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To succeed in any competitive examination, you need strong internal motivation. No one can force you to prepare & work hard. Your passion for excellence, ability to learn and expert's guidance can certainly determine your success in a top level competitive examination.



Usually students do not know how to start and what to study. To crack any exam, a smart aspirant must know that the previous year exam papers can give the glimpse of the pattern of exam. Besides this targeted preparation under expert guidance coupled with unmatched study material makes the task much easier.

We help you to gain knowledge, simultaneously it also inculcates positive attitude, self-belief and high level of confidence, which is essentially required to qualify in any competitive examinations. We provide a student centric learning environment to simulate intellectual development; encourage analytical thinking that develops competitive ability.

Our goal is to enhance student's achievements by improving their knowledge base & exam taking skills. At the same time you must inculcate positive thought within and always bear in mind that only your own resolution to achieve success is more important than any other one thing.

Students are today enlightened and focused. They know what they are up to. They need just a ray of guidance. I feel I have accomplished the reason of my existence on this earth. Proud to be that faint ray of guidance, proud to be a reason of smile on certain lips, proud to be your teacher, friend and guide.

DR. ANSHU SURANA



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List of Firsts in India (Male)

Male Personalities one who revolutionaries ideas shaped the Indian Society by contributing something new which was ever contributed by any Indians.

The list is composed of all those human explorations and adventures, expeditions, discoveries and inventions which were made first time in the history of India.

Category	Name
First British Governor of Bengal	Lord Clive
Last Governor of Bengal	Warren Hastings
First Governor General of Bengal	Warren Hastings
First Governor General of India	Lord William Bentinck
Last Governor General of India and First Viceroy of India	Lord Canning
First President of Indian Republic	Dr Rajendra Prasad
First Field Marshal	Gen SFJ Manekshaw
First Indian to get Jnanpeth Award	G Shankar Kurup
First Indian to swim across Indian Channel	Mihir Sen
First Indian Nobel laureate	Rabindranath Tagore
First Chinese Pilgrim to visit India	Fa-Hien
First Indian Pilot	JRD Tata
First man to climb Mt Everest twice	Nawang Gombu
First Indian Governor General of Independent India	C Rajgopalachari
First Governor General of India (After Independence)	Lord Louis Mountbatten
First Commander in Chief of Free India	Gen KM Cariappa
First Indian Judge of International Court of Justice	Dr Nagendra Singh
First Indian to receive Bharat Ratna Award	Dr S Radhakrishnan
First Muslim President of Indian Republic	Dr Zakir Hussain
First Indian to win Palk Strait Ocean Swimming Contest	Baidyanath Nath
First President of Indian national Congress	WC Banerjee
First Indian Submarine	INS Kalvari
First Indian Scientist to get Nobel Prize	CV Raman (Physics)
India's First Chief Election Commissioner	Sukumar Sen
First Scientist of Indian Origin to get Nobel Prize in the field of Medical Science	Dr Hargovind Khurana
First Scientist of Indian Origin to get Nobel Prize in Chemistry	Venkatraman Ramakrishnan
First Indian-born to get Nobel Prize in Peace	Mother Teresa
First Sports Person to get Bharat Ratna	Sachin Tendulkar
First to reach South Pole	Roald Amundsen
First Chief Minister to die in Office	CN Annadurai, Tamilnadu
First Indian Sound Film	Alam Ara, directed by Ardeshir Irani
First Indigenously made colour film	Kisan Kanya, directed by Moti Gidwani

First Banned film in India	Neel Akasher Neechey
First Post Office opened in India	Kolkata (1727)
First Chief Justice of India	Justice Hiralal J kania
First Indian to win Stalin Award	Saiffudin Kichlu
First Education Minister of Independent India	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
First Prime Minister of Independent India	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
First Home Minister of Independent India	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
First Vice President of Independent India	Dr S Radhakrishnan
First Chief of Air Staff	Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst
First Indian Air Chief of India	Air Marshal S Mukherjee
First Chief of Army Staff	Gen M Rajendra Singh
First Chief of Naval Staff of India	Vice Admiral RD Katari
First Large scale Atomic Reactor of India	Apsara
First Aircraft Carrier Indian Ship	INS Vikrant
First Scientist of Indian Origin to get Nobel Prize in the field of Physics	Subramaniam Chandrasekhar
India's First University	Nalanda University
First Leader of Opposition	AK Gopalan
First Sikh President of India	Gyani Zail Singh
First Indian to climb Mt Everest without Oxygen Cylinder	Sherpa Phu Dorji
First medium range Missile	Agni
First person to get Paramvir Chakra Award	Major Somnath Sharma
First Muslim President of INC	Badruddin Tayab Ji
First Indian Prime Minister to loose an Election	Indira Gandhi
First Speaker of Lok Sabha	GV Mavlankar
First Indian Recipient of Oscar Award	Bhanu Athaiya
First Finance Minister of India	RK Shanmukhan Chetty
First Indian to win Magasaysay Award	Acharya Vinoba Bhave
India's First Open University	Andhra Pradesh Open University
First President of India to die in office	Dr Zakir Hussain
First British Prime Minister to visit India	Harold Mc Millan
First Indian Space Tourist	Santosh George
First Indian to reach South Pole	Col IK Bajaj
First Atomic Submarine of India	INS Arihant
First Asian Games Organized	Delhi
First American President to visit India	Dwight David Eisenhower
First Indian Cosmonaut	Rakesh Sharma
First Indian Prime Minister to resign from Office	Morarji Desai
First Indian Author to win Anderson Award	Ruskin Bond
First Indian Nuclear Center	Tarapur
First Foreign recipient of Bharat Ratna	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
First Indian recipient of Nobel Prize in Economics	Dr Amartya Sen
First Test tube baby of India	Kanupriya Agrawal
First Indian to reach Antarctica	Lt Ram Charan
First Deputy Prime Minister of India	Sardar Vallabhai Patel
First Indian to win World Billiards Trophy	Wilson Jones
First Law Minister of India	BR Ambedkar

List of Firsts in India (Female)

This is a list of women's firsts noting the first time that a woman or women achieved a given historical feat.

Category	Name
First Woman President of India	Pratibha Devi Singh Patil
First Woman Prime Minister of India	Indira Gandhi
First Woman Governor of Indian State	Sarojani Naidu
First Woman ruler of Delhi Throne	Razia Sultan
First Woman IPS Office	Kiran Bedi
First Woman Chief Minister of Indian State	Sucheta Kripalani (UP)
First Woman Union Minister	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
First Woman President of Indian National Congress	Annie Besant
First Woman Judge of Supreme Court	Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
First Woman to get Ashoka Chakra	Nirja Mishra
First Indian Woman Ambassador at United Nations	Vijayalakshmi Pandit
First Indian Woman to swim across the English Channel	Arati Saha Gupta
First Indian Woman to get the Noble Prize	Mother Teresa
First Indian Woman to climb the Mount Everest	Bachendri Pal
First Indian Woman to become Miss World	Reita Faria
First Indian Woman to become Miss Universe	Sushmita Sen
First Indian Woman to climb Mt. Everest twice	Santosh Yadav
First Indian Woman to get Bharat Ratna	Indira Gandhi
First Indian Woman to win WTA Title	Sania Mirza
First Indian Woman Airline Pilot	Durga Banerjee
First Indian Woman president of INC	Sarojani Naidu
First Indian Woman to win Booker Prize	Arundhati Roy
First Indian Woman to go into Space	Kalpana Chawla
First Woman to get Jnanpith Award	Ashapurna Devi
First Woman Musician to get Bharat Ratna	M.S. Subbulakshmi
First Woman Chief Justice of High Court	Leela Seth
First Woman Pilot in Indian Air Force	Harita Kaur Dayal
First Indian woman to win the Olympic Medal	Karnam Malleswari
First Woman Lieutenant General	Puneeta Arora
First Indian woman appeared on Time Magazine cover	Parveen Babi
First Indian woman to receive Bharat Ratna	Mrs. Indira Gandhi
First Indian woman to receive Ashoka Chakra	Neerja Bhanot
First Indian and last Muslim woman ruler of India	Razia Sultan
First Indian woman IPS officer	Mrs. Kiran Bedi
First Indian woman Lieutenant General	Puneeta Arora
First Indian woman Chief Justice of High Court	Mrs. Leela Seth (Himachal Pradesh High Court)
First woman Judge of India	Anna Chandy (She became the judge in a district court in 1937)
First Indian woman Director General of Police	Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya

First Indian woman Chairman of Union Public Service Commission	Roze Millian Bethew
First Indian woman Lawyer	Cornelia Sorabjee
First Indian woman to win Gold Medal in Asian Games	Kamlijit Sandhu
First Indian woman Olympic Medal Winner	Karnam Malleswari, 2000
First Indian woman Honours Graduate	Kamini Roy, 1886
First Indian woman who got Graduates degree	Kadambini Ganguly and Chandramukhi Basu, 1883
First Indian woman President of United Nations General Assembly	Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pandit
First Indian woman Minister in a Government	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
First Indian woman Speaker of a State Assembly	Shanno Devi
First woman Ambassador from India	Mrs. C.B. Muthamma
First Indian woman judge in Supreme Court	Mrs. Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi



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First in World (Male/Female)

The following table enlists first in the world (Male/Female) –

Category	Name
The First People to climb Mount Everest	Sir Edmund Hillary & Tenzing Norgay
The First Person to reach the North Pole	Robert Peary
The first person to reach the South Pole	Roald Amundsen
Who was the first Secretary General of the United Nations	Trygve Lie
The First Person in Space	Yuri Gagarin
The First Person on the Moon	Neil Armstrong
The First Person to draw the Map of the Earth	Anaximander
The First People to fly an Aeroplane	The Wright Brothers (Orville and Wilbur Wright)
The First People to win the Nobel prize for Peace	Jin F. Dunant and Frederic Peiry
The First Person to win the Nobel Prize for Literature	Sully Prudhomme
The First Person to win the Nobel Prize for Chemistry	Jacobus Henricus van 't Hoff
The First Person to win the Nobel Prize for Physics	Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen
The First Person to win the Nobel Prize for Economics	Ragnar Frisch and Jan Tinbergen
The First Person to win the Nobel Prize for Medicine	Emil Adolf von Behring
The First Person to Circumnavigate the Globe	Ferdinand Magellan
The First woman Prime Minister of a country	Sirima Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike (Sri Lanka)
The first woman to climbed Mt. Everest	Junko Tabei
The first woman who reached Antarctica	Caroline Mikkelsen
The first woman to receive a Nobel Prize	Marie Curie
First woman to reach the North Pole	Ann Bancroft
First woman to reach the South Pole	Ann Bancroft
First Woman in Space	Valentina Tereshkova

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Superlatives of India (Largest/ Longest)

Superlative	Location
Biggest Cantilever Bridge & Busiest Bridge	Rabindra Sethu (also called Howrah Bridge on Hooghly river in Kolkata(457m/1499ft long.)
Biggest Fort	Red Fort ,Delhi
Biggest stadium	Narendra Modi Stadium in Ahmedabad
Busiest airport	Indira Gandhi International Airport Delhi
Coldest Place	Siachen Glacier
Fastest Train	Vande Bharat Express – Train 18 (22439), 180
First complete Banking District	Palakkad ,Kerala
First district with 100% e-literacy	Malappuram, Kerala
First I.T district	Palakkad, Kerala
First inter-linked rivers	Ken-Betwa (UP-MP)
Highest Airport	Kushok Bakula Rimpochhe Airport, Leh airport in Ladakh(3256m /16080ft high)
Highest battle field	Siachen Glacier
Highest civilian Award	Bharat Ratna
Highest dam	Tehri Dam on Bhagirathi River, near Tehri, Uttarakhand.
Highest gallantry award	Param Vir Chakra
Highest gateway	Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri near Agra, Built by Akbar (53.5 m/175ft high)
Highest Hydel Power station	Rongton Hydel Project in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh
Highest literacy rate religion	Jain 94.1%)
Highest Mountain peak	Kanchenjunga (Sikkim)(8598 m)(Initially K2 was the highest mountain peak in India. But now it is in POK)
Highest population growth rate Religion	Muslim (29.3%)
Highest precipitation	Mawsynram, Meghalaya
Highest Road	Road at Khardung in the Leh-Manali Sector
Highest Tower(Minaret)	Qutb Minar, Delhi
Highest Waterfall	Kunchikal Falls
Largest Auditorium	Sri Shanmukhananda hall, Mumbai
Largest animal fair	Sonepur Mela, Patna, Bihar.
Largest Botanical Garden	National Botanical Garden, Kolkata
Largest Cave	Amarnath (about 44 km from Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir)
Largest Cave Temple	Ellora Temples, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.
Largest Church	Se. Cathedral at old Goa, 10 km from Panaji.
Largest Concentration of Scheduled Tribes	Madhya Pradesh
Largest concentration of Scheduled Caste population	Uttar Pradesh has the largest Scheduled Caste population
Largest Delta	Sunderbans (75,000 sq. km) formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers in West Bengal and Bangladesh.
Largest Desert	Thar or Great Indian Desert, Rajasthan.
Largest district	Kachchh district of Gujarat
Largest District (Population)	Thane district of Maharashtra

Largest dome	Gol Gumbaz , Bijapur, Karnataka, Diameter : 44.0 m
Largest Fresh Water Lake	Kolleru in Andhra Pradesh
Largest Gurudwara	Golden temple, Amritsar, Punjab
Largest Lake	Wular lake, Jammu & Kashmir
Largest Library	National Library, Kolkata
Largest manmade lake	Govind Sagar, Bhakra, Haryana
Largest Mosque	Jama Masjid , Delhi(built by shah jahan in 1644-58)
Largest Museum	Indian Museum, Kolkata
Largest Ocean island	Middle Andaman
Largest Planetarium	Birla Planetarium, Kolkata
Largest Plateau	Deccan Plateau
Largest prison	Tihar Jail ,Delhi
Largest Public Sector Bank	State Bank of India
Largest Public Sector employer	Indian Railways
Largest Residence	Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi
Largest River Bridge	Farakka Barrage , Kolkata(7,363.6ft)
Largest river Island	Majuli, Brahmaputra river, Asom
Largest state in area	Rajasthan(3,42,239 sq.km)
Largest Tribe (ST)	Gond
Largest Union Territory in Area	Andaman and Nicobar islands(8,249 sq.km)
Largest Zoo	Zoological Gardens, Alipore, Kolkata
Least densely populated State	Arunachal Pradesh
Least populated state	Sikkim (607,688: 2011 census)
Least Populated Union Territory	Lakshadweep(64,429)
Longest beach	Marina beach, Chennai(13km)
Longest Canal	Indira Gandhi Canal or Rajasthan Canal(959 km long)
Longest Corridor	Corridor in Ramanathaswamy Temple at Rameswaram Tamilnadu (1220M/4002 FT)
Longest Dam	Hirakud Dam on Mahanadi River in Orissa (24.4km long and 2.8 km wide)
Longest Delta	Sunderbans (75000 sq. km) formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra in West Bengal and Bangladesh.
Longest Passenger Train Route	Kanyakumari- Dibrugarh Vivek Superfast Express is a special train that travels all the way from Dibrugarh in Assam to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.
Longest railway bridge	Bogibeel Bridge
Longest railway platform	Sri Siddhaarooda railway station in Hubballi in the Indian state of Karnataka.
Longest River	The Ganga 2640km long(it runs 2525km long in India)
Longest Road	NH 44 Srinagar to Kanyakumari
Longest Road Bridge	The Dhola-Sadiya Bridge, officially known as Bhupen Hazarika Bridge, is a beam bridge in India, connecting the northeast states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh
Lowest literacy rate religion	Muslim
Lowest population growth rate religion	Sikh
Maximum forest area	Madhya Pradesh
Maximum forest area in %	Mizoram
Most Densely populated state	Bihar
Most populated State	Uttar Pradesh (199,281,477: 2011 census)

Most populated union Territory	Delhi (16,753,235)
Most Populous City	Mumbai (nearly 183 lakhs)
Oldest Refinery	Digboi(Asom) it discovered in 1835
Oldest Church	St. Thomas Church at Palayar in Trichur district in Kerala built in 52 AD.
Oldest Monastery	Buddhist Monastery situated at an altitude of 3048m/10000 ft at Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.
Oldest observatory	Jantar Mantar, Delhi
Oldest University	University of Calcutta 1857
Oldest Zoo	Trivandrum Zoological gardens, Kerala(1859)
Smallest District	Mahe, Puducherry
Smallest district	Yanam in population, Puducherry
Smallest state in area	Goa(3,702sq.km)
Smallest Union Territory in Area	Lakshadweep(32 sq.km)
State having highest literacy rate	Kerala
State with highest Cattle Population	Uttar Pradesh
Tallest Statue	Statue of Unity 182 m (597 ft.)
The largest Hindu temple area	Akshardham, Delhi
Union Territory having highest literacy rate	Lakshadweep

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Superlatives of World (Largest /Longest)

Tallest Animal on (land)	Giraffe
Biggest Bell	Great Bell at Moscow
Fastest Bird	Peregrine Falcon
Largest Bird	Ostrich
Smallest Bird	Humming Bird
Longest Bridge (Railway)	Lower Zambeji (Africa)
Tallest Building	Burj khalifa, Dubai (U.A.E)
Tallest office Building	Patronas Twin Towers Kuala Lampur (Malaysia)
Longest Big Ship Canal	Seuz Canal (Linkin red sea & Mediterranean)
Busiest Canal (Ship)	Baltic White Sea Canal (152 miles)
Biggest Cinema House	Roxy (New York)
Highest city	Wen Chuan (Tibet, China) 16,732 ft.
Largest City (in population)	Tokyo [(3,42,00000), Est. population in 2006]
Biggest City in (area)	Mount Isa, Queensland, Australia (41225 sq. km.)
Largest Continent	Asia
Smallest continent	Australia
Largest Country (in population)	China
Largest country (in area)	Russia
Largest Coral Formation	The Great Barrier Reef (Australia)
Largest Dam	Grand Coulee- Concrete Dam (U.S.A)
Longest Day	June 21 (in Northern Hemisphere)
Shortest Day	Dec. 22(in Northern Hemisphere)
Largest Delta	Sundarbans, India (8000 sq. miles)
Longest Desert (World)	Sahara, Africa (84, 00,000 sq. km.)
Largest Diamond	The Cullinan (over 1 ½ lb.)
Biggest Dome	Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur), (Old archi) 144 ft. diameter.
Biggest Dome (New Archi)	Astrodome, Sports
Longest Epic	The Mahabharata
Largest Island	Greenland (renamed kalaatdlit Nunaat)
Largest Lake (Artificial)	Lake mead (Bouler)
Deepest Lake	Baikal (Siberia); average depth 2300 ft.
Highest Lake	Titicaca (Bolivia) 12645 ft. above sea level.
Largest Lake (Fresh Water)	Lake Superior, U.S.A
Largest Lake (Salt Water)	Caspian Sea 3, 71,000 sq. km.)
Largest Mosque	Jama Masjid, Delhi, (area 10,000 sq. ft.)
Biggest Library	National Kiev Library, Moscow & Library of the Congress, Washington)
Highest Mountain peak (World)	Himalayas
Longest Mountain Range	Andes (S.America) 5,500 miles in length
Biggest Museum	British Museum (London)
Tallest Minaret (Free Standing)	Qutub Minar, Delhi 238 ft.
Tallest Minaret	Great Hassan Mosque, Casablanca, Morocco
Deepest & Biggest Ocean	The Pacific
Largest Palace	Imperial Palace (Gugong), Beijing (China)

