	Louis Pasteur
TB vaccine	Leon Calmette and Camilla Guerin
Polio vaccine	J.E. Salk

Edward Jenner (1749 – 1823)

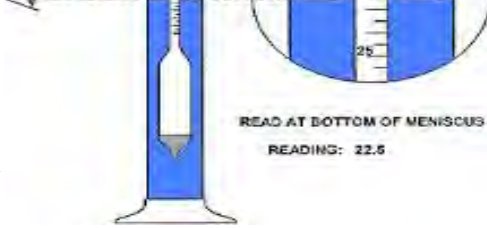
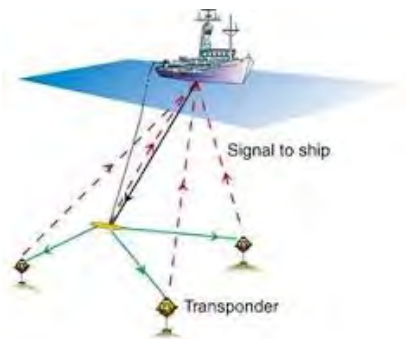


- Doctor from rural Gloucestershire.
- Studied under a great doctor (James Hunter) in scientific observations.
- Jenner noted that an old tale that milk maids did not catch smallpox appeared to be true.

Scientific Instruments

Name of instrument	Function
Ammeter	Used for measuring strength of electric current
Barometer	Used for measuring atmospheric pressure
Calorimeter	Used for measuring quantities of heat
Cardiograph	Used for measuring movements of the heart
Dynamo	Converts mechanical energy into electrical energy
Electroencephalograph	Records and interprets the electrical waves of the brain
Electrometer	measuring potential difference in electric currents
Endoscope	Examines internal organs of the body
Fathometer	Used for measuring depth of the ocean



Galvanometer	Used for measuring the electric current	
Hydrometer	measuring the relative density of liquids	
Hygrometer	Used for measuring the level of humidity	
Kymograph	Graphically records physiological movements (e.g. blood pressure/ heartbeat)	
Lactometer	Used for measuring the relative density of milk	
Manometer	Used for measuring the pressure of gases	
Micrometer	Measures distances/angles	
Microscope	Used for obtaining a magnified view of small objects	
Periscope	Used for viewing objects above sea level (used in submarines)	
Polygraph	Used for recording changes simultaneously in physiological processes such as heart beat, blood pressure and respiration; also used as a lie detector	
Pyrometer	Used for measuring very high temperature	
Salinometer	Used for determining the salinity of solutions	
Sphygmomanometer	Used for measuring blood pressure	
Tacheometer	Used for measuring distances and elevations	
Telescope	Used for viewing distant objects in space	
Transponder	Used to receive a signal and transmit a reply	
Viscometer	Used for measuring the viscosity of liquid	
Voltmeter	Used to measure electric potential difference	
Wattmeter circuit	Used for measuring the power of an electric circuit	

Information About the Human Body

Blood: It is a red, viscous fluid which circulates in the human body. It is basically a connective tissue which is contained in the blood vessels. A healthy man possesses on an average, 5 litres of blood in the body. **Composition:** It is made up of two chief constituents:

- (a) **Plasma (fluid)**, constitutes the major part while
- (b) **Blood cells (solid)**, which constituted the minor part.

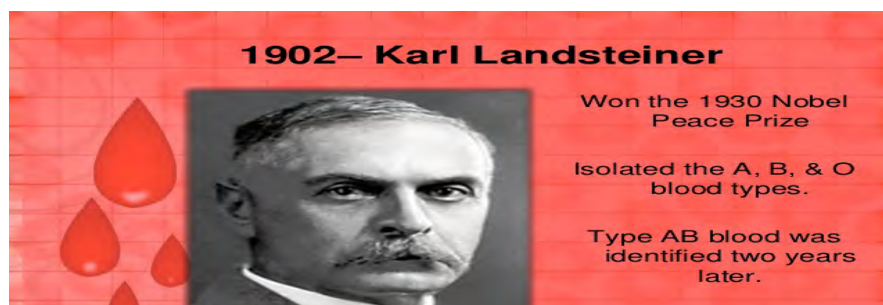
The blood cell corpuscles are of two types: **(1) RBC (2) WBC.**

The RBC is red blood corpuscles which contains a pigment called haemoglobin which is responsible for the red colour of the blood. Iron is the element which is present in the haemoglobin. The WBC are white blood corpuscles which are primarily responsible for combating with the infection of the body or they fight with the foreign harmful organisms of the body.

Blood groups:

They are of four types

- (i) **A-type**
- (ii) **B-type**
- (iii) **AB-type**
- (iv) **O-type**

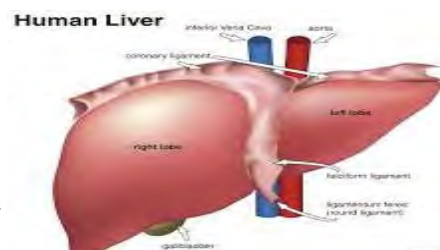


AB - type is called universal recipient as it can receive all the four types (mentioned above) of blood and **O-type** is called as universal donor as it can be given to any of the four types of blood groups (mentioned above).

- Bones:**
- (i) There are 206 bones in the **skeletal system** of an adult.
 - (ii) The largest bone is femur present in the thigh.
 - (iii) The shortest bone is the stirrup (Stapes) which is present in the middle ear.

Facts about the various organs of the human body:

1. **The largest organ is skin.**
2. Heart is responsible for regulating the circulation of blood in the body. The heart beat of adult males is **72 beats per minute.**
3. **Liver is the largest gland** of the human body. It is concerned with the digestion of the food intake.
4. Two kidneys are responsible for the filtering of nitrogenous waste of the body and throw it all in the form of urine.
5. **Pituitary gland** is called **the master gland** as it influences the growth and metabolism by controlling the other ductless glands, viz. thymus thyroid, adrenal, prostate, pancreas and gonads.



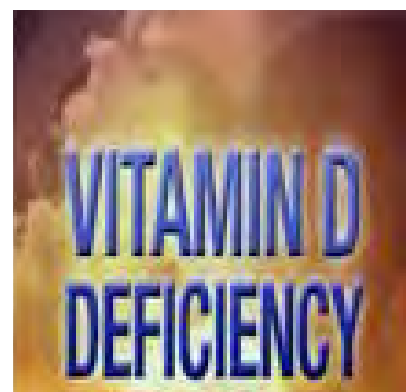
Name of the vitamin :

NAME OF THE VITAMIN	SCIENTIFIC NAME
VITAMIN A	RETINOL
VITAMIN B1	THIAMINE
VITAMIN B2	RIBOFLAVIN
VITAMIN B6	PYRIDOXINE
VITAMIN B12	CYANOCOBALAMIN
VITAMIN C	ASCORBIC ACID
VITAMIN D	CALCIFEROL
VITAMIN E	TOCOPHEROL
VITAMIN K	MENADIONE



Vitamin Deficiency Diseases:

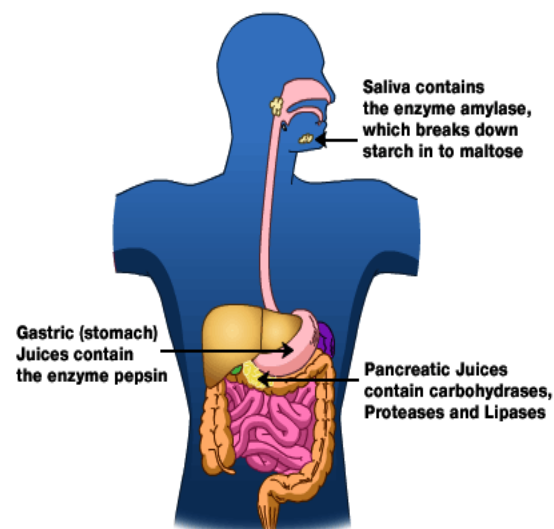
NAME OF THE VITAMIN	NAME OF DEFICIENCY DISEASE
VITAMIN A	NIGHTBLINDNESS
VITAMIN B1	BERIBERI
VITAMIN B2	ARIBOFLAVINOSIS
VITAMIN B3	PELLAGRA
VITAMIN B5	PARESTHESIA
VITAMIN B6	ANAEMIA
VITAMIN B7	DERMATITIS, ENTERITIS
VITAMIN B9 & B12	MEGLOBLASTIC ANAEMIA
VITAMIN C	SCURVEY
VITAMIN D	RICKETS & OSTEOMALACIA
VITAMIN E	LESS FERTILITY
VITAMIN K	NON CLOTTING OF BLOOD



Major Enzymes in the human Digestive system

Body Part Enzymes

- Mouth** Salivary Amylase (Ptyalin, acidic, medium)
Converts starch into disaccharides
- Stomach** Pepsin and Renin (Acidic medium) They act on proteins
- Intestine** Lipase, Trypsin, Carbohydrates (Medium is now basic)
 - Lipase converts fats into acid and glycerol.
 - Trypsin converts proteins into amino acids and
 - carbohydrates converts mono saccharides into glucose.



International Banks

Bank Name

Slogan/Punch line

CITI Bank

Let's get it done

Standard Chartered Bank

Your Right Partner

HSBC Bank

The World's Local Bank

Royal Bank of Scotland

Make it happen

BNP Paribas

The bank for a changing world

JPMorgan Chase Bank

The right relationship is everything

Deutsche Bank

A passion to perform

Scotia Bank

You're richer than you think

American Express Bank

Do more

Barclays Bank

Fluent in finance

DBS Bank

Living, Breathing Asia



Slogans of Banks

Name of the Bank	Slogan
Allahabad Bank	A tradition of trust
Andhra Bank	Much more to do With YOU in focus
Bank of Baroda	India's International Bank
Bank of India	Relationships beyond Banking
Bank of Maharashtra	One Family One Bank
Bank of Rajasthan	Together we Prosper
Canara Bank	It's easy to change for those who you love, Together we Can
Central Bank of India	Build A Better Life Around Us, Central to you since 1911
Corporation Bank	Prosperity for all
Dena Bank	Trusted Family Bank
Federal Bank	Your Perfect Banking Partner
HDFC Bank	We Understand Your World
HSBC	World's Local Bank
ICICI Bank	"Hum Hai na..."
IDBI Bank	Banking for all; "Aao Sochein Bada"
Indian Bank	Taking Banking Technology to Common Man, Your Tech-friendly bank
Indian Overseas Bank	Good people to grow with
J & K Bank	Serving to Empower
Karur Vysya Bank	Smart way to Bank
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	The Changing Face of Prosperity

Oriental Bank of Commerce	Where every individual is committed
Punjab and Sindh Bank	Where series is a way of life
Punjab National Bank	The Name you can Bank Upon
State Bank of India	The Nation banks on us; Pure Banking Nothing Else; With you all the way
State Bank of Hyderabad	You can always bank on us
State Bank of Mysore	Working for a better tomorrow
State Bank of Patiala	Blending Modernity with Tradition
State Bank of Travancore	A Long Tradition of Trust
South Indian Bank	Experience Next Generation Banking
Syndicate Bank	Your Faithful And Friendly Financial Partner
UCO Bank	Honors Your Trust
Union Bank of India	Good people to bank with
United Bank of India	The Bank that begins with "U"
Vijaya Bank	A Friend You can Bank Upon
Yes Bank	Experience our expertise



Facts about Banks in India



First bank established in India: **Bank of Hindustan in 1770**

Second bank: **General Bank of India, 1786**

Oldest bank in India originated in the Bank of Calcutta in June 1806 which was still in existence – **State**

Bank of India

State Bank of India merged with three banks namely Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bombay and Bank of Madras in 1921 to form the Imperial bank of India which was converted as State Bank of India

First Indian bank got ISO: **Canara Bank**



First India bank started solely with Indian capital investment is **PNB (Punjab National Bank)**

Founder of Punjab National Bank is **Lala Lajpat Rai**

Reserve bank of India (RBI) was instituted in **1935**

First governor of RBI: **Mr. Osborne Smith**

First Indian Governor of RBI: **Mr. C D Deshmukh**

First bank to introduce savings account in India: **Presidency Bank in 1833**

First bank to introduce cheque system in India: **Bengal Bank in 1833**

First bank to introduce internet banking: **ICICI bank**

First bank to introduce mutual fund: **State Bank of India**

First bank to introduce credit card in India: **Central Bank of India**

Which cards are known as plastic money – **Credit Cards.**

Open market operations are carried out by – **RBI**

Capital market regulator is – **SEBI**

Largest Commercial bank in India – **State Bank of India**

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is known as – **World Bank**

India's First Financial Archive has been set up at – **Kolkata**



CRR, SLR, Repo Rate, Reverse Repo rate are decided by **RBI**

Savings banks interest rates, fixed deposit interest rates, Loan Rates etc. are decided by **individual banks**

The bank which has launched Mobile Bank Accounts in association with Vodafone's m-paisa – **HDFC**

Bank Minimum money transfer limit through RTGS: **2 Lakhs**

Maximum money transfer limit through RTGS: **No Limit**

Minimum & Maximum money transfer limit through NEFT: **No Limit**

NABARD was established in – **July, 1982**

Largest Public sector bank in India – **SBI**

Largest Private sector bank in India – **HDFC Bank(2018)**

Largest Foreign bank in India – **Standard Chartered Bank**

First Indian bank to open branch outside India i.e. London in 1946: **Bank of India**

First RRB named Prathama Grameen Bank was started by: **Syndicate Bank**

First Bank to introduce ATM in India: **HSBC in 1987, Mumbai**

Bank of Baroda has the maximum number of overseas branches

SBI holds the second position with maximum number of overseas branches

Premium credit cards exclusively for women launched recently by – **HDFC bank**

Private Sector Bank that recently launched a product of Personal loan called “SWIFT” – **HDFC**

The bank which approved loan of \$500mn to help India improve Rail services – **Asian Development Bank**

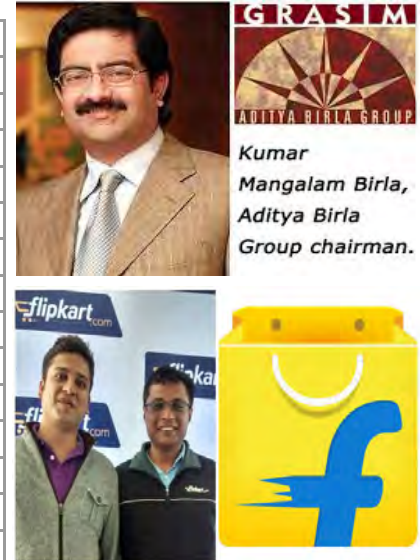


FAMOUS INDIAN BUSINESSMEN:

Name	Associated Company
Sridhar Vembu	Zoho Corporation
Verghese Kurien	Amul
Kunwer Sachdev	Su-kam Power Systems
Bhargav Sri Prakash	Friends Learn
Azim Premji	Wipro
Lakshmi Mittal	Arcelor Mittal
Mukesh Ambani	Reliance Industries
Anand Mahindra	Mahindra and Mahindra
Shamit Khemka	Synapse India
Saji Chameli	Orell
Sachin Bansal and Binny Bansal	Flipkart
Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao	GMR Group
Gunupati Venkata Krishna Reddy	GVK Group
G. R. Gopinath	Air Deccan
N. R. Narayana Murthy	Infosys
Shiv Nadar	HCL Technologies
V. G. Siddhartha	Cafe Coffee Day
Krishan Dhir	DHITECH Consultancy Services
Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw	Biocon
Achyuta Samanta	KIIT Group of Institutions
Gautam Thapar	Avantha Group
Sunil Mittal	Bharti Enterprises
Shekhar Chatterjee	Host Dude Solutions
Venugopal Dhoot	Videocon
Karsanbhai Patel	Nirma
Vishal Gondal	India games
Chirag Kulkarni	Insightfully
Trishneet Arora	TAC Security Solutions
Ardeshir Godrej, Pirojsha Godrej, Adi Godrej	Godrej Group
Kallam Anji Reddy	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories
Mangal Prabhat Lodha	Lodha Group
Jamnalal Bajaj, Rahul Bajaj	Bajaj Group
Prathap C. Reddy	Apollo Hospitals
Ajay Piramal, Swati Piramal	Piramal Enterprises Ltd
Kalanithi Maran	Sun Group
Prannoy Roy	NDTV
Anil Agarwal	Vedanta Resources
Subrata Roy	Sahara India Pariwar
Shashi & Ravi Ruia	Essar Group
Jagdish Chandra Mahindra	Mahindra Group
Naveen Jain	Moon Express
Brijmohan Lall Munjal	Hero Group
Jamsetji Tata	Tata Group
Walchand Hirachand	Walchand group
Khwaja Abdul Hamied	Cipla
Kochuousep Chittilapilly	V-Guard Industries Ltd
Kishore Biyani	Future Group



