

Disclaimer

This learning module has been prepared as a learning tool to provide a description of the basic information related to General Knowledge compiled in an interesting format to make the subject easy and interesting especially for the school going kids who think the subject to be boring and exhaustive.

General Knowledge is a fascinating subject, there are so many amazing things to learn and discover. Thankfully you've got a lot of time to research, practice and feeling of various applications of computers in normal day to day life activities in surrounding!

Read on to find more while remembering that as society changes and technology develops so too does our understanding of various topics of General Knowledge and the world around us. What is 'fact' today may be disproved tomorrow.

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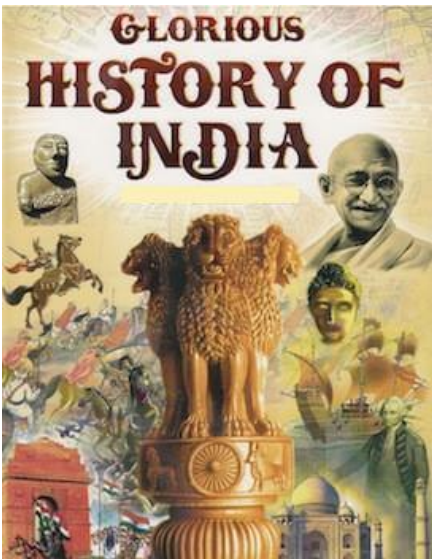
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HISTORY OF INDIA



ANCIENT INDIA

- All the events of the Past in a Chronological Description (Order) are called History.
- Father of History is **Herodotus (Greek)**; Book- **Historica**
- Father of Indian Archaeology: **Sir Alexander Cunningham**
- Scientific name of human: **Homo Sapiens or Wise Man** (coined by Carl Linnaeus in 1758)
- BC = Before Christ • AD = Anno Domini (Latin Word- In the Year of Lord)
- BC is also known as BCE (Before Common Era) and BP (Before Present)
- AD is also called CE (Common Era) and P (Present)

The Nomenclature of India (Bharat Ka Namkaran) –

- India has been also called Bharat, Hindustan, Aryavarta and Jambudweep
- Hindustan name given by Persians (Iran Invaders). Due to wrong pronounce of River Indus (Sindhu)
- Bharat due to King Bharata (Son of Dushyant and Shakuntala)
- Aryavarta name due to invasion of Aryans.
- Jambudweep name due to Buddhist Literature.

Other Important Information –

- Numismatics is the study of Coins.
- Carbon Dating (C-14) is used to count the age of organic materials, things that were once living. Carbon-14 has a half-life of $5,730 \pm 40$ years (it is known as Half-Life).
- Radio Carbon Dating or C-14 was discovered by Willard Libby in 1946.
- Earlier human was known as Primates (Human like Monkeys)
- Indira Gandhi National Human Museum (Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya) is located at Bhopal.

The Paleolithic age (First Discovered by Robert Bruce Foote) –

- Time Period – Unknown Time to 9000 BC.
- Stone was the main tool (Hand Axe).
- Uses of Fire starting in this age.
- Men were hunters and gatherers.
- Bhimbetka (Raisen Distt, M.P) has famous cave paintings.
- No knowledge of Agriculture, Wheels etc.
- Homo Sapiens first appear in this age.

The Mesolithic age (First Discovered by John Evans) –

- Time Period – 9000 BC to 5000 BC.
- Microlith tools used in this age.
- Animal domestication was started (First evidence Hoshangabad, MP)
- First animal tamed by Human was Dog. Later Sheep's and Goats also domesticated.
- End of ice age during this period.

The Neolithic age (First Discovered by Dr. Primrose) –

- Time Period – 5000 BC to 2500 BC.
- Men started making houses.
- Discovery of Wheel. Mesopotamia was 1st civilization who invented the Wheels.
- Agriculture and Farming evidence first found in this age.
- First grain used by human was Barley.
- Use of Pottery (World oldest Pottery Evidence found in Chopani Mando, UP)
- Dog buried with Human in Burzahom (J&K) and underground house also found here.

The Chalcolithic age–

- The age of copper.
- First metal used by the human – Copper, 2nd Metal was- Bronze and 3rd metal was Iron.
- First village civilization established in this age.

Indus Valley civilization-IVC (Sindhu Ghati Sabhyata) –

- Also known as Harappa Civilization, Bronze Age Civilization, 1st Urban Civilization.
- Time Period – 2500 BC – 1750 BC.

- First place discovered in this civilization was Harappa.
- Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Sutkagendor, Montgomery is presently situated in Pakistan.
- Famous for Town Planning and Drainage System.
- Northern Point- Manda (J&K), Southern Point- Daimabad (MH), Eastern point- Alamgir Pur (UP) Western Point- Sutkagendor (Baluchistan, Pakistan). Shape of IVC is Triangle.

Harappa–

- Discovered by Dayaram Sahni on the instructions of Sir John Marshall in 1921.
- Located at the left bank of Ravi river, Montgomery Distt (Sahiwal), Punjab Province, Pakistan.
- Famous for six granaries on each side (Total 12 Granaries)

Mohenjo-Daro (Sindh Province, Pakistan) –

- Discovered by Rakhal Das (RD) Banerjee in 1922.
- Also known as the Mound of Dead.
- The Great Bath found here
- Priest King, Bronze Dancing Girl, Terracotta Mother Goddess and Pasupathi Seal (Proto Shiva).

Some more facts –

- Swastik Sign (卐) was found in Mohenjo-Daro.
- Lothal (Gujarat) – Famous for the Dockyard (Sea Port).
- Harappan Script is regarded as Pictographic or Boustrophedon (Fish was mostly used). It is not read yet.
- First to produce cotton in the world.
- Harappan were not aware of Iron, Temples, Horse and Lion.
- Trade – Barter system/ trade from Sumerian Civilization and Dilmun.
- Pasupathi Mahadev (Proto Shiva) was the chief deity
- Ropar (Punjab), Kalibangan means Black Bengal's (Rajasthan)
- Dholavira (UNESCO in 2021) and Lothal in Gujarat.
- Banawali, Bhagwanpur, and Rakhigarhi is in Haryana
- **Note:** Rakhigarhi is the biggest Harappan site in Indus Valley Civilization.

The Vedic Age (1500 BC- 600 BC) –

- The term Veda means to know.
- Four Vedas were written during this period.

Rig Veda –

- Oldest Religious Text of the world. Written around 1500 BC.
- Contains 10 Books (Mandal's), 1028 Hymns.
- **Sama Veda** (Collection of Melodies or Book of Chants)- Origin of Indian Music.
- **Yajur Veda** (Book of Sacrifices)- Divided into two parts- Krishna & Shukla Veda.
- **Atharva Veda** (Book of Magical Formulae)- Evil and Disease discussed here.
- Indian medical science called Ayurveda, its origin from Atharva Veda.
- Gayatri mantra is taken from Rig Veda's 3rd Mandal, tribute to Sun (Composed by Vishwaamitra)
- The 9th Mandal is completely devoted to the Vedic God Soma (The Lord of Plants)
- The 10th Mandal contains the famous **Purushasukta** hymn is related with Varna system discussed. First time **Shudra Varna** describe here.

- Aranyaka (Forest Books) was written in the forest
- Upanishads means "Be seated at the feet of the Guru". Total 108 Upanishad. Upanishad is also called Vedanta.
- Brihadaranyaka Upanishad provides the first reference of the idea of rebirth.
- **Satyameva Jayate** (National Motto) was taken from **Mundaka Upanishad**.
- Aryans came from Central Asia (by Max Muller)
- Rig Vedic people were pastoral. Cow was the most sacred
- The most important divinity in the Rig Veda is Indra, who is called Purandara

Four Varnas–

1. Brahmin
2. Kshatriyas
3. Vaisyas
4. Shudras

Vedic Literature–

- Upanishads – 108
- Ashtadhyayi written by Panini – First Sanskrit grammar book
- Puranas – 18
- Mahabhasya – Patanjali

Indian Epics–

- **Ramayana** – Written by Adi Kavi Valmiki in Sanskrit. Ramayana has 24,000 lines in seven volumes (Kanda's).
- Valmiki is called first poet of India and Ramayana is known as India's first poem (Adi Kavya)
- The story of Lord Ram mention in Ramayana. Lord Rama born at Ayodhya and he married with Sita at Janakpur.
- Rama Family– Father= Dasrath, Mother= Kausalya, Brother= Lakshmana, Bharata and Shatrughna.
- Lakshmana and Shatrughna Born from Sumitra. Bharata born from Kaikeyi.
- **Mahabharata** – Written by Ved Vyas in Sanskrit.
- It is the largest epic of the world. Original name of Mahabharata – Jaya Samhita
- Original 24000 verses, Present 100000 verses. Ganesh ji wrote Mahabharata for Ved Vyas with his teeth.
- Mahabharat has 18 Parts (Parva). War fought 18 days. Bhagwat Gita is mention in 6th Parva. Kauravas and Pandavas story in it.

Mahajanapada–

- There were 16 large states in ancient India known as Mahajanapada.
- Famous Mahajanpada was- Kashi (Varanasi), Koshala, Anga, Vajji, Malla, Kuru, Panchal etc.
- Among them Maghda was most powerful and Fertile.
- Taxila University was the first university of the world.

Magadha Empire–

- Haryanka Dynasty– Founded by Bimbisara (1st dynasty ruled on Magadha)
- Bimbisara was contemporary of Gautam Buddha.
- Capital – Earlier Rajgir (Girivraja), later – Patliputra.
- Founder of Patliputra – Udayin
- Nanda Dynasty founded by– Mahapadmananda.
- Last Nanda ruler – Dhanananda (Alexander invading India during Dhanananda time)
- Magadha was first kingdom who used Elephants in battle*.

Foreign Invasion–

- First Foreign Invader at India was – Hakamani Dynasty's Darius-I (Persia, Iran)
- Alexander (Sikander), the Greece (Unani) king invaded India in 326 BC.
- He was the first European to invade India.
- Aristotle (Arastu) was the teacher of Alexander.
- Battle of Hydaspes (Vitstaa) – 326 BC (Alexander vs Porus). Alexander won this battle.
- Alexander died in 323 BC at the age of 33 in Babylon (Iraq)
- Hydaspes is currently known as Jhelum River.

Mauryan Empire (322 BC to 185 BC) –

- Founded by Chandragupta Maurya. He killed Dhanananda.
- Teacher of Chandragupta – Kautilya (Chanakya or Vishnu Gupt).
- Who wrote Arthashastra Book – Chanakya.
- Indica was written by – Magasthenese.
- Magasthenese was the ambassador of Seleucus Nicator.
- Seleucus Nicator was commander of Alexander.
- Seleucus Nicator fought with Chandragupta Maurya and Lose the Battle.
- Chandragupta Maurya died in 298 BC. His resting place at Shravanabelagola (Karnataka)
- Son of Chandragupta was Bindusara.

Ashoka –

- One of the Greatest Mauryan king. Son of Bindusara.
- Ashoka is also known as **Devanampiya Piyadasi** (means Beloved of the Gods)
- Battle of Kalinga – 261 BC. Kainga is presently located at Odisha.
- Ashoka installed the Rock Edicts (14) and Pillar Edicts (7) at different places in India and other countries.

- Ashoka started the new moral laws named Dhamma.
- Ashokan edicts script was **Brahmi**. It was first deciphered by – James Prinsep (1837).
- Ashoka built Sanchi Stupa at Raisen District (Madhya Pradesh)
- Lion Capital of Ashoka (National Emblem of India) installed by Ashoka at Sarnath, Near Varanasi (UP) in 250 BC.
- Brihadratha was last Mauryan ruler, was killed by Pushyamitra Shunga and founded Shunga Dynasty in 232 BC.

Post Mauryan-

- Shunga Dynasty – founded by Pushyamitra Shunga (182 BC to 73 BC)
- Kanva Dynasty – Founded by Vasudeva (72 BC to 30 BC)
- Satavahana Dynasty – Founded by Simuka (30 BC to 250 AD). Satavahana belong from Andhra Pradesh.
- Indo-Greek – Minander was the great king of Indo Greek.
- Milindpanho – conversation between Minander and Nagasena (Buddhist monk)
- Indo-Greek gives us Seven Days in the Week, 12 Zodiac (Rashiya), Horoscope and Calendar Year
- Kushana Dynasty – Founded by Kujula Kadphises.
- Vim Kadphises (Kushana Dynasty) was first person who introduced the Gold Coins in India.
- Kanishka (Kushana Dynasty) was the great king of Kushana Dynasty.
- Kanishka started 'Saka Era' in 78 AD. It is official Samvat of Govt of India.
- Kanishka patronized Charaka who wrote Charaka Samhita
- Vikramaditya started 'Vikram Samvat' in 57 BC.

Gupta Empire (319-500 AD)– The Golden Age of India

- Founded by – Sri Gupta.
- Samudragupta is known as Napoleon of India. Harisena was his official poet. Harisena wrote Prayag Prashasti.

Chandragupta II Vikramaditya–

- Mehrauli Iron Pillar (in the courtyard of Qutub Minar, New Delhi) installed by Vikramaditya.
- Vikramaditya has Nine Gems (9 Noble Person) popularly known as **Navratna's**–
 - Amarsimha was a lexicographer.
 - Dhanvantri was an excellent physician (doctor)
 - Kalidasa was a playwright. Popularly known as Shakespeare of India.
 - Kahapanka was an astrologer
 - Sanku worked in architecture
 - Varahamihira was also an astrologer. He wrote Panchasiddhantika, Brihat Samhita, and Brihat Jataka
 - Vararuchi was a grammarian and wrote Prakrit language grammar.
 - Vetalbhatta was a magician
 - Aryabhatta was a Mathematician – use of **0**, value of **pie** (π). Aryabhatta prove that earth is round & revolve around sun.
 - Aryabhatta also told the real reason for Solar and Lunar eclipse. Surya Siddhanta book was written by Aryabhatta.
 - Chinese traveler Fa-Hien visited India during Chandragupta II Vikramaditya (399 to 414 AD)
 - Fo-Kwo-Ki book was written by Fa-Hien. He told India as Yin Tu in his book.
 - Kumargupta – Founded the Nalanda University at Bihar.
 - Ajanta cave paintings (Maharashtra) are of Gupta period.
 - Vishnu Sharma wrote Panchatantra.

Pushyabhuti Dynasty (Vardhana) of Thaneshwar–

- Founded by – Prabhakara Vardhana (Pushyabhuti)

Harshavardhan (606-647 AD)–

- Earlier Capital – Thaneshwar (modern Kurukshetra, Haryana). Later – Kannauj (UP).
- Last great Hindu king.
- Defeated by Pulkesin II (king of Chalukya Dynasty).
- Banabhatta was poet of Harshvardhan, wrote **Harsha Charita** and **Kadambari**.
- Harshvardhan wrote **Nagananda**, **Ratnavali** and **Priyadarshika** books
- Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang (629-645 AD) visited India during Harshvardhan time period. (Book– Si-Yu-Ki)

Various aspects of Ancient India–

- The rock cut temple of Kailash at Ellora – By Krishna I (Rashtrakuta)
- Zain-ul-Abidin (sultan of Kashmir) is known as Akbar of Kashmir.
- Dharam Pala (Pala Dynasty) established Vikramshila University at Bhagalpur, Bihar

- When Mahmud Ghaznavi invade over Somnath Temple, the king of Gujarat – Bhima-I of Chalukya Dynasty,
- Bhima-I commander Vimal Shah and Vastapul Tejpal built the Dilwara Jain Temple at Mount Abu, Rajasthan.
- Dantidurga was the founder Rashtrakuta dynasty. Krishna I built the Kailash Temple at Ellora (MH).
- Sangam Age – Assembly of Tamil scholars in South India. Silappadikaram, Manimekalai are famous book
- Narsimha deva-I (Ganga Dynasty) built Konark Sun Temple.
- Ananta Varman Chodaganga Deva (Ganga Dynasty) built the Puri Jagannath Temple at Odisha in 12th century.

The Chola Empire (800-1200 AD)

- Founder – Vijayalaya
- Rajaraja-I built Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore (TN) in 1010 AD. It is world 1st and only Granite temple.
- Rajaraja-I conquered Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and Ceylon was completely won by Rajendra Chola-I.
- Rajendra-I assumed the title of Gangaikondachola.
- Nataraja (Shiva) Tandava bronze sculpture made by Chola's.
- Local Self- governance (Panchayat) was introduced by the Cholas.
- Chola's was the first kingdom to have a strong Navy.
- Kambar (Kambar) wrote the Tamil Ramayana.

MEDIEVAL INDIA

Rajput Era (Between 7th to 12th Century) –

- Pala, Gurjar-Pratihara and Rashtrakutas fought for the sovereignty over Kannauj (UP). At last, Gurjar-Pratihara won.
- Gurjar-Pratihara Dynasty founded by – Harishchandra and Nagbhatta I
- Mihir Bhoj was a great Gurjar-Pratihara king.
- After Gurjar-Pratihara, Kannauj under the Gahadavala Dynasty.
- Jaichand (Gahadavala Dynasty) fought battle of Chandwar against Muhammad Ghori in 1194 and lost.
- Rana Kumbha of Mewar built Vijay Stambh at Chittor. He also built Kumbhalgarh fort.

Chandelas of Jejakabhukti– Located at Central India, near Madhya Pradesh. Capital – Khajuraho

- Khajuraho Sun Temple built by Dhangadeva Chandela

Islamic Invasion in India–

- First Muslim Invader – Muhammad Bin Qasim (712 AD) at Sindh. At that time Dahir was king of Sindh
- Mahmud Ghaznavi raided India as many as 17 times and looted Somnath Temple (Gujarat) in 1025 AD.
- Al Beruni visited India with Ghori, wrote 'Kitab-ul Hind'
- Bakhtiyar Khilji destroyed Nalanda University
- **Chauhan of Shakambhari (Ajmer)** – Prithviraj Chauhan belong from this dynasty.

Prithviraj Chauhan III– also known as Rai Pithora

- First battle of Tarain – 1191 AD (against Mohammad Ghori) – Ghori lost
- Second battle of Tarain – 1192 AD (against Mohammad Ghori) – Prithviraj Chauhan lost and died.
- Chanderbardai was court poet of Prithviraj Chauhan, wrote **Prithviraj Raso**

Delhi Sultanate

Slave Dynasty (1206-1290 AD) –

- Also known as Mamluk Dynasty or Ghulam Dynasty.
- Founded by – Qutubuddin Aibak (Slave of Muhammad Ghori).
- Aibak built Adhai Din Ka Jhopra (Ajmer), Quwwat-ul-Islam (Delhi) and started the construction of Qutub Minar (Delhi).
- Aibak was given the title of Lakh Baksh and Peel Baksh and Quran Khan.
- Aibak died while playing Chaugan (Polo) in 1210. Tomb of Aibak located at Lahore.
- The construction of Qutub Minar completed by Iltutmish (slave of Aibak).
- Iltutmish is known as Slave's Slave. He issued Jital of copper and Tanka of Silver coins.
- Mongol ruler Chagiz Khan invaded India during the reign of Iltutmish
- Turkan-e-Chahalgani (40 slaves or Corps of 40) was set up by Iltutmish.
- Razia Sultan was the first and only Muslim woman to rule India in Delhi Sultanate.
- Balban was last great slave king. He started the Sijda and Paibos.
- Balban started to celebrate Irani festival Navroz in India. He also introduced the Blood and Iron Policy in India.

- **Note:** Man of Iron and Blood is Otto von Bismarck (Germany)

Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320 AD)- Least ruling dynasty –

- Founded by – Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji. He was succeeded by Alauddin Khilji.
- Alauddin Khilji started the system of Dagh and Chehra (Huliyah). Title of Alauddin Khilji was Sikander-e-Sani
- Malik Kafur (1000 Dinari) was commander of Alauddin Khilji. He 1st reached at South India.
- Alauddin built Alai Darwaza at Qutub Minar campus. He also built the Siri Fort and Hauz Khas at Delhi.
- He fixed the price of all market commodities. Modern Army canteen is based on Alauddin Khilji model.
- Amir Khusro (Tota-e-Hind) a famous poet was his courtier. Amir Khusro invents the Sitar.
- Padmavat written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi (battle between Alauddin Khilji and Raja Ratan Singh of Chittor)

Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414 AD)- Longest ruling dynasty–

- Founded by – Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq (Ghazi Malik). He built the Tughlaqabad Fort at Delhi.
- Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (Jauna Khan) is also known as Wise Fool king.
- He transfers his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Maharashtra).
- Qarachil expedition, Khurasan expedition, Taxation in Doab and Token currency also related with M B Tughlaq.
- Ibn Batuta visited M B Tughlaq court. (Book- Safarnamah or Rihla)
- Firoz Shah was successor of M B Tughlaq. He constructed many canals.
- Firoz Shah established many cities like Hisar, Fatehabad, Firozabad, Jaunpur and Firoz Shah Kotla at Delhi.
- Firoz imposed Jaziya tax on non-Muslim. He also brought Meerut and Topra inscriptions of Ashoka to Delhi.
- Futuhat-e-Firozshahi was autobiography of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
- Timur-e-Lung invaded India during Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah Tughlaq reign in 1398.

Sayyid dynasty (1414-1451 AD) –

- Founded by – Khizr Khan (commander of Timur-e-Lung).

Lodhi dynasty (1451-1526 AD) –

- Founded by – Bahlol Lodhi.
- Sikandar Lodhi founded the Agra City in 1504.
- He introduced Gaz- e- Sikandari for land measurement.
- Sikander Pen name was Gulrukhi.
- Ibrahim Lodhi was the last Sultan of Delhi Sultanate.
- Ibrahim Lodhi's uncle Daulat Khan Lodhi invited Babur at India.
- Ibrahim Lodhi lost to Babur in First battle of Panipat in 1526.

Mughal Empire–

Babur (1526-30) –

- Founder of Mughal Empire – Babur. He came from Central Asia country Uzbekistan.
- First Battle of Panipat (1526) – Babur vs Ibrahim Lodhi (Ibrahim Lodhi lost and died). Babur won by Tulugma method.
- Autobiography of Babur– Tuzuk-I-Baburi (Baburanamah) in Turkish Language.
- Babur was the first to bring gun powder and cannons in India.
- Babur fought four battles in India and in every battle he won.
- Battle of Khanwa (1527) – Babur vs Rana Sangha.
- Battle of Chanderi (1528) – Babur vs Rajput ruler Medini Rai
- Battle of Ghagra (1529) – Babur vs Mehmood Lodhi.

Humayun (1530-40 and 1555-56) –

- Battle of Chausa (1539) – Humayun vs Sher Shah Suri (Sher Shah won)
- Battle of Kannauj or Bilgram (1540) – Humayun vs Sher Shah Suri (Sher Shah won)
- Got Delhi again in 1555 from Sikander Shah Suri.
- Death of Humayun– He fell from the library stairs in Delhi.
- Humayun's Tomb is in Delhi built by his wife Hamida Bano Begum.
- Din Panah was built by Humayun.
- Humayun Nama was written by Gulbadan Begum.

Sher Shah Suri (1550-55) –

- Afghan Ruler. Belong to Sur Dynasty. Original name – Farid Khan

- He started Silver Rupee and Copper Daam currency.
- Constructed the Grand Trunk Road (Peshawar to Kolkata).
- He constructed Purana Qila (Delhi) and Rohtashgarh Fort (Bihar)
- Sher Shah's Tomb is located in Sasaram (Bihar)
- Muhammad Adil Shah was successor of Sher Shah. Hemchandra Vikramaditya (Hemu) was his commander.

Akbar (1556-1605) –

- Born in 1542 at Amarkot
- Second Battle of Panipat (1556) – Akbar vs Hemu, Akbar commander – Bairam Khan (Akbar Won)
- Abolished Slavery (1562), Pilgrim Tax (1563) and Jaziya Tax (1564). Akbar also built Agra Fort in 1565
- Akbar built Buland Darwaja at Fatehpur Sikri after Gujarat Victory (1572).
- Established Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri (UP) in 1575.
- Battle of Haldighati (1576) with Maharana Pratap. Akbar won this battle.
- Declaration of Mazhar in 1579 and started Din-I-Ilahi in 1582.
- Akbar established matrimonial alliance with the Rajput's. His wife was Jodhabai.
- Akbar started the Mansabdari system which was based on Jat and Swaar.
- Navratna of Akbar (9 Gems)-
- Birbal (Mahesh Das) was his prime minister.
- Abul Fazl wrote Akbarnama or Ain-I-Akbari.
- Todarmal was his finance minister, introduced Zabti and Dahsahla System.
- Tansen was the famous musician.
- Maan Singh was Akbar army commander.
- Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana (son of Bairam Khan) translated Baburanamah into Persian (Farsi) language.
- Court language of Akbar was Arabic.
- Tulsidas was Akbar's Contemporary, wrote Ramcharit Manas.
- Razmanama – Persian translation of Mahabharata during Akbar reign.
- Akbar's tomb is in Sikandra (near Agra).

Jahangir (1605-27) –

- Original name – Salim (birth in 1569)
- The Bell of Justice was installed by Jahangir in Agra
- He executed 5th Sikh Guru Arjun Dev due to help of Prince Khusrau Mirza (son of Jahangir).
- English traveller Captain Hawkins (1608) and Thomas Roe (1615) visited Jahangir court.
- Autobiography Tuzuk –I- Jahangiri in Persian.
- Wife of Jahangir was – Nur Jahan (original name – Mehr-un-Nissa)
- Golden age of Mughal Paintings during Jahangir time period.

Shahjahan (1627-58) –

- Original name – Khurram.
- Built Peacock Throne (Mayur Singhasan or Takht-I-Taus). Kohinoor diamond was part of this throne.
- Golden age of Mughal Architecture.
- Shahjahan built Taj Mahal (Agra), Red Fort and Jama Masjid in Delhi. He also built Diwan-I-Khas and Diwan-I-Aam in Agra.
- Taj Mahal built in the memory of Shahjahan wife Mumtaz Mahal (Arjumand Banu Begum)
- He built the capital city of Shahjahanabad (Old Delhi) instead of Agra.
- French traveller Bernier and Tavernier, Nicolao Manucci (Italy) visited his court.

Aurangzeb (1658-1707) –

- Killed his brother Dara Shikoh and imprisoned his father, Shahjahan. Later Shahjahan died at prison.
- He built Bibi ka Maqbara (tomb) in memory of his wife Dilras Banu begum (Rabia-ud-Durrani) at Aurangabad (MH).
- This tomb is also known as Second Taj Mahal.
- Called Zinda Pir.
- Last Great Mughal Emperor.
- Started Jaziya tax again in 1679 on Hindu.
- Shivaji was contemporary of Aurangzeb

- Executed 9th Sikh Guru Teg Bahadur

Other facts about Great and Later Mughals–

- Salim Chishti tomb, Panch Mahal (by Akbar), Diwan-I- Khas and Diwan- I- Aam are in Fatehpur Sikri.
- Peacock throne, looted by Nadir Shah in 1739 in Battle of Karnal against Muhammad Shah Rangeela.
- Pietra Dura technique is related with architecture, was famous in Mughal Period.
- Farrukhsiyar issued Shahi Farman to the British. This is known as Magna carta for East India Company.
- Farrukhsiyar also killed Banda Singh Bahadur.
- Battle of Buxar held during Shah Alam II time period.
- Akbar II give RAJA title to Mohan Roy.
- Bahadur Shah Zafar II was last Mughal emperor. Revolt of 1857 held during his time period.

Maratha Empire–

- Founded around Maharashtra and nearby regions.

Chhatrapati Shivaji (1627-1680) –

- Born at Shivneri Fort. Father Name – Shahaji Bhonsle. Mother Name – Jijabai. Guardian – Dadoji Konddev
- Religious teacher – Samarth Guru Ramdas.
- Shivaji was experts in Guerilla Warfare.
- Treaty of Purandara – Between Jai Singh (Aurangzeb) and Shivaji.
- Central Administration done by Asthpradhan Council. Peshwa was Prime Minister of Shivaji.
- Sardeshmukhi and Chauth were the main taxes during Maratha.
- Sambhaji, Rajaram, Sahu, Balaji Vishwanath and Bajirao I, Balaji Bajirao successor of Shivaji.
- Father of India navy – Shivaji
- Third Battle of Panipat – Ahmad Shah Abdali vs Maratha (Sadashiv Rao Bhau and Vishwas Rao). Maratha lose this battle.
- Holkar of Indore, Gaekwad of Baroda, Scindias of Gwalior and Bhonsle of Poona was other Maratha powers.

Vijayanagar Empire –

- Vijayanagar and Bahmani empire formed during Muhammad Bin Tughlaq region.
- Founded by – Harihar and Bukka-I (1336 AD) in Karnataka on the bank of Tungabhadra River.
- Currently Vijay Nagar is known as Hampi.
- Sangam, Saluva, Tulava and Aravidu dynasty in Vijay Nagar empire.
- Krishna Deva Raya (Tulava Dynasty) was the greatest Vijay Nagar king. Tenali Rama in his court.
- Battle of Talikota – Vijay Nagar vs Aligned forces of Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Golkonda and Bidar.
- Battle of Talikota or Rakshasi Tangadi (Bannihatti) – 1565. After that Vijay Nagar empire was ended.
- Vijay Nagar had famous rivalry against the Bahmani kingdom.

Bahmani Kingdom –

- Founded by – Bahman Shah or Hasan Gangu
- Gulbarga was the capital of Bahmani Kingdom.
- Mohammad Adil Shah built Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur (largest stone work dome in the world).
- Charminar of Hyderabad was built by Qutub Quli Shah.
- Later Bahmani Kingdom divided into 5 parts – Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Golkonda, Bidar and Berar.

Bhakti and Sufi Movement –

Sufism – means Soof, Safa and Wool

- Famously known as Silsila.
- Sheikh Moinuddin Chishti Shrine (Dargah) is located at Ajmer.
- Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya, Baba Farid, Sheikh Salim Chishti (Akbar region) was famous Sufi Saint.

Bhakti Saints –

- Ramananda spread Bhakti movement in North India. He has 7 different caste Disciples – Kabir (Weaver), Raidasa or Ravidas (Cobbler), Sena (Barber), Sadhana (Butcher), Dhanna (Jaat), Narahari (Goldsmith) and Pipa (Rajput).
- Adi Shankaracharya founded four Peeth (Monasteries) – Shringeri (in South, Karnataka), Puri or Govardhan (in East, Odisha), Dvaraka or Sharda (in West, Gujarat), and Badarinatha or Jyotirmath (in North, Uttarakhand)
- Alvar (Vishnu) and Nayanar (Shiva) were south Indian religious sects.
- Chaitanaya Mahaprabhu – Famous Bengali Krishna devotee.

- Mirabai, Surdas – Krishna devotee.
- Tukaram was contemporary of Shivaji

MODERN INDIA

The Portuguese

- Bartholomew Diaz (Portuguese) discovered Cape of Good Hope (South Africa) in 1488.
- Vasco da Gama reached India in 1498 via Cape of Good Hope.
- He was 1st European who came to India via Sea-Route.
- He was welcomed by King Zamorin of Calicut (Kerala).
- Blue water policy was started by Francisco de Almeida (1st Portuguese Governor)
- First Factory – Cochin. Albuquerque captured Goa from Bijapur in 1510.
- Portuguese introduced Tobacco, Tomato, Potato, Printing Press and Shipbuilding method in India.
- in 1661 Portuguese princess Catherine married with British Charles II and British got Bombay as dowry.
- They were the last European to leave India in 1961 (Goa, Daman and Diu)

The Dutch

- They come to India from Netherlands (Holland) in 1602.
- First factory at Masulipatnam (Andhra Pradesh) in 1605
- Dutch power was ended by Battle of Badera in 1759 against British East India Company.

Note: Danes come from Denmark (1616) in India and left in 1745.

The French

- The French came to India in 1664.
- First factory at Surat (Gujarat).
- Dupleix was the most famous French governor.
- Carnatic wars, battle of Wandiwash (1760) were fought against the English and French lost it.
- The French left India in 1954 when Puducherry and Chandernagor got independence.

The English

- The British East India company was set up on 31 December 1600 by Queen Elizabeth -1. Came to India in 1608.
- Captain William Hawkins was a merchant who came to India in 1600.
- First factory was set up at Surat in 1613.
- Thomas Roe got the Royal Farman (permission) from Jahangir. Francis Dey founded Madras.
- Gerald Aungier founded Bombay. Sir Job Charnock founded Kolkata. Fort William established at Kolkata.
- East India company ended in 1858 and Queen of England took over the control of India after 1858 to till 1947.
- The British left India on 15 August 1947.

Battle of Plassey

- Murshid Quli Khan founded Bengal state. His successor was Alivardi Khan.
- Siraj-ud-Daulah was successor of Alivardi Khan
- Black Hole tragedy happened just before Battle of Plassey (20 June 1756).
- Battle of Plassey fought between English East India Company (Robert Clive) and the Nawab of Bengal (Siraj-ud-Daulah)
- Fought on 23 June 1757. Siraj-ud-Daulah lost the battle and died.
- Siraj-ud-Daulah army general Mir Jaffer betrayed him. Only Mohan Lal and Mir Madaan fought with bravery and both died
- Mir Jaffer become Nawab of Bengal after this battle. Presently Plassey is located in West Bengal.

Battle of Buxar

- Fought between the English East India Company (Hector Munro) and the combined forces of Nawab of Bengal (Mir Qasim), Nawab of Awadh (Shuja-ud-Daulah) and Mughal Emperor (Shah Alam-II).
- Fought on 22 October 1764. Combined forces lost the battle.
- Treaty of Allahabad (August 1765)- land revenue rights (Diwani) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were given to the company.

Anglo-Mysore war

- Wadiyar's founded the Mysore Dynasty after Vijay Nagar Empire.
- Real founder of Mysore was Haider Ali. Mysore old name was Mahishura Nagara.
- 1st Anglo-Mysore war – 1767-69 by Haider Ali. End with Treaty of Madras.

- 2nd Anglo-Mysore war – 1780-84 by Haider Ali (till 1782) and Tipu Sultan. End with Treaty of Mangalore.
- 3rd Anglo-Mysore war – 1790-92 by Tipu Sultan. End with Treaty of Seringapatam
- 4th Anglo-Mysore war – 1799 by Tipu Sultan and he was died.
- Lion of Mysore – Tipu Sultan

Anglo-Maratha war

- 1st Anglo-Maratha war – 1775-82. East India Company (EIC) won and battle end with Treaty of Salbai
- 2nd Anglo-Maratha war – 1803-05. EIC won and battle end with Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon
- 3rd Anglo-Maratha war – 1816-19. EIC won and Maratha dynasty ended.

Anglo-Sikh war

- Ranjit Singh (1780-1839) established the Sikh Empire in Punjab. He belongs to Sukerchakia Misl.
- 1st Anglo-Sikh war – 1845-46. EIC won and battle end with Treaty of Lahore.
- 2nd Anglo-Sikh war – 1848-49. EIC won and Punjab merged in British Empire.

India (1772 to 1800)

- First governor General of Bengal – Warren Hastings after Regulating Act 1773
- Asiatic Society of Bengal founded in 1784 by William Jones.
- Lord Cornwallis is known as father of Indian Civil Services.
- Subsidiary Alliance introduced by Lord Wellesley (1798). Hyderabad was first state under Subsidiary Alliance in 1798.
- Fort William college in Calcutta in 1800 by Lord Wellesley.

Land Revenue Systems by East India Company in India

1. Permanent Settlement or Zamindari Settlement- 1793 by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa. Sun Set Law 1794.
2. Ryotwari or Peasant system – 1820 by Thomas Munro and Captain Reed in Bombay, Madras and Kolkata.
3. Mahalwari system (Mahal means Village) – 1822 by Holt Mackenzie Introduced in Central India, Ganga valley and Punjab.

INDIA – (1800 to 1857)

- First Governor General of India – Lord William Bentinck (1833)
- Father of western Education in India – Lord William Bentinck
- Policy of Paramountcy – Lord Hastings
- Indian Penal Code – 1860 by Lord Macaulay formed after 1857 revolt.
- Last Governor general and first Viceroy – Lord Canning (1858)
- Universities were opened at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (1857)

The Revolt of 1857- Known as First war of Independence

- There were many reasons of revolt of 1857 but main reason was introduced the **Enfield Rifle** instead of Brown Bess Rifle.
- In Enfield Rifles greased cartridges were used. These cartridges were made with pork (pig) and beef (cow).
- Another reason was Doctrine of Lapse of Lord Dalhousie.
- Mangal Pandey (34th Native Infantry) of Barrackpore Cantonment was the 1st Martyr (Shaheed). Died on 8 April 1857.
- The revolt started from Meerut on 10 May 1857.
- Bahadur Shah Zafar-II the last Mughal Emperor was chosen as the leader of revolt of 1857.
- It ended in 1858 and the power went in hands of British Crown from East India Company.
- The post of governor general also abolished and new post Viceroy was introduced.
- Bahadur Shah Zafar-II arrested and sent to Rangoon Prison (Burma, Myanmar), where he was died in 1862.

1857 Revolt leaders

- Delhi – Bahadur Shah Zafar-II and General Bakht Khan (commander of B S Zafar)
- Lucknow – Begum Hazrat Mahal, Birjis Qadir
- Jhansi – Rani Laxmibai (suppressed by General Hugh Rose)
- Gwalior – Tatyasaheb
- Kanpur – Nana Saheb (Dhondu Pant)
- Bihar – Kunwar Singh
- Rewari (Haryana) – Rao Tula Ram

Major Indian Revolts by Farmers and Others

- Sanyasi Revolt (Bengal) – by Manju Shah and Devi Chaudhrani. This revolt mentioned in Anand Math of B C Chatterjee.
- Fakir Revolt (Bengal)
- Kuka Movement (Punjab) – by Bhagat Jawahar Mal and Ram Singh
- Santhal Revolt (Bihar and Nearby regions) – by Sidho and Kanho
- Munda Revolt (Jharkhand) – by Birsa Munda in 1899-1900. Against Diku's (Outsiders)

- Indigo Revolt (Neel Vidroh) at Bengal – by Digambar and Vishnu Vishwas. mentioned in Neel Darpan (Dinabandhu Mitra)
- Moplah Revolt – Malabar Coast at Kerala
- Bardoli Revolt (1928) – Gujarat by Sardar Patel. Females of Gujarat gave Sardar title to Vallabh Bhai Patel.

Socio-Religious Movement in British India

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- Father of Indian renaissance or Father of Modern India – Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- Founded **Atmiya Sabha** in **1815**
- Sambad (Samvad) Kaumudi in Bangla Language in 1821
- Mirat-ul-Akhbar in Persian Language in 1822.
- Founded **Brahmo Samaj** in **1828** – to reforms in Hindu Religion
- **Abolition of Sati** in **1829** with Lord William Bentinck
- Akbar-II give **RAJA** title to Ram Mohan Roy.
- Died in 1833 at Bristle, England. Here is resting place of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- After Raja Ram Mohan Roy Devendra Nath Tagore founded Tattvabodhini Sabha in 1839.
- **Prarthana Samaj (1867)** – Atmaram Panduranga. Later Mahadeo Gobind Ranade also join this.
- **Satyashodhak Samaj (1873)** – Mahatma Jyotiba Phule. Book – Gulam Giri
- **Theosophical Society (1875)** – Madame H. P. Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott at New York (USA)
- **Young Bengal movement** – Henry Vivian Derozio. He is also known as **First Nationalist Poet.**
- **Self-respect movement** – E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker “Periyar” in 1925 at Tamil Nadu
- **Arya Samaj (1875)** by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in Bombay. Book – Satyarth Prakash
- Original Name of Swami Dayanand Saraswati was Mula (Mool) Shankar (1824-1883). Born at Tankara (Gujarat)
- Arya Samaj motto – Get back to the Vedas.
- Dayanand Anglo Vedic (DAV) schools were started by Arya Samaj. 1st School established at Lahore (1886) by Lala Hansraj.
- It also started Suddhi Movement and Pakhand Khandini Pataka.
- **Ramakrishan Mission** in **1897** at **Kolkata** – Swami Vivekananda
- Swami Vivekananda was student of Swami Ram Krishan Paramhansa
- Original Name of Swami Vivekananda was Narendra Nath Datta (12 January 1863-1902). Born at Kolkata.
- Every year National Youth Day (Rastriya Yuva Diwas) on 12 January is celebrated on Vivekananda birthday.
- Parliament of religions Conference – 1893 at Chicago (USA) by Swami Vivekananda.
- Sister Nivedita or Margret Noble was student of Swami Vivekananda
- **Aligarh Movement (1875)** – Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Mohammedan Anglo oriental college founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1875.
- Later it became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.

Reforms by the English

- Abolition of Sati – 1829 (Lord William Bentinck and Raja Ram Mohan Roy)
- Abolition of slavery – 1843 (by Lord Ellenborough)
- Widow remarriage act – 1856 (Lord Canning with Pt. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar)
- Sharda Act – 1929 (Minimum age for marriage -14 years for girls and 18 years for boys) by Dr. Harbilas Sarda

Education in Modern India

- Father of English education in India – Lord Macaulay
- Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by William Jones in 1784
- Charles Wilkins translated Bhagwat Gita and William Jones translated Abhijanagyan Shakuntala into English
- Fort William College founded at Kolkata by Lord Wellesley in 1800.
- First time 1 Lakh rupees reserved for education in India by charter act 1813.
- Hindu College founded at Kolkata by David Hare and Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1817.
- English language made compulsory-1835 by Macaulay.
- India's first girls' school in 1848 at Bhidewada, Pune by Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and his wife Savitribai Phule,
- Magna Carta of English Education in India – The Wood's Despatch (1854) by Sir Charles Woods and Lord Dalhousie.
- Kolkata Bombay and Madras university established in 1857.
- Vernacular Press Act – Lord Lytton

- Liberator of Indian Press – Sir Charles Metcalfe
- India's first Female University open in 1906 at Bombay by Dr. Dhondo Keshav (DK) Karve
- Banaras Hindu University by Madan Mohan Malviya in 1916
- Hunter and Sadler commission related with education in India.
- First Newspaper of India – Bengal Gazette (James Augustus Hicky) in 1780 in English Language.
- First Hindi Newspaper – Udan Martand (Pt. Jugal Kishore Shukla)
- Oldest Running Newspaper – The Bombay Samachar (Fardourji Marsban) from 1822 to Till Now.

INC- Indian National Congress (Congress means- Group of People)

- Established in Bombay at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College (Gwalia Tank) on 28 December 1885.
- Founded by – Allan Octavian (AO) Hume. He was also 1st secretary of INC.
- Viceroy when INC formed – Lord Dufferin
- **First president of INC**– Womesh Chandra (WC) Banerjee. Only 72 members available in 1st session.
- First Parsi president – Dada Bhai Naoroji
- First Muslim president – Badruddin Tyabji.
- First European president – George Yule. He was also 1st elected president.
- First woman president – Annie Besant (Kolkata, 1917). Annie Besant from Ireland.
- First Indian woman president – Sarojini Naidu (Kanpur, 1925)
- Congress president on 15 august 1947 – JB Kriplani.
- Only time when Gandhi was the President – 1924 (Belgaum)

Indian National Movement (1885-1907)

- Moderates phase (1885-1907). Leaders- GK Gokhale, Madam Mohan Malviya, Dada Bhai Naoroji, Firozshah Mehta
- **Surat Split (1907)** – Congress divides in two parts- Moderate (Naram Dal) and Extremist (Garam Dal)
- Extremist phase (1905-1919). Leaders- Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal (LAL-BAL-PAL)
- Partition of Bengal – 16 October 1905 by Lord Curzon.
- Swadeshi and Boycott (Bahishkar) Movement – 1906.
- Vande Mataram became popular during Swadeshi and Partition of Bengal.
- **Muslim League** founded at Dacca or Dhaka (now in Bangladesh) – 30 December 1906 by Agha Khan and Salimullah.
- Muslim League was first Muslim Political Party in India.

Indian National Movement (1907-1920)

- Morley – Minto Reforms (1909) – Separate electorate for Muslims.
- First Delhi Darbar – 1877 by Lord Lytton – Queen Victoria become empress of India in 1877.
- Second Delhi Darbar – 1911 by Lord Hardinge. King George V and Madam Merry came to India.
- Capital shifted declaration from Kolkata to Delhi and Abolish the Partition of Bengal in 1911 by King George V.
- Ghadar Party – 1913 by Lala Har Dayal at San Francisco (USA). Sohan Singh Bhakna was 1st secretary of Ghadar Party.
- Komagatamaru ship incident (Japanese Ship) – 1914 by Baba Gurdit Singh. He reached at Vancouver, Canada
- Home Rule league – 1916 by BG Tilak and Annie Besant started it.
- Tilak started the Maratha (in English) and Kesari (in Marathi) newspaper. Tilak working area was Poona and Maharashtra
- Annie Besant started the New India and Commonweal newspaper. Working Area was Adyar and Madras.
- Lucknow Pact of 1916 headed by Ambika Charan Majumdar – Congress and Muslim League patched up.
- **Rowlatt Act –March 1919** introduced by **Sir Sydney Rowlatt**. Also known as Black Law or Kaala Kanoon.
- **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (Amritsar)** – 13 April 1919 (Baisakhi) by General Reginald Dyer.
- After Jallianwala Bagh Massacre Rabinder Nath Tagore surrendered his **Knighthood Title**.
- Gandhiji return his Kaiser-e-Hind title after Jallianwala Bagh Incident.
- **Khilafat Movement** – 1919 by Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali (Ali Brothers).

Gandhian Phase (1919 to 1947)

• Gandhiji at a Glance-

- ✓ Birth Date: 2 October 1869, Death Date: 30 January 1948 (killed by Nathu Ram Godse)
- ✓ Birth Place: Porbandar, Kathiyawad (Gujarat)
- ✓ Full Name: Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi
- ✓ Father Name: Karam Chand Gandhi

- ✓ Mother Name: Putli Bai
- ✓ Wife Name: Kasturba Gandhi
- ✓ Political Guru: Gopal Krishan (GK) Gokhale
- ✓ Went South Africa in 1893. Came from South Africa on 9 January 1915 (NRI Day)
- ✓ Natal Congress, Phoenix Farm and Tolstoy Farm established by Gandhiji at South Africa.
- ✓ Autobiography: My Experiment with Truth (Satya Ke Saath Mere Prayog) in 1925.
- ✓ Famous Title's: Rashtrapita or Father of the Nation (by Subhash Chandra Bose), Bapu (by J L Nehru), Mahatma (by Rabinder Nath Tagore), Naked or Nanga Fakir (by Winston Churchill)
- ✓ Famous Papers: Indian Opinion, Young India, Harijan
- Champaran Satyagraha at Bihar (1917) by Gandhi ji for indigo farmers (Tin Kathiya System)
- Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)- First Hunger Strike of Gandhiji for Plague Bonus.
- Kheda Satyagraha (1918) by Gandhiji for farmers.
- First mass movement – Non-Cooperation Movement – 1 August 1920
- Chauri Chaura Incident – 4 Feb. 1922 at Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. Movement recalled on 12 February 1922.
- Swaraj Party formed by Chittaranjan (CR) Das and Motilal Nehru in 1923 after Non-Cooperation Movement
- Simon Commission (appointed in 1927). Lajpat Rai died while protesting killed by Saunders.
- Simon Commission reached India in 1928. 7 members in the commission, all were British. Also known as White Commission.
- Nehru Report – 1928 by Moti Lal Nehru (father of J L Nehru)
- Bardoli Satyagraha – 1928- Against tax increase by 30%. After revolt it was reduced to 6.3%. Sardar title to Patel.
- Lahore session (1929), Poorna Swaraj resolution passed by J L Nehru. **Poorna Swaraj means Complete Independence**
- First Poorna Swaraj Day celebrated on 26 January 1930
- **Civil Disobedient Movement** – started in March- April 1930. Started after Gandhiji salt satyagraha or Dandi March.
- Also known as Dandi March or Salt Satyagraha. From Sabarmati to Dandi (12 March 1930 to 6 April 1930)- 240 miles.
- Total Satyagrahi of Dandi March – 78.
- Woman participant – Sarojini Naidu, Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay
- Salt Satyagraha in South India – C Rajagopalachari at Tamil Nadu.
- First Round table Conference – 1930 at London. Congress not participated in it.
- **Gandhi- Irwin Pact -5 March 1931.**
- Second Round table Conference – 1931 at London attended by Congress (Gandhiji)
- Third Round table Conference – 1932 at London. Congress not participated in it.
- BR Ambedkar attended all 3 Round Table conference and Congress participated only in 2nd Round table Conference.
- Communal Award by Ramsay McDonald (British PM). (Separate electorate to Dalits after Muslim, Sikh and Christians)
- Poona Pact – 1932 between Gandhi and BR Ambedkar (seat increase from 71 to 147)
- Government of India Act – 1935.
- Individual satyagraha – 17 October 1940 by Vinoba Bhave (1st Satyagrahi), J L Nehru (2nd Satyagrahi).
- Individual satyagraha means India is not with British in 2nd World War.
- Cripps Mission – March 1942. British want to give Dominion State to India. Gandhiji told it Post Dated Cheque.
- **Quit India movement** – 1942.
- Quit India movement started on 8 August from Bombay (Maharashtra).
- Gandhiji gave the slogan of **Do or Die (Karo ya Maro)**.
- British Govt. start the Operation Zero Hour and arrest Gandhiji, J L Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sarojini Nayadu etc.
- Other leader – Aruna Asaf Ali, Ram Manohar Lohiya, Sucheta Kriplani, Jai Prakash Narayan etc.
- Woman who unfurled Indian flag – Aruna Asaf Ali at Bombay on 9 August 1942.
- Radio announcer during Quit India Movement – Usha Mehta
- Cabinet mission plan – 1946 (members- A.V Alexander, Stafford Cripps and Pethick-Lawrence)
- Pakistan Demand**
- PAKISTAN name was coined by Ch. Rehmat Ali (a scholar of Cambridge University).
- PAKISTAN means- P (Punjab), A (Afghanistan), K (Kashmir), S (Sindh) and TAN (Baluchistan)
- Separate country 'Pakistan' was demanded by Muslim league in 1940 at Lahore Session.
- Direct action day by MA Jinnah -16 August 1946.

- Partition by Mountbatten Plan on 3 June 1947.
- First Governor General – Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- First Prime Minister of Pakistan – Liaquat Ali Khan

India Got Freedom-

- Clement Attlee's announcement (20 Feb. 1947) –He announced the British left India till June 1948
- Prime minister of Britain in 1947 – Clement Attlee.
- Mountbatten Plan or 3rd June Plan – India divided into 2 independent nations i.e., India and Pakistan
- Pakistan Independent on 14 August 1947 and India got freedom on 15 August 1947.
- Jawahar Lal Nehru's speech on 15th August 1947 – **Tryst with Destiny**.
- Gandhiji was at Noakhali (West Bengal) when India got Independence
- Integration of Princely states by – Sardar Patel.