Largest Park	Yellow stone national park(USA).
Largest Peninsula	Arabic (32,50,000 sq. km.)
Coldest Place or Region	Verkhoyansk (Syberia), Temperature – 85° C
Driest Place	Death Valley (California); rainfall 1 ½ inch.
Hottest Place (World)	Al-Aziziyah (Libya, Africa) 136° F
Largest Planet	Jupiter
Brightest and Hottest Planet (also nearest to Earth)	Venus
Farthest planet (from the Sun)	Neptune
Nearest Planet (to the Sun)	Mercury
Smallest Planet	Mercury
Highest Plateau	Pamir (Tibet)
Largest Platform (Railway)	Grand Central terminal, New York (U.S.A)
Largest sea Port	Ningbo-zhoushan,china.
Busiest container Port	Shanghai ,china.
Longest Railway	Trans-Siberian Railway (6,000 miles Long)
Longest River	Nile (6690 km), Amazon (6570 km.)
Longest River Dam	Hirakund Dam (Orissa), India 15.8 miles.
Largest sea-bird	Albatross
Largest Sea (inland)	Mediterranean
Brightest Star	Sirius (also called Dog star)
Tallest statue	Tallest Statue in the World: Statue of Unity. Height: 182m (597 ft.) ..
Tallest Statue (Bronze)	Bronze Statue of Lord Buddha, Tokyo (Japan).
Longest Swimming Course	English Channel
Tallest Tower	Skytree ,Tokyo,japan.(634m)
Longest train nonstop	Flying Scoutsman
Longest Tunnel (Railway)	Seikan Rail Tunnel (Japan), (53.85 km.)
Longest & Largest Canal Tunnel	Le Rove Tunnel (South of France)
Longest Tunnel (Road)	Laerdal, Norway
Highest Volcano	Ojos Del Salado, Andes Argentine-Chile (6,885 m.)
Largest Volcano	Mauna Lao (Hawaii)
Longest Wall	Great Wall of China (1500 miles)
Highest Waterfall	Salto Angel Falls (Venezuela)
Longest Strait	Tartar Strait (Sakhalin Island & the Russian mainland)
Broadest Strait	Davis Straits (Greenland & Baffin Island, (Canada)
Narrowest strait	Chaliks-45 yards (Between the Greek mainland the island of Euboea in the Aegean Sea)
Largest Bay	Hudson Bay, Canada (Shore line 7623 miles)
Largest Gulf	Gulf of Mexico,(shoreline 2100 miles)
Largest Archipelago	Indonesia (over 3,000 Islands)
Tallest Active Geyser	Giant (Geyser) yellowstone park U.S.A 200 ft. high
Largest River Basin	Amazon Basin- 27, 20,000 sq. mile.
World rainiest spot	Cherrapunji (Mawsynram), India
Largest Gorge	Grand Canyon, on the Colorado River, U.S.A
Lightest gas	Hydrogen
Lightest Metal	Lithium
Highest Melting Point	Tungsten, 3,410° C
Hardest Substance	Diamond
Longest Animal	Blue Whale, (recorded length 106 ft. weight-195 tons)

Longest Life Span of an Animal	190 to 200 years, (Giant tortoise)
Largest Land Animal	African Bush Elephant
Fastest Animal	Cheetah (Leopard) 70 m.p.h
Longest Jump Animal	Kangaroo
Longest wing Spread Bird	Albatross
Slowest Animal	Snail
Domestic Dog	Irish Wolf Hound
Fastest Dog	Persian Grey Hound (speed 43 m.p.h)
Longest poisonous snake	King cobra
Biggest Flower	Rafflesia (Java)
Largest Stadium	Strahov stadium in Prague, (the Czech Republic)
Largest Church	Basilica of St. Peter, Vatican city, Rome Italy
Largest Temple	Angkor Vat (Combodia)
Largest Diamond mine	Kimbarley (S.Africa)
Largest River in volume	Amazon, Brazil
Highest Capital City	La Paz (Bolivia)
Largest Asian Desert	Gobi, Mongolia
Largest Democracy	India
Longest Thoroughfare	Verazano-Narrows, New York City Harbour
Largest Neck Animal	Giraffe
Largest Animal of the Cat Family	Lion
Most Intelligent Animal	Chimpanzee
Bird, that never makes its nests	Cuckoo
Wingless Bird	Kiwi
Reptile which changes its colors	Chameleon
Largest Mammal	Whale

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Historical Monuments of India

There are several stunning historical monuments in India across the length and breadth of the country. Aside from the rich heritage, culture, and architecture, the land is decorated with many forts,

Monuments	Constructed by	Location
Nalanda University	Gupta Dynasty	Rajgir, Nalanda (Bihar)
The seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram	Narasimhavarman II	Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu)
Jagannatha Temple	King Anantavarman Chodaganga Deva (Eastern Ganga Dynasty)	Puri, Odisha
Lingaraj Temple	Somavamsi Dynasty	Bhubaneswar, Odhisha
Khajuraho Group of Monuments	Chandela Dynasty	Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh
Brihadeeswara Temple (also known as RajaRajeswara Temple)	Raja Raja Chola I	Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
Ajanta Caves	Satavahana Dynasty later Mauryan Dynasty	Aurangabad, Maharashtra
Ellora Caves	Kalachuri, Chalukya, and Rashtrakuta Dynasties	Aurangabad, Maharashtra
Agra Fort	Mughal Emperor Akbar	Agra, Uttar Pradesh
Thousand Pillars Temple (also known as Rudreshwara Swamy Temple)	Kakatiya Dynasty	Hanamakonda, Telangana
Red Fort	Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan	Delhi
Taj Mahal	Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan	Agra, Uttar Pradesh
Konark Sun Temple	Narasimhadeva I (Eastern Ganga Dynasty)	Konark, Odisha
Fatehpur Sikri	Mughal Emperor Akbar	Agra, UP
Bibi Ka Maqbara	Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb	Aurangabad, Maharashtra
Jama Masjid	Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan	Delhi
Mehrangarh Fort	Rao Jodha	Jodhpur, Rajasthan
Tajmahal	Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan	Agra, Uttar Pradesh
Qutub Minar	Qutubuddin Aibak	Delhi
Makkah Masjid	Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah	Hyderabad, Telangana
Hawa Mahal	Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh	Jaipur, Rajasthan
Moti Masjid	Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan	Agra, Uttar Pradesh
Humayun's Tomb	Akbar and Humayun's wife Empress Bega Begum	Delhi
Charminar	Quli Qutub Shah	Hyderabad, Telangana
Elephanta Caves	Not exactly known	Mumbai (Harbour), Maharashtra
Bara Imambara	Asaf-ud-Daula (Nawab of Awadh)	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
Dilwara Temples	Vastupal-Tejpal	Mount Abu, Rajasthan
Gateway of India	British Government (Designed by George Wittet)	Mumbai City, Maharashtra
India Gate	Designed by Edwin Lutyens	Delhi

Jantar Mantar	Maharaja Jai Singh	Delhi
Parana Qila (Old Fort)	Shersah Suri	Delhi
Golden Temple	Fourth Sikh guru, Guru Ram Das	Amritsar, Punjab
Victoria Memorial	British Government	Kolkata, West Bengal
Thillai Natarajah Temple	Made collectively by Pallava, Chola, Pandya, etc.	Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu
Group of Hampi Monuments	Vijayanagara Empire	Hampi, Karnataka
Lotus Temple	Architect - Fariborz Sahba	Delhi



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The Nobel Prize



The Nobel Prize is five separate prizes that, according to Alfred Nobel's will of 1895, are awarded to "those who, during the preceding year, have conferred the greatest benefit to humankind."

In 1968, Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden's central bank) established the Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, founder of the Nobel Prize. Alfred Nobel was a Swedish chemist, engineer, and industrialist most famously known for the invention of dynamite. He died in 1896. In his will, he bequeathed all of his "remaining realisable assets" to be used to establish five prizes which became known as "Nobel Prizes." Nobel Prizes were first awarded in 1901.

The Nobel Prize in Physics

- ❖ Laureates selected by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

The Nobel Prize in Chemistry-

- ❖ Laureates selected by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Prize in Economic Sciences-

- ❖ Laureates selected by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine-

- ❖ Laureates selected by the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet.

The Nobel Prize in Literature-

- ❖ Laureates selected by the Swedish Academy.

The Nobel Peace Prize-

- ❖ Laureates selected by the Norwegian Nobel Committee.

Nobel Prize Winners from India

	Person	Field	Year	Contribution
1.	Rabindranath Tagore	Literature	1913	Because of his profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful verse, by which, with consummate skill, he has made his poetic thought, expressed in his own English words, a part of the literature of the West.
2.	C.V. Raman	Physics	1930	For his work on the scattering of light and for the discovery of the effect named after him.
3.	Har Gobind Khorana	Medicine	1968	For their interpretation of the genetic code and its function in protein synthesis.
4.	Mother Teresa	Peace	1979	Humanitarian work.
5.	Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar	Physics	1983	For his theoretical studies of the physical processes of importance to the structure and evolution of the stars.
6.	Amartya Sen	Economic Sciences	1998	For his contributions to welfare economics.
7.	Venkatraman Ramakrishnan	Chemistry	2009	For studies of the structure and function of the ribosome.
8.	Kailash Satyarthi	Peace	2014	For his struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all

				children to education.
9.	Abhijit Banerjee	Economic Sciences	2019	For his experimental approach to alleviating global poverty.

Multiple Nobel Laureates

		
J. Bardeen	M. Curie	L. Pauling
Physics 1956 Physics 1972	Physics 1903 Chemistry 1911	Chemistry 1954 Peace 1962
		
F. Sanger	ICRC	UNHCR
Chemistry 1958 Chemistry 1980	Peace 1917 Peace 1944 Peace 1963	Peace 1954 Peace 1981

Nobel Prize Winners 2023 List

S.No	Name	Category
1.	Katalin Karikó Drew Weissman	Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine
2.	Pierre Agostini Ferenc Krausz Anne L'Huillier	Nobel Prize in Physics
3.	Moungi G. Bawendi Louis E. Brus Alexei I. Ekimov	Nobel Prize in Chemistry
4.	Jon Fosse	Nobel Prize in Literature
5.	Narges Mohammadi	Nobel Peace Prize
6.	Claudia Goldin	Nobel Prize in Economic Science

National Symbols of India

India has National Symbols which bring out the rich culture and heritage of our nation.

National Emblem of India

- ❖ Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath which is near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, has 4 Asiatic Lions standing back to back in a circular abacus. It stands as a fully-bloomed inverted lotus form.

National Flag of India

- ❖ Tiranga was adopted in the year 1947 on July 22nd. It has three colors- saffron, white and green with the Ashoka Chakra at its centre.

- ❖ Also known as tri-color, this flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya.

National Anthem of India

- ❖ Composed by Rabindranath Tagore, it was adopted as the national anthem on 24th January 1950. Jana Gana Mana was adopted since the Bengali song “Vande Mataram” received resistance from the non-Hindu segments of India.

National Song of India

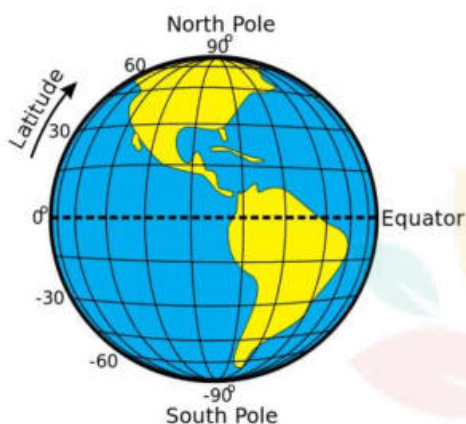
- ❖ Composed in Sanskrit by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya, ‘Vande Mataram’ inspired many freedom fighters in India.

S. No	Title	Symbol
1	National Flag	Tiranga
2	National Bird	Peacock
3	National Animal	Royal Bengal Tiger
4	National Flower	Lotus
5	National Fruit	Mango
6	National Tree	Banyan Tree
7	National Anthem	Jana Gana Mana
8	National Song	Vande Mataram
9	National Emblem	Lion Capital of Ashoka
10	National Calendar	Saka Calendar
11	National Currency	Indian Rupee
12	National River	Ganges
13	National Aquatic Animal	Ganges River Dolphin
14	National Reptile	King Cobra
15	National Heritage Animal	Indian Elephant
16	National Vegetable	Pumpkin
17	National Pledge	Oath of Allegiance

Map Lines

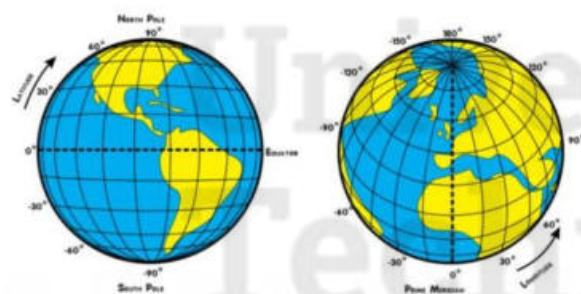
Equator Lines:-

- ❖ Everything north of the equator is known as the Northern Hemisphere and everything south of the equator is known as the Southern Hemisphere.



Latitude and Longitude

- ❖ The lines run east-west are known as lines of latitude. The lines running north-south are known as lines of longitude.



Latitude:-

- ❖ While lines of latitude run across a map east-west, the latitude indicates the north-south position of a point on earth.
- ❖ Lines of latitude start at 0 degrees at the equator and end at 90 degrees at the North and South Poles (for a total of 180 degrees of latitude). Therefore, the higher the value of degree of latitude, the closer it is to the North or South Pole.

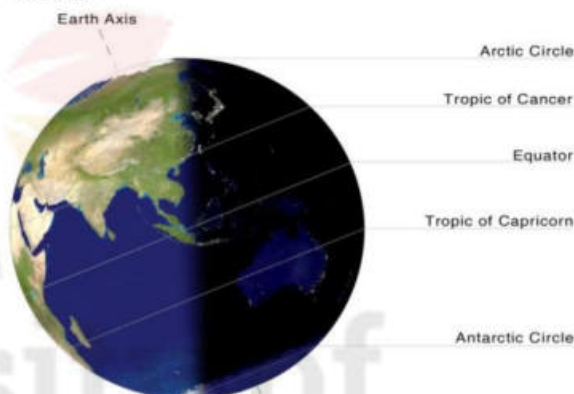
Longitude:-

- ❖ Meridians of longitude are imaginary half-circles running from the North Pole to the South Pole.

They are sometimes called lines of longitude. Unlike parallels of latitude that are different sizes, all lines of longitude are the same length. Since every meridian must cross the equator, and since the equator is a circle, the equatorial circle can be divided into 360°. These divisions of the equatorial circle are used to label the meridians.

Major Lines

- ❖ The five major parallels of latitudes from north to south are called: Arctic Circle, Tropic of Cancer, Equator, Tropic of Capricorn, and the Antarctic Circle.



Tropic of Cancer

- ❖ The parallel of latitude that is approximately 23½ degrees north of the equator and that is the northernmost latitude reached by the overhead sun.
- ❖ The Tropic of Cancer passes through eight states of India. They are Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

Tropic of Capricorn

- ❖ The parallel of latitude that is approximately 23½ degrees south of the equator and that is the southernmost latitude reached by the overhead sun.
- ❖ The Tropic of Capricorn passes through a number of countries including Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, and Paraguay.

National Parties in India

India has a multi-party system. The Election Commission of India (ECI) accords recognition to the

national level and the state level political parties based upon objective criteria.

S.No.	Name	Abbreviation	Foundation year
1.	Bharatiya Janata Party	BJP	1980
2.	Indian National Congress	INC	1885
3.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	CPI-M	1964
4.	Aam Aadmi Party	AAP	2012
5.	Bahujan samaj party	BSP	1984
6.	National People's Party	NPP	2013

Party of other states of the country.

S.No	Name	Abbreviation	Foundation Year	States/UT
1	Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)	SJP	1990	Uttar Pradesh
2	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	AIADMK	1972	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
3	All India Forward Bloc	AIFB	1939	West Bengal
4	All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen	AIMIM	1927	Telangana
5	All India N.R. Congress	AINRC	2011	Puducherry
6	All India United Democratic Front	AIUDF	2004	Assam
7	All Jharkhand Students Union	AJSU	1986	Jharkhand
8	Asom Gana Parishad	AGP	1985	Assam
9	Biju Janata Dal	BJD	1997	Odisha
10	Bodoland People's Front	BPF	1985	Assam
11	Desiya Murpokku Dravidar Kazhagam	DMDK	2005	Tamil Nadu
12	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	DMK	1949	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
13	Haryana Janhit Congress (BL)	HJC(BL)	2007	Haryana
14	Hill State People's Democratic Party	HSPDP	1968	Meghalaya
15	Indian National Lok Dal	INLD	1999	Haryana
16	Indian Union Muslim League	IUML	1948	Kerala
17	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	JKNC	1932	Jammu & Kashmir
18	Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	JKNPP	1982	Jammu & Kashmir
19	Jammu and Kashmir People's Democratic Party	JKPDP	1998	Jammu & Kashmir
20	Janata Dal (Secular)	JD(S)	1999	Karnataka, Kerala
21	Janata Dal (United)	JD(U)	1999	Bihar
22	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	JMM	1972	Jharkhand
23	Jharkhand Vikas Morcha	JVM(P)	2006	Jharkhand

	(Prajatantrik)			
24	Kerala Congress (M)	KC(M)	1979	Kerala
25	Lok Janshakti Party	LJP	2000	Bihar
26	Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	MNS	2006	Maharashtra
27	Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party	MGP	1963	Goa
28	Manipur State Congress Party	MSCP	1997	Manipur
29	Mizo National Front	MNF	1959	Mizoram
30	Mizoram People's Conference	MPC	1972	Mizoram
31	Naga People's Front	NPF	2002	Manipur, Nagaland
32	YSR Congress Party	YSRCP	2011	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana
33	Pattali Makkal Katchi	PMK	1989	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
34	People's Party of Arunachal	PPA	1987	Arunachal Pradesh
35	Rashtriya Janata Dal	RJD	1997	Bihar, Jharkhand
36	Rashtriya Lok Dal	RLD	1996	Uttar Pradesh
37	Rashtriya Lok Samta Party	RLSP	2013	Bihar
38	Revolutionary Socialist Party	RSP	1940	Kerala, West Bengal
39	Samajwadi Party	SP	1992	Uttar Pradesh
40	Shiromani Akali Dal	SAD	1920	Punjab
41	Shiv Sena	SS	1966	Maharashtra
42	Sikkim Democratic Front	SDF	1993	Sikkim
43	Sikkim Krantikari Morcha	SKM	2013	Sikkim
44	Telangana Rashtra Samithi	TRS	2001	Telangana
45	Telugu Desam Party	TDP	1982	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana
46	United Democratic Party	UDP	1972	Meghalaya

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Major Intelligence Agencies

An intelligence agency is an agency of government that is responsible for the collection, analysis, and exploitation of information which is in support of law enforcement, national security, military, and foreign policy objectives.