Laxmanrao Kirloskar	Kirloskar Group
Baba Kalyani	Bharat Forge
Anand Deshpande	Persistent Systems
Byrraju Ramalinga Raju	Mahindra Satyam
Dilip Sanghvi	Sun Pharmaceutical
Ekta Kapoor/Jeetendra Kapoor	Balaji Telefilms
Dr. G. Surender Rao	Yashoda Hospitals
Ramoji Rao	Ramoji Group
Kumar Mangalam Birla	Aditya Birla Group
Varun Agarwal	Alma Mater Store
Ujwal Makhija	Phonon Communications
Ashok Soota	Happiest Minds Technologies
Faisal Farooqui	MouthShut.com
Vijay Shekhar Sharma	Paytm
Pramod Saxena	Oxigen Wallet



Binny Bansal and Sachin Bansal

FOUNDERS OF LEADING SOFTWARE COMPANIES OF INDIA

- Tata Consultancy Services – Tata Group (Headquarters in Mumbai)
- Infosys – N. R. Narayana Murthy (Headquarters in Bangalore)
- Impetus – Praveen Kankariya (Headquarters in San Jose, C.A.)
- iGate Patni – Phaneesh Murthy (Headquarters in Bangalore)
- LnT InfoTech – LnT Group (Headquarters in Mumbai)
- Wipro – Mohammed Hasham Premji (Headquarters in Bangalore)
- Tech Mahindra – Vineet Nayyar (Headquarters in Pune)
- Mahindra Satyam – Byrraju Ramalinga Raju (Headquarters in Hyderabad)
- Genpact – Pramod Bhasin (Headquarters in Hyderabad)
- Zenith Computers – Raj Saraf (Headquarters in Mumbai)
- Persistent Systems – Dr. Anand Deshpande (Headquarters in Pune)
- Hexaware Technologies – Atul Nishar (Headquarters in Mumbai)
- Trustmeher Technologies – Niket Kale (Headquarters in Jabalpur)
- HCL Technologies Limited – Shiv Nadar & Vineet Nayar (Headquarters in Noida)
- Mphasis – Jaithirth Rao & Jeroen Tas (Headquarters in Bangalore)
- Essar Group – Shashi Ruia & Ravi Ruia (Headquarters in Mumbai)
- Mindfire Solutions – Chinmoy Panda (Headquarters in Bhubaneswar)
- BirlaSoft – CK Birla Group (Headquarters in Noida)
- NIIT Technologies Limited – Rajendra S. Pawar & Vijay K. Thadani (Noida)
- Cybage – Arun Nathani (Headquarters in Pune)
- Mind Tree – Subroto Bagchi & Krishnakumar Natarajan (Headquarters in Bangalore)
- Geometric Ltd – Godrej Group (Headquarters in Mumbai)
- KPIT Cummins – Mr. Ravi Pandit, Mr. Kishor Patil and Mr. Shirish Patwardhan (Headquarters in Pune)



Punch lines for Famous Brands

- **Digit:** Your Technology Navigator
- **Fiat:** Driven By Passion
- **Abn Amro Bank:** Making More Possible
- **Accenture :** High Performance Delivered
- **Adobe:** Simplicity At Work Better By Adobe
- **AIG Or American International Group Insurance Company:** We Know Money
- **Air Canada:** A Breath Of Fresh Air
- **Air Deccan:** Simply Fly
- **Allianz Group:** The Power On Your Side
- **American Red Cross:** Together We Prepare
- **Andhra Bank:** Much More To Do, With YOU In Focus
- **Andhra Pradesh :** The Kohinoor Of India
- **Apple Macintosh:** Think Different
- **Arcelor:** Steel Solutions For A Better World
- **Astrazeneca :** Life Inspiring Ideas
- **At & T:** The World's Networking Company
- **Audi:** Vorsprung Durch Technik
- **Austrian Airlines:** Fly With Friends
- **Axa UK:** Be Life Confident
- **Bank Of America:** Higher Standards
- **Bank Of Baroda:** India's International Bank
- **Bank Of Rajasthan:** Dare To Dream
- **Barclays:** Fluent In Finance; Its Our Business To Know Your Business
- **Biocon :** The Difference Lies In Our Dna



- **Bloomingdales:** Like No Other Store In The World
- **BMW:** The Ultimate Driving Machine
- **Boeing:** Forever New Frontiers
- **Bombay Stock Exchange:** The Edge Is Efficiency
- **BPCL:** Pure For Sure
- **Brand Of BPCL, Speed:** High Performance Petrol
- **Brand Of IOCL, Servo:** 100 % Performance Everytime
- **Bridgestone:** Passion For Excellence
- **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation :**Bringing Innovations in health and Learning To The Global Community
- **Bristol Myers Squibb :** Extending And Enhancing Human Life
- **British Airways:** The Way To Fly
- **British Petroleum:** Beyond Petroleum
- **Business India:** The Magazine Of The Corporate World
- **Business Today:** For Managing Tomorrow
- **Business World:** Play The Game
- **Cast Away:** At The Edge Of The World, His Journey Begins (Movie)
- **CEAT Tyre:** Born Tough
- **Central Mall:** Shop Eat Celebrate
- **Chattisgarh Tourism:** Full Of Surprises
- **Chevron Corporation:** Human Energy
- **Cry :** Child Relief & YOU
- **Chip:** Intelligent Computing
- **Cipla:** Caring For Life
- **Citigroup Or Citibank:** The Citi Never Sleeps
- **CNBC Television:** Profit From It



- **Crompton And Greaves:** Everyday Solutions
- **Computer Associates:** The Software That Powers The E Business
- **Continental Airlines:** Work Hard, Fly Right
- **Daimler Chrysler:** The Future Of Automobile
- **Amazon.com:** Earth's Biggest Bookstore
- **Deutsche Bank:** A Passion To Perform
- **Dilwale Dulhania Le Jaayenge (Movie) :** Come And Fall In Love
- **Dow Chemical Company:** Living Improved Daily
- **Dr Reddy's Laboratories :** Life Research Hope
- **Dunlop:** Accelerate Your Soul
- **Dupont:** The Miracles Of Science
- **Ebay:** The World's Online Market Place
- **Emirates Air:** Keep Discovering
- **Epson:** Exceed Your Vision
- **Ernst And Young:** Quality In Everything We Do
- **Essar Corp:** A Positive A++Itude
- **Euronext :** Go For Growth
- **Exxon Mobil:** Taking On The World's Toughest Energy Challenges
- **Ford:** Built For The Road Ahead
- **Ford Motor:** Make Every Day Exciting
- **Fortune:** Every Fortune Tells The Story
- **Franklin Templeton Investments:** Gain From Our Perspective
- **FT Financial Times:** No FT, No Comments
- **Gail:** Gas And Beyond
- **Glaxo Smithkline :** Today's Medicines Finance Tomorrow's Miracles



- **Goa Tourism** : 365 Days On A Holiday
- **Guinness Beer**: My Goodness My Guinness
- **Haier**: Inspired Living
- **Himachal Pradesh Tourism**: The Perfect Host
- **Hindustan Times**: The Name India Trusts For News
- **Hollywood Stock Exchange** : It's Your Hollywood
- **Home Depot**: You Can Do It We Can Help
- **Honda** : The Power Of Dreams
- **Hp Invent**: Everything Is Possible
- **HSBC**: The World's Local Bank
- **Hyundai**: Drive Your Way
- **IBM**: On Demand
- **IBM**: I Think, Therefore IBM
- **IBP**: Pure Bhi Poora Bhi
- **ICICI Bank**: Hum Hain Na !!!
- **Infosys**: Powered By Intellect, Driven By Values; Improve Your Odds With Infosys Predictability
- **Intel**: Intel Inside
- **IOCL**: Bringing Energy To Life
- **Jaguar**: Born To Perform
- **Jet Airways**: The Joy Of Flying
- **Jurassic Park**: An Adventure 65 Million Years in The Making
- **JVC**: The Perfect Experience
- **Kerala Tourism**: God's Own Country
- **KFC**: There's Fast Food, Then There's Kfc
- **Kingfisher Airlines**: Fly The Good Times
- **Kit Kat** : Have A Break Have A Kit Kat





- **KLM Airlines:** The Reliable Airline
- **KMART:** The Stuff Of Life
- **Kotak:** Think Investments Think Kotak
- **Kroger:** Costs Less To Get More



- **Larsen And Toubro:** We Make Things Which Make India Proud
- **Lee:** The Jeans That Built America
- **Lehman Brothers:** Where Vision Gets Built
- **Lenovo:** We Are Building A New Technology Company
- **Lexus:** The Pursuit Of Perfection
- **LG:** Life's Good



- **LIC:** Trust Thy Name Is LIC, Jindagi ke Saath Bhi, Jindagi ke Baad Bhi
- **London Metal Exchange :** The World's Center For Non Ferrous Metal Trading
- **Louis Phillips:** The Upper Crest
- **Lufthansa Airlines:** There's No Better To Fly
- **Lukoil:** Always Moving Forward
- **Macromedia:** What The Web Can Be
- **Malaysian Airlines:** Going Beyond Expectations



- **Mastercard:** There Are Some Things Money Can't Buy For Everything Else There's Mastercard
- **Max Newyork Life Insurance:** Your Partner For Life
- **Mcdowells Signature:** The New Sign Of Success



- **MCX:** Trade With Trust
- **Merck :** Where Patients Come First
- **Metro:** The Spirit Of Commerce
- **Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Or Metlife :** Have You Met Life Today
- **Michelin:** A Better Way Forward
- **Microsoft:** Where Do You Want To Go Today ; Your Potential Our Passion



- **Mittal Steel:** Shaping The Future Of Steel
- **Monster.Com :** Never Settle
- **Madhya Pradesh :** The Very Heart Of India
- **MRF:** Tyres With Muscle
- **Nasdaq :** Stock Market For The Digital World
- **NDTV Profit:** New You Can Use
- **Dell:** Easy As Dell
- **NYSE New York Stock Exchange :** The World Puts Its Stock In Us
- **ONGC:** Making Tomorrow Brighter
- **Orange:** The Future Is Bright The Future Is Orange
- **Peter England:** Honestly Impressive
- **Petronas:** 10 Years In Formula One
The World Is Watching Us
- **Pfizer:** Life Is Our Life's Work
- **Phillips:** Sense And Simplicity
- **Prudential Insurance :** Growing And Protecting
Your Wealth
- **Qantas:** The Spirit Of Australia
- **Rajasthan Tourism :** Simply Colorful
- **Raymonds:** The Complete Man
- **Reid & Taylor:** Bond With The Best
- **Reliance Industries Limited:** Growth Is Life
- **Sahara:** Emotionally Yours
- **SAIL:** There Is A Little Bit Of Sail In Everyone's Life
- **Sansui:** Born In Japan Entertaining The World
- **SAP:** The Best – Run Businesses Run SAP



Power Brands of HUL



- **SBI Debit Card:** Welcome To A Cashless World
- **Rotary International:** Service Above Self
- **Sholay:** The Greatest Story Ever Told
- **SGX :** Tomorrow Market's Today
- **Skoda:** Obsessed With Quality Since 1897
- **Sony:** Like No Other
- **Standard Chartered Bank:** Your Right Partner
- **Standard Insurance Company Limited:** Positively Different
- **Star Sports:** We Know Your Game
- **Star Wars The Revenge Of Sith:** The Saga Is Complete
- **Sun Microsystems:** The Network Is The Computer
- **Suzlon Energy:** Powering A Greener Tomorrow
- **Swiss Air:** The World's Most Refreshing Airline
- **Symantec:** Be Fearless
- **Tata Motors:** Even More Car Per Car
- **TCS:** Beyond The Obvious
- **TESCO:** Every Little Helps
- **The Daily Telegraph:** Read A Bestseller Everyday
- **The Day After Tomorrow (Movie) :** Where Will You Be
- **The Economic Times:** The Power Of Knowledge
- **The Indian Express:** Journalism Of Courage
- **Thomas Cook :** Don't Just Book It Thomas Cook It
- **Timesjobs.com:** If You Have A Reason, We Have The Job
- **Titanic (Movie) :** Collide With Destiny
- **To Learn To Heal To Raise:** Csim
- **Toshiba:** Choose Freedom



- **Toyota:** Touch The Perfection
- **Toyota Innova:** All You Desire
- **Union Bank Of India:** Good People To Bank With
- **United Airlines:** It's Time To Fly
- **Uttarpradesh Tourism :** Amazing Heritage, Grand Experience
- **Videocon:** The Indian Multinational
- **Virgin Atlantic:** Your Never Forget Your First Time



VIDEOCON
Experience Change

- **Vizag Steel:** Pride Of Steel
- **Voice :** Helping Children Write Their Future
- **Volkswagen:** Drivers Wanted
- **Wallet365com:** Pay Anyone Online
- **Walmart:** Always Low Prices Always
- **West Bengal:** Complete Destination
- **Wills Lifestyle:** Enjoy The Change
- **Windows XP:** Do More With Less
- **Wipro:** Applying Thought
- **Blue Cross India :** Working For Animals Since 1954



- **Amnesty International :** Working To Protect Human Rights Worldwide:
- **L&T :** Its all about imagineering.
- **Essar :** A possitive attitude
- **Maruti Suzuki :** Count on us
- **Dell :** Here is yours
- **Chevron Corporation:** Human Energy
- **GAIL:** Gas and beyond



International Organizations and their Headquarters

1. UNO - New York
2. UNICEF - New York
3. UNIDO - Vienna
4. UNESCO - Paris
5. IMF - Washington DC
6. UNFPA - New York
7. ILO - Geneva
8. WTO - Geneva
9. WHO - Geneva
10. International Committee of the Red Cross - Geneva.
11. World Meteorological Organisation - Geneva.
12. World Intellectual Property Organization - Geneva.
13. International Standards Organisation - Geneva.
14. International Maritime Organisation - London.
15. Commonwealth of Nations - London.
16. Amnesty International - London.
17. UNEP(United Nations Environmental Programme) - Nairobi (Kenya).
18. SAARC - Kathmandu
19. Food and Agricultural Organisation - Rome.
20. Transparency International - Berlin
21. World Bank - Washington D.C.
22. International Renewable Energy Agency - Abu Dhabi (UAE) (Interim HQs)
23. Universal Postal Union - Berne.
24. International Atomic Energy Agency- Vienna.
25. International Court Of Justice - The Hague



MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE WORLD

Agencies	Headquarters	Establishment
The Food and Agriculture Organization	Rome, Italy	1945
The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	Quartier international de Montréal of Montreal, Canada.	1947
The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rome, Italy	1977
The International Labour Organization (ILO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1919
The International Maritime Organization (IMO)	London, United Kingdom	1948
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington, D.C., United States	1945
The International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Geneva, Switzerland	1865
The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Vienna, Austria	1966
The Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Berne, Switzerland,	1874
The World Bank Group	Washington, D.C	1945
The World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1948
The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1967
United Nation Organization (UNO)	New York	1945
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	New York	1946
United Nations Peoples Fund (UNFPA)	New York	1969
International Court of Justice	The Hague, Netherlands	1945
International Committee of the Red Cross	Geneva, Switzerland	1863
International organization for standardization	Geneva, Switzerland	1947
UN Women	New York	
International Atomic Energy agency	Vienna	1957
Commonwealth of Nations	London	1884
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	Brussels	1949
Transparency International	Berlin	1993
International Renewable Energy agency	Abu Dubai	2009
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	Kathmandu	1985
Association of south East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	Jakarta	1967
Asia-Pacific economic Cooperation (APEC)	Singapore	1989
Organization of Islamic cooperation	Jeddah	1969
Worldwide Economic Forum	Geneva, Switzerland	1971
International Cricket Council	Abu Dubai	1909
International Hockey Federation	Lausanne, Switzerland	1924
Int. Federation of Association Football	Zurich, Switzerland	1904



International Council on Mounuments and Sites	Paris, France	1965
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Geneva	1950
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Switzerland	1964



LIST OF MAJOR CITIES IN THE WORLD ALONG THE BANKS OF RIVERS

City	River
London	Thames
Berlin	Spray
Vienna	Danube
Baghdad	Tigris
Cairo	Nile
Rome	Tiber
Paris	Seine
Lahore	Ravi
Karachi	Sindhu
Budapest	Danube
Madrid	Manzanares, Jarama
Perth	Swan
Tokyo	Arakava
Sydney	Darling
Lisbon	Linfe
Shanghai	Yangtze Kiang
New York	Hudson
Washington	Potomac



GEOGRAPHICAL NAME OF INDIAN CITIES AND STATES

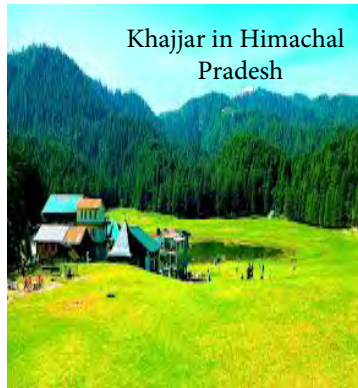
Real name	Nickname
Ahmedabad	Manchester of India
Kosi	Bihar mourning
Ajmer	The heart of Rajasthan
Punjab	The land of five rivers
Mumbai	India's Hollywood
Chittorgarh	Pride of Rajasthan
Nilgiri Hills	Blue Mountains
Jamshedpur	Steel City
Chhattisgarh	Rice Bowl
Damodar	Bengal mourning
Mussoorie	Queen of Hills
Himachal Pradesh	Fruit basket
Mumbai	Gateway of India
Lakshadweep	Sea son Karnataka
Mysore	Ratna
Bangalore	Garden city of India .