Revolutionary Phase

- Khudiram Bose was hanged on 11 August 1908 at the age of 18 (Youngest Revolutionary to be hanged by British)
- Madam Bhikaji Cama host Indian flag at Stuttgart (Germany) in 1907. She is also known as **Mother of Indian Revolution**.
- HRA– Hindustan Republican Association (1924) founded by Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismill.
- Kakori Train Incident – 9 August 1925. Kakori is located at Saharanpur (UP)
- Ramprasad Bismill, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri and Roshan Singh were hanged.
- Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad formed HSRA – Hindustan Socialist Republic Association at Delhi.
- Bhagat Singh also formed "Naujawan Bharat Sabha"
- Lala Lajpat Rai was killed in anti-Simon commission protest in 1928.
- Bhagat Singh killed Saunders, who killed Lala Lajpat Rai in 1930.
- Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw bomb in Central Assembly, Delhi on 8 April 1929.
- Jatin Das died after 63 days of fast unto death in jail
- Chandrashekhar Azad killed himself in Alfred park Allahabad on 27 February 1931.
- Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged on 23 March 1931.
- Surya Sen is famous for Chittagong (Bangladesh) Armory Raid in 1930. He was hanged in 1934.
- Kalpana Dutt and Pritilata Wadkar famous females related with Chittagong Armory Raid

Subhash Chandra Bose and INA

- Born on 23 January 1897 at Cuttack (Odisha).
- Qualify Civil Services at the age of 24 and later left civil service.
- President of Congress twice in 1938 (Haripura), and 1939 (Tripuri, Madhya Pradesh).
- He founded Forward Block in 1939 after left congress.
- Slogans – Dilli Chalo, Jai Hind and Tum Mujhe Khoon Do, Mein Tumhe Azadi Dunga.
- Autobiography – The Indian Struggle.
- Political Guru of SC Bose – CR Das
- Died in a plane crash in August 1945 (Taiwan)

Azad Hind Fauz (Indian National Army- INA)

- Formed by Ras Behari Bose and Captain Mohan Singh in Singapore (1942)
- United by Subash Chandra Bose in 1943.
- Azad Hind Fauz took help from Japan.
- INA captured Andaman Islands. Andaman renamed as Shaheed Island and Nicobar as Swaraj Island.
- Laxmi Sehgal was the leader of Rani Jhansi Brigade.
- INA trial- 1945 (Red Fort)- Shah Nawaz Khan, Prem Sahgal and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon
- Royal Navy Mutiny – 1946

Famous Slogans during Indian Struggle of Independence

- Inquilab Zindabad – Bhagat Singh
- Jai Hind (word coined by Zain-ul-Abideen and widely used by SC Bose), Delhi Chalo – Subhash Chandra Bose
- Tum Mujhe Khoon Do Mein Tumhe Azadi Dunga – Subhash Chandra Bose
- Do or Die (Karo ya Maro), Hey Ram – Gandhiji
- Bharat Chhodo – Yusuf Mehar Ali (widely used by Gandhiji)

- Aram Haram Hai – Jawaharlal Nehru
- Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan – Lal Bahadur Shastri
- Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan – Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan – Narendra Modi
- Share Jahan se Acha – Iqbal
- Swaraj is my Birth right and I shall have it – Lokmanya Tilak
- Sarfarosi ki Tamanna ab Hmare Dil me Hai – Ram Prasad Bismill
- Vijayi Vishwa Tiranga Pyara Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara – Shyamal Gupta
- Democracy- Of the people, For the People, By the People – Abraham Lincoln
- Satyameva Jayate – Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya
- Vande Mataram – Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (Chatterjee)
- Simon Commission, Go Back – Lala Lajpat Rai

Governor General and Viceroy of India

- Robert Clive – 1st gov of Bengal, Battle of Plassey
- Warren Hastings – 1st gov gen of Bengal, 1784 Pitt's India Act, Asiatic Society of Bengal
- Lord Cornwallis – Father of Civil Service and Police System in India, only gov gen which resting place in India (Gazipur, UP)
- Lord Wellesley – Subsidiary Alliance, founded Fort William College in Kolkata (1800)
- Lord William Bentick – 1st gov gen of India, Sati System end (1829)
- Lord Dalhousie – Doctrine of Lapse. Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854) and Awadh (1856). Awadh was only state was align due to Misgovernance.
- First Railway between Bombay and Thane (1853), Post Office Act, PWD department, Sikkim added in India, Shimla capital.
- Lord Canning – Last gov gen and 1st Viceroy of India, 1857 revolt, widow remarriage act 1856.
- Lord Mayo – 1st census (1872)
- Lord Ripon – Father of Local Self Governance, Ilbert Bill Controversy (Indian Judges trial English), 1st regular census.
- Lord Curzon – Pusa Agriculture University at Delhi, Partition of Bengal
- Lord Hardinge – Capital transfer from Kolkata to Delhi.
- Lord Linlithgow – Quit India Movement
- Lord Mountbatten – 1st gov gen of Free India
- C Rajagopalachari – First, Only Indian Governor General of India.

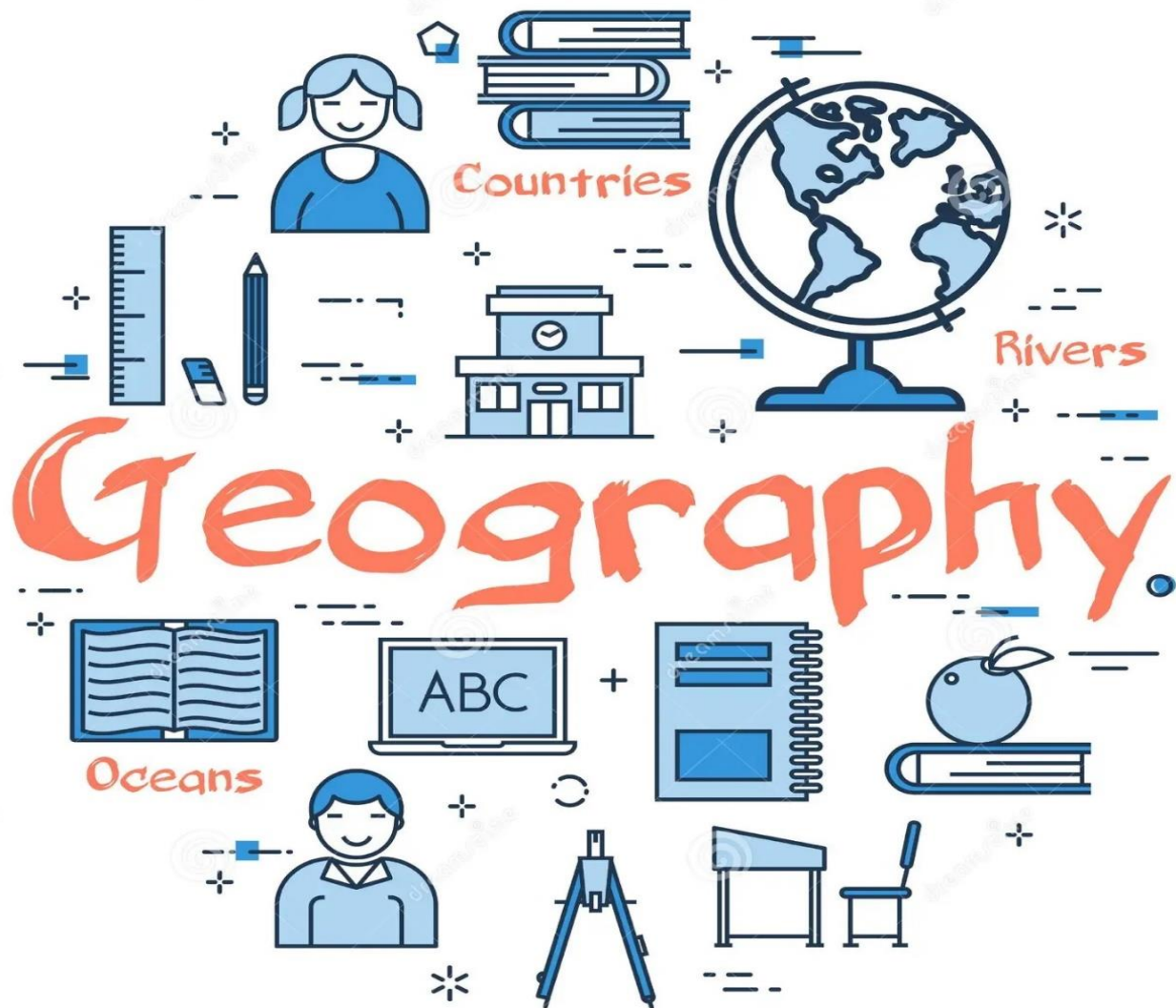
World History –

- **French revolution** – 1789 (Louis XVI)
- **Battle of Waterloo** – Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815.
- **American Independence** – 4 July 1776 from England.
- **Russian Revolution** – 1917 (Vladimir Lenin)
- **First World war** – 1914-1918.
- **League of Nations** – 1920 by Woodrow Wilson (US President). Later known as United Nations.
- **Second World War** – 1939-1945.
- Leader of Germany Nazi Party –Adolf Hitler.
- Dictator of Italy – Benito Mussolini.
- Man of Iron and Blood – Otto von Bismarck (Germany)
- Cold War era – 1945-1991 (USA and USSR). USSR – Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- Non-Align Movement (NAM) – Belgrade (Serbia)
- Disintegration of USSR – 1991 (15 countries formed)

India after Independence –

- **Wars-** India and Pakistan- total 4 Wars
- 1947-48= For Kashmir, Pakistan Lost
- 1965= Operation Gibraltar of Pakistan, Pakistan Lost
- 1971= Political Battle between India and Pakistan, Pakistan Lost and New Country Bangladesh formed (Mujibur Rahman)
- 1999= Kargil War, Pakistan Lost. Kargil located at Jammu and Kashmir
- Indo China war – 1962= This war was won by China
- **Education-** University Grant Commission (UGC) set up in 1953 by S. Radha Krishan

- Mudaliar Commission by Lakshman Swami Mudaliar in 1952-53 for Middle Schools
- Kothari Commission by Dr. Daulat Singh Kothari in 1964, for Women Empowerment and Primary Education (10+2+3 model)
- National Education Policy in 1968 (Science added and Three Language Formula Hindi, English and Regional)
- National Education Policy in 1986 (10+2+3 model applied and Operation Black Board)
- National Education Policy in 2020 (5+3+3+4 rule applied)
- Mid-Day Meal started in 2005
- NCERT setup in 1961. 1st Educational Board School setup in 1921 at Uttar Pradesh
- First Sainik School was Sainik School, Lucknow in 1960 (but it was not under Sainik School Society)
- Under Sainik School Society 1st Sainik School was Satara Sainik School, Maharashtra, 23 June 1961 by V K Krishna Menon (then Defence Minister of India).
- First Rashtriya Military School was setup at Chail (HP) in 1922.
- RIMC was setup on 13 March 1922 by Prince Edward VIII, Prince of Wales at Garhi Village, Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
- Bindeshwari Prasad (BP) Mandal gave the 27% reservations to OBC category in 1979 (PM-Morarji Desai).



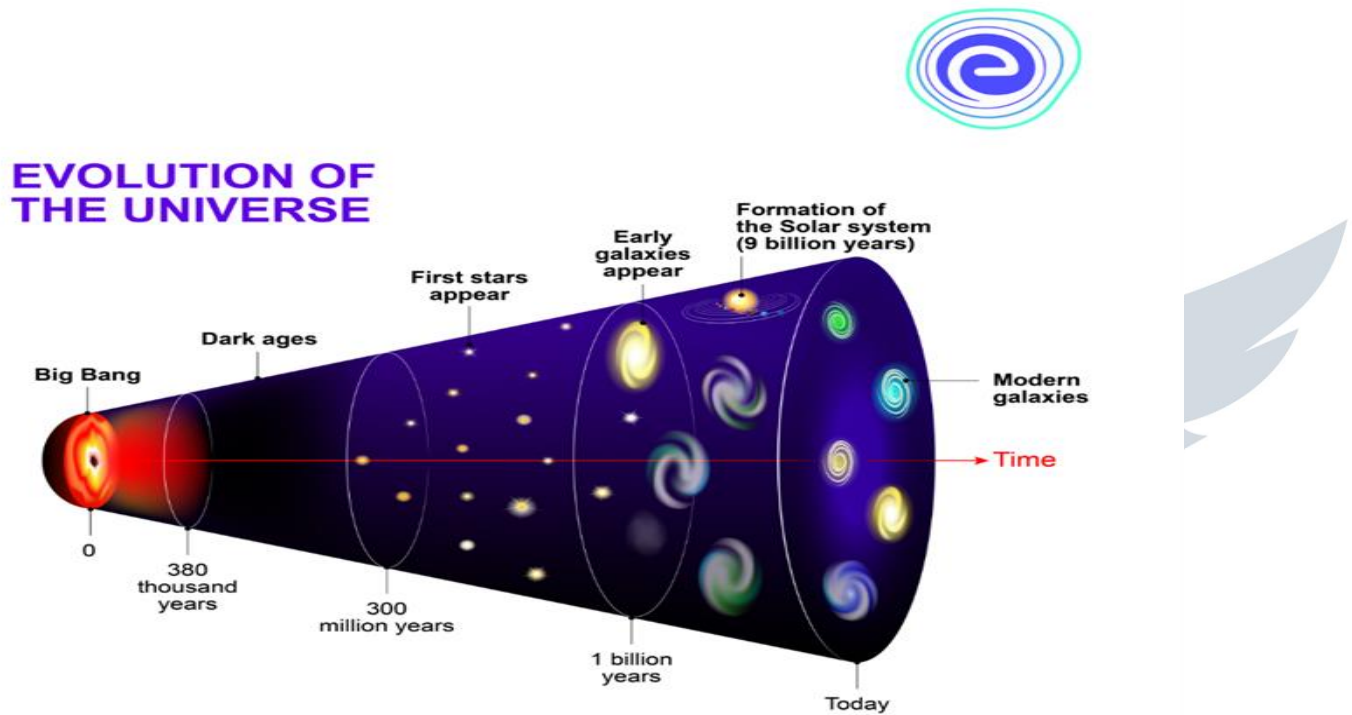
Father of Geography is- **Eratosthenes, Ancient Greek scholar**

What is Universe

• The vast space surrounding us is called the universe. Galaxies, Stars, Planets, Satellites, Comets, Meteors, Dust Particles, Gases, Dark Matters and Black Holes together form Universe.

Big Bang Theory

- The theory was given by Georges Lemaitre (Belgium) in 1931.
- Big Bang Theory is about the origin of Universe.
- According to this theory, the universe came into existence around 1370 crore or 13.8 billion years ago. It started as a single point called "singularity."
- Cosmology – The study of Universe.



Galaxy

- A galaxy is a huge collection of Gas, Dust, and Billions of stars and their solar systems, all held together by gravity. The Universe contains 100 billion galaxies, each of which comprises 100 billion stars.
- Milky Way (Akash Ganga) – Name of the galaxy to which our Earth and Sun belong. It is in Spiral shape.
- Edwin Hubble (USA) in 1924, first demonstrated about the galaxies.
- Andromeda (Messier-31) is our nearest galaxy which is 2.2 million light years away.
- Biggest Galaxy in universe is Alcyoneus (16.3 million Light Year), 2nd Largest is IC-1011.
- The space (distance) between two galaxies is Black

Measurement Units

- Light year – Distance travelled by light ray in 1 year.
- 1 light year – 9.46×10^{12} km or 9.46×10^{15} m
- Speed of light – 300000 km/sec
- 1 Parsec – 3.26 Light Years.
- 1 Astronomical unit (AU) is average or mean distance between Earth and Sun – 14960000 km or 1.496×10^{11} m.

Stars

- Heavenly bodies made up of hot burning gases like Hydrogen and Helium.
- Closest star to our solar system – Proxima Centauri (4.2 light years).
- Brightest star outside solar system – Sirius (Dog Star)

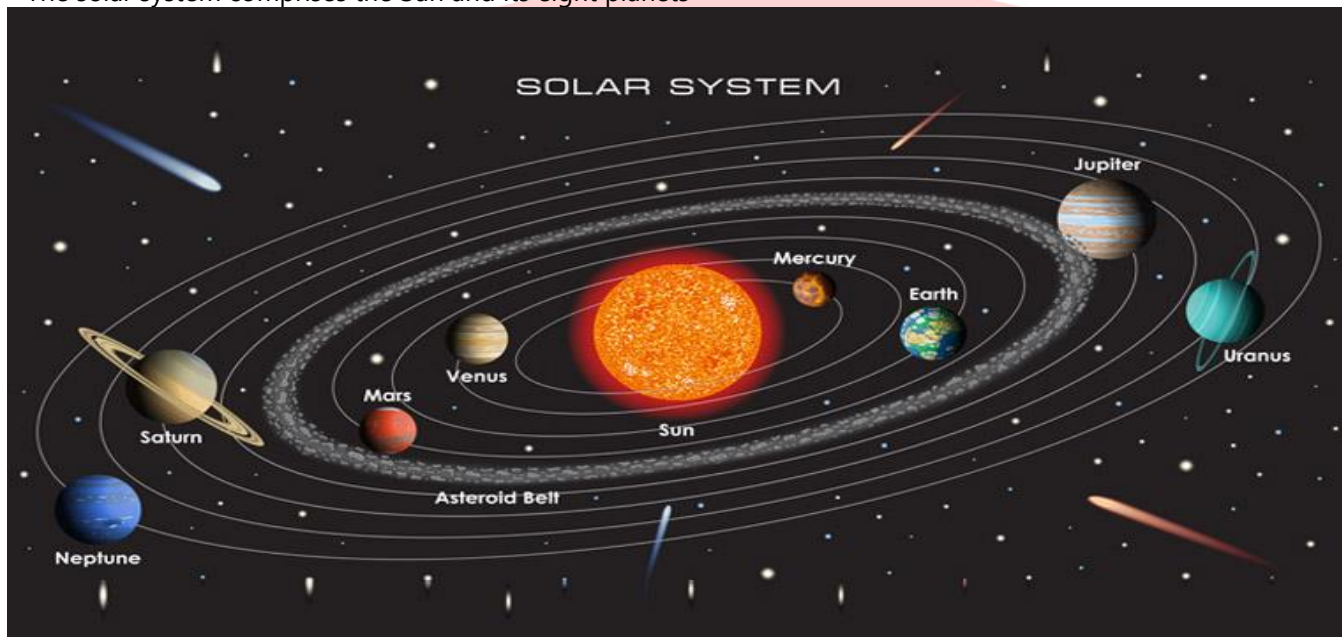
- Supernova – Explosive death of a star i.e. 1.44 times the mass of the Sun (Chandrasekhar Limit)
- Pole Star (Dhruv Tara) is located in North direction and it does not move due to Earth Rotation.

Constellation

- A group of stars forming various shapes is called Constellation (star patterns).
- There are 88 constellations.
- Some famous constellations – Ursa major, Orion, Cassiopeia, Leo major.
- Ursa Major is also called Saptarishi (due to seven stars). It is also called Big Dipper or Great Bear.
- Ursa Major can be used to find the direction of Pole Star.
- Orion is in the shape of a 'Hunter'.
- Leo Major is in the shape of a 'Lion'.
- Cassiopeia is in the shape of English letter W or M.

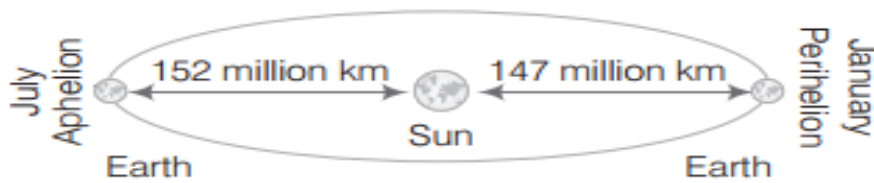
Solar System

- Father of Solar System (discoverer)- Nicolaus Copernicus (Poland)
- The solar system comprises the Sun and its eight planets



The Sun

- The Sun is at the center of the solar system and all the planets revolve around it in elliptical orbit.
- It is the nearest star to the Earth. It contains 98% of the total solar system mass. Hydrogen and Helium are the main gases present in the Sun. The Sun converts hydrogen into helium in its core.
- All changes in weather on Earth are caused by the Sun.
- Age of the Sun is 5 billion years.
- The glowing part of the Sun that we can see is known as the Photosphere.
- Corona – The outermost layer of the Sun visible during a solar eclipse.
- Solar Flares originate due to Sun Spots (Surya Kalank) which appear every 11 years.
- In the North Pole, Solar Flares are called Aurora Borealis & in the South Pole, it is called Aurora Australis.
- Surface temperature of the Sun is 6000° C and Core Temperature is 15 million° C.
- Temperature of the Sun is measured by a Pyrometer.
- Distance between Earth and Sun is 14.96 crore km or 15 crore km.
- Time taken by sunlight to reach Earth is about 8 minutes and 20 seconds (changes with time).
- **Perihelion** – Nearest distance between Earth and Sun (14.70 crore km) on 3 January.
- **Aphelion** – Farthest distance between Earth and Sun (15.20 crore km) on 4 July.
- NASA (USA) Parker Solar Probe Mission related to the Sun in 2018.
- ISRO (India) 1st Solar Mission is Aditya-L1, sent on 2 September 2023 at 11:50 AM. L stands for Lagrangian points.



Position of the Earth

Planets (Graha)

- All the eight planets of the solar system move around the Sun in fixed paths. These paths are elongated and called as **Orbits**.
- Inner Planets – Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars. Also known as Terrestrial Planet or Rocky Planets.
- Inner planets are made of rocks. They have very few Satellites or Moons.
- Outer Planets- Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. They have a ring system around them.
- Outer Planets are made of gases and dust also called Jovian planets.
- Planets rotate from west to east except Venus and Uranus

Mercury (Buddha)

- Smallest and nearest planet to the Sun. Innermost planet in Solar System to Sun.
- Fastest Revolution around Sun (88 days) or Swiftest Planet.
- Second highest density after Earth
- No satellite
- Mariner- 10 spacecraft (NASA) visit Mercury

Venus (Shukra)

- Atmosphere of carbon dioxide is dense, hot, and permanently cloudy, make the planet's surface invisible
- Brightest Planet. Nearest planet to Earth.
- Hottest Planet in Solar System.
- Morning Star, Evening Star.
- Rotation Time- 243 days, Revolution Time 224.7 Days. Hence, It's one year smaller than its one day.
- Rotates from East to West.
- Earth's Twin or Earth Sister. No satellite
- Magellan Mission related with Venus.

Earth (Prithvi)

- Third planet from the Sun and the fifth largest planet of Solar System.
- Only known Planet where life exist.
- Shape is Geoid or oblate spheroid.
- Densest Planet or Highest Density i.e., 5.51 g/cm^3
- 'Blue Planet' due to the presence of water. Also known as Water Planet.
- Moon or Chandma is the only satellite

Mars (Mangal)

- Name given on the Roman God of War
- Red Planet (due to the presence of Iron Oxide or Ferrous Oxide).
- Mount Olympus on Mars is the highest mountain in Solar system (3x from Mt. Everest)
- Two satellites – Phobos and Deimos. (Deimos is smallest Satellite in Solar System)
- Rotation speed – 24 Hours.
- Most similar planet of earth is Mars.
- One year on Mars 687 Days and A Day is 40 Minute longer than Earth
- Viking-I & II (1976, NASA) first spacecraft to visit Mars.
- Hope (UAE), Tianwen-I (China), Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM, India), Mariner (NASA) also sent to Mars.
- NASA's Perseverance Rover & MAVEN Mission also related with Mars

• **Note: – Asteroid Belt is between Mars and Jupiter.**

Jupiter (Brihaspati)

- Also known as Gas Giant Planet. Great Red Spot planet.

- The largest planet in the Solar System with no solid surface
- Also known as Master of Gods due to its Big Size.
- Fastest Rotation speed – 9 Hours and 56 Minutes.
- Ganymede satellite is largest in solar system, Calisto, Europa, Io are famous satellites of Jupiter.
- Maximum Gravity (2.4 times than Earth), Maximum Escape Velocity in Solar System (59.6 km/s)
- Juno Mission (2011) and Voyager-1 Mission of NASA related with Jupiter
- Maximum satellites of Jupiter- 92

Saturn (Shani)

- Second Largest Planet in Solar System. Color of Saturn is Yellow due to presence of Ammonia.
- Surrounded by rings made up of gas and dust.
- Least Density- 0.6 (it can float on water).
- Total satellites- 82 (Maximum after Jupiter)
- Titan, Mimas are satellite of Saturn
- Cassini Mission related with Saturn

Uranus (Arun)

- First planet to be discovered with the help of a telescope by William Herschel in 1781.
- It is inclined at 98° (97.77°)
- It actually rolls from north to south.
- 27 satellites. Rotate East to West (Like Venus)
- Green planet due to presence of Methane.
- Voyager 2 is the only Mission (NASA) related with Uranus.

Neptune (Varun)

- The farthest planet from the sun.
- Slowest revolution speed around sun – 164 years.
- Also known as Sleeping Planet. 14 satellites.

Pluto (The Dwarf Planet)

- Discovered in 1930 by Clyde Tombaugh. Largest Dwarf Planet in Solar System.
- On 24 August 2006 the International Astronomical Union reclassified Pluto as Dwarf Planet.
- New Horizons Mission (NASA) related with Pluto.

Other Dwarf Planet- Ceres (Lies in Asteroid Belt), Eris, Makemake and Haumea

Note: End of Solar System is known as Kuiper Belt.

The Moon (Only Natural Satellite of Earth)

- Soil of Moon is known as **Regolith**
- Mean distance from Earth – 3,84,400 km.
- Time taken by moon light to reach Earth – 1.3 second. No Atmosphere on Moon.
- Rotation and Revolution speed are same – 27.3 Days
- Part of moon visible from earth – 59% and Non-Visible Part is – 41%.
- Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin were the first to reach Moon on 21 July 1969.
- Sea of tranquility (Shaant Sagar) is a part of Moon due to Apollo-11 landing site.
- **Perigee-** Nearest distance between Earth and Moon (363300 km).
- **Apogee-** Farthest distance between Earth and Moon (405500 km).
- When two Full Moons occur in a single month, the second Full Moon is called a **Blue Moon**.
- When full moon occurred and moon is nearest to Earth (Perigee Full Moon) is known as **Super Moon**.
- In this position size of moon increased by 14% and 30% brightest than other days.

Eclipse (Grahan):

- There are Two types of eclipse- Solar Eclipse and Lunar Eclipse.

Solar Eclipse (Surya Grahan):

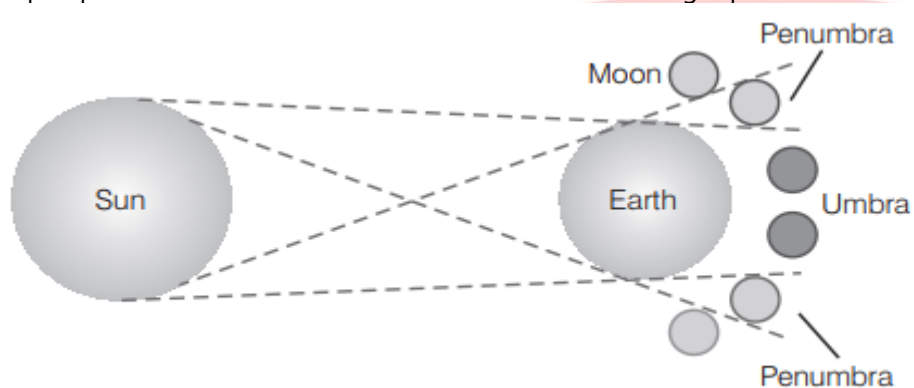
- It occurs only on Amavasya or New Moon Day.
- When the Moon comes in between the Sun and the Earth, the light of the Sun is interrupted and shadow of the Moon falls on the Earth.



Solar Eclipse

Lunar Eclipse (Chandra Grahan):

- It occurs only Poornima or Full Moon Day.
- When the Earth comes in between the Sun and the Moon, the light of the Sun is not able to reach the Moon. The inner shaped part of the shadow is called **Umbra** and the outer light part is called **Penumbra**.



Lunar Eclipse

Comets-

- They revolve around sun in highly elliptical orbit. It has a tail which always points way from the sun.
- Halley's comet appears after every 76 years. Last appeared in 1986. Next appearances 28 July 2061.

Meteors and Meteorites

- Meteors are very small stone-like objects that are revolving around the Sun.
- Also known as Shooting Stars. When Meteors enter the Earth's atmosphere (in Mesosphere) they start burning due to friction.
- The burnt part which falls on Earth is called meteorite.

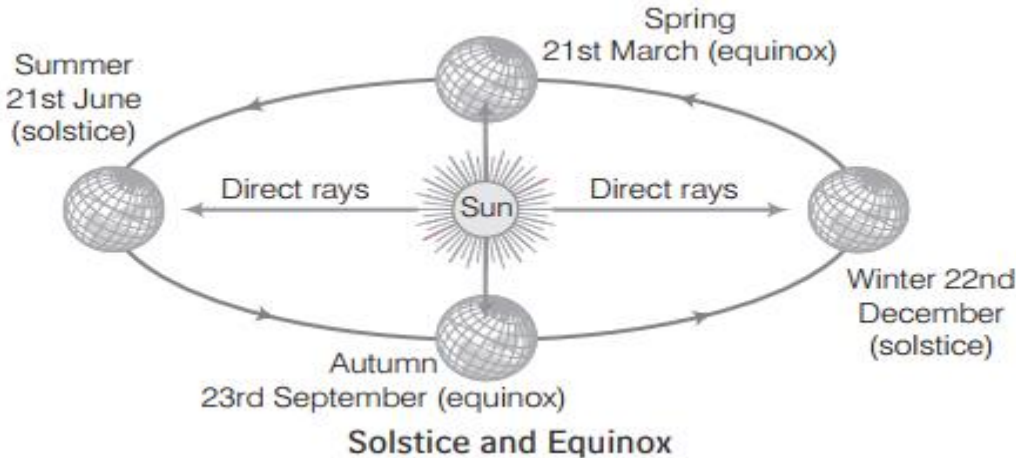
Asteroids

- Numerous tiny heavenly bodies between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter which revolve around Sun.
- Ceres, Vesta, Pallas, Hygiea and Bennu are famous asteroids.

The Earth

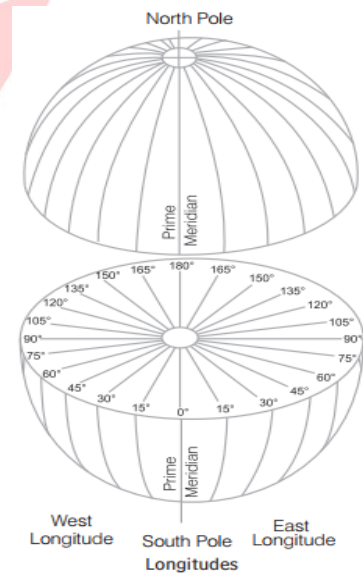
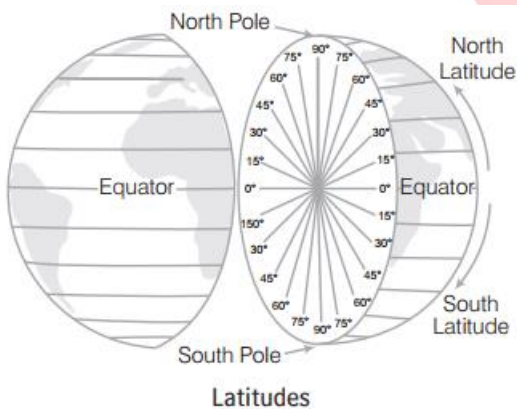
- Age of the Earth – 4.6 billion years.
- Equatorial Diameter– 12756 km
- Equatorial Circumference– 40030 km
- Surface Temperature -88°C to 58°C
- Earth's Atmosphere Nitrogen (78.08%), Oxygen (20.95%), Argon (0.93%) and Carbon dioxide (0.036%)
- Earth's Orbital Speed around Sun 29.8 km/sec
- Rotation is when Earth spin on its own Axis – 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4.09 seconds. (Day/Night)
- Revolution Earth revolves around sun in Elliptical orbit – 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes. (Year/Season)
- Water – 70.8%, Land – 29.2%
- Major elements in the Earth crust are – Oxygen (46.6%), Silicon (27.7%), Aluminum (8.1%), Iron (5%)
- **Equinox** – When duration of day and night is equal on Earth. (21 March and 23 September).
- **Solstice** – Total two in a year.
- Inclination on its axis – 23.5°
- Polar Diameter– 12714 km
- Radius of Earth – 6371 km.
- Average Atmospheric Temperature 14.2°C

- **Summer Solstice**– 21 June (Longest Day & Shortest Night of the Year in Northern Hemisphere)
- **Winter Solstice**– 22 December (Longest Day & Shortest Night of the Year in Southern Hemisphere)



Latitudes (Leti Hui Lines)

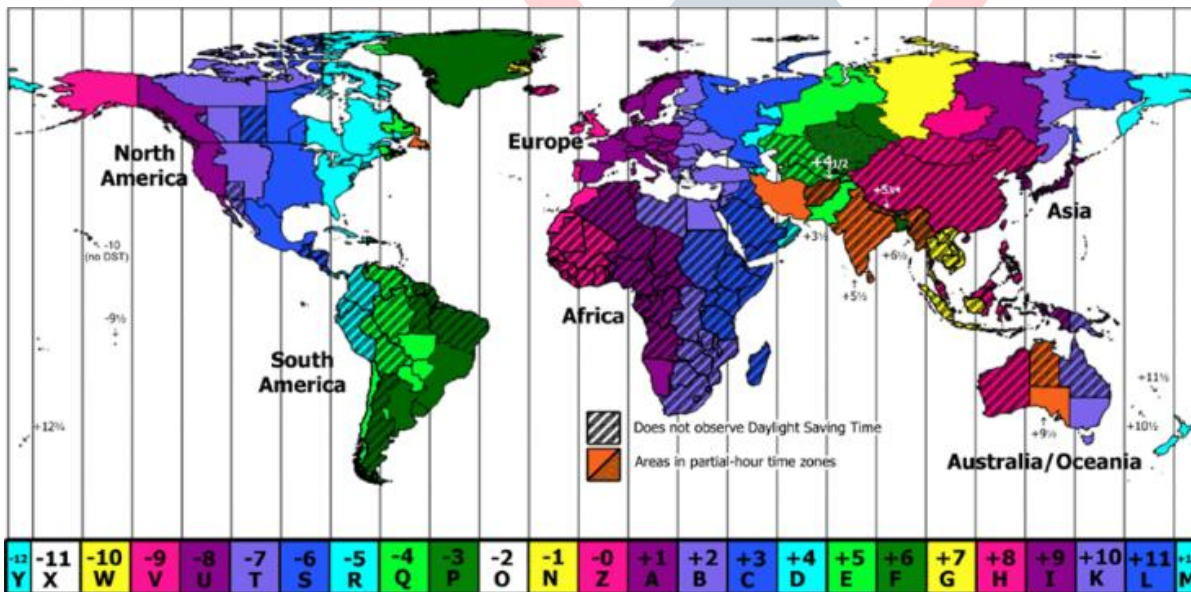
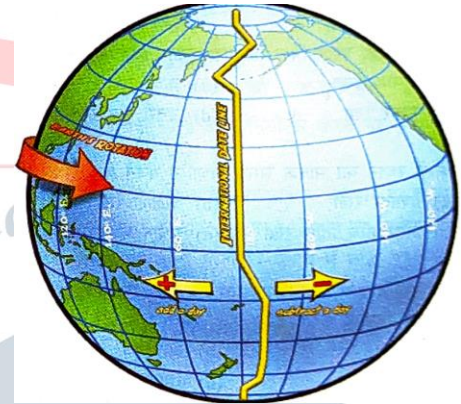
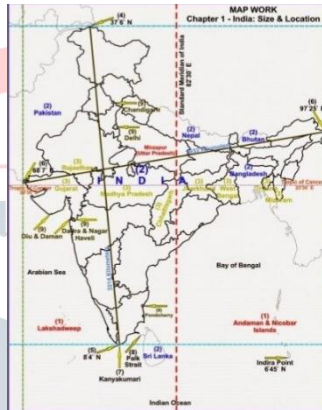
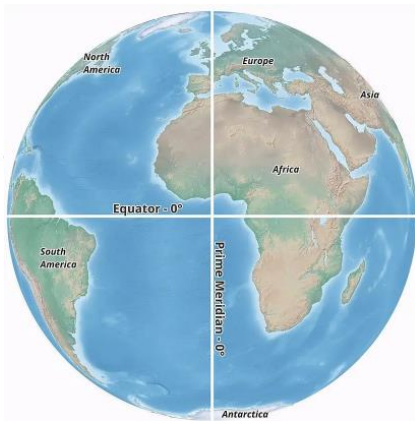
- Latitude is a point's angular distance North or South of the equator
- **Equator** – The imaginary line which divide Earth in two equal parts – Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere.
- Latitudes are the lines parallel to the equator. So, another name of Latitudes is Parallels.
- Latitudes run from east to west and never meet each other.
- Equator is 0° latitude. It is largest latitude (40075 km)
- Tropic of Cancer (Kark Rekha) – 23.5° or **23½°** North. Tropic of Capricorn (Makar Rekha) – 23.5° South.
- Arctic Circle – 66.5° North. Antarctic Circle – 66.5° South.
- North Pole – 90° North. South Pole – 90° South
- 1° latitude – 111 km (69 Miles)
- Total latitudes – 181 (90° in North+ 90° in South+ 1 Equator)
- Latitudes decide Climate, Weather, Ocean Currents and Temperature.
- Sun shines on Equator throughout the year. Sun also shines between Tropical Zone.
- 30° to 35° in both hemisphere is known as **Horse Latitude**.



Longitudes (Long Lines or Lambi Lines)

- Longitude (Meridians) are imaginary lines extending from poles to poles which cut equator.
- Longitudes are semi-circle. Total Longitudes - 360
- 0° Longitude is called Prime Meridian is define relative East/West positions of a point on the globe.
- 0° longitude is also known as the **Greenwich Line**, passes through Greenwich, in London (UK)
- World's every country time is set from Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) from 1884.
- East side from GMT time will be in **+** and West side from GMT time is in **-**

- Indian Standard Time is +5:30 hours from GMT (82.5° East).
- In 1972 GMT was replaced as UTC (Universal Coordinated Time).
- $1^\circ = 4$ minutes, 15° longitude = 60 Minutes (1 Hour), $24 \text{ Hours} \times 15^\circ = 360^\circ$.
- International Date Line (IDL) is known as 180° longitude. Established on 1884.
- IDL is passes through Bering Strait, Pacific Ocean and Arctic Ocean
- Day changes at International Date Line (IDL). IDL curves 8 times and zig-zag in shape.
- Left side from IDL- Gain One Day. Right side from IDL- Loss One Day.
- Africa is the only continent Equator, tropic of cancer, Capricorn and Prime meridian passes through.
- France, including its overseas territories, has the most time zones with 12
- Russia has 11 time zones. USA, Canada has 5 time zones each.
- Father of time zones is Sir Sandford Fleming (Scottish-Canadian Engineer)
- 0° Latitude and 0° Longitude cross each other at **Null Island in South Atlantic Ocean**.

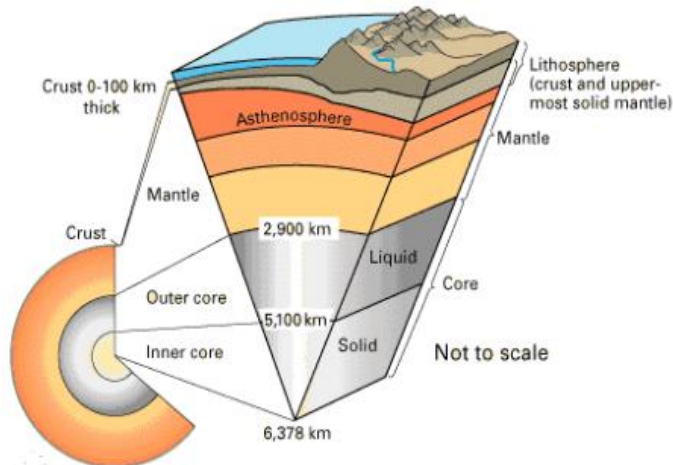


- Quito (Ecuador) is lies very near to Equator (15 Miles). Kampala (20 Miles).

Earth's Interior (Average density of Earth is 5.5g/cm³)

The Crust –

- Outermost layer of Earth. Less than 1% of Earth volume.
- 10-50 km thin. (More in continents and less in oceans)
- Crust is made up of Silicon + Aluminum (SiAl).
- SiAl density is low, so it is float on SiMa.
- Most abundant element in the Earth Crust – Oxygen.



The Mantle –

- Intermediate layer. Thickness- 2900 km.
- Mantle is made up of Silicon + Magnesium (SiMa)
- Upper Mantle is known as Asthenosphere (till 400 km). Magma is filled here. Magma is source of Volcano. When Magma out from earth through volcanic eruption, is known as Lava.
- 83% of Earth is mantle. Biggest part of Earth interior is Mantle.

The Core –

- Innermost layer. Also known as Centrosphere. Approx 16% of Earth Volume.
- About 3500 km radius. Divide on Outer and Inner Core.
- Mainly contains – Nickel + Ferrous (Iron) is known as NiFe.
- Temperature –600° – 5000 °C

Layers of the Atmosphere –

Troposphere –

- Nearest layer to Earth surface. Life exists in Troposphere.
- Thickness of the layer – 0-15 km (8 km near poles and 18 km at the equator).
- All weather phenomena like Cloud, Dew, Frost, Rainfall, Hailstorm, Lightning, Cloud Thunder, Fog occurred in this layer. Troposphere contains about 75% of the total gaseous mass of the atmosphere.
- Temperature decreases with increasing height in troposphere @ of 6.5°C per 1000 m or 1°C per 165 m.

Stratosphere –

- 15-50 km thickness.
- Airplanes and Jet Aircrafts fly in stratosphere.
- Ozone layer (O₃) is situated in stratosphere (20-35 km).
- Ozone layer protect us from harmful ultraviolet radiations (UV-Rays) of Sun.
- Ozone measurement unit is **Dobson Unit**.
- Montreal Protocol (Canada, 1987) and Kigali (Rwanda, 2016) are related with Ozone Depletion.

Mesosphere –

- Coldest layer of atmosphere. 50-80 km thickness.
- Meteoroids or shooting stars burn in this layer.

Ionosphere or Thermosphere

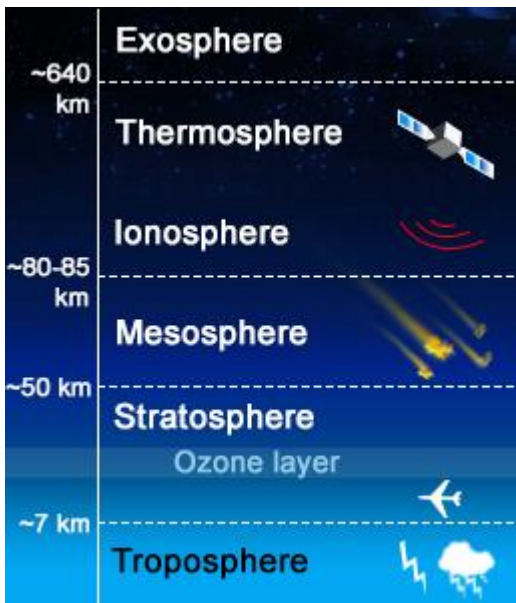
- International Space Station is in this layer
- 80-640 km thick.
- It contains electrically charged ionized particles, so Radio Communication occurs in Ionosphere.
- Phenomena of Aurora's generated in this layer- Aurora Borealis (NP) & Aurora Australis (SP)

Exosphere—

- Outermost or Uppermost layer about 640-10000 km thick.
- Gravity and Atmosphere end here. Hydrogen, helium gases are found here

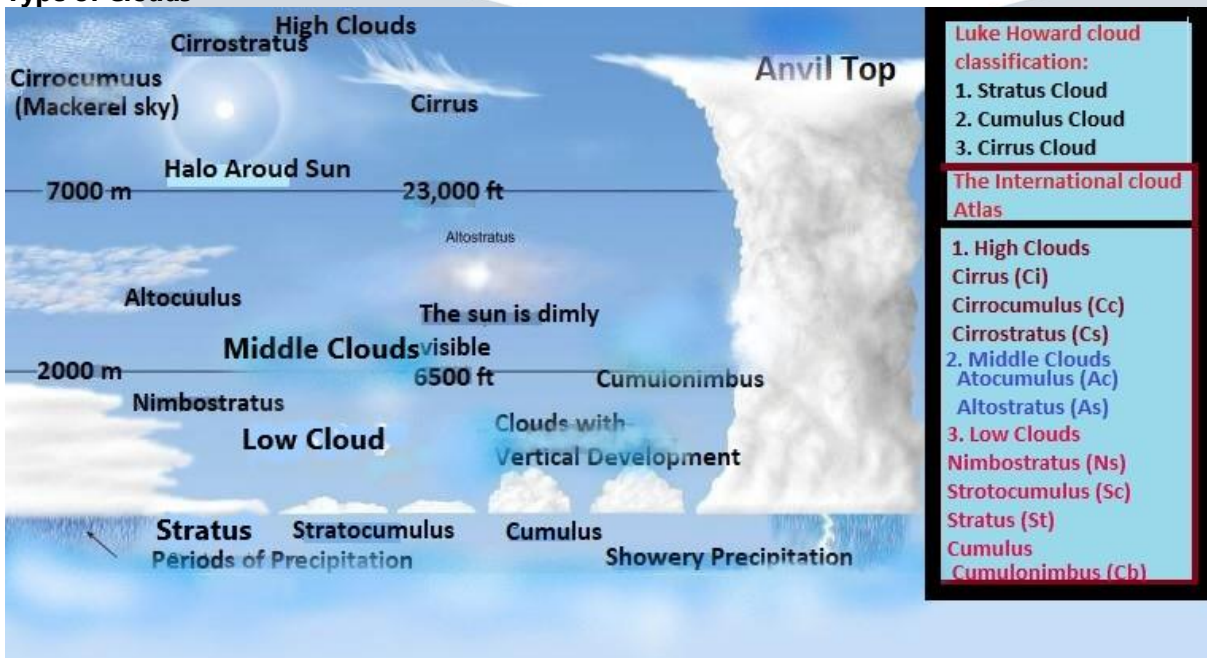
Temperature Trick- 'DIDI' of Atmosphere Layer from Bottom to Top Layers.

- Water Vapors, Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrous Oxide, Ozone are greenhouse gases.



Defence Chanakya Academy

Type of Clouds-



Hydrosphere –

- 70.8% of Earth's surface contains water. World Ocean Day is celebrated on 8 June.
- There are 5 major oceans – Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Arctic and Antarctic Ocean.

Pacific Ocean (Prashant Mahasagar)–

- Pacific Ocean is the Largest and Deepest Ocean. 'Ring of Fire' is associated with Pacific Ocean.
- About 1/3 of total earth surface is Pacific Ocean and about 50% water of the entire world oceans.
- Mariana Trench (11033 meters) in Challenger Deep is the deepest point of the earth in ocean.
- El- Nino and La-Nina phenomena is occurred in Pacific Ocean (Near Peru-Chile)
- El- Nino means "The Little Boy", temperature near Peru and Chile coast rise approx. near 25 December
- La- Nina means "The Little Girl", temperature eastern pacific colder than normal.

Atlantic Ocean (Andh Mahasagar)—

- Atlantic is the 2nd Largest and the Busiest Ocean. 'S' shape ocean.
- Sargasso Sea (the only sea on earth without a land border) is located in North Atlantic Ocean.
- Bermuda Triangle is located in North Atlantic Ocean.
- Titanic Ship was sunk in North Atlantic Ocean.
- 20% of earth surface is covered by Atlantic.
- Mid-Atlantic ridge (14500 km) is related with Atlantic Ocean.
- Deepest point- Puerto Rico Trench (8400 m) in Brownson Deep.

Indian Ocean (Hind Mahasagar)—

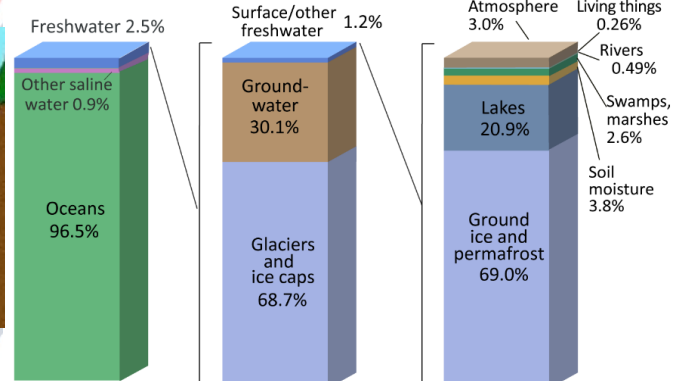
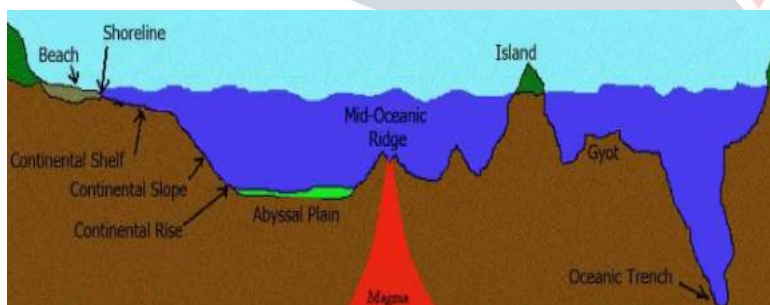
- The only ocean got name from a country i.e., India.
- Madagascar and Sri Lanka are in Indian Ocean.
- Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean meets at Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin), Tamil Nadu.
- Deepest point- Java Trench (7450 m)

Arctic Ocean (Arctic Mahasagar)—

- Arctic is the Smallest Ocean (About 3% of total earth surface) and almost frozen.
- Siberia (Russia) is very near to Arctic Ocean.
- Arctic Ocean is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by the Greenland Sea & Pacific by Bering Strait.
- Deepest Point- Molloy Hole (5551 m)

Southern or Antarctic Ocean (Dakshini Mahasagar)—

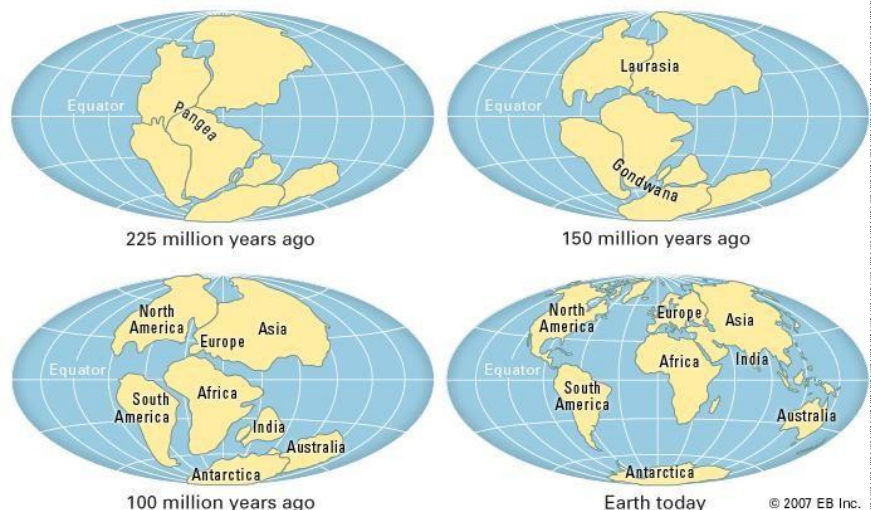
- Fifth ocean from 8 June 2021 by National Geographic magazine.
- Only ocean that touch three other oceans- Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Ocean.
- Started from 60° S latitude and encircling Antarctica
- Deepest Point- South Sandwich Trench (7432 m) in Factorion Deep.
- Major salt in ocean- Sodium Chloride (NaCl) 77.8%, Magnesium Chloride (MgCl₂) 10.9%.