1. Global Intelligence Agencies

- International Criminal Police Organization - INTERPOL
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization- NATO

2. USA Intelligence Agencies

- Dept. of Homeland Security
- National Counter Intelligence Executive
- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
- National Security Agency (NSA)
- National Reconnaissance Office (NRO)
- National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency
- Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

3. Australia/Oceania

- Australian Secret Intelligence Service
- Australian Secret Intelligence Organization
- Australian Federal Police
- Australian Protective Service (APS)
- Indonesia - State Intelligence Agency (BIN)
- New Zealand Security Intelligence Service

List of Worldwide Hot Spots Region

4. Canada

- Security Intelligence Review Committee
- Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS)
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)
- Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CSIC)

5. United Kingdom

- Mi5
- Mi6
- Secret Intelligence Service (SIS)
- National Criminal Intelligence Service
- Metropolitan Police [Scotland Yard]
- Office of Surveillance Commissioners
- GCHQ- Government Communications Headquarters
- UK Home Office - Terrorism

6. European Intelligence Agencies

- Belgium Military Intelligence and Security Service
- Croatia National Security Office
- Czech Republic Security Information Service (BIS)
- Danish Intelligence Service Politiets Efterretningstjeneste (PET)
- Estonia Security Police Board
- Finish Security Police
- France DGSE - General Directorate for External Security
- France DAS - Délégation aux Affaires Stratégiques (Delegation of Strategic Affairs)
- German - The Federal Intelligence Service (BND)
- German - Military Intelligence Services (MAD)
- German - Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BFV)
- Greece - National Intelligence Service
- Hungarian National Security Office
- Hungarian Information Agency
- Hungarian Military Intelligence Office
- Italy - Italian Intelligence Community
- Netherlands - General Intelligence and Security Service (AIVD)
- Netherlands - Military Intelligence and Security Service (MIVD)
- Norway - National Police Security Service
- Norwegian Intelligence Service
- Poland - Government Intelligence Community
- Poland - Foreign Intelligence Community
- Portugal Intelligence System
- Portugal - Security Intelligence Service
- Romanian - Intelligence Service (SRI)
- Romanian - Foreign Intelligence Service (SIE)
- Serbian - Security Intelligence Agency
- Slovenian Intelligence and Security Agency
- Spain - National Intelligence Center (CNI)
- Sweden - Military Intelligence and Security Service (MUST)
- Swedish Security Police (SAPO)
- Sweden - SIGINT Intelligence Organization (FRA)
- Switzerland - Strategic Intelligence Service (SIS)
- Switzerland - Federal Office of Police
- Ukraine - National Security Services

List of Countries with Nuclear Weapon

7. Central and South America

- Argentina - Federal Police
- Argentina - National Gendarmerie
- Brazil - Brazilian Intelligence Agency (ABIN)
- Colombia - Administrative Department of Security (DAS)
- Mexico - Center for Research on National Security (CISEN)
- Mexico - Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA)
- Mexico - Secretariat of the Navy (SM)
- Mexico - Secretariat of Foreign Relations (SRE)
- Mexico - Secretariat of Public Security (SSP)
- Mexico - Attorney General of the Republic (PGR)
- Mexico - Federal District Judicial Police (PJDF)
- Peru - Consejo Nacional de Inteligencia (National Intelligence Council)

8. African Intelligence Agencies

- South Africa - South African Secret Service
- South Africa - Department of Defense
- South Africa - National Intelligence Agency

9. China

- Central External Liaison Department

10. Japan

- Cabinet Office
- Cabinet Secretariat
- Public Security Intelligence Agency
- Defense Facilities Administration Agency
- Ground Self Defense Force
- Defense Agency
- Maritime Self-Defense Force
- Air Self Defense Force
- National Police Agency
- National Public Safety Commission
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
- Japanese External Trade Organization
- Most Dangerous Waters in the World

11. South Korea

- Ministry of National Defense
- Defense Security Command
- Central Intelligence Agency
- National Police Agency
- Presidential Security Services
- National Intelligence Services

12. Philippines

- National Intelligence Coordinating Agency

13. Taiwan

- Ministry of National Defense
- National Security Bureau
- National Police Administration
- Investigation Bureau

14. India

- Research & Analysis Wing (RAW)
- Intelligence Bureau (IB)
- Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

15. Pakistan

- National Accountability Bureau
- Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI)

16. Russia

- Foreign Intelligence Services (SVR)
- Federal Security Services (FSB)
- FSB Voronej Oblast Website
- Interlinked System for Recognizing Enemies (SOUD)

17. Middle East

- Israel - Mossad: Institute for Intelligence and Special Task
- Israel - Shabak: Security Services
- Israel - Aman: Military Intelligence
- Israeli Foreign Ministry Official Homepage
- Jordan - General Intelligence Department
- Turkey - National Intelligence Organization (MIT)

Parliaments

Parliament names of different countries – In any democratic form of government the supreme legislative body is called as Parliament. It is also the executive governing body of the country.

S No.	Country	Parliament
1	Afghanistan	Shora
	USA	Congress
2	Andorra	General Council
3	Albania	People's Assembly
4	Azerbaijan	Melli Majlis
5	Algeria	National People's Assembly
6	Angola	National People's Assembly
7	Argentina	National Congress
8	Australia	Federal Parliament
9	Austria	National Assembly
10	Bahamas	General Assembly
11	Bahrain	Consultative Council
12	Bangladesh	Jatiya Sansad
13	Bhutan	Tsogdu
14	Bolivia	National Congress
15	Brazil	National Congress
16	Brunei	National Assembly
17	Botswana	National Assembly
18	Britain	Parliament (House of Common's and House of Lords)
19	Bulgaria	Narodno Subranie.
20	Cambodia	National Assembly
21	Congo Democratic	Rep. of National Legislative Council
22	Colombia	Congress
23	Canada	Parliament
24	China	National People's Assembly
25	Chile	Chamber of Deputies and Senate
26	Cuba	National Assembly of People's Power
27	Denmark	Folketing
28	Ecuador	National Congress
29	Finland	Eduskunta (Parliament)
30	Germany	Bundestag (Lower House) and Bundesrat (Upper House)
31	Guyana	National Assembly
32	Greece	Chamber of Deputies
33	India	Sansad
34	Indonesia	People's Consultative Assembly
35	Iran	Majlis
36	Iraq	National Assembly
37	Israel	Knesset
38	Japan	Diet
39	Jordan	National Assembly

40	Korea(North)	Supreme People's Assembly
41	Korea(South)	National Assembly
42	Kuwait	National Assembly
43	Laos	People's Supreme Assembly
44	Labanon	National Assembly
45	Lesotho	National Assembly and Senate
46	Lithuania	Seimas
47	Luxembourg	Chamber of Deputies
48	Libya	General People's Congress
49	Malaysia	Dewan Rakyat and Dewan Negara
50	Maldives	Majlis
51	Madagascar	National People's Assembly
52	Mongolia	Great People's Khural
53	Montenegro	Federal Assembly
54	Mozambique	People's Assembly
55	Myanmar	Pyithu Hluttaw
56	Nepal	Rashtriya Panchayat
57	Netherlands	The Staten General
58	New Zealand	Parliament (House of Representative)
59	Oman	Monarchy
60	Pakistan	National Assembly & Senate
61	Paraguay	Senate & Chamber of Deputies
62	Philippines	The Congress
63	Papua New Guinea	National Parliament
64	Poland	Sejm
65	Romania	Great National Assembly
66	Russia	Duma & Federal Council
67	Serbia	Federal Assembly
68	Senegal	National Assembly
69	Seychelles	People's Assembly
70	Singapore	Parliament
71	Spain	Cortes
72	Sri Lanka	Sri Lankavay Parlimentuwa
73	Saudi Arabia	Majlis Al Shura
74	Sudan	Majlis Watani
75	Switzerland	Federal Assembly
76	Syria	People's Council
77	Turkey	Grand National Assembly
78	Tajikistan	Majlisi Oli
79	Thiland	Ratthasapha
80	Vietnam	National Assembly
81	Venezuela	National Congress

Signs and Symbols and Their Meanings

Signs and Symbols	Meaning
Pen	Symbol of Culture and Civilization
Red Cross	Medical Aid and Hospital
Red Flag	Revolution and also as sign of Danger
Black Flag	Symbol of Protest
Yellow Flag	Flown on Ships or Vehicles carrying patients suffering from infectious diseases
Flag flown upside down	Symbol of distress
Flag flown at halfmast	Symbol of National Mourning
White Flag	Symbol of Truce
Red Triangle	Sign of Family Planning
Pegion or Dove	Symbol of Peace
Red Light	Stop or Danger or Emergency
Wheel	Symbol of Progress
Olive Branch	Symbol of Peace
Union Jack	National Flag of UK
Stars and Stripes	National Flag of the USA

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United Nations



UNITED NATIONS

- ❖ United Nations (UN), international organization established on October 24, 1945. At the time of establishment of UN there were 51 member states, at present there are 193 member states of UN and two observer states.
- ❖ The United Nations (UN) was the second multipurpose international organization established in the 20th century that was worldwide in scope and membership. Its predecessor, the League of Nations, was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946.
- ❖ Headquartered in New York City, the UN also has regional offices in Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi.
- ❖ Its official languages are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. For a list of UN member countries and secretaries-general. Currently, the UN has 193 member states.

The UN has 4 main purposes

1. To keep peace throughout the world;
2. To develop friendly relations among nations;
3. To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease and illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms;
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve these goals

Principal organs

- ❖ The United Nations has six principal organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

1. General Assembly

- ❖ The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN.

- ❖ All 193 Member States of the UN are represented in the General Assembly, making it the only UN body with universal representation.
- ❖ The President of the General Assembly is elected each year by assembly to serve a one-year term of office.

2. Security Council

- ❖ It has primary responsibility, under the UN Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security.
- ❖ The Security Council is made up of fifteen member states, consisting of five permanent members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—and ten non-permanent members elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly on a regional basis.
- ❖ "Veto power" refers to the power of the permanent member to veto (Reject) any resolution of Security Council.
- ❖ The unconditional veto possessed by the five governments has been seen as the most undemocratic character of the UN.

3. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

- ❖ It is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals.
- ❖ It has 54 Members, elected by the General Assembly for overlapping three-year terms.
- ❖ It coordinates the work of the 14 UN specialized agencies, ten functional commissions and five regional commissions, receives reports from nine UN funds and programmes and issues policy recommendations to the UN system and to Member States.

4. Trusteeship Council

- ❖ It was established in 1945 by the UN Charter, under Chapter XIII.
- ❖ Trust territory is a non-self-governing territory placed under an administrative authority by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

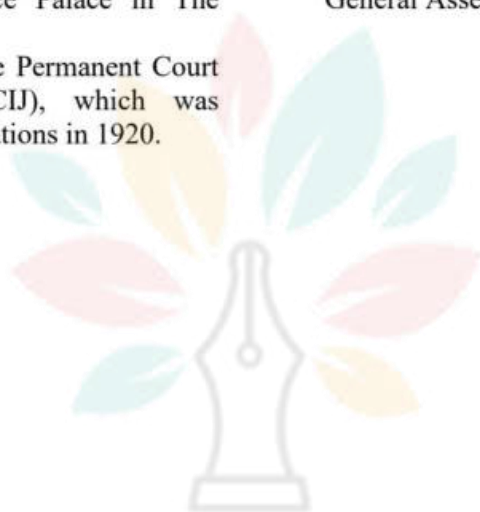
- ❖ The Trusteeship Council consists of the five permanent members China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, and United States of the Security Council.

5. International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- ❖ The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946.
- ❖ It is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, situated at the Peace Palace in The Hague (Netherlands).
- ❖ The ICJ is the successor of the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ), which was established by the League of Nations in 1920.

6. Secretariat

- ❖ The Secretariat comprises the Secretary-General and tens of thousands of international UN staff members who carry out the day-to-day work of the UN as mandated by the General Assembly and the Organization's other principal organs.
- ❖ The Secretary-General is chief administrative officer of the Organization, appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year, renewable term.
- ❖ The Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly, is the head of the secretariat.



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The Defence of India

The Ministry of Defence is charged with coordinating and supervising all agencies and functions of the government relating directly to national security and the Indian armed forces. The President of India is the ceremonial commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the country.

Indian Armed Forces

The Indian Armed Forces are the military forces of the Republic of India. It consists of three professional uniformed services: the Indian Army, Indian Navy, and Indian Air Force.

The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces. The Indian Armed Forces are under the management of the Ministry of Defence (MoD) of the Government of India.

Central Armed Police Force

The Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) serve under the authority of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

They mainly manage internal security threats and only aid in combating external threats when necessary.

There are main divisions of the CAPF:

1. Assam Rifles
2. Border Security Force (BSF)
3. Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)
4. Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
5. Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
6. National Security Guards (NSG)
6. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

1. Assam Rifles

- ❖ This is one of the oldest paramilitary forces in the country and was established in 1835
- ❖ Its main job is to monitor the North East international borders and counter the insurgency operations in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland.
- ❖ Headquarters - Shillong, India

2. Border Security Force (BSF)

- ❖ The BSF was established in 1 December 1965.

- ❖ The Border Security Force (BSF) is India's Primary border guarding organisation on its border with Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- ❖ Their main role is to keep a watch over international borders against intrusion.
- ❖ The Border Security Force has its Headquarters at New Delhi and is known as Force Headquarters (FHQ) headed by a Director General.

3. Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

- ❖ The CISF was set up in 10 March 1969 after the recommendations of Justice B Mukherji
- ❖ CISF was subsequently made an armed force of India by another Act of Parliament passed on 15 June 1983.
- ❖ Its job is to monitor the Central Government industrial complexes
- ❖ The CISF is governed by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs, its headquarters are at New Delhi.

4. Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)

- ❖ The CRPF was set up in 1939
- ❖ Its main job is to assist the State Police or Union Territory Police in maintaining law and order
- ❖ The Mahila Battalion (88th Battalion of CRPF) commissioned on March 30, 1986, is the world's first paramilitary force comprised entirely of women.
- ❖ Headquarters - CGO Complex, New Delhi

5. Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

- ❖ They were established in 1962 after the Chinese attack
- ❖ They are employed in the North India borders
- ❖ They monitor the borders and also stop smuggling and illegal immigration
- ❖ Headquarters - New Delhi, India

National Security Guards (NSG)

- ❖ NSG was established in 1984 to counter the surge of militancy in the country
- ❖ It is a highly trained force which deals with militants effectively
- ❖ Headquarters - New Delhi

6. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

- ❖ The SSB was established in 1963
- ❖ Their main objective is to control anti-national activities and inculcate a feeling of nationalism among the border population
- ❖ They guard the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders
- ❖ They were earlier called the Special Service Bureau.
- ❖ Headquarters - New Delhi

The Indian Air Force

- ❖ The Indian Air Force (IAF) is the air arm of the Indian Armed Forces. Its complement of personnel and aircraft assets ranks fourth amongst the air forces of the world.
- ❖ The President of India holds the rank of Supreme Commander of the IAF.
- ❖ The Indian Air Force was established on 8 October 1932 in British India as an auxiliary air force of the Royal Air Force.

Facts about IAF

- ❖ IAF ranks as the fourth largest operational air force in the world
- ❖ Motto of the Indian Air Force is 'Touch the Sky with Glory' and it was taken from eleventh chapter of the Bhagavad Gita
- ❖ The air force employs about 170,000 personnel and over 1,400 aircraft
- ❖ After independence, the air force took part in four wars with Pakistan and one with People's Republic of China
- ❖ IAF works with the United Nations' peacekeeping missions.

- ❖ IAF took part in relief operations during natural calamities such as Gujarat cyclone in 1998, the tsunami in 2004, and floods in North India. The IAF has also been part of relief missions such as Operation Rainbow in Sri Lanka

The Indian Navy

- ❖ The Indian Navy is the naval branch of the Indian Armed Forces. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Navy. The Chief of Naval Staff, a four-star admiral, commands the navy.
- ❖ Headquarters - New Delhi

The Navy has the following three Commands, each under the control of a Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief:-

- ❖ **The Western Naval Command** (Headquarters at Mumbai).
- ❖ **The Eastern Naval Command** (Headquarters at Visakhapatnam)
- ❖ **The Southern Naval Command** (Headquarters at Kochi)
- ❖ The Indian Navy traces its origins back to the East India Company's Marine which was founded in 1612 to protect British merchant shipping in the region.
- ❖ In 1793, the East India Company established its rule over eastern part of the Indian subcontinent i.e. Bengal, but it was not until 1830 that the colonial navy was titled as His Majesty's Indian Navy. When India became a republic in 1950, the Royal Indian Navy as it had been named since 1934 was renamed to Indian Navy.

Serving Education Since 1976

Awards in India Gallantry and Civilian Awards

Civilian Awards

Civilian Awards are conferred to people with outstanding achievements in their field of work. These awards are presented to the respective recipients by the President of India on Republic Day. The inception year of these Civilian awards is 1954.

Civilian Awards are categorized according to the degree of honour.

The Civilian awards conferred are:

1. Bharat Ratna- 1st degree of honour
2. Padma Vibhushan- 2nd degree of honour
3. Padma Bhushan- 3rd degree of honour
4. Padma Shri- 4th degree of honour

Bharat Ratna

- Bharat Ratna is the highest Civilian Award in India. This award is conferred for achievements in the field of Science, Literature, Arts and Public Services. In 2013, sports were also included in this award category.

- The award has the shape of Peepal leaf and is bronze-toned. The award has the emblem of Sun in the middle, and the words “Bharat Ratna” are inscribed below the emblem in Devanagari Script. On the reverse side, it has the State Emblem and State Motto.

Padma Vibhushan

- Padma Vibhushan is the second-highest civilian award in India. This is conferred to people with distinguished achievements in the field of Arts, Literature, Science, Public Services.
- This award has a circular shape with a geometric pattern superimposed on the circle and is toned bronze. In the centre of the circle, a lotus flower is embossed. The word “Padma” and “Vibushan” are inscribed above and below the lotus flower in Devnagri Script. On the reverse side, it has the State Emblem and State Motto.

Padma Vibhushan (5) – 2024

This year's 2024 list includes 5 Padma Vibhushan, 17 Padma Bhushan and 110 Padma Shri awards. There are also 30 women among the 2024 awardees.

- This list also includes 8 persons from Foreigner / NRI / PIO / OCI category and 9 posthumous awardees.