Madurai	City of Festivals
Kerala	India's spice garden
Jaipur	India's Paris
Pune	Queen of South
Khajjar	India's Switzerland
Lucknow	Nwabo town
Godavari River	South Ganga
Cauvery	South India's Ganges
Kolkata	Diamond Harbour
Kolkata	Palaces of the city
Delhi	Heart of India
Mumbai	The city of seven islands
Kochi	Queen of Arabian Sea
Kanpur	National highways Chaurah
Srinagar	City of Lakes
Jaipur	Pink city
Srinagar	City of Bridges
Varanasi	The city of temples and ghats
Kanpur	North India's Manchester
Amritsar	The city of Golden Temple



Jaipur



Khajjar in Himachal Pradesh



Kolkata

LIST OF MINERALS AND PRODUCING COUNTRIES

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| • Mineral | • Major producing countries |
| • Iron | • Ukraine, Brazil, Australia, China, UK. |
| • Copper | • Chile, USA, Canada, Zambia |
| • Bauxite | • Australia, Guinea, Jamaica, Brazil |
| • Tin | • Malaysia, Indonesia, China, Bolivia |
| • Manganese | • Ukraine, Gabon, South Africa, Brazil |
| • Zinc | • USA, Canada, Japan, Peru |
| • Gold | • China, South Africa, Peru, USA, Canada |
| • Silver | • Mexico, Peru, USA, Canada |
| • Diamond | • South Africa, Belgium, Congo, Ghana |
| • Mercury | • Spain, China, United state of America |
| • Lead | • United state of America, Australia, Canada, Japan |
| • Mica | • India (80% of the world), Brazil, USA |
| • Thorium | • Brazil, Australia, Sri Lanka, Malaysia |
| • Uranium | • Canada, South Africa, USA, India |
| • Tungsten | • China, Russia |
| • Platinum | • Canada, South Africa |
| • Chromium | • South Africa, Zimbabwe |



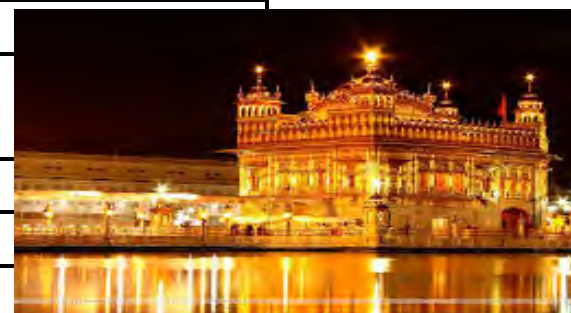
"Largest/Longest/Highest in India"

The Longest River Bridge	Mahatma Gandhi Setu Patna (5.575 km.)
The Largest Lake	Wular Lake (J & K)
The Largest Dam	Bhakra Dam, on Sutlej river (Punjab)
The Largest Desert	Thar (Rajasthan)
The Largest cave temple	Kailash Temple (Ellora, Maharastra)
The Largest mosque	Jama Masjid (Delhi)
The Longest tunnel	Jawahar Tunnel, Banihal Pass (J & K)
The Largest Delta	Sunderbans (W. Bengal)
The State with maximum forest area	Madhya Pradesh
The Longest Corridor	Corridor of Ramnathswami Temple at Rameswaram (Tamil Nadu)
The highest Waterfall	Jog or Garsoppa (Karnataka)
The Longest Road	Grand Trunk Road (Kolkata to Delhi)
The highest Gate way	Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri(U.P.)
The Longest River	The Ganga (2640 km. long)
The Largest Museum	Indian Museum, Kolkata
The largest Dome	Gol Gumbuz, Bijapur (in Karantaka)
The tallest Statue	Gomateswara (Karnataka)
The largest Public Sector Bank	State Bank of India
The biggest canti lever Bridge	Rabindra Setu or Howrah Bridge (Kolkata)
The Longest Canal	Indira Gandhi Canal or Rajasthan Canal (Rajasthan)
The Longest Railway Platform	Gorakhpur (U.P.)
The biggest Stadium	Yuva Bharti (Salt Lake) Stadium Kolkata
The most populous City	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
The largest Sea Bridge	Anna Indira Gandhi Bridge (Tamil Nadu)
The longest Passenger Train Route	Dibrugarh to Kanyakumari
The Oldest Church	St. Thomas Church at Palayar, Trichur (Kerala)
Longest National Highway	NH 7 now renamed NH 44



The State with Longest Coast Line	Gujarat
The highest Lake	Devtal Lake, Gadhwal (Uttarakhand)
The largest Saline Water Lake	Chilka Lake (Orissa)
The Largest Fresh Water Lake	Kolleru Lake (Andhra Pradesh)
Largest Cave	Amarnath (J & K)
The Longest River of Southern India	Godawari
The Longest Dam	Hirakud Dam (Orissa)
The highest Gallantry Award	Param Vir Chakra
The highest Award	Bharat Ratna
The largest Gurudwara	Golden Temple, Amritsar
The longest Sea Beach	Marina Beach (Chennai)
The Highest Road	Road at Khardungla, (in Leh-Manali Sector)
The Largest Artificial Lake	Govind Sagar (Bhakhra Nangal)
The Highest Battle field and the Longest Glacier	Siachen Glacier
The Biggest River Island	Majuli Bramhaputra river, (Assam)
The Largest Planetarium	Birla Planetarium (Kolkata)
The Highest Airports	Leh Airport (Ladakh)

Chilka Lake



Siachen Glacier



Marina Beach



Birla Planetarium

This list contains the places chosen by the UNESCO as heritage sites in India.

Name of the Site	Location	Year of Inscription	
Agra Fort	Uttar Pradesh	1983	
Ajanta Caves	Maharashtra	1983	
Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh	1989	
Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park	Gujarat	2004	
Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus)	Maharashtra	2004	
Churches and Convents of Goa	Goa	1986	
Elephanta Caves	Maharashtra	1987	
Ellora Cave	Maharashtra	1983	
Fatehpur Sikri	Uttar Pradesh	1986	
Great Living Chola Temples	Tamil Nadu	1987	
Group of Monuments at Hampi	Karnataka	1986	
Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu	1984	
Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	Karnataka	1987	
Hill Forts of Rajasthan	Rajasthan	2013	
Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	Delhi	1993	
Khajuraho Group of Monuments	Madhya Pradesh	1986	
Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya	Bihar	2002	
Mountain Railways of India	Darjeeling, West Bengal Nilgiri, Tamil Nadu Kalka-Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	1999	
Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi	Delhi	1993	
Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell)	Gujarat	2014	
Red Fort Complex	Delhi	2007	
Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	Madhya Pradesh	2003	
Sun Temple, Konârak	Orissa	1984	
Taj Mahal	Uttar Pradesh	1983	
The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur	Rajasthan	2010	

List of Seven Natural Heritage Sites

Name Of the Site	Location
Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area	Himachal Pradesh
Kaziranga National Park	Assam
Keoladeo National Park	Rajasthan
Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam
Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks	Uttarakhand
Sundarbans National Park	West Bengal
Western Ghats	Covers 4 states (Kerala ,Karnataka TN,Maharashtra)



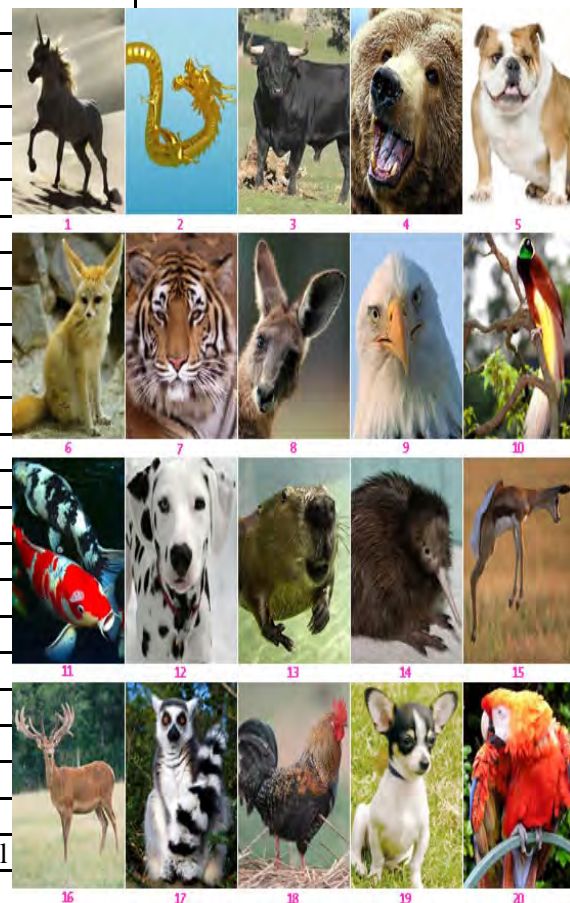
Kaziranga National Park



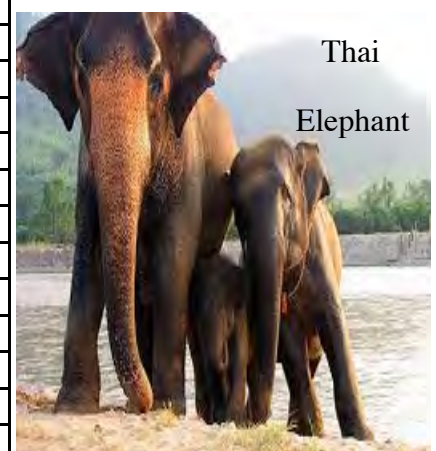
Jantar Mantar

National Animals Of Different Nations

Albania	Eagle, Lion
Antigua and Barbuda	Blue Whale
Angola	Magnificent Frigatebird
Argentina	Cougar
Australia	Kangaroo,Emu
Bahamas	Orca,Flamingo
Bangladesh	Royal Bengal Tiger
Belarus	Wisent,White Stork
Belgium	Lion
Belize	Baird's Tapir
Bhutan	Takin
Bolivia	Llama
Botswana	Zebra
Brazil	Macaw,Jaguar
Bulgaria	Lion
Cambodia	Kouprey
Canada	Beaver,Canadian Horse
ChileAndean	Condor,Huemul
Colombia	Condor
Congo (DRC)	Okapi
China	Chinese dragon,Crane, Giant Panda
Croatia	Dalmatian
CubaCuban	Crocodile
Denmark	Mute Swan
Egypt	Steppe Eagle
El Salvador	Turquoise-browed Motmot
Estonia	Barn Swallow
Ethiopia	Abyssinian Lion
Finland	Brown Bear
France	Gallic rooster
Germany	Black Eagle
Gibraltar	Barbary Macaque
Greece	Dolphin,Phoenix
Grenada	Ostrich
Guatemala	Quetzal
Guyana	Canje Pheasant,Jaguar
Honduras	White-tailed Deer
Hungary	Turul
Iceland	Falcon, Isle of ManManx
India	The Royal Bengal Tiger
Ireland	Stag
Iran	Lion
Israel	Israeli Gazelle
Italy	Italian Wolf
Jamaica	Green-and-black Streamertail
Japan	Green Pheasant,Koi



Jordan	Camel
Kenya	Cheetah, Elephant
Latvia	Atlantic Swordfish
Luxembourg	Lion
Malta	Blue Rock Thrush
Madagascar	Ring Tailed Lemur
Malaysia	Tiger
Mauritius	Dodo
Mexico	Chihuahua
Namibia	Oryx
Nauru	Great Frigatebird
Nepal	Cow
Netherlands	Lion
New Caledonia	Kagu
Nigeria	Eagle
North Korea	Chollima
Norway	Elk
New Zealand	Kiwi, sheep, Tuatara
Pakistan	Markhor
Palestine	Palestine Sunbird
Panama	Harpy Eagle
Papua New Guinea	Birds of Paradise
Peru	Vicuna
Philippines	Carabao
Poland	White-tailed Eagle, Wisent
Portugal	Barcelos cock
Republic of China	Formosan Black Bear
Romania	Lynx
Russia	Bear
Serbia	Wolf
Singapore	Merlion, Crimson Sunbird
Somalia	Leopard
South Africa	Springbok, Elephant
South Korea	Tiger
Spain	Bull
Sri Lanka	Lion
Sudan	Secretary Bird
Sweden	Moose
Thailand	Thai elephant
Turkey	Gray Wolf
Trinidad and Tobago	Scarlet Ibis
Uganda	Grey Crowned Crane
United Arab Emirates	Falcon
United Kingdom	Lion
United States	Bald Eagle
Vietnam	Water Buffalo
Venezuela	Turpial
Zambia	Hyena
Zimbabwe	Sable Antelope



Boundaries and Lines of the World

- **Line of Control:** It divides Kashmir between India and Pakistan.
- **Durand Line** is the line demarcating the boundaries of Pakistan and Afghanistan. Drawn up in 1896 by Sir Mortimer Durand.
- **Hindenburg Line** is the boundary dividing Germany and Poland. The Germans retreated to this in 1917 during World War I.
- **Mason-Dixon Line** is a line of demarcation between four states in the United State.
- **Marginal Line** was the 320 km line of fortification on the Russia-Finland border. Drawn up by General Mannerheim.
- **McMahon Line** was drawn up by Sir Henry McMahon, demarcating the frontier of India and China. China did not recognize the McMahon line and crossed it in 1962.
- **Oder-Neisse Line** is the border between Poland and Germany, running along the Oder and Neisse rivers, adopted at the Potsdam Conference (Aug 1945) after World War II.
- **Radcliffe Line** was drawn up by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, demarcating the boundary between India and Pakistan.
- **Siegfried Line** The original Siegfried Line was a World War I line of defensive forts and tank defenses. Germany built this line in northern France during 1916–1917 as a section of the Hindenburg Line. It is drawn up by Germany on its border with France.
- **17th Parallel** defined the boundary between North Vietnam and South Vietnam before two were united.
- **24th Parallel** is the line which Pakistan claims for demarcation between India and Pakistan. This, however, is not recognized by India
- **26th Parallel south** is a circle of latitude which crosses through Africa, Australia and South America.
- **30th Parallel north** is a line of latitude that stands one-third of the way between the equator and the N.Pole.
- **33rd Parallel north** is a circle of latitude which cuts through the southern United States, parts of North Africa, parts of the Middle East, and China.
- **35th Parallel north** forms the boundary between the State of North Carolina and the State of Georgia and the boundary between the State of Tennessee and the State of Georgia, the State of Alabama, and the State of Mississippi.
- **36th Parallel** forms the southernmost boundary of the State of Missouri with the State of Arkansas.
- **37th Parallel north** formed the southern boundary of the historic and extralegal Territory of Jefferson.
- **38th Parallel** is the parallel of latitude which separates North Korea and South Korea.
- **49th Parallel North** is the parallel of latitude which separates USA and Canada.