Continental Drifting Theory-

- This theory was given by Alfred Wegener (Germany) in 1912.
- According to theory All land on Earth at same place named Pangea. The water on Earth was known as Panthalassa.
- In the Centre of Pangea, A sea was named- Tethys Sea.
- Later in Carboniferous era Pangea divided into Angara land (Upper Part) and Gondwana Land (Lower Part). India was the part of Gondwana Land.

Continental Plates- There are Seven big Plates on Earth- Eurasian Plate, African Plate, North American Plate, South American Plate, Antarctic



Plate, Indo- Australian Plate and Pacific Plate.

- Peninsular India, Australia and Indian Ocean are part of Indo-Australian Plate.
- Three type of plate system-
 - A- Divergent Plate- New Land Formed (Constructive Plate)
 - B- Convergent Plate- Land Lost (Destructive Plate)
 - C- Transform Plate- Parallel to each other plate (Parallel movement of plates)

Lithosphere (29.2% of total earth surface)

- There are 7 continents– Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.

Asia (Continent of Diversity)—

- Largest and Most Populous continent by area. Total Countries- 48
- Area- 44,444,100 sq km, World Area- About 29.5%, World Population- About 60%.
- Largest Country by Area- 1st Russia, 2nd China, 3rd India. Smallest Country by Area- Maldives
- Biggest Country by Population- India, China. Smallest Country by Population- Maldives
- Longest River- Yangtze River, China (6300 km)
- Highest Place- Mount Everest (8848.86 m), Lowest Place (on Land)- Dead Sea or Salt Sea (–427 m)
- Biggest Lake- Caspian Sea Lake (Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Russia, Iran and Kazakhstan)

TRICK- TARIK

- India is in Asia Continent.
- India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and Maldives are known as Indian Sub-Continent.
- Pamir Knot (Roof of the World) is in Asia Continent.

Africa (Dark or Black Continent)—

- Also known continent of Plateaus. 2nd largest continent.
- Largest country by Area- Algeria and Smallest is Seychelles.
- Only continent which is crossed by the Equator, Tropic of Capricorn and Tropic of Cancer.
- Only continent where the 0° latitude meets the 0° longitudes i.e., Null Island in Gulf of Guiana.
- Highest Mountain Peak- Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanzania (5895 m)
- Biggest Desert- Sahara, Northern Africa (11 Countries), 9.2 million sq. km
- Largest Lake- Lake Victoria (Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya)

North America—

- Discover by Christopher Columbus (Italy) in 1492. North America is also known as “New World”.
- Amerigo Vespucci (Italy) gave it name to America in 1507.
- Biggest country by Area- Canada
- Highest Peak- Mount McKinley (6194 m) in Alaska Range, USA
- Longest River- Missouri River, 2nd Longest is Mississippi River.
- Biggest Desert- Chihuahuan Desert (Mexico and USA)
- Largest Lake- Lake Superior (World's largest freshwater lake by area), 82100 sq km
- Five great lakes in Canada and USA- Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario
- USA is known as Bread Basket of the World.
- Longest coastline of the world- Canada (243042 km)
- Largest gulf of the world- The Gulf of Mexico, Mexico (5000 km)
- Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic oceans surround North America in the East, West, and North respectively

South America—

- Fourth largest continent of the world.
- Atlantic Ocean in the East and Pacific Ocean in West.
- Total Countries- 13, Biggest- Brazil, Smallest- Suriname.
- Longest mountain range of the World- Andes (7 countries), 7200 km
- Highest Peak-Mt. Aconcagua (Argentina-Chile Border), 6962 m,
- Longest River- Amazon River (6400 km), Largest Lake- Lake Titicaca (Bolivia & Peru)
- Highest volcano of the world- Ojos del Salado (Argentina-Chile), 6893 m
- Brazil is the only country that passes through both the Equator and Tropic of Capricorn

Antarctica—

- Also known as Continent of Science.
- Fifth largest continent and always covered with ice. Completely lies in Southern Hemisphere.
- Antarctica has no population.
- Dakshin Gangotri (1983) was first research Centre of India in Antarctica.
- Maitri (1989) was 2nd and first permanent research station in Antarctica of India.
- Bharti (2012) newest station of India.
- Sagar Nidhi, first ice class vessel of India for research in Antarctica.
- Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1961 and adopted on 1 December 1989 (India become member in 1983)
- Total members- 54 countries, HQ- Buenos Aires, Argentina
- Highest Peak- Mt. Vinson Massif (4982 m)
- Mount Erebus, Mount Sidley are active volcano of Antarctica.

Europe (44 Countries)—

- Europe is the second smallest continent. Also known as Peninsula of Peninsulas.
- It is separated from Asia by Ural Mountain, Caspian Sea, Caucasus Mountain and Black Sea.
- Largest Country- France, Smallest Country- Malta
- Highest Peak- Mont Blanc (4804 m) in Alps and Mt. Elbrus (5633 m) in Caucasus Range.
- Longest River- The Volga (3531 km)
- Continent Doesn't Have a Desert- Europe.

Australia—

- Smallest Continent. Discovered by James Cook (England) in 1770.
- Also known as Island continent. Another name is Oceania. Located between the Indian and Pacific Oceans
- Australia has the world's largest known uranium reserve.
- The Tropic of Capricorn cuts the continent almost into half. Nearest continent- Asia
- Only continent got name from a country.
- Gibson, Great Sandy, Simpson and Great Victoria are major desert in Australia continent.
- Great Dividing Range is located in eastern part of Australia.
- World longest and Largest Great Barrier Reef (1900 km long) located in Pacific Ocean.
- Australia is only continent to celebrate Christmas in Summer.
- Longest River- Murray (2508 km). Highest Peak- Mount Kosciuszko (2228 m)

Volcano—

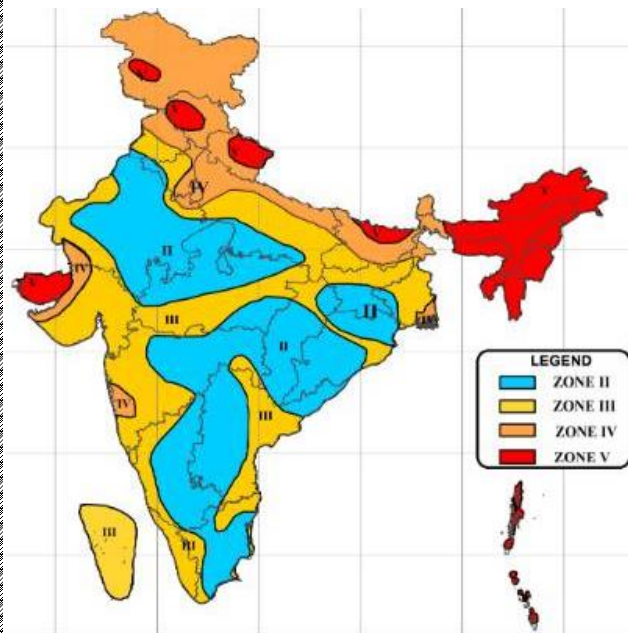
- When molten material (**Magma**) from Earth Crust erupt suddenly is known as Volcano.
- Erupted material on land is known as **Lava**.
- Source of Lava and Magma is **Asthenosphere (Upper Mantle)**.
- Three types of Volcanos- Active (0-50 Years), Dormant (50-300 Years) and Extinct (300+ Years)
- Pacific Ring of Fire is known as its Volcanoes Eruption and Earthquakes.
- USA have the most Volcanoes. 2nd- Japan, 3rd- Indonesia.
- 60-90 % emitted during a volcanic eruption are **Water Vapor (H₂O)**. Rest is Co₂ and So₂.
- Crater is a bowl- or funnel-shaped pit at the top of a volcanic vent. Lonar (Maharashtra) is a Crater Lake.
- Lake Toba (Sumatra) is largest crater lake in the world.

Major Volcanoes of the World –

Ojas Del Salado (World Highest)	Argentina-Chile
Mt. Kilauea, Mauna Loa (Hawaii Island), Ahai, Sitkin, Shasta, Rainier	USA
Cotopaxi, Sangay, Chimborazo	Ecuador
Mt. Etna (Sicily), Vesuvius, Stromboli	Italy
Erebus	Antarctica
Krakatoa, Merapi, Toba (Sumatra)	Indonesia
Kilimanjaro	Tanzania

Fujiyama	Japan
Koh Sultan	Baluchistan, Pakistan
Mt. Popa	Myanmar

Note: - Only active volcano of India is **Barren (erupt since 1991)** (Andaman & Nicobar Island).
Narcondam in A&N Island is Dormant.



Earthquake

- An intense shaking of Earth's surface and Earth Crust is known as earthquake.
- Seismology – Study of earthquake.
- Caused due to Plate Tectonic and Volcanic Eruptions.
- Intensity of earthquake is measured by Richter scale (Ranges Value- **0-10**)
- Earthquake more than 7 can cause destruction and displacements.
- Mercalli Scale – Destruction by earthquake (Ranges Value- **1-12**)
- Seismograph – Device used to measure Earthquake
- India has Four Seismic Zones. India's about 59% area is affected by earthquakes.
- Focus or Hypocentre–The Point in earth crust where earthquake originates
- Epicenter– The Point on earth surface (90° above focus) from where earthquake spreads
- Radon Gas concentration is increased in environment just before earthquake
- Seismic have three types– P Waves, S Waves and L Waves.

- Tsunami – Earthquake and Volcano Eruption under water causes Tsunami.
- Tsunami is a Japanese Word means Harbor Waves or Tidal Waves or seismic sea wave
- Square waves or Pattern occurs on surface of ocean after Tsunami.

Rock and Rocks System –

Three types of Rocks-

- **Igneous Rocks** – Formed due to Volcanic Eruption. Original Rocks, Primary Rocks, Basic Rocks.
- No Fossils and Layers found. Deccan Trap is made up of Igneous Rock.
- Maximum minerals found in Igneous Rocks. Iron, Copper, Tin, Mica, Cobalt etc.
- Example - Granite, Diorite, Basalt, Gabbro, Basalt etc.
- **Sedimentary Rocks** –Formed erosion and deposition of igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- Fossils are found. Petroleum and Coal is found in Sedimentary Rocks.
- Spread out about 75% area of the crust, but they contribute only 5% in the formation of the crust.
- Example – Limestone, Sandstone, Chalk, Potash, Shale, Loess, Gypsum, Coal etc.
- **Metamorphic Rocks (Means change of form)** –pressure, volume and temperature changes due to high heat and pressure
- Example – Coal into Diamond (Coal also convert into Graphite), Clay & Shale into Slate, Limestone into Marble, Granite into Gneiss, Sandstone into Quartzite etc.

Famous Mountain Ranges of the World –

- **The Andes- Located on Western Coast in South America Continent**

Longest Mountain Range of the World (About 7200 KM long)

Highest Peak- Mt. Aconcagua- 6962m (Argentina)

World Highest volcano Ojas- Del Salado (Argentina- Chile Border) located in Andes Range

- **The Rockies- Located on Western Part in North America Continent**

Highest Peak- Mt. Elbert- 4399m

- **Atlas Mountain Range-** Located in Western part of Africa Continent in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia country. Highest Peak Toubkal. Formed when Africa and Europe continent Collides.

- **Himalaya Mountain Range- Located in Asia Continent.**

Highest Mountain range of the world (Average height 6100 m)

Highest peak- Mount Everest (8848.86 m, Nepal-China)

Newest mountain range of the world is Shivalik in Himalaya.

- **Other Important Ranges-**

- **Appalachian Mountains-** Canada and USA, North America

- **Arakan Yoma-** Myanmar, Asia

- **Hindukush Mountains-** Pakistan and Afghanistan, Asia

- **Caucasus Mountain-** Europe & Asia (Between Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea)

- **The Great Dividing Range-** Australia

- **The Urals-** Western Part of Russia- Separate Asia and Europe

- **Altai Range-** Siberia Region, Central Asia. Also known as Golden Mountain

- **Alps-** Europe (France, Switzerland, Monaco, Italy, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany, Slovenia)

- **Cyclones-**

- Rapid inward air circulation around a low-pressure area is known as cyclone.

- Moving Anti-clockwise in Northern Hemisphere and Clockwise in Southern Hemisphere.

- Two types of cyclones- Tropical and Temperate

- **Typhoon** – South China sea and Pacific Ocean

- **Cyclone** – Indian Ocean Region

- **Tornado** – USA

- **Willy Willies** – Australia

- **Hurricane** – West Indian islands in the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean

- **Blowing of Winds-**

- The movement of air from the high-pressure area to the low-pressure area is known as Winds.

- Instrument is used to measure wind direction called "weathercock or weather vane"

- Three type of winds- Permanent or Prevailing Winds, Seasonal Winds and Local Winds.

- Permanent or Prevailing Winds- Trade Winds (Easterlies), Westerlies and Polar Winds

- Seasonal Winds- Monsoon Winds, Land Breeze & Sea Breeze and Valley Breeze & Mountain Breeze

- **Local Winds-**

- **Bora (Cold)-** Italy and Mid Europe

- **Chinook (Hot), Snow Eater-** Rocky Mountain, USA

- **Foehn-** Europe

- **Harmattan (Also known as Doctor Wind)-** Africa

- **Loo (Hot)-** India & Pakistan

- **Mistral-** France, Europe

- **Santa Ana-** California, USA

- **Black Roller-** North America Continent

- **Norwester (Hot)-** New Zealand

- **Yamo-** Japan

- **Blizzard or Buran-** Siberia and Poles

- **Brickfielder** - Australia

- **Sirocco-** Europe and Africa (Khamsin in Egypt)- Blood Rain occurs due to Sirocco

- **Deserts and Famous Desert of the World-**

- Deserts are arid ecosystems that receive fewer than 25 centimeters (10 inches) of rainfall in a year

- Biggest (Largest) and Hottest desert of the world is- Sahara (Northern Africa)

- Driest desert of the world is- Atacama (South America)

- Coldest desert of the world is- Gobi (Mongolia, Central Asia)

- Most civilized desert of the world is – Thar (India and Pakistan, Asia)

- Oldest desert of the world is- Namib desert (Southern Africa)

- Antarctica and Arctic are also desert.

- **Sahara-** Northern Africa

- **Gobi-** China and Mongolia

- **Dasht-E-Lut-** Iran

- **Atacama-** Chile and Argentina

- **Taklamakan-** China

- **Patagonia-** Argentina

- **Kalahari-** South Africa, Botswana, Namibia

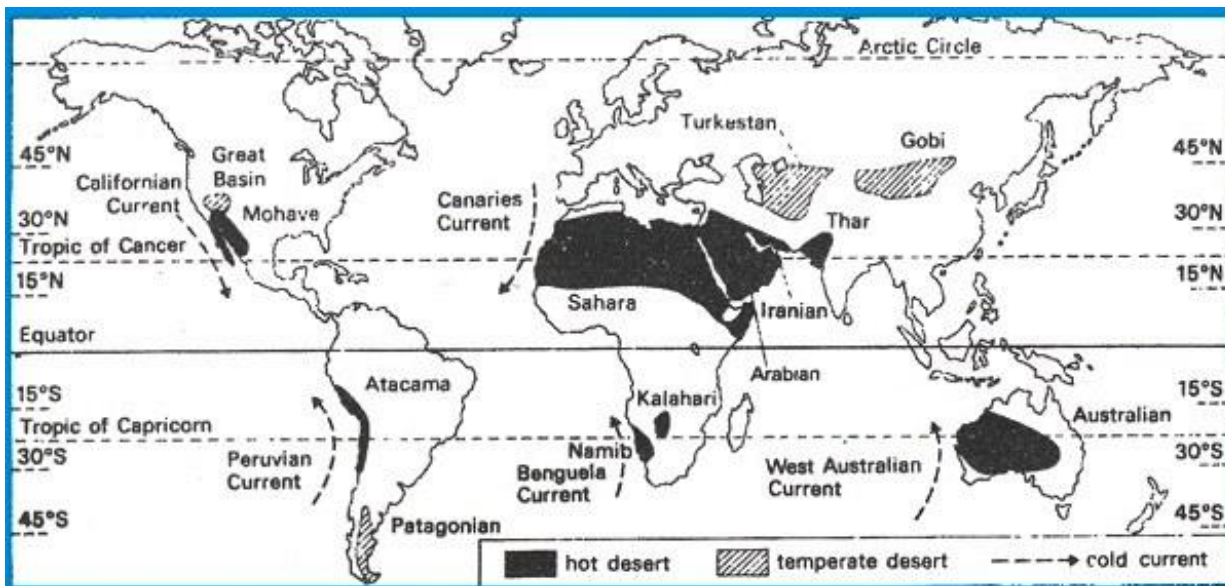
- **Arabian-** Arabian Peninsula (Middle East)

- **Great Basin, Colorado, Mojave-** USA

- **Sonoran-** USA and Mexico

- **Thar-** India & Pakistan

- **Sandy, Gibson, Simpson Great Victoria-** Australia



Famous Grasslands of the World and India-

- Grasslands are generally open and continuous, fairly flat areas of high grass
- Napier Grass (Elephant Grass) is found in Africa and South-East Asia.
- Lemon grass (*Cymbopogon flexuosus*) is natural mosquito and House Fly repellent.
- Savannahs are another name for tropical grasslands
- Pampas, Prairie, Veld, Steppe, and Downs are examples of temperate grasslands
- Indian Grassland is Savanna Types vegetation.

Grassland in Worlds-

- **Pampas-** Argentina
- **Steppe-** Europe and North Asia
- **Downs-** Australia
- **Veld-** South Africa
- **Canterbury-** New Zealand
- **Llanos-** Venezuela (South America)
- **Prairies-** USA
- **Pustaz-** Hungary
- **Campos-** Brazil (South America)
- **Savanah-** Africa and Australia
- **Taiga-** Europe and Asia
- **Grasslands (Gaucher)-** India

Grassland in India-

- **Marg or Bahaks-** Jammu and Kashmir
- **Bugyal, Payar, Dzukou-** Uttarakhand
- **Saramati-** Nagaland
- **Shola- Western Ghat** (Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu)
- **Ukhrul-** Manipur
- **Khajjar-** Himachal Pradesh
- **Banni and Vidi (Virdi)-** Rann of Kutch, Gujarat

Important Lakes of the World-

- World Deepest and Biggest Lake (By Volume)– Lake Baikal (Siberia, Russia)- 1637 m
- Lake Baikal is also known as Sacred Sea. It is also world oldest lake.
- World largest lake (by Area)- Caspian Sea Lake (Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Russia, Iran and Kazakhstan)
- World Lowest Lake (from Sea Level)- Dead Sea (Salt Sea)- Israel and Jordan
- Longest lake of the World – Lake Tanganyika, Africa Continent (Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia and Burundi)- 660 km. World 2nd deepest lake.
- World highest lake- Pumoyong Tso (Tibet, China)
- World highest navigable lake- Titicaca (Peru and Bolivia, South America continent)
- World largest freshwater lake- Superior Lake (USA and Canada)
- **Great Lakes** is located in North America Continent (Between USA & Canada). Names- Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario (From Left to Right)
- Caspian Sea, Dead Sea and Aral Sea are lakes.

- Finland is known as The Land of the Thousand Lakes or Garden of Lakes.
- Lake Huron have Manitoulin Island, the world's largest lake island.
- Eyre- Australia
- Aral Sea- Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan
- Urmia- Iran
- Finger Lakes, Michigan, Erie, Great Salt Lake- USA
- Assal- Djibouti (World Saltiest Lake)
- Kariba- Zambia and Zimbabwe (Africa)
- Great Bear, Great Slave, Reindeer, Winnipeg and Athabasca- Canada
- Lake Van- Turkey (World 2nd Saltiest)
- Victoria Lake- Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya
- Red Lagoon- Bolivia
- Five Flower Lake- China
- Volta- Ghana, Africa

Important Valley of the World-

- Hunter Valley- New South Wales, Australia
- Butterfly Valley, Happy Valley- Hong Kong
- Chitwan Valley- Nepal
- Panjshir Valley- Afghanistan
- Death Valley- California, USA
- Kangaroo Valley- Australia
- Rhine Valley- Germany
- Valley of the Kings- Egypt
- Swat Valley (Mini Switzerland), Hunza Valley- Pakistan
- San Juan Valley, Rabbit Valley -USA

Types of Agriculture/ Farming in the world-

Jhum Agriculture-

- It's also known as Shifting Cultivation or Jhum Cultivation or Slash & Burn Agriculture
- Milpa- Mexico and Central America
- Roca- Brazil
- Jhum- India (Assam)
- Ladang- Indonesia
- Rey- Vietnam

Mixed Agriculture- Growing of Crops with Livestock Farming at same place.

Plantation Agriculture- A kind of commercial farming that focuses on a single crop such as Tea, Coffee, Sugarcane, Cashew, Rubber, Bananas, Cotton on very big land.

Important Agriculture related Institute Internationally-

- Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)- Rome (Italy)
- International Forest Research Institute (CIFOR)- Bogor (Indonesia)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)- Geneva (Switzerland)
- International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)- Manila (Philippines)

Major Transport of the World-

- Transport- A system in which passengers and goods are carried from one place to another.
- Land, Water, and Air are the major modes of transportation
- Land/ Road Transport-Largest Road network in the world has- USA (1st), India (2nd), China (3rd), Brazil (4th)
- Longest road in the world is the Pan American Highway (48000 km/ 30000 miles), North- South America
- 2nd Longest- Highway-I Australia, 3rd longest- Trans-Siberian Highway, 4th Longest- Trans-Canada
- Rail Transport- World first railway track was built in 1835 in England
- World 1st train was started between Manchester to Liverpool (Both in England)
- World Longest railway track is Trans-Siberian Track (From Russia's Saint Petersburg, Leningrad to Vladivostok) is about 9289 km long.
- World 2nd Longest is- Trans-Canadian Railway (Between Montreal to Vancouver, Both in Canada)

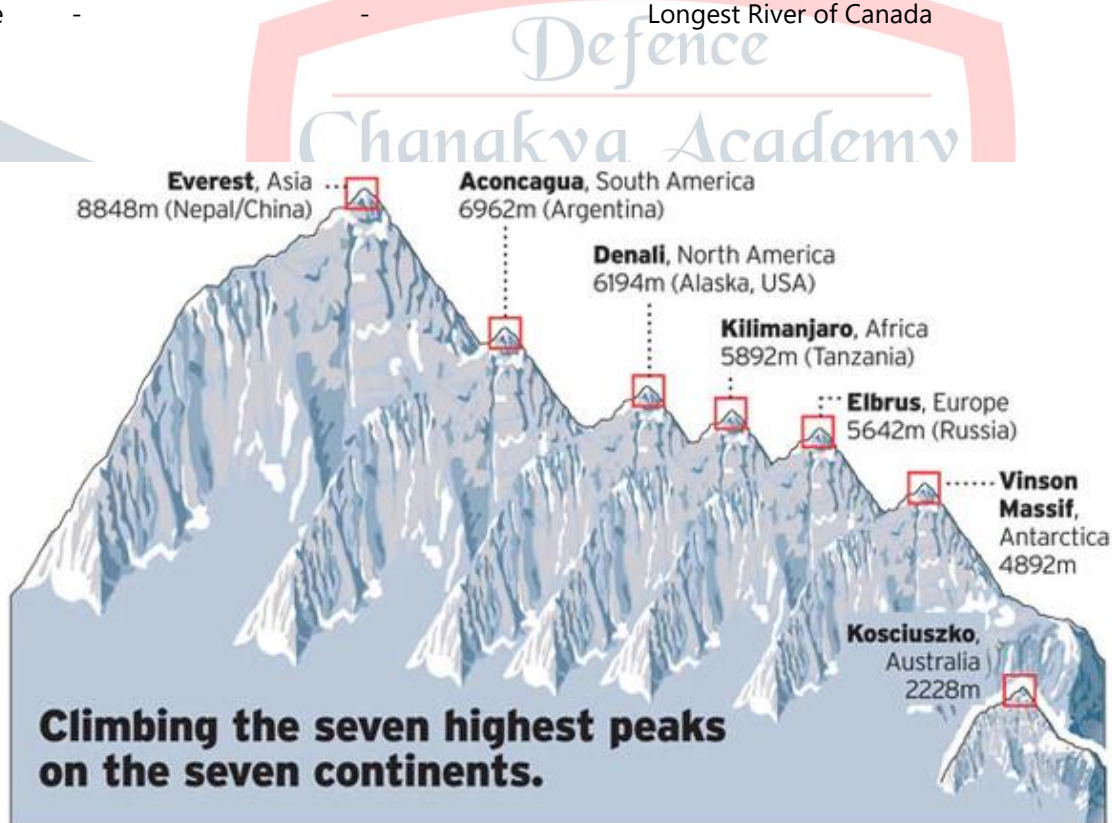
Important Sea Port of the World-

- Vancouver- Canada
- Cape Town- South Africa
- Lisbon- Portugal
- Auckland- New Zealand
- Chabahar- Iran (Collaborate with India)
- Santos (Coffee Port)- Brazil
- Kahira, Alexandria - Egypt
- Yokohama- Japan
- Hambantota- Sri Lanka (Lease to China for 99 by Sri Lanka)
- Gwadar- Pakistan (Collaborate with China)

Important Rivers of the World-

Busiest river of the world is- Yangtze (China)

Name	Source	Outflow	Importance
Nile	Lake Victoria	Mediterranean Sea	Longest River of the World
Congo (Zaire)	-	-	Cross Equator Twice
Yangtse Kiang	Tibet Plateau	China Sea	Longest River of Asia
Ob (Russia)	-	-	known for Gas and Oil fields
Hwang Ho (Yellow River)	-	-	Sorrow of China
Irrawaddy	-	-	Myanmar
Tigris and Euphrates	-	-	Mesopotamia Civilization, Iraq
Volga	Valdai Plateau	Caspian Sea	Longest River of Europe
Dnieper	-	-	Russia, Belarus and Ukraine
Thames	-	-	Longest River of England
Amazon	Andes (Peru)	Atlantic Ocean	Largest River by Volume, 2 nd Longest
Missouri	Red Rock, USA	Gulf of Mexico	Longest River of North America
Mississippi	-	-	2 nd Longest River of North America
Mackenzie	-	-	Longest River of Canada



Important Peaks of the World-

- Mt. Everest- Nepal/ China
- Kangchenjunga- Sikkim
- Makalu- Nepal/ Tibet (China)
- Dhaulagiri-Nepal
- Nanga Parbat- Pakistan
- Mt. Kailash Parvat- China
- Mt. McKinley (Denali)- USA
- Elbrus- European Russia
- Mt K2 (Godwin Austin)- India/ Pakistan (POK)
- Lhotse- Nepal/ China
- Mt. Fujiyama- Japan
- Manaslu- Nepal
- Annapurna- Nepal
- Mt. Rakaposhi- India/ Pakistan (POK)
- Mt. Aconcagua- Argentina

Important Straits of the World-

Strait: A strait is a thin channel of waterways i.e. narrow passage of water that connects two seas or two other large areas of water.

Straits

Malacca
Palk Strait
Bab-al-Mandeb
Bering Strait
Hormuz
Gibraltar Strait

Countries

Indonesia –Malaysia
India-Sri Lanka
Yemen-Djibouti
Alaska (USA)-Russia
Oman-Iran
Spain-Morocco

Joining Sea's / Water Bodies

Andaman Sea & South China Sea
Palk Bay & Bay of Bengal
Red Sea & Gulf of Aden (Arabian Sea)
Bering Sea & Chukchi Sea
Gulf of Persia & Gulf of Oman
Mediterranean Sea & Atlantic Ocean

Important Islands of the World-

Island: An island or isle is any piece of subcontinental land that is surrounded by water.

Isthmus: A narrow strip of land with sea on either side, forming a link between two larger areas of land.

Island

Greenland
New Guinea
Borneo
Madagascar
Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku- All lies in Japan.
Majuli
Danger
Nauru
Devon

Country

Denmark
Australia
Indonesia, Malaysia & Brunei
Autonomous Country
India
Australia
Oceania
Canada

Features

Largest in the world, Arctic & Atlantic Ocean
2nd Largest, Largest in Southern Hem. Pacific Ocean
3rd Largest in the world
4th Largest, world's second-largest island country
Capital Tokyo is located on Honshu
World Largest River Island (Brahmaputra River)
Smallest Island of the World (76 Acres only)
Smallest Island Nation of the World (21 km²)
World largest uninhabited Island

Important Waterfalls of the World-**Waterfall**

Salto Angel
Tugela Falls
Tres Hermanas Falls
Iguazu Falls
Niagara Falls
Victoria Falls

Country

Venezuela, South America
South Africa
Peru, S. America
Argentina-Brazil
USA- Canada
Zimbabwe- Zambia

Features

World Highest, 979 m, Churun River
World 2nd Highest, Tugela River
World 3rd Highest, Cutivireni River
World Widest Waterfall
-
Zambezi R.

Important Canals of the World-**Canal**

Suez Canal (1869)
Panama Canal (1914)
Kiel Canal
Grand Canal

Country

Egypt
Panama
Germany
China

Features

Connect Red Sea to Mediterranean Sea
Connect Pacific Ocean to Atlantic Ocean
Connect North Sea to Baltic Sea
Connect Yellow River and Yangtze River

Note: Busiest canal in the world is- Kiel Canal (Germany)

Longest and Oldest Canal in the world is The Grand Canal (China)- About 1800 km

World Biggest Shipping Canal is- Suez Canal (Egypt)

Important Dams of the World-**Dams**

Three Gorges Dam
Aswan Dam
Hoover Dam
Kariba Dam
Grand Coulee Dam

Country

China
Egypt
USA
Zambia / Zimbabwe
USA

Features

World Largest Dam, Yangtze River
Nile River
Colorado River
Zambezi River
Colombia River

Important International Boundaries of the World-**Boundary**

McMahon Line
Radcliffe Line
Durand Line

Country

India and China (1914, Sir Henry McMahon), Shimla Convention
India and Pakistan (1947, Sir Cyril Radcliffe), Bangladesh also
Pakistan and Afghanistan (1893)

Siegfried Line (Maginot Line)

17th Parallel

24th Parallel

31st Parallel

38th Parallel

49th Parallel (Medicine Line)

LAC- Line of Actual Control

LOC- Line of Control (Ceasefire Line)

France and Germany

North Vietnam and South Vietnam

India and Pakistan

Iran and Iraq

North Korea and South Korea

USA and Canada (World Longest, Approx 9000 km)

India and China (1959 by Zhou Enlai, 1st PM of China), 1962 War

India and Pakistan (July 1972, Shimla Convention) after 1971 War



Important Tribes of the World-

- **Eskimo (Inuit)**- Tundra Region (Alaska, Canada, Greenland and Siberia)- Mainly Hunters, eat Raw Flesh. Make Ice/ Snow Houses named “**IGLOO**”. Spear used by them is called Harpoon. boat made of leather is called Kayak (Bigger Umi yak). Cart without wheels called Sledge. Siberian Husky and Reindeer pull sledge.
- **Bushman**- Living in Kalahari Desert, Africa (South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Botswana etc.). Termite is known as Rice of Bushman's.
- **Bantu**- South Africa
- **Red Indian**- North America
- **Bedouin (Baddu)**- Arabian Desert (Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Syria etc.)
- **Khirghiz (Kyrgyz)**- Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan)
- **Pygmy**- Congo Basin (Central Africa)- Make houses and Huts on Tree named- Mongulus.

Top 10 Countries of the World (Area Wise)-

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1- Russia | 2- Canada | 3- USA |
| 4- China | 5- Brazil | 6- Australia |
| 7-India (2.44%) | 8- Argentina | 9- Kazakhstan |
| 10- Algeria | | |

Top 5 Countries of the World (Population Wise)-

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------|
| 1- India | 2- China | 3- USA |
| 4- Indonesia | 5- Pakistan | |

Important Plateau's of the World-

- A plateau is a flat-topped table land with very sloppy edges.
- Tibetan Plateau (Highest and Largest Plateau)- best known as Roof of the World (Between Kunlun and Himalaya's Karakoram Range) in Tibet, China Region (Central Asia)
- Pamir Plateau- Central- South Asia- Also known as Roof of the World

- Columbia – Snake Plateau- USA
- Appalachian Plateau- USA
- Patagonian Plateau- Argentina
- Colorado Plateau- USA
- Katanga Plateau- Congo Republic, Africa
- Deccan Plateau- Southern India

Important Peninsula of the World-

- A piece of land that is surrounded three side by water and connected one side to the mainland.
- Largest Peninsula of the world is – Arabian Peninsula (1,250,006 square miles). Yemen, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE, and parts of Jordan and Iraq.
- Indian (Deccan) Peninsula- Southern India (World 2nd largest)
- Indo-China Peninsula- World 3rd Largest (Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam)

Different Habitats and Vegetations-

- Lithophytes- Plants that grow in or on hard rocks
- Mesophytes- plants that grow in moderate (Temperate) conditions (neither too wet nor too dry)
- Hydrophytes- Plants that live and grow in water
- Halophytes- Plants that is grown in saline water and saline environment
- Xerophytes- Plants that can survive in very dry environments (Tropical Desert plants)
- Epiphytes- Plants which grow perched on other plants (Supporting plants)
- Cryophytes- Plants which is grown extreme cold conditions (Tundra & Siberia Region)

Another Important Facts about Geography-

- The person who created the first map of the World is- Anaximander (Ancient Greek)
- Who show India on World Map first- Ptolemy (Egypt)
- Who designed the first map of Modern India- Captain James Renell (United Kingdom)
- Highest tides in the world occur in the Bay of Fundy, Canada
- Albedo is the portion of sun rays reflected from surface of the Earth to back into space
- Albedo is higher in Snow or Ice, 2nd Dense Clouds.
- Climate- statistical weather information of a particular place over a long period (Minimum 35 years)
- Weather- Weather is day-to-day information on the atmospheric conditions in any area.

GEOGRAPHY of INDIA



INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

India Introduction –

- Latitudinal extent - 8°4' North to 37°6' North (Mainland, TN). 6°4' North to 37°6' North (Southern Most, Great Nicobar).
- Longitudinal extent - 68°7' East to 97°25' East
- India lies is completely Northern and Eastern Hemisphere (North from Equator and East from Prime Meridian)
- North – South Extent - 3214 km • East – West extent - 2933 km
- Land Boundary (With neighbor countries) - 15200 km (Actual- 15106.7 km)
- Only mainland Coastline – 6100 km
- Total Coastline – 7516.6 km (With Islands) (Longest – Gujarat)
- 9 states and 4 UTs is connected with sea and water bodies.
- India has States – 28, Union Territories (UTs) – 8, District – 766 (as per August 2023)
- India has 5 Land Locked state– Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand
- Apart this 2 UTs also Land Locked – Delhi and Chandigarh
- Northern Most Point of India – **Indira Col (Ladakh), 37°6' North**
- Southern Most point (Mainland) – **Kanyakumari or Cape Comorin (Tamil Nadu), 8°4' North**
- Eastern Most Point of India – **Kibithu (Arunachal Pradesh), 97°25' East**
- Western Most Point of India – **Guhar Moti or Gor Mota (Kutch District, Gujarat), 68°7' East**
- Southern Most point (Overall) – **Indira Point or Pygmalion Point or Parsons Point (Great Nicobar), 6°4' North**

Area of India –

- Total area of India- 3287263 square km or 3.28 million square km.
- 32.87 Lakh sq. km (2.44% of the World) –7th largest after Russia, Canada, USA, China, Brazil and Australia
- Population -According to 2011 census– 121 crore (17.44% of the World)
- Population -Current scenario- 142 crore (Largest in the World)
- Top 3 Largest State (Area wise)- **1st Rajasthan** **2nd MP,** **3rd Maharashtra,**
- Last 3 Smallest State (Area wise)- **26th Tripura,** **27th Sikkim,** **28th Goa**
- Top 3 States (Population wise)- **1st UP,** **2nd MP,** **3rd Bihar,**
- Last 3 States (Population Wise)- **26th Arunachal Pradesh,** **27th Mizoram,** **28th Sikkim**
- All UT's of India (Area Wise)- **Ladakh (Largest),** Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, New Delhi, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Puducherry, Chandigarh, **Lakshadweep (Smallest)**
- All UT's of India (Population Wise)- **New Delhi (Largest),** Puducherry, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Ladakh, **Lakshadweep (Smallest)**
- Gulf of Khambhat is lies between Daman and Diu.
- Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura are **Seven Sisters State.**
- State shares its boundary with maximum states– Uttar Pradesh, 8 states and 1 UT (Delhi)
- Puducherry is the only UT is in 3 States - Mahe (Kerala), Karaikal and Puducherry (Tamil Nadu), Yanam (Andhra Pradesh)

Indian Standard Meridian Time (IST) –

- Indian Standard Time is taken from Naini, Near Mirzapur, Prayag Raj (Allahabad), 82°5' East Longitude.
- IST = **+ 5:30 hrs.** from GMT (Greenwich Mean Time), **Note:** - 1° = 4 Minute
- Sri Lanka and India have same time zone.
- Indian IST line is cross Five states i.e., UP, MP, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh
- Time difference between Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh (Eastern Most and Western Most) is 2 Hours.

Tropic of Cancer–

- Passes through middle of India (23.5° North or $23\frac{1}{2}$ Degree North Latitude) and divided India almost two equal parts.
- Capital on Tropic of Cancer – Ranchi (Jharkhand)
- Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 states – Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram
- Tropic of Cancer and IST cross each other at Koriya District, Chhattisgarh

Neighbours Country of India with Covering Borders and states–

- Boundaries of India – Himalaya Mountain, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan and China in North; Sri Lanka and Indian Ocean in

South; Bangladesh, Myanmar and Bay of Bengal in East; Pakistan and Arabian Sea in West.

- Land Neighbours – 7- Bangladesh, China, Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar, Bhutan and Afghanistan
- Longest Boundary – Bangladesh (4096.7 km), Shortest Boundary – Afghanistan (106 km)
- Bangladesh (4096.7 km) – West Bengal, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and Assam
- China (3488 km) – Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh
- Pakistan (3323 km) – Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat
- Nepal (1751 km) – Bihar, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim and West Bengal
- Myanmar (1643 km) – Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur
- Bhutan (699 km) – West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam
- Afghanistan (106 km) – Ladakh (PoK)
- Water Neighbours – 2- Sri Lanka on South-East, Separated by Gulf of Mannar and Palk Strait
- Maldives on South-West, Below Lakshadweep Island.
- **Adam Bridge** is between Sri Lanka and India. Pamban Island (Rameswaram) and Dhanush Kodi are part of it.
- McMahon Line (1914) between India and China by Sir Henry McMahon.
- Radcliffe Line (17 August 1947) between India and Pakistan by Sir Cyril Redcliffe
- Durand Line (1893) between Pakistan and Afghanistan by Sir Mortimer Durand
- Teen Bigha Corridor between India and Bangladesh
- Naga Hills between India and Myanmar
- Wagah Border, Ataari Border (Both in Amritsar, Punjab) and Longewala Borders (Jaisalmer, Thar Desert, Rajasthan) are between India and Pakistan.
- Line of Control (LoC) is between India and Pakistan
- Line of Actual Control (LAC) is between India and China
- The only Indian state having three side borders (covered) by Bangladesh – Tripura
- India, Bhutan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan are the part of Indian Subcontinent.
- Sir Creek Dispute is between India (Rann of Kutch, Gujarat) and Pakistan

Physical Division of India–

India divided into Six Physical divisions – The Himalayas, The Great Indian Plains, Peninsular or Deccan Plateau, Coastal Plains, Indian Desert and The Islands.

The Himalayas–

- Himalaya is New (Young) folded mountain.
- Himalayas is a series of High Mountains Ranges stretching over the Northern Border of India.
- The Himalayas, separating the Indian subcontinent from Asia continent
- The highest mountain range of the World, located between Ladakh and North-Eastern states.
- Length– about 2400 km; Width– 400 km in Kashmir and 150 km in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Trans Himalaya or Tibet Himalaya– Mt K2, Mt. Kailash, Jaskar, Karakoram, Ladakh lies in this range.
- World most sloppy peak Rakaposhi is lies in Trans Himalaya.
- Siachen, Baltoro, Biafo and Hispar Glacier also lies in Trans Himalaya.
- The greater Himalaya, Inner Himalaya or Himadri– Mt Everest, Kanchenjunga, Makalu, Dhaulagiri, Nanga Parbat, Nanda Devi, Kedar Nath and Annapurna lies in this range. Ganga and Yamuna also originated in this range.
- The lesser or Middle Himalaya is called Himachal Himalaya– Kashmir Valley, Lahaul-Spiti, Kullu, Mahabharata, Mussoorie and Kangra valley lies in middle Himalaya.
- The outer Himalaya or lower part is known as Shivalik. Newest Folded Mountain range of the world.
- Himalaya range from north to south- Karakoram> Ladakh> Jaskar> Pir Panjal> Dhauladhar>Mussoorie> Shivalik
- Trick to remember above ranges- **KA- L- JA- PIR- DHU- M- SI**

Major Himalayan Peaks in India–

- Godwin Austin (Mt K-2) – 8611 Meter (PoK)-World 2nd Highest and Highest Peak of India
- Kanchenjunga – 8598 meter (Sikkim)- World 3rd Highest and highest peak located entirely within India.
- Nanga Parbat - 8126 meter (J&K)
- Nanda Devi - 7816 meter (Uttarakhand)
- Kamet - 7756 meter (Uttarakhand)

- **Note**- World highest mountain peak is Mount Everest (8848.86 meter), is lies in Nepal and Tibet (China). In Nepal Mt. Everest is known as Sagarmatha and in China it is known as Chomolungma.
- Mt Everest gets its English name from Sir George Everest.
- Highest peak of North-East – Mt Saramati, 3826 m (Nagaland) bordered with Myanmar.

The Great Plains–

- The Indus (Sindhu), Ganga and Brahmaputra plains comprise the most fertile land in world.
- The length of Great Plains is about 3200 km and width is about 150 to 300 km.
- The plain contains Alluvial Soil which is taken by the river and deposit it on plains.
- Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal etc. are part of the Indian plains

Peninsular India or Deccan Plateau–

- Deccan plateau is bordered by the Western Ghats in the West, Eastern Ghats in the East and the Satpura, Maikal and Mahadeo hills in North
- The area between Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal and south of Vindhya comprise the great Deccan plateau.

Western Ghats (Paschmi Ghat)–

- Also known as Sahyadri. Western Ghats are Block Mountains. Total length of Western Ghats- 1600 km
- Situated between Gujarat to Kerala, parallel to the western coast of India and Arabian Sea.
- Anaimudi (Everest of South India), 2695 m, (Kerala) is the highest peak of South India and Western Ghats.
- Gadgil (2011) and Kasturi Rangan Committee (2013) related with Western Ghats.

Passes in Western Ghats–

- Thal Ghat (Kasara Ghat)– Connects Mumbai to Nashik (both lies in Maharashtra)
- Bhor Ghat– Connects Mumbai to Pune (both lies in Maharashtra)
- Pal Ghat (Palakkad Gap) – Connects Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) to Palakkad (Kerala)
- Amboli Ghat Pass– Connects Maharashtra to Belgaum (Karnataka)
- Shencottah Gap– Connects Madurai (Tamil Nadu) to Kottayam (Kerala)

Eastern Ghats (Purvi Ghat)–

- Situated between Odisha and Tamil Nadu parallel to Bay of Bengal in Eastern Side of Peninsular India.
- Jindhagada Peak, 1690 m (Andhra Pradesh) is the highest peak of Eastern Ghat (Earlier was Mahaendragiri)
- Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats are meet at **Nilgiris Hills**.
- Nilgiri Hills lies in the boundary of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- Highest Peak of Nilgiri is **Doda Betta, 2637 m (Tamil Nadu)**.
- Nilgiri Hills (Blue Mountain) got its name due to Violet Blossoms of 'Kuringi' or 'Neelakuringi' flower.

Other important ranges and mountains of India–

Aravalli – Oldest Folded (Tectonic) Mountain Range of the World. It is situated on North Western part of India.

- Aravalli is a residual mountain range. It lies from Palanpur (Gujarat) to Raisina Hills (New Delhi)
- Aravalli is located in 4 state and UTs- Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and New Delhi
- Total length of Aravalli is about- 692 km. Highest peak – Guru Shikhar, 1722 m, near Mount Abu, Rajasthan
- Dilwara Jain Temple located in Mount Abu and Mount Abu is part of Aravalli Hills
- Rivers Banas, Luni, Sabarmati are born in Aravalli's. Banas is a tributary of Chambal. Luni is seasonal river that terminates in the Rann of Kutch. Apart this Sambhar Lake, Lake Dhebar lies in Aravalli.

Vindhya Mountain Range – Located in central India, divide India into North India and South India.

- Length about 1200 km from Gujarat to Bihar
- Sad-Bhawna Shikhar or Goodwill Peak 752 m, (Madhya Pradesh) is the highest peak of Vindhya Range

Satpura Mountain Range – Series of seven mountains (Seven Folds), Length about 900 km.

- Satpura Range lies in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
- Dhupgarh (1350 m), Madhya Pradesh, near Pachmarhi on Mahadev Hills is the highest peak of Satpura.
- Amarkantak (1127 m) is another important peak in this range.
- Mahadeo Hills, Maikal Hills and Rajpipla hills is part of Satpura Range

Note: Narmada and Tapti (Tapi) river flow through Vindhya and Satpura Range.

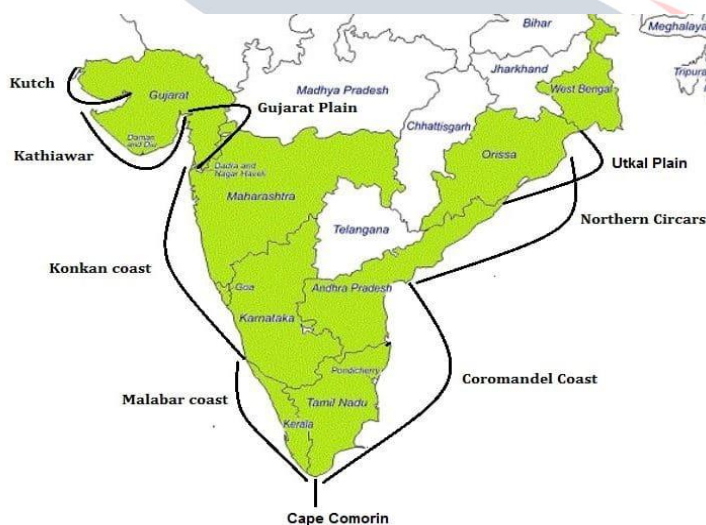
- Trick to remember of these rivers and ranges- **VI-N-SA-T (Vindhya, Narmada, Satpura, Tapti)**

- **Maikal Hills**- Eastern part of Satpura Hills.
- **Kaimur Hills**- Eastern portion of Vindhyan Range, parallel to river Son.
- **Mahadeo Hills**- Central part of Satpura Range, Dhupgarh is located in this range.
- **Ajanta, Balaghat, Harish Chandra and Satmala Hills**- located in Maharashtra
- **Rajmahal Hills, Dalma Hills**- located in Jharkhand
- **Garo, Khasi, Jaintia**- lies in Meghalaya, Shillong and world rainiest place Mawsynram is located in Khasi Hills
- **Mikir Hills, Rengma Hills** – Located in Assam, South of Kaziranga National Park.
- **Dafila, Miri, Abor, Mishmi, Patkai Boom (Boundary between Arunachal & Myanmar)**- located in Arunachal Pradesh
- **Mizo and Lushai Hills**- Mizoram
- **Girnar or Gir Hills**- located in Gujarat, famous for Gir National Park (Asiatic Lions)
- **Baba Budan Giri Hills and Chikkamangaluru Hills** – Located in Karnataka, famous for Coffee plantation.
- **Annamalai, Javedi, Shevaroy, Palani Hills**- located in Tamil Nadu
- **Cardamom Hills (Elaichi Hills)**- located in Tamil Nadu, Southern Most Hill of India.
- **Barail Hills**- located in Assam, Manipur and Nagaland
- **Seshachalam, Palkonda, Velikonda Hills**- Located in Andhra Pradesh

The Coastal Plains–

Western Coast – Area between Arabian Sea and Western Ghats. It lies from Gulf of Khambhat (Gujarat) to Cape Comorin, Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu). It is 10 to 25 km wide.

- **Kutch and Kathiyawad Coast** – Lies in entire Gujarat.
- **Konkan Coast**– Area between Maharashtra and Goa.
- **Kannada Coast**– Area between Goa to Mangalore (Karnataka)



- **Malabar Coast** –From Mangalore to Kanyakumari. Malabar coast mainly in Kerala, Monsoon is first appear here.
- India's Longest Vembanad Lake lies in Kerala near Malabar Coast.
- Eastern Coast** – The area between Bay of Bengal and Eastern Ghats, from Kanyakumari (TN) to West Bengal
- Eastern Coast is more fertile due to Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery delta.
- **Utkal Coast**– Area between West Bengal to Odisha. Chilka lake (Largest Lake of India) is lies here.
- **The North Circar (Uttari Sarkar) Coast**– Area between Odisha to Andhra P. Sri Harikota and Pulicat Lake is here.
- **Coromandel Coast** –From Andhra P. to Kanyakumari (TN)

The Indian desert–

- The Great Indian Desert (also called Thar Desert) lies in North-West of Aravalli Hills.
- Thar Desert is spread over four states in India- Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat, Area- 240000 km²
- It lies Mainly in India (About 85%) and rest in Pakistan (About 15%)
- Thar Desert is hottest desert in India and Ladakh is coldest desert.
- Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) is called the desert city of India. In Rajasthan Thar Desert is known as **Bagar of Bagad**.
- Lake Sambhar – Most Saline water lake of India lies in Thar Desert. Pokhran lies near Jaisalmer.
- River Luni is also flow in Thar Desert region.
- Thar region produces herbaceous plants like cactus, neem, khejri, Acacia Nilotica etc.

The Islands and Island Group of India–

The Andaman and Nicobar – Located in Bay of Bengal. Total 836 Islands. (Inhabited Islands-31)

- Total Area- 8249 Sq. Km
- Capital Port Blair and Cellular Jail (Prison) is located in South Andaman

- Highest peak of Andaman – Saddle Peak, Lies in North Andaman (Approx. 738 m)
- Highest peak of Nicobar – Mount Thullier, Lies in Great Nicobar (Approx. 642 m)
- India's only active Volcano **Barren** is found in Middle Andaman. Narcondam is a dormant volcano also lies here
- 6° Channel or 6° Latitude separate Great Nicobar and Sumatra Island (Indonesia)
- 10° Channel separate Mini Andaman Island and Car Nicobar Island
- Great Channel separate Andaman's Indira Point and Indonesia
- Southernmost Point of India- Indira Point lies in Great Nicobar.
- Jarawa's, Onges, Shompen's and Sentinelese main tribe of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Official Language- Hindi, English & Bengali.
- State Animal- Dugong (Sea Cow)

Lakshadweep – Located in Arabian sea (very near to Kerala State). Total 36 Islands (Inhabited Islands-Only 10)

- Total Area- Only 32.69 Sq. Km. By area India's smallest Union Territory is Lakshadweep.
- Lakshadweep is a Coral Island.
- Andrott Island is the largest island of Lakshadweep
- Minicoy Island is the southern-most island and 2nd largest island of Lakshadweep.
- Amini, Kadmat, Kalpeni is another important island in Lakshadweep.
- 8° Channel separate Minicoy and Maldives
- 9° Channel separate Minicoy and Lakshadweep

Sri Hari Kota – Located near Andhra Pradesh. Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC) and Pulicat Lake is located here

Pamban Island– Located between India and Sri Lanka, Rameswaram and Adam Bridge (Ram Setu) situated here

New Moore Island– Located between India and Bangladesh. It is a disputed island.