Sl. No.	Name	Field	State/Region/Country
1	Ms. Vijayantimala Bali	Arts	Tamil Nadu
2	Mr. Konidela Chiranjeevi	Arts	Andhra Pradesh
3	Mr. M. Venkaiah Naidu	Public Affairs	Andhra Pradesh
4	Mr. Bindeshwar Pathak (Posthumous)	Social Work	Bihar
5	Ms. Padma Subrahmanyam	Arts	Tamil Nadu

Padma Bhushan

- This is the third-highest civilian award in India and is conferred to people with achievements in for service in any field including service rendered by Government servants including doctors and

scientists, but exclude those working with the public sector undertakings.

- This award has a similar design to the Padma Vibhushan. All the embossing is done in gold.

Padma Bhushan (17)

Sl. No	Name	Field	State/Region/Country
1	Ms. M Fatima Beevi (Posthumous)	Public Affairs	Kerala
2	Mr. Hormusji N Cama	Literature and Education - Journalism	Maharashtra
3	Mr. Mithun Chakraborty	Arts	West Bengal

4	Mr. Sitaram Jindal	Trade and Industry	Karnataka
5	Mr. Young Liu	Trade and Industry	Taiwan
6	Mr. Ashwin Balchand Mehta	Medicine	Maharashtra
7	Mr. Satyabrata Mukherjee (Posthumous)	Public Affairs	West Bengal
8	Mr. Ram Naik	Public Affairs	Maharashtra
9	Mr. Tejas Madhusudan Patel	Medicine	Gujarat
10	Mr. Olancheri Rajagopal	Public Affairs	Kerala
11	Mr. Dattatreya Ambadas Mayalu alias Rajdatt	Arts	Maharashtra
12	Mr. Togdan Rinpoche (Posthumous)	Other - Spiritualism	Ladakh
13	Mr. Pyarelal Sharma	Arts	Maharashtra
14	Mr. Chandreshwar Prasad Thakur	Medicine	Bihar
15	Ms. Usha Uthup	Arts	West Bengal
16	Mr. Vijayakant (Posthumous)	Arts	Tamil Nadu
17	Mr. Kundan Vyas	Literature and Education - Journalism	Maharashtra

Padma Shri

- In the order of rank, Padma Shri is the fourth highest civilian award. This award is conferred to people for achievements in any field including the service rendered by the Government employees.
- The shape of the award is the superimposition of a geometric pattern on the circle.

Padma Shri (110)

- The words “Padma” and “Shri” are embossed above and below the lotus flower in the centre.
- All the embossing is done in stainless steel and the periphery is furnished in bronze.

S. N.	Name	Field	State/Region/Country
1	Mr. Khaleel Ahmed	Arts	Uttar Pradesh.
2	Mr. Badrappan M	Arts	Tamil Nadu
3	Mr. Kaluram Bamaniya	Arts	Madhya Pradesh
4	Ms. Rezwana Chowdhury Bannya	Arts	Bangladesh
5	Ms. Naseem Bano	Arts	Uttar Pradesh.
6	Mr. Ramlal Bareth	Arts	Chhattisgarh
7	Ms. Geeta Roy Barman	Arts	West Bengal
8	Ms. Parvati Barua	Arts	Assam
9	Mr. Sarveswar Basumatary	Social Work	Assam
10	Mr. Som Dutt Battu	Other - Agriculture	Himachal Pradesh
11	Ms. Takdira Begum	Arts	West Bengal
12	Mr. Satyanarayan Bellary	Arts	Kerala
13	Mr. Dron Bhuyan	Other - Agriculture	Assam
14	Mr. Ashok Kumar Biswas	Arts	Bihar
15	Mr. Rohan Machanda Bopanna	Arts	Karnataka
16	Ms. Smriti Rekha Chakma	Sports	Tripura
17	Mr. Narayan Chakravarty	Arts	West Bengal
18	Mr. A Velu Ananda Chary	Science & Engineering	Telangana
19	Mr. Ram Chet Chowdhury	Arts	Uttar Pradesh.
20	Ms. K. Chellammal	Science & Engineering	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
21	Ms. Joshna Chinappa	Other - Agriculture	Tamil Nadu
22	Ms. Charlotte Chopin	Sports	France
23	Mr. Raghuvir Chowdhury	Sports	Gujarat
24	Mr. Joe D'Cruz	Other - Yoga	Tamil Nadu
25	Mr. Ghulam Nabi Dar	Literature & Education	Jammu & Kashmir
26	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Debbarma	Literature & Education	Tripura

27	Mr. Uday Vishwanath Deshpande	Arts	Maharashtra
28	Ms. Prema Dhanraj	Other - Spiritualism	Karnataka
29	Mr. Radha Krishna Dhiman	Sports	Uttar Pradesh.
30	Mr. Manohar Krishna Dole	Medicine	Maharashtra
31	Mr. Pierre Sylvain Filliozat	Medicine	France
32	Mr. Mahavir Singh Guddu	Medicine	Haryana
33	Ms. Anupama Hoskare	Literature & Education	Karnataka
34	Mr. Yazdi Manekshaw Italy	Arts	Gujarat
35	Mr. Rajaram Jain	Arts	Uttar Pradesh.
36	Mr. Janki Lal	Medicine	Rajasthan
37	Mr. Ratan Kahar	Literature & Education	West Bengal
38	Mr. Yashwant Singh Kathoch	Arts	Uttarakhand
39	Mr. Zaheer Pratham Kazi	Arts	Maharashtra
40	Mr. Gaurav Khanna	Literature & Education	Uttar Pradesh.
41	Mr. Surendra Kishore	Sports	Bihar
42	Mr. Dasari Kondappa	Literature & Education - Journalism	Telangana
43	Mr. Sridhar Makam Krishnamurthy	Arts	Karnataka
44	Ms. Yanung Jamoh Lego	Literature & Education	Arunachal Pradesh
45	Mr. Jordan Lepcha	Other - Agriculture	Sikkim
46	Mr. Satendra Singh Lohia	Arts	Madhya Pradesh
47	Mr. Binod Maharana	Sports	Odisha
48	Ms. Purnima Mahato	Arts	Jharkhand
49	Ms. Uma Maheshwari D	Sports	Andhra Pradesh
50	Mr. Dukhu Majhi	Arts	West Bengal
51	Mr. Ram Kumar Mallick	Social Work	Bihar
52	Mr. Hemchand Manjhi	Arts	Chhattisgarh
53	Mr. Chandrashekhar Mahadevrao Meshram	Medicine	Maharashtra
54	Mr. Surendra Mohan Mishra (Posthumous)	Medicine	Uttar Pradesh.
55	Mr. Ali Mohammed and Mr. Gani Mohammed* (Duet)	Arts	Rajasthan
56	Ms. Kalpana Morparia	Arts	Maharashtra
57	Ms. Chami Murmu	Business & Industry	Jharkhand
58	Mr. Sasindran Muthuvel	Social Work	Papua New Guinea
59	Ms. G. Nachiyar	Public Affairs	Tamil Nadu
60	Ms. Kiran Nadar	Medicine	Delhi
61	Mr. Pakravor Chitran Namboodiripad (Posthumous)	Arts	Kerala
62	Mr. Narayanan E.P.	Literature & Education	Kerala
63	Mr. Shailesh Nayak	Arts	Delhi
64	Mr. Harish Nayak (Posthumous)	Science & Engineering	Gujarat
65	Mr. Fred Negrete	Literature & Education	France
66	Mr. Hari Om	Literature & Education	Haryana
67	Mr. Bhagwat Padhan	Science & Engineering	Odisha
68	Mr. Sanatan Rudra Pal	Arts	West Bengal
69	Mr. Shankar Baba Pundlikrao Papalkar	Arts	Maharashtra
70	Mr. Radheshyam Pareek	Social Work	Uttar Pradesh.
71	Mr. Dayal Mavjibhai Parmar	Medicine	Gujarat
72	Mr. Binod Kumar Pasayat	Medicine	Odisha

73	Ms. Silby Pasah	Arts	Meghalaya
74	Ms. Shanti Devi Paswan and Mr. Shivan Paswan* (Duet)	Arts	Bihar
75	Mr. Sanjay Anant Patil	Other - Agriculture	Goa
76	Mr. Muni Narayan Prasad	Literature and Education	Kerala
77	Mr. K.S. Rajanna	Social Work	Karnataka
78	Mr. Chandrasekhar Channapatna Rajannachar	Medicine	Karnataka
79	Mr. Bhagwatilal Rajpurohit	Literature and Education	Madhya Pradesh
80	Mr. Romalo Ram	Arts	Jammu and Kashmir
81	Mr. Navjeevan Rastogi	Literature and Education	Uttar Pradesh.
82	Ms. Nirmal Rishi	Arts	Punjab
83	Mr. Pran Sabharwal	Arts	Punjab
84	Mr. Gaddam Sammaiya	Arts	Telangana
85	Mr. Sangathankima	Social Work	Mizoram
86	Mr. Machihan Sasa	Arts	Manipur
87	Mr. Omprakash Sharma	Arts	Madhya Pradesh
88	Mr. Eklavya Sharma	Science & Engineering	West Bengal
89	Mr. Ram Chandra Sihag	Science & Engineering	Haryana
90	Mr. Harbinder Singh	Sports	Delhi
91	Mr. Gurvinder Singh	Social Work	Haryana
92	Mr. Godavari Singh	Arts	Uttar Pradesh.
93	Mr. Ravi Prakash Singh	Science & Engineering	Mexico
94	Mr. Seshampatti T. Sivalingam	Arts	Tamil Nadu
95	Mr. Somanna	Social Work	Karnataka
96	Mr. Kethavath Somlal	Literature and Education	Telangana
97	Ms. Shashi Soni	Business and Industry	Karnataka
98	Ms. Urmila Srivastava	Arts	Uttar Pradesh.
99	Mr. Nepal Chandra Sutradhar (Posthumous)	Arts	West Bengal
100	Mr. Gopinath Swain	Arts	Odisha
101	Mr. Laxman Bhatt Tailang	Arts	Rajasthan
102	Ms. Maya Tandon	Social Work	Rajasthan
103	Ms. Aswathi Thirunal Gowri Lakshmi Bai Thampuratti	Literature and Education	Kerala
104	Mr. Jagdish Labhshankar Trivedi	Arts	Gujarat
105	Ms. Sano Vamuzo	Social Work	Nagaland
106	Mr. Balakrishnan Sadanam Puthiya Veetil	Arts	Kerala
107	Mr. Kurela Vithalacharya	Literature and Education	Telangana
108	Mr. Kiran Vyas	Other - Yoga	France
109	Mr. Jageshwar Yadav	Social Work	Chhattisgarh
110	Mr. Babu Ram Yadav	Arts	Uttar Pradesh.

Gallantry Awards

Gallantry Awards are presented to the personnel in the forces for bravery and valour.

The Gallantry awards that are conferred in India are as follows(in the order of Precedence):

1. Param Vir Chakra
2. Ashoka Chakra
3. Mahavir Chakra
4. Kirti Chakra

5. Vir Chakra
6. Shaurya Chakra

Major facts about the Gallantry Awards

- The first 3 awards in this category that came into existence after independence are- Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra, Vir Chakra.

- These awards are conferred twice a year- on Republic Day and Independence Day.
- The other 3 gallantry awards were introduced in 1952- Ashok Chakra Class I, ashok Chakra Class II, Ashok Chakra Class III. Later, they were named as Ashok Chakra, Kirti Chakra and Shaurya Chakra.
- The gallantry Awards have a certain selection process for the recipients.

Selection Process for Gallantry Awards

The basic selection process for these awards are:

1. In the case of Armed Forces, the award is initiated by the Unit.
2. The recommended personnel name are sent to the Service Headquarters under the supervision of Commanders in the chain.
3. The Awards Committee verifies the list and gets it approved by the Chiefs before sending the proposal to the Ministry Of Defence.

Param Vir Chakra

- Param Vir Chakra is the highest order of recognition in the Military and is conferred to personnel who have performed a distinguished act of valour at the time of war.
- The name of the award is also referred to as the “Wheel of the Ultimate Brave”. The medal is a circular bronze disc. On the front, the National Emblem of India appears in the centre on a raised circle surrounded by four sets of the vajra. On the reverse, there are 2 inscribed legends separated by lotus flowers. The words “Param Vir Chakra” are written in Hindi and English.

Mahavir Chakra

- The Maha Vir Chakra is the second-highest military honorary award in India, after the Param Vir Chakra, and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air. It replaced the British Distinguished Service Order (DSO).
- The medal is made of silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the front is a five-pointed star with circular centre-piece on which the state emblem of India is inscribed. The words “Mahavira Chakra” are embossed in Devanagari and English on the reverse with two lotus flowers in the middle.

Vir Chakra

- Vir Chakra is the third-highest honorary gallantry award in India and is conferred to personnel for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy on the battlefield.
- The medal is a circular silver medal. A five-pointed star, with the wheel or chakra in the centre, and, on this, the state emblem is inscribed. Around a plain centre, two legends separated by lotus flowers and “Vir Chakra” is embossed in Hindi and in English.

Ashoka Chakra

- Ashok Chakra is conferred to civilians or military personnel for most conspicuous bravery or some act of daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice away from the battlefield.
- The award design is circular in shape and “Ashok Chakra” is inscribed both in Hindi and English and these 2 versions are separated by 2 lotus flowers.
- This award is equivalent to the US Army’s peacetime Medal of Honour and the British George Cross.

Kirti Chakra

- This award is presented to the Indian military decoration awarded for valour, courageous action or self-sacrifice away from the field of battle and is awarded to civilians as well as military personnel.
- It is the peacetime equivalent of the Maha Vir Chakra and it comes in between Ashoka Chakra and Shaurya Chakra. Before 1967, the award was known as the Ashoka Chakra, Class II.
- It is circular in shape and is made of silver. On the front, a replica of Ashoka Chakra in the centre is embossed and is surrounded by a lotus ring. On its reverse the words Kirti Chakra is embossed in both in Hindi and English; the versions being separated by two lotus flowers.

Shaurya Chakra

- The Shaurya Chakra is an Indian military decoration awarded for valour, courageous action or self-sacrifice while not engaged in direct action with the enemy.
- The award is circular in shape and is toned bronze. In the centre, words “Ashoka Chakra” is surrounded by a lotus wreath and an ornate edge. On the reverse, the words “Ashoka Chakra” is

inscribed in Hindi along the upper edge on the medal and the same name in English along the lower rim.

President Smt. Draupadi Murmu has authorised 103 gallantry awards for personnel of the Armed Forces and Central Armed Police Forces as part of the

Independence Day 2024 celebrations. The awards include:

- Four Kirti Chakras (three posthumous)
- Eighteen Shaurya Chakras (four posthumous)
- One Bar to the Army Medal (Gallantry)
- 63 Army Medals (Gallantry) (two posthumous)
- Eleven Navy Medals (Gallantry)
- Six Air Force Medals (Gallantry)

S No	Name, Rank And Other Details	Service
Kirti Chakra		
Kirti Chakra	Colonel Manpreet Singh, Sena Medal, The Sikh Light Infantry/19 th Battalion The Rashtriya Rifles (Posthumous)	Army
Kirti Chakra	Major Malla Rama Gopal Naidu, The Maratha Light Infantry/ 56 th Battalion The Rashtriya Rifles	Army
Kirti Chakra	Rifleman Ravi Kumar, The Jammu And Kashmir Light Infantry/ 63 rd Battalion The Rashtriya Rifles (Posthumous)	Army
Kirti Chakra	Deputy Superintendent Of Police Himayun Muzzammil Bhat, Jammu And Kashmir Police, C/O 19 th Battalion The Rashtriya Rifles (Posthumous)	Army
Shaurya Chakra		
Shaurya Chakra	Colonel Pawan Singh, 666 Army Aviation Squadron (R&O)	Army
Shaurya Chakra	Major Cvs Nikhil, 21 st Battalion The Parachute Regiment (Special Forces)	Army
Shaurya Chakra	Major Aashish Dhonchak, Sm, Sikh Light Infantry/ 19 th Battalion The Rashtriya Rifles (Posthumous)	Army
Shaurya Chakra	Major Tripatpreet Singh, Army Service Corps/ 34 th Battalion The Rashtriya Rifles	Army
Shaurya Chakra	Major Sahil Randhawa, The Regiment Of Artillery/ 34 th Battalion The Rashtriya Rifles	Army
Shaurya Chakra	Subedar Sanjeev Singh Jasrotia, 5 th Battalion The Jammu And Kashmir Rifles	Army
Shaurya Chakra	Naib Subedar P Pabin Singha, The Regiment Of Artillery/ 56 th Battalion The Rashtriya Rifles	Army
Shaurya Chakra	4494574p Sepoy Pardeep Singh, The Sikh Light Infantry/ 19 th Battalion The Rashtriya Rifles (Posthumous)	Army
Shaurya Chakra	Abdul Latif, Jammu And Kashmir Police C/O 33 rd Battalion The Rashtriya Rifles	Army
Shaurya Chakra	Captain Sharad Sinsunwal (04823-K), Commanding Officer Ins Kolkata	Navy
Shaurya Chakra	Lieutenant Commander Kapil Yadav (44003-F), Aeo Ins Visakhapatnam	Navy
Shaurya Chakra	Wing Commander Vernon Desmond Keane (31215), Flying (Pilot)	Air Force
Shaurya Chakra	Squadron Leader Deepak Kumar (32754), Flying (Pilot)	Air Force
Shaurya Chakra	Shri Pawan Kumar, Ct/Gd, Crpf (Posthumous)	Mha
Shaurya Chakra	Shri Devan C, Ct/Gd, Crpf (Posthumous)	Mha
Shaurya Chakra	Shri Lakhveer, Dy Comdt, Crpf	Mha
Shaurya Chakra	Shri Rajesh Panchal, Ac, Crpf	Mha
Shaurya Chakra	Shri Malkit Singh, Ct/Gd, Crpf	Mha

Classical Writers of India

Author	Books
Abhinavagupta	Abhinavabharati Tantraloka
Adi Shankara	Vivekachudamani Aparoksanubhuti Atma Shatakam Atma Shatakam
Al-beruni	Kitab-i-Rahla
Ali Muhammad Khan	Mirat-i-Muluk
Amara Simha	Amarakosha
Apastamba	Dharmasutra
Aryabhata	Āryabhaṭīya Arya-siddhanta
Ashtavakra	Ashtavakra Gita
Aśvaghoṣa	Buddhacarita
Badarayana	Brahma Sutras
Bāṇabhaṭṭa	Harshacharita Kadambari
Bharata Muni	Natya Shastra
Bharavi	Kirātārjunīya
Bhāskara I	Āryabhaṭīyabhāṣya Mahābhāskariya Laghubhāskariya
Bhāskara II	Siddhānta Shiromani
Bhavabhuti	Mahaviracharita Malatimadhava Uttararamacharita
Bhāsa	Svapnavasavadatta Urubhanga Madhyamavyayoga
Bilhana	Vikramankadevacharita Caurapāñcāśikā
Brahmagupta	Brāhmasphuṭasiddhānta
Chanakya	Arthashastra Neetishastra
Chand Bardoī	Prithvaraj Raso
Charaka	Charaka Samhita
Daṇḍin	Daśakumāracarita Kavyadarsha
Hāla	Gaha Sattasai
Harsha Vardhana	Ratnavali Nagananda Priyadarsika
Ibn Batuta	Tughlaqnama