- 40th Parallel north formed the original northern boundary of the British Colony of Maryland.
- 41st Parallel north forms the northern boundary of the State of Colorado with Nebraska and Wyoming and the southern boundary of the State of Wyoming with Colorado and Utah.
- 42nd Parallel north forms most of the New York – Pennsylvania Border.
- 43rd Parallel north forms most of the boundary between the State of Nebraska and the State of South Dakota and also formed the northern border of the historic and extralegal Territory of Jefferson.
- The Parallel 44⁰ north is an imaginary circle of latitude that is 44 degrees north of the Earth's equatorial plane.
- 45th Parallel north is often the halfway point between the Equator and the North Pole. The 45th parallel makes up most of the boundary between Montana and Wyoming.
- **49th Parallel** is the boundary between USA and Canada.



Books & Authors



Fiction

Book Name	Author
Angels & Demons	Dan Brown
Deception Point	Dan Brown
How Opal Mehta Got Kissed Got Wild And Got A Life	Kaavya Vishwanathan
Life of Pi	Yann Martel
One night at a call center	Chetan Bhagat
P.S. I Love You	Cecilia Ahern
Shantaram	Gregory David Roberts
The Fatwa Girl	Akbar Agha
The Foretelling	Alice Hoffman
The Fountainhead	Ayn Rand
Five Point Someone	Chetan Bhagat
The Good Earth	Pearl S. Buck
The Honey Bee Girl	Doug Hiser
The Immortals of Meluha	Amish Tripathi
The Inheritance of Loss	Kiran Desai
The Kite Runner	Khaled Hosseini
The Last Song	Nicholas Sparks
The Namesake	Jhumpa Lahiri
The Notebook	Nicholas Sparks
The Reluctant Fundamentalist	Mohsin Hamid



One of the greatest ever Writer-
William Shakespeare

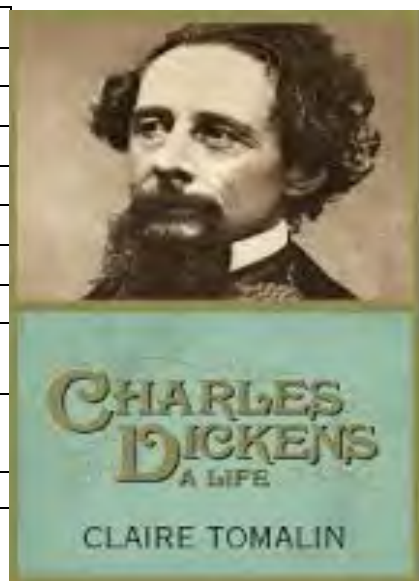
Non-Fiction

Book Name	Author
A Brief History of Time	Stephen Hawking
All the President's Men	Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward
And the Band Played On: Politics, People, and the AIDS Epidemic	Randy Shilts
Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health	L. Ron Hubbard
Outliers: The Story of Success	Malcolm Gladwell
Following Fish: Travels Around The Indian Coast	Samanth Subramanian
How to Win Friends and Influence People	Dale Carnegie
In Cold Blood	Truman Capote



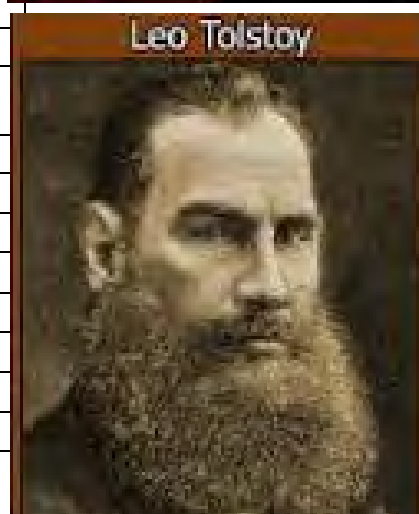
Stephen
Hawking

Book Name	Author
No Logo: No Space, No Choice, No Jobs	Naomi Klein
On Writing	Stephen King
Out of Africa	Karen Blixen
The Art of Choosing	Sheena Iyengar
The Death and Life of Great American Cities	Jane Jacobs
The Elements of Style	William Strunk
The Hero With a Thousand Faces	Joseph Campbell
The Omnivore's Dilemma: A Natural History of Four Meals	Michael Pollan
The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich: A History of Nazi Germany	William L. Shirer
The Virtue Of Selfness	Ayn Rand
Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance: An Inquiry Into Values	Robert M. Pirsig



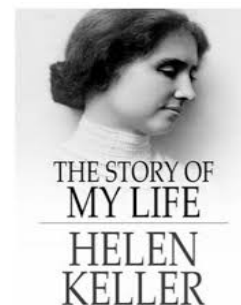
Classics

A Tale of Two Cities and Oliver Twist	Charles Dickens
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland & Through the Looking-Glass	Lewis Carroll
Charlie and the Chocolate Factory	Roald Dahl
Emma	Jane Austen
Hamlet	William Shakespeare
Les Miserables	Victor Hugo
Lolita	Vladimir Nabokov
Madame Bovary	Gustave Flaubert
Middlemarch	George Eliot
Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen
The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and Adventures of Huckleberry Finn	Mark Twain
The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes	Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
The Count of Monte Cristo	Alexandre Dumas
The Godfather	Mario Puzo
The Great Gatsby	F. Scott Fitzgerald
The Importance of Being Earnest	Oscar Wilde
The Stories of Anton Chekhov	Anton Chekhov
The Three Musketeers	Alexandre Dumas
To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee
War and Peace	Leo Tolstoy



Autobiography/Biography

Book Name	Author
Capote	Gerald Clarke
Madame Curie: A Biography	Eve Curie
Mein Kampf (English: My Struggle or My Battle)	Adolf Hitler
Mud, Sweat and Tears	Bear Grylls
My Experiments With Truth	Mohan Gandhi
Wings of Fire	A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
Oscar Wilde: A Biography	Richard Ellmann
Steve Jobs	Walter Isaacson
The Autobiography of Malcolm X	Malcolm X
The Diary of a Young Girl	Anne Frank
The Discovery of India	Jawaharlal Nehru
Moonwalk	Michael Jackson
The Secret Life of Marilyn Monroe	J. Randy Taraborrelli
The Story of My Life	Helen Keller
I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings	Maya Angelou
Memoirs of the Second World War	Winston Churchill
Ghost in the Wires: My Adventures as the World's Most Wanted Hacker	Kevin Mitnick
My Land and My People	Dalai Lama
Dreams from My Father: A Story of Race and Inheritance	Barack Obama

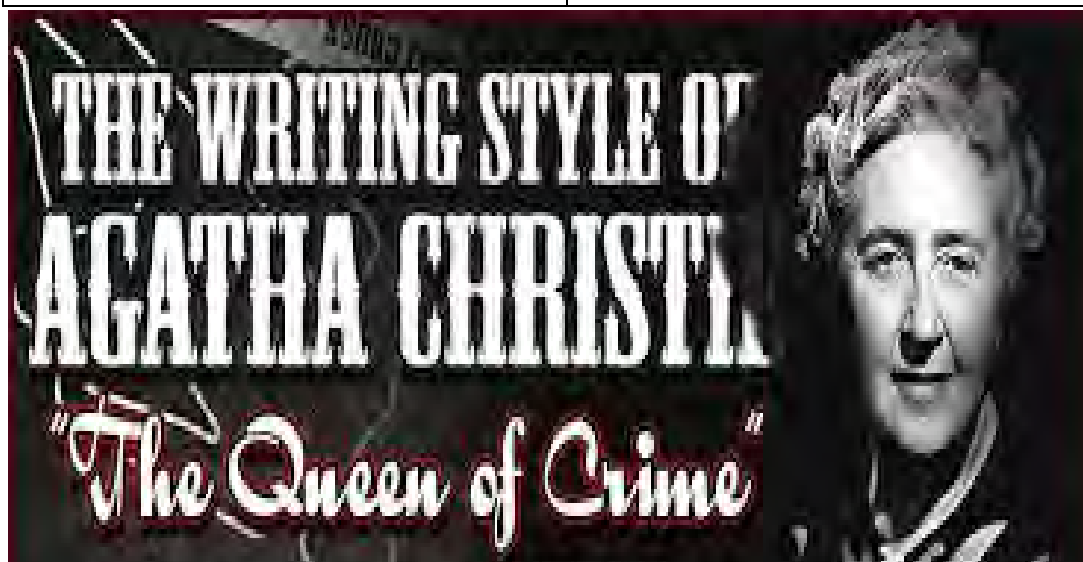


Fantasy

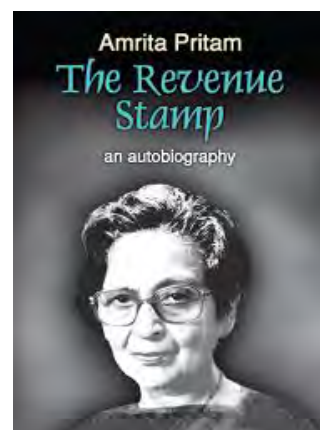
Book Name	Author
A Game of Thrones	George R.R. Martin
Assassin's Apprentice	Robin Hobb
Eragon	Christopher Paolini
Eye of the World	Robert Jordan
Gardens of the Moon	Steven Erikson
Jonathan Strange & Mr Norrell	Susanna Clarke
Lord of the Rings Series	J.R.R. Tolkien
Mistborn	Brandon Sanderson
Stuart Little	E. B. White
The eyes of Dragon	Stephen King
The Bartimaues	Jonathan Stroud
The Belgariad	David Eddings
The Runelords	David Farland
James and the giant peach	Roald Dahl

Thriller/Suspense

Book	Author
11/22/1963	Stephen King
Along Came a Spider	James Patterson
And Then There Were None	Agatha Christie
C	Robin Cook
From Russia with Love (James Bond)	Ian Fleming
In the Shadow of the Law	Kermit Roosevelt
Never Knowing	Chevy Stevens
Shadow Divers	Robert Kurson
Shutter Island	Dennis Lehane
The Andromeda Strain	Michael Crichton
The Bone Collector	Jeffery Deaver
The Bourne Identity	Robert Ludlum
The Firm	John Grisham
Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown
The Informationist	Taylor Stevens
The Silence of the Lambs	Thomas Harris
The Spy Who Came in from the Cold	John le Carré
The Wardens of Punyu	D.L. Kung
Whiteout	Ken Follett



Writer/Author	Books
1. Pt. Vishnu Sharma	Panchatantra
2. Vishakhadatta	Mudra Rakshas
3. Raskhan	Prem Vatika
4. Panini	Ashtadhyayi
5. Shudrak	Mrichhakatikam
6. Kalidasa	Raghuvansham, Kumarsambhavam, Meghdootam, Abhugyanshakuntalam
7. Vigyaneshwar	Mitakhara
8. Mallanaga Vatsyayana	Kama Sutra
9. Jeemootwahan	Daybhag
10. Kalhana	Rajtarangini
11. Plini	Natural History
12. Kautilya	Arthashastra
13. Dandi	Avanti Sundari, Dashkumaracharitam
14. Ved Vyas	Bhagwat Gita, Mahabharata
15. Ashwaghosh	Buddha Charitam
16. Jayadev	Geet Govind
17. Bana Bhatt	Kadambari
18. Bhavabhuti	Malti Madhav
19. Amar Singh	Amar Singh
20. Bhartihari	Niti-Shatak, Shringar Shatak, Vairagya Shatak
21. Firdausi	Shahnama
22. Abul Fazl	Ain-i-Akbari, Akabarnama
23. Surdas	Sahityalahri, Sursagar
24. Kabirdas	Bijak, Ramayani, Sabar
25. Gulbadan Begum	Humanyunama
26. Al-Beruni	Kitab-ul-Hind
27. Malik Mohammed Jayasi	Padmavat
28. Mulk Raj Anand	Coolie, Confession of a lover, Two leaves and a bud
29. Nirad C. Chaudhury	Hinduism, Autobiography of an Unknown Indian, A Passage to England, Culture in the Vanity Bag, Continent of Crime
30. Rabindra Nath Tagore	Chitrangada, Gitanjali, Gora, Chandalika, Visarjana, Hungry Stones
31. Kuldip Nayyar	The Judgment, Distant Neighbours; India, The Critical Years; In Jail, India after Nehru, Between the Lines
32. Sumitranandan Pant	Jyotsana, Yugwani, Chidambara
33. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh	Life Divine Essays on Gita
34. Swami Shivanand	Divine Life
35. Amrita Pritam	Death of a City , 49 Days



36. Munshi Prem Chand	Godan, Gaban, Karmabhumi, Rangbhumi
37. Khushwant Singh	Indira Gandhi Returns, Indira Gandhi; Badhate Kadam, The Company of woman
38. B.M Kaul	Untold Story, Confrontation with Pakistan
39. Vijay Tendulkar	Sakharam Binder
40 R.K. Narayanan	The Darkroom, Malgudi Days, Guide, My Days, Swami and Friends
41. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	Indian Philosophy
42. Sarojini Naidu	Golden Threshold, Broken wings
43. Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala'	Anamika, Parimal, Gunjan, Jusi ki kali
44. Yashpal	Jhootha Sach
45. Jai Shankar Prasad	Kamayani, Aansoo, Skandagupa, Ajatshatru
46. Kazi Nazrul Islam	Agni Veena
47. Mainthilisharm Gupt	Bharat Bharati
48. Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar'	Kurukshera, Urvashi
49. Mrs. Indira Gandhi	Eternal India
50. S.H. Vatsyayan 'Agyeya'	Kitni Nawon Mein Kitenee Bar, Aangan Ke paar, Dwar, Shekhar: Ek Jivani, Nadi Ke Dweep
51. Mahadevi Verma	Yama, Niharika, Neeraja
52. Amrit Lal Nagar	Amrit Aur Vish
53. Nayantara Sehgal	A Voice of Freedom
54. V.S. Naipaul	Area of Darkness, A House for Mr. Biswas, A Million Multinies Now, A Bend in the River
55. Devkinandan Khatri	Chandrakanta Santati
56. Sharat Chandra Chattopadhyay	Devdas, Charitraheen, Shrikant, Parineeta
57. Vrindavanlal Verma	Jhansi Ki Rani
58. Jainendra Kumar	Sunita, Tyagpatra
59. Bhagwati Charan Verma	Chitraklekha
60. Phanishwar Nath 'Renu'	Maila Aanchal, Mare Gaye Gulfam
61. Gajanan Madhav 'Muktibodh'	Chand Ka Munh Tedha Hai
62. Bhartendu Harishchandra	Bharat Durdasha, Satya Harishchandra



Parliaments of the World:

Afghanistan - Shora
Andorra - General Council
Albania - People's Assembly
Azerbaijan - Melli Majlis
Algeria - National Popular Assembly
Angola - National Popular Assembly
Argentina - National Congress
Australia - Federal Parliament
Austria - National Assembly
Bahamas - General Assembly
Bahrain - Consultative Council
Bangladesh - Jatiya Sangshad
Belize - National Assembly
Bhutan - Tshogdu
Bolivia - National Congress
Brazil - National Congress
Brunei - National Assembly
Botswana - National Assembly
Britain - Parliament (House of Commons & House of Lords)
Bulgaria - National Assembly
Cambodia - National Assembly
Cango Democratic - Rep. of National Legislative Council
Colombia - Congress
Canada - House of Commons and Assembly Senate
China - National People's Congress
Comoros - Legislative Council and Senate
Chile - Chamber of Deputies and Senate
Costa Rica - Legislative Council and Senate
Croatia - Sabor
Cuba - National Assembly of People's Power
Czech Republic - Chamber of - Deputies and Senate
Denmark - Folketing
Dominica - House of Assembly
Ecuador - National Congress
El Salvador - Legislative Assembly
East Timor - Constituent Assembly
Ethiopia - Federal Council and House of Representative
Egypt - People's Assembly
Fiji Islands - Senate & House of Representative
France - National Assembly
Finland - Eduskunta (Parliament)
Germany - Bundestag
Guyana - National Assembly