APJ Abdul Kalam Island– Located near Odisha. Old name- **Wheeler Island**. Missile testing range is situated here

Coco Island– Located in Bay of Bengal. Disputed island between India and Myanmar.

Majuli Island– Located in Assam in center of Brahmaputra River. World largest river island.

Aliyabet and Khadiyabet Island– Located in Gujarat, on the bank of Narmada and Tapti River respectively.

Willingdon Island– Located in Kochi, Kerala. Largest man-made island of India.

Climate of India–

- Indian climate is Tropical Monsoon type.
- Monsoon starts in June from Kerala State. 1st rain is known in Kerala is known as Burst of Monsoon.
- About 75% of Indian rain is occur due to South-West Monsoon
- End of the Monsoon is known as Retreating of Monsoon, occurred in October and November month.
- Tamil Nadu got its rainfall due to North-East Monsoon or Retreating of Monsoon from Bay of Bengal water.
- Western Disturbance – Winter Rain, Rise in Mediterranean Sea. These rain very helpful for Rabi Crops in India.
- There are 4 Seasons (Ritu's) in Indian Climate System-

- Summer Season- March to June	Monsoon Season- June to September
- Autumn Season- September to November	Winter Season- December to February

River system of India–

- The rivers which flow before Himalaya's is known as Antecedent Rivers. Ex.- Indus, Ganga, Sutlej, Brahmaputra etc.
- Drainage system of Indian Rivers has two types- Himalayan River and Peninsular River
- Punjab is the land of five rivers- Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum.

The Indus (Sindhu) River System–

- Indus originates from Bokhar Chu Glacier near Mansarovar Lake in Kailash Mountain Range, Tibet (China). In Tibet the origination place of Indus is known as **Singhi Khamban** which means **Lion's Mouth**.
- Indus flows in Tibet (China), Afghanistan, India and Pakistan.
- Indus fall into Arabian Sea in Pakistan.
- Indus total length is 2880 km and it flows in India 1114 km.
- State/ UT where Indus flow in India – Ladakh only. Leh is situated on the left bank of Indus.
- Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum are the major tributary of Indus.
- Indus Water Treaty was a water-distribution treaty between India-Pakistan in 1960. This treaty was signed between India's PM Jawahar Lal Nehru and Pakistan President Ayub Khan at Karachi (Pakistan).
- According to this treaty Indus, Jhelum and Chenab 80% water will be used by Pakistan and rest 20% water will be used by

India. Apart this Sutlej, Beas and Ravi 80% water will be used by India and rest 20% will be used by Pakistan.



Sutlej River—Originate from Rakastal near Mansarovar Lake in Tibet. Enter India from Shipki La pass (Himachal Pradesh)

- Bhakra Nangal Dam and Govind Sagar reservoir are built on Sutlej River.
- Harike Barrage and Indira Gandhi canal built on Sutlej and Beas River confluence.
- Total length of Sutlej River is 1450 km and it flows in India about 1050 km.
- At Mithankot (Pakistan) Sutlej merge with Indus.

Beas River (470 km)—Originate from Beas Kund, near Rohtang Pass in Himachal Pradesh

- It is flow in Kullu Valley of Himachal Pradesh.
- Merge in Sutlej at Harike (Punjab) and built the Harike Barrage. India's longest canal Indira Gandhi Canal (640 km) is originated from Harike in Punjab.

Ravi River (720 km)—Originate near Rohtang Pass of Himachal Pradesh.

- It is flow in Chamba Valley of Himachal Pradesh
- Merge with Chenab River at Pakistan.

Chenab River (960 km)—Originate near Lahaul Spiti, Bara Lacha La Pass of Himachal Pradesh

- Kishtwar Project, Ratle Project, Salal Project and Dulhasti Project (All hydroelectricity) is related with Chenab River.
- Highest Railway Bridge of World – Chenab River (1315 m long and 359 m high from sea level) at Reasi Dist., J&K
- Chenab River merge with Sutlej at Pakistan.

Jhelum River (725 km)—Originate from Verinag (Shesh Nag Lake), J&K

- Flowing through Wular Lake, J&K (Largest freshwater lake of India). Sri Nagar is lies on bank of Jhelum River.
- Jhelum River join Chenab River near Jhang Province of Pakistan

The Ganga River System (Largest River System of India)

- Alaknanda is originated from Satopanth Glacier and Bhagirathi is originated from Gangotri Glacier (Gomukh).
- At Dev Prayag Alaknanda and Bhagirathi confluence (meet) and form Ganga River.

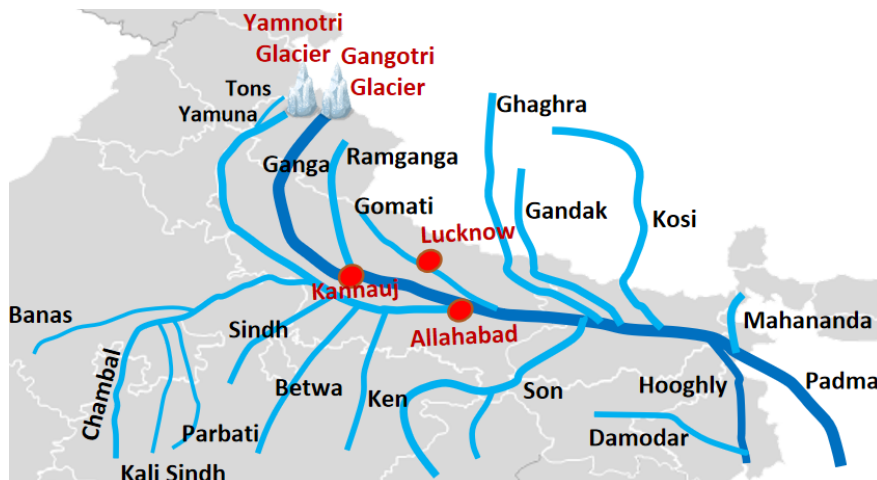


- Ganga is the longest river of India- 2525 km
- Badri Nath temple (Uttarakhand) is situated on the bank of Alaknanda River.
- Tehri dam, Uttarakhand (India's Highest Dam 260.5 m) is situated on Bhagirathi River.
- Ganga is flowing in 5 states of India- UK, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal
- In West Bengal a distributary of Ganga separate from it, is known as Hugli River. Kolkata is situated on Hugli bank.
- After West Bengal Ganga (Bhagirathi) entered in Bangladesh and known as Padma.
- In Bangladesh, when Ganga meets with Brahmaputra is known as Meghna.
- At last Ganga falls into Bay of Bengal with

Brahmaputra (Jamuna) and make world largest Delta.

- This delta is known as Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta or Sundarbans Delta (Due to Sundari Tree)
- Ganga become National River in 2008.
- Tributary of Ganga- Ramganga, Gomti, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi (all from left side), Yamuna, Son, Tons (all from right side)

- **Kosi** is known as **Sorrow of Bihar** and **Damodar** (tributary of Hugli) is known as **Sorrow of Bengal**.



- Yamuna is the longest tributary of Ganga. It is originated from Bandar Poonch peak, Yamunotri Glacier, Uttarakhand.
- Yamuna length is about- 1376 km. Yamuna and Ganga both originated from Uttarkashi District of Uttarakhand.
- Yamuna joins Ganga at Prayag Raj (Allahabad). Chambal, Sindh, Betwa, Ken is major tributary of Yamuna.
- Chambal is longest tributary of Yamuna. It is famous for Gharial (Crocodiles).

The Brahmaputra River System

- Originate from Mansarovar lake, Chemayungdung Glacier in Kailash Mountain Range, Tibet (China)
- Brahmaputra is known as Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet, Dihang (Siyang) in Arunachal Pradesh, Brahmaputra in Assam and Jamuna in Bangladesh. It is entering India near Namcha Barwa in Arunachal Pradesh.
- World largest River Island is on Brahmaputra River – Majuli (352 km²) in Assam.
- Tributary of Brahmaputra – Subansiri, Manas, Kameng, Teesta (all from right side), Dihang, Dibang, Lohit, Dhansiri, Meghna (all from left side). Barak river is tributary of Meghna. Lohit River is also known as River of Blood or Khooni River.
- When Brahmaputra enter in Bangladesh, it merges with Ganga and world largest delta- Sundarbans delta.

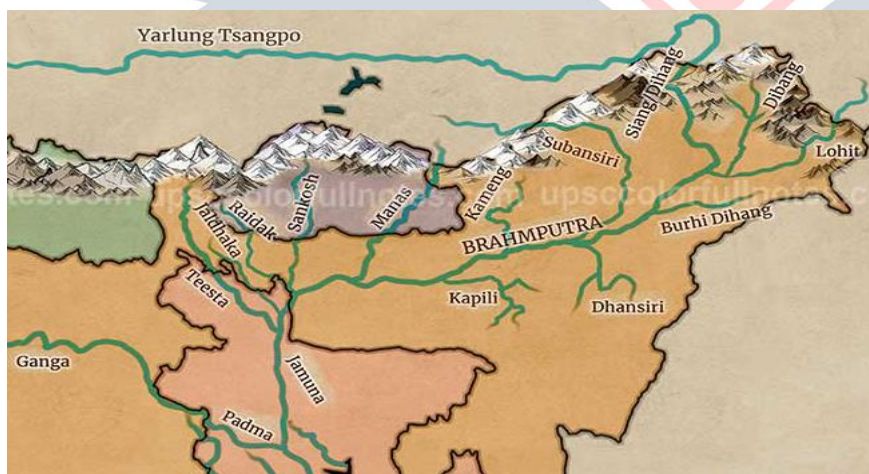
- Brahmaputra fall into Bay of Bengal with Ganga.

The Peninsular River System or Rivers of South India–

Godavari (1465 km) – Largest and Longest River of South (Peninsular) India.

- Originates from Trimbakeshwar (Thriambak), Nashik Distt of Maharashtra.
- Also known as Ganga of South (Dakshin ki Ganga), Old Ganga or Vridha Ganga.
- Poorna, Vardha, Manjira, Painganga, Vein Ganga, Pranhita and Indravati are major tributary of Godavari

Krishna (1401 km) is the second largest river



of South India. It is originated from Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra) in Western Ghats. Tungabhadra, Koyna, Ghat Prabha, Mal Prabha, Musi, Bheema are major tributary of Krishna.

- At last Krishna merges with Godavari in Andhra Pradesh and make south India largest delta and fall into Bay of Bengal.

Mahanadi (851 km) originates from Sihava, Chhattisgarh. It falls in Bay of Bengal near Paradip (Odisha).

- Mahanadi is known as the life line of Odisha. Jonk, Tel and Ong are major tributary of Mahanadi.
- World longest Hirakud Dam is on Mahanadi River.

Cauvery (Kaveri, 800 km) – Also known as Ganga of South India or Dakshin Bharat ki Ganga.

- Originates from Brahmagiri Hills of Kodagu District, Karnataka.
- Kaveri is almost a Perennial River means all time water availability throughout the year.
- Shivasamudra Falls (Karnataka) is on Cauvery River.
- Hemavati, Shimsha, Amravati, Arkavati are major tributary of Kaveri River. Kaveri falls in Bay of Bengal near Tamil Nadu.
- Godavari, Krishna, Mahanadi and Kaveri are all East Flowing Rivers make delta and fall into Bay of Bengal.

Narmada (1312 km) – originates from Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh. Narmada is flowing between Vindhyan and Satpura.

- Narmada fall into Gulf of Khambhat in Arabian Sea. Sardar Sarovar Dam and Statue of Unity is on Narmada River.

- Narmada is the longest river which do not form Delta.

Tapi/ Tapti (724 km) – originate from Multai (Satpura Hills), Betul District of Madhya Pradesh

- Tapti fall into Gulf of Khambhat in Arabian Sea.
- Narmada and Tapi are West Flowing Rivers and do not form Delta. They make/ form Estuary.
- Narmada and Tapi flow through rift valley.

Luni, Salt River (724 km) – originate from Naag hills of Aravalli Ranges near Pushkar valley in Ajmer District, Rajasthan

- Luni River is also known as Ganga of Desert.
- Luni River flows in desert of Rajasthan and discharges its water in Rann of Kachchh in the state of Gujarat.

Other Facts about Rivers of India–

- Teesta river (tributary of Brahmaputra) dispute is between India and Bangladesh.
- Kosi is originated from Nepal with merging of Seven rivers. The main river is Arun that is originate from Tibet.
- Like Narmada and Tapti, Damodar is also flowing in Rift Valley.
- Dhuandhar waterfalls in Bheda Ghat near Jabal Pur, (Madhya Pradesh) is on Narmada River.
- Sabarmati River is originated from Aravalli Hills near Udaipur, Rajasthan and fall into Gulf of Khambhat, Arabian Sea. Ahmedabad (Gujarat) is lies on Sabarmati River bank.
- Mahi River is originated from MP. Its cross Tropic of Cancer twice.
- Mandovi and Zuari are the two main rivers in Goa. Doodh Sagar dam is on Mondovi River.
- Sharavati River is originate from Western Ghats in Karnataka. Jog falls is lies on it at Karnataka.
- Jamshed Pur (Jharkhand) is lies on Swarn Rekha River.



Map of East flowing rivers



Map of West flowing rivers

Major River Project in India–

- Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru called the Dams and Multipurpose Projects as Temples of Modern India.
- India's first river project was – Damodar Valley Project (1948). It is based on USA Tennessee River Valley Project.
- Afghanistan-India Friendship Dam (old name- Salma Dam) is in Afghanistan.
- Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) water dispute is between Haryana and Punjab.

Bhakra Nangal Project– Sutlej River	Hirakud Dam Project– Mahanadi, Odisha
Tehri –Bhagirathi River, Uttarakhand	Nagarjuna Sagar– Krishna River, Andhra Pradesh
Ukai Project –Tapti/ Tapi River, Gujarat	Idukki – Periyar River, Kerala
Farakka –Ganga, West Bengal	Indira Gandhi Canal Project –Sutlej + Beas
Sardar Sarovar Dam– Narmada, Gujarat	Salal, Dulhasti, Baglihar– Chenab
Uri – Jhelum	Gobind Vallabh Pant Dam (Rihand) – Rihand River, UP
Gandhi Sagar Dam – Chambal River, MP	Hussain Sagar Dam – Musi River, Hyderabad, Telangana
Hathni Kund (Tajewala Dam) Barrage – Yamuna River (HR)	Nizam Sagar Dam – Manjira River, Andhra Pradesh

Major Waterfalls in India–

- Ranchi, the capital city of Jharkhand is known as the city of waterfalls in India

- The Western Ghats are known as the Cherrapunji of South India
- Chitrakote Waterfall (Chhattisgarh) is known as Niagara of India

Kunchikal – Varahi, Karnataka- Highest waterfall of India	Dudhsagar (Sea of Milk) – Mandovi River, Goa
Nohkalikai Falls – Meghalaya- Highest plunge dam of India	Duduma – Odisha
Jog/ Gersoppa/ Mahatma Gandhi – Sharavati, Karnataka	Sivasamudram – Cauvery, Karnataka
Dhuandhar, Dughdhara, Kapildhara – Narmada, MP	Chuliya – Chambal (Rajasthan)
Hundru – Swaran Rekha, Jharkhand	Barehipani – Budhabalanga, Odisha

Famous Riverside Cities in India–

- Haridwar, Varanasi, Kanpur, Kannauj, Balia, Saharan Pur, Patna, Buxar, Bhagal Pur, Munger lies on Ganga Bank.
- Agra, Mathura, New Delhi lies on Yamuna River Bank.
- Kumbh Mela (Fair) comes every 12 Years, is lies on 4 Rivers named Haridwar (Ganga), Ujjain (Kshipra), Nasik (Godavari) and Prayag Raj (Ganga, Yamuna and Sarasvati Sangam).

Cuttack – Mahanadi	Nasik, Nanded – Godavari	Lucknow – Gomti
Ganga + Yamuna + Sarasvati – Prayagraj	Dibrugarh, Majuli, Dhubri – Brahmaputra	Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, Mysore, Seringapatam – Kaveri
Jabalpur – Narmada	Surat, Betul –Tapti or Tapi	Ayodhya (UP) – Saryu
Ahmedabad, Gandhi Nagar – Sabarmati	Rourkela (Odisha) – Brahmani	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) – Krishna
Gorakh Pur – Rapti	Gwalior, Kota – Chambal	Ghaziabad – Hindon
Ujjain – Kshipra	Sanchi, Vidisha – Betwa	Panji – Mandovi
Kolkata – Hugli	Ludhiana – Sutlej	Hyderabad – Musi
Badri Nath – Alaknanda	Bangalore – Vrishabhavathi	Coimbatore – Noyyal
Gaya – Falgu (Niranjana)	Chennai – Cooum, Adyar	Madurai (TN) – Vaigai
Sri Nagar – Jhelum	Rajkot (Gujarat) – Aji	

Famous Canals (Nehar) irrigations in India–

- Indira Gandhi Canal (Rajasthan Canal) - Longest canal of India (649 km) made by Govind Vallabh Pant.. This canal is originated from Harike Barrage (Punjab).
- Western Yamuna Canal- Made by Firoz Shah Tughlaq. Originated from Tajewala (Haryana), Yamuna River.
- Sirhind Canal- Originated from Ropar (Punjab), Sutlej River.
- Bhakra or Bhakda Canal- Sutlej River, Punjab.

Agriculture System in India–

- India is an agricultural country. About 55% population of India indulge with agriculture.
- Indian agriculture is also known as Gamble of Monsoon.
- Father of Organic Farming– Sir Albert Howard (Britain) and in India is– Shri Subhash Palekar
- Sikkim is first organic state of India and world.
- Aeroponics– When plants are grown in Air, without use of Soil (soil less farming).
- Aquaponics– When Fish, Snails, Prawns grow in tanks for income purpose and plants grown nearby the tanks.
- Jute is known as Golden Fibre. Red Chili is known as Wonder Spice.
- First agriculture university of India– Gobind Ballabh Pant University (1960), Pant Nagar (Uttarakhand).

Agriculture Methods–

- Subsistence Farming (Intensive Farming)– Farmers grow crops to meet the needs of themselves and their families on smallholdings. Worlds about 50% population is based on this type of farming.
- Shifting Cultivation (Primitive Farming)– Oldest method of Agriculture in India. In shifting cultivation, a forest area is burned and cleared for planting. the ash provides some manure. After some years of cultivation, fertility reduces, and weeds increase. The area is then left fallow, and it repeat to secondary forest and Place. This agriculture is also known as Slash and Burn farming or Jhum Cultivation. It is mainly practice in Assam and Seven Sisters state.
- Extensive Farming– Mainly practiced in Developed Countries, like USA, Canada etc.
- Commercial Farming (Mixed Farming)– When agriculture and livestock (Pashupalan) practiced together.
- Plantation Farming– When a single crop is practiced on very large ground for profit. Ex.- Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Sugarcane, Banana, Cardamom, Cashew, Cocoa, Coconut etc.

- Organic Farming– When farming is done without use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Crop Seasons in India –

- **1. Rabi (Sown in Winter and Harvest in Summer)** – Between October, November and March, April.

Wheat, Barley, Pulses, mustard, peas, gram.

Trick to remember Rabi Crops– **RABI AA-R-JU KE SA-C-CHE GH-A-M ME BARSA.**

Rabi means- Rabi Crops, AA- Aalu (Potato), R- Rai (Black Mustard), JU- Jow (Barley), SA- Sarson (Mustard), CH- Chana (Gram), GH- Gehu (Wheat), M- Matar (Peas), ME- Masoor Dal (Red Lentil), BARSA- Barseem (Fodder Crop)

- **2. Kharif (Sown in Summer and Harvest in Winter)** – Between June, July and September, October.

Rice, jowar, bajra, ragi, maize, jute, cotton etc.

- **3. Zaid or Zayed (Sown and Harvest in Summer)** - Between March and June.

Watermelon, Cucumber, Pumpkin, Muskmelon, Kakdi, Bottle Gourd, Bitter Melon or Curry (Karela) and seasonal vegetables.

Trick to remember Zaid Crops– All Litter, Beldar or Bel wale (Vine Plants), Creepers, Climber crops.

Major Crops and Producing states and Countries –

Crops	Country	Indian state	Crops	Country	Indian state
Wheat	China	Uttar Pradesh	Rice	China	West Bengal
Tea	China	Assam	Coffee	Brazil	Karnataka
Sugarcane	India	Uttar Pradesh	Jute	India	West Bengal
Rubber	Thailand	Kerala	Potato	China	Uttar Pradesh
Pulses	India	Madhya Pradesh	Milk	India	Uttar Pradesh
Cotton	China	Gujarat and MH	Cocoa	Ivory Coast	Andhra Pradesh

Other revolutions in Agriculture in India–

- Round Revolution – Potato
- Yellow Revolution - Oil seed
- Blue revolution – Fish
- Silver Revolution – Eggs/ Poultry Production
- Pink Revolution – Onion Production / Prawn Production / Pharmaceuticals Production
- Red Revolution – Meat Production / Tomato Production
- White Revolution (Operation Flood) – Milk Production
- Silver Fibre Revolution (White Gold) – Cotton Production
- Brown Revolution – Leather Production / Cocoa Production
- **Note** – Cotton, Brinjal, Soyabean and Mustard are only GM (Genetically Modified) crops in India
- Green Revolution – Food Grains
- Grey Revolution – Fertilizers
- Golden Revolution – Horticulture / Honey Production
- Black Revolution – Petroleum

Green revolution–

- It started in 1960s and related to increase in production of Wheat and Rice with High Yielding Variety Seeds.
- **Father of Green Revolution in India – MS Swaminathan (Tamil Nadu). Died on 28 September 2023.**
- **Father of Green Revolution in World – Norman Borlaug (won Noble Prize in 1970)**

White Revolution or Operation Flood–

- Related to Milk Production. It started in India in 13 January 1970.
- Father of White Revolution – Dr. Verghese Kurien
- Dr. Verghese Kurien founded AMUL (Anand Milk Union Limited) in Gujarat
- AMUL was founded in 1946.

Methods of Agriculture–

Pomo culture (Pomology) – Fruits	Olericulture – Vegetable
Viticulture – Grapes	Horticulture – Gardening
Silviculture – Forest vegetation	Fungiculture – Mushroom
Pisciculture – Fish	Sericulture – Silk and Silk Worm
Apiculture – Honey Bees	Floriculture – Flower
Vermiculture – Earthworms	Aviculture – Birds farming

Major Soil types of India–

- Soil is formed when rocks are broken down by the action of wind, water and climate. This process is called weathering
- Karewa (sandy loamy) soil is suitable for Saffron (Kesar) cultivation in Jammu and Kashmir.

- The destruction of the soil cover is described as soil erosion, it caused due to Deforestation (cutting the trees)
- Soil erosion can be stopped by Afforestation (grow more and more trees)

Alluvial soil –

- Most fertile soil. Generally taken by rivers.
- Formed mainly due to silt deposited by Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra rivers.
- Found in Gangetic and coastal plains of India.
- Suitable for Wheat, Rice and Sugarcane.
- Covering about 46 per cent of the total area of India
- Bhabar (streams disappeared) and Tarai (stream appear again).
- Bangar or Bhangar (old alluvial soil) and Khadar (new alluvial soil).

Black soil –

- Also known as Regur Soil or Volcanic Rock. Extent about 16.6%.

- Formed due to Basalt Rock and lava eruption.
- Suitable for cotton, so also known as Black Cotton Soil.

- Black soil is called as self-ploughing soil
- Also suitable for Sugarcane, Onion, Grapes and Citric Fruits.
- Found in Maharashtra and Deccan Plateau.

Red and Yellow soil–

- Red color due to Iron Oxide or Ferric Oxide.
- Extent about 18.5%.

- Red Sanders (Lal Chandan) is grown in it.
- Found in Chhota Nagpur plateau area. Apart this also found in eastern and southern part of Deccan Plateau.

Laterite soil –

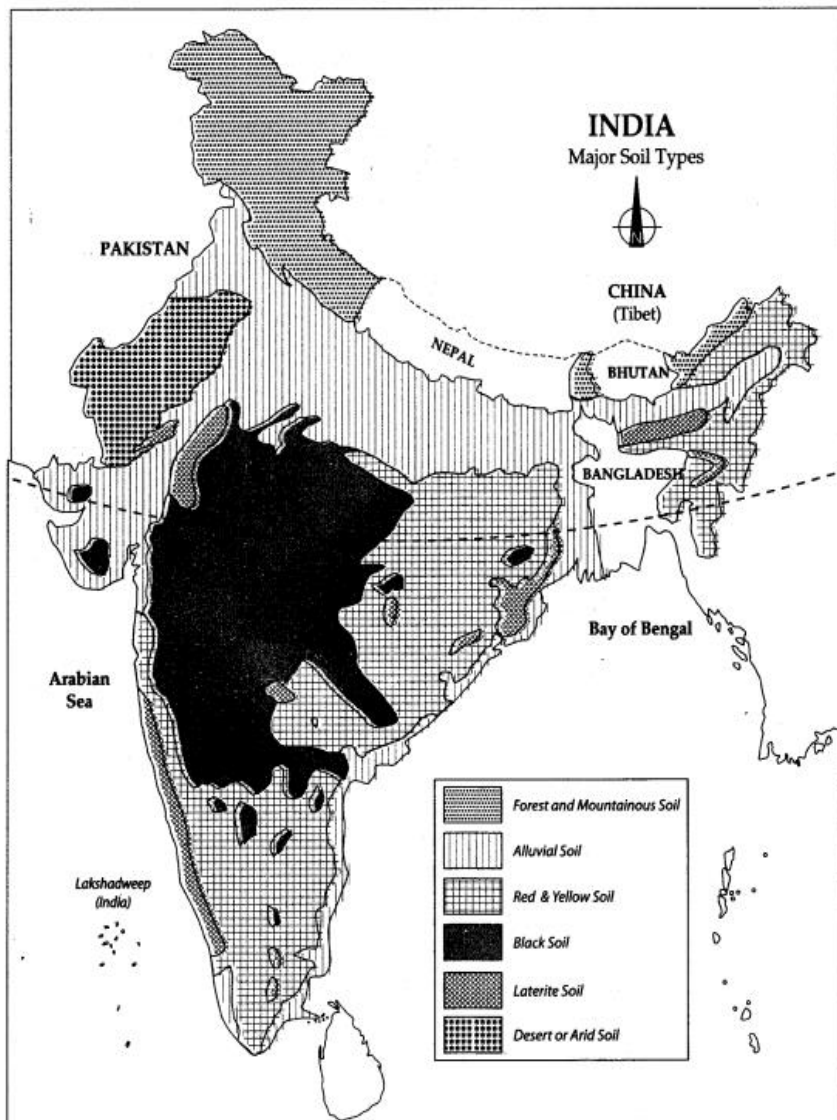
- Laterite means Brick. Formed due to rock. This soil is best for making Bricks and Blocks.
- Found in heavy rainfall areas like Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, patches of Western and Eastern Ghats.
- Suitable for Tea, Coffee, Groundnut, Cashew, Rubber, Spices etc.

Peaty, and Marshy Soil/Bog Soil –

- Formed where adequate drainage is not possible
- Rich in organic matter & rich in moisture content and has high salinity
- founded on Delta regions. Suitable for Jute, Rubber and big sized rice.

Mountain (Forest) soil– Found on hilly regions, foothills of mountains and steep slopes.

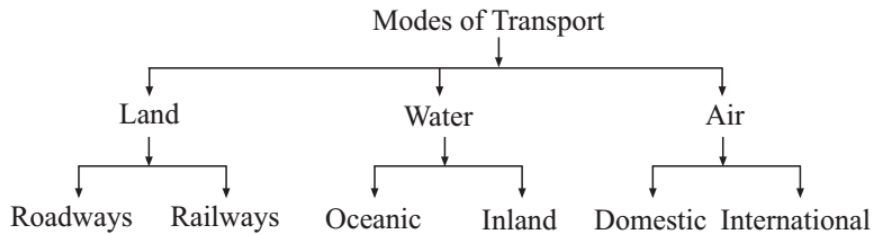
Arid or Desert soil– Found in desert regions like Rajasthan, Western Haryana, Gujarat and Southern Punjab.



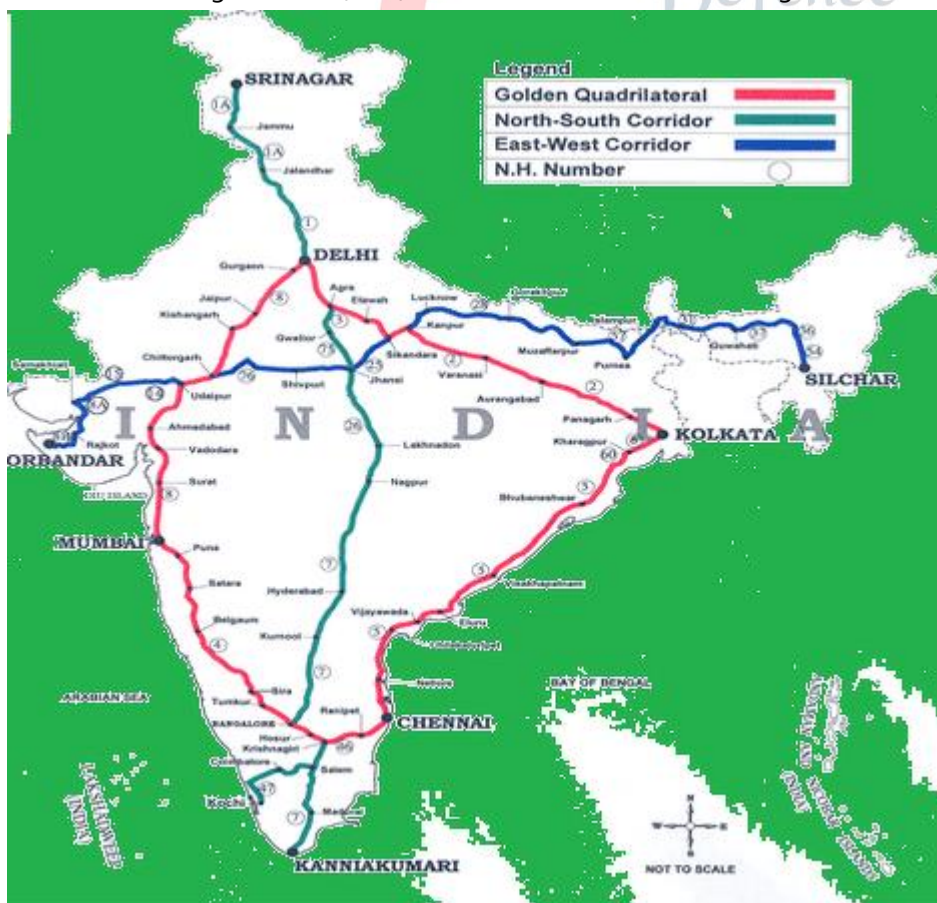
Transport System in India–

Land Transport–

Road Transport–



- National Highway Authority of India founded in 1995.
- State with largest road network – Maharashtra (17757 km), 2nd is UP and 3rd is Rajasthan
- Longest National Highway – NH-44 (Sri Nagar, J&K to Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu)-3745 km.
- NH-44 formerly known as NH 7. NH 44 is also known as North-South Corridor.
- Smallest National Highway – NH 966B (formally known as NH 47A) in Kerala.
- Sher Shah Suri made Grand Trunk Road between Peshawar (Pakistan) to Kolkata (West Bengal).
- Border Road Organisation (BRO) was founded in 1960 for making roads on borders of India by PM J L Nehru.



- **Second largest** road network in the world. 1st USA, 2nd India, 3rd China, 4th Brazil and 5th Russia.
- India has nearly 64 lakh km of total road network.
- National Highways is maintained by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) under Road and Transport Ministry

- World's highest motorable road at Umling La pass in Eastern Ladakh, located at an altitude of 19,300 ft, made by BRO.
- It is also known as Chisumle and Demchok road.

Golden Quadrilateral (Quad)–

- Laid down the foundation stone by PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 1999.
- It connects Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. Total length 5846 km.
- Bharat Mala Project is related to National Highways development.
- Bhupen Hazarika Setu is the largest bridge of India, on Lohit River in Assam

North-South and East-West Corridor–

- It passes the 17 states of India
- North-South Corridor connects Sri Nagar (J&K) to Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)
- East-West Corridor connects Porbandar (Gujarat) to Silchar (Assam)
- North-South Corridor and East-West Corridor cross each other (meet) at Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh).

Railway Transport–

- First railway started at India in 16 April 1853 by Lord Dalhousie between Bombay to Thane.
- Fourth largest Railway network in the World after USA, Russia and China.
- First Electric Train was Deccan Queen between Bombay and Kurla (both in MH) in 1925
- First CNG Train was Rewari to Rohtak (both in Haryana) in 2015.
- Longest train route in India – Vivek Express (Dibrugarh to Kanyakumari – 4233 km - 80 Hours and 15 Minute)
- First Engineless and fastest train – Vande Bharat Express or Train 18 (it is also first indigenous train of India)
- First Private Train – Bharat Gaurav.

- Indian Railways has **19 Zones**.
 - Currently Fastest Train in India – Vande Bharat Express (180 km/h), 2nd – Gatimaan Express (160 km/h)
- Metro Train–**
- E. Sreedharan (Kerala) is known as Metro Man of India.
 - First Metro Rail in India – Kolkata Metro in 1984 by PM Indira Gandhi.
 - Delhi Metro started in December 2002.
 - First Water Metro – Kochi Water Metro at Kerala. Started by PM Narendra Modi.
 - First Underwater Metro – Kolkata (West Bengal)
 - Note – First Bullet train in India would connect Mumbai and Ahmedabad with help of Japan. Speed 320-350km/h

Airways Transport–

- Airport Authority of India (AAI) is responsible for Airways in India. AAI formed on 1 April 1995.
- Airways in India started in India 1911 between Prayag Raj to Naini (both in Uttar Pradesh)
- UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) Scheme is related with Airways, started in 2016.

Major Airports in India–

- Indira Gandhi International Airport– New Delhi- Busiest and Biggest airport in India.
- Kushok Bakula Rimpochhe Airport – Leh- Highest Airport of India
- Jolly Grant International Airport – Dehradun, Uttarakhand
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus – Mumbai
- Meenabakkam Airport – Chennai
- Birsa Munda Airport – Ranchi
- Lokpriya Gopinath Bardoloi Airport – Guwahati
- Veer Savarkar International Airport – Port Blair
- Rajiv Gandhi International Airport – Hyderabad
- Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport – Kolkata
- Kampagowda Airport – Bengaluru
- Guru Ramdas Airport (Raja Sansi) – Amritsar
- Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Airport – Ahmedabad
- Dabolim Airport – Goa

Waterways Transport in India–

- There are 13 Major Sea Ports (Bandargah) in India. 6 in West Coast, 6 in East Coast and 1 in Port Blair.
- List (west coast)- Kandla (Guj.), Mumbai and JNPT (MH), Mormugao (Goa), New Mangalore (Kr.), Kochi (Kerala)
- List (east coast)- Tuticorin, Chennai, Ennore (TN), Vishakhapatnam (Andhra P.), Paradip (Odisha), Kolkata (WB)
- Largest Port – JNPT- Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (Nhava Sheva) Mumbai.
- Kolkata-Haldia port is also known as Diamond Harbour (located on Hugli River). Mormugao port is on Zuari River.
- Kandla port is a Tidal Port. Ennore (TN) port another name is Kamarajar port.
- Sagar Mala project is related to development of Ports

Demography (Census) of India–

- First census in world by Sweden (1749), First Decade Census started by USA in 1790.
- India counts its population every 10 years (every Decade)
- First census in India – 1872 by Lord Mayo
- First Regular Census – 1881 by Lord Ripon
- Indian Population – 121.09 crore (according to 2011 census). Males- 51.47% and Females- 48.53%.
- Population density of India – 382 per sq. km.
- Highest Density – 1st - Bihar (1106), 2nd – West Bengal, 3rd – Kerala.
- Least density - Arunachal Pradesh (17), Mizoram (52), Sikkim- (86).
- Sex Ratio - 943 Females per 1000 Male.
- State with Highest Sex ratio – Kerala (1084)
- State with least sex ratio – Haryana (879)
- Literacy rate of India – 74.04%
- Highest Literacy rate – Kerala (94%), 2nd – Mizoram, 3rd - Goa
- Least Literacy rate – Bihar (63%), 2nd – Arunachal Pradesh, 3rd – Rajasthan
- Mega City- Where population is more than 1 crore. Only three city is mega city- Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata.
- Between 1911 to 1921, only decade when population got **Negative Growth**.

Major Tribes of India–

- Sex Ratio of Tribe is 990 females per 1000 males.

Largest Tribe of India – Bhil (means Bow)	Gonds – MP, Chhattisgarh- 2 nd Largest tribe of India
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Santhals – Jharkhand, Bihar, WB- 3 rd Largest tribe of India	Munda (Sarhul famous festival)– Jharkhand
Meena (means Fish) – Rajasthan	Lepcha – Sikkim
Banjara, Kapu – Andhra Pradesh	Sahariya – Madhya Pradesh*
Naga – Nagaland	Toda – Nilgiri Hills and Tamil Nadu
Onges, Sentinel, Shompen, Jarawa – Andaman & Nicobar	Tharu, Jaunsari, Buksa – UP and Uttarakhand
Abhor, Bodo, Lushai – Assam	Apatani, Abor, Mishmi – Arunachal Pradesh
Kuki, Meitei – Manipur	Reang – Tripura
Bhil, Kol – MP	Bakarwal, Gujjar – Jammu & Kashmir
Bhotia – Uttarakhand, Sikkim	Gaddi – Himachal Pradesh

Lakes of India–

- Largest freshwater lake – Wular Lake, Jammu and Kashmir (189 km²)
- Largest Saline water lake in India – Chilka Lake, Odisha (1165 km²)

Note: - Chilka is largest lake in India (Area wise). It is a lagoon lake or brackish lake.

- Highest lake in India (Altitude) – Cholamu lake, Sikkim
- Longest Lake in India – Vembanad lake, Kerala (96.5 km)
- Largest Artificial Lake in India – Govind Vallabh Pant Sagar (Rihand Dam), Uttar Pradesh
- Dhebar Lake is India's second-largest artificial lake. It is located in the Udaipur District of Rajasthan
- Most saline water lake (inland) – Sambhar (Rajasthan).
- Largest Lake of North East India – Loktak (Manipur). Keibul Lamjao National Park is located on Loktak Lake.
- Punnamada Lake (Kerala) is famous for Nehru Boat Race.
- Lonar Lake (Maharashtra) was created by an asteroid and it is known as Crater Lake.
- Satish Dhawan Space Centre and Sriharikota is in Pulicat lake (Andhra Pradesh).
- Kolleru Lake (Andhra Pradesh) is located between Krishna and Godavari River delta.
- Pushkar Lake (Ajmer, Rajasthan) is famous for Lord Brahma Temple. This is only Brahma Temple in the world.
- Kanwar Taal (Kabartaal) Lake, Bihar is the largest Ox-Bow Lake in India and Asia.

Pulicat, Kolleru, Nagarjuna Sagar Lake – Andhra Pradesh	Lonar – Maharashtra
Loktak Lake – Manipur	Umiam, Barapani – Meghalaya
Badkhal, Suraj Kund, Brahma Sarovar Lake – Haryana	Hussain Sagar Lake – Telangana
Dal, Wular Lake – J&K	Panchmuli, Sardar Sarovar Lake, Nal-Neel Sarovar – Gujarat
Ashtamudi, Vembanad – Kerala	Pangong, Tsomarari Lake – Ladakh, J&K

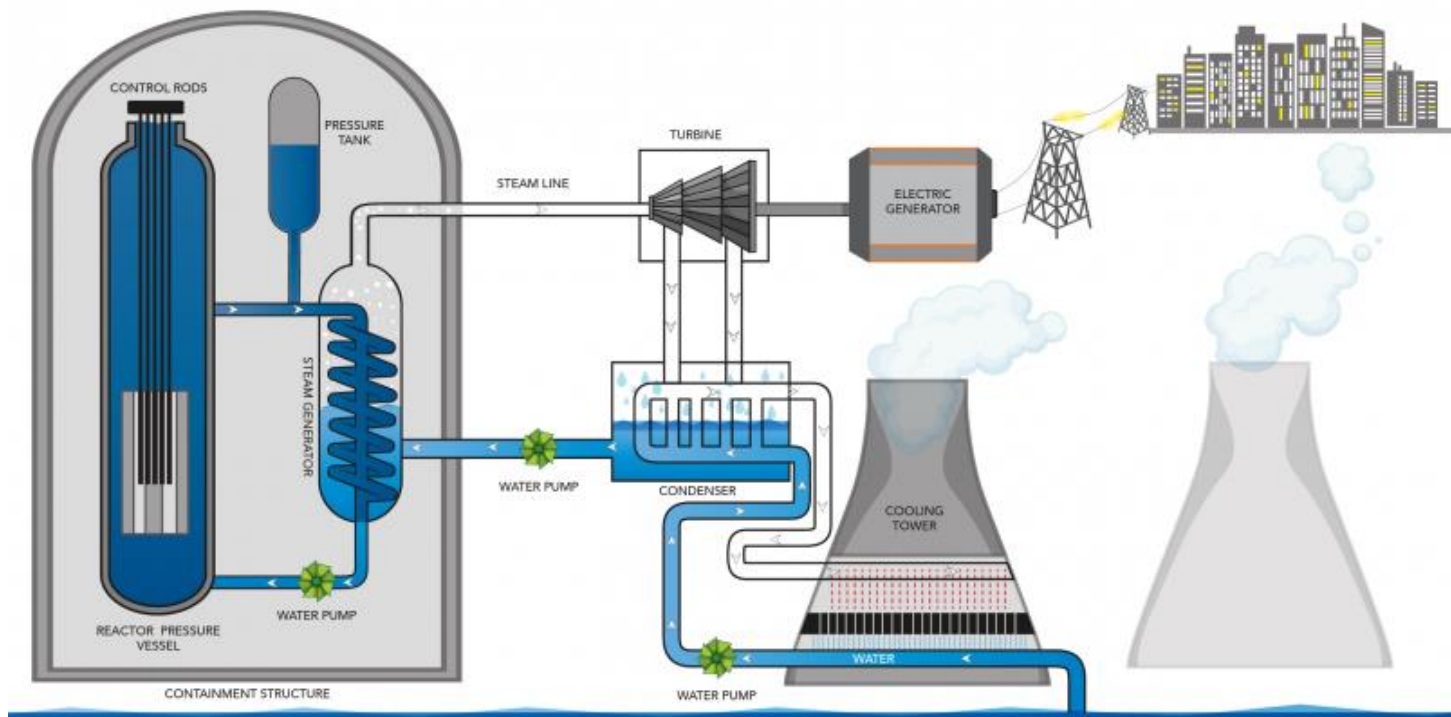
Major Valleys of India–

Araku – Andhra Pradesh	Barak – Assam
Kullu, Chamba, Lahaul-Spiti, Kangra, Kinnaur, Pin Valley – Himachal Pradesh	Nelang, Valley of Flowers (Chamoli Distt) – Uttarakhand
Chambal – Madhya Pradesh	Kambam* – Tamil Nadu
Chumbi Valley (Doklam) – Sikkim	Nubra, Markha, Suru, Galwan – Ladakh
Dzoukou – Nagaland	Silent Valley (Shaant Ghati) – Palakkad, Kerala

Important Atomic Energy Stations in India–

- India has 22 Nuclear Energy stations (reactors) which are lies in 7 states.
- Nuclear reactor is based on **Nuclear Fission**. Uranium is used as nuclear fuel (U-238 and U-235)
- Heavy Water (Deuterium oxide - D₂O) or Graphite Rods is used as coolant and moderator in Nuclear Reactor.
- Asia's first nuclear reactor is Apsara Research Reactor situated in Mumbai (Maharashtra)
- World's first thorium-based nuclear plant **Bhavni** (U-233) set up at Kalpakkam (TN). Thorium plant name is **Kamini**.

Tarapur – Maharashtra (Oldest) in 1969 (help with USA)	Rawatbhatta (Chambal River)–Kota (Rajasthan), with Canada
Kalpakkam – Tamil Nadu	Narora (Ganga River) – Uttar Pradesh
Kudankulam – Tamil Nadu (Largest in India) (with Russia)	Kaiga – Karnataka
Kakrapar (Tapi River) – Gujarat (India's first indigenously)	Jaitapur – Maharashtra
Mahi- Banskura – Rajasthan	Mithi Virdi – Gujarat
Gorakhpur – Haryana	Chutka – Madhya Pradesh



Important National Parks in India–

- There are 106 National Parks in India (January 2023) covering about 1.35% of total geographical area of India.
- Madhya Pradesh have maximum 11 National Parks followed by Assam (7).
- 1st National Park (N.P) of India is Hailey N.P, Uttarakhand (1936), it is now known as Jim Corbett National Park.
- Largest National Park is Hemis N.P (Ladakh, J&K) and Smallest National Park is South Button N.P (A&N Island)
- First National Park of the World is Yellowstone National Park (USA)
- India's first marine national Park – **Gulf of Kutch**

Jammu and Kashmir– Dachigam (Famous for Hangul or Kashmiri Stag), Salim Ali, Hemis N.P (famous for Snow Leopard)

Uttarakhand– Jim Corbett, Rajaji, Nanda Devi

Rajasthan– Keoladeo (famous for Siberian Crane), Ranthambore, Sariska,

Gujarat – Gir (famous for Asiatic Lions), Kutch National Park (famous for Wild Ass)

Madhya Pradesh– Pench, Panna, Kuno, Kanha, Dinosaur Fossil N.P

Karnataka–Bandipur (famous for Red Headed Vulture)

Odisha – Bhitarkanika or Gahirmatha (famous for Olive Ridley Turtles), Simlipal

West Bengal– Sundarbans (famous for tigers), Buxa

Manipur – Keibul-Lamjao N.P (world only floating National Park. Float on Loktak Lake)

Arunachal Pradesh– Namdapha (only N.P having big cat Tiger, Leopard, Snow Leopard and Clouded Leopard)

Uttar Pradesh– Dudhwa

Assam– Kaziranga (famous for One Horn Rhino), Manas N.P

Meghalaya– Nokrek

Goa– Netravali*

Kerala – Shola

Tamil Nadu– Mannar N.P

Himachal Pradesh– Great Himalaya N.P

Haryana– Sultanpur (Famous for migratory birds)

Biosphere Reserves in India– Total 18–

- **Niligiri – Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu (First Biosphere of India) in 1986**

- Agasthyamalai – Tamil Nadu and Kerala

- Achanakmar-Amarkantak – Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

- Cold Desert – Himachal Pradesh

- Nanda Devi – Uttarakhand

- Khangchendzonga – Sikkim

- Dehang-Debang – Arunachal Pradesh

- Manas – Assam

- Dibru-Saikhowa – Assam (Smallest Area)

- Nokrek – Meghalaya
- Kachchh – Gujarat (Largest Area)
- Seshachalam – Andhra Pradesh
- Panna – MP (**Newest**)
- Similipal – Odisha
- Gulf of Mannar – Tamil Nadu
- Pachmarhi – Madhya Pradesh
- Sundarbans (Mangroves) – West Bengal
- Great Nicobar – Andaman & Nicobar Island

Note: UNESCO (HQ- Paris, France) is responsible for Biosphere reserve in India and World from 1971.

Forest and Natural Vegetation in India –

- Lowest rainfall place in India – Leh. Highest rainfall in India – Mawsynram (Khasi Hills, Meghalaya)
- Forest type found in India – Tropical Deciduous Type Forest.
- Tropical Evergreen Forest – Very high rainfall (250+ cm every year).
 - Ex- Ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood, Rubber, Cinchona, Bamboo, Cedar etc.
 - Very high trees (more than 60 m)
 - Found in A&N Island, Kerala, North-East, Tamil Nadu
- Tropical Deciduous Forest – 100-200 cm rainfall
 - Ex- Sal, Teak, Sandalwood, Sheesham, Khair, Mahua, Laurel, Sagwan, Red Sanders, Tendu, Arjuna etc.
 - Very beneficial for human due to timber for buildings
 - Found on Shivalik foothills, Kerala, Lower Himalayas, Assam, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh etc.
- Mangrove Forest found in West Bengal (42%), Gujarat (23%) and A&N Island (12%). Total Mangroves 4992km².
- Total Forest cover of India – 24.62%.
- Highest Forest area – Madhya Pradesh followed by Arunachal Pradesh (2nd), Chhattisgarh (3rd)
- Lowest Forest area – Haryana followed by Punjab (2nd last) and Goa (3rd last)
- Highest area in percentage– Mizoram (84.53%) followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya.
- Indian State of Forest Report publish every two years from 1987, is responsible for **Forest Records** in India.

Oil Refineries in India–

- First oil refinery in India was Digboi (Assam) in 1901.
- Currently 23 oil refineries in India. Crude Oil (Petroleum) is obtained from Sedimentary Rocks.
- Jamnagar (Gujarat) is first private refinery and largest refinery in India. It is owned by Reliance Corp. of Mukesh Ambani.
- Oil is found in India at Assam, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.
- Oil is mainly obtained from Digboi (Assam), Bombay High (Maharashtra), Ankleshwar, Khambhat (Gujarat), Barmer, Jaisalmer and Bikaner (Rajasthan) and Krishna-Godavari Basin.

Energy Resources in India–

Sun is the main source of energy.

Coal– Four Types- Anthracite (Best Coal), Bituminous (about 80% in India), Lignite and Peat (Lowest Coal)

Anthracite is found only Reasi Distt of J&K. Dhanbad (Jharkhand) is known as Coal Capital of India.

Uranium– It is mainly found in Singhbhum, Hazaribagh and Jadugoda (Jharkhand), Tummalapalle Mine (Kudappa Distt of Andhra Pradesh) is the largest Uranium mine in India. Pitchblende is main ore of Uranium.

Thorium– It is mainly found in Kerala's Monazite Sand. It is also found in Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Lithium– mainly found in J&K and Rajasthan

Solar Energy– India has 50GW solar energy in 2022. 500GW target of India by 2030. Bhadla Solar Park in Rajasthan is largest solar park in India. Apart this Tumkuru (Karnataka) also a solar park.

Geothermal Energy– Puga Valley (Ladakh), Manikaran (Himachal Pradesh) and Tapovan (Uttarakhand), Tatapani (Chhattisgarh) are main source of Geothermal Energy in India.

Wind Energy– Muppandal Wind Farm (Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu) is largest wind energy farm in India. India is 4th largest wind energy resource after China, USA and Germany. Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Gujarat have also wind farms.

- Methane Gas (CH₄) is produced with Biogas (Gobar Gas)
- National Institute of Solar Energy is located at Gurugram, Haryana.
- Oldest Hydropower project– Sivasamudram (Karnataka) at Kaveri River.

Economy of India–

- India is a Mixed Economy and India is a Developing Country.
- Population depends on Agriculture–50 to 60 %.
- Highest sector of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) – Service Sector
- GST (Goods and Service Tax) and Budget was first introduced by France.