	Safarnama
Jaimini	Purva Mimamsa Sutras
	Jaimini Bharata
	Jaimini Sutras
Jayadeva	Gita Govinda
Jayasi	Padmavat
Kalhana	Rajatarangini
Kālidāsa	Abhijñānaśākuntalam
	Meghadūta
	Raghuvamśa
	Kumārasambhava
	Vikramōrvaśīyam
	Mālavikāgnimitram
	Rtusamhāra
Kashyap	Kashyap Samhita
Krishnadeva Raya	Madalasa Charitra
	Amuktamalyada
Kshemendra	Ramayana-manjari
Kundakunda	Samayasāra
	Niyamasara
	Pancastikayasara
Magha	Shishupala Vadha
Mahendravarman I	Mattavilasa Prahasana
	Bhagavadajjuka
Mahidasa Aitareya	Aitareya Brahmana
Mahāvīra	Ganit Saar Sangraha
Matanga Muni	Brihaddeshi
Mirza Muhammad Kasim	Alamgir-nama
Nagarjuna	Mūlamadhyamakakārikā
	Śūnyatāsaptati
	Vigrahavyāvartanī
Pāṇini	Ashtadhyayi
Patañjali	Mahabhasya
	Yoga Sūtras
Parashara Muni	Br̥hat Parāśara Horāśāstra
Parameshvara	Bhatadipika
	Karmadipika
	Paramesvari
	Sidhantadipika
Rajasekhara	Balabharata
	Karpuramañjari
	Bālarāmāyaṇa
	Kāvya-mīmāṃsā
Somadeva	Kathasaritsagara
Shaunaka	R̥gveda-Prātiśākhya
	Br̥haddevatā
Sriharsha	Naishadhīya-charitam
Śūdraka	Mricchakatika
Surdas	Sur Sagar

	Sur Sarawali
	Sahitya Ratna
Sushruta	Sushruta Samhita
Tenali Rama Krishna	Panduranga Mahatmyam
Tulsidas	Ramcharitmanas
Valmiki	Ramayana
	Yoga Vasistha
Varāhamihira	Pancha-Siddhantika
	Brihat-Samhita
	Brihat Jataka
Vātsyāyana	Nyāya Sutra Bhāshya
	Kama Sutra
Vijñāneśvara	Mitākṣarā
Virasena	Dhavalā
Vishakhadatta	Mudrarakshasa
	Devichandraguptam
Vishnu Sharma	Panchatantra
Vyasa	Mahabharata
Yajñavalkya	Shatapatha Brahmana
	Yoga Yajñavalkya
	Yājñavalkya Smṛti

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Modern Writers of India

Books	Author
Tolerance	Mamata Banerjee
The Z Factor	Subhash Chandra
The Turbulent Years – 1980-1996 – Vol II	Pranab mukherjee
MARU BHARAT SARU BHARAT“ (My India Noble India)	Jain Acharya Ratnasundersuri swarji Mahara
Objective Railway Engineering-Track, Works & Others	M M Agarwal
Anything But Khamosh	Shatrughan Sinha
The Kiss of Life How a Superhero and my son defeated cancer	Bilal Siddiqui & Emraan Hashmi
The Making of India: The Untold Story of British Enterprise	Kartar Lalvani
A State in Denial – Pakistan’s Misguided and Dangerous Crusade	B G Verghese
Endurance: My Year in Space and Our Journey to Mars	Scott Kelly
Transcendence	Apj Abdul Kalam
A Kingdom for his Love	Vani Mahesh and Shinnie Antony
Two Year Eight Months and Twenty –Eight Night	Salman Rushddi
The Red Sari	Javier Moro
Enoch, I am a British Indian	Sarinder Joshua
Duroch ModiNomics	Sameer Kochar
Who was Shivaji ?	Sri Govind Pansare
Indian Paper Money	Razack
Gandhi: An Illustrated Biography	Pramod Kapoor
The Culture Heritage of Trans Himalayas-Kinnaur	P S Nagi Loktus
Neither a Hawk nor a Dove	Khurshid M Kasuari
God of Antarctica	Yashwardhan Shukla (13 year old)
Indian Parliamentary Diplomacy	Meira Kumar
Super Economies	Raghav Bahal
China: Confucius in the Shadow	Poonam Surie
My Years with Rajiv and Sonia	R D Pradhan
My country My Life	L K Advani
Khushwantnama -The Lessons of My Life	Khushwant singh
Syntheism – Creating God in The Internet Age	Alexander Bard
Joseph Anton (Autobiography)	Sulman Rushdie
Narendra Modi: A Political Biography	Andy Marino
One Life is Not Enough	Natwar Singh
My Unforgettable Memories	Mamata Banerjee
Rationalised Roman for Kashmiri	Dr R L Bhat
The Wrong Enemy: America in Afghanistan, 2001 - 2014	Carlotta Gall
Strictly Personal, Manmohan and Gursharan	Daman Singh
Lal Bahadur Shastri: Lessons in Leadership	Pavan Choudary
The Accidental Prime Minister: the making and unmaking of Manmohan Singh	Sanjaya Baru
Crusader or Conspirator? Coalgate and other Truths	PC Parakh
Walking With Giants	G. Ramachandran
Unbreakable (Autobiography of Mary Kom)	Mary Kom
Playing It My Way	Sachin Tendulkar and Boria Mazumder
Truth Always Prevails	Sadrudin Hashwani

Lowland	Jhumpa Lahiri
Unaccustomed Earth	Jhumpa Lahiri
Interpreter of Maladies	Jhumpa Lahiri
The God of Small Things	Arundhati Roy
And then One Day: A Memoir	Nasiruddin Shah (Autobiography)
Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi: An Inside Job?	Faraz Ahmad
True Colours	Adam Gilchrist
A Man and A Motorcycle, How Hamid Karzai Came to Power	Bette Dam
I am Malala	Malala Yousufzai and Christina Lamb
My Music My Life	Pt Ravi Shankar
The Lives of Others	Neel Mukherjee
Why I Assassinated Gandhi	Nathuram Godse and Gopal Godse
Black Tornado: The Three Sieges of Mumbai 26/11	Sandeep Unnithan
The Red Sari (On Sonia Gandhi)	Javier Moro
Dramatic Decade: The Indira Gandhi Years - Pranab Mukherjee 2014: The Election That Changed India	Rajdeep Sardesai
Fragile Frontiers: The Secret History of Mumbai Terror Attacks	SK Rath
Born Again on the Mountain	Arunima Sinha
Kiran Bedi — Kaise Bani Top Cop	Kiran Bedi
Flood of Fire	Amitav Ghosh
Family Life	Akhil Sharma
30 Women in Power: Their Voices, Their Stories	Naina Lal Kidwai
Food for All	Uma Lele
To the Brink and Back: India's 1991 Story	Jairam Ramesh
Unbelievable – Delhi to Islamabad	Prof Bhim Singh
Globalisation, Democratization and Distributive Justice	Dr. Mool Chand Sharma
Complete Story of Indian Reforms: 2G, Power & Private Enterprise	Pradeep Baijal
Mrs Funny Bones	Twinkle Khanna
Sourav Ganguly: Cricket, Captaincy and Controversy	Saptarshi Sarkar
The Kumbh Mela: Mapping the Ephemeral Megacity	Tarun Khanna
Ghosts of Calcutta	Sebastian Ortiz
R D Burman: The Prince of Music	Khagesh Dev Burman
Transcendence: My Spiritual Experiences with Pramukh Swamiji	Abdul Kalam
Green Signals: Ecology, Growth, and Democracy in India	Jairam Ramesh
Beyond Doubt: A Dossier on Gandhi's Assassination	Teesta Setalvad
Modi – Incredible emergence of a star (in Chinese language)	Tarun Vijay
Education of Muslims	Professor J S Rajput
Runs in Ruins	Sunil Gavaskar
Akbar – The Aesthete	Dr Indu Anand
India at Risk	Jaswant Singh
The Narrow Road to the Deep North	Richard Flanagan
Untold Story of the Indian Public Sector	Dr U D Choubey
50 years of man in space	Garik Israelien, Brian May and David J Eicher
My Name is Abu Salem	Hussain Zaidi
Dark Star: The Loneliness of Being Rajesh Khanna	Gautam Chintamani
Final Test: Exit Sachin Tendulkar	Dilip D'Souza
A Bend in the River	V S Naipaul

Cities and Founders

This is a category for historical or mythical figures, traditionally attributed with founding a city.

City	Founder/Architect
Delhi	Tomara (Tanwar Rajput ruler)
Ajmer	Ajayraj Singh Chauhan
Jaunpur	Feroz Shah Tughlaq
Agra	Sikandar Lodi
Fatehpur Sikri	Mughal Emperor Akbar
Kolkata	Job Charnock
Bhopal	Dost Mohammad Khan
Jaipur	Sawai Jai Singh
Hyderabad	Quli Qutub Shah
Amritsar	Guru Ram Das
Nagpur	Bhakt Buland
Chandigarh	Le Corbusier
Bhubaneswar	Otto Königsberger
Pataliputra	Ajatashatru
Bengaluru (earlier Bangalore)	Kempe Gowda I

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Color Revolutions in India

The list of Important Revolutions in India are given below:

Revolutions	Related to
Black Power Revolution	Petroleum
Blue Revolution	Fish
Brown Revolution	Leather, Cocoa
Grey Revolution	Fertilizer
Green Revolution	Agriculture
White Revolution	Milk (Dairy Farming)
Silver Revolution	Eggs
Pink Revolution	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals
Golden Revolution	Horticulture & Honey
Golden Fiber Revolution	Jute
Red Revolution	Meat and Tomato
Yellow Revolution	Oil Seeds
Silver Fiber Revolution	Cotton
Round Revolution	Potato

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Crematoriums (Samadhi sthals)

Certain memorials or crematoriums of famous personalities in India are given special names to honour their memory.

List of Crematoriums of Famous People -		
Name of Leader	Cremation Ground / Crematorium/ Memorial	Location
Mahatma Gandhi	Raj Ghat	Delhi
Indira Gandhi	Shakti Sthal	Delhi
Jawahar Lal Nehru	Shanti Vana	Delhi
B.R. Ambedkar	Chaitra Bhumi	Maharashtra (Dadar)
Chaudhary Charan Singh	Kisan Ghat	Delhi
Rajiv Gandhi	Veer Bhumi	Delhi
Lal Bahadur Shastri	Vijay Ghat	Delhi
Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Mahaprayan Ghat	Bihar/Patna
Guljari Lal Nanda	Narayan Ghat	Gujarat (Ahmedabad)
Morarji Desai	Abhay Ghat	Gujarat (Ahmedabad)
Giani Zail Singh	Ekta Ghat	Delhi
Jag Jivan Ram	Samta Sthal	Delhi
Mahatma Gandhi	Raj Ghat	Delhi
Indira Gandhi	Shakti Sthal	Delhi

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Dadasaheb Phalke Award

The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is India's highest award in the field of cinema. It is presented annually at the National Film Awards ceremony by the Directorate of Film Festivals, an organisation set up by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The recipient is honoured for their "outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema" and is selected by a committee consisting of eminent personalities from the Indian film industry.

The award comprises a Swarna Kamal (Golden Lotus) medallion, a shawl, and a cash prize of Rs.1,000,000 (US\$14,000).

Presented first in 1969, the award was introduced by the Government of India to commemorate Dadasaheb Phalke's contribution to Indian cinema.

Phalke (1870–1944), who is popularly known as and often regarded as "the father of Indian cinema",

Was an Indian filmmaker who directed India's first full-length feature film, *Raja Harishchandra* (1913).

The first recipient of the award was actress Devika Rani, who was honoured at the 17th National Film Awards.

As of 2021, there have been 51 awardees.

Among those, actor Prithviraj Kapoor (1971) and actor Vinod Khanna (2017) are the only posthumous recipients.

Kapoor's actor-filmmaker son, Raj Kapoor, accepted the award on his behalf at the 19th National Film Awards in 1971 and was himself a recipient in 1987 at the 35th National Film Awards ceremony.

The most recent recipient of the award is actor Mithun Chakraborty who was honoured at the 74th National Film Awards ceremony.

List of previous recipients of Dadasaheb Phalke Award

Ceremonial Year	Recipient	Film industry
2024(74th)	Mithun Chakraborty	Hindi
2023 (73rd)	Rekha	Hindi
2022 (72nd)	Asha Parekh	Hindi
2021 (71st)	Rajnikanth	Tamil
2020 (70th)	Asha Parekh	Hindi
2019 (67th)	Rajnikanth	Tamil
2018 (66th)	Amitabh Bachchan	Hindi
2017 (65th)	Vinod Khanna	Hindi
2016 (64th)	Kasinathuni Viswanath	Telugu
2015 (63rd)	Manoj Kumar	Hindi
2014 (62nd)	Shashi Kapoor	Hindi
2013 (61st)	Gulzar	Hindi
2012 (60th)	Pran	Hindi
2011 (59th)	Soumitra Chatterjee	Bengali
2010 (58th)	K. Balachander	Tamil, Telugu
2009 (57th)	D. Ramanaidu	Telugu
2008 (56th)	V. K. Murthy	Hindi
2007(55th)	Manna Dey	Bengali, Hindi
2006 (54th)	Tapan Sinha	Bengali, Hindi
2005 (53rd)	Shyam Benegal	Hindi
2004 (52nd)	Adoor Gopalakrishnan	Malayalam

2003 (51st)	Mrinal Sen	Bengali
2002 (50th)	Dev Anand	Hindi
2001 (49th)	Yash Chopra	Hindi
2000 (48th)	Asha Bhosle	Hindi, Marathi
1999 (47th)	Hrishikesh Mukherjee	Hindi
1998 (46th)	B. R. Chopra	Hindi
1997 (45th)	Kavi Pradeep	Hindi
1996 (44th)	Sivaji Ganesan	Tamil
1995 (43rd)	Rajkumar	Kannada
1994 (42nd)	Dilip Kumar	Hindi
1993 (41st)	Majrooh Sultanpuri	Hindi
1992 (40th)	Bhupen Hazarika	Assamese
1991 (39th)	Bhalji Pendharkar	Marathi
1990 (38th)	Akkineni Nageswara Rao	Telugu
1989 (37th)	Lata Mangeshkar	Hindi, Marathi
1988 (36th)	Ashok Kumar	Hindi
1987 (35th)	Raj Kapoor	Hindi
1986 (34th)	B. Nagi Reddy	Telugu
1985 (33rd)	V. Shantaram	Hindi, Marathi
1984 (32nd)	Satyajit Ray	Bengali
1983 (31st)	Durga Khote	Hindi, Marathi
1982 (30th)	L. V. Prasad	Hindi, Tamil, Telugu
1981 (29th)	Naushad	Hindi
1980 (28th)	Paidi Jairaj	Hindi, Telugu
1979 (27th)	Sohrab Modi	Hindi
1978 (26th)	Raichand Boral	Bengali, Hindi
1977 (25th)	Nitin Bose	Bengali, Hindi
1976 (24th)	Kanan Devi	Bengali
1975 (23rd)	Dhirendra Nath Ganguly	Bengali
1974 (22nd)	Bommireddy Narasimha Reddy	Telugu
1973 (21st)	Ruby Myers (Sulochana)	Hindi
1972 (20th)	Pankaj Mullick	Bengali & Hindi
1971 (19th)	Prithviraj Kapoor	Hindi
1970 (18th)	Birendranath Sircar	Bengali
1969 (17th)	Devika Rani	Hindi

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Defence Training Institute of India

India has a number of defence training institutions to train the youth for military services. There are many academies and colleges to train professional soldiers in strategies and techniques of the military along with warfare command, military sciences, and related technology.

Here are 14 main defence training institutions in India:

1. Rashtriya Indian Military College (RIMC)

Place: Dehradun
Established: 1922

2. Army Cadet College (ACC)

Place: Dehradun
Established: 1929

3. Indian Military Academy (IMA)

Place: Dehradun
Established: 1932

4. National Defence Academy (NDA)

Place: Khadakwasla, Pune
Established: 1941

5. High Altitude Warfare School (HAWS)

Place: Gulmarg
Established: 1948

6. National Defence College (NDC)

Place: New Delhi
Established: 1960

7. Officers Training Academy (OTA)

Place: Chennai
Established: 1963

8. Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School

Place: Vairengte, Mizoram
Established: 1970

9. College of Defence Management

Place: Secunderabad
Established: 1970

10. College of Combat/Army War College

Place: Mhow, Madhya Pradesh
Established: 1971

11. Army School of Physical Training (ASPT)

Place: Pune
Established: 1978

12. Army Air Defence College (AADC)

Place: Gopalpur, Odisha
Established: 1989

13. Officers Training Academy

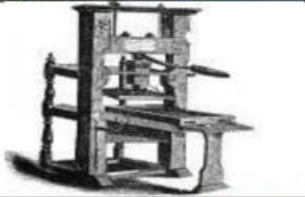
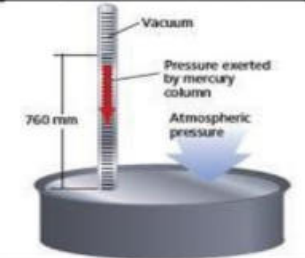
Place: Gaya
Established: 2011

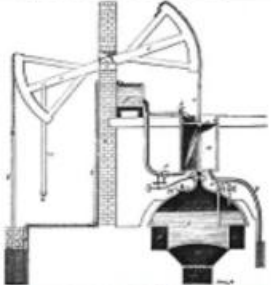
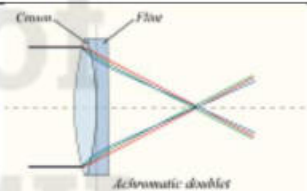
14. Indian National Defence University (INDU)

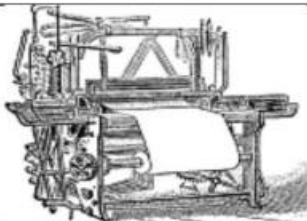
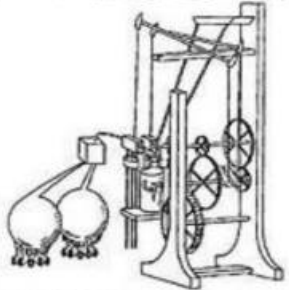
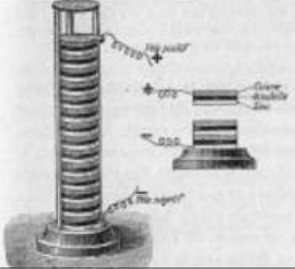
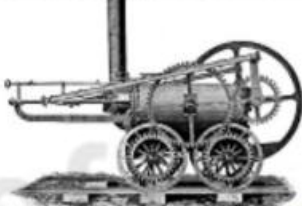
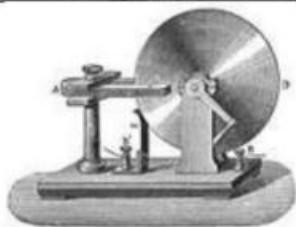
Place: Gurgaon, Haryana
Established: 2013