India



UK



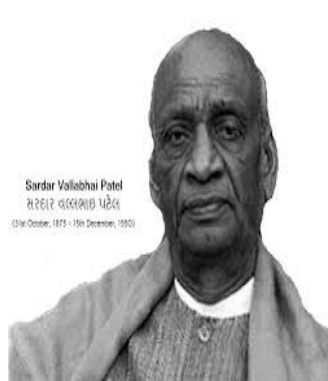
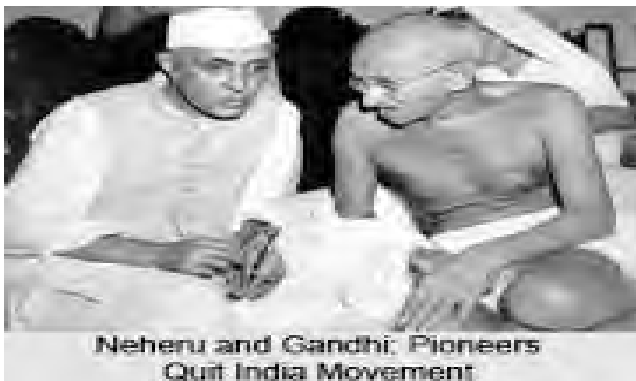
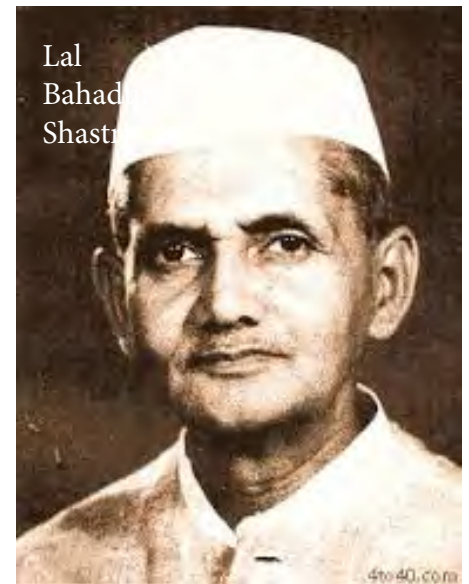
Germany

Greece - Chamber of Deputies
 Hungary - National Assembly
 Iceland - Althing
 India - Sansad
 Indonesia - People's Consultative
 Iran - Majlis
 Iraq - National Assembly
 Israel - Knesset
 Italy - Chamber of Deputies and Senate
 Japan - Diet
 Jordan - National Assembly
 Korea (North) - Supreme People's Assembly
 Korea (South) - National Assembly
 Kuwait - National Assembly
 Laos - People's Supreme Assembly
 Lebanon - National Assembly
 Lesotho - National Assembly and Senate
 Lithuania - Seimas
 Luxembourg - Chamber of Deputies
 Libya - General People's Congress
 Malaysia - Dewan Rakyat and Dewan Negara
 Maldives - Majlis
 Madagascar - National People's Assembly
 Mongolia - The Great Khural
 Mozambique - National Assembly
 Myanmar - People's Assembly
 Nepal - Rashtriya Panchayat
 Netherlands - The Staten General
 New Zealand - Parliament(House of Representatives)
 Oman - Manarchy
 Pakistan - National Assembly & Senate
 Paraguay - Senate & Chamber of Deputies
 Philippines - The Congress
 Papua New Guinea - National Parliament
 Poland - Sejm
 Romania - Great National Assembly
 Russia - Duma & Federal Council
 Senegal - National Assembly
 Seychelles - People's Assembly
 South Africa Rep. - House of Assembly
 Spain - Cortes Generales
 Sweden - Riksdag
 Saudi Arabia - Majlis Al-Shura
 Sudan - Majlis Watahi
 Switzerland - Federal Assembly
 Syria - People's Council
 Turkey - Grand National Assembly
 USA - Congress
 Vietnam - National Assembly
 Venezuela - National Congress
 Yugoslavia - Federal Assembly
 Zambia - National Assembly



LIST OF MAJOR SLOGANS OF INDIA

Slogan (Phrase)	Call was given by
Inklab Jinda Bad	Bhagat Singh
Dilli Chalo	Shubhash Chandra Bose
Karo Ya Maro	Mahatma Gandhi
Jai Hind	Shubhash Chandra Bose
Purn Swraj	Jawaharlal Nehru
Hindi, Hundu Hindustan	Bhartendu Harishchandra
Vedon Ki Or Lauto	Dayanand Saraswati
Aaram Haram Hai	Jawaharlal Nehru
Bharat Chhodo	Mahatma Gandhi
Maro Firangi Ko	Mangal Pandey
Shramev Jaiyte	Mrs. Indira Gandhi
Jai Jagat	Binova Bhawe
Samrajyavad Ka Nash Ho	Bhagat Singh
Jai Jawan, Jai Kisaan	Lal Bahadur Shastri
Kar Mat Do	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
Sampurn Kranti	Jaiprakash Narayan
Vijyai Vishv Tiranga Pyara	Shyamlal Gupta
Vande Matram	Bakim Chandra Chatarji
He Ram	Mahatma Gandhi
Jan Gan Man Adhinayak Jai He	Ravindra Nath Taigor
Swraj Hamara Janm Sidh Adhikar Hai	Balgangadhar Tilak
Sarfroshi Ki Tamanna Ab Hmare Dil Me Hai	Ramprasad Bismil
Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara	Muhammad Iqbal
Tum Muje Khoon Do, Me Tumhe Ajadi Dunga	Subhash Chandra Bose
Saaiman Commission Vapas Jaao	Lala Lajpat Rai
Desh Ki Puja Hi Ram Ki Puja Hai	Madanlal Dhingra
Kam Adhik Batain Kam	Sanjay Gandhi
Desh Bachao, Desh Banao	P.V. Narsimha Rao
Kashmir Chalo	Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi
Who lives India Dies	Jawaharlal Nehru



SPORTS

WORLD CUP FOOTBALL SINCE 1930

The FIFA is an international association that organizes football competitions and matches. It was established in 1930. It is contested by the men's national team consisting of the members of the **Federation of International Football Association (FIFA)**, the largest global sports governing body. The tournament takes place every four years.

However in the years 1942 and 1946 the competition was cancelled due to the world war-II. The latest world cup, hosted by Brazil in 2014, was won by Germany, who beat the Argentina with a score of 1–0. The next world cup is scheduled to be held in Russia from 08 June 2018 to 08 July 2018. The following world cup will be held in 2022 in **Qatar**.

Football was officially included as a competitive game in the Olympic Games in 1908. India took part in the world Olympic Football Competition that was held in London in 1948. World Cup Football Championships were planned by the two Frenchmen, **M. Jules Rimet** and **Henry Delaunay**. Jules Rimet was the president of the French Football Federation and remained president of the FIFA from 1924 to 1954.



Zinedine Zidane

FIFA World Cup Winners:

Year	Place	Winner	Runners up
1930	Uruguay	Uruguay	Argentina
1934	Italy	Italy	Czechoslovakia
1938	France	Italy	Hungary
1942	Cancelled (2nd World War)	_____	_____
1946	Cancelled (2nd World War)	_____	_____
1950	Brazil	Uruguay	Brazil
1954	Switzerland	West Germany	Hungary
1958	Sweden	Brazil	Sweden
1962	Chile	Brazil	Czechoslovakia
1966	England	England	West Germany
1970	Mexico	Brazil	Italy
1974	West Germany	West Germany	Holland
1978	Argentina	Argentina	Holland
1982	Spain	Italy	West Germany
1986	Mexico	Argentina	West Germany
1990	Italy	West Germany	Argentina
1994	United States of America	Brazil	Italy
1998	France	France	Brazil
2002	Japan and South Korea	Brazil	Germany
2006	Germany	Italy	France
	South Africa	Spain	Netherlands
2014	Brazil	Germany	Argentina
2018	Russia	France	Croatia
2022	Qatar	(Scheduled)	_____



Pele



Maradona

HISTORY OF HOCKEY

The position of hockey in India is very weak but it has been improving day by day for the last few years. Perhaps, this is the reason why the Hockey World Cup of 2018 is scheduled to be held in India. England hosted Women's Hockey World Cup in 2018. Indian Hockey Federation (IHF) was formed on 7th November, 1925 in Gwalior. Since 1944, National Hockey Championship is organized by the IHF every year. The All India Women's Hockey Federation was formed in 1947.

Back in 2500 B.C, a game, similar to hockey, was played in France. A Unani picture, dating back to the year 300 B.C, shows two players with hockey sticks in hands, standing in a pose to make bully. The same picture can also be seen on the tomb no. 17 of Beni Hasan, in Iran, a tomb that belongs to 2500 B.C. In the mid age, a game 'Hocke', similar to hockey, was played in France. This game is now known as 'Shunt' in Scotland and as 'Harle' in Ireland. The first British description of this game was found at Lincolnshire in 1277.

Black Heath Rugby and Hockey Club is the first hockey club in the world that was formed in the year 1861 in England. London was the first city in England to popularize hockey in the 1870s. In the year 1886, Hockey Association of England was formed in London. The apex institution of hockey is 'Federation International De Hockey', established on 7 January, 1924, with its headquarters at Vienna (Austria) that later shifted to Paris (France). The first International Hockey match was played between Wales and Ireland in Rayle on June 26, 1895. Hockey was introduced in the Olympic Games for the first time in 1908 in London. India took part in the Olympics for the first time in 1928 (in Amsterdam Olympics). In the Olympics, India has won the hockey title a total of 8 times. The first World Cup Hockey was played in Barcelona in 1971.

Measurements:

Nos. of players:	11 players in each team
Length of field:	91.44 meters
Width of field:	55-55 meters
Weight of the ball:	155-163 grams
Circumference of the ball:	223-224 cm
Color of the ball:	white
Weight of the hockey (stick):	280 grams (max.)



Terminology:

Advantage, Back-Stick, Bully, Carry, Centre Forward, Dribble, Dodge, Goal Line, Green Card, Flick Hit, Face of Stick, Full Back, Half Volley, Jab Stroke, Lung Stroke, Melee, Off side, Penalty Shoot Out, Penalty Stroke, Push In, Roll In, Short corner, Striking Circle or Shooting Circle, Square pass, Shooting, Tackling, Through Pass, Under cutting, Stick, Scoop, Side line, Tie breaker, Penalty, Volley etc.

Cups/ Trophy:

Rene Frank Trophy (world Championship), Champions Trophy, Astanda Cup, BMW trophy, Ajalan Shah Cup, Indira Gandhi international gold cup, Rangaswami cup (national championship), Lady Ratan Tata Trophy (national woman championship), Betan Cup, Obeydulla Gold Cup, Federation Cup, Mumbai Gold Cup, Dhyanchand Trophy, Jawaharlal Nehru Cup, Surjeet singh cup, Aaga Khan cup, Sindhiya gold cup, Him swarn cup, Seizers-Clarke cup, Murugappa Gold cup, Khan Abdul Gaffar khan Trophy, Maharaja Ranjeet singh Trophy, etc.

World Cup Hockey Record Table:

Year	Place	Winner	Runners up
1971	Barcelona	Pakistan	Spain
1972	Amsterdam	Holland	India
1975	Kuala Lumpur	India	Pakistan
1978	Buenos Aires	Pakistan	Holland
1982	Mumbai	Pakistan	West Germany
1986	London	Australia	England
1990	Lahore	Holland	Pakistan
1994	Sydney	Pakistan	Holland
1998	Utrecht	Holland	Spain
2002	Kuala Lumpur	Germany	Australia
2006	Monchengladbach	Germany	Australia
2010	New Delhi	Australia	Germany
2014	Hague, Netherlands	Australia	Netherlands
2018	India		

BASKETBALL GAME

Basketball is a team sport, the objective of the sport being to shoot a ball through a basket, that is horizontally positioned, to score points while following a set of rules. Usually, two teams consisting of five players each play on a marked rectangular court with a basket at each width end. Basketball is one of the world's most popular and widely viewed sports. The game Basketball was invented by Dr. James Naismith of the U.S.A, in 1891 at Springfield College.

- International Basketball Federation was set up in 1932.
- Basketball Federation of India was founded in 1950. Its 1st world championship was played in 1950
- Measurements (Basketball) : Length of the court – 28 meter, Width of the court -15 meter, Height of the basket from ground -3.05 meter, Weight of ball – 600 to 650 grams.

Terminology (Basketball) : Dribbling, Front court, Second dribble, Two count stop, Traveling or Shifting, Pivoting, Held ball, Jump ball, Violation, Foul, Feinting or Dodging, Shooting, Set shot, Ring, Guard point, Dead ball, Basket Rudnick, Hook, Goal, Centre line, Free throw line, Onsted, Fast break, Lay-up shot, Man to man defense, Pack, Three point, Turn over, Assist, Throw, Goal Tending, Steal, Tap etc.



CRICKET

India hosted the ICC T-20 world cup in the year 2016. The ODI World Cup in 2023 is scheduled to be hosted by India. ICC Test championship is scheduled to take place in 2017 in England.

The first One Day International cricket match was played in the year 1971 between England and Australia in Melbourne. The first world cup cricket of One Day form was played in England in 1975. West Indies won the trophy, beating Australia by 17 runs. Australia has won maximum ODI world cups till date (5 times) and West Indies and India, both have won twice. In India cricket was introduced by British royalty. Parsee community of India was the first to take part in Cricket in 1848. Later on, Parsee team visited England in 1886. Matches between European and Parsee teams, called Presidency matches, were started in Poona (Pune) and Bombay (Mumbai).

Raja Bhupindra Singh of Patiala donated the Ranji Trophy in 1934 for the national championship of Cricket.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) was formed in 1927

- It started as a game of shepherds and became popular among other classes in 18th century A.D.
- After some time a club known as “Marylebone Cricket Club” (M.C.C) was formed at Lords in London.
- Cricket became popular in Australia due to the British influence there.
- The first official cricket test match was played in the year 1877 between Australia and England in Melbourne.
- When some other countries started playing cricket, ‘Imperial Cricket Conference’ was formed in 1909 which gave birth to International Cricket conference in 1956.
- The first One Day international cricket match was played in the year 1971 between England and Australia in Melbourne.
- The apex institution of world cricket is the ‘International Cricket Council’ (ICC) and its headquarters is now in Dubai.
- In India, cricket was introduced by the British royalty. Parsee community of India was the first to take part in cricket in 1848.
- Later on, the Parsee team visited England in 1886. Matches between European and Parsee teams, called presidency matches, were started in Poona (now pune) and Bombay (now Mumbai)
- Raja Bhupindra Singh of Patiala donated the Ranji Trophy in 1934 for the National Championship of Cricket
- The Board of Control for cricket in India was formed in 1927.