- Every year Budget is presented by Finance Minister in Lok Sabha under Article 112 of Indian Constitution.
- First Bank of India– Bank of Hindustan (1770). Oldest Bank – Allahabad Bank (1865)
- Highest Bank – Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI is also known as Bankers Bank.
- RBI founded in 1935 and RBI nationalized in – 1949. RBI accounting year is from 1 July to 30 June.
- Only RBI have authority to print currency notes. Currency Notes printing press are located at Dewas (MP), Nasik (MH), Mysore (Karnataka) and Salboni (West Bengal). Oldest printing press of notes is Nasik printing press from 1928.
- Four Mints (coins) press are Kolkata, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Noida
- Largest Bank of India – State Bank of India (1955). Nationalization of Banks started in –1969.
- NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) – Agricultural bank -1982.
- Globalization Policy came in – 1991.
- BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) and NSE (National Stock Exchange) are located at – Mumbai.
- Sensex is related to BSE. Nifty related to NSE. Bulls and Bears terms related to stock market.
- BSE and NSE listed under Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). HQ of SEBI at Mumbai.
- First Newspaper– Bengal Gazette (James Augustus Hicky)
- First Hindi Newspaper– Udan Martand by Jugal Kishore in 1826
- Oldest running Newspaper – The Bombay (Mumbai) Samachar by Fardourji Marsban from 1822

Industries in India–

- In 1907 Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) was setup at Sakchi (Now Jamshedpur) at Jharkhand near Swarn Rekha River
- Rourkela (Odisha), Durgapur (West Bengal) and Bokaro (Jharkhand) are famous iron and steel plants in India.
- First cotton mill in India – Fort Gloster at West Bengal (but it was failed).
- 1st successful Cotton Mill in India– Mumbai in 1854 by Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar.
- 1st Silk Industry established in India at Howrah (West Bengal) in 1832.
- 1st Woolen Textile in India Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) in 1876.
- 1st Jute Mill in India at Rishra, Near Kolkata (West Bengal). India is largest producer of Jute in World.
- 1st Sugar Industry in India Pratappur (Uttar Pradesh) in 1903.
- Mostly Electrical equipment's are produced by Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL)
- World maximum two wheelers (bikes) and Tractors are produced in India.
- 1st Rail equipment's industry established at Jharkhand in 1921. Rail Coach factory at Kapurthala (Punjab)
- Due to Information Technology (IT) industry and Computer revolution Bangalore is known as Silicon Valley of India.
- Plastic Industry is also known as Sunrise Industry.
- 1st cement industry in world – Portland (England, 1824). 1st cement industry in India– Porbandar.
- Largest cement producing state is MP, 2nd Andhra Pradesh and 3rd is Rajasthan.
- 1st Paper Industry in India at Serampore (West Bengal) in 1812. 1st paper mill in India at Baliganj (West Bengal) in 1867
- 1st Newsprint (Akhbari Kagaz) at Nepa Nagar, near Bhopal (MP)
- Cellulose is main raw material in Paper Industry.
- Chota Nagpur Plateau is known as Ruhr of India. Original Ruhr is located at Germany.
- Bauxite is obtained from Aluminum.

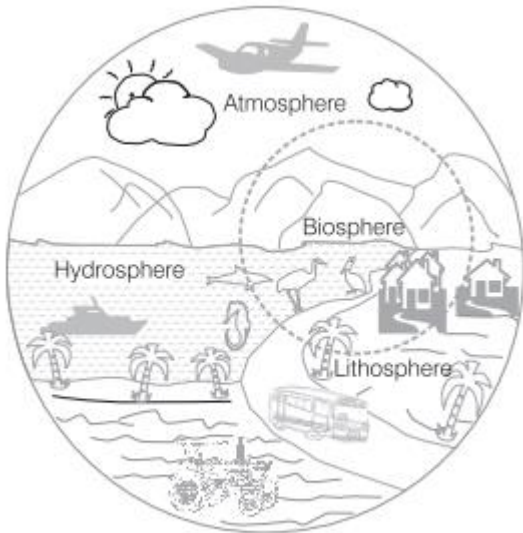
Major Passes in India–

- Jammu and Kashmir – Banihal Pass (Jawahar Tunnel is located)
 - Umling La Pass – The world's highest motorable road passes through this pass (Project Himank)
 - Pir Panjal Pass, Aghil Pass and Zoji La Pass
- Himachal Pradesh –Rohtang Pass and Shipki La
- Uttarakhand – Lipulekh Pass (Kailash- Mansarovar travel), Mana Pass.
- Sikkim – Nathu La • Arunachal Pradesh – Bom Di La

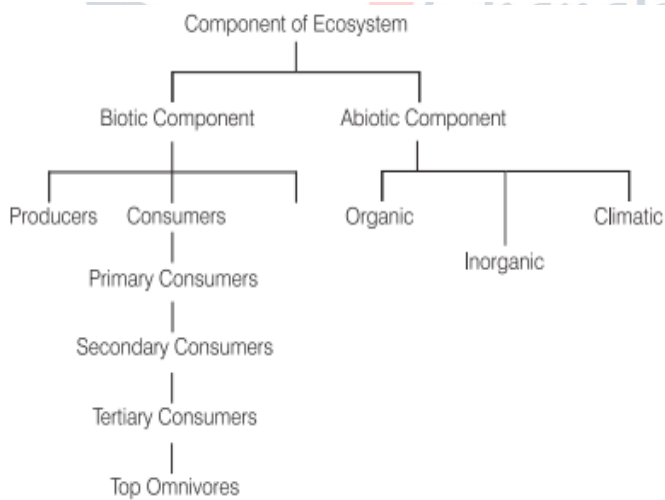
Important Glaciers in India–

- Siachen Glacier (75 km long) – located at J&K (Nubra Valley). Highest battlefield of the world. World 2nd longest glacier.
- Biafo, Baltoro, Hispar Glacier – Jammu & Kashmir, Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK)
- Sonapani – Himachal Pradesh • Zemu – Sikkim • Pindari, Milam, Gangotri and Yamunotri Glacier – Uttarakhand
- Note:- Largest Glacier outside polar region is – Fedchenko (Eastern Tajikistan). The Lambert Glacier is in Polar Region.

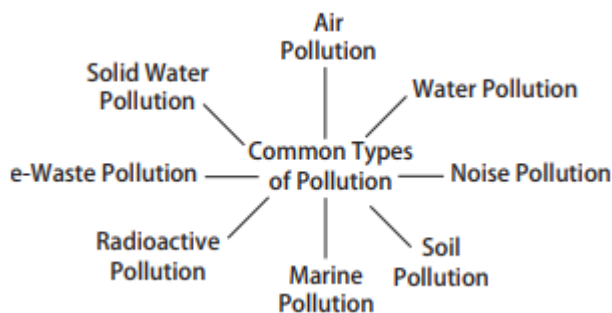
ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY –



Parts of Environment



- **Greenhouse Effect** – Concept given by – Joseph Fourier (France) in 1824.



- **Flora** – Plants of a particular region.
- **Endemic Species** – Animal or plant found in a particular place only.
- **Endangered Species** – whose habitat is in danger. Ex. One horn rhino, Bengal tiger etc.
- **Extinct Species** – Animals which are not found now and had disappeared.
- **Biodiversity** – Variety in living organisms and their species. Biodiversity word is coined by Raymond F. Dasmann
- **Biodiversity Hotspot** – Idea given by – Norman Myers in 1988. There are 36 hotspots in the world.

• **Environment** – Environment is derived from the French word 'environ' which means our surroundings.

• Biosphere, Lithosphere, Hydrosphere and Atmosphere are part of environment.

• **Ecology** – Study of relation between organism and their environment.

• The term Ecology was termed by Ernst Haeckel in 1866

• **Ecosystem** – Particular category of organism in a particular area.

• The term was coined by – AG Tansley in 1935.

• Most stable ecosystem – Ocean.

• **Biome** – A large ecosystem or group of ecosystems.

• **Biosphere** – Part of earth where life exists. It is group of Biomes.

• **Components of Ecosystem**–

• Biotic Component – Living – Plants, Animals, Microorganisms.

• Abiotic Components – Non – Living – Water, Soil, Rock, Air etc.

• **Producers (Autotrophs)** – Who makes own food.

• **Consumers (Heterotrophs)** –Who depend on others for food.

• Primary consumers are Herbivores. Ex- Cow, Deer, Rabbit etc.

• Secondary consumers are Carnivores. Ex- Frog, Fish etc.

• Tertiary consumers are depending on secondary consumers.

• Omnivores are producers and consumers both. They eat Herbs and Flesh both. Ex- Human, Dog etc.

• **Decomposers** – Who decompose dead organisms. Ex- Vultures

• **Halophyte plants** – Plants in salty soil.

• **Xerophyte Plants** – dry condition plants.

• **Hydrophyte plants** – Aquatic Plants.

• **Succulent** – Plants found in desert.

• **Ozone Layer**–

• Discovered by Charles Fabry and Henri Buisson in 1913.

• Ozone hole was discovered by British scientist over Antarctica in 1985. Dobson Unit is used to measure Ozone Depletion.

• **List of Greenhouse Gases** –

• **Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous Oxide (N₂O), Ozone (O₃), Water Vapors**

• **Types of Pollution**–

• Water Pollution – fertilizers, Chemical waste, waste from industries.

• Air Pollution – gases like – carbon dioxide, CO, CFCs, Ozone, Sulphur dioxide, Nitrogen dioxide, Lead, Methene etc.

• Noise Pollution – Sound of more than 65 dB is considered noise and more than 80 dB causes pollution.

• **Fauna** – Animals of a particular region.

- India has 4 hotspots – Western Ghats, Eastern Himalayas, Indo – Burma (North-East region) and Sundaland (A&N Islands).

Wildlife Conservation Schemes by Government of India

• Wildlife Protection Act – 1972

• Project Tiger – 1st April 1973 – By PM Indira Gandhi. 53 Tiger reserves in India.

- First Tiger Reserve (TR) in India – Jim Corbett in Uttarakhand.
- Largest TR– Nagarjunsagar Srisailem TR (Andhra Pradesh). Smallest TR Bor Wildlife Sanctuary (Maharashtra).
- Tiger census conduct every 4 years. In 2018 tigers were 2967. In 2022 tiger raised to 3167.
- Madhya Pradesh have maximum tigers (526), followed by Karnataka (524) and Uttarakhand (442).

• Project Crocodile – 1975

• Ganga Action Plan – 1985 by G D Aggarwal (Environment Engineer)

• Environment Protection Act – 1986

• Project Elephant – 1992. 1st Elephant Reserve – Singhbhum Elephant Reserve (Jharkhand).

Project MIKE (Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants) is related with Elephant Conservation.

• Project Red Panda – 1996

• National Water Policy – 2002

• Project Rhino – 2005

• Project Vulture – 2006 (Decline of Vulture Population due to diclofenac (a pain killer for Animals)

• National action Plan for climate change – 2008

• Project Snow Leopard – 2009

• National Green Tribunal (NGT) – New Delhi –18 October 2010 (Apex Environment court in India)

Current Chairman of NGT– Justice Prakash Shrivastava from August 2023, (former chairman Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel)

• Bishnoi Movement – 18th century against cutting of trees in Rajasthan. It was led by Amrita Devi.

• Narmada Bachao Aandolan (Movement) (1980s) – Against Sardar Sarovar Dam by Medha Patkar, Baba Amte and Arundhati Roy. Sardar Sarovar Dam is located on Narmada River in Gujarat.

• Chipko Movement – Chamoli District (Uttarakhand) in 1973 – against Tree cutting. It was led by Gaura Devi, Sunder Lal Bahuguna, Chandi Prasad Bhatt. Chipko means to Hug the Trees. Sunder Lal Bahuguna is also known as **Vriksha Mitra**

• Silent Valley Movement (1978)– Palakkad district Kerala. It was led by Sughathakumari to protect Silent Valley.

• Jangal Bachao Aandolan (1982)– Singhbhum Distt (Jharkhand) –Against replace Sal trees with Teak. Led by Tribe.

• Appiko Movement (1983)– Karnataka. To stop Cutting of natural trees. Led by Panderang Hegde, Lakshmi Narsimha

• Waterman of India – Rajendra Singh (water conservation technique in Rajasthan)

• Birdman of India – Dr. Salim Ali (made the Keoladeo National Park at Bharat Pur, Rajasthan)

• Forest man of India – Jadav Molai Payeng (Made Molai Forest in Assam)

• Iceman of India – Chewang Norphel (made 15 Artificial Glacier in Ladakh region)

• Treeman of India – Marimuthu Yoganathan

• Professor Madhav Gadgil – Conserve the Western Ghats.

• Pramod Patil – Protect the Great Indian Bustard (state bird of Rajasthan). Found in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Pramod Patil won the Whitley Award of London. This award is also known as **Green Oscar**.

• Mike Pandey – Hero of Environment.

International Organizations Connected with Biodiversity Conservation

• United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)–

- Established in – 1972 at Stockholm (Sweden)
- Head Quarter (HQ) – Nairobi (Kenya)
- Global- 500 prize is related with UNEP. UNEP also started the World Environment Day on 5 June from 1974.

• International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)–

- Established in – October 1948
- HQ – Gland (Switzerland)
- IUCN publish the Red Data Book from 1964.

• World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF)–

- Established in – 1961
- HQ – Gland (Switzerland)

- Slogan – For A Living Planet. WWF started the Earth Hour from Sydney (Australia)
- Symbol of WWF – Giant Panda

• **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)–**

- Established in – 1975
- HQ – Geneva (Switzerland)
- Elephant Tusks is show in CITES symbol.

• **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) –**

- Related with Climate Change
- Established in – 1992
- HQ – Bonn (Germany)
- Rio Earth Summit related with Climate Change. Agenda – 21 declare in this conference.
- Yearly conference of UNFCCC is known as COP (Conference of Parties). Currently 198 countries are members.
- Kyoto Protocol (1997) and Paris Agreement (2016) are related with UNFCCC
- International Solar Alliance was made after Paris Agreement by India and France.
- 2023 COP will be held at Dubai (UAE). It is 28th COP.

Note: First UN Summit on Climate Change was held at Stockholm (Sweden) in 1972.

• **Wetlands in India (Convention on Wetlands) –**

- Wetlands – Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic eco-systems
- Established in – 2nd February 1971 at Ramsar (Iran). 2 February is celebrated as World Wetlands Day
- There are 75 Ramsar Sites in India as of May 2023. 1st site was Chilka Lake (Odisha) in 1981.

• **Basel Convention – 1989 (on Hazardous waste)**

• **Minamata Convention – 2013 (on Mercury)**

• Brundtland Commission Report (Our Common Future) is related to – **Sustainable Development (1987).**

• Sustainable Development Goals – Total 17 SDGs (to be achieved by 2030)



• Natural Indicator of Air Pollution – **Lichen** (inform us about the concentration of Sulphur dioxide)

• **Amazon Rain Forest (South America) –** Located at Brazil

• Area about 600000 km²

• About 20% of Earth Oxygen is produced by the Amazon Forest. So, it is called as **Lungs of earth**

• Green Army Programme – Australia

• About 70% of total Oxygen of earth is obtained from – Oceans

• **Coral Reefs–**

• Also known as Rainforests of the Sea. Supports over 25% of marine biodiversity.

• Coral is made up of Calcium Carbonate (CaCO₃).

• Coral is called polyps. Symbiotic relation with algae Zooxanthellae and make beautiful colors.

• World largest Corel Reef is Great Barrier Reef of Australia (1900 km long)

- In India coral reef is found at Gulf of Kutch, Lakshadweep, Gulf of Mannar, A&N Island.
- Corel Bleaching – when algae Zooxanthellae leave corals, the coral turn into white. It is known as coral bleaching.
- Coral Reefs protect coastline from storms and erosions.
- Fringing Reefs, Barrier Reefs and Atolls are major types of corals.



- Which animal is known as Sea Cow – Dugong.
- India's 1st conservation reserve for the Dugong in Gulf of Mannar, Palk Bay (Tamil Nadu)

INDIAN POLITY AND GOVERNANCE



INDIAN POLITY

Indian Constitution – Introduction

- Father of Indian Constitution- Bhim Rao Ambedkar
- Idea of the constitution – Manvendra Nath Roy (M. N. Roy) in 1934
- Organs (Branches) of the Government India and most countries- Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary

Constituent Assembly (Savidhan Sabha)-

- Formed by Cabinet Mission Plan - 1946.
- Members of Cabinet Mission from British- Sir Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, AV Alexander
- Total Member in Constitution Assembly – 389.
- First meeting– 09-December-1946 (Temporary/ 1st President– Sachidanand Sinha)
- Second Meeting– 11-December-1946 (Permanent President– Rajendra Prasad)
- Objective Resolution given by J L Nehru on 13 December 1946

- Vice- President– HC Mukherjee and V. T. Krishnamachari.
- Constitutional Advisor– B N Rau (Rao)
- Indian Constitution was completed and adopted on – 26 November 1949
- Indian Constitution came into force on – 26 January 1950
- Republic Day – 26 January every year.
- Total time to complete Indian Constitution– 2 Years, 11 months and 18 days.
- When India constitution was adopted there was 395 Articles, 22 Parts and 8 Schedules.
- But now India have 450+ Articles, 25 Parts and 12 Schedules.
- Interim Government (Mock Government) was formed during constitution assembly.
- Head of Interim Government – Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- **Note**: - Mahatma Gandhi and MA Jinnah were **Not** part of the Constituent Assembly
- Drafting Committee formed on 29th August 1947 to prepare the draft of Constitution
- Drafting Committee chairman – BR Ambedkar (Total 7 members with Ambedkar)
- Other members – Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, N Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Dr KM Munshi, Syed Mohammad Saadullah, N Madhava Rao (replaced BL Mitter) and TT Krishnamachari (replaced DP Khaitan)
- On 3rd June 1947 Lord Mountbatten proposed the **Mountbatten Plan or 3rd June Plan**.
- According to this plan India divided into two parts i.e. India and Pakistan. Pakistan and India got freedom on 14 August and 15 August 1947 respectively.
- Viceroy post was end and Governor General post was established for India and Pakistan.
- After independence First Governor General of free India was Lord Mountbatten and Pakistan was Mohammed Ali Jinnah.
- First and Last Indian Governor General of free India was Chakravarti Rajagopalachari.
- First President of India was- Dr. Rajendra Prasad (24 January 1950)
- First Prime Minister of India was- Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- First Prime Minister of Pakistan was- Liaqat Ali Khan
- First President of Pakistan was- Iskandar Mirza (23 March 1956)

First Cabinet of Free India on 15 August 1947

Member

Pt Jawaharlal Nehru
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Dr Rajendra Prasad
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
Dr John Mathai
RK Shanmugam Chetty
Dr BR Ambedkar
Jag Jivan Ram
Sardar Baldev Singh
Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

Portfolios Held

Prime Minister, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relation
Home, Information and Broadcasting, States
Food and Agriculture
Education
Railways and Transport
Finance
Law
Labour
Defence
Health

Salient Features of the Indian Constitution

- Largest and Longest written constitution
- Parliamentary Government
- Independent Judiciary
- Emergency Provisions
- Universal Adult Franchise (Voting Rights)- Every citizen who is above 18 years of age (earlier it was 21 years but reduced as per 61st Amendment Act, 1989)
- **Note**- World First and Oldest unwritten constitution was England's "**Magna Carta**" on 15 June 1215
- First country to prepare a written constitution was USA (17 September 1787)
- Secular state
- Fundamental Rights
- Single citizenship (USA have 2 Citizenship)
- Three tier of Government

Sources of the Constitution

The Main and Fundamental sources of constitution was Government of India Act of 1935

- Britain– Parliamentary Government, Bicameralism, Rule of Law, Cabinet System
- USA– Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Supreme Court, Vice President, Impeachment of President

- Canada– Federal system.
- Ireland– Election of the President, DPSP
- Germany– Emergency Provisions
- USSR (Russia)– Fundamental Duties.
- Australia– Concurrent List

The Preamble

- Introduction to the constitution or its identity card or contains the summary of Indian Constitution
- Based on Objective Resolution passed by JL Nehru
- Preamble is considered **"Soul of the Constitution"**
- Contains Justice, Liberty, Fraternity, Secular, Integrity
- Preamble amend only one time by 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976) added **Socialist, Secular and Integrity** (Total 4 word but meaningful 3 words).
- Starting of Preamble with **WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA (Hum, Bharat Key Log).**
- The date is mentioned in Preamble is 26 November 1949 (Shukla Saptmi, Samvat 2006 Vikarmi)

Integration of the Indian States-

- When India got freedom there was 552 Provinces (Riyasats). 549 was integrated easily in India but three provinces – Junagarh (Referendum or Janamat Sangrah), Hyderabad (Operation Polo or Police Action) and Jammu- Kashmir (Letter of Merger/ Accession) added in India.
- At that time King of Kashmir was **Raja Hari Singh.**
- Dhar Commission, Fazal Ali Commission and JVP (JL Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya) committee was related to reorganization of states.
- In 7th Constitution Amendment, 1956 there was 14 States and 6 UTs in India.
- Some states separation- Haryana from Punjab (1966), Chhattisgarh from MP, Jharkhand from Bihar, Uttarakhand from UP, Andhra Pradesh from Madras, Telangana from Andhra Pradesh.
- First state formed on the Basis of Language (first Linguistic state)- Andhra Pradesh (1 October 1953)
- Today there are 28 States and 8 Union Territories (UT) in India.

Part – 1 – Union and Its Territories (Article 1-4)

- Article 1 of our Constitution which refers to our country as **India** that is **Bharat.**

Part – 2 – Citizenship (Article 5-11)

- Like Britain, in India Single Citizenship is practiced (USA have dual citizenship)
- Citizenship Act was passed in year 1955 (amended in 2019)
- There are **Five** ways to acquire citizenship of India-
 1. By Birth- If he/ she is born between 26-1-1950 to 1-7-1987
 2. By Descent- If he/ she born between 26-1-1950 to 10-12-1992 and his/ her father citizen of India.
 3. By Registration- Minimum **Seven Years** spent in India.
 4. By Naturalisation- Certain conditions by Govt of India.
 5. By Incorporation of Territory- If any new territory becomes a part of India.
- There are **Three** ways to Lose/ Termination the citizenship of India-
 - By Renunciation-18+ Person declaration renouncing his citizenship in the prescribed manner
 - By Termination- if an 18+ (Adult) person voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country
 - By Deprivation- Unlawfully trade or communicate with an enemy, if registration was obtained by Fraud

Part -3 – Fundamental Rights (Mool/ Maulik Adhikar) (Article 12-35)

- Considered the **Magna Carta** of Indian Constitution
- France was the first country to add Fundamental Rights in their constitution in 1789.
- The Fundamental Rights are **Justiciable** in Courts.
- There are **Six** Fundamental Rights.
- Fundamental Rights are taken from **USA Constitution.**

1. Right to Equality (Art. 14-18)

- 14 – Equality before law or equal protection of law.
- 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of Caste, Religion, Race sex or Place of Birth
- 16 – Equality of Opportunity in matters of public employment
- 17 – Abolition of Untouchability

- 18 – Abolition of Titles except military and academic

2. Right to Freedom (Art. 19-22)

- 19 – Right to freedom (6 freedoms like freedom of speech, assembled peacefully without arms)
- 20 – Protection in respect of conviction for offences
- 21 – Protection of Life and personal liberty (Right to Education, Right to Food, Right to Water)
- 21-A – Right to elementary Education (6-14 years children)
- 22 – Protection against arrest and detention

3. Right Against Exploitation (Art. 23-24)

- 23 – Prohibition of Human Trafficking and forced Labour
- 24 – Prohibition of Child Labour below the age of 14 at factories

4. Right to Freedom of Religion (Art. 25-28)

- 25 – Right to Freedom of Religion (practice and propagation of religion)
- 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs like property, institutions etc.
- 27 – Freedom from taxation
- 28 – No religious instruction in state-maintained institutions.

5. Cultural and Educational Rights (Art. 29-30)

- 29 – Protection of Interest of Minorities like language, script and culture etc.
- 30 – Right of Minorities to establish educational institutions

6. Right of Constitutional Remedies (Art. 32)

- 32 – Provides institutional framework for enforcement of Fundamental Rights by the Supreme Court
- Also called the **Heart and Soul of the Constitution** by **Bhim Rao Ambedkar**

Note: – **Right to Property** was the 7th Fundamental Right (Art. –31) was deleted by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act 1978 and made it a **Legal Right** under **Article 300-A** in **Part XII** of Constitution.

Part – 4 – Directive Principles of State Policy-DPSP (Art. 36-51)

- DPSP is taken from **Ireland** Constitution of 1937 which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution.
- Directive Principal are divided into Socialist, Gandhian and Liberal Principles.
- Article 40 – Organisation of Village Panchayat
- Article 44 – Uniform Civil Code for the citizens
- Article 45 – Early Childhood care
- Article 48 – Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry
- Article 50 – Separation of Judiciary from Executive
- Article 51 – Promotion of international peace and security

Part – 4 A – Fundamental Duties –

- Added by 42nd amendment Act 1976 by recommendation of Sardar Swaran Singh Committee.
- Prime Minister at that time was **Indira Gandhi**.
- It added a new part IV-A and Article 51A in the Constitution of India
- Originally 10 in number. 11th duty was added 86th Constitutional Amendment, 2002.
- 11th fundamental duty is Education for 6 to 14 years children.
- Education for 6 to 14 years children are both Fundamental Duty and Fundamental Right.

Part – 5 – Union Executive (Art. 52-151)

The President

- First Citizen of India.
- Minimum Age – **35 Years**.
- Tenure – **5 Years**
- Elected by **MP's and MLA's**. Not directly elected by public (Indirect Election)
- Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.
- Resignation – to Vice President
- First President of India – Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Current/ Presently President of India – Draupadi Murmu (15th)
- Impeachment –Removal process of the President (Art- 61), Remove only for Violation of the Constitution
- Executive Head of the State
- Maximum Age– **No Limits**
- Salary – 5 Lakh rupees per month (without tax)
- Oath – By the Chief Justice of India.

Facts about President of India–

Dr. Rajendra Prasad- First President, Longest Tenure (12 years), only president who elected twice.

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan – First Vice-President who became president

Dr. Zakir Hussain- First Muslim President, Shortest tenure, First President who died in office

V V Giri- First acted President and first acting president who become the President of India

Justice M Hidayat-ul-lah – 2nd acting president, the only CJI who become the president of India.

Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed – Second Muslim President

Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy - Only president to have been elected unopposed

Giani Zail Singh – First Sikh President, Only president who used Veto Power

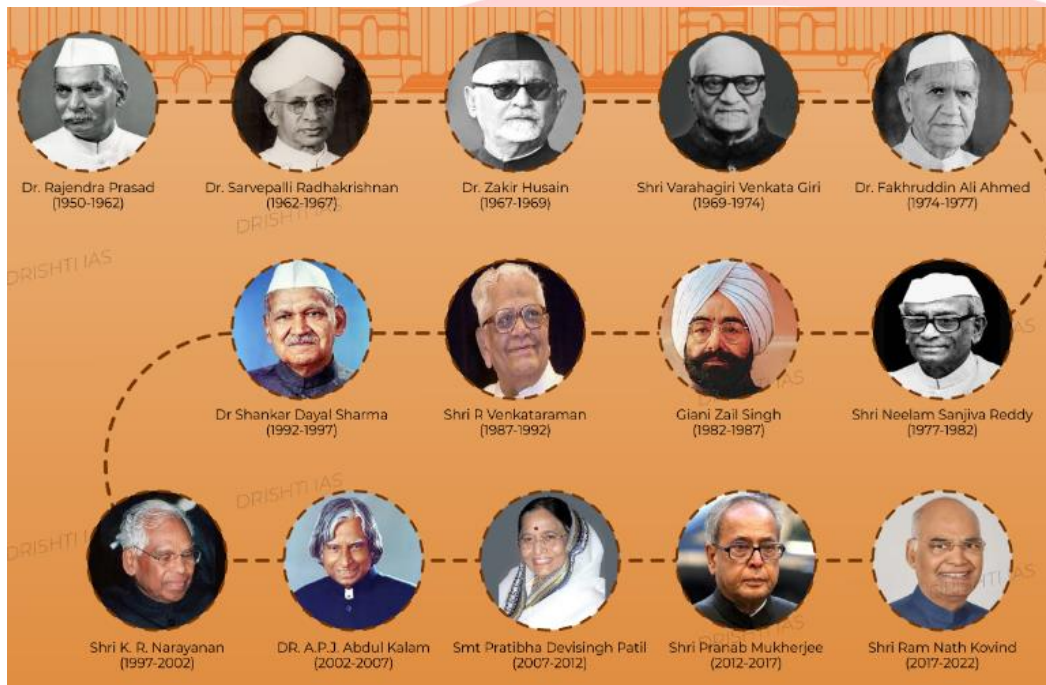
Ramaswamy Venkataraman– First president worked with Four Prime Minister, Oldest President (76 y)

K R Narayan- First Dalit President

Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam- First scientist who become the President of India

Pratibha Devi Singh Patil- First female president

Ram Nath Kovind- Second Dalit President



Facts about Draupadi Murmu-

- DOB- 20 June 1958
- 15th President from 25 July 2022
- Defeat Yashwant Sinha
- First Tribal President
- Second female president
- Youngest President
- First female Governor of Jharkhand
- First President born after Independence
- Come from Odisha Mayurbhanj Distt Uparbeda village, belong to Santhal Tribe

Powers of the President–

- Emergency Powers- President can declare three types of emergencies- National Emergency (Article 352),

President's Rule (Articles 356) and Financial Emergency (Article 360)



- All the constitutional posts are appointed by him like PM, Governor of states, Judges of SC & HC
- All executive action is taken in his name.
- Make regulation for UTs
- President also appoints Attorney General of India, CAG, Chief Election Commission, UPSC Chairman and Members, Chairman and Members of Finance Commission, Head of Army, Navy and Air Force.
- Veto Power (Four types of veto- Absolute, Qualified, Suspensive and Pocket)
- Grant Pardon (Maafi Dena)- 5 Types of Pardon-
- **Pardon**- Complete absolves the guilt of the offender
- **Reprieve**- It is stay of death sentence pending on the appeal of pardon or commutation
- **Respite**- Awarding a lesser sentence on special ground e.g., pregnancy of a woman offender
- **Remission**- reduction of the amount of sentence without changing the nature of punishment
- **Commutation**- Death Sentence to Life Imprisonment

Vice President–

- Ex – Officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

- Minimum Age – **35 Years**

- Elected by the **MPs only** (Members of both houses of Parliament)
- Tenure– 5 Years
- Resignation – to President
- First Vice-President of India- S. Radhakrishnan
- Current/ Presently Vice-President of India- Jagdeep Singh Dhankar (14th)
- Oath – By the President of India
- Salary – 4 lakh rupees per month (without tax)

Prime Minister–

- Head of the Government/ Leader of the House – **Prime Minister**
- First Prime Minister of India – **Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru**
- Current/ Presently Prime Minister of India – **Narendra Damodar Das Modi (15th)**
- Head of Council of Ministers. Also head of Cabinet
- Must be a member of either house.
- Minimum Age for the Prime Minister – **25 years**
- Tenure – **Till Lok Sabha**
- Oath – **By the President**
- PM is also Chairman of **NITI Aayog**

Facts about Prime Ministers (PM) of India–

Pt. Jawahar Nehru– First PM of India, Longest tenure- 17 years, 1st PM died in Office

Gulzari Lal Nanda – First acting PM, 1st to become acting PM twice after death of Nehru and Shastri

Lal Bahadur Shastri– Only Prime Minister to die abroad during an official tour

Indira Gandhi– First. only female PM, 1st PM to lose an Election, 1st Rajya Sabha member who become PM

Morarji Desai– Oldest PM-81 y, 1st to resign from office, 1st CM who become PM, 1st non-Congress PM

Charan Singh– Only Prime Minister who did not face the Parliament

Rajiv Gandhi– Youngest PM- only 40 years.

V P Singh– First Prime Minister to step down after vote of no-confidence

P V Narsimha Rao– First PM from South India- Telangana

Atal Bihari Vajpayee– Shortest tenure as PM (13 days only), become PM of India 5 times.

Dr. Manmohan Singh– First Sikh PM, longest tenure (10 years) after Nehru

Narendra Modi– First PM born after Independence

Deputy Prime Minister–There is no mention of Deputy Prime Minister in the Constitution. Deputy PM is appointed due to political reason. There are **Seven** Deputy PM till now- 1st Vallabh Bhai Patel, Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram (Jointly), YB Chaudhary, Devi Lal and LK Advani (Last)



The Parliament or Sansad Bhavan or Supreme Legislative Body (Art. 79-122)

- Parliament was designed by **Edwin Lutyens** and **Herbert Baker**, Start in 1921 and Complete in **1927**

- Original name of the Parliament was Council House. The circular shape of the Parliament had inspired from the shape of Chausath Yogini Temple in Morena, Madhya Pradesh
- Indian Parliamentary system is taken from Britain.
- USA parliament is Congress. Upper and Lower House of USA Senate and Representative respectively
- Parliament consists of three parts- Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President
- Members of Parliament is known as- **MPs**
- Rajya Sabha – Upper house or House of Lords or Council of States
- Lok Sabha – Lower House or House of Commons or House of the People
- New building for Parliament – Central Vista. It is inaugurated by PM Narendra Modi on 28 May 2023.
- Old Parliament building shape was – Circular but New Parliament (Central Vista) shape is – Triangular
- Only Parliament can amend the constitution and make laws; it also fixes the salaries of the members.



Rajya Sabha (Art. 80)

- Rajya Sabha – **Upper House of Parliament**
- First constituted on 13 May 1952 and it **Cannot be Dissolve**. Current Rajya Sabha- **1st**
- Maximum Strength – **250**
- Current Members– **245 (229 from states + 4 from UTs and 12 Nominated by President)**
- Rajya Sabha does not have any reservation for SCs and STs.
- Minimum age – **30 years**
- Tenure – **6 Years**.
- Elected by **MLAs of states**.
- 1/3rd of members retired every 2 years and new members added in Rajya Sabha
- Nominated by President – **12 members**.
- Maximum seats – **Uttar Pradesh (31)** followed by **Maharashtra (19), Tamil Nadu (18)**
- Rajya Sabha head is known as– **Chairman**, and Chairman of Rajya Sabha is – **Vice-President**
- First Chairman of Rajya Sabha was– **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan**
- Current Chairman (Vice-President) – **Jagdeep Singh Dhankar (14th)**
- First woman to be nominated to the Rajya Sabha – **Rukmini Devi Arundale**

Lok Sabha (Art. 81)

- Lok Sabha –**Lower House or House of Commons or Popular House**
- Maximum strength – **550 (530 from states and 20 from UTs)**
- Earlier 552, but in 2019 (104 constitutional amendment) **Seats of 2 Anglo-Indians** removed.
- Elected/ Current members – **543 (530 from states and 13 from UTs)**

• **Schedule Castes (SC) Seats in Lok Sabha – 84 and Schedule Tribe (ST) Seats are – 47**

- Tenure – unless dissolved, is **Five Years** from the date appointed for its first meeting.

Note: Lok Sabha can be dissolved earlier if opposition party passed the **No Confidence Motion**

- Minimum age – **25 years**
- Members are elected by people (public) in direct election on the basis of **Universal Adult Suffrage**
- Maximum seats – **Uttar Pradesh (80)** followed by **Maharashtra (48), West Bengal (42)**
- Minimum Quorum for Lok Sabha is **1/10 of total members**
- Lok Sabha head is known as– **Speaker**
- First Speaker of Lok Sabha was– **Ganesh Vasudev (GV) Mavlankar**
- Current/ Present Speaker – **Om Bidla (Birla)**
- First female Speaker of Lok Sabha – Meira Kumar (2009-2014)
- Current Lok Sabha– 17th, In 2024 new Lok Sabha will be 18th in number.
- Lok Sabha seats is divided on the basis of 1971 census. It is till to 2026.
- Money Bill introduced only in – Lok Sabha
- Pro-tem speaker – temporary speaker (Senior Most or oldest) at the beginning of a new Lok Sabha.

Other facts about Parliament–

- New Delhi (NCT) have 70 Vidhan Sabha, 7 Lok Sabha and 3 Rajya Sabha seats.
- 3 session – Budget (Feb to May), Monsoon (July to Aug) and Winter (Nov to Dec)
- Maximum time between two sessions – 6 months. End of Parliament session- Prorogation
- Budget is presented on February 1st every year (Annual Financial Statement)- Article 112.
- In National Emergency, Lok Sabha can extend for 1 years
- Sansad TV (Television) is the Parliamentary channel of India. It was created in 2021 by merging Lok Sabha Television and Rajya Sabha Television
- Largest Lok Sabha constituency (Area wise) – Ladakh.
- Largest Lok Sabha constituency (Population wise) – Malkajgiri (Telangana)
- Smallest Lok Sabha constituency (Area wise) – Chandni Chowk, Delhi
- Smallest Lok Sabha constituency (Population wise) – Lakshadweep.
- **Question Hour**– First hour of a sitting of the Lok Sabha
- **Zero Hour**– After question hour, starts at the noon, duration one hour (from 12 noon to 1 pm)

Emergency Provisions– Part-18

- Taken from Germany's Weimer Constitution
- Only President can declare emergency
- **Article 352 – National Emergency**– on the ground of war, external aggression or armed rebellion
- **Article 356 – State Emergency**–on the ground of the failure of Constitutional Machinery or President's rule
- **Article 360 – Financial Emergency**–on the ground of financial stability or the credit of India-
- **Note:** The country so far did not have any Financial Emergency till now

THE JUDICIARY–

SC- Supreme Court (Art-124-147) in Part-V

- Inaugurated on 28th January, 1950 under Government of India Act, 1935.
- Highest Court of India. Supreme Court is established at **New Delhi**.
- Also known as **Guardian (Custodian) of the Constitution** and **Court of Records**.
- Total Judges – 34, (Appointed by President), Originally 7 Judges when Supreme Court established.
- Only Parliament can increase the number of judges in Supreme Court
- Qualifications – **Judge** of two or more High Court at least 5 years/ or **Advocate** at least last 10 years
- Oath– by **President of India**
- Resignation – to **President**
- Salary – 280000 or 2.8 Lacs (for CJI) and 250000 or 2.5 Lacs (for other judges of Supreme Court)
- First Chief Justice of India (CJI) – **Hira Lal J Kania**
- Current 50th CJI – **Dhananjaya Yeshwant (DY) Chandrachud**
- Retirement Age – at the age of **65 years**

- Judicial review powers- to safeguard the citizen's liberties.
- First Woman Judge – **Justice Fathima M. Beevi (6 October 1989 to 29 April 1992)**

HC- High Court (Art. 214- 231) in Part-VI

- First High Court of India – Calcutta High Court at Fort William (1st July, 1862)
- Bombay High Court (14 Aug 1862) and Madras High Court (15 Aug 1862) established with Calcutta HC.
- Allahabad High Court was 4th High Court established in 1866.
- Total high Courts – 25
- The 25th High Court is Andhra Pradesh High Court at Amaravati from 1st January 2019.
- Judges of all High Court appointed by the President.
- Oath– by **Governor of state.**
- Resignation– to **President**
- Retirement age – 62 years.
- Qualification– **Advocate** of two or more HC at least 10 years/ or at least 10 years held a judicial office
- Salary – 2.5 Lacs (for CJ) and 2.25 Lacs (for other judges of High Court)
- First women judge of any high court– Leila Seth (Delhi High Court)

Jurisdiction and Benches of some High Court –

- Andaman and Nicobar Island, West Bengal are under Calcutta High Court
- Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Mumbai, Daman and Diu are under Bombay High Court
- Tamil Nadu and Puducherry under Chennai High Court.
- Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh under Punjab and Haryana High Court
- Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram under Guwahati High Court
- Kerala, Lakshadweep under Kerala High Court
- **Note:** Delhi is the only Union Territory of India which has its own High court
- PIL – **Public Interest Litigation** started in 1980s by **Justice PN Bhagwati & Justice V.R. Krishna**
- PIL is taken from USA jurisprudence.
- Lok Adalat (People's Court) was first setup at Gujarat in 1982

Attorney General of India (Art. - 76) –

- Highest/ First Law officer of Government of India (Appointed by President).
- Current Attorney General of India– R. Venkataramani (First was M.C. Setalvad)
- Can participate in parliament meeting, can't vote.
- Advocate General is for states appointed by the Governor

CAG – Comptroller and Auditor General (Art. - 148) –

- Guardian of the Public Purse.
- Head of the Indian audit & account department and Accountant of the Government.
- Retirement age – 65 years or 6 years, whichever is earlier
- CAG is appointed by President
- Current CAG – Girish Chandra Murmu (1st was V. Narahari Rao)

Governor–

- Role of the Governor is quite similar to President of India
- Constitutional/ Executive Head of the state (Rajya)
- **First person of the state** • Minimum Age – **35 years.**
- Appointed by – **President** • Tenure – **During pleasure of the President (Normally 5 years)**
- Oath – By **chief Justice of High Court**
- Official Residence of Governor – **Raj Bhawan**

Chief Minister–

- Head of the state government. • Appointed by – **Governor**
- Oath – **By Governor** • Minimum age – **25 years**
- Tenure – **Till Assembly** • Chief Minister is **Chairman of State Planning Board.**
- Member of the **Inter-State Council** and the **Governing Council of NITI Aayog** (Both headed by PM)
- First female Chief Minister of any state – **Sucheta Kriplani (Uttar Pradesh)**

Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)–

- State Legislature or assembly
- Members are elected by people (public) in direct election on the basis of **Universal Adult Suffrage**
- Maximum strength (Not exceed than) – **500**, Minimum strength (Not Less than) – **60**
- Largest Assembly – Uttar Pradesh (403) followed by West Bengal (294), Maharashtra (288)
- **New Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Puducherry** are UTs with Assembly.
- Minimum age for members of Legislative Assembly – **25 years**.

Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)–

- Upper house of state
- Only in 6 states have Legislative council (Bicameral Legislature) –Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (similar like Rajya Sabha at the Union level)
- Minimum age for members of Legislative Council – **30 years**.
- Maximum strength – 1/3 of total Assembly
- Minimum strength – 40

Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) –

- Third level of the Government after Union and State Government
- Rural local self-government in India
- **Lord Ripon** is known as the father of local self-government
- Community Development Programme started by JL Nehru on 2 Oct. 1952
- First Panchayat Introduced on – 2 Oct. 1959 at Nagaur (Rajasthan) by PM JL Nehru.
- It was followed by Shadnagar, Andhra Pradesh on 11 Oct. 1959.
- Three tier system recommendation by – Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957)
- Father of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) – Balwant Rai Mehta
- 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 – 24 April 1993, Panchayati Raj became constitutional
- Panchayati Raj Day is celebrated on **24 April** every year.
- Prime Minister when Panchayati Raj became constitutional – **P V Narasimha Rao**
- President when Panchayati Raj became constitutional – **Shankar Dayal Sharma**
- Minimum age for Panchayat Election – **21 years**
- Maximum Age– **No Limit**
- Tenure of Panchayat– Normally **5 Years**
- State Election Commission is responsible for Panchayat Election.
- **Part– 9, Schedule– 11, Article– 243 'A' to 243 'O'** in Indian Constitution related with Panchayati Raj
- No Panchayats in – Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya and all UTs except Delhi.
- Three tier system– Gram Panchayat (at Village level), Mandal Parishad or Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti (at Block level), and Zila Parishad or Zila Panchayat (at District level).
- Head of Gram Panchayat is Mukhiya or Sarpanch or Pradhan (Tenure- 5 years)
- Gram Sabha is known as group of some villages.
- West Bengal is only state where **Four Tier** System.

Municipalities–

- Urban local self-government in India
- First Nagar Nigam in India– Madras (1688) followed by Bombay and Kolkata (1726)
- 74th Amendment Act, 1992
- 74th Amendment Act was came into force on 1st June 1993
- **Part– 9-A, Schedule– 12, Article– 243 'P' to 243 'ZG'** in Indian Constitution related with Municipalities
- Municipalities are divided into **Wards**
- Nagar Panchayat or Palika (Committee)
- Nagar Parishad (Municipal Council)
- Nagar Nigam (Municipal Corporation)
- Head of Municipal Corporation or first person of city – Mayor (Mahapaur)

Elections Commission of India (ECI)–

- ECI was Constitution on 25th January, 1950
- National Voters Day is celebrated on 25 January every year.
- Election Commission of India is appointed by President of India
- Retirement age – 65 years or 6 years, whichever is earlier
- Election commissioners –2 (Members)+ 1 (CEC)= Total–3 from 1989
- First chief election commissioner (CEC) – Sukumar Sen.
- Current CEC – Rajiv Kumar
- EVM (Electronic Voting Machine) – first used in May 1982 at Parur (Paravur), Kerala
- The 2004 Lok Sabha election was conducted entirely on EVMs
- In 1989 the voting age reduced from 21 to 18 in India (61th Constitutional Amendment, 1988)
- VVPAT is an independent verification printer machine and is attached to EVM.
- VVPAT full form– Voter-Verifiable Paper Audit Trail
- VVPAT first time used in India at Noksen Assamby Elections at Nagaland in 2013.
- Election commission is the highest body for elections and Party politics in India.
- President, Vice-President, Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha and the state Legislative Assemblies elections are conducted by Election Commission of India.
- **Note:** State Election Commission is appointed by Governor.
- Total National Political Parties in India – 6



- National Political Parties (From Left to Right) – Indian National Congress (INC), Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP), Communist Party of India (CPI-Marxist), Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) and National People's Party (NPP).
- Indian National Congress (INC) is oldest political party (1885) and Aam Aadmi Party is newest (2023).
- Recently Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) is become new national political party. Apart this ECI suspend the states of **AITMC, NCP and CPI.**



EVM with VVPAT

Language–

- Article-343-351, Part-17 and Schedule 8 of Indian Constitution deals with languages.
- Total languages – **22**
- When Constitution of India was formed there was **14 Languages–**
 - **Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu, Kashmiri, Punjabi, Gujarati, Marathi, Tamil, Telegu, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia, Assamese and Bengali**

- **Sindhi** was added in 1967 (21st Constitutional Amendment)
- **Manipuri, Konkani** and **Nepali** were added in 1992 (71st Constitutional Amendment)
- **Bodo, Maithili, Dogri** and **Santali** were added in 2003-04 (92th Constitutional Amendment)
- Apart this there are '**Six**' Classical Languages –
 - **Tamil** (Declared in 2004)
 - **Sanskrit** (2005)
 - **Kannada** (2008)
 - **Telugu** (2008)
 - **Malayalam** (2013)
 - **Odia** (20 February 2014)
- **Hindi (in Devanagari Script) is the official language of India**
- Hindi adopted on **14 September 1949**
- National Hindi Day – **14 September** and **World Hindi Day – 10 January** is celebrated every year.

Finance Commission–

- Article -280 related with Finance Commission
- Total 5 Members (1 Chairman + 4 Members), all appointed by President of India
- Finance Commission appointed every 5 years by President of India.
- 1st Finance Commission – KC Neogi (1952-57)
- 15th Finance Commission headed by NK Singh (2021-26)
- State Finance Commission is appointed by Governor

Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)–

- Earlier known as Indian Civil Service (ICS), from 26 January 1950 ICS known as UPSC
- Established on 1 October 1926
- Father of Indian Civil Service– Lord Cornwallis
- Satyendra Nath Tagore (Brother of Rabinder Nath Tagore) 1st person who crack the ICS Exam in 1864
- Chairman and Members are appointed and removed only by the President of India
- Terms of Office – 65 years or 6 years, whichever is earlier
- UPSC conduct IAS, IPS, IFS, IFoS and NDA Exams along with 24 Services.

National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog–

- Earlier known as Planning Commission.
- Planning Commission First Headed by – Jawaharlal Nehru
- Planning Commission established on 15 March 1950.
- Planning Commission replaced by NITI Aayog.
- NITI Aayog established on 1st January 2015.
- NITI Aayog First Headed by – Narendra Modi
- Think tank of India.
- Chairperson of NITI Aayog is Prime Minister.
- Vice Chairperson is appointed by PM
- Current Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog – Suman Berry (from 1 May 2022)
- Current CEO of NITI Aayog – B.V.R. Subrahmanyam (from 25 February 2023)

GST Council–

- Goods and service Tax – 101st Amendment Act – 2017.
- Head of GST Council – Finance Minister
- Current Finance Minister – Nirmala Sitaraman

Important Constitution Amendments –

- Article 368 of Indian Constitution is related with Constitutional Amendments
- Only Parliament can amend the Constitution. Amend can be started any house of parliament.
- First Constitution Amendment – 1951
- **42nd Constitution Amendment, 1976** is known as **MINI CONSTITUTION**. **Preamble** was amended
- 44th Constitution Amendment, 1978 – Right to Property was removed from Fundamental Rights.
- 52th Constitution Amendment, 1985 – Anti Defection Law (Schedule 10) was passed.
- 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment, 1992 – Panchayats and Municipalities become Constitutional

- 86th Constitution Amendment, 2002 – Free and Compulsory education for 6-14 years children (Art- 21A)
- 69th Constitution Amendment, 1991 – Delhi changes at NCT- National Capital Territory
- 101th Constitution Amendment, 2016 – Goods and Service Tax (GST)

Important Parts of Indian Constitution–

- Part- 1– Union and Its Territory
- Part- 3– Fundamental Rights
- Part- 4A– Fundamental Duties
- Part- 9A– The Municipalities
- Part- 15– Election Commission
- Part- 18– Emergency Provisions
- Part- 2– Citizenship
- Part- 4– Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)
- Part- 9– Panchayats
- Part- 10– Schedule and Schedule Tribe
- Part- 17– Official Language
- Part- 20– Amendment in Indian Constitution

Important Schedules of Indian Constitution–

- Schedule- 1– States and UTs
- Schedule- 3– Oath
- Schedule- 7– Distribution of Powers (Union List, State List and Concurrent List)
- Schedule- 8– Languages
- Schedule- 11– Panchayats
- Schedule- 2– Salaries
- Schedule- 5– Schedule Areas and Schedule Tribes
- Schedule- 10– Anti Defection Law
- Schedule- 12– Municipalities

Other Information Facts

- Representative of the government at Panchayat level – Panchayat Secretary or Gram Sachiv
- Who is the Executive Officer of the Panchayat Samiti at Block level – Block Development Officer (BDO)
- Several Block is known as Sub-Division. Head of Sub-Division is – Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO)
- Several Sub-Division is known as District. Head of District – District Magistrate (DM) or Deputy Commissioner (DC).
- Smallest unit of police department in state is known as Police Station. Incharge is Inspector
- Police chief of a District is known as Superintendent of Police (SP)
- Police chief in Commissionary is known as Inspector General of Police (IG or IGP)
- Police chief of a state is known as Director General of Police (DGP)

COMPUTER

- Earlier known tool for computation or Earlier Computer was – **Abacus** (develop by China in 16th century)
- First Mechanical Calculator – Blaise Pascal in 1642
- Father of computer – **Charles Babbage**
- Father of Modern Computer – **Alan Turing**
- World's first Electronic Computer – ENIAC (1946) by John Adam Presper Eckert and John Mauchly.
- Computer Literacy Day – 2 December from 2001.
- First computer in India – **TIFRAC** (Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Automatic Calculator), 1969
- First Computer developed in India – **Siddharth (1986) Bengaluru.**
- First Super Computer of India – **Param**
- Param was Developed by CDAC, Pune.
- Speed of Supercomputer is measured in FLOPS (floating point operations per second)
- Bug – a coding error in a computer program is known as Bug.
- Speed of Computer is measured in GHz (Gigahertz)
- Central Processing Unit (CPU) is called the Brain of Computer
- The CPU is constructed on a single integrated circuit called a **microprocessor.**
- **Input Device:** Keyboard, Mouse, Bar code reader, Trackball, Scanner, OMR, Joystick etc.
- **Output Device:** Monitor, LCD, LED, Printer, Plotter, Headphone, Projector etc.

Generation of Computer–

- 1st 1940-56- Very big size, called Vacuum Tubes. (Ex- ENIAC, EVAC, UNIVAC etc.)