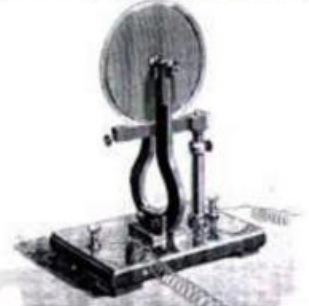
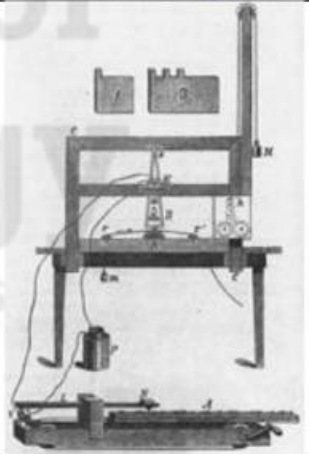
Discovery and Invention

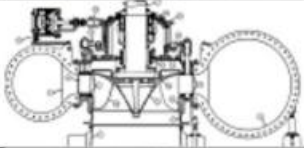
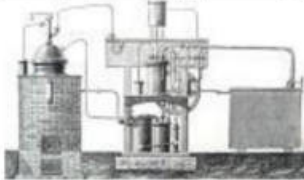
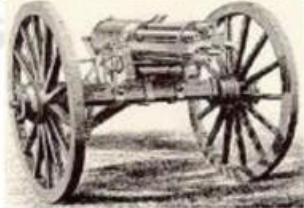
The following table enlists the major discoveries/ inventions and their discoverers/inventors –

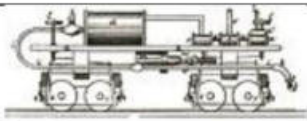
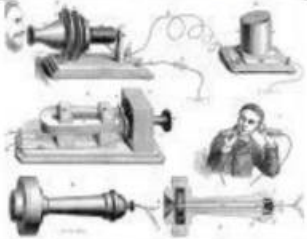
Discovery/Invention	Discoverer/Inventor	Time/Period	Image
Magnifying Glass	Roger Bacon (Great Britain)	13 th Century	
Printing Press	Johannes Gutenberg (German)	1440 (About)	
Watch (Portable Clocks)	Peter Henlein (Germany)	1509 (About)	
Optical Microscope (& also the Compound Microscope)	Zacharias Janssen (Dutch)	End of 16 th Century	
Telescope	Galileo (Italian) (however, in 1608, three inventors namely Hans Lippershey, Zacharias Janssen, & Jacob Metius invented that Galileo improved)	1609	
Barometer	Evangelista Torricelli (Italian)	1643	

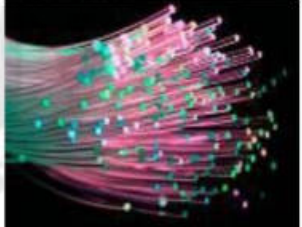
Piano	Bartolomeo Cristofori di Francesco (Italian)	In the very beginning of 18 th Century	
Steam Boat	Denis Papin (French)	1704	
Steam Engine	Thomas Newcomen (British)	1712	
Watt Steam Engine	James Watt (Scottish)	1776	
Mercury Thermometer	Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit (Polish-German)	1714	
Achromatic Lens	John Dollond (British)	1758	
Submarine	David Bushnell (American)	1775	
Bifocal Lens	Benjamin Franklin	1770s	

Power Loom	Edmund Cartwright (British)	1784	
Gas Turbine	John Barber (British)	1791	
Electric Battery	Alessandro Volta (Italian)	1800	
(Railway) Steam Locomotive	Richard Trevithick (British)	1804	
Stethoscope	René Laennec	1819	
Hygrometer (Crude hygrometer was invented by Leonardo da Vinci in 1480)	Johann Heinrich Lambert (French)	1755	
Electric Motor	Michael Faraday (British)	1821	

Typewriter	William Austin Burt (American)	1829	
Sewing Machine	Barthélemy Thimonnier (French)	1829	
Dynamo	Michael Faraday (British)	1831	
Telegraph	Samuel Morse (American)	1832-33	
Revolver (However, the first Flintlock Revolver patented by Elisha Collier in 1814)	Samuel Colt (American)	1835	

Pedal Driven Bicycle	Kirkpatrick Macmillan (Scottish)	1839	
Pneumatic Tire	Robert William Thomson (Scottish)	1845	
Francis Turbine	James Bicheno Francis (British American) & Uriah A. Boyden (American)	1848	
Refrigerator (In 1805, an American inventor Oliver Evans experimented a closed vapor-compression refrigeration cycle for the production of ice)	Alexander Twining & James Harrison (However, in 1859, Ferdinand Carré of France developed the first gas absorption refrigeration system)	1850	
Elevator/Lift (for the building)	Elisha Otis (American)	1852	
Machine Gun	Richard Jordan Gatling (American)	1861	
Dynamite	Alfred Bernhard Nobel (Swedish)	1867	

Air Brake	George Westinghouse (American)	1872	
Telephone	Alexander Graham Bell (Scottish)	1875	
Phonograph/ Gramophone		1877	
Film/Movie Camera (However, movie camera was invented by Francis Ronalds in 1845)	Louis Le Thomas Alva Edison (American)Prince (French)	1888	
Electric Lamp/Bulb (by using "a carbon filament")	Thomas Alva Edison (American)	1879	
The First Steam-powered Automobile	Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot (French)	1768	N/A
The First Car Powered by an internal combustion Engine fueled by Hydrogen	François Isaac de Rivaz (French)	1807	N/A
The First Petrol or Gasoline-powered Automobile	Karl Benz German	1886	
Inflatable Tire	John Boyd Dunlop (Scottish)	1887	

X-Ray	Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen (German)	1895	
Radio Telegraph	Guglielmo Marconi (Italian)	1890s	
Nuclear Reactor (namely Chicago Pile-1)	Enrico Fermi (Italian)	1942	
The first general-purpose Electronic Digital Computer	John Presper Eckert, Jr. & John William Mauchly (Americans)	1945	
Transistor	William Shockley, John Bardeen & Walter Brattain (Americans)	1947	
Fiber Optics	Narinder Singh Kapany (Indians)	1960	
ARPANET, (the precursor to the Internet)	Leonard Kleinrock (American)	1969	N/A
Radio	Guglielmo Marconi (Italian)	N/A	N/A

List of Important personalities and their contribution to the Indian History

What India is today, is because of the contribution of several leaders from the ages. These leaders contributed to various spheres of life which have been of great importance to the Indian Society.

1. Brahma Samaj – Rajaram Mohan Roy
2. Arya Samaj – Swami Dayanand Saraswati
3. Prarthana Samaj – Atmaram Pandurang
4. Din-i-Elahi, Manashbari Pantha – Akbar
5. Bhakti movement – Ramanuja
6. Sikhism – Guru Nanak
7. Buddhism – Gautam Buddha
8. Jain religion – Mahavira Swami
9. Establishment of Islam religion, Hijri Samvat – Hazrat Mohammad Sahab
10. The originator of Parsi religion – Jarutush
11. Shak Samvat – Kanishka
12. Founder of Maurya Dynasty – Chandragupta Maurya
13. Justice Darshan – Gautam
14. Exclusive Darshan – Maharishi Kanad
15. Sankhya Darshan – Maharshi Kapil
16. Yoga Darshan – Maharshi Patanjali
17. Mimansa Darshan – Maharshi Jamini
18. Ramkrishna Mission – Swami Vivekanand
19. Founder of the Gupta Dynasty – Shrigupta
20. Khalsa Panth – Guru Govind Singh
21. Establishment of the Mughal Empire – Babar
22. Establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire – Harihar and Bukka
23. Establishment of Delhi Sultanate – Qutubuddin Aibak
24. End of Sati System – Lord William Bentinck
25. Movements: Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Kheda, Champaran, Salt, Quit India – Mahatma Gandhi
26. Establishment of Harijan Sangha – Mahatma Gandhi
27. Establishment of Azad Hind Fauj – Ras Bihari Bose
28. Bhoodan Movement – Acharya Vinoba Bhave
29. Red Cross – Henry Dunant
30. Establishment of Swaraj Party – Pandit Motilal Nehru
31. Establishment of Gadar Party – Lala Hardayal
32. The rituals of 'Vande Mataram' – Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
33. Building the Golden Temple – Guru Arjun Dev
34. Bardoli movement – Vallabhbhai Patel
35. Establishment of Pakistan – Mohammad Ali Jinnah
36. Establishment of Indian Association – Surendranath Banerjee
37. Establishment of the Oruvli Ashram – Arvind Ghosh
38. Father of the Russian Revolution – Lenin
39. Construction of Jama Masjid – Shahjahan
40. Establishment of Vishva Bharati – Rabindranath Tagore
41. Elimination of Slave Tradition – Abraham Lincoln
42. Chipko Movement – Sunder Lal Bahuguna
43. Nationalization of the Banks – Indira Gandhi
44. Establishment of All India Women's Conference – Mrs Kamla Devi
45. Establishment of the Communist Party of India – M. N. Rai
46. Establishment of National Conference – Sheikh Abdullah
47. Father of Sanskrit grammar – Panini
48. Establishment of Sikh State – Maharaja Ranjit Singh
49. India's Discovery – Vaskodigama
50. Establishment of 'Anandavan' – Baba Amte

Famous Places associated with eminent Persons

Place	Person
Anand Bhawan	Jawaharlal Nehru
Bardoli	Sardar Patel
Belur Math	Rama Krishna Paramhans
Chittore	Maharana Pratap
Corsica	Napoleon Bonaparte
Cuttack	Subhash Chandra Bose
Fatehpur Sikri	Akbar
Haldi Ghati	Maharana Pratap
Ibrahim Patti	Chandra Shekhar
Jalianwala Bagh	General Dyer
Jeeradei	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Jerusalem	Jesus Christ
Kapilvastu	Gautam Buddha
Kundgram	Mahavir
Kushi Nagar	Gautam Buddha
Lumbini	Gautam Buddha
Macedonia	Alexander, the Great
Mecca	Prophet Mohammed (P.B.U.H.)
Pawanar	Vinoba Bhave
Pawapuri	Mahavir
Porbandar	Mahatma Gandhi
Puducherry	Aurobindo Ghosh
Sabarmati	Mahatma Gandhi
Seringapatnam	Tipu Sultan
Sevagram	Mahatma Gandhi
Shantiniketan	Rabindra Nath Tagore
Sitab Diyara	Jai Prakash Narayan
Talwandi	Guru Nanak
Trafalgar	Nelson
Trimurti Bhawan	Jawaharlal Nehru
Waterloo	Napoleon Bonaparte

Folk & Classical Dances of All States

In India, dance forms can be broadly classified into 2 categories- classical and folk dance form.

These dance forms have been originated from different parts of India as per the local tradition.

Classical dance has a deep-rooted relationship with the Natya Shastra where the specific features of each of the Classical dance forms have been mentioned.

Folk dance, on the other hand, emerged from the local tradition of the respective state, ethnic or geographic regions.

The Cultural Ministry of India has included Chhau into the list of classical dances that makes a total of 9 classical dance forms.

The list of classical dances in India is given below:

List of Classical dances in India	State of Origin
<u>Bharatnatyam</u>	Tamil Nadu
Kathak	Uttar Pradesh
Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh
Odissi	Odisha
<u>Kathakali</u>	Kerala
<u>Sattriya</u>	Assam
Manipuri	Manipur
<u>Mohiniyattam</u>	Kerala

Indian States and Folk Dances

State	Folk Dances
Andhra Pradesh	Kuchipudi, Vilasini Natyam, Andhra Natyam, Bhamakalpam, Veeranatyam, Dappu, Tappeta Gullu, Lambadi, Dhimsa, Kolattam, Butta Bommalu.
Assam	Bihu, Bichhua, Natpuja, Maharas, Kaligopal, Bagurumba, Naga dance, Khel Gopal, Tabal Chongli, Canoe, Jhumura Hobjanai
Bihar	Jata-Jatin, Bakho-Bakhain, Panwariya, Sama Chakwa, Bidesia.
Gujarat	Garba, Dandiya Ras, Tippani Juriun, Bhavai.
Haryana	Jhumar, Phag, Daph, Dhamal, Loor, Gugga, Khor, Gagor.
Himachal Pradesh	Jhora, Jhali, Chharhi, Dhaman, Chhapeli, Mahasu, Nati, Dangi.
Jammu and Kashmir	Rauf, Hikar, Mandjas, Kud Dandi Nach, Damali.
Karnataka	Yakshagan, Huttari, Suggi, Kunitha, Karga, Lambi.
Kerala	Kathakali (Classical), Ottam Thulal, Mohiniattam, Kaikottikali.
Maharashtra	Lavani, Nakata, Koli, Lezim, Gafa, Dahikala Dasavtar or Bohada.
Odisha	Odissi (Classical), Savari, Ghumara, Painka, Munari, Chhau.
West Bengal	Kathi, Gambhira, Dhali, Jatra, Baul, Marasia, Mahal, Keertan.
Punjab	Bhangra, Giddha, Daff, Dhaman, Bhand, Naqual.

Rajasthan	Ghumar, Chakri, Ganagor, Jhulan Leela, Jhuma, Suisini, Ghapal, Kalbeliya.
Tamil Nadu	Bharatanatyam, Kumi, Kolattam, Kavadi.
Uttar Pradesh	Nautanki, Raslila, Kajri, Jhora, Chappeli, Jaita.
Uttarakhand	Garhwali, Kumayuni, Kajari, Jhora, Raslila, Chappeli.
Goa	Tarangamel, Koli, Dekhni, Fugdi, Shigmo, Ghode, Modni, Samayi nrutya, Jagar, Ranmale, Gonph, Tonnya mell.
Madhya Pradesh	Jawara, Matki, Aada, Khada Nach, Phulpati, Grida Dance, Selalarki, Selabhadoni, Maanch.
Chhattisgarh	Gaur Maria, Panthi, Raut Nacha, Pandwani, Vedamati, Kapalik, Bharthari Charit, Chandaini.
Jharkhand	Alkap, Karma Munda, Agni, Jhumar, Janani Jhumar, Mardana Jhumar, Paika, Phagua, Hunta Dance, Mundari Dance, Sarhul, Barao, Jhitka, Danga, Domkach, Ghora Naach.
Arunachal Pradesh	Buiya, Chalo, Wancho, Pasi Kongki, Ponung, Popir, Bardo Chham.
Manipur	Dol Chalam, Thang Ta, Lai Haraoba, Pung Cholom, Khamba Thaibi, Nupa Dance, Raslila, Khubak Ishei, Lhou Sha.
Meghalaya	Ka Shad Suk Mynsiem, Nongkrem, Laho.
Mizoram	Cheraw Dance, Khuallam, Chailam, Sawlakin, Chawnglaizawn, Zangtalam, Par Lam, Sarlamkai/Solakia, Tlanglam.
Nagaland	Rangma, Bamboo Dance, Zeliang, Nsuirolians, Gethinglim, Temangnetin, Hetaleulee.
Tripura	Hojagiri.
Sikkim	Chu Faat Dance, Sikmari, Singhi Chaam or the Snow Lion Dance, Yak Chaam, Denzong Gnenha, Tashi Yangku Dance, Khukuri Naach, Chutkey Naach, Maruni Dance.
Lakshadweep	Lava, Kolkali, Parichakali.

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Important National and International Days and Dates

Day	Events
January	
4 th Jan	International World Braille Day
6 th Jan	World Day -War Orphans
9 th Jan	NRI Day
10 th Jan	World Hindi Day
11 th Jan	National Human Trafficking Awareness Day
12 th Jan	<u>National Youth Day (India)</u>
15 th Jan	Army Day (India)
17 th Jan	World Religion Day
24 th Jan	National Girl child day (India)
25 th Jan	Tourism Day and National Voters Day (India)
26 th Jan	Republic Day (India)
27 th Jan	International Holocaust Remembrance Day
30 th Jan	Martyrs' Day
Last Sunday of January	World Leprosy Eradication Day
February	
2 nd Feb	World Wetlands Day
4 th Feb	World Cancer Day
6 th Feb	International Day of Zero Tolerance to Female Genital Mutilation
9 th Feb	Safer Internet Day
10 th Feb	National De-Worming Day
11 th Feb	International Day of Women and Girls in Science
13 th Feb	World Radio Day (UNESCO)
20 th Feb	World Day of Social Justice
21 st Feb	International Mother Language Day
23 th Feb	World Peace and Understanding Day
24 th Feb	Central Excise Day
27 th Feb	World NGO Day
28 th Feb	<u>National Science Day (India)</u>
March	
1 st Mar	Zero Discrimination Day World Civil Defence Day
3 rd Mar	World Wildlife Day
4 th Mar	World Day of the Fight Against Sexual Exploitation National Security Day
8 th Mar	International Women's Day
11 th Mar	World Kidney Day
14 th Mar	International Day of Action for Rivers
15 th Mar	World Consumer Rights Day
16 th Mar	National Vaccination Day
18 th Mar	Ordnance Factories Day

20 th Mar	World Sparrow Day International Day of Happiness
21 st Mar	International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination World Forestry Day
22 nd Mar	World Day for Water
23 rd Mar	World Meteorological Day
24 th Mar	World Tuberculosis Day
27 th Mar	World Theatre Day
April	
2 nd Apr	World Autism Awareness Day
4 th Apr	International Day of Mine Awareness
5 th Apr	National Maritime Day (India)
7 th Apr	World Health Day
10 th Apr	World Homeopathy Day
11 th Apr	National Pet Day National Safe Motherhood Day
14 th Apr	Cultural Unity Day (recognized by India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bangladesh, and Nepal)
15 th Apr	World Art Day
17 th Apr	World Haemophilia Day
18 th Apr	World Heritage Day
21 st Apr	Civil Services Day (India) National Administrative Professionals Day
22 nd Apr	Earth Day
23 rd Apr	World Book and Copyright Day
24 th Apr	National Panchayati Day
25 th Apr	World Malaria Day
26 th Apr	World Intellectual Property Day
28 th Apr	World Day for Safety and Health at Work
29 th Apr	International Dance Day
30 th Apr	Ayushman Bharat Diwas
May	
1 st May	International Labour Day
2 nd May	International Astronomy Day
4 th May	World Asthma Day
7 th May	World Athletics Day
8 th May	World Red Cross & Red Crescent Day World Thalassemia Day
9 th May	World Migratory Bird Day
10 th May	World Mother Day
11 th May	National Technology Day (India)
12 th May	International Nurses Day (India)
16 th May	Dengue Prevention Day (India)
17 th May	World Telecommunication Day World Information Society Day
18 th May	International Museum Day
20 th May	World Metrology Day World Bee Day
21 st May	World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development Anti-Terrorism Day