Measurements in Cricket:

Length of the Pitch	–	22yards (20.11meters)
Length of the crease	–	1.22 – 4 ft. (1.83 meters)
Weight of the ball	–	155 – 163 gram
Circumference of the ball	–	22.4 – 22.9 (9 Inches)
Length of the bat	–	96.5 cm (38 Inches)
Width of the bat	–	10.8 cm (4.25 Inches)
Length of the stumps	–	71.1 cm (28 Inches)
Length of Bells	–	11.1 cm (each bail)



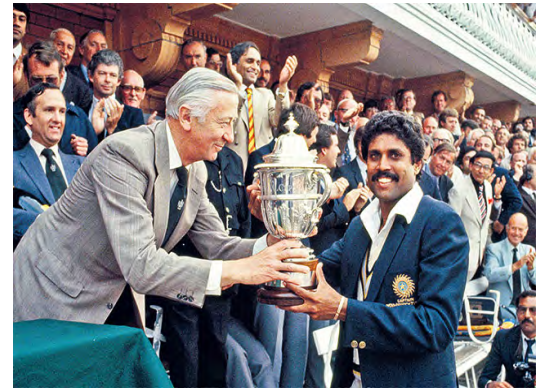
Terminology (Cricket): Played on, Appeal, Bye, Leg bye, Power Play, Follow on, Dussara, Beamer, Hoover shot, Lost ball, Duck Worthluis, Retired hurt, Chinaman, Batsman, Bowler, Wicket, Wicket keeper, LBW (Leg before wicket), Catch, Hit wicket, Throw, Maiden over, Four, Sixer, Wide, Swing, Stroke, Cover Mid on, Mid off, Mid wicket, Over the wicket, Round the wicket, Leg spinner, Off spinner, Over throw, Over slip, Gulley, Cover point, Silly point, Long off, Long on, Third man, Short pitch, Hook, Dead ball, run out, Popping crease, pitch, Bouncer/Bumper, Full toss, Yorker, Yorked, Googly, Wicket Maiden, Snick Duck, Hat-Trick, Rubber, The Ashes, Scoring a ton etc.



**The greatest ever batsman to have played the game of cricket -
Sir Donald Bradman
Test Batting Avg of 99.94**

Winners of ODI Cricket World Cup since 1975:

Year	Place	Winner	Runner Up
1975	England	West Indies	Australia
1979	England	West Indies	England
1983	England	India	West Indies
1987	India and Pakistan	Australia	England
1991	Australia, New Zealand	Pakistan	England
1996	India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Australia
1999	England	Australia	Pakistan
2003	South Africa	Australia	India
2007	West Indies	Australia	Sri Lanka
2011	India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh	India	Sri Lanka
2015	Australia, New Zealand	Australia	New Zealand
2019	England	England	New Zealand
2023	India	Scheduled	



Kapil Dev (India 1983 ODI WC Champions).



Australia has won the ODI WC record 5 times in the years 1987, 1999, 2003, 2007 and 2015



2011 - India won the ODI WC for the 2nd time



All time Greats of the Game



W.G Grace

**Sir
Don
Bradman**

**Sir
Viv
Richards**

**Shane
Warne**

Winners of T20 Men'S Cricket World Cup since 2007:

Year	Winners	Runners-Up	Host
2007	India	Pakistan	South Africa
2009	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	England
2010	England	Australia	West Indies
2012	West Indies	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
2014	Sri Lanka	India	Bangladesh
2016	West Indies	England	India



In 2016, West Indies won the World T20 for the second time

In 2016, West Indies won the World T20 for the second time, defeating England in the finals.

IPL Franchise – Owners

Sr.No.	Team name	City	Owners	Company	Home Ground
1	Royal Challengers Bangalore	Bangalore	United Spirits	Royal Challengers Sports Private Ltd. (DIAGEO)	M. Chinnaswamy Stadium
2	Kings XI Punjab	Mohali (Chandigarh)	Preity Zinta, Ness Wadia, Karan Paul and Mohit Burman	Bombay Dyeing, Apeejay Surendera Group, Dabur	PCA Stadium, HPCA Stadium
3	Chennai Super Kings (Suspended)	Chennai	N. Srinivasan	India Cements	M. A. Chidambaram Stadium
4	Kolkata Knight Riders	Kolkata	Shah Rukh Khan, Juhi Chawla and Jay Mehta	Red Chillies, Mehta Group	Eden Gardens
5	Mumbai Indians	Mumbai	Mukesh Ambani	Reliance Industries Limited	Wankhede Stadium, DY Patil Stadium
6	Delhi Daredevils	New Delhi	Grandhi Mallikarjuna Rao	GMR Sports Pvt Ltd & JSW Group	Feroz Shah Kotla
7	Rajasthan Royals, (Suspended)	Jaipur	Manoj Badale, Lachlan Murdoch, Raj Kundra and Shilpa Shetty	Emerging Media	Sawai Mansingh Stadium
8	Sunrisers Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Kalanidhi Maran	Sun TV Network	Rajiv Gandhi International Stadium
9	Deccan Chargers (Defunct)	Hyderabad	T Venkatram Reddy & T Vinayak Ravi Reddy	Deccan Chronicle Holdings Ltd.	Rajiv Gandhi International Stadium
10	Kochi Tuskers Kerala (Defunct)	Kochi	Anand Shyam, Vivek Venugopal and Sunanda Pushkar	Kochi Cricket Private Limited, Rendezvous Sports World, Parinee Developers, Anchor Earth, Film Waves	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium

11	Pune Warriors	Pune	Subrata Roy	Sahara Group	Subrata Roy Sahara Stadium
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*12. 2016 - Pune franchise was bought by Kolkata based business tycoon Sanjiv Goenka's company New Rising and Rajkot franchise was bought by Intex Mobiles. Owner - Keshav Bansal.



BADMINTON GAME



- The International Badminton Federation (IBF) was established in 1934.
- Badminton Association of India was formed in 1934.
- The trophy for the international matches was named Thomas Cup after the name of the first president of the IBF, Sir George Thomas. Thomas Cup competition (for men) started in 1948-1949. Uber Cup Championship (for women) started in 1956.
- World Badminton Championship started in 1977.
- International Badminton Federation (IBF) changed to Badminton World Federation.(BWF) in 2006.
- Badminton got entry into Olympics in 1992 Barcelona Olympics.

Measurements (Badminton): Length of the court – 44feet, Width of the court – 20 feet (for Doubles) and 17 feet (for Singles), Height of the net -5 feet, Weight of the shuttle cock – 4.74 to 5.50 gram, Overall length of the Racket – 680 mm (2.5 ft.) maximum, Overall width of the Racket -230 mm (9 inches) maximum, Overall of the racket head – 290 mm (11.5 inches) maximum, Weight of the racket – Between 85 to 140 grams.

Terminology (Badminton) : Badminton Court, End, Trans Lines, Back gallery, Service Court, Let, Forward Stroke, Backward stroke, Toss or Lob, Clear, Smash, Net strokes , Rally, Setting, First hand or Second hand, Side out, Base of Operation, Rotation, Long Service, Net fault, Service break, Match point, Set point High service Cross shot, Service change, Drive, Drop shot, Duce, Advance

Lin Dan



Saina Nehwal



TABLE TENNIS GAME

- This game was started in England in 1880s'. The International Table Tennis Association was established in 1926.
- The first match of the Table Tennis World championship was played in 1927.
- Table Tennis was introduced in the Olympic Games much later in the year 1988 at Seoul (S. Korea).
- Table Tennis Association of India was founded in 1938.
- To discover the origins of table tennis we need to look no further than the International Table Tennis Federation's (ITTF) Museum in Lausanne, Switzerland.
- The Curator, American born Chuck Hoey, is a world renowned authority in the history of Table Tennis and is rightly proud of the ITTF's museum.
- The museum has pieced together all the facts about who invented table tennis and it even has originals of the first games.

Measurements (Table Tennis) : Length of the table – 2.74 meter (9 feet), Width of the table – 1.52 meter (5 feet), Height of the table – 76 cm, weight of the ball – 2.4 to 2.53 gram, Diameter of the ball – 37.2 -38.2 mm, Color of the ball – white or yellow.

Terminologies (Table Tennis) : Foil, End line, Late control, Flat hit, Block stroke, Service, Penholder grip, Back spin, Centre line, Half court, Side spin, Swing strong, Push stroke, Rally, Let, Reverse, Top spin, Drop shot, Lob, Chopped return, counter hitting etc.



Ma Long



Timo Boll



Sharath Kamal

India's leading Table Tennis Player

Lawn Tennis

The modern game of tennis was originated in Birmingham, England in the late 19th century as Lawn Tennis. Tennis is played by millions of players for recreation and is also a popular worldwide spectator sport.

The four grand slam tournaments also referred as Majors -

1. Australian open played on hard courts.
2. The French open played on red clay courts.
3. The Wimbledon played on grass courts.
4. The US open played on hard court.



Margaret Court has won a record making 24 career Grand Slams in the female category (Single's Title) and **Roger Federer** has won most of the Grand Slams in the male category (Single's Title).

Rod Laver has won a Golden Slam in the male category – All four major titles in one calendar year

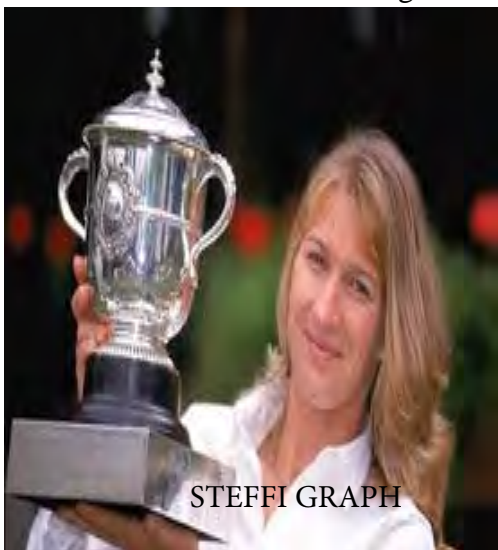
Steffi Graph and **Margaret Court** won the Golden Slam in the female category.

Steffi Graph has won an Olympic gold medal in singles category as well as all four major grand slams in singles category in a calendar year making her the only person to do so.

India and Pakistan are the leading manufacturers of Tennis racquets in the world.



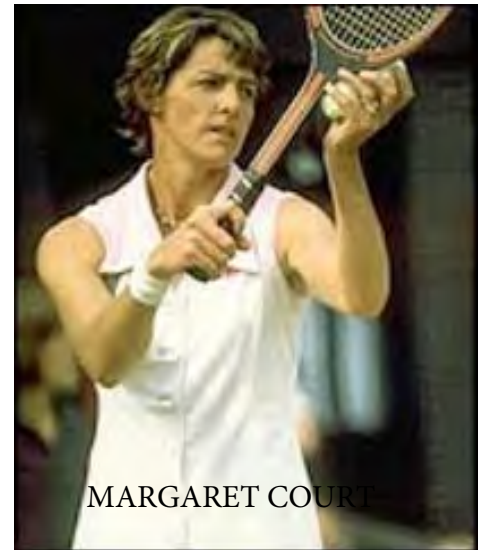
Rod
Laver



STEFFI GRAPH



ROGER FEDERER



MARGARET COURT

NATIONAL GAMES AND COUNTRIES

Country	Games
Argentina	Pato
Bahamas	Sloop
Bangladesh	Kabaddi
Brazil	Capoeira
Canada	Ice Hockey (winter), Lacrosse (summer)
Chile	Chilean rodeo
Colombia	Tejo
Mexico	Charrería
Korea (Rep.)	Tae Kwon Do
Philippines	Arnis
Puerto	Rico Paso fino
Sri Lanka	Volleyball
Uruguay	Gaucha
Afghanistan	Buzkashi
Anguilla	Yacht racing
Antigua and Barbuda	Cricket
Barbados	Cricket
Bermuda	Cricket
Bhutan	Archery
China	Table Tennis
Colombia Association	Football
Cuba	Baseball
Dominican	Republic Baseball
Finland	Pesäpallo
Grenada	Cricket
Guyana	Cricket
Ireland	Gaelic games
Jamaica	Cricket
Latvia	Basketball (summer sport)
Latvia	Ice hockey (winter sport)
Lithuania	Football
New Zealand	Rugby Union
Norway	Cross-country
Pakistan	Skiing
Pakistan	Field Hockey
Papua New Guinea	Rugby league
Peru	Paleta Frontón
Slovenia	Alpine
Switzerland	Skiing
Switzerland	Shooting, Gymnastics
Turkey	Wrestling & Jereed
United States	Baseball
Wales	Rugby union



POPULAR STADIUMS AND SPORTS IN WORLD WITH CITY NAMES

Stadium

Indraprastha Stadium
 Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium
 Ferozeshah Kotla Ground
 Ambedkar Stadium
 Shivaji Stadium
 National Stadium
 National Stadium
 Wankhede Stadium
 Brabourne Stadium
 Eden Garden
 Green Park Stadium
 Keenan Stadium
 Nehru (Chepak) Stadium
 Varabati Stadium
 Aintree, Doncaster, Epsom
 Flemington
 Headingley manchester
 Lords,Ovel,Leeds
 Black Heath
 Wimbledon
 Wembley Stadium
 Brookland
 Twickenham
 Putney Mart Lake
 Trent Bridge
 White City
 Hurlington
 Henlay
 Brisbane, Melbourne,
 Perth, Sydney
 Yankee Stadium
 Brookalyn
 Forest Hill
 Sendy Lodge

Sports

Indoor Games
 Athletics
 Cricket
 Football
 Hockey
 Hockey
 Hockey & others
 Cricket
 Cricket
 Cricket
 Cricket
 Cricket
 Cricket
 Cricket
 Horse racing
 Horse racing
 Cricket
 Cricket
 Rugby Football
 Lawn Tennis
 Football
 Football
 Rugby football
 Boat race
 Cricket
 Dog race
 Polo
 Regata
 Cricket

Boxing
 Baseball
 Tennis
 Golf

Place

Delhi
 Delhi
 Delhi
 Delhi
 Delhi
 Mumbai
 Mumbai
 Mumbai
 Kolkata
 Kanpur
 Jamshedpur
 Chennai
 Cuttack
 England(U.K)
 Melbourne (Aus)
 England(U.K)
 England(U.K)
 London(U.K)
 London(U.K)
 London(U.K)
 England (U.K)
 England (U.K)
 England (U.K)
 England (U.K)
 England (U.K)
 England (U.K)
 England
 Australia

New York (USA)
 New York (USA)
 (USA)
 Scotland



Cups and Trophies (Associated with Sports/Games)

Sport	Cups and Trophies
Hockey	Aga Khan Cup, Begam Rasul Trophy (women's), Maharaja Ranjit Singh Gold Cup, Lady Ratan Tata Trophy (women's), Gurunank Championship (women's) Dhyanchand Trophy, Nehru Trophy, Sindhia Gold Cup, Murugappa Gold Cup, Wellington Cup etc.
Football	Beghum Hazarat Mahal Cup, BILT Cup, Bordoloi Trophy, Colombo Cup, Confederation Cup, D C M Trophy, Durand Cup, Rovers Cup, B.C. Rai Trophy (National Championship), FIFA World Cup, Jules Rimet Trophy, Kalinga Cup, Santosh Trophy (National Championship), IFA shield, Scissor Cup, Subroto Mukherjee Cup, Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee Trophy, Todd Memorial Trophy, Vittal Trophy, etc.
Cricket	Anthony D' Mellow Trophy, Ashes, Asia Cup, Benson and Hedges Cup, Bose Trophy, Champions Trophy, Charminar Challenger Cup, C.K. Naidu Trophy, Cooch-Bihar Trophy, Deodhar Trophy, Duleep Trophy, Gavaskar-Border Trophy, G.D. Birla Trophy, Gillette Cup, Irani Trophy, Interface Cup, Jawaharlal Nehru Cup, Lombard World Challenge Cup, McDowells Challenges Cup, Merchant Cup, Moin-ud-Dowla Cup, Nat West Trophy, Prudential Cup (World Cup), Rani Jhansi Trophy, Ranji Trophy, Rohinton Baria Trophy, Rothmans cup, Sahara Cup, Sharjah Cup, Sheesh Mahal Trophy, Sheffield Shield, Singer Cup, Sir Frank Worrel Trophy, Texaco Cup, Titan Cup, Vijay Cup, Vijay Hazare Trophy, Vijay Merchant Trophy, Vizzy Trophy, Wisden Trophy, Wills Trophy, World Series Cup.
Table Tennis	Berna Bellack cup(men), Corbillion Cup (women), Jai Laxmi cup (women), Rajkumari Challenge Cup (women junior), Ramanuja Trophy (men junior), Travancore Cup (women), Swathling Cup (men) etc.
Badminton	Aggrawal Cup, Amrit Diwan Cup, Asia Cup, Australasia Cup, Chaddha Cup, European Cup, Harilela Cup, Ibrahim Rahimatollah Challenger Cup, Konica Cup, Narang Cup, Tunku Abdulrahman Cup, Uber Cup, World Cup, Yonex Cup etc.
Basket Ball	Basalat Jha Trophy, B.C. Gupta Trophy, Federation Cup, S.M.Arjuna Raja Trophy, Todd Memorial Trophy, William Jones Cup, Bangalore Blues Challenge Cup, Nehru Cup, Federation
Bridge	Basalat Jha Trophy, Holkar Trophy, Ruia Gold Cup, Singhania Trophy. Etc
Polo	Ezra Cup, Gold Cup, King's Cup, Prithi Pal Singh Cup, Radha Mohan Cup, Winchester Cup etc.
Athletics	Charminar Trophy, Federation Cup etc.
Air Racing	Jawaharlal Challenge Trophy, King's Cup, Schneider Cup
Billiards	Arthur Walker Trophy, Thomas Cup etc.
Boxing	Aspy Adjahia Trophy, Federation Cup, Val Baker Trophy etc.
Golf	Canada Cup, Eisenhower Trophy, Muthiah Gold Cup, Nomura Trophy, President's Trophy,

	Prince of Wales Cup, Ryder Cup, Solheim Cup, Topolino Trophy, walker Cup, World Cup etc.
Chess	Naidu Trophy, Khaitan Trophy, Limca Trophy, Lin Arc City Trophy, World Cup etc.
Horse Racing	Baresford Cup, Blue Riband Cup, Derby, Grand National Cup
Netball	Anantrao Pawar Trophy etc.
Rugby Football	Bledisloe Cup, Calcutta Cup, Webb Ellis Trophy, etc.
Shooting	North Wales Cup, Welsh Grand Prix etc.
Volleyball	Centennial Cup, Federation Cup, Indira pradhan Trophy, Shivanthi Gold Cup, etc.
Yatching	America Cup etc.