- 2nd 1956-63- Transistor Technology instead of Vacuum Tubes (Ex- IBM 1920, IBM 7094, CDC 3600 etc.)
- 3rd 1964-71- Integrated Chips (IC) introduced. Size also reduced. (Ex- CDC 1700, IBM 360)
- 4th 1971- to present- Very Large Scale Integrated (VLSI) Circuits or simply microprocessors (Ex-Apple, HP)
- 5th Present and Beyond- Based on Artificial Intelligence (AI). Father of AI – John McCarthy

Operating Systems (OS) – Linux, Windows, Mac or iOS, Ubuntu DOS etc.

Programming Languages – JAVA, Pascal, Fortran, C++, JavaScript, Python, COBOL etc.

Computer Browsers – Safari, Chrome, Opera, Mozilla Firefox, UC Browser, TOR Browsers, Microsoft Edge, Netscape

Search Engines – Google, Bing, Yahoo, DuckDuckGo, Yandex, AOL, ask.com etc.

Domains – .com, .edu, .gov, .mil, .net, .org are famous domains.

Note: India's 1st Operating System is – **BharOS (Bharat OS)**

Super Computers–

1st super computer of World – CDC 6600 by SEYMOUR CRAY (USA)

1st super computer of India – PARAM 8000 by Vijay Pandurang Bhatkar (father of super computer in India)

Currently top 3 Super Computer of the World is – Frontier (USA), Fugaku (Japan), Limi (Finland)

Currently top 3 Super Computer of India – PARAMSIDDHI, Pratyush, Mihir (all made by CDAC, Pune)

Measuring Units of Computer Memory

1 Bit	Binary Digit
4 Bit	1 Nibble
8 Bit	1 byte
16 Bit	1 Word
1024 Byte	1 kilo Byte (KB)
1024 KB	1 Mega byte (MB)
1024 MB	1 Giga byte (GB)
1024 GB	1 Tera byte (TB)
1024 TB	1 Peta byte (PB)
1024 PB	1 Exa byte (EB)
1024 EB	1 Zetta byte (ZB)
1024 ZB	1 Yotta byte (YB)
1024 YB	1 Bronto byte (BB)
1024 BB	1 Geopbyte

Shortcut Keys

Ctrl + A	Select All
Ctrl + C	Copy
Ctrl + X	Cut
Ctrl+ V	Paste
Alt + F4	Close Window
Ctrl + Z	Undo
Ctrl + Y	Redo
Ctrl + S	Save
F1	Universal Help
F10	Save As
Ctrl + Alt + Del	Open Task Manager, Reboot

Computer Abbreviations

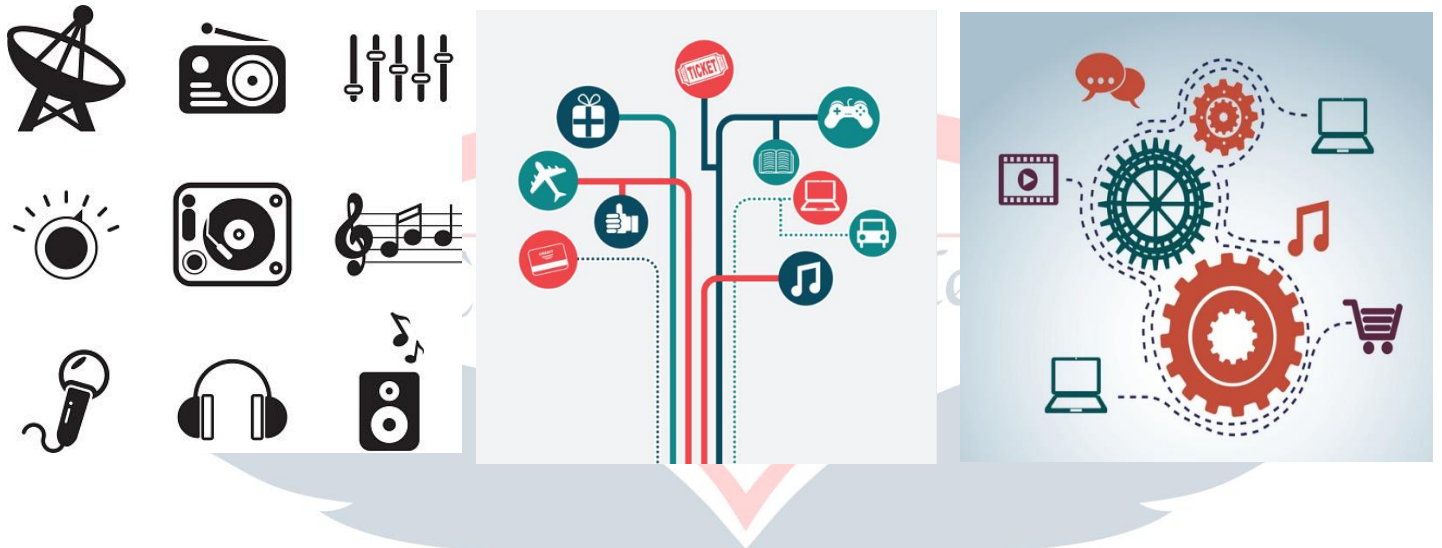
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure
RAM	Random Access Memory
ROM	Read Only Memory

MODEM	Modulator Demodulator
LAN	Local Area Network
WAN	Wide Area Network
CPU	Central Processing Unit
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language
IC	Integrated Circuit (by Kilby)
IBM	International Business Machine
OMR	Optical Mark Reader
USB	Universal Serial Bus
UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply
WWW (W3)	World Wide Web
WWW (W4)	World Wide Web Womb
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
PDF	Portable Document Format
IP	Internet Protocol
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity
GPS	Global positioning system
BIOS	Basic Input Output System
CD	Compact Disk
DVD	Digital Versatile Disk
DNS	Domain Name System
DTH	Direct To Home
HDD	Hard Disk Drive (old type storage for computer)
SSD	Solid State Drive (very fast storage for computer)
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
VPN	Virtual Private Network
CMYK	Cyan-Magenta-Yellow-Black (color model in computer)
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network

Computer memorable facts

- Windows Operating System is owned by Microsoft (Bill Gates). Windows XP, Windows 7, 8, 10, 11 famous OS.
- Apple company OS name is iOS. (Note: APPLE and Microsoft both USA company).
- Edge Browser introduced by Microsoft instead of Internet Explorer (15 June 2022).
- Safari browser is developed by Apple.
- 1G, 2G, 3G, 4G, 5G is network generation in Mobile Network. **G= Generation**
- Android is mobile OS which was develop by Google.
- 2D, 3D, 4D etc. are view of presenting in a video. **D= Dimension**
- E-Mail, E-Waste, E-Computing, E-Book word are related with electronic equipment's. **E= Electronic**
- Internet is a source of information on any topic*.

MISCELLANEOUS



MISCELLANEOUS



Important Dates and Days –

JANUARY

- Jan 04 — Louis Braille Day (Braille Script for Blind People)
- Jan 09 — Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas or NRI Day (Non-Resident Indian)
(Gandhiji Came to India from South Africa in 1915)
- Jan 10 — World Hindi Day (1st time Hindi was spoken in the UN General Assembly in 1949)

Jan 12 — National Youth Day (Birth Day of Swami Vivekanand-1863-1902)
Jan 13 — Lohri (Celebrated mainly in Punjab and Northern India)
Jan 15 — Army Day (Sir Francis Butcher to K M Cariappa in 1949)
Jan 23 — Parakram Diwas (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's birth anniversary) 1897-1945, Cuttack
Jan 24 — National Girl Child Day, International Day of Education
Jan 25 — National Voters Day
Jan 26 — Republic Day
Jan 30 — Martyr's Day (Mahatma Gandhi shot dead by Nathu Ram Godse) 1948

FEBRUARY

Feb 02 — World Wetlands Day (Ramsar, Iran in 1971)
Feb 04 — World Cancer Day
Feb 13 — National Women's Day (Sarojini Naidu's Birth Anniversary 1879-1949)
Feb 21 — Mother Tongue Day
Feb 22 — World Scout Day (Birth Day of Robert Baden Powell)
Feb 28 — National Science Day (Raman Effect by C V Raman)

MARCH

March 3— World Wildlife Day
March 4— National Security Day (Established of National Security Council 1966), National Safety Day (March 4)
March 8 — International Women Day (from 1977 by UN)
March 20— International Day of Happiness (World Happiness Day) from 2013 (UNGA)
March 21— World Forestry Day
March 22— World Water Day (from 1993 by UN)
March 23— World Meteorological Day
March 24— World TB Day (Vaccine Discovered by Robert Koch in 1882)
March 26— Bangladesh Liberation Day (Independence from Pakistan in 1971)

Note: "Earth Hour" observed annually on Last Saturday in March from 8:30 pm to 9:30 pm (first started in Sydney, Australia on March 31, 2007)

APRIL

April 07— World Health Day
April 13— Jallianwala Bagh Massacre Day (in 1919 by General Dyer)
April 14— Bhim Rao Ambedkar Remembrance Day (1891-1956)
April 18— World Heritage Day
April 21— The Civil Service Day (1st Batch of Civil Servants address by S. Patel)
April 22— World Earth Day
April 23— World Books Day
April 24— National Panchayati Raj Day (Panchayat became Constitutional 1993)

MAY

May 01— May Day or International Labour (Workers) Day (8 Hours Work in USA 1886)
May 04— World Press Freedom Day
May 08— International Red Cross Day (Birth Day of Henry Dunant 1828-1910)
May 11— National Technology Day (Operation Shakti in 1998)
May 21— Anti Terrorism Day
May 22— World Biodiversity Day
May 31— World No Tobacco Day

JUNE

June 01— World Milk Day
June 05— World Environment Day
June 08— Ocean's Day
June 21— International Yoga Day/ Music Day
June 23— Olympic Day

JULY

July 01— Doctors Day (Bidhan Chandra Roy)
July 04— American Independence Day (from Britain in 1776)
July 11— World Population Day
July 15— National Cadet Corps formation Day-NCC (1948)

Note: — NCC day is celebrated on 4th Sunday of November Every Year because 1st Unit raised to Delhi in 1947,

Motto— UNITY AND DISCIPLINE

July 18— Nelson Mandela Day
July 26— Kargil Victory Day (from Pakistan in 1999)
July 29— Tiger's Day

AUGUST

August 06— Hiroshima Day
August 08 —Quit India Movement Day
August 12— International Youth Day
August 14— Pakistan Independence Day
August 15— India's Independence Day
August 23— National Space Day (due to Chandrayaan – 3 landed on Moon)
August 29— Sports Day (Birthday of Major Dhyan Chand 1905-1979)

SEPTEMBER

Sept 05— Teacher's Day (Birthday of Dr S Radhakrishnan 1888-1975)
Sept 08— International Literacy Day
Sept 14— Hindi Day (Accepted official language of India in 1949)
Sept 15— Engineers Day (Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya Birth Day)
Sept 16— World Ozone Day (Montreal Protocol 1987)
Sept 21— International Day of Peace or World Peace Day
Sept 29— World Heart Day

OCTOBER

Oct 02—International Day of Non-violence (Birth Day of Mahatma Gandhi 1869-1948)
Oct 04— World Animal Day
Oct 05— World Teachers Day, World Habitat Day
Oct 08— Indian Air force Day (Indian Air Force was founded in 1932)
Oct 11— International Girl Child Day
Oct 15— Student's Day (Birth Day of APJ Abdul Kalam 1931-2015)
Oct 16— World Food Day
Oct 24— World Polio Day (Jonas Salk), United Nations Day (1945)
Oct 31— National Integration Day (Unity Day or Ekta Diwas)- Sardar Patel 1875-1950

NOVEMBER

Nov 11— Education Day (Birthday of Abul Kalam Azad 1888-1958, First Education Minister of India)
Nov 14— Children's Day (Birthday of J L Nehru 1889-1964), World Diabetes Day
Nov 26— National Constitution Day, National Milk Day (Birth Day of Dr. Varghese Kurien-1921-2012, White Revolution)

DECEMBER

Dec 01— World Aids Day (NACO- National AIDS Control Organization)- Red Ribbon is logo of NACO.
Dec 04— Navy Day
Dec 07— Armed Forces Flag Day
Dec 10— Human Rights Day
Dec 11— UNICEF Day
Dec 16— Vijay Diwas (India defeat Pakistan in 1971)
Dec 22— National Mathematics Day (Srinivasa Ramanujan 1887-1920 at Erode, TN)
Dec 23— Kisan Diwas or Farmer's Day (Birthday of 5th Prime Minister Ch. Charan Singh)
Dec 25— Good Governance Day (Birthday of Atal Bihari Vajpayee 1924-2018)

Data of Sports and Games —

Summer Olympics — (Total Members- 206 Countries)

- ❖ Ancient Olympics — 776 BC (Olympia, Greece)
- ❖ Modern Olympics — 1896 AD (Athens, Greece)
- ❖ Father of Olympics— Baron Pierre De Coubertin, France (1863-1937)
- ❖ Olympic Day —23 June (Found the International Olympic Committee in 1894)
- ❖ Headquarters— Lausanne, Switzerland (IOC)
- ❖ Olympic Symbol— Five Rings - Black (Africa), Red (North and South America), Yellow (Asia), Green (Australia), Blue (Europe), White (Antarctica or Peace)
- ❖ Olympic Flag— 1st Hosted in 1920- Antwerp, Belgium
- ❖ Olympic Torch— 1st Hosted in 1928- Amsterdam, Netherlands
- ❖ First Winter Olympics — 1924 Chamonix, France
- ❖ First Paralympic — Rome in 1960.
- ❖ Mascot was 1st introduced in Olympic in 1972 (Munich, Germany), named- Waldi (Dog)
- ❖ 2024 Paris Olympic Mascot is "The Phryges" (Traditional Hat in Paris)
- ❖ Olympic Motto — Citius, Altius, Fortius (Swifter, Higher and Stronger), Latin Word
- ❖ Most Olympic Medals — Michael Phelps (Total-28) (Swimming), USA
- ❖ 2021 Olympic Games — Tokyo (Japan)- India 48th Rank (T7-4B-2S-1G)
- ❖ 2024 Olympic Games — Paris (France)
- ❖ 2028 Olympic Games— Los Angeles (USA)
- ❖ 2032 Olympic Games— Brisbane (Australia)
- ❖ Trick Future Olympic: **Pee Le Bhai**
- ❖ **Note:** Due to World War in 1916, 1940 & 1944 were scheduled but cancelled.
- ❖ USA has the maximum Olympic medals—2633 medals with 1061 Gold.

India in Olympics —

- ❖ Norman Gilbert Pritchard— First Participant and Medallist-1900 in Paris (France)
- ❖ First Hockey Gold – 1928 Amsterdam (Netherlands)
- ❖ First Individual medal — KD Jadhav (Wrestling)-1952, Helsinki (Finland)
- ❖ First Woman Medalist— Karnam Malleshwari (Weight Lifting)-2000, Sydney
- ❖ First individual Gold — Abhinav Bindra (Shooting)-2008
- ❖ First to win two medals in different Olympics — Sushil Kumar-2008 & 2012
- ❖ First woman to win two medals in different Olympics — PV Sindhu 2016 & 2021
- ❖ First Track and Field (Athletics) Gold Medal— Neeraj Chopra (Javelin Throw) in Tokyo Olympic 2021
- ❖ India has total 35 Olympic Medals — 10 Gold, 9 Silver and 16 Bronze.

Commonwealth Games (CWG) —(Total Members- 72 Countries)

- ❖ First Commonwealth Games — 1930, Hamilton, Canada
- ❖ India host the CWG in 2010 at New Delhi (19th Edition). Mascot- Shera (A Tiger)
- ❖ 2022 (22th Edition) Commonwealth Games — Birmingham, United Kingdom / Mascot- Perry, The Bull
- ❖ 2026 CWG— Victoria (Australia)
- ❖ 2030 CWG—Hamilton, Canada
- ❖ Mascot was first introduced in 1978 at Canada. Mascot- Keyano (A Brown Bear)
- ❖ First Indian to win Medal — Rashid Anwar (Wrestling), London-1934
- ❖ First Indian to win CWG Gold medal — Milkha Singh (Athlete), Cardiff (Wales, UK)-1958
- ❖ First Indian Woman to win CWG Gold medal—Roopa Unnikrishnan (Shooting), 1998, Malesia

Asian Games — (Also Known as Asiad Games)- Members- 45 Countries

- ❖ First Asian Games — 1951, New Delhi (India got 2nd Position, 1st - Japan)
- ❖ 2022 Asian Games — Hangzhou, China (23 September to 8 October 2023)
- ❖ 2026 Asian Games — Aichi-Nagoya, Japan
- ❖ 2030 Asian Games — Doha, Qatar

- ❖ India hosted Asian Games Two Times- 1951 and 1982.
- ❖ In 1982 First Asian Games to introduce a mascot, Appu (an Elephant).
- ❖ First Indian Man to Win Asian Gold— Sachin Nag (Swimming)- New Delhi, 1951
- ❖ First Woman to Win Asian Gold— Kamaljeet Sandhu (Racing)- Bangkok, 1970

Football or Soccer —

- ❖ Most popular sports of the World. Ground size 105 m long and 80 m wide.
- ❖ Origin Country of football is England.
- ❖ First Football World Cup —1930, Uruguay (Winner- Uruguay)
- ❖ First Female Football World Cup —1991, China (Winner- USA)
- ❖ Most Football World Cups won by — Brazil (5)
- ❖ Most Goals in FIFA world cup—Miroslav Klose-16 Goals (Germany), 2nd Ronaldo 15 (Portuguese)
- ❖ Most Goals by an Indian— Sunil Chetri (Secunderabad, Telangana)- 172 Goals
- ❖ Football Highest Authority — Federation Internationale de Football Association (**FIFA**)
- ❖ Father of FIFA — Jules Rimet, 1st Chairman of FIFA: Robert Guerin
- ❖ Name of the FIFA World Cup — Jules Rimet Trophy
- ❖ FIFA Head Quarter— Zurich, Switzerland
- ❖ 2022 Football World Cup — Qatar (Winner- Argentina, Runner up- France)
- ❖ 2026 Football World Cup — USA, Canada and Mexico Jointly
- ❖ Lionel Messi (Argentina), Cristiano Ronaldo (Portuguese), Neymar Da Silva (Brazil), David Beckham (England), Kylian Mbappé (France), Karim Benzema (France), Diego Maradona (Argentina) Edson Arantes Pelé (Brazil), Zinedine Zidane (France) are famous players of football.
- ❖ Sunil Chhetri and Baichung Bhutia are famous footballer from India.
- ❖ **Note:** Pele (Brazil) is considered as the God of Football
- ❖ First football club of India was Kolkata FC (1872), 2nd Kochi FC.
- ❖ Mohun Bagan Athletic Club is the oldest existing football club in India (from 1889).
- ❖ Nagendra Prasad Sarbadhakari known as the Father of Indian Football.

Cricket— (Founder Country- England)

- ❖ First Test Match (5 Days match) — Australia vs England (1877, Melbourne)
- ❖ First One Day International (ODI) Match (50 over match) — Australia vs England (5 January 1971)
- ❖ First T-20 Match (20 over match) — New Zealand vs Australia (2005)
- ❖ First IPL— 2008, Winner- Rajasthan Royals
- ❖ Highest Run Scorer in cricket history— Sachin Tendulkar (India)
- ❖ Highest Wicket Taker in cricket history — Muttiah Muralitharan (Sri Lanka)
- ❖ Highest Test Score at single time— Brian Lara (400* Runs, West Indies)
- ❖ Highest One Day Score — Rohit Sharma (264)
- ❖ First Cricket World Cup — 1975, England (Winner - West Indies)
- ❖ Most Cricket World Cups won by — Australia (5)
- ❖ 2023 World Cup — India
- ❖ 2027 World Cup— South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia Jointly
- ❖ First T20 World Cup - 2007 (Winner- India, Runner up- Pakistan)
- ❖ India won World Cup in 1983 (Kapil Dev) and in 2011 (M S Dhoni)
- ❖ First Indian Test Captain — C K Nayudu (1932)
- ❖ First Indian one day captain—Ajit Wadekar (1974)
- ❖ Currently Indian Cricket Team Captain (Male)— Rohit Sharma
- ❖ Currently Indian Cricket Team Captain (Female) — Harmanpreet Kaur
- ❖ ICC HQ- Dubai; BCCI HQ— Mumbai
- ❖ 1st Female Cricket World Cup—England 1973 (Winner- England)
- ❖ Prudential, Benson & Hedges Cup related to Cricket.
- ❖ The Ashes is Test Cricket Series between England and Australia
- ❖ Australian team (Kangaroo), New Zealand (Kiwis), South Africa (Chokers), West Indies (Caribbean or Windies),

India (Men in Blue) is famous name of cricket teams

- ❖ **Note:** Sachin Tendulkar is known as God of Cricket.

Hockey—

- ❖ International Hockey Federation (1924) HQ— Lausanne, Switzerland
- ❖ India won 8 Gold medals in Hockey at Olympics.
- ❖ First Hockey World Cup — 1971 at Barcelona (Spain), (Winner- Pakistan)
- ❖ India won Hockey World Cup - 1975
- ❖ 2023 Hockey World Cup — Rourkela and Bhubaneswar, Odisha (13 Jan 2023 – 29 Jan 2023)
- ❖ 2023 Hockey World Cup Winner is Germany (Runner up- Belgium), India-9th Position
- ❖ Currently Indian Hockey Team Captain (Male)— Defender Harmanpreet Singh
- ❖ Currently Indian Hockey Team Captain (Female) — Savita Punia

Tennis —

- ❖ International Tennis Federation (1913) HQ— London, England
- ❖ Australian Open (1905) - January- Melbourne- Hard Court
- ❖ French Open (1891) (Roland Garros trophy) - May - Paris- Clay Court
- ❖ Wimbledon Open (1877) — July - London - Grass Court
- ❖ US Open (1881) — September- New York - Hard Court or Deco Turf
- ❖ Oldest Grand Slam — Wimbledon (1877)
- ❖ **Trick: Wo Use Fodkar Aaya**
- ❖ Most Grand slam —Novak Djokovic, Serbia (23 Slams)
- ❖ First Indian to win Grand Slam — Mahesh Bhupathi in 1997 (French Open)
- ❖ Most Grand slam by an Indian — Leander Paes (14)
- ❖ ATP — Association of Tennis Professionals (Association for Men)
- ❖ WTA — Women's Tennis Association (Association for Women)
- ❖ Novak Djokovic (Serbia), Roger Federer (Switzerland), Rafael Nadal (Spain), Andre Agassi (USA), Serena Williams and Venus Williams (William Sisters) USA, Maria Sharapova (Russia), Martina Hingis (Switzerland), Andy Murray (Britain), Naomi Osaka (Japan), Daniil Medvedev (Russia) are famous Tennis players in the world.
- ❖ Sania Mirza, Leander Paes, Mahesh Bhupathi, Rohan Bopanna, Vijay and Anand Amritraj, Somdev Devvarman, Yuki Bhambri are famous Indian tennis players

Games Originated in India —

- ❖ Polo was originated in Manipur.
- ❖ Kabaddi was originated in Tamil Nadu
- ❖ Badminton was originated in Poona, Maharashtra
- ❖ Ludo was famous in the time period (Era) Akbar.
- ❖ Apart from that Snake & Ladder, Chess, Martial Arts (Judo & Karate), Pachisi or Ludo (Board Game in Mahabharata), Kho-Kho, Playing Cards or Taash (Rummy, Bluff and Bridge), Archery was also originated in India.

Other Sports Information —

- ❖ FIDE (Federation International des Echecs) is related to chess.
- ❖ Official Distance for Marathon— **42 .195 KM (26.2 Miles)**. It is also known as Cross Country Race. Half Marathon— **21.0975 KM (13.10 Miles)**
- ❖ Summer and Winter Olympics, Paralympics, ICC Cricket WC, Hockey WC, FIFA Football WC, CWG, Asian Games, National Youth Games etc. comes every **Four Years**
- ❖ Tour de France is related to Cycling.
- ❖ Table Tennis is also known as Ping-Pong.
- ❖ First Indian Chess Grandmaster was Viswanathan Anand (1988).
- ❖ First Female Grandmaster of India- Koneru Humpy (Andhra Pradesh) in 2002
- ❖ American Cup is related to Yacht Racing
- ❖ Corbillion and Corbitton Cup, Swaythling Cup, Ramanujam Cup related to Table Tennis
- ❖ Lord Derby Cup related to Rugby League Football
- ❖ U. Thant Cup related to Lawn Tennis

- ❖ NBA Trophy and William Jones Cup related to Basketball
- ❖ Nehru Trophy is related to Boat Race (Punnamada Lake in Kerala)
- ❖ Nizam Gold Cup, Grand National Trophy (UK) related to Horse Racing
- ❖ Charminar Trophy related to Athletics.
- ❖ Burdwan Trophy is related to Weight- Lifting.
- ❖ King's Cup and Schneider Cup Related with Air Racing.
- ❖ ISSF Cup, Welsh Grand Prix Trophy related to Shooting.

Number of Players in Different Sports (in each side) —

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|------------------|
| • Cricket, Football (Soccer), Hockey | —11 | • Volleyball, Ice Hockey | —6 |
| • Rugby, Rugby Football | —15 | • Polo, Bridge (Playing Cards) | —4 |
| • Baseball | — 9 | • Kho-Kho | —12 (9 on Field) |
| • Basketball | — 5 | • Kabaddi, Handball, Netball | —7 |

Playing Areas of Different Sports —

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| • Pitch — Cricket and Rugby | • Track — Athletics | • Velodrome — Cycling |
| • Field — Polo, Hockey, Football | • Pool — Swimming | • Arena, Ring — Wrestling |
| • Arena — Horse Riding | • Alley, Belle — Bowling | • Mat — Judo & Karate, Tiquando |
| • Diamond — Baseball | • Ring — Boxing, Skating | • Rink — Ice skating and Ice Hockey |
| • Course — Golf | • Board — Table Tennis | • Range — Shooting, Archery |
| • Circuit — Formula-1 (F1) Racing | • Court — Badminton, Tennis, Handball, Netball, Kho-Kho, Volleyball, Squash | |

Important Cups and Trophies —

<u>Sports</u>	<u>Cups and Trophies</u>
<u>Cricket</u>	Irani, Duleep, Ranji, Cooch Behar, Ashes, Syed Mushtaq Ali, Vijay Hazare Trophy, Rothman's Cup, Asia Cup
<u>Football</u>	Santosh Trophy, Subroto Mukharjee Cup, FIFA World Cup, Durand Cup, Rovers Cup, Vittal Trophy, Nixan Gold Cup
<u>Hockey</u>	Agha Khan Cup, Sultan Azlan Shah Cup, Beighton Cup, Rangaswami Cup, Murugappa Gold Cup, Rene Frank Trophy
<u>Badminton</u>	Syed Modi Cup, Thomas Cup, Uber Cup, Sudirman Cup, Tunku-Abdul Rehman Cup (Asian Badminton), Yonex Cup
<u>Tennis</u>	Grand Slams, Davis Cup, Hopman Cup, Federation Cup, Billi Jean King Cup or Fed Cup (Women Tennis)
<u>Golf</u>	PGA Tours, Ryder Cup, Walker Cup, Eisenhower Cup, Solheim Cup (Women Golf)
<u>Bridge</u>	Ruia Trophy, Holker Trophy
<u>Polo</u>	Ezra Cup, Radhamohan Cup, Prithi Singh Cup

Important Sports Terms—

<u>Sports</u>	<u>Sports Terms</u>
<u>Badminton</u>	Love, Rally, Smash, Bird, Flick, Let, Kill, Fore-Hand, Shuttle Cock
<u>Boxing</u>	Knockout, Punch, Upper Cut, Jab, Hooke, Bleeder
<u>Baseball</u>	Homerun, Pitcher, Pinching, Diamond, Put Out, Bunting
<u>Cricket</u>	Yo-Yo Test, Duck, Googly, Doosra, Cover Drive, Toss, Wicket, Wide Ball, No Ball
<u>Chess</u>	Gambit, Cassel, Promotion, Grandmaster, Checkmate
<u>Football</u>	Banana Kick, Penalty Kick, offside, Dribble, Baseline, Back Hill, Red Card, Rebound
<u>Golf</u>	Berdie, Bogie, Caddy, Tee, Stymie, Hole, Links, Dogleg, Dub
<u>Hockey</u>	Penalty Corner, Astroturf, Short Corner, Under Cutting, Scoop, Stick, Striking Circle
<u>Swimming</u>	Backstroke, Butterfly, Breast Stroke, Lane, Pool, Crawl
<u>Shooting</u>	Bull's Eye, Rapid-fire, Pistol, Range, Scope

<u>Tennis</u>	Deuce, Net Play, Baseline, Court
<u>Weightlifting</u>	Snatch, Jerk
<u>Wrestling</u>	Heave, Free Style, Half Nelson
<u>Kho-Kho</u>	Runner, Chaser, Pole by, Foul
<u>Boat Race</u>	Cox
<u>Gymnastics</u>	Parallel Bar, Horizontal Bar, Un-even Bar, Sit-Up, Push-Up
<u>Volleyball</u>	Spikers, Boosters, Sidearm, Penetration
<u>Polo</u>	Bunker, Mallet, Chukker
<u>Billiards and Snookers</u>	Jigger, Scratch, Pot, Cue, Baulk, Cannon, In-Off
<u>Bridge</u>	Revoke, Ruff, Rummy, Dummy, Little Slam, Trump, Diamonds, Trick, Bluff

Other Name for Sportspersons—

<i>Player or Sportsperson</i>	<i>Best known as</i>
Boxer	Pugilist, Fisticuffs
Table Tennis	Paddler
Basketball	Hooper or Baller
Track and Fields	Athlete
Badminton	Shuttler
Wrestling	Grappler
Kabaddi	Defensive Side- Antis/ Attacking Side (Offence)- Raider
Volleyball Player	Spiker or Blocker
Football Goalkeeper	Netminder or Goalie

National Sports of Different Countries—

- **China**— Table Tennis
- **Malesia**— Badminton
- **Bangladesh**— Kabaddi
- **Bhutan**— Archery
- **Iran**— Freestyle Wrestling and Polo
- **Canada**— Lacrosse (Summer), Ice Hockey (Winter)
- **Japan**— Sumo or Judo
- **Sri Lanka, Nepal**— Volleyball
- **Spain**— Bull Fighting
- **Scotland**— Golf
- **Afghanistan**— Buzkashi
- **Russia**— Bandy (Russian Hockey or A Type of Ice Hockey)
- **Brazil, France**— Football
- **India, Pakistan**— Hockey
- **USA**— Baseball
- **Australia, England, Bahamas**— Cricket

Nicknames of famous Players—

- ❖ Nole— **Novak Djokovic (Serbia)**
- ❖ Dada, Bengal Tiger— **Saurav Ganguly**
- ❖ Wizard of Hockey, Magician of Hockey, Hockey ka Jaadugar — **Dhyan Chand**
- ❖ Jumbo, Apple— **Anil Kumble**
- ❖ Turbanator, Bhajji— **Harbhajan Singh**
- ❖ Baroda Express— **Zaheer Khan**
- ❖ Bombay Duck— **Ajit Agarkar**
- ❖ Thala, MSD, Mahi, Captain Cool— **Mahendra Singh Dhoni**
- ❖ Payyolli Express, Udanpari — **PT Usha**
- ❖ Flying Sikh — **Milkha Singh**
- ❖ Black Pearl, God of Football — **Pele (Brazil Footballer)**
- ❖ Silent Killer— **Mahmudullah Riyad (Bangladesh)**
- ❖ Indian Express — **Mahesh Bhupathi, Leander Paes**
- ❖ Rawalpindi Express — **Shoaib Akhtar**
- ❖ Dhing Express — **Hima Das**
- ❖ SKY, India's Mr. 360— **Surya Kumar Yadav (Cricket)**

- ❖ The Wall, Jamie — **Rahul Dravid**
- ❖ Master Blaster, Bombay Bomber, God of Cricket— **Sachin Tendulkar**
- ❖ Little Master— **Sunil Gavaskar**
- ❖ Haryana Hurricane — **Kapil Dev** (Autobiography: - Straight from the Heart)

Famous Stadiums of the World—

- ❖ **Lord's (Cricket)** — London (UK)
- ❖ **MCG (Cricket)** — Melbourne (Australia)
- ❖ **Dhyan Chand Stadium (Hockey)** —New Delhi (India)
- ❖ **Wembley Stadium (Football)** — London (UK)
- ❖ **Santiago Bernabeu (Football)** — Madrid (Spain)
- ❖ **M. Chinnaswamy Stadium (Cricket)** —Bangalore (Karnataka)
- ❖ **The Bell Center (Ice Hockey)**—Quebec (Canada)- Largest ice hockey stadium in the World
- ❖ **Salt Lake (Football)** — Kolkata (India's Biggest Football Stadium)
- ❖ **Narendra Modi Stadium (Cricket)** — Ahmadabad (World's Biggest Cricket Stadium)
- ❖ **Eden Gardens (Cricket)** — Kolkata
- ❖ **Wankhede stadium (Cricket)**— Mumbai
- ❖ **Green Park (Cricket)**— Kanpur
- ❖ **M A Chidambaram (Cricket) also known as Chepauk Stadium** —Chennai
- ❖ **Chail Cricket Stadium** — Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh (Highest Cricket ground in the world)
- ❖ **Barsapara Cricket Stadium** — Assam
- ❖ **Premadasa Stadium (Cricket)** — Colombo, Sri Lanka

Sportspersons of Various Sports—

Sports	Players Name
Cricket	Don Bradman, Shane Warne, Vivian Richards, Mithali Raj, Murlidharan
Golf	Tiger Woods, Anirban Lahiri, Aditi Ashok, Jeev Milkha Singh
Badminton	Saina Nehwal, PV Sindhu, Prakash Padukone, P. Gopichand, Lakshya Sen, Kidambi Shrikanth
Basketball	Michael Jordan, Satnam Singh
Hockey	Roop Singh, Balbir Singh, Sardar Singh, Dhanraj Pillay, Manpreet Singh, Dhyan Chand
Boxing	Mohammad Ali, Mike Tyson, Marykom, Vijender Singh, Lovlina Borgohain
Athletics	Usain Bolt, Asafa Powell, Milkha Singh, PT Usha, Hima Das, Neeraj Chopra, Dutee Chand
Table Tennis	Achanta Sharath Kamal
Shooting	Abhinav Bindra, Gagan Narang, Manu Bhakar, Chandro & Prakashi Tomar
Formula One	Michael Schumacher, Lewis Hamilton, Narain Karthikeyan
Squash	Deepika Pallikal, Saurav Ghoshal
Chess	Koneru Hampi, Vishwanathan Anand
Billiards and Snooker	Pankaj Advani, Geet Sethi
Wrestling	Sushil Kumar, Geeta & Babita Phogat, Bajrang Punia, Yogeshwar Dutt, Ravi Dahiya, KD Jadhav, Deepak Punia, Vinesh Phogat, Sakshi Malik, Amit Panghal
Fencing	Bhavani Devi, Karan Singh, Edoardo Mangiarotti (Italy)

Famous Awards and Prizes of the World—

Noble Prize —

- ❖ Started in 1901, in memory of Alfred Nobel (Sweden) (inventor of Dynamite)
- ❖ Alfred Noble—21 Oct 1833 (Stockholm, Sweden) to 10 Dec 1896 (San Remo, Italy)

- ❖ Given in Stockholm (Sweden) on every 10 December
- ❖ Given in 6 fields - Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Peace, Literature, Economics.
- ❖ Peace prize is given in Oslo (Norway)
- ❖ Earlier given in 5 Category, Economics added in 1968 (by Sveriges Riksbank, central bank of Sweden).
- ❖ First woman to get Noble Prize — Madam Curie (Only Woman get Two Times)
- ❖ First Indian and Asian to get Noble Prize — Rabindranath Tagore (1913), for Geetanjali book
- ❖ First Indian Woman — Mother Teresa (1979)- Peace
- ❖ First Asian and Indian to win Noble Prize in Science— CV Raman (1930) for Raman Effects
- ❖ First Indian to win Noble Prize in Medicine—Har Gobind Khurana (1968) for Artificial Genes
- ❖ First Asian and Indian to win Noble Prize in Economy— Amartya Sen (1998)
- ❖ Youngest Laureate— Malala Yousafzai (Pakistan, 17 Years) (2014- Peace)
- ❖ Oldest Laureate—John B. Goodenough (USA, 97 Years) (2019- Chemistry)

Oscar Award — (Founder- Louis B. Mayer)

- ❖ Also known as Academy Award. Given in Beverly Hills, USA
- ❖ Highest Cinema/ Cinematic Award.
- ❖ Established in 1927 First given in 1929.
- ❖ First Movie to get Oscar— Wings (1927 Silent Movie)
- ❖ First Indian movie nominated for Oscar— Mother India (1957)
- ❖ First Indian to win Oscar Award — Bhanu Athaiya (1982)- Costume Designing, Movie Name- Gandhi, Director-Richard Attenborough (United Kingdom)
- ❖ First Indian to get Two Oscar awards —AR Rahman (2009) for Best Original Score and Best Original Song- Jai Ho Movie-Slumdog Millionaire (2008).
- ❖ Satyajit Ray was the first Indian to get an Oscar Life Time Achievement Award in 1992
- ❖ **Note:** - Cannes Film Festival is celebrated in France
- ❖ Father of World Cinema — Auguste and Louis Lumiere (Lumiere Brothers)

Grammy Award or Gramophone Award—

- ❖ Highest Music Award in world. Established in 1958 in Los Angeles, USA. First given in 1959.
- ❖ First Indian to win Grammy — Pandit Ravi Shankar, Sitar (1968) for West Meet East.

Pulitzer Prize—

- ❖ Highest Journalism award in the World.
- ❖ Established in 1917 at USA in the honors of Newspaper Publisher Joseph Pulitzer
- ❖ First Indian to win Pulitzer— Gobind Behari Lal (1937), Member of Ghadar Party.

Booker Prize —

- ❖ Highest Literacy Award in the world. Established in 1969 in UK
- ❖ Salman Rushdie is the first India Born British Indian to win the Booker Prize for Midnight's Children in 1981.
- ❖ Arundhati Roy is the first Indian Citizen to win the Booker Prize for God of Small Things, 1997

Ramon Magsaysay award (31st August Every Year) —

- ❖ Also known as Asia's Noble Prize. Established in 1958 in Manila, Philippines.
- ❖ Given by Philippines government in social and public service for their 7th President.
- ❖ First Indian to win Ramon Magsaysay — Vinoba Bhave in 1958.

Kalinga Award —

- ❖ By UNESCO for Popularization of Science.
- ❖ It is UNESCO Oldest Prize
- ❖ Created in 1952 by Bijoyanand (Biju) Patnaik, Odisha former CM.

Gallantry Awards —

- ❖ Highest Gallantry Award of India, also known Highest Military Decoration—Param Vir Chakra
- ❖ First to get Param Vir Chakra — Major Somnath Sharma (21 June 1950), Kumaon Regiment.
- ❖ Highest Gallantry Award (Peacetime) — Ashoka Chakra
- ❖ First Woman and Youngest to get Ashoka Chakra — Neerja Bhanot (in 1987)
- ❖ Wartime Award (Highest to Lowest) — Param Vir Chakra> Mahavir Chakra> Vir Chakra

- ❖ **Trick:** PVC-MVC-VC
- ❖ Peacetime Award (Highest to Lowest) — Ashok Chakra> Kirti Chakra> Shaurya Chakra
- ❖ **Trick:** AC-KC-SC

Civillian Awards—

Bharat Ratna —

- ❖ Highest Civilian Award of India. Logo- Peepal Tree Leaf, Sun in Centre, Devanagari Script
- ❖ Established on 2 January 1954 by Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- ❖ First Recipient— C Rajagopalachari, S Radhakrishnan, CV Raman
- ❖ First woman to get Bharat Ratna — Indira Gandhi.
- ❖ First to get posthumously— Lal Bahadur Shastri
- ❖ First Foreigner to get Bharat Ratna — Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (1987)
- ❖ Other Civilian Awards— Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, Padma Shri.
- ❖ Civilian Award— Bharat Ratna> Padma Vibhushan> Padma Bhushan> Padma Shri
- ❖ Padma Awards are declared on Republic Day by President of India.
- ❖ Other Padma Awards logo is Lotus Flower in Centre and Name in Devanagari Script.

Sports Awards in India—

- ❖ Highest Sports Award in India—Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award. Earlier known as Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award.
- ❖ Started in 1991-1992, First Recipient— Viswanathan Anand (Chess).
- ❖ Prize Money — 25 Lakh ₹, Given Every Year on 29th August.
- ❖ Arjuna Award — Started in 1961.
- ❖ Dronacharya Award — Started in 1985, given to Coaches.

Literature Awards in India—

- ❖ Highest Literature Award in India — Jnanpith (Gyanpeeth) Award, started in 1961, First Given in 1965
- ❖ First to get Jnanpith — G. Shankar Kurup, Malayalam Poet
- ❖ First woman to get Jnanpith— Ashapurna Devi, Bengali Poet
- ❖ Sahitya Academy Award (1954) — 24 languages (22 Constitution Language + English and Rajasthani)
- ❖ Other literature awards — Saraswati Samman, Vyas Samman, Yuva Puruskar etc.

Film Awards in India —

- ❖ Highest Film Award in India — Dada Saheb Phalke Award, Established in 1969.
- ❖ Full Name of Dada Saheb Phalke — Dhundiraj Govind Phalke
- ❖ First Recipient of Dada Saheb Phalke Award — Devika Rani.
- ❖ Devika Rani is considered as the First Lady of Indian Cinema
- ❖ Highest Film Festival of India- International Film Festival of India (IFFI), Goa from 1952
- ❖ First Movie of India — **Raja Harishchandra in 1913 by Dada Saheb Phalke (Silent Movie)**
- ❖ India first talking Movie — **Alam Ara (1931)**
- ❖ Most number of songs movie — **Indra Sabha (71 Songs) in 1932**
- ❖ Longest Indian Movie — **LOC Kargil (4 Hours and 15 Min.)**, 2nd is Mera Naam Joker (close to seconds)
- ❖ First Colour Movie — **Kisan Kanya (1937)**
- ❖ Longest Song — **Ab tumhare hwaale watan saathiyo (20 Minute)**
- ❖ First Sanskrit Movie of India — **Adi Shankara**
- ❖ First Indian 3-D Movie **My Dear Kuttichathan (1984) in Malayalam.**

Other awards —

- **Gopal Ratna Award**— Animal Husbandry
- **Dhanwantari Award** — Medical Science.
- **Golden Globe Award** — Film
- **Pritzker prize, Aga Khan Award** — Architecture
- **Abel Prize** – Mathematics
- **Laureus Award** – Sports
- **Medini Prize**— Environment
- **Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar Award** — Science
- **Borlaug Prize, Bowelay Award** — Agriculture
- **Kalidas Samman, Tansen Award** — Music
- **Juliet Curie Award**– Peace
- **Templeton prize** – Science

- **Merlin Award**– Magic
- **BC Roy Award** — Medical Science (Given on 1 July every year by President)
- **Sushila Devi Award, Bihari Award, Vachaspati Award (Sanskrit)** — Literature

Books and Authors—

Authors	Books
Magasthenese	Indica
Mahabhasya	Patanjali
William Wordsworth	The Prelude
Bharat Muni (Bharata)	Natyashastra
Kalidasa	Meghduta, Abhijana Shakuntalam, Vikramorvasi, Malavikagnimitra, Raghuvamsham, Kumarasambhava
Banabhatta	Harsh Charita, Kadambari
Harshavardhan	Nagananda, Ratnavali, Priyadarshika
William Shakespeare	Romeo Juliet, Macbeth, Othello, Hamlet, A Mid-Summer, Night Dreams, King Lear, The Tempest, As You Like It, Prince of Denmark, Merchant of Venice
Vatsyayana	Kamasutra, Nyaya Sutra
Kabir	Granthavali, Bijak
Jaidev	Geet Govind
Rajasekhar	Kavyamimamsa, Karpuramanjari
Vishakhadatta	Mudrarakshasa (Ring of the Demon)
Shudraka	Mrichchhakatika (The Little Clay Cart)
Al Beruni	Kitab-ul-Hind (Tehkik-i-Hind)
Hieun Tsang	Si-Yu-Ki
Fa Hien	Fo-Kyo-Ki
Chander Bardai	Prithviraj Raso
Mahatma Gandhi	My Experiments with Truth, Hind Swaraj, India of My Dreams
Dadabhai Naoroji	Poverty and Un-British rule in India, Drain of Wealth
Swami Vivekananda	Raja Yoga, Karma Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Jnana Yoga
Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	Anand Math (1882)
Dinbandhu Mitra	Neel Darpan or The Indigo Planting Mirror
Rabindranath Tagore	Geetanjali
Lala Lajpat Rai	Un-Happy India
Jawahar Lal Nehru	Discovery of India
RK Narayan	Malgudi Days, Guide,
Sarojini Naidu	Golden Threshold
Munshi Premchand	Godan, Gaban, Nirmala, Poos ki Raat, Seva Sadan, Panch Parmeshwar, Do Bailon ki Katha, Namak Ka Daroga
Rudyard Kipling	Jungle Book (Pench National Park, MP)
Leo Tolstoy	War and Peace
Adam Smith	Wealth of Nations
Karl Marx	Das Capital, The Communist Manifesto
Abul Kalam Azad	India Wins Freedom,
Aurobindo Ghosh	Life Divine, Savitri, Hour of God
S. Radha Krishnan	Hindu view of Life, Indian Philosophy, Eastern Religion & Western Thought
Dayanand Saraswati	Satyarth Prakash
Panini	Asthadhyayi
Vishnu Sharma	Panchatantra

Salman Rushdie	Midnight's Children
Arundhati Roy	The God of Small Things, Azadi, The Ministry of Utmost Happiness
Plato	The Republic
Jonathan Swift	Gulliver's Travel
Sunil Gavaskar	Sunny Days
Sachin Tendulkar	Playing It My Way
Maxim Gorky	Mother
Charles Dickens	Great Expectations, Hard Times
Charles Darwin	Origin of Species
JK Rowling	Harry Potter
HG Wells	Time Machine, The War of the Worlds
Stephen Hawking	Brief History of Time, Blackhole and the Baby Universe
Nelson Mandela	Long Walk to Freedom
MN Roy	India's Message, India in Transition, What Do We Want
APJ Abdul Kalam	Wings of Fire, Ignited Minds, India-2020
Hitler	Mein Kampf (My Struggle)
Ramachandra Guha	India After Gandhi
Arvind Adiga	White Tiger, The Last Man in Tower
Lokmanya Tilak	Gita Rahasya, The Arctic Home of the Vedas
Rajendra Prasad	India Divided, Satyagraha at Champaran, At the Feet of Mahatma Gandhi
Jyotiba Phule	Ghulam Gori (1873)
Abul Fazl	Ain-I-Akbari, Akbarnama
Khushwant Singh	Train to Pakistan, We Indians, The Fall of the Kingdom of Punjab
Chanakya (Kautilya)	Arthashastra
Malik Mohammad Jayasi	Padmavat (1540)
Kalhan	Rajtarangini (History of Kashmir)

Indian Defence –

- Army, Navy and Air Force Head Quarter (All)- New Delhi
- Indian Navy Commands – 3
- Indian Military Academy –Dehradun, UK
- National Defence Academy –Khadakwasla (Pune, MH)
- Army Cadet College – Dehradun, Uttarakhand
- Indian Air force Academy –Dandigul (Hyderabad, Telangana)
- Infantry School– Mhow, MP
- First Commander Chief of Indian Army –Gen. KM Cariappa
- First Chief of Air Staff –Suboroto Mukherjee
- First Field Marshal – Sam Hormusji Framji Jamshedji Manekshaw (Amritsar, 1914-2008)
- Sam Manekshaw become Field Marshal on 1 January 1973
- First Defence Minister of India– Sardar Baldev Singh
- There are 62 Cantonment in India. Famous are Meerut Cantt (1803), Ambala (1843)
- Oldest Cantonment (Cantt.) of India Barrackpore, near Calcutta, West Bengal 1765
- Danapur (Dinapur) is 2nd oldest Cantt. of India, 1765, is located in Patna, Bihar.
- Oldest Paramilitary Force – Assam Rifles (24 March 1835) as a militia called the Cachar Levy
- Rafale (France), Tejas (HAL), Sukhoi (HAL), MIG-21 (Russia), Mirage-2000 (France), ORION-3 (USA), S-400 Air Defence Missile System (Russia) are famous fighter jets in India.
- The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) refers to seven security forces under Ministry of Home Affairs– Assam Rifles (AR), Border Security Force (BSF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), National Security Guard (NSG), Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)
- First Home Minister of India – Sardar Patel
- Indian Army commands – 7
- Indian Airforce Commands – 7
- National Defence College- New Delhi
- Officer's Training Academy (OTA) – Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- Indian Naval Academy – Ezhimala (Kochi, Kerala)
- High Altitude Warfare School– Gulmarg, J&K
- Airforce Technical College– Jalahalli, Karnataka
- First Chief of Naval Staff – Admiral RD Katari

- Highest Gallantry Award – Param Vir Chakra
- Highest Peacetime Gallantry Award –Ashoka Chakra
- Commander-in-chief of Armed Forces –The President of India
- CRPF- 1939, HQ- New Delhi
- ITBP and Home Guards founded on – 1962
- 88th Battalion of CRPF is known as **Mahila Battalion**, is the World 1st Paramilitary Force for Women. It was Founded on 30 March 1986.
- Territorial Army lies for Civilians between 18 to 35 Years
- Indian Army Commando is known as – **Para SF (Special Forces)**
- Indian Navy Commando is known as – **Marcos**
- Indian air Force Commando is known as – **Garuda**
- Indian Army Motto – Service Before Self, or Seva Asmakam Dharma
- Indian Navy Motto – Sam no Varunah
- Indian Air Force Motto – Touch the sky with Glory
- Highest Decorated Regiment – Sikh (2 PVCs, 14 MVCs, 5 KCs, 67 Vir Chakras, 72 Battle Honors, 15 Theatre Honors and 5 COAS and 1596 other Gallantry Awards)
- First Indian Submarine – INS Kalvari - 08 Dec 1967
- First Nuclear Submarine – INS Chakra
- First Aircraft Carrier – INS Vikrant (Codename- R11)
- First to get Param Vir Chakra –Major Somanth Sharma
- NCC and Territorial Army both founded in 1948
- BSF (1965), CISF (1969), NSG (1984) founded.
- First Indigenous Submarine – INS Shalki – 06 Feb 1992
- First Indigenous Nuclear Submarine – INS Arihant

Air Force	Navy	Army
Air Chief Marshal	Admiral	General
Air Marshal	Vice Admiral	Lieutenant General
Air Vice Marshal	Rear Admiral	Major General
Air Commodore	Commodore	Brigadier
Group Captain	Captain	Colonel
Wing Commander	Commander	Lieutenant Colonel
Squadron Leader	Lieutenant Commander	Major
Flight Lieutenant	Lieutenant	Captain
Flying Officer	Sub Lieutenant	Lieutenant

Important Exercises—

- AUSINDEX**– India- Australia
- VARUNA, SHAKTI, GARUDA**– India- France
- DUSTLIK**– India- Uzbekistan
- EKUVERIN**– India- Maldives
- MITRA SHAKTI, SLINEX**– India- Sri Lanka
- SAMPRITI**– India- Bangladesh
- HAND IN HAND**– India- China
- JIMEX**– India- Japan
- SURYA KIRAN**– India- Nepal
- AJEYA WARRIOR, KONKAN**– India- United Kingdom
- VAJRA PRAHAR, MALABAR**– India- USA
- INDRA**– India- Russia
- MAITREE**– India- Thailand

Commands of Indian Army (7)	
1. Western Command	Chandimandir
2. Eastern Command	Kolkata
3. Northern Command	Udhampur
4. Southern Command	Pune
5. Central Command	Lucknow
6. Army Training Command	Shimla
7. South-Western Command	Jaipur
Commands of Indian Navy (3)	
1. Western Naval Command	Mumbai
2. Eastern Naval Command	Vishakhapatnam

3. Southern Naval Command	Cochin
Commands of Indian Air Force (7)	
1. Western Air Command	Delhi
2. South-Western Air Command	Gandhinagar
3. Central Air Command	Allahabad
4. Eastern Air Command	Shillong
5. Southern Air Command	Thiruvananthapuram
6. Training Command	Bengaluru
7. Maintenance Command	Nagpur

India's Nuclear Program —

- Father of Nuclear program in India — Homi Jahangir Bhabha.
- Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC) — 1954 (Trombay, Maharashtra).
- First Atomic Reactor — Apsara (1956).
- First Atomic Power Station— Tarapur, Maharashtra
- Heavy Water Limited is in — Trombay, Maharashtra
- India's First Nuclear Test — 1974 – Code Name- Smiling Buddha (Pokhran, Rajasthan)
- India Became a Nuclear Power on — 11 May 1998 Code Name- Operation Shakti
- First Country to have atomic deal with India — France in 2008
- India has only 2% of World's Uranium reserves and 25% of the World's Thorium reserves.