22 nd May	<u>International Day for Biological Diversity</u>
24 th May	Commonwealth Day
28 th May	International Day of Action for Women's Health
29 th May	International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers International Mount Everest Day (Chosen by Nepal)
31 st May	World Anti-Tobacco Day
June	
1 st Jun	World Milk Day
3 rd Jun	World Bicycle Day
4 th Jun	International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression
5 th Jun	<u>World Environment Day</u>
7 th Jun	World Food Safety Day
8 th Jun	World Ocean Day
12 th Jun	World Day Against Child Labour
14 th Jun	World Blood Donor Day
15 th Jun	World Elder Abuse Awareness Day
16 th Jun	International Integration Day
17 th Jun	World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought
19 th Jun	World Sickle Cell Day
20 th Jun	World Refugee Day
21 st Jun	World Music Day <u>International Yoga Day</u>
23 th Jun	United Nations Public Service Day International Olympic Day
26 th Jun	International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking International Anti-Drugs Day International Day in Support of Victims of Torture
29 th June	<u>National Statistics Day</u>
3rd Sunday of June	International Father's Day
July	
1 st Jul	National Doctor's Day (India)
2 st Jul	World UFO Day World Sports Journalists Day
4 th Jul	International Cooperative Day
11 th Jul	World Population Day
17 th Jul	World Day for International Justice
18 th Jul	Mandela Day
26 th Jul	Kargil Memorial Day (India)
28 th Jul	World Hepatitis Day World Nature Conservation Day World Nature Day
29 th Jul	<u>International Tiger Day</u>
30 th Jul	International Day of Friendship
August	
1 st Aug	Clergy Sexual Abuse Awareness Day
6 th Aug	Hiroshima Day
9 th Aug	Nagasaki Day International Day of the World's Indigenous People
10 th Aug	<u>World Biofuel Day</u>

12 th Aug	International Youth Day
15 th Aug	India's Independence Day
19 th Aug	World Humanitarian Day
20 th Aug	World Mosquito Day
21 st Aug	World Senior Citizen Day
23 rd Aug	International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition
29 th Aug	National Sports Day (India) International Day against Nuclear Tests
September	
2 nd Sep	World Coconut Day
5 th Sep	Teachers Day (India)
8 th Sep	International Literacy Day
12 th Sep	United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation World First Aid Day
14 th Sep	Hindi Day (India)
15 th Sep	International Day of Democracy
16 th Sep	World Ozone Day
19 th Sep	International Talk Like a Pirate Day
21 st Sep	International Day of Peace World Alzheimer's Day Biosphere Day
22 nd Sep	World Rhino Day
23 rd Sep	International Day of Sign Languages
28 th Sep	Right to Know Day
30 th Sep	International Blasphemy Rights Day
October	
1 st Oct	International Day of Older Persons
2 nd Oct	International Day of Non-Violence Human Rights Day (10th December)
4 th Oct	World Animal Welfare Day
5 th Oct	World Teachers' Day
10 th Oct	National Post Day (India)
13 th Oct	World Day for Natural Disaster Reduction
15 th Oct	International Day of Rural Women
16 th Oct	World Food Day
17 th Oct	International Day for the Eradication of Poverty
20 th Oct	International Day of the Air Traffic Controller
24 th Oct	United Nations Day World Development Information Day World Polio Day
27 th Oct	World Day for Audiovisual Heritage
30 th Oct	World Thrift Day
31 st Oct	National Unity Day
November	
2 nd Nov	International Journalist's Remembrance Day
6 th Nov	International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict
9 th Nov	World Legal Services Day
10 th Nov	World Immunization Day

12 th Nov	World Pneumonia Day
13 th Nov	World Kindness Day
14 th Nov	Children's Day (India)
16 th Nov	International Day for Tolerance
17 th Nov	International Students Day
18 th Nov	World Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Day
19 th Nov	International Men's Day National Integration Day (India)
20 th Nov	Africa Industrialization Day Universal Children's Day Transgender Day of Remembrance
21 st Nov	World Television Day World Fisheries Day
25 th Nov	International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
26 th Nov	National Law Day (India) <u>Constitution Day</u>
29 th Nov	International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People
December	
1 st Dec	World Aids Day
2 nd Dec	International Day for the Abolition of Slavery
3 rd Dec	International Day of Disabled Persons
4 th Dec	Indian Navy Day
7 th Dec	Indian Armed Force Flag Day International Civil Aviation Day
9 th Dec	The International Day Against Corruption
10 th Dec	<u>Human Rights Day</u> International Animal Rights Day
11 th Dec	International Mountain Day
14 th Dec	National Energy Conservation Day (India)
18 th Dec	International Migrants Day
20 th Dec	International Human Solidarity Day
23 rd Dec	Farmers Day (India)

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Indian musical instruments and their Exponents

Instruments	Exponents
Flute	Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Raghunath Seth, Pannalal Ghosh, B. Kunjamani, N. Neela, Rajendra Prasanna, Rajendra Kulkarni, Prakash Saxena
Ghatam	T.H. Vinayakaram
Guitar	Vishwamohan Bhatt, Jatin Mazumdar, Brij Bhushan Kabra, Sri Krishna Nalin, Keshav Jalegaonkar
Harmonium	Jnan Prakash Ghosh, Shri Purushottam Walawalkar, Appa Jalgaonkar
Israj	Alauddin Khan
Jal Tarang	Himanshu Biswas, Jagdish Mohan, Ghasiram Nirmal, Ram Swaroop Prabhakar
Mandolin	U. Srinivas, Khagen Dey, Nagen Dey
Mohan Veena	Pt. Vishwa Mohan Bhatt
Mridang	Thakur Bhikam Singh, Palghat Raju, Dr. Jagdish Singh, T.K. Moorthy, U.K. Sivaram, K.R. Mani
Nadaswaram	Sheikh Chinna Maulana, Rajaratna Pillai, Niru Swami Pillai, N. Krishna
Pakhawaj	Ustad Rehman Khan, Gopal Das, Chhatrapati Singh, Ramakant Pathak, Arun Saiwal
Piano	V. Balsara
Rudra Veena	Ustad Sadiq Ali Khan, Zia Moinuddin Dagar Asad Ali Khan
Santoor	Pt. Shiv Kumar Sharma, Tarun Bhattacharya, Bhajan Sopori
Sarangi	Ustad Bendu Khan, Pt. RAMnarayanji, Aruna Kale, Santosh Mishra, Indralal, Ashiq Ali Khan
Sarod	Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, Ustad Ali Akbar Khan, Ustad Aluddin Khan, Hafiz Khan, Zarin Daruwala, Mukesh Sharma, Chandan Rai, Biswajit Roy Chaudhury, Sharan Rani
Shehnai	Ustad Bishmillah Khan, Daya Shankar, Jagannath, Hari Singh, Shailesh Bhagwat, Ali Ahmed, Hussain Khan
Simphoni	Zubin Mehta
Sitar	Pt. Ravi Shankar, Nikhil Banerjee, Ustad Vilayat Khan, Shujaat Khan, Jaya Biswas, Debu Choudhary, Nishaat Khan, Bande Hasan, Shahid Parvej, Uma Shankar Mishra, Buddhaditya Mukherjee, Anushka Shankar
Surbahar	Imrat Khan, Anapurna Devi
Tabla	Ustad Shafat Ahmed Khan, Sapan Choudhry, Zakir Hussain, Latif Khan, Allah Rakha Khan, Gudai Maharaj, Kishan Maharaj, Payaz Khan, Sukhbinder Singh
Veena	S. Balachandran, Badruddin Dagar, Kalyan Krishna Bhagavata, B. Doraiswami Iyengar Gopal Krishna, Ashad Ali
Vichitra Veena	Ahmed Raja Khan, Abdul Aziz Khan
Violin	Dr. N. Rajan, Vishnu Gobind (VG) Jog, L. Subramaniam, Sangitha Rajan, Kunakkadi Baidyanathan, Shishir Choudhry, Lagudi Jayaraman, R.P. Shastri, Suryadev Pawar, Govind Swami Pillai, T.N. Krishnan

Indian Space Centre

Organization	Location	Features
Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre	Thiruvananthapuram	It is the largest ISRO base and the main technical center and the venue of development of the SLV-3, ASLV, and PSLV series. The base supports India's Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station and the Rohini Sounding Rocket programme.
Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC)	Thiruvananthapuram & Bengaluru	The LPSC is responsible for design, development, testing, and implementation of liquid propulsion control packages, liquid stages and liquid engines for launch vehicles and satellites.
Physical Research Laboratory	Ahmedabad	It is the study and research center of solar planetary physics, infrared astronomy, geo-cosmo physics, plasma physics, astrophysics, archaeology, and hydrology
Semi-Conductor Laboratory	Chandigarh	Research & Development in the field of semiconductor technology, micro-electromechanical systems and process technologies relating to semiconductor processing.
National Atmospheric Research Laboratory	Chittoor	It is the study and research center of fundamental and applied research in Atmospheric and Space Sciences.
Space Applications Centre (SAC)	Ahmedabad	The SAC deals with the various aspects of practical use of space technology including geodesy, satellite based telecommunications, surveying, remote sensing, meteorology, environment monitoring, etc.
North-Eastern Space Applications Centre	Shillong	It provides developmental support to North East by undertaking specific application projects using remote sensing, GIS, satellite communication and conducting space science research.
ISRO Propulsion Complex	Mahendragiri	It handles testing and assembly of liquid propulsion control packages, liquid engines, and stages for launch vehicles and satellites.
ISRO Satellite Centre	Bengaluru	The satellites Ayrabhata, Bhaskara, APPLE, and IRS-1A were constructed at this site, and the IRS and INSAT satellite series are presently under development here.
Satish Dhawan Space Centre	Sriharikota	The Sriharikota (an island) acts as a launching site for India's satellites.
Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station	Thiruvananthapuram	It is used to launch sounding rockets.
Indian Deep Space Network (IDSN)	Bengaluru	It is responsible to receive, process, archive, and distribute the spacecraft health data and payload data in real time.
National Remote Sensing	Hyderabad	It applies remote sensing technology to manage natural

Centre		resources and study aerial surveying.
Master Control Facility	Bhopal and Hassan	It has earth stations and Satellite Control Centre (SCC) for controlling satellites
Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS)	Dehradun	It is an independent unit of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), Department of Space, Govt. of India that provides training and education to develop trained professionals.
Balasore Rocket Launching Station (BRLS)	Balasore, Odisha	
Antrix Corporation	Bengaluru	The marketing arm of ISRO.



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Indian State Foundation Day



No.	State	Foundation Day
1	Andhra Pradesh	01 November 1956
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20 February 1987
3	Assam	02 December 1928
4	Bihar	22 March 1912
5	Chhattisgarh	01 November 2000
6	Goa	30 May 1987
7	Gujarat	01 May 1960
8	Haryana	01 November 1966
9	Himachal Pradesh	15 April 1948
10	Jharkhand	15 November 2000
11	Karnataka	01 November 1956
12	Kerala	01 November 1956
13	Madhya Pradesh	01 November 1956
14	Maharashtra	01 May 1960
15	Manipur	21 January 1972
16	Meghalaya	21 January 1972
17	Mizoram	20 February 1987
18	Nagaland	01 December 1963
19	Odisha	01 April 1936
20	Punjab	01 November 1966
21	Rajasthan	30 March 1949
22	Sikkim	16 May 1975
23	Tamil Nadu	01 November 1956
24	Telangana	02 June 2014
25	Tripura	21 January 1972
26	Uttar Pradesh	24 January 1950
27	Uttarakhand	09 November 2000
28	West Bengal	20 June 1947

Indian Union Territories Foundation Day

No.	Union Territory	Foundation Day	Formation Day
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	01 November 1956	01 November 1956
2	Chandigarh	01 November 1966	01 November 1966
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	26 January 2020	26 January 2020
4	Delhi	01 November 1956	01 February 1992
5	Jammu and Kashmir	31 October 2019	31 October 2019
6	Ladakh	31 October 2019	31 October 2019
7	Lakshadweep	01 November 1956	01 November 1956
8	Puducherry	01 November 1954	16 August 1962

International Organizations

Organization	Abbreviation	Headquarters	Year of Establishment
United Nations Organization	UNO	New York (USA)	1945
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	New York (USA)	1946
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UNCTAD	Geneva (Switzerland)	1964
World Health Organization	WHO	Geneva (Switzerland)	1948
International Labor Organization	ILO	Geneva (Switzerland)	1919
International Committee of the Red Cross	ICRC	Geneva (Switzerland)	1863
World Trade Organization	WTO	Geneva (Switzerland)	1995
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization	UNESCO	Paris (France)	1945
World Meteorological Organization	WMO	Geneva (Switzerland)	1950
World Intellectual Property Organization	WIPO	Geneva (Switzerland)	1967
International Organization for Standardization	IOS	Geneva (Switzerland)	1947
International Atomic Energy Agency	IAEA	Vienna (Austria)	1957
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries	OPEC	Vienna (Austria)	1960
International Monetary Fund	IMF	Washington DC (USA)	1945
World Bank	WB	Washington DC (USA)	1945
International Maritime Organization	IMO	London (UK)	1959
Amnesty International	AI	London (UK)	1961
International Court of Justice	ICJ	The Hague (Netherlands)	1945
Food and Agricultural Organization	FAO	Rome (Italy)	1945
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	NATO	Brussels (Belgium)	1949
International Renewable Energy Agency	IRENA	Abu Dhabi (UAE)	2009
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation	SAARC	Kathmandu (Nepal)	1985
Association of South East Asian Nations	ASEAN	Jakarta (Indonesia)	1967
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	APEC	Singapore	1989
Organization of Islamic Cooperation	OIC	Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)	1969
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	OPCW	The Hague, (Netherlands)	1997
Worldwide Fund for Nature	WWF	Gland, Vaud (Switzerland)	1961
World Economic Forum	WEF	Cologny, (Switzerland)	1971
International Hydrographic Organization	IHO	Monaco	1921
International Cricket Council	ICC	Dubai, (UAE)	1909
International Union for Conservation of Nature	IUCN	Gland, (Switzerland)	1948
International Council on Monuments and Sites	ICOMOS	Paris, (France)	1965
United Nations World Tourism Organization	UNWTO	Madrid, (Spain)	1974

Jnanpith Award

Jnanpith Award is a literary award presented by the Bharatiya Jnanpith organization to Indian writers every year. This was instituted in 1961 and is given only to Indian writers who write in Indian languages and English.

Jnanpith Award was given only for single work till 1982. After 1982, the Jnanpith honor is given for lifetime contribution to Indian literature.

The first recipient of the award was the Malayalam writer G.

Sankara Kurup who received the award in 1965 for his collection of poems, Odakkuzhal (The Bamboo Flute), published in 1950.

The most recent recipient of the award is Malayalam poet and essayist Akkitham Achuthan Namboothiri who was awarded for the year 2019.

Reward: Rs.11 lakh

The list of recipients of the Jnanpith Award is given below:

Year	Jnanpith Award winners	Language
1965	G. Sankara Kurup	Malayalam
1966	Tarashankar Bandopadhyaya	Bengali
1967	Kuppali Venkatappagowda Puttappa	Kannada
1967	Umashankar Joshi	Gujarati
1968	Sumitranandan Pant	Hindi
1969	Firaq Gorakhpuri	Urdu
1970	Viswanatha Satyanarayana	Telugu
1971	Bishnu Dey	Bengali
1972	Ramdhari Singh Dinkar	Hindi
1973	Dattatreya Ramachandra Bendre	Kannada
1973	Gopinath Mohanty	Oriya
1974	Vishnu Sakharan Khandekar	Marathi
1975	P. V. Akilan	Tamil
1976	Ashapurna Devi	Bengali
1977	K. Shivaram Karanth	Kannada
1978	Sachchidananda Hirananda Vatsyayan 'Ajneya'	Hindi
1979	Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya	Assamese
1980	S. K. Pottekkatt	Malayalam
1981	Amrita Pritam	Punjabi
1982	Mahadevi Varma	Hindi
1983	Masti Venkatesh Iyengar	Kannada
1984	Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai	Malayalam
1985	Pannalal Patel	Gujarati
1986	Sachidananda Routray	Oriya
1987	Vishnu Vaman Shirwadkar	Marathi
1988	Dr. C. Narayana Reddy	Telugu
1989	Qurratulain Hyder	Urdu
1990	Vinayaka Krishna Gokak	Kannada
1991	Subhas Mukhopadhyay	Bengali
1992	Nareish Mehta	Hindi

1993	Sitakant Mahapatra	Oriya
1994	U. R. Ananthamurthy	Kannada
1995	Dr. M. T. Vasudevan Nair	Malayalam
1996	Mahasweta Devi	Bengali
1997	Ali Sardar Jafri	Urdu
1998	Girish Karnad	Kannada
1999	Gurdial Singh	Punjabi
1999	Nirmal Verma	Hindi
2000	Indira Goswami	Assamese
2001	Rajendra Keshavlal Shah	Gujarati
2002	D. Jayakanthan	Tamil
2003	Vinda Karandikar	Marathi
2004	Rehman Rahi	Kashmiri
2005	Kunwar Narayan	Hindi
2006	Ravindra Kelekar	Konkani
2006	Satya Vrat Shastri	Sanskrit
2007	Dr. O. N. V. Kurup	Malayalam
2008	Akhlaq Mohammed Khan	Urdu
2009	Amar Kant	Hindi
2009	Shrilal Shukla	Hindi
2010	Chandrashekhara Kambara	Kannada
2011	Pratibha Ray	Oriya
2012	Ravauri Bharadwaja	Telegu
2013	Kedarnath Singh	Hindi
2014	Bhalchandra Nemade	Marathi
2015	Dr. Raghuvir Chaudhari	Gujarati
2016	Shanka Ghosh	Bengali
2017	Krishna Sobti	Hindi
2018	Amitav Ghosh	English
2019	Akkitham Achuthan Namboothiri	Malayalam
2020-21	Sapphire phukan	Assamese
2022-23	Damodar Maujo	Konkani
2023-24	Jagadguru Rambhadracharya, Gulzar	Sanskrit, Urdu

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List of World's Famous News Papers

NAME	COUNTRY
Daily News	U.S.A.
The Sun	U.K.
Daily Mirror	U.K.
Reference News	China
People's Daily	China
Dawn	Pakistan
Bild	Germany
Asahi Shimbun	Japan
Yomiuri Shimbun	Japan
The Wall Street Journal	U.S.A.
The New York Times	U.S.A.
Zaman	Turkey
Quest	France
La Repubblica	Italy
Al-Ahram	Egypt
Daily Mail	U.K.
The Guardian	U.K.
Washington Post	U.S.A.
The Times Of India	India
El Mundo	Spain

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National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries of India

National Parks in India are the protected areas where hunting, poaching, tree cutting, wandering, etc. are strictly prohibited.