Olympic Games

The Importance of the Olympic Games

The Importance of Ancient Greek Athletics

The ancient Greeks were highly competitive and believed strongly in the concept of "agon", or "competition" or "contest". The ultimate Greek goal was to be the best. All aspects of life, especially athletics, were centered around this concept. It was therefore considered one of the greatest honors to emerge victorious at Olympia. The fact that the only prize given at Olympia was an olive wreath illustrates the point that the athletes competed for honor, not for material goods.

The Religious Aspects of the Ancient Olympic Games

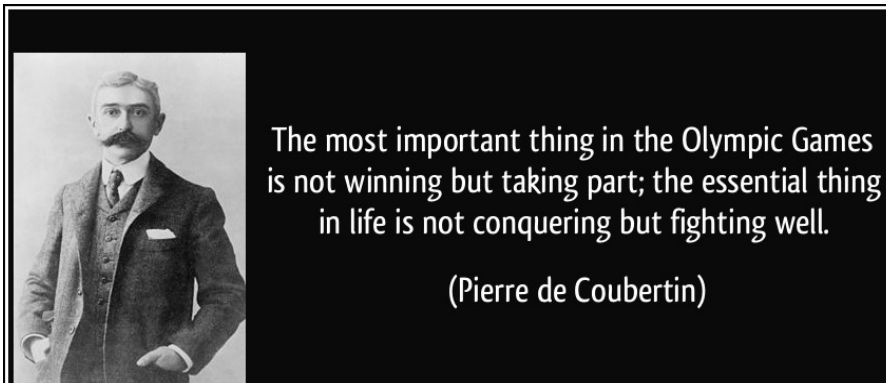
In ancient Greece, games were closely connected to the worship of the gods and heroes. Games were held as part of religious ceremonies in honor of deceased heroes, a concept displayed in the funeral games that were conducted for Patroklos, the details of which are mentioned in Book 23 of Homer's epic poem, The Iliad. Games were also held in the context of many ancient fertility festivals. The games at Olympia were connected with both, the funeral games of Oinomaos, established by Pelops and a fertility cult involving any number of gods and goddesses who were worshipped at the site. The Olympic games began to be usurped by the prominent cult of Zeus, and eventually lost much of their religious character. Athletics were of prime importance to the Greeks. The education of boys concentrated on athletics and music as well as academic subjects such as philosophy. Education took place in the gymnasium and the palaestra as well as the academy.

The Olympic Games and the Greek Calendar

The Greek calendar was based on the concept of the four-year Olympiad. When Greek historians referred to dates, they most often referred to a year (i.e., first, second, third, fourth) within the Olympiad when the event occurred. The winner of the stadium race in a given year had the Olympiad named in honor of him. The first Olympiad is therefore known as Koroibos of Elis, the winner of the stadium race in 776 BC.

The Internationalization of the Olympic Games

From the beginning, the games at Olympia served as a bond between Greeks and strengthened the Greek sense of national unity. During the Hellenistic period, Greeks who came to live in foreign surroundings such as Syria, Asia, and Egypt, strove to hold on to their culture. One of the ways in which this was achieved was to build athletic facilities and continue their athletic traditions. They organized competitions, and sent competitors from their towns to compete in the Panhellenic games. In the 2nd century A.D., Roman citizenship was extended to everyone within the Roman empire. From then on, the participation of many competitors from outside of Greece in the Olympic games, gave them, to a degree, international character. When the Greek government reinstated the games in 1896, this international character of the competitions was preserved by Baron de Coubertin. Now, sixteen centuries later, the Olympic games are attracting competitors from countries all over the world.



Sports at the Olympic Games

Summer Olympics in London showcases 28 officially recognized sports. The disciplines of these sports are listed below with the date of their initial appearances in parentheses:

1. **Aquatics** (1896)
 - Diving (1904)
 - Swimming (1896)
 - Synchronized Swimming (1984)
 - Water Polo (1900)
2. **Archery** (1904)
3. **Athletics** (1896)
4. **Badminton** (1992)
5. **Basketball** (1936)
6. **Boxing** (1904)
7. **Canoe/Kayak** (1936)
 - Flatwater (1936)
 - Slalom (1972)



- ## 8. **Cycling** (1896)
- Road Cycling (1896)
 - Track Cycling (1896)
 - Mountain Biking (1996)
 - BMX (2008)

- 9. Equestrian (1900)**
 Jumping (1900)
 Dressage (1912)
 Eventing (1912)

10. **Fencing** (1896)
11. **Field Hockey** (1908)
12. **Football/Soccer** (1900)
13. **Gymnastics** (1896)



- Artistic Gymnastics (1896)
Rhythmic Gymnastics (1984)
Trampoline (2000)

14. **Handball – Team** (1936)
15. **Judo** (1964)
16. **Modern Pentathlon** (1912)
17. **Rowing** (1900)
18. **Rugby** (1900)
19. **Sailing** (1900)
20. **Shooting** (1896)
21. **Softball** (1996)
22. **Table Tennis** (1988)
23. **Taekwondo** (2000)
24. **Tennis** (1896)
25. **Triathlon** (2000)
26. **Volleyball** (1964)

Volleyball (1964) Beach

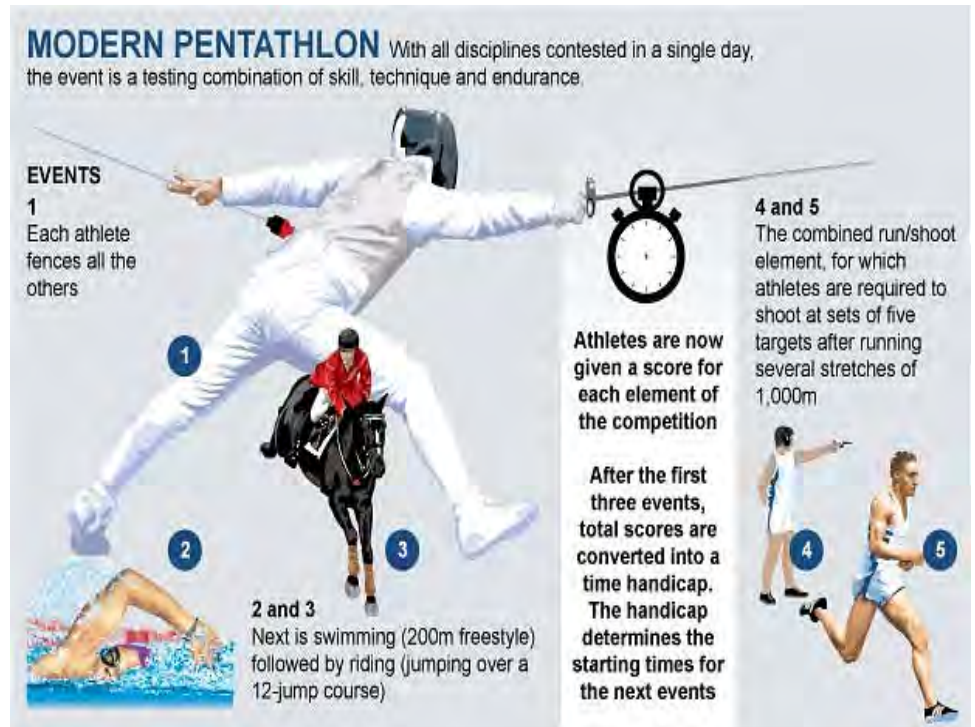
Volleyball (1996)

27. **Weightlifting** (1896)

28. **Wrestling** (1896)

Greco-Roman (1896)

Freestyle (1904)



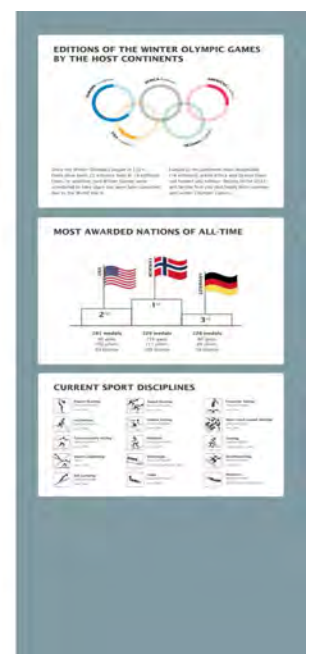
1896 Modern Olympics had major 9 sporting events:

Athletics
Cycling
Fencing
Gymnastics
Shooting
Swimming
Tennis
Weightlifting
Wrestling



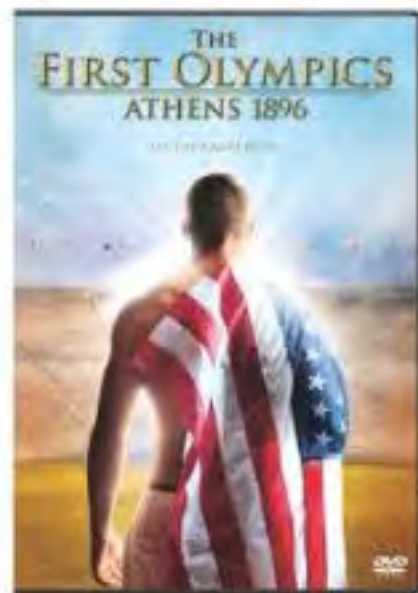
SUMMER AND WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

The visualization examines the Modern Olympic Games, Winter and Summer. They are shown the editions in the timeline below, with the number of nations, the competitors and the host cities. On the sides, symmetrically, they are visualized the continents most hospitable, the most awarded countries and sports currently practiced in the Olympic Games.



Modern Olympic Games:

Year	Host	Dates
1896	Athens, Greece	6–15 April
1900	Paris, France	14 May – 28 October
1904	St. Louis, United States	1 July – 23 November
1908	London, Great Britain	27 April – 31 October
1912	Stockholm, Sweden	12 May – 27 July
1916		
1920	Antwerp, Belgium	20 April – 12 September
1924	Paris, France	4 May – 27 July
1928	Amsterdam, Netherlands	17 May – 12 August
1932	Los Angeles, United States	30 July – 14 August
1936	Berlin, Germany	1–16 August
1940		
1944		
1948	United Kingdom London, Great Britain	29 July – 14 August
1952	Helsinki, Finland	19 July – 3 August
1956	Melbourne, Australia	22 November – 9 December
1960	Rome, Italy	25 August – 11 September
1964	Tokyo, Japan	10–24 October
1968	Mexico City, Mexico	12–27 October
1972	Munich, West Germany	26 August – 11 September
1976	Montreal, Canada	17 July – 1 August
1980	Moscow, Soviet Union	19 July – 3 August
1984	Los Angeles, United States	28 July – 12 August
1988	Seoul, South Korea	17 September – 2 October
1992	Barcelona, Spain	25 July – 9 August
1996	Atlanta, United States	19 July – 4 August
2000	Sydney, Australia	15 September – 1 October
2004	Athens, Greece	13–29 August
2008	Beijing, China	8–24 August
2012	London, Great Britain	27 July – 12 August
2016	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	5–21 August
2020	Tokyo, Japan	24 July – 9 August



India at Olympics:

- India first participated in Olympics in the year 1900, with a lone athlete (Norman Pritchard) winning two silver medals in athletics (200m race and 200m hurdles).[International Olympic Committee regards the medals won by Norman Pritchard as credited to India, but International committee credits it to Great Britain]. India first sent a team to Olympics in 1920 Summer Olympics and has participated in every summer games since then. India has also competed in the Winter Olympics since 1964.
- In 1952 Helsinki Olympics, K.Jadhav won Bronze in wrestling.
- Abhinav Bindra has won the only individual Gold Medal for India.
- Karnam Malleshwari was the first Indian woman to win individual medal in Olympics.
- Indian Hockey team has won 8 Gold Medal, 1 Silver and 2 Bronze Medals till date.



Abhinav Bindra,
2008 Beijing
Gold Medalist



Kashaba Jadhav,
1952 Helsinki
Bronze Medalist



Indian Medal Winners,
2012 London Olympics



Karnam Malleshwari,
2000 Sydney,
Bronze (1st Indian Women)
to win Olympic medal



Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore,
2004 Athens,
Silver Medalist



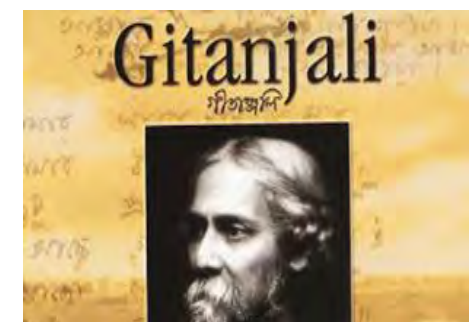
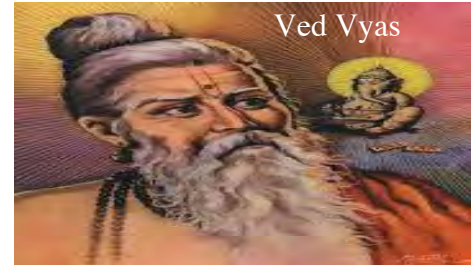
PV Sindhu,
2016 Rio,
Silver Medalist

Sakshi Malik,
2016 Rio,
Bronze Medalist

CULTURE OF INDIA

- Indian culture is one of the oldest known cultures to humanity. Although it is very difficult to cater the unique and vast cultural heritage of India but still an attempt has been made to cover all the relevant areas that are related to Indian culture.
- The literature of India is one of the oldest literature in the world. Here is the collection of some of the famous works of Indian literature.