Indian Defence Research Program—

- Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) - 01-01-1958.
- Father of Indian Missile Technology— APJ Abdul Kalam. IGMDP Program (1983)
- Prithvi — First Missile of India (in 1988). surface-to-surface short-range ballistic missile (SRBM)
- Agni — surface-to-surface Missile
- Agni V is India's first Inter Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) and nuclear warhead capable.
- Trishul — surface-to-air Missile
- Nag — Anti-Tank Guided Missile with Fire and Forget top attack capability
- Akash — surface-to-air Missile
- Astra and Novator are only two air-to-air missiles of India.
- Tejas — First India made Light Combat Aircraft.
- BrahMos — Joint venture of Russia and India (named after Moskva & Brahmaputra River).
- T-90 Bhishma (Purchased from Russia), T-72, Karna, Ajeya, Sarath are Tanks.
- Arjuna (Mk-1) was the First Battle Tank of India.
- Chetak, Mil Mi-24 & 26, Dhruv, Chinook, Rudra and Prachand, Apache are Helicopter

Indian Space Program—

- Father of Indian Space Program— Vikram Sarabhai.
- Space Program started in -1962.
- Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) — Bengaluru
- ISRO founded on 15 August 1969.
- First ISRO Chairman — Vikram Sarabhai
- Current ISRO Chairman — S. Somnath (10th)
- First Satellite of India — Aryabhata, 19 April 1975 (by USSR).
- First satellite launched from India — Rohini (18 July 1980) from Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh
- First communication satellite—APPLE- Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment, 19 June 1981
- First Mars mission— Mangalyaan (Mars Orbiter Mission) – 5 November 2013.
- Chandrayaan – 1, First Moon mission of India in 2008, PSLV-XL-C11, Found water on moon.
- Chandrayaan – 2 launched on 22 July 2019, GSLV-MK-III but it was failed during soft landing
- **Tiranga point** represents the point where Chandrayaan-2 crashed

Chandrayaan 3—• Chandrayaan – 3 is India's 3rd Lunar Mission.

- Chandrayaan – 3 launched on 14 July 2023 at 02:35 PM from Satish Dhawan Space Center (SDSC) in Sriharikota
- Vikram Lander and Pragyan Rover is in Chandrayaan – 3
- It was launched by LVM3 – M4 rocket.
- Chandrayaan 3 landed on Moon on Date August 23, 2023.
- India become first country to soft-land on the lunar south pole
- 23 August will be celebrate as **National Space Day** every year.

- Where Chandrayaan-3's Vikram Lander successfully touched lunar surface, that place will be known as **Shiv shakti Point**.
- First Indian in space — Rakesh Sharma (1984).
- First human space mission — Gaganyaan (2023).
- First person selected for the Gaganyaan mission — Nikhil Rath
- Satish Dhawan Space Center (SHAR)—Sriharikota (AP) on Pulicat lake.
- India's solar Mission name is — Aditya L1, launched on 2nd Sept. 2023 at 10:50 AM from Sriharikota.
- Vikram Sarabhai space center, Thumba, Kerala.
- Master Control Facility (MCF) is located at Hassan (Karnataka) and Bhopal (MP)
- Infrared Observatory (MIRO) located at Mount Abu, Rajasthan
- Solar Observatory located at Udaipur, Rajasthan
- PSLV — Polar satellite launching vehicle.
- GSLV — Geo-synchronous launching vehicle
- RLV-TD — Reusable Launch Vehicle- Technology Demonstration
- Scramjet (Supersonic Combusting Ramjet) and VIKAS are engines used in rocket launching.

International Space Programs—

- First satellite— Sputnik (1957) -Russia.
- First animal in space — Lyca (Female Dog) in 1959- Russia.
- First Human in space — Major Yuri Gagarin (1961) from Russia.
- First woman cosmonaut— Valentina Tereshkova (1963) from Russia.
- First Human on Moon — Neil Armstrong (20 July 1969). (Total- 12 Human to Scale Moon)
- Neil Armstrong and Buzz Eldrin's space ship name — Apollo-11.
- USA, Russia, China and India are only few countries to successfully land on the Moon.
- Luna-25 mission of Russia for Moon, but it was failed during landing.
- First mission to successful reached on Mars orbit — Mariner- 9 (1971)
- First mission to landed on Mars surface — Viking -1 (1976).
- Space agency of USA — NASA (29 July 1958)
- Space agency of India — ISRO
- Space agency of Russia — Cosmorus or Roscosmos
- Space agency of Japan — JAXA
- Space agency of France— CNES
- Space agency of Europe Continent— European Space Agency (ESA), Group of 22 Countries
- Space agency of China — CNSA (China National Space Administration)
- Space agency of Pakistan — The Space & Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO)
- First space shuttle — Columbia.
- Kalpana Chawla died in 2003 in Columbia -13
- Hubble Space Observatory related with NASA, USA (Launched in 1990)
- JAMES WEBB SPACE TELESCOPE (JWST) also related with NASA, USA (Launched in Dec 2021)
- India's first space observatory is ASTROSAT in 2015
- Cryogenic engines are used in Satellite launch work with very low temperature.
- Oxygen liquifies at -183° C and Hydrogen at -253° C in cryogenic engine.
- Starlink Project related with Internet in Low Earth Orbit by Space-X (Elon Musk, USA)

Note: -1. India's Missile Testing range is located at Chandi Pur (Odisha), Balasore and APJ Abdul Kalam Island (Previously known as Wheeler Island) at the coast of Odisha. **2.** Nuclear Test Range is located in Thar Desert at Pokhran (Rajasthan) **3.** Satellite (Rocket) Launching Pad and All Space missions of India is done at Sriharikota **4.** There are 9 countries in the world which have the nuclear weapons- Russia (5889), USA (5224), China (410), France (290), UK (225), Pakistan (170), India (164) and Israel (90). **5.** Only 6 Countries which have their own Cryogenic Engine- Russia, USA, France (ESA), Japan, China and India.

International Navigation System—

- **Global Positioning System (GPS)—** USA
- **BeiDou or BDS—** China

- **Galileo**— European Union
- **Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS)** — India
- **Navigation Indian Constellation (NavIC)** — India (NavIC means Sailor or Navigator)
- **Quasi-Zenith Satellite System (QZSS)** — Japan
- **GLONASS**— Russia

States & UTs with Capital—

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| • Andhra Pradesh— Amaravati | • Arunachal Pradesh— Itanagar | • Assam— Dispur |
| • Bihar— Patna | • Chhattisgarh— Raipur | • Goa— Panaji |
| • Gujarat— Gandhinagar | • Haryana— Chandigarh | • Himachal Pradesh— Shimla |
| • Jharkhand— Ranchi | • Karnataka— Bengaluru | • Maharashtra— Mumbai |
| • Kerala— Thiruvananthapuram | • Madhya Pradesh— Bhopal | • Manipur— Imphal |
| • Meghalaya— Shillong | • Mizoram— Aizawl | • Nagaland— Kohima |
| • Odisha— Bhubaneswar | • Punjab— Chandigarh | • Rajasthan— Jaipur |
| • Sikkim— Gangtok | • Tamil Nadu— Chennai | • Telangana— Hyderabad |
| • Tripura— Agartala | • Uttar Pradesh— Lucknow | • Uttarakhand— Dehradun |
| • West Bengal— Kolkata | • Chandigarh— Chandigarh | • Delhi— Delhi |
| • Ladakh— Leh | • Lakshadweep— Kavaratti | • Puducherry— Pondicherry |
| • Jammu and Kashmir— Sri Nagar | • Andaman and Nicobar Island— Port Blair | |
| • Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu— Daman | | |

Countries and Capitals —

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| • India— New Delhi | • Oman— Muscat | • Bahamas— Nassau |
| • Bahrain— Manama | • Barbados— Bridgetown | • Uzbekistan— Tashkent |
| • Uruguay— Montevideo | • Paraguay— Asuncion | • Namibia— Windhoek |
| • Mozambique— Maputo | • UAE— Abu Dhabi | • Botswana— Gaborone |
| • Brazil— Brasilia | • Vatican City— Vatican City | • Myanmar (Burma) — Naypyidaw (Rangoon) |
| • Algeria— Algiers | • Argentina— Buenos Aires | • Australia— Canberra |
| • Austria— Vienna | • Bangladesh— Dhaka | • Malta— Valletta |
| • Belgium— Brussels | • Madagascar— Antananarivo | • Macedonia— Skopje |
| • Bhutan— Thimphu | • Canada— Ottawa | • Chile— Santiago |
| • Mali— Bamako | • China— Beijing | • Monaco— Monte Carlo |
| • Congo Republic— Kinshasa | • Czech Republic— Prague | • Cyprus— Nicosia |
| • Mauritius— Port Louis | • Denmark— Copenhagen | • Egypt— Cairo |
| • Cambodia— Phnom Penh | • France— Paris | • Germany— Berlin |
| • Ghana— Accra | • Kyrgyzstan— Bishkek | • Jamaica— Kingston |
| • Greece— Athens | • Indonesia— Nusantara, Jakarta | • Iran— Tehran |
| • Iraq— Baghdad | • Japan— Tokyo | • Jordon— Amman |
| • Guyana— Georgetown | • Israel— Jerusalem | • Kazakhstan— Nur Sultan |
| • Kenya— Nairobi | • Libya— Tripoli | • Malaysia— Kuala Lumpur |
| • Mongolia— Ulaanbaatar | • Mexico— Mexico City | • Ecuador— Quito |
| • Afghanistan— Kabul | • Nepal— Kathmandu | • New Zealand— Wellington |
| • North Korea— Pyongyang | • Norway— Oslo | • Pakistan— Islamabad |
| • Philippines— Manila | • Poland— Warsaw | • Portugal— Lisbon |
| • Qatar— Doha | • Russia— Moscow | • Nigeria— Abuja |
| • Saudi Arabia— Riyadh | • South Korea— Seoul | • South Africa— Pretoria |
| • South Sudan— Juba | • Sudan— Khartoum | • Ethiopia— Addis Ababa |
| • Rwanda— Kigali | • Italy— Rome | • Switzerland— Bern |

- Netherlands—**Amsterdam**
- Lebanon—**Beirut**
- Ukraine—**Kyiv**
- Vietnam—**Hanoi**
- Fiji—**Suva**
- Cuba—**Havana**
- Turkey—**Ankara**
- Hungary—**Budapest**
- Ireland—**Dublin**
- Morocco—**Rabat**
- Sierra Leone—**Freetown**
- Sri Lanka—**Sri Jayawardene Kotte, Colombo**
- Thailand—**Bangkok**
- Uganda—**Kampala**
- USA—**Washington DC**
- Venezuela—**Caracas**
- Columbia—**Bogota**
- Azerbaijan—**Baku**
- Yemen—**Sanaa**
- Sweden—**Stockholm**
- Spain—**Madrid**
- Albania—**Tirane**
- Tanzania—**Dodoma**
- Syria—**Damascus**
- United Kingdom (England)—**London**
- Turkmenistan—**Ashgabat**
- Zimbabwe—**Harare**
- Peru—**Lima**
- Maldives—**Male**
- Belarus—**Minsk**
- Iceland—**Reykjavik**
- Serbia—**Belgrade**
- Angola—**Luanda**
- Armenia—**Yerevan**

Country and Currency—

Note: - Strongest, Valuable and Powerful Currency in the world is- Kuwaiti Dinar (1 Dinar= 267 ₹ Approx.)

- Canada, USA, Australia, Zimbabwe, New Zealand currency are Dollar.
- Argentina, Philippines, Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Uruguay currency are Peso
- Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and India currency are Rupee
- Vietnam—**Dong**
- Indonesia—**Rupiah**
- Japan—**Yen**
- Kuwait—**Dinar**
- Saudi Arabia, Qatar—**Rial**
- Denmark and Norway—**Krone**
- Peru—**Sol**
- United Kingdom (UK) —**Pound Sterling**
- Sweden—**Kroner**
- Egypt—**Pound**
- Spain, Portugal, Ireland—**Euro**
- Bangladesh—**Taka**
- Azerbaijan—**Manat**
- Paraguay—**Guarani**
- Bhutan—**Ngultrum**
- Thailand—**Baht**
- Russia—**Ruble**
- Poland—**Zloty**
- Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan—**Som**
- Laos—**Kip**
- South Africa—**Rand**
- China—**Yuan, Renminbi**
- Maldives—**Rufiyaa**
- Korea—**Won**
- Myanmar—**Kyat**
- UAE—**Dirham**
- Turkey—**Lira**
- Israel—**Shekel**
- Kazakhstan—**Tenge**
- Malesia—**Ringgit**
- Hungary—**Forint**

Legislatures or Parliament of various Countries—

Note: - Oldest Parliament of the world is – **ALTHING (Iceland)** was built in 930 AD.

- Argentina—**National Congress**
- Bangladesh—**Jatia Sansad**
- Denmark—**Folketing**
- Israel—**Knesset**
- UAE— **Majlis-Al-Shura**
- Russia—**Duma**
- Afghanistan—**Shora**
- Bhutan—**Tshogdu**
- Germany—**Bundestag**
- Myanmar—**Pyithu Hluttaw**
- Nepal—**Rashtriya Panchayat**
- USA—**Congress**
- Oman—**Monarchy**
- Australia—**Federal Parliament**
- India—**Sansad Bhawan**
- Japan—**Diet**
- Norway—**Storting**

Cities on River banks —

- Berlin—**Spree**
- Bonn—**Rhine**
- Prague—**Vltava**
- New York—**Hudson**
- Warsaw—**Vistula**
- Washington DC—**Potomac**
- Karachi—**Indus**
- Munich—**Isar**
- Shanghai—**Yangtze**
- Budapest, Vienna—**Danube**
- Baghdad—**Tigris**
- Paris—**Seine (UNESCO)**
- Venice—**Piave and Po River**
- Ankara—**Kazil**
- Perth—**Swan**
- Rome—**Tiber**
- Moscow—**Moskva**
- Cairo—**Nile**

- London—**Thames**
- Sydney—**Parramatta**
- Lahore—**Ravi**
- Yangon (Myanmar)—**Irrawaddy**
- Tokyo—**Arakawa and Sumida (Through)**

Intelligence Agencies of Different Countries—

- India — RAW (21 Sept 1968) and IB (1920)
- **Note:** RAW (Research and Analysis Wing) was formed by Rameshwar Nath Kao (RN Kao), (PM- Indira Gandhi)
- CBI is Premier Investigating Police Agency in India (1963 by Santhanam Committee)
- USA— FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) and CIA (Central Intelligence Agency)
- France— DGSE
- Japan — Naicho
- Israel — Mossad
- Australia— ASIS
- Russia — KGB /GRU
- Pakistan — ISI (Inter Service Intelligence)
- Egypt — AI – Mukhabarat
- Iran — SAVAK
- China— Ministry of State Security (MSS)
- Britain— Military Intelligence (MI -6 or Section-6)

Official Residence—

- **Kremlin**—Russia President
- **Temple Trees**—Sri Lanka Prime Minister
- **Vatican Palace**—Pope
- **24 Sussex Drive**—Canada Prime Minister
- **10, Downing Street**—Prime Minister of Britain
- **Rashtrapati Bhawan**—Indian and Nepal President
- **White House**—US President
- **The Arg**—Afghanistan President
- **Raj Bhawan**—Governor of Different States in India
- **7, Lok Kalyan Marg**—Prime Minister of India
- **Buckingham Palace**—Queen Elizabeth

Seven New Wonders of the World—

1. Taj Mahal (Agra, India)	5. The Great Wall of China (China)
2. Petra (Jordan)	6. Christ The Redeemer (Brazil)
3. Machu Pichu (Peru)	7. Chichen Itza (Yucatan, Mexico)
4. Roman Colosseum (Rome, Italy)	

Famous Airlines of the World—

- **Air India**—India
- **Delta**—USA
- **Alitalia**—Italy
- **Lufthansa**—Germany
- **Fly Emirates**—UAE
- **Quantas**—Australia
- **Aeroflot**—Russia
- **Air Ceylon**—Sri Lanka
- **Garuda Airways**—Indonesia

Famous Universities of the World—

- Oldest University of the world — **Taxila University (Achaemenid Empire or Persian Empire), presently in Pakistan**
- Oxford University — England (world 2nd oldest)- 1096 AD
- Cambridge University — England (world 3rd oldest)- 1209 AD
- Stanford University, California University, Harvard University, Massachusetts University — USA
- The University of Auckland — New Zealand
- McGill University, British Columbia University — Canada

Surnames of Famous Personalities—

- **Grand Old Man of India**— Dadabhai Nauroji
- **Mahamana, Prince of Beggars**— Madan Mohan Malviya
- **Nightingale of India, Bharat Kokila**— Sarojini Naidu
- **Fuehrer (Leader)** — Hitler
- **Acharya**— Vinoba Bhave
- **Lady with the Lamp** — Florence Nightingale (Nursing)
- **Flying Sikh, Udan Sikh** — Milkha Singh
- **Rajaji** — Chakrabarty Rajgopalachari
- **Desh Ratna**— Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- **Gurudev, Kaviguru** — Rabindranath Tagore
- **Patriot of Patriots, Netaji**— Subhash Chandra Bose
- **Light of Asia, Shakyamuni**—Gautam Buddha
- **Sparrow** — General Rajender Singh
- **Martin Luther King of India**— Swami Dayanand Saraswati

- **Udanpari** — PT Usha
- **Chacha, Panditji**— JL Nehru
- **Lokmanya** — Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- **Punjab Kesari** — Lala Lajpat Rai
- **Little Corporal** — Napoleon Bonaparte
- **Banga Bandhu** — Mujibur Rahman
- **Sher – e – Kashmir** — Sheikh Abdulla
- **Shaheed-e-Azam, Prince of Martyrs**— Sardar Bhagat Singh
- **Iron lady of India, Priyadarshini**— Indira Gandhi
- **Frontier Gandhi, Badshah Khan**— Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- **Deshbandhu** — CR Das
- **Lok Nayak** — Jayaprakash (JP) Narayan
- **Machiavelli of India**— Chanakya
- **Bismarck of India, Iron Man, Strong Man** — Sardar Patel
- **Man of Peace**— Lal Bahadur Shastri
- **Bapu, Father of the Nation, Mahatma**— M K Gandhi
- **Quaid – e – Azam** — Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- **Deenabandhu**— C F Andrews

Beauty Pageant—

Miss World—

- Miss World is the oldest international beauty pageant created by Eric Morley (1951)
- Head Quarter— London (United Kingdom)
- First winner of Miss World— Kerstin "Kiki" Hakansson of Sweden (1951)
- First Indian and Asian to become Miss World— Reita Faria (1966)
- There are SIX Miss World from India— Reita Faria (1966), Aishwarya Rai (1994), Diana Hayden (1997), Yukta Mookhey (1999), Priyanka Chopra (2000) and Manushi Chhillar (2017)
- 2022 Miss World— Karolina Bielawska (Poland)
- India will host 2023 (71th Edition) Miss World Beauty Pageant after 1996 at Jammu and Kashmir

Miss Universe—

- Miss Universe is the 2nd oldest international beauty pageant by Pacific Mills (California Clothing Company) (1952).
- Head Quarter — New York, USA
- First winner of Miss Universe — Armi Kuusela of Finland (1952)
- Miss Universe from India— 1st —Sushmita Sen (1994)
2nd—Lara Dutta (2000)
3rd— Harnaaz Sandhu (2021)

Miss India or Femina Miss India—

- First woman— Pramila (Esther Victoria Abraham in 1947 from Calcutta (WB))
- 2022 Miss India— Sini Shetty (Karnataka)
- 2023 Miss India— Nandini Gupta (Kota, Rajasthan)
- Headquarter of Femina Miss India is located at — Mumbai
- **Note: -** Miss International Beauty is Tokyo (Japan) based beauty pageant from 1960
- Miss Earth is annual international environmental-themed beauty pageant based on Philippines from 2001.

Old Names of Famous Places—

New Name	Old Name	New Name	Old Name
France	Gaul	Ghana	Gold Coast
Taiwan	Formosa	Iran	Persia
Egypt	Kemet	Bangladesh	East Pakistan
Iraq	Mesopotamia	Japan	Nippon or Nihon
Tokyo	Edo	Istanbul	Constantinople
Beijing	Peking	Zimbabwe	Rhodesia
Myanmar	Burma	Sri Lanka	Ceylon
Thailand	Siam	Zaire	Congo
Madagascar	Malagasy	Netherlands	Holland

Famous Car Brand's Companies of Different Countries—

Company	From	Company	From
Tesla, Ford, Harley-Davidson's	USA	Rolls-Royce, Range Rover	UK
Mercedes-Benz, BMW, Audi, Volkswagen	Germany	Ferrari, Lamborghini	Italy
Toyota, Honda, Suzuki, Nissan	Japan	Hyundai, KIA	South Korea
Limousine, Bugatti	France	Volvo	Sweden

Famous Brands of Different Countries—

Company	Origin From	Company	Origin From
Adidas, Puma	Germany	Nike	USA
Reebok	United Kingdom	Fila, Armani	Italy
Rado Watch	Switzerland	Louis Vuitton	Switzerland

Famous Mobile and Laptop Brands of Different Countries—

Company	Origin From	Company	Origin From
Black Berry	Canada	Vodafone	UK
Oppo, Vivo, One Plus, BBK, Realme, Lenovo, ZTE, Huawei, Haier, Mi, Xiaomi, Redmi, Honor, Tecno, Poco	China	Karbons, Lava, Micromax, Videocon, Onida, Reliance, Intex, HCL, Spice, LYF, JIO, Airtel	India
Panasonic, Sony, Toshiba, Hitachi, Casio	Japan	Philips	Netherlands
Samsung, Lucky Goldstar (LG)	South Korea	Acer, Asus, BenQ, Gigabyte, HTC	Taiwan
Amazon, Apple, Google, Nexus, Microsoft, Motorola, HP (Hewlett-Packard), Dell	USA	Nokia	Finland

Institutes and Research Centre's—

- Indian Agricultural Research Institute— Pusa, New Delhi
- Central Potato Research Institute— Shimla
- National Institute of Virology— Pune
- National Police Academy — Hyderabad
- National Museum — New Delhi
- Indian Space Research Organization— Bengaluru
- Indian Military Academy — Dehradun
- Tata Institute of Fundamental Research — Mumbai
- Central Leather Research Institute — Chennai
- Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute of India — Kolkata
- Central Institute of Mines — Dhanbad
- National Dairy Research Institute — Karnal
- Central Wheat and Barley Research Institute— Karnal
- National Petroleum Institute — Dehradun
- National Institute of Oceanography— Panaji
- National Defence Academy — Khadakwasla, Pune
- Citrus Fruit and Cotton Research Institute— Nagpur, MH
- National Archives of India — New Delhi
- Central Horticulture Research Institute— Bengaluru
- Indian Institute of Science — Bengaluru
- Central Pulses Research Institute— Kanpur
- Geological Survey of India, Coal India Ltd. — Kolkata
- Film and Television Institute of India — Pune
- Central Rice Research Institute — Cuttack
- Uranium Corporation of India— Jadugoda, Jharkhand
- Nuclear Power Corporation of India — Mumbai
- Sugar Research Institute — Kanpur
- Forest Research Institute — Dehradun

- Netaji Subhash Sports Institute – Patiala
- Central Millets and Oilseeds Research Institute— Hyderabad, Telangana
- Survey of India (National Mapping Agency of India)— Dehradun
- NTPC, ONGC, SAIL, BHEL, IOCL, GAIL— New Delhi

Famous Abbreviations –

- **AIDS** – Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
- **AIR** – All India Radio
- **ANI** – Asian News International (Indian Official News Agency)
- **AIIMS** – All India Institute of Medical Sciences
- **BBC** – British Broadcasting Corporation
- **BPL** – Below Poverty Line
- **BSNL** – Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
- **BHIM** – Bharat Interface for Money
- **CBI** – Central Bureau of Investigation
- **GPRS** – General Packet Radio System
- **DDT** – Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloro-Ethane
- **DRDO** – Defence Research and Development Organisation
- **EVM** – Electronic Voting Machine
- **FDI** – Foreign Direct Investment
- **GDP** – Gross Domestic Product
- **GPS** – Global Positioning System
- **HIV** – Human Immune deficiency Virus
- **HMT** – Hindustan Machine Tools
- **IPC** – Indian Penal Code
- **KYC** – Know Your Customer
- **NATO** – North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (1949)
- **NRI** – Non-Resident Indian
- **OTP** – One Time Password
- **PTI** – Press Trust of India
- **PCS** – Provincial Civil Services
- **PTO** – Please Turn Over (for Pages and Papers)
- **R&D** – Research and Development
- **SEBI** – Securities and Exchange Board of India
- **UFO** – Unidentified Flying Object
- **VOLTE** – Voice over Long-Term Evolution
- **MGNREGA** – Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- **NABARD** – National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (For Farmers)
- **GOOGLE** – Global Organization of Oriented Group Language of Earth
- **NCERT** – National Council of Educational Research and Training
- **UNICEF** – United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
- **UNESCO** – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
- **ELISA** – Enzyme-Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay (for testing AIDS)
- **BCG** – Bacillus Calmette Guerin
- **BARC** – Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
- **ATM** – Automated Teller Machine
- **BSE** – Bombay Stock Exchange
- **BRO** – Border Road Organisation
- **CBSE** – Central Board of Secondary Education
- **DPT** – Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
- **ECG** – Electro Cardiogram
- **GST** – Goods and Service Tax
- **NHAI** – National Highways Authority of India (1988)
- **ORS** – Oral Rehydration Solution
- **PAN** – Permanent Account Number (of Income-Tax)
- **PIL** – Public Interest Litigation (PN Bhagwati)
- **PWD** – Public Works Department
- **RIP** – Rest In Peace
- **RTI** – Right To Information (12 October 2005)
- **TRAI** – Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
- **VAT** – Value Added Tax
- **IFSC** – Indian Financial System Code
- **LIC** – Life Insurance Corporation (of India)
- **NGO** – Non-Governmental Organization
- **OIL** – Oil India Limited
- **OTT** – Over The Top
- **PIN** – Postal Index Number
- **PTI** – Press Trust of India, Physical Training Instructor
- **QR Codes** – Quick Response Code
- **RADAR** – RAdio Detection And Ranging
- **STD** – Subscriber Trunk Dialing
- **VIP** – Very Important Person
- **UPS** – Uninterruptible Power Supply

National Emblems of Countries—

Australia — Kangaroo	Italy — White Lily
Bangladesh — Water Lily	France — Gallic Rooster
Japan — Chrysanthemum or Red Sun Disk	Turkey, Pakistan — Crescent and Star

New Zealand — Kiwi	USA — Bald Eagle, Golden Rod
Russia — Golden Two Headed Eagle with Red Background	China — Fire Dragon
Nepal — Rhodendron Blossom	Sri Lanka — Lion and Sword
Canada — Maple Leaf	Thailand — Garuda (Khrut)

National Identity Elements or National Symbols of India —

• **National Emblem — Lion Capital of Ashoka**

• It was taken from Sarnath Iron Pillar (Near Varanasi, UP), it has 4 Lions, 1 Elephant, 1 Bull, 1 Horse, 1 Lion on Base Strip and a Wheel (Total- 8 Animals).

• **National Motto or National Slogan— Satyamev Jayate (Devanagari Script)**

• Satyamev Jayate is taken from Mundaka Upanishad meaning 'Truth Alone Triumphs'

• **National Anthem — Jana-Gana-Mana**

- It was composed by Rabindranath Tagore (in Bengali) in Geetanjali book.
- It was first sung on 27 December 1911 at Calcutta Session (Bishan Narayan Dhar).
- It takes 52 seconds to sing.

• **National song — Vande Mataram**

- Vande Mataram was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (in Sanskrit) in Anand Math Book
- It was first sung in 1896 at Calcutta Session (Rahimtullah M. Sayani)
- Vande Mataram was the main song during independence struggle.
- Sanyasi Rebellion (Fakir Revolt) is mentioned in Anand Math Book (1882)
- Jana Gana Mana and Vande Mataram was adopted on 24 January 1950.

• **National Flag — Tricolor (Tiranga)**

- It was designed by Pingali Venkayya in 1931 at Karachi (Pakistan).
- Saffron Color is for Strength, Courage and Sacrifice.
- White Color indicates Peace and Truth.
- Green Color for Growth, Fertility and Prosperity.
- Navy Blue Wheel (Ashoka Chakra or Dharma chakra) has 24 Spokes, shows Progress.
- Tricolor was adopted on 22 July 1947.
- Ratio of Length to Width is— 3:2

• **National Animal — Royal Bengal Tiger (Panthera Tigris), Adopted in 1973**

• **Nagpur** is called as Tiger Capital of India.

• **National Bird — Peacock (Pavo Cristates), Adopted in 1963**

• **National Calendar— Shaka Era, Adopted on 22 March 1957**

- Shaka Era was started by Kanishka (Kushan Dynasty) in 78 AD.
- **Chaitra** is the first month of Shaka Calendar.
- 1st Day in Shaka Calendar is 22 March and 21 March in a Leap Year.
- Vikarmi Samvat started in 57 BC, every month divided in Shukla & Krishan Paksha.

• **National River — Ganga, Adopted in 2008**

• **National Aquatic animal — Gangetic Dolphin (Susu), Adopted in 2010**

• **National Fruit — Mango (Mangifera Indica), also known as King of Fruits**

• **National Flower — Lotus (Nelumbo Nucifera Gaertn)**

• **National Tree — Banyan (Ficus bengalensis)**

• Mango, Lotus and Banyan was adopted on 26 January 1950

- **National Natural Heritage animal — Elephant (Elephas Maximus Indicus)**
- Indian Elephant is Largest Mammal in Indian Subcontinent.
- India's First Elephant Village (Haathi Gaon) is "Kunda Village" (Jaipur, Rajasthan)
- Project Elephant started in February 1992.
- First Elephant Reserve of the Country— The Singbhum Elephant Reserve, Jharkhand (2001)
- **National Festival— 26 January, 15 August, 2 October**
- **National Currency Symbol — ₹ (Amalgam of Devanagari- र and the Roman Capital- R)**
- It was designed by D. Udaya Kumar (IIT, Bombay Student)
- Currency Symbol (₹) was adopted on 26 July 2010.
- **National Reptile — King Cobra**
- **National Micro Organism — Delbrueckii Lactobacillus**
- **Official Language — Hindi and English**
- **National Script — Devanagari**
- **National Gazette or National Document or Legal Document— White Paper**
- **National Sweet— Jalebi or Sweetmeat**
- **National Vegetable— Pumpkin**
- **National Foreign Policy— Non-Aligned (Guta Nirpex)**

Major Religions of the World—

Hinduism (3rd Largest)— (1.16 billion, 15%)

- Oldest Religion of the World and the only Religion not have any Founder
- Also known as Sanatana Dharma, Worship Place— Temple (Mandir)
- Four Vedas — Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda.
- Rigveda is the oldest (collection of 10600 verses and 1028 hymns and 10 Mandal or Parts)
- Hindu Purana — 18 (oldest Matsya Purana and Skanda Purana is largest), Samskaras— 16
- Upanishad — 108, Philosophy or Darshans — Shad-Darshans (6 Darshans)
- Epics — Ramayana (by Adi Kavi Valmiki) and Mahabharata (by Ved Vyas).
- Incarnations (Avatar) of Lord Vishnu— 10 (First —Matsya, 9th— Buddha, Last —Kalki)
- Kalki will be born near Himalaya reign in Shambhala Village.
- Manu smriti is the ancient law book.
- Hindu New Year – Shaka Samvat, 1st day of Chaitra i.e., 22 or 21 March.
- Four Sects of Hinduism– Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Shaktism and Smartism (based of Purana Teachings)
- Largest Hindu Temple – Angkor Wat, Cambodia (also largest religious monument in the world)
- Largest Hindu Temple (Modern Era) – BAPS Swaminarayan Akshardham, Robbinsville Township in New Jersey (USA)
- Amarnath (Pahalgam, J&K) is famous for Snow Shivaling

Buddhism (4th Largest)— (507 million, 5.06%)

- Founded by Gautama Buddha. He belong to the Shakya Clan.
- Gautam Buddha's Original, Real Name was Siddharth.
- Other titles of Siddharth were — Shakya Muni, Buddha, Tathagata, Awakened One.
- He was born in Lumbini (Nepal) in 563 BC.
- He was the Prince of Kapilvastu (Nepal).
- Family of Buddha: - Father- Shuddhodhana, Mother- Mahamaya, Foster Mother- Mahaprajapati Gautami,
- Wife- Yashodhara, Son- Rahul,
- He left home or Renunciation at 29 (Mahabhiniskarmana)
- He got enlightened (Nirvana) at Bodhgaya (Bihar) under a Peepal Tree (Now Bodhi Tree).
- First Sermon — Sarnath (Near Varanasi, UP) (Dharmachakra Parivartana)
- He died in Kushinagar in 483 BC (Mahaparinirvana).

- Worship Place— Buddhist Monastery (Including Stupa, Chaitya and Vihara)
- Three sects of Buddhism — Hinayana, Mahayana, Vajrayan.
- Three books (Tripitaka) — Sutta Pitaka, Vinay Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka,
- Buddhist Literature Language— Pali.
- The holiest festival of Buddhism is **Vaishakh Purnima** it is also known as **Buddha Purnima**.
- Buddha Charita written by Ashvagosh in time period of Kanishka.
- Dhamma — Teachings of Buddha.
- Jataka Tales related with former lives of Buddha.
- Painting and Sculptures of the Ajanta Caves related with Buddha's Jataka Tales.
- Sanchi Stupa (MP) is a Buddhist monument constructed by Ashoka.
- Largest Buddhist Temple (Monastery) — Borobudur in Indonesia
- Largest Buddhist Temple (Monastery) in India — Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh)

Jainism —

- Founder — Rishabdeva or Adinath (1st Tirthankara)
- Total Tirthankaras — 24.
- 24th and Last — Vardhaman Mahavira (Also known as Real Founder of Jainism)
- Mahavir was born in Kundagram (Vaishali Distt, Bihar) in 540 BC
- Died in Pavapuri (Modern Rajgir, Bihar) in 468 BC.
- Family of Mahavira: - Father- Siddhartha, Mother- Trishala (A Licchavi Princess, Sister of Chetaka), Wife- Yashoda,
- Place of Worship— Basadi (Derasar)
- Jainism has two sects — Digambar (No Cloth) and Svetambara (White Cloth).
- Dilwara Jain Temple is in Mount Abu (Aravalli Hills)

Sikhism —

- Founder - Guru Nanak Dev (1469-1539), Contemporary of Babur
- Guru Nanak Dev born in Talwandi (Now Nankana Sahib, Near Lahore, Pakistan)
- Nanak Dev started Langar System (Free Kitchen).
- Kartarpur Corridor Connect Gurdaspur (Punjab) to Pakistan, death place of Nanak Dev
- Guru Angad Dev founded the Gurmukhi Script.
- Total Gurus — 10, Sikh Means— Disciple or Learner
- List of Sikh Guru's in order— Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das, Guru Arjun Dev, Guru Har Gobind, Guru Har Rai, Guru Har Krishan, Guru Tegh Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh.
- Guru Gobind Singh was son of Guru Tegh Bahadur.
- Guru Ramdas founded the city of Amritsar.
- Golden temple (Harmandir Sahib) was constructed by Arjun Dev.
- Arjun Dev compiled Guru Granth Sahib, Sikh's sacred book.
- Arjun Dev was executed by Jahangir
- Guru Har Gobind turns Sikhs in a warrior clan (Soldier Saint).
- Guru Har Gobind founded the Akal Takht Sahib (the seat of the Divine Power)
- Ninth Guru — Tegh Bahadur, executed by Aurangzeb.
- Sheeshganj Gurudwara, Delhi is a memorial of Tegh Bahadur built by Baghel Singh (1783)
- Guru Tegh Bahadur founded Anandpur Sahib (Punjab)
- Last Guru - Gobind Singh.
- Gobind Singh was born in Patna sahib.
- He introduced Khalsa Panth and five K's (Kangha, Kesh, Kada, Kripaan and Kachera)
- He also introduced Kaur for Females and Singh for Males surname for their followers.
- Gobind Singh declared Guru Granth Sahib as the Future Guru or 11th Guru or Last Guru

Islam (2nd Largest) —(1.91 Billion, 25% Approx.)

- Founded by Prophet Mohammad (570 AD- 632 AD) in 7th Century AD.
- He was born in Mecca (Hejaz region, Saudi Arabia)

- Successor of Prophet Mohammad is known as Caliph or Khalifa
- India has world's 3rd most Muslim population (While Indonesia—First & Pakistan—Second)
- Islamic Calendar — Hijri Calendar (622 AD).
- Sacred Book — Quran in Arabic Language
- Hadith, Izma and Qayas are another Sacred Book and Texts.
- Largest mosque — Masjid al Haram, Mecca.
- Islamic sects — Shia, Sunni, Ahmadiya, Faraizi
- 1st Muslim invader on India was Muhammad Bin Qasim (712 AD)
- 1st Muslim Empire/ Dynasty was established in India was Delhi Sultanate.

Christianity— (Largest Followers in the World)

- Most popular religion of the world (Approx. 2.4 billion or 32% of world Population)
- Founded by Jesus Christ.
- Jesus Christ was born in Bethlehem, Jerusalem (Israel).
- Jesus Christ birthday — 25 December - Christmas Day.
- Christianity sects — Roman Catholic, Eastern Orthodox and Protestant.
- Largest church — St. Peter's Basilica, Vatican City, Europe
- Largest church in India — Saint Cathedral Church, Goa
- Holy book — Bible (Old and New Testaments)
- Original language of Bible — Hebrew
- Cross is the religious symbol of Christianity.
- Highest religious leader - Pope.
- Worship Place of Christian is Church

Zoroastrian or Mazdayasna—

- Also known as Parsi Religion
- Founder — Zoroaster in Persia (Modern Day Iran).
- Holy Book — Zend Avesta (Gatha) in Avestan (Eastern Iranian Language)
- Parsi worships Fire God and Fire Temple.
- Fire along with water is seen as symbols of purity in Zoroastrian Religion.
- Parsi lives mostly in Mumbai, Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- Zoroastrians give their dead person to "Sky burials". They built circular, flat-topped towers called Dakhmas, or Towers of Silence
- Festival— Navroj (New Year)
- God —Ahur
- The Faravahar is religious symbol of Zoroastrian.

Judaism—

- Also known as Jewish or Yahudi Dharma
- Founder — Abraham (Hebrew Man)
- Palestine (Israel) is known as land of Jewish.
- Holy Book — Tanakh and Talmud
- Language— Hebrew.
- Hitler killed thousands of Jewish during World War-II.
- Religious Symbol of Judaism is known as — The Star of David (The Magen David)
- Worship Place of Judaism is Synagogue
- The Wailing Wall (Western Wall) or Kotel is related with Jewish in Jerusalem (Israel).
- Judaism is mainly found in Kerala and Maharashtra.
- **Note** — Jerusalem is a holy place for Islam, Christianity and Judaism.
- "Al-Aqsa Mosque", which is Islam's 3rd holiest site after Mecca and Medina.
- "Church of the Holy Sepulcher" site of Jesus Christ's Resurrection.
- "The Temple Mount" or Western Wall of the Biblical temple

Baha'i religion—

- Founder Mirza Husayn 'Ali Nuri (1817–1892) also known as Baha'u'llah born in Tehran
- Baha'i religion founded in 1844 in Persia (Iran)
- Icon or Logo — Nine-Pointed Star
- Holy Book — The Kitáb-i-Aqdas (Arabic Language)
- Holy Place — The Shrine of the Báb, Haifa (Israel)
- Lotus temple (1986) of Delhi is related to Baha'i religion. It is also the only Baha'i religion temple that lies in Asia.

Classical Dances of India—

- There are **8 Classical Dances** in India.
- Father of Modern Dance or Father of Classical Dance in India—Uday Shankar (Fusion Dancer)

Bharatanatyam—

- Originate in Tanjore (Tamil Nadu).
- Solo Dance. Bharatanatyam is purest form of Classical Dance.
- It is the National classical dance of India.
- Dance themes are taken from Ramayana and Mahabharata

Kathakali (Kerala) —

- Based on Indian Epics
- Performed mainly by Males.
- Paint Applied on the Face of the Artist. Also used a Huge Head Gear

Kuchipuri —

- This dance was conceived by Siddhendra Yogi (A Vaishnava Poet)
- Got name from Kuchelapuram Village in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh
- Themes — Bhagwat Purana.
- A Brass Plate and A Pot on Head is use in this dance.

Kathak (Uttar Pradesh) —

- Kathak is Story Telling Dance. Originated in Bhakti Movement.
- It is influenced by God Krishna's Raslila. Also known as Natwati Dance.
- Mainly observed in Uttar Pradesh and North India.
- Wajid Ali Shah, nawab of Awadh was the patron of Kathak.
- Birju Maharaj was a famous Kathak dancer.

Odishi—

- Dance theme is taken from Radha and Krishna love.
- It is origin to the Temple Dances of the Devdasi's called Maharis in Jagannath Puri Temple.
- Jain King Kharvela patronized Odishi Dance.
- Udayagiri and Khandgiri caves (both in Odisha) related to Odishi Dance.

Manipuri—

- Father of Manipuri Dance- Guru Bipin
- Kumil Costume dress is mainly used in this dance.
- Lai Haraoba dance is the base of Manipuri Dance.

Sattriya, Assam—

- First introduces in 15th Century by a Bhakti Poet Shankra Dev (1449-1586)

Mohiniattam, Kerala—

- Also known as dance of Mohini (an Incarnation of Lord Vishnu) and Bhasmasur.
- Mohiniattam is performed only by women
- The dance is influenced by Bharatanatyam and Kathakali.

Folk Dances of India —

- **Telangana**—Bathukamma, Dandari-Gussadi
- **Assam**—Bihu

- **Odisha**—Changu
- **Gujarat**—Garba, Dandiya, Raas
- **Himachal Pradesh**—Kullu Nati, Jhora
- **Karnataka**—Yaksha Gana, Karga
- **Punjab**—Bhangra, Gidda, Gatka
- **Andhra Pradesh**—Kollatam
- **Goa**—Mando, Fugdi
- **Uttar Pradesh**—Nautanki, Kajri, Raslila
- **Meghalaya**—Loho
- **Jharkhand**—Chhou
- **Maharashtra**—Tamasha, Lavani
- **Haryana**—Dhamal
- **Jammu & Kashmir**—Rauf
- **Kerala**—Ottam Thullal, Koodiyattam, Theyyam
- **Rajasthan**—Ghumar, Kalbelia
- **Madhya Pradesh**—Matki
- **Tamil Nadu**—Kavadi, Karagam
- **Uttarakhand**—Gharwali, Kumaon, Hudkeli
- **Nagaland**—Bamboo dance
- **Lakshadweep**—Kolkali, Parichakali, LAVA, OPPANA

Famous Dance, Music and Cultural Personalities—

Kathak	Birju Maharaj, Lady Leela Sokhey (Menaka), Shobna Narayan
Bharatnatyam	Mrinalini Sarabhai, E. Krishna Iyer, Rukmini Devi Arundale, Bala Sarasvati
Kathakali	Ramankutty Nair, Kalamandalam Gopi
Kuchipuri	Yamini Krishnamurthy, Raja Reddy, Guru Vempati Chenna Satyam
Mohiniattam	Sunanda Nair, Pallavi Krishnan
Manipuri	Guru Bipin Singh
Odishi	Sonal Mansingh, Kelucharan Mahapatra
Music	MS Subbalaxmi, Girija Devi, Bhimsen Joshi, Malini Avasthi
Hindustani Music	Pandit Jasraj, Tansen
Folk Dancer	Teejan Bai
Painter	MF Hussain, Raja Ravi Verma

Note: — Dhrupad, Thumri, Khayal, Tarana, Tappa, Ghazal are major styles of Hindustani Music.

Musical Instruments and their players—

Rudra Veena	Asad Ali Khan, Ustaad Sadik Ali Khan
Sarangi	Pt. Ram Narayan
Sitar	Pt. Ravi Shankar, Vande Hasan, Vilayat Khan
Veena	S. Balachandran, Krishan Bhagvatar
Guitar	Braj Bhushan Kabra
Sarod	Amjad Ali Khan, Buddhdev Das Gupta
Ghatam	T H Vinayakarm
Violin	TN Krishnan, Zubin Mehta, L. Shubramanyam
Mridangam	Karaikudi R Mani
Santoor	Shiv Kumar Sharma, Bhajan Sopari
Flute	Hariprasad Chaurasia, Pannalal Ghosh, V. Kunjamani & Neela (Sikkil Sisters)
Shehnai	Bismillah Khan (The Shehnai Maestro), Ali Ahmad
Tabla	Zakir Hussain

Famous Festivals of India—

- **Chapcharkut**—Mizoram
- **Kambala (Buffalo Race), Bhuta Kola**—Karnataka
- **Chatth Pooja, Bihula**—Bihar
- **Durga Puja**—West Bengal
- **Ugadi**—Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
- **Ganesh Chaturthi**—Maharashtra
- **Bonalu, Bathkumbha**—Telangana
- **Lohri, Baisakhi**—Punjab
- **Hornbill, Moatsu, Aoling**—Nagaland
- **Navratri, Kutch Utsav**—Gujarat
- **Gangaur, Bundi**—Rajasthan
- **Bihu, Ambubachi**—Assam

- **Pongal, Aadiperrakku, Thaisoopam**—Tamil Nadu
- **Jallikattu (Bull-taming event)**—Tamil Nadu (in Jan. During Pongal)
- **Onam (Sravana Month), Thissur Pooram**—Kerala
- **Rath Yatra (Jagannath Temple)**—Odisha
- **Kharchi Puja**—Tripura
- **Hemis, Losar**—Ladakh

Note: Yugadi (Karnataka), Gudi Padwa (MH), Navreh (J&K) are festivals of the spring season mark the beginning of the **traditional New Year in India**.

Famous Food of Indian states—

J&K	Rogan Josh (Ghosht)
Bihar	Litti Chokha
Sikkim	Momo's
Gujarat	Dhokla
Punjab	Makki di Roti & Sarso da Saag
Haryana	Bajre ki Khichdi and Bajre ki Roti
Rajasthan	Dal Baati Churma
Hyderabad (Telan.)	Biryani
Mumbai (MH)	Vada Pav or Misal Pav
Tamil Nadu	Idli, Dosa, Utpam, Sambhar, Pongal
Kerala	Appam
West Bengal	Rasgulla and Kosha Mangsho

Famous Handlooms of Indian states—

- National Handloom Day is celebrating on 7 August
- **Pashmina Shawl** —Jammu and Kashmir
- **Bandhani**—Rajasthan
- **Kalamkari**—Andhra Pradesh
- **Chanderi**—Madhya Pradesh
- **Jamdani**—West Bengal
- **Kasavu**—Kerala
- **Phulkari**—Punjab
- **Chikankari**—Uttar Pradesh
- **Apatani**—Arunachal Pradesh
- **Shisha**—Rajasthan
- **Kosa Silk**—Chhattisgarh
- **Paithani**—Maharashtra

Famous Dress Around the World—

- **Huipil**—Mexico
- **Sari**—India
- **Pollera**—Panama
- **Coiffe**—France
- **Kimono**—Japan
- **Abaya & Thobe**—Qatar
- **Kilts**—Scotland
- **Kebaya**—Indonesia
- **Maasai Shuka**—Kenya
- **Gho**—Bhutan
- **Conical Hat**—Vietnam

Famous Dance around the world—

Note: International Dance Day is Celebrated on 29 April from 1982.