Mahabharata	Ved Vyas
Ramcharit Manas	Tulsidas
Ashtadhyayi	Panini
Abhigyan Shakuntalam	Kalidas
Meghdoot	Kalidas
Vikramorvasiyam	Kalidas
Rtusamhar	Kalidas
Mricchakatika	Shudraka
Ratnavali	Harsha
Geetgovinda	Jayadeva
Arthashastra	Vishnugupt / Chanakya
Kamasutra	Vatsyayan
Svapnavasavdattam	Bhaasa
Manusmriti	Manu
Ananda Math	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
Devdas	Sharat Chandra Chatterjee
Gitanjali	Rabindranath Tagore
Gita Rahasya	B. G. Tilak
Harsha Charita	Banabhat
Kadambari	Banabhat
Kamayani	Jai Shankar Prasad
Mudra Rakshas	Vishakhadutta
Panchatantra	Vishnu Sharma
Satyarth Prakash	Swami Dayananda
Mitakshara	Saraswati Vigneshwara



DANCE FORMS

Jharkhand	Chhau, Sarahul, Jat-Jatin, Karma, Danga, Bidesia, Sohrai.
Uttarakhand	Gadhwali, Kumayuni, Kajari, Jhora, Raslila, Chappeli.
Andra Pradesh	Kuchipudi (Classical), Ghantamardala, (Ottam Thedal, Mohiniattam, Kummi, Siddhi, Madhuri, Chhadi.
Chhattisgarh	Goudi, Karma, Jhumar, Dagla, Pali, Tapali, Navrani, Diwari, Mundari.
Arunachal Pradesh	Mask dance (Mukhauta Nritya), War dance.
Himachal Pradesh	Jhora, Jhali, Chharhi, Dhaman, Chhapeli, Mahasu, Nati, Dangi, Chamba, Thali, Jhainta, Daf, Stick dance etc.
Goa	Mandi, Jhagor, Khol, Dakni etc.
Assam	Bihu, Bichhua, Natpuja, Maharas, Kaligopal, Bagurumba, Naga dance, Khel Gopal, Tabal Chongli, Canoe, Jhumura Hobjanai etc.
West Bengal	Kathi, Gambhira, Dhali, Jatra, Baul, Marasia, Mahal, Keertan etc.
Kerala	Kathakali (Classical), Ottam Thulal, Mohini-attam, Kaikottikali, Tappatikali, Kali Auttam.
Meghalaya	Laho, Baala etc.
Manipur	Manipuri (Classical), Rakhal, Nat Rash, Maha Rash, Raukhat etc.
Nagaland	Chong, Khaiva, Lim, Nuralim etc.
Orissa	Odissi (Classical), Savari, Ghumara, Painka, Munari, Chhau, Chadya Dandanata etc.
Maharashtra	Lavani, Nakata, Koli, Lezim, Gafa, Dahikala Dasavtar or Bohada, Tamasha.
Karnataka	Yakshagan, huttar, Suggi, Kunitha, Karga, Lambi
Gujarat	Garba, Dandiya Ras, Tippani Juriun, Bhavai.
Punjab	Bhagra, Giddha, Daff, Dhaman etc.
Rajasthan	Ghumar, Chakri, Ganagor, Jhulan Leela, Jhuma, Suisini, Ghapal, Panihari, Ginad.
Mizoram	Khanatm, Pakhupila, Cherokan etc.
J&K	Rauf, Hikar, Mandjas, kud Dandi nach, Damali.
Tamil Nadu	Bharatnatyam, Kumi, Kolattam, Kavadi,
Uttar Pradesh	Nautanki, Raslila, Kajri, Jhora, Chappeli, Jaita.
Bihar	Jata-Jatin, Bakho-Bakhain, Panwariya, Sama-Chakwa, Bidesia, Jatra etc.
Haryana	Jhumar, Phag Dance, Daph, Dhamal, Loor, Gugga, Khor, Gagor etc.



Bharat Natyam



Mohiniyattam



Bihu



Odissi Dance

FAMOUS INDIAN ARTISTS

1. Pt. Bhimsen Joshi: Hindustani Vocalist
2. Pt. Jasraj: Hindustani Vocalist
3. Late M. S. Subbulakshmi: Famous Carnatic Vocalist
4. Allauddin Khan: Hindustani Vocalist
5. Bade Gulam AH Khan: Hindustani Vocalist
6. Basavraj Rajguru: Hindustani Vocalist
7. Dr. M. Balmuralikrishna: Carnatic Vocalist
8. D. K. Pattamal: Carnatic Vocalist
9. K. J. Yesudas: Carnatic Vocalist
10. Gangubai Hangal: Hindustani Vocalist
11. Parveen Sultana: Hindustani Vocalist
12. Rajan and Sajan Mishra: Hindustani Vocalist
13. Kishori Amonkar: Hindustani Vocalist



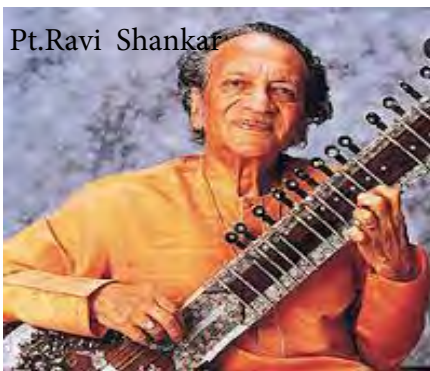
Bhimsen Joshi



Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma

Famous Musical Instrument Artists

1. Sitar Pandit Ravi Shankar, Debu Chaudhary, Annapurna Devi, Anoushka Shankar.
2. Flute Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Jayantha Bannerjee
3. Violin N. Rajam, P. L. Pawar
4. Sarod Amjad Ali Khan, Ali Akbar Khan, Aman and Ayan Ali Bangish,
5. Shehnai Bismillah Khan, Shailesh Bhagat, Anant Lal
6. Tabla Shafat Ahmed Khan, Kishan Maharaj, Late Allah Rakha Qureshi, Zakir Hussain
7. Santoor Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma
8. Sarangi Ram Narayan



Pt. Ravi Shankar



Zakir Hussain

SUPERLATIVES

Airport, Highest - Daocheng Yading , Tibet

Animal, biggest - Blue Whale

Animal, Fastest - Cheetah

Animal, Tallest - Giraffe

Archipelago, Largest - Indonesia

Bay, Largest- Hudson Bay, Canada,

Bird, Largest - Ostrich

Bird, Smallest - Humming bird

Bird, Fastest - Peregrine Falcon

Capital, Highest - La Paz (Bolivia)

Cemetery, Largest - Leningrad, Russia

Church, Largest - St.Peter's Basilica in the Vatican City, Rome.

Cinema House, Biggest - Roxy, New York

City, Costliest- Singapore

Continent, Largest - Asia

Continent, Smallest - Australia

Corridor, Longest - Rameshwaram Temple (India)

Country, Largest - Russia

Country, Largest (Electorate)- India

Country, Smallest - Vatican City

Creature, Largest - Blue Whale

Dam, Tallest - Jinping-I Dam, China

Dam, Largest - The Three Gorges Dam, China

Day, Longest - June 21

Day, Shortest - December 22



Swift



Cheetah



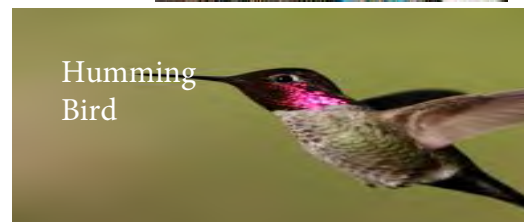
Peregrine
Falcon



Ostrich



Burj
Khalifa



Humming
Bird



Great Wall of China

Delta, Largest - Sunderbans
 Democracy, Largest - India
 Desert, Largest - Sahara, Africa
 Desert, Largest (Asia) - Gobi
 Diamond, Largest - The Cullinan
 Dog, Fastest - Persian greyhound
 Dome, Biggest - Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur), India
 Epic, Longest - Mahabharata
 Flower, Biggest - Rafflesia Arnoldi (Java)
 Fountain, Tallest - Fountain Hills, Arizona
 Gulf, Largest - Gulf of Mexico
 Island, Largest - Greenland
 Lake, Deepest - Baikal (Siberia)
 Lake, Highest - Titicaca (Bolivia)
 Lake, Largest - Caspian Sea
 Lake, Largest (Fresh water)- Lake Superior
 Lightest Gas - Hydrogen
 Metal, Lightest - Lithium
 Minaret, Tallest - Qutub Minar, Delhi (India)



Mosque , Largest- Jama Masjid, Delhi (India)
 Mountain Peak Mount, Highest - Everest (Nepal)
 Mountain Range, Highest- Himalayas
 Mountain, Longest - Andes (South America)
 Oceans, Biggest - Pacific Ocean
 Oceans, Deepest - Pacific Ocean
 Palace, Biggest - Vatican (Rome)
 Palace, Largest - Imperial Palace (China)
 National Park, Largest - Northeast Greenland National Park
 Peninsula, Largest - Arabia
 Place, Coldest (Habitated)- Verkhoyansk (Siberia)
 Place, Driest - Iquique (In Atacama Desert, Chile)
 Place, Hottest - Death Valley (USA) , Al-Azizia (Libya)
 Place, Rainiest - Mawsynram, near Cherapunji (India)
 Planet, Biggest - Jupiter
 Planet, Brightest- Venus
 Planet, Coldest - Neptune
 Planet, Farthest (from the Sun) - Neptune
 Planet, Nearest (To the Sun) - Mercury
 Planet, Smallest - Mercury
 Plateau, Highest - Pamir (Tibet)
 Platform, Longest - Gorakhpur (India)
 Railway, Longest - Trans-Siberian railway
 River Dam , Longest - Hirakud Dam, India
 River, Largest - Amazon (S. America)
 River, Longest - Nile, Africa
 Snake ,Fastest- Black Mamba



Road, Highest - Leh-Nobra, Ladakh division India.

Rail Tunnel, Longest - Gotthard Tunnel, Switzerland

Sea, Largest - South China Sea

Sea-bird, Largest - Albatross

Stadium, Largest - Starhove Stadium, Prague (Czech Republic)

Star, Brightest - Sirius A

Temple, Largest - Angkorwat in Kampuchea

Theatre, Oldest - Teatro Ohmpico (Itlay)

Village, Highest - Andean (Chile)

Volcano, Largest - Mauna Loa (Hawai)

Wall, Longest - Great Wall of China

Water Level, Lowest - Dead Sea

Waterfall, Highest - Angel (Venezuela)

Largest airport - King Khalid International Airport, Saudi Arabia.

Largest church- Basilica of St. Peter, Vatican City

Largest Archipelago - Indonesia

Largest Country - Russia

Smallest Country - Vatican City

Largest Continent - Asia

Smallest Continent - Australia (Oceania)

Largest Gulf - Gulf of Mexico

Largest Bay - The Bay of Bengal

Largest Island - Greenland

Largest peninsula - Arabia.

Largest bay - Hudson Bay, Canada.

Longest River - The Nile, Africa

Shortest River - The Roe, Montana

Largest River - The Amazon, South America



Largest Sea- The South China Sea

Largest Ocean - Pacific Ocean

Deepest Ocean - Pacific Ocean

Smallest Ocean - Arctic Ocean

Largest Lake - Caspian Sea

Largest Freshwater Lake - Lake Superior, US-Canada

Highest Lake - Titicaca in Peru

Lagoon - Lagoa dos Patos, Brazil

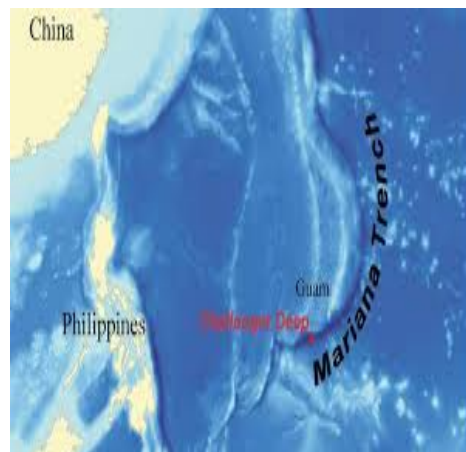
Largest Waterfall - Angel Falls, Venezuela

Deepest Underwater Trench - Mariana Trench, (Pacific Ocean)

Highest Mountain - Mount Everest, Himalayan Mountains, Nepal-Tibet

Longest Mountain Range - The Andes of South America

Lowest Point on land - The Dead Sea, Israel-Jordan.



INTERNATIONAL DAYS

World Laughter Day	January 10
World Customs Day	January 26
Valentine's Day	February 14
World Mother Language Day	February 21
World Women's Day	March 8
World Consumer Day	March 15
World Disabled Day	March 15
World Forestry Day	March 21
Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination....	March 21
World Day for Water	March 22
World Meteorological Day	March 23
World Tuberculosis Day	March 24
World Theatre Day	March 27
World Ship Day	April 5
World Health Day	April 7
World Aviation and Cosmonautics Day	April 12
International Special Librarians Day	April 15
World Haemophilia Day	April 17
World Heritage Day	April 18
World Secretaries Day	April 21
World Earth Day	April 22
World Book and Copy Right Day	April 23
International Dance Day	April 29
May Day	
International Labourers Day	May 1
World Solar Energy Day	May 3
World Press Freedom Day	May 3
World Red Cross Day	May 8



World Day of the Family	May 15
World Telecommunication Day	May 17
World Anti-tobacco Day	May 31
World Environment Day	June 5
World day to combat desertification and drought	June 17
Father's Day	June 20
UN Charter Signing Day	June 25
Day against Drug Abuse & Illicit Trafficking	June 26
World Architectural Day	July 1
World Population Day	July 11
World Breast Feeding Day	August 1
International Friendship Day	August 3
Hiroshima Day	August 6
Nagasaki Day	August 9
World Youth Day	August 12 (UN)
World Folklore Day	August 22
World Sanskrit Day	August 22
World Enforced Disappearance Day	August 31
World Coconut Day	September 2
World Literacy Day	September 8
World Ozone Day	September 16
U.N. Peace Day	September 20
World Alzheimer's Day	September 21
World Tourism Day	September 27
World Heart Day	Last Sunday September
World Animal Welfare Day	October 4
World Postal Day	October 9
Territorial Army Day	October 9
World Standards Day	October 14



World Blind Day (World white cane day)	October 15
World Food Day	October 16
Global Iodine Deficiency Disorders Day	October 21
U.N Day	October 24
World Information Development Day	October 24
World Thrift Day	October 30
World Diabetes Day	November 14
World Citizen Day	November 14
World Environmental Protection day.....	November 25
World AIDS Day	December 1
World Human Rights Day	December 10
World Asthma Day	December 11
Marconi Day	December 12

NATIONAL DAYS (INDIA)

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas	January 9
National Youth Day	January 12
Army Day	January 15
Netaji Day	January 23
India Tourism Day	January 25
National Voters Day	January 25
Republic Day	January 26
Martyr's Day	January 30
Panchayat Day	February 19
Arunachal Day	February 20
Central Excise Day	February 24
National Science Day	February 28
National Security Day	March 4
Ordinance Factories Day (India)	March 18
Odisha Day	April 1



**WORLD FOOD
DAY - OCT 16**



National Maritime Day April 5

Jallianwala bagh Day April 13

National Technology Day May 11

National Mother Security Day April 11

Solidarity Day..... May 13

Fire force day..... April 14

Sikkim Day May 16

Anti Terrorism Day (Death anniversary of
Rajiv Gandhi) May 21

Everest Day May 29

Doctor's Day July 1

Kargil Vijay Day July 26

Quit India Day August 9

Independence DayAugust 15

Sadbhavana DayAugust 20 (Birth anniversary of Rajiv Gandhi)

National Sports DayAugust 29

Teachers Day September 5

Hindi DaySeptember 14

Engineers day.....September 15

Deaf DaySeptember 26

National Blood Donation Day October 1

Gandhi Jayanti Day..... October 2

Wild Life Week October 1st to 7

Air Force Day October 8

National Postal Day October 10

Azad Hind day October 21

National Rededication Day
(Death anniversary of Mrs. Indira Gandhi
and birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhai Patel)
..... October 31



National Newspaper day	November 16
Indian Citizen Day	November 19
NCC Day	November 24
National Law Day	November 26
Navy Day	December 4
Armed Forces Flag Day	December 7
Conservation Day.....	December 14
National energy protect day	December 14
Vijay Divas	December 16
National Minorities Rights Day	December 18
Kisan Divas (Farmer's Day)	December 23
National Consumer Day	December 24



- **Kisan Divas is celebrated on the birthday of Sri Charan Singh.**
- **Children's day is celebrated on the birthday of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru .**
- **Teacher's Day is being celebrated on the birthday of Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan .**
- **National Youth Day is being celebrated on the birthday of Vivekananda**
- **National Sport's day is being celebrated on the birthday of Dhyan Chand.**
- **National Technology day is being celebrated to commemorate India's achievements on nuclear capability.**
- **National Science Day is celebrated to mark the discovery of Raman effect by C.V.Raman.**
- **Doctor's Day is celebrated on the birthday of Dr. B. C. Roy**
- **National Broadcasting Day is celebrated on the day when Gandhiji addressed the nation.**