- **Waltz**—Austria
- **Ballet**—Russia
- **Flamenco**—Spain
- **Break Dance, Hip-Hop**—USA
- **Belly Dance**—Middle east
- **Step Dance**—Ireland
- **Haka**—New Zealand
- **Tango**—Argentina
- **Kabuki**—Japan
- **Salsa**—Cuba
- **Samba**—Brazil

First in the World—

Males—

First Chairman of Peoples Republic of China	Mao-Tse-Tung
First Secretary-General of United Nations	Trygve Lie (Norway)

First President of United States of America	George Washington
First President of the Republic of China	Sun Yat Sen
First U.S. President to resign Presidency	Richard Nixon
First Chinese Traveler to visit India	Fa-Hein
Pakistan's first Governor-General	Mohammad Ali Jinnah
First European/ Foreigner invader of Indian soil	Alexander- The Great
First man to go into space	Yuri Gagarin
First man to walk in space	Alexey Leonov
First Space Tourist	Denis Tito
First man to have climbed Mount Everest twice	Nawang Gombu Sherpa (Tibet and India)
First Blind man to scale Mt. Everest	Erik Weihenmayer (USA, 2001)
First man to set foot on the Moon	Neil Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin
First youngest grandmaster of the world in chess	Sergey Karjakin (Ukraine)
First man to fly an Aero Plane	Wright Brothers (Orville and Wilbur)
First man to reach North pole	Robert Peary (1909)
First man to reach South pole	Roald Amundsen (1911)
first double amputee to scale Mt. Everest	Mark Inglis (New Zealand)
First man to climb Mount Everest	Edmund Hillary, Tenzing Norway (1953)
First person to sail around the world	Ferdinand Magellan
First European to visit China	Marco Polo

Females—

First woman President of UN General Assembly	Vijay Laxmi Pandit (UP, India)
First woman to Command a Space Mission	Eileen Collins (U.S.A.)
First woman President of a country	Maria Estela Peron (Argentina)
First Muslim Prime Minister of a country	Benazir Bhutto (Pakistan)
First woman Prime Minister of a country	Sirimavo Bhandarnayke (Sri Lanka)
First woman to receive Nobel Prize	Madam Curie (1903)
First Muslim woman to receive Nobel Prize	Shirin Ebadi, Iran (2003)
First woman Prime Minister of England	Margret Thatcher
First woman cosmonaut in space	Valentina Tereshkova
First woman Chancellor of Germany	Angela Merkel
first woman to swim seven seas/ five continents	Bula Chaudhury (India)
First woman to reach Antarctica	Caroline Mikkelsen (1935)
First woman to climb Mount Everest	Junko Tabei (1963)
First female Amputee to climb Mount Everest	Arunima Sinha

Places & Countries—

First country to make/ Prepare Constitution	USA (1789)
First country to send human to Moon	USA
First country to appoint Ombudsman (Lokpal)	Sweden (1809)
First country to ban capital punishment (Hang)	Venezuela
First country to give voting right to woman	New Zealand
First country to impose carbon tax	New Zealand
First country to issue plastic currency	China
First country to issue paper currency	China
First country to print book	China
First country to commence competitive examination	China
First country to start Civil Services Competition	China

country to give constitutional status to animal rights	Australia
First country to extend legal rights to apes	Spain
First country to launch Artificial satellite in the space	USSR (Russia), 1957
country to implement family planning	India
First country to make education compulsory	Prussia (Germany and Austria)
First country to auction Digital Dividend	Germany
First country to sign nuclear agreement with India	France (2008)
First space ship landed on Mars	Viking-I
First space shuttle launched	Columbia
First country to launch satellite into space	USSR
First country to launch radio telescope satellite into space	Japan
First and only city to be attacked with Atom Bomb	Hiroshima (1945)
First country to win the Football World Cup	Uruguay (1930)
First country to host the Modern Olympic Games	Greece
First cloned animal	Dolly Sheep (Scotland in 1996)
First cloned human baby	Eve (2002 in USA)
First Religion of the world	Santana Dharma
First University of the world	Taxila

Geographical Superlatives—

Highest volcano—	Nevados Ojos Del Salado (Chile- Argentina Border), 6879 m
Most Active Volcano—	Kilauea (Hawaii, USA)
Largest volcano—	Mauna Loa (Hawaii)
Largest Bay—	Bay of Bengal, 2nd is Hudson Bay
Longest River—	Nile
Largest River—	Amazon
Largest Gulf—	Gulf of Mexico
Largest Sea—	Philippines Sea
Largest Desert—	Sahara
Largest Delta—	Sundarbans or Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta
Highest Waterfalls—	Salto Angel (Venezuela)
Driest place—	Atacama Desert (South America)
Largest Island—	Greenland (Denmark)
Largest Archipelago—	Indonesia
Wettest / Rainiest place—	Mawsynram (India)
Largest Peninsula—	Arabian, 2nd Indian
Largest lake—	Caspian Sea (5 Countries)
Largest freshwater lake—	Superior Lake (USA and Canada)
Deepest lake—	Baikal (Russia)
Saltiest lake—	Gaet'ale Pond, Ethiopia
Largest Gorge—	Grand Canyon, USA
Longest Coastline—	Canada
Largest Landlocked Country—	Kazakhstan
Largest number of International boundary —	China (14 Countries), 2nd Russia (12 Countries)

Geographical Epithet of the World—

Land of Thousand Elephants —	Laos (Also known as Million Elephants)
Land of White Elephant —	Thailand

Blue Mountains	—	Nilgiri (Due to Neelakurinji Flower)
China's Sorrow	—	Hwang Ho River
City Beautiful	—	Chandigarh
City of Golden Gate	—	San Francisco (USA)
City of Dreaming Spires	—	Oxford University (England), Due to Architect
City of Magnificent Buildings	—	Washington
City of Seven Hills	—	Rome
City of Quiet thoroughfares	—	Venice (Italy)
City of Eternal Springs	—	Quito (Ecuador)
Cockpit of Europe	—	Belgium
Dark Continent	—	Africa
Forbidden City	—	Lhasa
Windy City	—	Chicago (USA)
White City of the World	—	Tel-Aviv (Israel)
Land of Golden Pagoda	—	Myanmar
Gift of the Nile	—	Egypt
Hermit Kingdom	—	North Korea
Island Continent	—	Australia
Island of Cloves	—	Zanzibar (Africa)
Human Equator of the Earth	—	Himalayas
City of Skyscrapers, Empire City	—	New York (USA)
Key to the Mediterranean	—	Gibraltar (Also known as Pillars of Hercules)
Land of Golden Fleece	—	Australia
Eternal City of Hopes	—	Rome (Italy)
Land of Morning Calm	—	South Korea
Land of the Midnight Sun	—	Norway (due to very near with North Pole)
Land of the Rising Sun	—	Japan
Land of the Thunderbolt	—	Bhutan
Land of Thousand Lakes	—	Finland
Manchester of Japan	—	Osaka
Manchester of India	—	Ahmadabad (Gujarat)
Manchester of North India	—	Kanpur (UP)
Manchester of South India	—	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
Pearl of the Antilles	—	Cuba
Island of Pearls	—	Bahrain (Persian Gulf)
Roof of the World	—	The Pamir
Spice Garden of India	—	Kerala
Land of Lilies/ Maple	—	Canada
Gibraltar of Indian Ocean	—	Gulf of Aden
Sugar Bowl of the World	—	Cuba
Play Ground of Europe	—	Switzerland
Granite City of the World	—	Aberdeen (Scotland)
Land of Kangaroo	—	Australia
Lungs of Earth	—	Amazon Forest (Brazil)
Herring Pond	—	Atlantic Ocean (Due to Herring Fish)
Sick men of Europe	—	Turkey
Britain of the South	—	New Zealand
Holy Land	—	Jerusalem (Israel)

Garden in the desert	—	Ethiopia
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Sobriquets or Famous Geographical Surnames of India —

Abode of the God	—	Prayagraj (Allahabad)
Queen of Arabian Sea	—	Kochi
City of Rallies	—	New Delhi
Black Pagoda	—	Sun Temple Konark (Odisha)
White Pagoda	—	Jagannath Puri (Yamanika Tirtha), Odisha
Science city, Garden city	—	Bengaluru
Silicon Valley of India	—	Bengaluru
City of Ghats, Lights, Music	—	Varanasi (84 Ghats)
Pink city	—	Jaipur
City of seven Islands	—	Mumbai
City of lakes	—	Udaipur
Boston of India	—	Ahmadabad (Boston in USA)
Blue city	—	Jodhpur
Coffee land of India	—	Chickmagalur (Karnataka)
Golden city	—	Jaisalmer
City of Palaces/ Buildings/ Joy	—	Kolkata (Also known as City of Castles)
City of Nawabs	—	Lucknow
Deccan Queen	—	Pune
City of Festivals/ Jasmine	—	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)
Queen of Mountain	—	Mussoorie
God's own country	—	Kerala
Venice of the East, City of Peace	—	Kochi
Diamond Harbor	—	Kolkata
Detroit of India	—	Chennai
Planned City	—	Chandigarh
Land of Five Rivers	—	Punjab
Diamond City, Silk City	—	Surat

India Superlatives—

❖ Biggest Cave temple in India	Kailasa Temple (Cave 16), Ellora Caves
❖ Largest Floating Solar Power Plant in India	Ramagundam in Telangana (Peddapalli district)
❖ Deepest River Valley in India	Bhagirathi and Alaknanda
❖ Densest Populated State in India	Bihar
❖ Highest Airport in India	Kushok Bakula Rimpochee Airport in Leh
❖ Highest Battlefield in India	Siachen Glaciers (World's highest Battlefield)
❖ Highest Dam in India	Tehri Dam (260.5 m), Bhagirathi River
❖ Highest Gallantry Award in India	Param Vir Chakra
❖ Highest Gateway in India	Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri
❖ Highest Peak in India	Karakoram-2 of K-2(8,611 meters)
❖ Highest Railway Station in India	Ghum railway station
❖ Highest Rainfall (State) in India	Mawsynram (Meghalaya)
❖ Highest Motorable Road in India	Chisumle and Demchok which are nearly 230 km from Leh
❖ Highest Tower in India	Qutab Minar at Delhi
❖ Highest Waterfall in India	Kunchikal falls (Karnataka)
❖ Longest Cave in India	Krem Liat Prah, Meghalaya

❖ Largest District in India	Kutch district
❖ Largest Dome in India	Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur
❖ Largest Fresh Water Lake in India	Wular Lake
❖ Largest Gurudwara in India	Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib), Amritsar
❖ Longest Lake in India	Vembanad Lake, Kerala
❖ Largest Lake (Saline Water) in India	Chilika Lake, Odisha
❖ Biggest Man-Made Lake in India	Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar, Rihand Dam, Sonbhadra District, UP.
❖ Largest Populated City in India	Mumbai
❖ Largest Sea Port	Mumbai (By Size & Shipping Traffic)
❖ Largest Public Sector Bank	State Bank of India
❖ Largest River Island	Majuli (Assam)- 972 km ²
❖ Largest River without Delta	Narmada
❖ Largest Zoo	Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh
❖ Longest Beach in India	Marina Beach, Chennai
❖ Longest Canal in India	Indira Gandhi Canal or Rajasthan Canal
❖ Longest Cantilever Span bridge	Howrah Bridge or Rabinder Setu, West Bengal
❖ Longest Dam (Earthen)	Hirakud Dam
❖ Longest Highway	NH-44 (previously known as NH-7) from Srinagar to Kanyakumari
❖ Longest Railway Platform	Hubbli Raliway Station (Karnataka) 2 nd Gorakhpur Railway Station
❖ Longest Railway Route	Assam to Kanyakumari (Dibrugarh – Kanyakumari Vivek Express)
❖ Longest River Bridge (Over Water)	Dhola-Sadiya Bridge (Also known as Bhupen-Hazarika Setu) connecting Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The length is 9.15 km.
❖ Longest River in India	Ganges
❖ Longest Tributary River of India	Yamuna
❖ Longest Tunnel in India (Highway)	Atal tunnel
❖ Largest Area under Forest Cover (State) in India	Madhya Pradesh
❖ State with the longest coastline in India	Gujarat
❖ State with the longest coastline in South India	Andhra Pradesh
❖ Tallest Statue in India	Statue of Unity
❖ The largest animal Fair	Sonpur (Bihar)
❖ The largest Mosque	Jama Masjid (Delhi)
❖ The largest Delta	Sundarbans (W. Bengal)
❖ The longest Tunnel	Pir Panjal tunnel
❖ The longest Corridor	Corridor of Ramanathaswamy Temple of Rameswaram (Tamil Nadu)
❖ The most popular city	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
❖ The Highest Lake	Cholamu lake (North Sikkim)
❖ The longest river of Southern India	Godavari
❖ Largest Cave	Amarnath (J & K)
❖ The biggest Church	Saint Cathedral at old Goa (goa)
❖ The Highest Airport	Leh Airport (Ladakh)

World Superlatives —

Largest City (in population)	Tokyo
Largest Continent	Asia
Smallest Continent	Australia
Largest Country (in population)	India
Largest Country (in area)	Russia
Largest Coral Formation	Great Barrier Reef, Australia
Largest Dam	Grand coulee, USA

Longest Day	21 June
Largest Bird	Ostrich
Smallest Bird	Humming Bird
Tallest Building	Burj Khalifa, Dubai
Shortest Day	22 December
Deepest Lake	Baikal
Highest Lake	Titicaca (Bolivia)
Largest Delta	Sundarbans
Largest Desert (world)	Sahara, Africa
Largest Diamond	Cullinan, South Africa (621.20 g)
Longest Epic	Mahabharata
Largest Island	Greenland
Largest Lake (Artificial)	Lake Volta, Ghana
Largest Lake (Fresh water)	Superior (North America)
Largest Lake (Salt water)	Caspian Sea, Asia
Largest Mosque	Masjid Al Haram, Mecca
Highest Mountain Peak (world)	Mount Everest
Highest Mountain Range	Himalaya
Longest Mountain Range	Andes, South America
Biggest Museum	British Museum, London
Tallest Animal (on land)	Giraffe
Biggest Bell	Tsar Bell, Moscow
Fastest Bird	Falcon
Busiest Port	Shanghai, China
Longest Railway	Trans-Siberian, Russia
Longest River	Nile
Longest River Dam	Hirakud
Largest Sea-bird	Albatross
Largest Sea (inland)	Caspian Sea
Brightest Star	Dog star
Tallest Statue	Statue of Unity, India
Largest Volcano	Mauna Loa, Hawaii
longest Wall	Great Wall of China (21000 KM)
Highest Waterfall	Angel falls, Venezuela
Deepest And Biggest Ocean	Pacific Ocean
Largest Park	National Park, Greenland
Largest Peninsula	Arabian
Coldest Place or Region	Vostok, Antarctica
Driest Place	Atacama Desert, South America
Largest Planet	Jupiter
Brightest and Hottest Planet	Venus
Farthest Planet (from the sun)	Neptune
Nearest Planet (to the sun)	Mercury
Smallest Planet	Mercury
Highest Plateau	Qinghai-Tibetan plateau
Longest Platform (Railway)	Hubballi (Karnataka)
Largest Gulf	Gulf of Mexico
Largest Archipelago	Indonesia

Largest Church	St. Peter Basilica, Vatican City
Largest Temple	Angkor vat, Cambodia
Largest Diamond Mine	Kimberley, South Africa
Largest River in Volume	Amazon, South America
Longest Corridor	Rameswaram
Highest Capital City	La Paz, Bolivia
Largest Asian desert	Gobi, Mongolia and China
Largest Democracy	India
Largest Animal of the Cat Family	Tiger
Most Intelligent Animal	Chimpanzee
Bird, that never makes its nest	Cuckoo (Koyal)
Wingless Bird	Kiwi
Reptile which changes its colors	Chameleon
Largest Mammal	Whale
Largest River Basin	Amazon
World's Rainiest spot	Mawsynram, India
Largest Gorge	Grand Canyon, USA
Lightest Gas	Hydrogen
Lightest Metal	Lithium
Highest Melting Point	Tungsten
Hardest Natural Substance	Diamond
Longest Animal	Whale
Longest Life-span of an Animal	Tortoise (250+ Years)
Largest Land Animal	African Elephant
Fastest Animal	Cheetah
Longest jump Animal	Kangaroo
Longest wing spread bird	Albatross (11 feet)
Slowest Animal	Three-toed Sloth (2 nd Snail)
Fastest Dog	Persian Grey Hound
Longest Poisonous Snake	King Cobra
Biggest Flower	Rafflesia Arnoldii (Java)

Geographical Discoveries—

- China—**Marco Polo (Italy)**
- Brazil—**Pedro Alvares Cabral (Portuguese)**
- Canada—**John Cabot (Italy)**
- Tasmania Island—**Abel Tasman (Dutch Netherland)**
- Greenland—**Viking Erik the Red**
- Solar System—**Nicolaus Copernicus (Poland)**
- Australia, Antarctica, Hawaii (Sandwich) Island—**James Cook (England)**
- Sailed around the World, Sailed around Pacific Ocean—**Ferdinand Magellan (Portuguese)**
- Cape of Good Hope—**Bartholomew Diaz (Portuguese)**
- America, Cuba, West Indies—**Christopher Columbus (Italy)**
- Sea Route to India—**Vasco Da Gama (Portuguese)**
- Hudson Bay—**Henry Hudson (England)**
- Planetary Laws—**Johannes Kepler (Germany)**

Famous International Monuments—

Statue of Liberty	New York, USA	Kremlin	Moscow, Russia
Imperial Palace	Tokyo, Japan	Twelve Apostles	Victoria, Australia
Opera House	Sydney, Australia	The Wailing Wall	Jerusalem, Israel
Kinder Dijk	Denmark	Pompeii	Italy
Christ Redeemer	Brazil	Machu Picchu	Peru

Newgrange Tomb	Ireland	Petra Rock Cut	Jordan
Luxor Temple	Egypt	Great Sphinx	Egypt
St Peter's Cathedral	Vatican City	Tugu Negara	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Chichen Itza	Mexico	The Blue Mosque	Istanbul, Turkey
Big Ben	London	Hagia Sophia	Turkey
Grand Canyon	Arizona, USA	Mount Fujiyama	Japan
Angkor Wat Temple	Cambodia	Inukshuk	Canada
Golden Gate Bridge	San Francisco	Colosseum	Rome, Italy
Twyfelfontein	Namibia	Leaning Tower of Pisa	Italy
Eiffel Tower	Paris, France	Hinglaj Mata temple, Katas Raj Temple	Pakistan

Tourist and Historical Places in India —

- **Thousand Pillars Temple**—Hanamakonda, Telangana
- **Ajanta Caves**—Aurangabad, Maharashtra
- **Bibi ka Maqbara**—Aurangabad, Maharashtra
- **Belur Math**—Kolkata, West Bengal
- **Dilwara Jain Temple**—Mount Abu, Rajasthan
- **Elephanta Caves**—Mumbai, Maharashtra
- **Red Fort**—New Delhi
- **Fateh Sagar**—Udaipur, Rajasthan
- **Virupaksha Temple**—Hampi, Karnataka
- **Humayun Tomb**—New Delhi
- **Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib)**—Amritsar, Punjab
- **Thillai Natraj Temple**—Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu
- **Konark Temple**—Odisha (Black Pagoda)
- **Padmanabhaswamy Temple**—Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
- **Qutub Minar**—New Delhi
- **Char Minar**—Hyderabad, Telangana
- **Sanchi Stupa**—Raisen, Madhya Pradesh
- **Chariot temple**—Hampi, Karnataka
- **Mahabodhi temple**—Bodhi Gaya, Bihar
- **Lingaraj Temple**—Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- **Adhai Din Ka Jhpora**—Ajmer, Rajasthan
- **Akbar Tomb**—Sikandara, Uttar Pradesh
- **Bada Imambada**—Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
- **Diwan -I-Khas**—Agra, Uttar Pradesh
- **Ellora Caves**—Aurangabad, Maharashtra
- **Fatehpur Sikri (By Akbar)**—Uttar Pradesh
- **Fort William**—Kolkata, West Bengal
- **Gateway of India**—Mumbai, Maharashtra
- **Vitthala Temple**—Hampi, Karnataka
- **Rani ki Wav**—Gujarat
- **Jantar Mantar**—Jaipur, Rajasthan
- **Jagannath Temple**—Puri, Odisha
- **Khajuraho Sun Temple**—Chattar Pur, MP
- **Brihadeshwar Temple**—Tanjore, Tamil Nadu
- **Hawa Mahal**—Jaipur, Rajasthan
- **Gol Gumbaz**—Bijapur, Karnataka
- **Victoria Memorial**—Kolkata, West Bengal
- **Lotus temple**—New Delhi
- **Somnath temple**—Gir Somnath, Gujarat

Crematoriums or Resting Place/ Memorial Place (Samadhi Sthal) —

- Giani Zail Singh—Ekta Sthal
- B R Ambedkar—Chaitya Bhumi, Dadar (Mumbai)
- Charan Singh—Kisan Ghat
- Jawahar Lal Nehru—Shanti Van
- Rajendra Prasad—Mahaprayan Ghat, Patna
- APJ Abdul Kalam—Pei Karumbu, Rameswaram (TN)
- Mahatma Gandhi—Raj Ghat (Royal Steps)
- Lal Bahadur Shastri—Vijay Ghat
- Rajiv Gandhi—Veer Bhumi
- K R Narayan—Uday Bhumi
- Indira Gandhi—Shakti Sthal
- Mother Teresa—Columbary at La Loma Park, Manila (Philippines)

United Nations—

- Foundation— 24 October 1945
- India became a member of the United Nations on 26 June 1945
- India was also the founding member of UN with 50 Nations
- Poland signed on 15 October 1945 as 51th Member.
- Former name — League of Nations (1920). Formed by Woodrow Wilson (USA President) to prevent Another World War*
- Father of UN — Franklin D Roosevelt (USA President 1932-1945)

- UN Flag was adopted on 1947. Sky Blue background of the flag with North Pole in center and two white olive branches placed on to its right and left are symbolized Peace.
- Total members — 193
- Latest member — South Sudan (in 2011), 2nd Last Montenegro (2006)
- Parts or Organs— 6
- Headquarters— New York (USA)
- First Secretary General— Trygve Halvdan Lie (Norway)
- Current Secretary General (9th)— Antonio Guterres (Portuguese) from 2017
- General Assembly (HQ- New York) —Parliament of the World
- The United Nations Security Council met for the first time in church House in Westminster, London
- Security Council — Members- 15 (Permanent- 5 Russia, USA, Britain, China, France)
- Non-Permanent member - 10 (2 Years Term)
- Only Permanent members have veto power.
- India has been elected eight times to the UN Security Council
- Economic and Social Council — 54 members.
- International Court of Justice — The Hague, Netherlands
- Total Judges — 15 (9 Year Term)
- The Secretariat— HQ - New York
- Trusteeship council — Now Disbanded or Not working from 1994.

UN agencies—

Agency	Headquarters
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Rome, Italy
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Geneva, Switzerland
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Geneva, Switzerland
World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Geneva, Switzerland
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington DC, USA
World Bank Group (WBG)	Washington DC, USA
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Paris, France

International Organizations and their Headquarters—

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| • United Nations Security Council (UNSC) (24 Oct 1945) | New York, USA |
| • United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) | Geneva, Switzerland |
| • World Trade Organisation (1 January 1995) | Geneva, Switzerland |
| • Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) (1960) | Vienna, Austria |
| • Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) (1989) | Queenstown, Singapore |
| • International Renewable Energy Agency (2009) | Abu Dhabi (UAE) |
| • International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (1957) | Vienna, Austria |
| • North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) (1949) | Brussels, Belgium |
| • Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) (1967) | Jakarta, Indonesia |
| • Commonwealth of Nations (1931) | London, United Kingdom |
| • South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation-SAARC (1985) | Kathmandu, Nepal |
| • Worldwide Fund for Nature (1961) | Gland, Switzerland |
| • United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (1972) | Nairobi, Kenya |

Other Organisation—

- I2U2 Summit- India, Israel, US and UAE (Also known as West Asian QUAD) from Oct 2021
- QUAD — India, Japan, Australia, USA (Also known as Quadrilateral Security Dialogue) from 2007
- G-7 — Developed Countries — Germany, France, Japan, USA, Italy, Canada, England

- (Trick for G-7 Countries - **GF JUICE**)
- G-20 — Medium Income Countries or Developing Countries founded in 1999
- India host 2023 G-20 Summit. African Union is added in 2023 G-20 Summit. Next G-20 will be host by Brazil in 2024.
- The Business-20 (B-20) is an event which is part of the G20 Summit
- The Sherpa of G-20 was Amitabh Kant
- Non-Alignment Movement (NAM)— 1961 (Belgrade, Serbia), HQ- Kathmandu (Nepal)
- India was founding member of NAM with 25 Countries
- BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) — 2009
- Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Ethiopia, and Argentina joined the BRICS in August 2023 at South Africa Summit.
- 2023 BRICS Summit (15th Edition) hosted by South Africa in August 2023.
- BRICS new Development Bank — Shanghai (China) from 2015.
- International Solar Alliance (ISA) founded in 2015 by India and France. HQ- Gurugram (HR)
- ISA motto- One Sun One World One Grid - OSOWOG
- Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)- 1997, Member- 7. 2023 BIMSTEC Summit will be host by Thailand (19th Edition).

- What is the study of coins called?
 - Archeology
 - Numismatics
 - Paleontology
 - Anthropology
- What is the Chalcolithic age often referred to as?
 - The Age of Iron
 - The Age of Bronze
 - The Age of Copper
 - The Age of Steel
- What was the first metal used by humans?
 - Copper
 - Bronze
 - Iron
 - Silver
- The national motto of India, "Satyameva Jayate," is taken from?
 - Rigveda
 - Mundaka Upanishad
 - Purana's
 - Brahman's
- Who was Lord Rama's mother?
 - Kaiki
 - Sumitra
 - Kausalya
 - Shaanta
- What was the first university in the world?
 - Nalanda University
 - Taxila University
 - Takshashila University
 - Pataliputra University
- Who looted the Somnath Temple in 1025 AD?
 - Mohammad Ghori
 - Qutub-Ud-din-Aibak
 - Balban
 - Mehmood Ghaznavi
- Who is known as Wise Fool King?
 - Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
 - Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 - Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah Tughlaq
 - Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq
- Who founded the Agra City in 1504?
 - Bahlol Lodhi
 - Daulat Khan Lodhi
 - Ibrahim Lodhi
 - Sikander Lodhi
- Who executed the 5th Sikh Guru "Guru Arjun Dev"?
 - Akbar
 - Jahangir
 - Aurangzeb
 - Shah Jahan
- Who founded the Bahmani Kingdom?
 - Babar
 - Harihar and Bukka-I
 - Hasan Gangu or Bahman Shah
 - NOTA

12. Which European to leave India at Last?

- a) Portuguese b) Dutch c) French d) English

13. Who was First Governor General of India?

- a) William Bentinck b) Canning c) Dalhousie d) Mountbatten

14. Who founded Brahmo Samaj in 1828

- a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati b) Swami Vivekananda c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy d) Jyotiba Phule

15. Who founded Arya Samaj in 1875?

- a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati b) Swami Vivekananda c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy d) Jyotiba Phule

16. Who founded Ramakrishan Mission in 1897

- a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati b) Swami Vivekananda c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy d) Jyotiba Phule

17. Who wrote the Gulam Giri Book in 1873?

- a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati b) Swami Vivekananda c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy d) Jyotiba Phule

18. Oldest Running Newspaper from 1822 is?

- a) The Bombay Samachar b) Udant Martand c) Bengal Gazette d) Punjab Kesari

19. Only time when Gandhiji became the President of Indian National Congress?

- a) 1929, Lahore b) 1917, Kolkata c) 1924, Belgaum d) 1925, Kanpur

20. Who started the Individual satyagraha in 1940?

- a) Vinoba Bhave b) J L Nehru c) S C Bose d) Vallabh Bhai Patel

21. In which movement Gandhiji gave the slogan of Karo Ya Maro?

- a) Kheda Satyagraha b) Civil Disobedient Movement
c) Non-Cooperation Movement d) Quit India Movement

22. Who gave the slogan of "Get Back to Veda's"?

- a) Swami Vivekananda b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
c) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

23. Who was the Radio announcer during Quit India Movement?

- a) Madam Bhikaji Cama b) Sarojini Nayadu c) Aruna Asaf Ali d) Usha Mehta

24. Jawahar Lal Nehru's speech on 15th August 1947

- a) Trust with us b) Tryst with Destiny c) Tryst on us d) Trust at India

25. Which revolutionary formed the Naujawan Bharat Sabha?

- a) Bhaghat Singh b) Chandrashekar Azad c) Ram Prasad Bismill d) Ashfaqulla Khan

26. In which year Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged?

- a) 1908 b) 1919 c) 1931 d) 1932

27. Who formed the Azad Hind Fauz (Indian National Army- INA)?

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose b) Ras Bihari Bose c) Lala Lajpat Rai d) Shah Nawaz Khan

28. Who gave the slogan Inquilab Zindabad?
a) Bhaghat Singh b) Chandrashekar Azad c) Ram Prasad Bismill d) Ashfaqulla Khan
29. Subsidiary Alliance was started by?
a) Lord Cornwallis b) Lord Wellesley c) Lord William Bentick d) Lord Canning
30. First Viceroy of India was?
a) Lord Cornwallis b) Lord Wellesley c) Lord William Bentick d) Lord Canning
31. American Independence on which date?
a) 4 July 1776 b) 4 August 1785 c) 5 January 1905 d) 12 January 1774
32. Who was the Leader of Germany Nazi Party?
a) Benito Mussolini b) Otto von Bismarck c) Woodrow Wilson d) Adolf Hitler
33. Bangladesh founded in which year?
a) 1947 b) 1952 c) 1971 d) 1973
34. Who gave the Big-Bang Theory?
a) Eratosthenes b) Georges Lemaitre c) Alfred Wegener d) Aristotle
35. Which galaxy is known as the Milky Way?
A. Andromeda B. Alcyoneus C. Our home galaxy D. IC-1011
36. Who first demonstrated information about galaxies in 1924?
A. Edwin Hubble B. Galileo Galilei C. Isaac Newton D. Albert Einstein
37. Approximately how many kilometers are equivalent to 1 light year?
A. 9.46×10^{12} km B. 9.46×10^1 km C. 9.46×10^2 km D. 1.496×10^{11} km
38. How many light years are equivalent to 1 parsec?
A. 1 light year B. 2.46 light years C. 3.26 light years D. 4.52 light years
39. Which star is always pointing the North direction?
a) Pole Star b) Dog Star c) Big Dipper d) Small Bear
40. Which of the constellations is referred as the "Big Dipper" or "Great Bear"?
A. Orion B. Cassiopeia C. Leo Major D. Ursa Major
41. Which layer of the Sun is visible during a solar eclipse?
A. Photosphere B. Core C. Corona D. Chromosphere
42. How is the temperature of the Sun measured?
A. Thermometer B. Barometer C. Pyrometer D. Hydrometer
43. Approximately how long does it take for sunlight to reach Earth?
A. 1 minute B. 5 minutes C. 8 minutes D. 1 hour

44. Which planet is the smallest and nearest to the Sun in our Solar System?
A. Venus B. Mars C. Mercury D. Earth
45. What makes Venus the hottest and brightest planet in the Solar System?
A. Its proximity to the Sun B. Its dense atmosphere of carbon dioxide
C. The presence of active volcanoes D. Its fast rotation
46. What is the largest planet in the Solar System?
A. Saturn B. Mars C. Jupiter D. Uranus
47. What unique feature is Saturn known for that sets it apart from other planets?
A. Its vibrant blue color B. Its extreme density
C. Its spectacular system of rings D. Its high surface temperature
48. Who discovered Uranus, the first planet to be identified using a telescope
A. Galileo Galilei B. Johannes Kepler C. Isaac Newton D. William Herschel
49. What is the farthest planet from the Sun in our Solar System?
A. Uranus B. Saturn C. Neptune D. Pluto
50. What is the soil of the Moon called?
A. Regolith B. Gravel C. Moon dust D. Lunar soil
51. How long does it take for moonlight to reach Earth?
A. 1 minute B. 10.5 seconds C. 1.3 seconds D. 2.3 minutes
52. What percentage of the Moon's surface is visible from Earth?
A. 25% B. 41% C. 50% D. 59%
53. What is the term for the nearest distance between Earth and the Moon?
A. Perigee B. Apogee C. Aphelion D. Perihelion
54. What happens during a solar eclipse?
A. The Earth comes between the Sun and the Moon. B. The Moon comes between the Sun and the Earth.
C. The Earth casts a shadow on the Moon. D. The Sun casts a shadow on the Moon.
55. During which phase of the Moon does a lunar eclipse occur?
A. Waxing Crescent B. First Quarter C. Full Moon D. New Moon
56. How often does Halley's Comet appear?
A. Every 10 years B. Every 50 years C. Every 76 years D. Every 100 years
57. What is the term for the burnt part of a meteor that falls to Earth's surface?
A. Asteroid B. Meteorite C. Comet D. Satellite
58. What is the approximate age of the Earth?
A. 1.5 million years B. 4.6 billion years C. 100 million years D. 10 billion years

59. Which gas makes up the majority of Earth's atmosphere?
A. Oxygen B. Nitrogen C. Carbon dioxide D. Hydrogen
60. What is another name for lines of latitude?
A. Meridians B. Equators C. Parallels D. Tropics
61. What is the latitude of the Tropic of Cancer?
A. 0° B. 23.5° North C. 23.5° South D. 66.5° North
62. What are imaginary lines extending from the poles to poles that cut the equator called?
A. Latitudes B. Meridians C. Parallels D. Tropics
63. Which city is the Prime Meridian defined to pass through?
A. New York B. Paris C. Greenwich D. Sydney
64. What is the time difference between Indian Standard Time (IST) and GMT?
A. +3 hours B. +4 hours C. +5 hours and 30 minutes D. -5 hours and 30 minutes
65. How many minutes are in 1 degree of longitude?
A. 1 minute B. 2 minutes C. 3 minutes D. 4 minutes
66. Which layer of the Earth is known as the intermediate layer?
A. Crust B. Mantle C. Core D. Hydrosphere
67. What is the upper part of the mantle known as that contains magma?
A. Asthenosphere B. Lithosphere C. Mesosphere D. Outer Core
68. What elements primarily make up the Earth's core?
A. Silicon and Aluminum B. Silicon and Magnesium
C. Nickel and Ferrous (Iron) D. Oxygen and Hydrogen
69. Which layer of the atmosphere is nearest to Earth's surface and where life exists?
A. Stratosphere B. Mesosphere C. Thermosphere D. Troposphere
70. At which altitude is the ozone layer located in the atmosphere?
A. 0-15 km B. 15-50 km C. 20-35 km D. 50-80 km
71. Which layer of the atmosphere is the coldest?
A. Troposphere B. Stratosphere C. Mesosphere D. Thermosphere
72. Which layer of the atmosphere is the outermost?
A. Troposphere B. Stratosphere C. Mesosphere D. Exosphere
73. The Bermuda Triangle, known for mysterious disappearances, is located in which ocean?
A. Indian Ocean B. Atlantic Ocean C. Pacific Ocean D. Arctic Ocean
74. Where do the Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea, and Indian Ocean meet in India?
A. Goa B. Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) C. Mumbai D. Kolkata

75. Which Ocean is the smallest and almost entirely frozen?
A. Indian Ocean B. Pacific Ocean C. Arctic Ocean D. Atlantic Ocean
76. Which Ocean is the largest and deepest, covering about 1/3 of Earth's surface?
A. Atlantic Ocean B. Indian Ocean C. Pacific Ocean D. Arctic Ocean
77. Southern India (Deccan Plateau) is part of?
A. North America B. Africa C. Australia D. Europe
78. Largest and Smallest continent is?
a) Asia and Australia b) Asia and Europe c) Africa and Australia d) Africa and Europe
79. Which continent is known as the "Continent of Science"?
a. Africa b. Antarctica c. Asia d. Europe
80. The Andes Mountain range, which is the longest in the world, is located in which continent?
a. North America b. South America c. Europe d. Africa
81. Which continent is entirely covered with ice and is the fifth largest in the world?
a. Australia b. Europe c. Antarctica d. Africa
82. The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef system, is located near which continent?
a. Antarctica b. Europe c. Australia d. Asia
83. The Mariana Trench, the deepest point on Earth, is located in which ocean?
a. Atlantic Ocean b. Pacific Ocean c. Indian Ocean d. Arctic Ocean
84. The equator, Tropic of Cancer, and Tropic of Capricorn all pass-through which continent?
a. Africa b. Asia c. South America d. Australia
85. Which continent is often referred to as the "Island Continent"?
a. Africa b. Europe c. Australia d. Antarctica
86. Which country has the most volcanoes in the world?
a. Japan b. Indonesia c. United States d. Italy
87. world's highest volcano is?
a. Mt. Kilimanjaro b. Ojas Del Salado c. Cotopaxi d. Krakatoa
88. Which country is home to the volcanoes Mt. Fujiyama and Mt. Aso?
a. Indonesia b. Japan c. Ecuador d. Italy
89. What is the scientific study of earthquakes called?
a. Volcanology b. Seismology c. Meteorology d. Geology
90. What is the point in the Earth's crust where an earthquake originates called?
a. Focus b. Epicenter c. Seismograph d. Center

91. In which type of rock are fossils commonly found, and it often contains resources like petroleum and coal?
a. Igneous rock b. Sedimentary rock c. Metamorphic rock d. Granite
92. Longest Mountain range in the world?
a) The Rockies b) Atlas Mountain Range c) The Andes d) Himalaya Mountain Range
93. What is the highest peak in the Andes Mountain range, located in Argentina?
a) Mt. Elbert b) Mt. Aconcagua c) Toubkal d) Mount Everest
94. The Great Dividing Range is located in which continent?
a) North America b) Europe c) Africa d) Australia
95. Which of the following is a type of cyclone found in the South China Sea and Pacific Ocean?
a) Typhoon b) Tornado c) Hurricane d) Willy Willies
96. What is the term for the instrument used to measure wind direction?
a) Barometer b) Anemometer c) Weathercock d) Thermometer
97. Which type of wind is associated with the "Doctor Wind" and is found in Africa?
a) Chinook b) Sirocco c) Loo d) Harmattan
98. Biggest (Largest) and Hottest desert of the world is?
a) Atacama b) Gobi c) Sahara d) Thar
99. "Driest desert of the world" is?
a) Sahara b) Gobi c) Atacama d) Kalahari
100. The "Coldest desert of the world" is?
a) Sahara b) Thar c) Atacama d) Gobi
101. "Shola" grasslands are primarily located in which Indian region?
a) Western Ghat b) Eastern Ghat c) Thar Desert d) Deccan Plateau
102. What is another name for tropical grasslands?
a) Pampas b) Prairie c) Savannahs d) Veld
103. Which Lake is known as the "World's Deepest and Biggest Lake by Volume"?
a) Lake Tanganyika b) Lake Baikal c) Caspian Sea Lake d) Dead Sea
104. What is the world's lowest lake from sea level?
a) Dead Sea b) Lake Tanganyika c) Lake Baikal d) Caspian Sea Lake
105. The "Aral Sea" is shared by which two countries in Central Asia?
a) Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan b) Russia and Ukraine c) Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan d) Iran and Iraq
106. Death Valley, a desert valley in the USA, is located in which state?
a) California b) Texas c) Arizona d) Nevada

107. Where is the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) located?
a) New York, USA b) Geneva, Switzerland c) Rome, Italy d) Manila, Philippines
108. Which River is known as the "Longest River of the World"?
a) Nile b) Congo (Zaire) c) Yangtse Kiang d) Amazon
109. Mt. K2, also known as Godwin Austin, is situated on the border between which two countries?
a) India and Pakistan b) Nepal and China c) India and Nepal d) India and Tibet (China)
110. Which canal connects the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea and is located in Egypt?
a) Kiel Canal b) Panama Canal c) Suez Canal d) Grand Canal
111. What is the second-largest country in the world by land area?
a) Canada b) Brazil c) USA d) Russia
112. What is the latitudinal extent of India, extending from the southernmost point to the northernmost point?
a) 8°4' North to 37°6' North b) 6°4' North to 37°6' North c) 8°4' South to 37°6' North d) 8°4' North to 37°6' South
113. How many Indian states and UTs are connected to the sea?
a) 10 states and 6 UTs b) 9 states and 4 UTs c) 12 states and 5 UTs d) 8 states and 7 UTs
114. Which Union Territory is the smallest in India by land area?
a) Lakshadweep b) Puducherry c) Chandigarh d) Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
115. How many hours IST differ from GMT?
a) +5:20 hours b) -5:30 hours c) +5:30 hours d) -5:20 hours
116. Which city lies on the Tropic of Cancer?
a) Ranchi b) Jamshedpur c) Bokaro d) Dhanbad
117. At which location in India do the Tropic of Cancer and IST intersect?
a) Jaipur, Rajasthan b) Ranchi, Jharkhand c) Koriya District, Chhattisgarh d) Kolkata, West Bengal
118. Which country shares the longest boundary with India?
a) China b) Bangladesh c) Pakistan d) Nepal
119. What is the local name for Mt. Everest in Nepal?
a) Sagarmatha b) Chomolungma c) Godwin Austin d) Makalu
120. What type of soil is commonly found in the Great Plains due to river deposition?
a) Laterite Soil b) Alluvial Soil c) Red Soil d) Arid Soil
121. What is another name for the Western Ghats in India?
a) Vindhya Mountains b) Aravalli Range c) Sahyadri d) Eastern Ghats
122. Between Vindhya and Satpura Ranges which river is flow?
a) Ganges b) Brahmaputra c) Narmada d) Yamuna

123. Which type of islands are found in Lakshadweep?
a) Volcanic Islands b) Coral Islands c) Continental Islands d) Delta Islands
124. Where is the Sriharikota Space Centre, known as SDSC, located?
a) Kerala b) Tamil Nadu c) Andhra Pradesh d) Karnataka
125. When does the monsoon season typically begin in India?
a) December b) March c) June d) September
126. What is the source of winter rain in India known as Western Disturbance?
a) Indian Ocean b) Bay of Bengal c) Arabian Sea d) Mediterranean Sea
127. The dispute over the Teesta River is between which two countries?
a) India and Nepal b) India and Bangladesh c) India and China d) India and Bhutan
128. Which River in India is known as the "Ganga of Desert"?
a) Brahmaputra b) Luni c) Ganga d) Tapi
129. Which River project is associated with the Sutlej River in India?
a) Bhakra Nangal Project b) Hirakud Dam Project c) Sardar Sarovar Dam Project d) Farakka Project
130. The Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is constructed on which river in Andhra Pradesh?
a) Krishna River b) Godavari River c) Tungabhadra River d) Cauvery River
131. Which state in India is known as the "city of waterfalls"?
a) Meghalaya b) Karnataka c) Jharkhand d) Chhattisgarh
132. The city of Cuttack is located on the banks of which river?
a) Godavari b) Mahanadi c) Yamuna d) Ganges
133. Who is often referred to as the "Father of Organic Farming" in India?
a) Sir Albert Howard b) Shri Subhash Palekar c) Gobind Ballabh Pant d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
134. Jute is commonly known as:
a) Silver Fiber b) Green Fiber c) Blue Fiber d) Golden Fiber
135. What method of farming involves growing plants in the air without using soil?
a) Aeroponics b) Aquaponics c) Hydroponics d) Organic farming
136. In which Indian state is the production of rubber is done?
a) Kerala b) Tamil Nadu c) Karnataka d) Andhra Pradesh
137. Which country is the largest producer of cocoa?
a) Brazil b) India c) Ivory Coast d) China
138. Coffee is primarily produced in which Indian state?
a) Assam b) Karnataka c) Kerala d) West Bengal

139. The term "White Revolution" in Indian agriculture is primarily linked to which sector?
a) Leather Production b) Milk Production c) Pharmaceutical Production d) Horticulture
140. Which revolution in Indian agriculture is related to the growth of the oilseed industry?
a) Red Revolution b) Yellow Revolution c) Pink Revolution d) Brown Revolution
141. Who is known as the Father of the Green Revolution in India?
a) Dr. Verghese Kurien b) M.S. Swaminathan c) Norman Borlaug d) C. Subramaniam
142. Who is known as the Father of the White Revolution in India and founded AMUL?
a) Dr. Verghese Kurien b) M.S. Swaminathan c) C. Subramaniam d) Norman Borlaug
143. What does the term "Pomology" refer to in agriculture?
a) Vegetable cultivation b) Fruit cultivation c) Mushroom cultivation d) Silk production
144. What does the term "Silviculture" involve in agriculture?
a) Forest vegetation management b) Fish farming c) Beekeeping d) Silk farming
145. Which state in India has the highest population density?
a) Bihar b) West Bengal c) Kerala d) Arunachal Pradesh
146. The Golden Quadrilateral project connects which major cities in India?
a) Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata b) Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai
c) Delhi, Agra, Jaipur, Amritsar d) Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore
147. Which type of soil is often called "Black Cotton Soil"?
a) Alluvial soil b) Red soil c) Black soil d) Laterite soil
148. Which airport holds the distinction of being the "Highest Airport in India"?
a) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus b) Kushok Bakula Rimpochhe Airport
c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Airport d) Meenabakkam Airport
149. In which Indian city will you find the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus Airport?
a) New Delhi b) Mumbai c) Kolkata d) Hyderabad
150. Kolkata-Haldia port is also known as what?
a) Diamond Harbour b) Emerald Harbor c) Sapphire Harbor d) Ruby Harbor
151. The Sagar Mala project is related to the development of what?
a) Airports b) Highways c) Ports d) Railways
152. When did India conduct its first census?
a) 1790 b) 1872 c) 1881 d) 2011
153. Which state in India has the highest literacy rate?
a) Bihar b) Arunachal Pradesh c) Kerala d) Mizoram
154. In which Indian state will you find the Lepcha tribe?
a) Sikkim b) Andhra Pradesh c) Madhya Pradesh d) Nagaland

155. Which tribe is the second-largest in India?
a) Santhals b) Gonds c) Bhil d) Munda
156. Chilka Lake, the largest lake in India, is known for being a:
a) Freshwater lake b) Lagoon lake c) Algae lake d) Crater lake
157. Which Lake is known as the longest lake in India?
a) Vembanad Lake b) Chilka Lake c) Wular Lake d) Loktak Lake
158. Silent Valley, known as "Shaant Ghati," is located in which Indian state?
a) Nagaland b) Kerala c) Uttarakhand d) Himachal Pradesh
159. Asia's first nuclear reactor, Apsara Research Reactor, is situated in which city?
a) Delhi b) Chennai c) Mumbai d) Kolkata
160. Which state in India has the maximum number of national parks?
a) Assam b) Rajasthan c) Madhya Pradesh d) Uttar Pradesh
161. Which national park in Assam is known for its population of the One-Horned Rhino?
a) Jim Corbett National Park b) Kaziranga National Park
c) Keoladeo National Park d) Simlipal National Park
162. The first biosphere reserve in India is located in which region?
a) Nilgiri b) Agasthyamalai c) Cold Desert d) Khangchendzonga
163. Which refinery in India is the first private refinery and the largest one, owned by Reliance Corporation?
a) Digboi Refinery b) Jamnagar Refinery c) Khambhat Refinery d) Ankleshwar Refinery
164. Where was the first oil refinery established in India?
a) Gujarat b) Maharashtra c) Assam d) Rajasthan
165. Which region of India is known for its Tropical Evergreen Forests?
a) Thar Desert b) Western Ghats c) Ganges Plains d) Deccan Plateau
166. What is the main ore of Uranium?
a) Pitchblende b) Bauxite c) Hematite d) Dolomite
167. Thorium is mainly found in which state's Monazite Sand?
a) Kerala b) Tamil Nadu c) Rajasthan d) Jammu and Kashmir
168. What is the highest sector contributing to India's GDP?
a) Agriculture b) Manufacturing c) Service Sector d) Mining
169. Which bank is known as the "Bankers Bank" of India?
a) State Bank of India b) Allahabad Bank c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) d) Punjab National Bank
170. Which city is known as the "Silicon Valley of India" due to its Information Technology (IT) industry?
a) Chennai b) Hyderabad c) Bengaluru d) Pune

171. Which state in India is known as the largest producer of cement?
a) Madhya Pradesh b) Andhra Pradesh c) Rajasthan d) Gujarat
172. Nathu La Pass is located in which Indian state?
a) Sikkim b) Himachal Pradesh c) Arunachal Pradesh d) Jammu and Kashmir
173. Which glacier, located in Jammu & Kashmir, is known as the highest battlefield in the world?
a) Siachen Glacier b) Biafo Glacier c) Baltoro Glacier d) Hispar Glacier
174. Vultures are an example of:
a) Primary consumers b) Secondary consumers c) Tertiary consumers d) Decomposers
175. Which type of plants are adapted to dry conditions?
a) Xerophyte plants b) Hydrophyte plants c) Halophyte plants d) Succulent plants
176. What unit is used to measure ozone depletion?
a) Fabry-Buisson Unit b) Joseph-Fourier Unit c) Ozone Hole Unit d) Dobson Unit
177. Who proposed the concept of the greenhouse effect in 1824?
a) Charles Fabry b) Henri Buisson c) Joseph Fourier d) British scientists
178. What does NGT stand for?
a) National Green Tax b) National Geographic Team
c) National Green Tribunal d) National Green Trust
179. Which was the first Tiger Reserve established in India?
a) Sundarbans Tiger Reserve b) Nagarjunsagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve
c) Jim Corbett Tiger Reserve d) Sariska Tiger Reserve
180. What does the term "Chipko" in the Chipko Movement refer to?
a) Hugging the trees b) Cutting the trees c) Planting new trees d) Praying to the trees
181. Who is known as the "Waterman of India"?
a) Rajendra Singh b) Dr. Salim Ali c) Jadav Molai Payeng d) Chewang Norphel
182. Who is known as the "Forest man of India"?
a) Rajendra Singh b) Dr. Salim Ali c) Jadav Molai Payeng d) Chewang Norphel
183. What is the headquarters location of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)?
a) Geneva, Switzerland b) Bonn, Germany c) Nairobi, Kenya d) Stockholm, Sweden
184. Who was the first President of India?
a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Bhim Rao Ambedkar c) Rajendra Prasad d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
185. Which day is celebrated as Republic Day in India?
a) 15 August b) 26 November c) 26 January d) 9 December

186. How does the Preamble of the Indian Constitution begin?
a) In the name of God b) We, the people of India
c) We, the rulers of India d) We, the citizens of India
187. Which was the first state formed in India on the basis of language?
a) Punjab b) Tamil Nadu c) Andhra Pradesh d) Maharashtra
188. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?
a) Part I b) Part II c) Part III d) Part IV
189. Right to Constitutional Remedies is also known as?
a) Heart of the Constitution b) Soul of the Constitution
c) Heart and Soul of the Constitution d) Identity of the Constitution
190. Which Constitutional Amendment Act introduced Fundamental Duties to the Indian Constitution?
a) 42nd Amendment Act b) 44th Amendment Act c) 50th Amendment Act d) 86th Amendment Act
191. Who is considered the first citizen of India?
a) Prime Minister b) Chief Justice of India c) President d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
192. Who holds the position of Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces in India?
a) Prime Minister b) Chief Justice of India c) President d) Defense Minister
193. How is the Vice President of India elected?
a) Directly by the public b) By Members of both houses of Parliament
c) By Members of Rajya Sabha only d) By Members of Lok Sabha only
194. Who is the youngest Prime Minister in the history of India?
a) Rajiv Gandhi b) Narendra Modi c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee d) Jawaharlal Nehru
195. Minimum age for Prime Minister is?
a) 18 years b) 25 years c) 30 years d) 35 years
196. Indian parliamentary system is taken from?
a) USA b) France c) Britain d) Australia
197. What is the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha?
a) 545 b) 552 c) 250 d) 543
198. What is the minimum age requirement to become a member of the Rajya Sabha?
a) 18 years b) 25 years c) 30 years d) 35 years
199. Who was the first woman to serve as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
a) Meira Kumar b) Sumitra Mahajan c) Indira Gandhi d) Sonia Gandhi
200. Who appoints the Attorney General of India?
a) Prime Minister b) Chief Justice of India c) President d) Lok Sabha

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	B	21	C	41	C	61	B	81	C
2	C	22	B	42	C	62	B	82	C
3	B	23	D	43	C	63	C	83	B
4	B	24	B	44	C	64	C	84	A
5	C	25	A	45	B	65	D	85	C
6	B	26	C	46	A	66	B	86	B
7	D	27	B	47	C	67	A	87	B
8	A	28	A	48	D	68	C	88	B
9	D	29	B	49	C	69	D	89	B
10	B	30	D	50	A	70	C	90	A
11	C	31	A	51	C	71	C	91	B
12	A	32	D	52	D	72	D	92	C
13	A	33	C	53	A	73	B	93	B
14	C	34	B	54	B	74	B	94	D
15	A	35	C	55	C	75	C	95	A
16	B	36	A	56	C	76	C	96	C
17	D	37	A	57	B	77	C	97	D
18	A	38	C	58	B	78	A	98	C
19	C	39	A	59	B	79	B	99	C
20	A	40	D	60	C	80	B	100	D
Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
101	D	121	C	141	B	161	B	181	A
102	C	122	C	142	A	162	A	182	C
103	B	123	B	143	B	163	B	183	C
104	A	124	C	144	A	164	C	184	C
105	A	125	C	145	A	165	B	185	C
106	A	126	D	146	A	166	A	186	B
107	C	127	B	147	C	167	A	187	C
108	A	128	B	148	B	168	C	188	C
109	A	129	A	149	B	169	C	189	C
110	C	130	A	150	A	170	C	190	A
111	A	131	C	151	C	171	A	191	C
112	B	132	B	152	B	172	A	192	C
113	B	133	B	153	C	173	A	193	B
114	A	134	D	154	A	174	C	194	A
115	C	135	A	155	B	175	A	195	B
116	A	136	A	156	A	176	D	196	C
117	C	137	C	157	A	177	C	197	C
118	B	138	B	158	B	178	C	198	C
119	A	139	B	159	C	179	C	199	A
120	B	140	B	160	C	180	A	200	C