State	Name of the National Park in India	Established in
Andhra Pradesh	Papikonda National Park	1978
	Rajiv Gandhi National Park (Rameswaram)	2005
	Sri Venkateswara National Park	1989
Arunachal Pradesh	Mouling National Park	1982
	Namdapha National Park	1974
Assam	Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	1999
	Dehing Patkai National Park	2004
	Raimona National Park	2021
	Manas National Park	1990
	Kaziranga National Park	1905
	Nameri National Park	1998
	Orang National Park	1985
Bihar	Valmiki National Park	1978
Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas National Park	1983
	Indravati National Park	1975
	Kanger Ghati National Park	1982
Goa	Mollem National Park	1978

Gujarat	Blackbuck National Park, Velavadar	1976
	Gir Forest National Park	1965
	Marine National Park, Gulf of Kutch	1982
	Vansda National Park	1979
Haryana	Kalesar National Park	2003
	Sultanpur National Park	1959
Himachal Pradesh	Great Himalayan National Park	1984
	Inderkilla National Park	2010
	Khirganga National Park	2010
	Pin Valley National Park	1987
	Simbalbara National Park	2010
Jharkhand	Betla National Park	1974
Karnataka	Anshi National Park	1987
	Bandipur National Park	1974
	Bannerghatta National Park	1974
	Kudremukh National Park	1987
	Nagarhole National Park	1988
Kerala	Anamudi Shola National Park	2003
	Eravikulam National Park	1978
	Mathikettan Shola National Park	2008

	Pambadum Shola National Park	2003
	Periyar National Park	1950
	Silent Valley National Park	1985
Madhya Pradesh	Bandhavgarh National Park	1968
	Omkareshwar National Park	2013
	Kanha National Park	1955
	Kuno National Park	1981
	Madhav National Park	1958
	Mandla Plant Fossils National Park	1983
	Panna National Park	1981
	Pench National Park	1975
	Sanjay National Park	1983
	Satpura National Park	1981
	Van Vihar National Park	1979
Maharashtra	Chandoli National Park	2004
	Gugamal National Park	1974
	Navegaon National Park	1975
	Sanjay Gandhi National Park	1996
	Tadoba National Park	1955
Manipur	Keibul Lamjao National Park	1977
	Sirohi National Park	1982
Meghalaya	Balphakram National Park	1987
	Nokrek National Park	1986
Mizoram	Murlen National Park	1991
	Phawngpui Blue Mountain National Park	1992

Nagaland	Ntangki National Park	1993
Odisha	Bhitarkanika National Park	1975
	Simlipal National Park	1980
Rajasthan	Desert National Park	1981
	Keoladeo National Park	1982
	Mukundra Hills National Park	204
	Ranthambore National Park	1980
	Sariska Tiger Reserve	1979
Sikkim	Khangchendzonga National Park	1977
	Guindy National Park	1977
	Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park	1986
Tamil Nadu	Indira Gandhi Sanctuary and National Park	1976
	Mudumalai National Park	1940
	Mukurthi National Park	2001
Telangana	Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park	1994
	Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park	1975
	Mrugavani National Park	1994
Tripura	Bison (Rajbari) National Park	2007
	Clouded Leopard National Park	2007
Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa National Park	1977
Uttarakhand	Gangotri National Park	1989

	Govind Pashu Vihar National Park	1955
	Jim Corbett National Park	1936
	Nanda Devi National Park	1982
	Rajaji National Park	1983
	Valley of Flowers National Park	1982
West Bengal	Buxa Tiger Reserve	1983
	Gorumara National Park	1949
	Jaldapara National Park	2012
	Neora Valley National Park	1986
	Singalila National Park	1986
	Sundarbans National Park	1984
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Campbell Bay National Park	1992
	Galathea National Park	1922
	Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park	1983

	Middle Button Island National Park	1979
	Mount Harriet National Park	1979
	North Button Island National Park	1979
	Rani Jhansi Marine National Park	1996
	Saddle Peak National Park	1979
	South Button Island National Park	1987
Jammu & Kashmir	Dachigam National Park	1981
	Kishtwar National Park	1981
	Kazinag National Park	1992
	Salim Ali National Park	1986
Ladakh	Hemis National Park	1981

The first National Park in India is established in 1936 namely Hailey National Park, which now known as Jim Corbett National Park (Uttarakhand).

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Wildlife Sanctuaries

1. Assam

Nambor WLS
Dihing Patkai WLS
East Karbi Anglong WLS
Chakrashila WLS
Amchang WLS

2. Bihar

Kaimur WLS
Gautam Budha WLS
Pant (Rajgir) WLS
Valmiki WLS

3. Chhatisgarh

Bhairamgarh WLS
Badalkhol WLS
Bhoramdev WLS
Udanti Wild Buffalo WLS

4. Goa

Bondla WLS
Madei WLS

5. Gujarat

Kutch Desert WLS
Porbandar Lake WLS
Jambugodha WLS
Wild Ass WLS
Ratanmahal WLS
Thol Lake WLS
Sasan Gir Sanctuary
Mitiyala WLS

6. Haryana

Bhindawas WLS
N Khaparwas WLS
Kalesar WLS

7. Himachal Pradesh

Bandli WLS
Daranghati WLS
Dhauladhar WLS
Talra WLS
Pong Dam Lake WLS
Nargu WLS

9. Jharkhand

Lawalong WLS

Parasnath WLS

Palkot WLS

10. Karnataka

Someshwara WLS
Bhadra WLS
Bhimgad WLS
Brahmagiri WLS
Cauvery WLS
Pushpagiri WLS
Sharavathi Valley WLS

11. Kerala

Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary
Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary
Aralam WLS
Chimmony WLS
Idukki WLS
Malabar WLS

12. Madhya Pradesh

Bori WLS
Gandhi Sagar WLS
Ken Gharial WLS
National Chambal WLS
Orcha WLS

13. Maharashtra

Koyana WLS
Painganga WLS
Bhimashankar WLS
Tungreshwar WLS
Great Indian Bustard WLS

14. Manipur

Yangoupokpi-Lokchao WLS

15. West Bengal

Sunderbans Wildlife Sanctuary
Chintamani Kar Bird Sanctuary
Haliday Island WLS
Ballavpur WLS
Lothian Island WLS
Mahananda WLS

16. Mizoram

Dampa WLS (TR)
Ngengpui WLS

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Baghmara Pitcher Plant WLS

17. Nagaland

Fakim WLS

Rangapahar WLS

18. Odisha

Baisipalli WLS

Chilika (Nalaban) WLS

Hadgarh WLS

Satkosia Gorge WLS

19. Punjab

Abohar WLS

Harike Lake WLS

Jhajjar Bacholi WLS

20. Rajasthan

Keoladeo Bird Sanctuary

Jawahar Sagar WLS

Mount Abu WLS

Ramsagar WLS

Shergarh WLS

21. Sikkim

Fambong Lho WLS

Kitam WLS (Bird)

Maenam WLS

22. Tamil Nadu

Indira Gandhi (Annamalai) WLS

Karaivetti WLS

Pulicat Lake WLS

Vedanthangal WLS

Kalakad WLS

23. Tripura

Gumti WLS

Rowa WLS

Trishna WLS

24. Uttarakhand

Askot Musk Deer WLS

Binsar WLS

Govind Pashu Vihar WLS

Kedarnath WLS

Sonanadi WLS

25. Uttar Pradesh

Hastinapur WLS

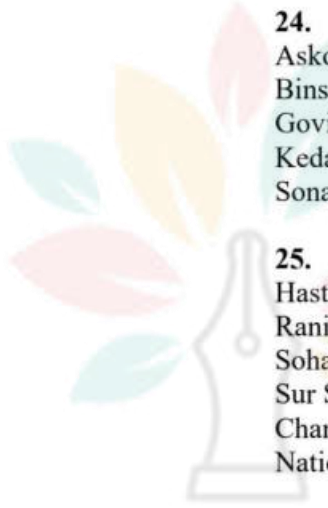
Ranipur WLS

Sohagibarwa WLS

Sur Sarovar WLS

Chandraprabha WLS

National Chambal WLS



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Nicknames of Famous Persons

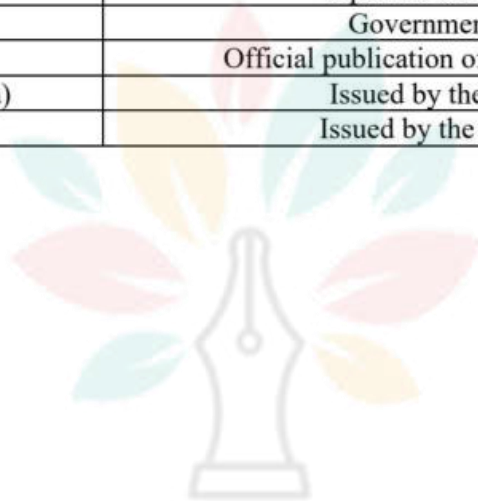
Father of the Nation (Bapu)	Mahatma Gandhi
Frontier Gandhi, Badshah Khan	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
Strong (Iron) Man	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Sher-e-Kashmir	Sheikh Abdullah
Nepoleon of India	Samudrn Gupta
Shakespeare of India	Mahakavi Kalidas
Akbar of Kashmir	Jainul Abdin
Grandfather of Indian Films	Dhundiraj Govind Phalke
Grand Old Man of India	Dadabhai Naoroji
Mahamana	Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya
Andhra Kcsari	T. Prakasam
Sahid-e-Asam	Bhagat Singh
Deshbandhu	Chitta Ranjan Das
Lokmanya	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Vishwa Kavi	Rabindranath
Kaviguru, Gurudev	Tagor
Bihar Kesari	Dr. Srikrishna Singh
Bangal Kesari	Ashutosh Mukherji
Punjab Kesari	Lala Lajpat Rai
Desh Ratna	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Father of Gujarat	Ravi Sankar Maharaj
King Maker	Earl of Warwick
Nightingale of India	Sarojini Naidu
Lady with the lamp	Florence Nightingale
Lal, Bal, Pal	Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadher Tilak & Bipin Chandra Pal
Morning Star of India History	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Magician of Hockey	Dhyanchand
Tota-e-Hind	Amir Khushro
Chacha	Jawahar Lal Nehru
Swar Kokila	Lata Mangeshkar

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Official Books

List of Official Books of Various Countries:

OFFICIAL BOOK	COUNTRY
Blue Book	Report by the British Government
Green Book	Government of Italy and Iran (Persia)
Grey Book	Japanese and Belgium Government
Orange Book	Government of the Netherlands
White Book	Official publication of Germany, Portugal and China
White Paper(Shwet Patrika)	Issued by the Government of India
Yellow Book	Issued by the Government of France



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Popular Cities of India

Name	Known for	Located in
Agra	Taj Mahal	Uttar Pradesh
Ambala	Air Force Training Center	Haryana
Ahmedabad	Cotton Textile	Gujarat
Aligarh	Aligarh University & lock industry	Uttar Pradesh
Allahabad	Kumbh Mela (Hindu Pilgrimage Center)	Uttar Pradesh
Alleppy	Known as 'Venice of the East' because of the canal network	Kerala
Alwaye	Rare Earth Factory	Kerala
Amarnath	Ice Cave, Lord Shiva temple	Jammu & Kashmir
Amritsar	Golden Temple	Punjab
Anand	Amul Dairy	Gujarat
Asansol	Coal Mining	West Bengal
Auroville	An experimental township (founded by Mirra Alfassa in 1968 and designed by architect Roger Anger)	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry
Avadi	Tank Industry	Tamil Nadu
Badrinath	Hindu Pilgrimage Center	Uttarakhand
Bengaluru	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	Karnataka
Barauni	Oil Refinery	Bihar
Bareilly	Furniture	Uttar Pradesh
Bhilai	Steel Plant	Chhattisgarh
Bhopal	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
Bhubaneswar	Lingaraja Temple	Odisha
Bikaner	Camel Hair Products	Rajasthan
Bokaro	Steel Plant	Jharkhand
Burnpur	Steel Plant	West Bengal
Cambay	Petroleum	Gujarat
Cherrapunji	Heavy Rainfall	Meghalaya
Chittaranjan	Locomotive Industry	West Bengal
Kochi	Ship Building	Kerala
Dehradun	Indian Military Academy & Forest Research Institute	Uttarakhand
Delhi	Red Fort, Lotus Temple, Jama Masjid, etc.	Delhi
Dhanbad	Mines Institute, Coal Mining	Jharkhand
Dhariwal	Woolen Industries	Punjab
Digboi	Oil Fields	Assam
Durgapur	Steel Plant	West Bengal
Fatehpur Sikri	Buland Darwaza	Uttar Pradesh
Firozabad	Glass Industry	Uttar Pradesh
Gwalior	Artificial silk, rayon, fort, etc.	Madhya Pradesh
Haldia	Oil Refinery	West Bengal
Hyderabad	Charminar, Cigarette factory, etc.	Telangana
Haridwar	Hindu Pilgrimage Center (Kumbh Mela)	Uttarakhand
Indore	Artificial silk	Madhya Pradesh
Jabalpur	Marbles, handlooms, lens, pottery	Madhya Pradesh
Jaipur	Hawa Mahal (known as 'Pink City')	Rajasthan

Jamshedpur	Steel Plant	Jharkhand
Jharia	Coal Mining	Jharkhand
Kanpur	Leather industry, Aircraft, etc.	Uttar Pradesh
Karnal	National Dairy Research Institute	Haryana
Katni	Pottery, Handloom, Kattha (catechu), etc.	Madhya Pradesh
Khetri	Copper Mines	Rajasthan
Kolkata	Grand Colonial Architecture, Art Galleries, and Cultural Festivals	West Bengal
Kolar	Gold Mines	Karnataka
Ludhiana	Hosieries, cycle, etc.	Punjab
Madurai	Meenakshi Temple, Handloom silk sarees	Tamil Nadu
Meerut	Sport Goods, Scissors, etc.	Uttar Pradesh
Moradabad	Brassware	Uttar Pradesh
Mumbai	Film City	Maharashtra
Mysore	Sandal Wood	Karnataka
Nagpur	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Orange	Maharashtra
Nashik	Kumbh Mela (Hindu Pilgrimage Center)	Maharashtra
Nepanagar	Newsprint factory	Madhya Pradesh
Neyveli	Lignite Mining (Coal)	Tamil Nadu
Panna	Diamond Mining	Madhya Pradesh
Perambur	Integral Coach Factory	Tamil Nadu
Pimpri	Penicillin Factory	Maharashtra
Pinjore	HMT Factory	Haryana
Pune	Film & TV Institute	Maharashtra
Renukoot	Aluminum Industry	Uttar Pradesh
Rishikesh	Antibiotics Plant	Uttarakhand
Roorkee	Engineering University	Uttarakhand
Rourkela	Cable Factory	Odisha
Saharanpur	Institute of Paper Technology	Uttar Pradesh
Salem	Bauxite	Tamil Nadu
Sambalpur	Coal Mining	Odisha
Sarnath	Buddhist Stupa	Uttar Pradesh
Sholapur	Cotton Textile	Maharashtra
Shriharikota	Satellite launching station	Andhra Pradesh
Singhbhum	Copper and Iron Mines	Jharkhand
Surat	Cotton Textile	Gujarat
Tarapur	First Atomic Power Station of India	Maharashtra
Thumba	First Rocket Launching Station of India	Kerala
Titagarh	Paper Industry	West Bengal
Trombay	Atomic Energy	Maharashtra
Tuticorin	Port City	Tamil Nadu
Ujjain	Kumbh Mela (Hindu Pilgrimage Center)	Madhya Pradesh
Varanasi	Hindu Pilgrimage Center, Banarsi Sarees	Uttar Pradesh
Visakhapatnam	Ship Building	Andhra Pradesh
Warangal	Carpets	Telangana
Zawar	Zinc Mines	Rajasthan

Power Plants in India

NPP Operating and Under Construction in India



Nuclear Power Plants in India

Nuclear Power production in India is one of the growing sources of energy in India.

Located in Maharashtra, Tarapur is the first and largest nuclear power plant in India.

Following are the major Operating nuclear power plants in India –

- ❖ Tarapur (Maharashtra)
- ❖ Rawatbhata (Rajasthan)
- ❖ Kudankulam & Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu)
- ❖ Kaiga (Karnataka)
- ❖ Kakrapar (Gujarat)
- ❖ Narora (Uttar Pradesh)

Geothermal Power Plants in India

Geothermal energy is thermal energy, which is generated through the natural hot springs.

In India, by the time, geothermal energy installed capacity is experimental; however, the potential capacity is more than 10,000 MW.

Following are the six most promising geothermal energy sites in India –

- ❖ Tattapani in Chhattisgarh
- ❖ Puga in Jammu & Kashmir
- ❖ Cambay Graben in Gujarat
- ❖ Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh

- ❖ Surajkund in Jharkhand
- ❖ Chhumathang in Jammu & Kashmir

Following are the six major geothermal provinces in India

- ❖ Himalayan Province e.g. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, etc.
- ❖ Areas of Faulted blocks e.g. Aravalli belt, Naga-Lushi, West coast regions and Son-Narmada lineament.
- ❖ Volcanic Arc e.g. Andaman and Nicobar Arc (Barren Island).
- ❖ Deep sedimentary basin of Tertiary age e.g. Cambay basin in Gujarat.
- ❖ Radioactive Province e.g. Surajkund, Hazaribagh, and Jharkhand.
- ❖ Cratonic Province e.g. Peninsular India.

Thermal Power Plants in India

- ❖ Thermal power is the biggest source of power in India.
- ❖ More than 70% of total energy consumed in India is shared by thermal power.
- ❖ Following are the major Thermal Power Plants (producing more than 1,500 MW) in India –

Name	Location	Capacity
Mundra Thermal Power Station	Gujarat	4,620 MW
Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Madhya Pradesh	4,260 MW
Mundra Ultra Mega Power Plant	Gujarat	4,150 MW
KSK Mahanadi Power Project	Chhattisgarh	3,600 MW
Jindal Tamnar Thermal Power Plant	Chhattisgarh	3,400 MW
Tiroda Thermal Power Station	Maharashtra	3,300 MW
Barh Super Thermal Power Station	Bihar	3,300 MW
Talcher Super Thermal Power Station	Odisha	3,000 MW
Sipat Thermal Power Plant	Chhattisgarh	2,980 MW
NTPC Dadri	Uttar Pradesh	2,637 MW
NTPC Ramagundam	Telangana	2,600 MW
Korba Super Thermal Power Plant	Chhattisgarh	2,600 MW
Mejia Thermal Power Station	West Bengal	2,430 MW
Sterlite Jharsuguda Power Station	Odisha	2,400 MW
Kahalgaoon Super Thermal Power Station	Bihar	2,340 MW
Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station	Maharashtra	2,340 MW
Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station	Uttar Pradesh	2,050 MW
Rihand Thermal Power Station	Uttar Pradesh	2,000 MW

Simhadri Super Thermal Power Plant	Andhra Pradesh	2,000 MW
Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant	Tamil Nadu	2,000 MW
North Chennai Thermal Power Station	Tamil Nadu	1,830 MW
Dr Narla Tata Rao Thermal Power Station	Andhra Pradesh	1,760 MW
Kothagudem Thermal Power Station	Telangana	1,720 MW
Anpara Thermal Power Station	Uttar Pradesh	1,630 MW
Trombay Thermal Power Station	Maharashtra	1,580 MW
Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Plant	Rajasthan	1,500 MW
Vallur Thermal Power Project	Tamil Nadu	1,500 MW
Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Project	Haryana	1,500 MW



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Hydro Power Plants in India

- ❖ With the total capacity of 47,057 MW, India is the seventh largest producer of Hydroelectric energy in the world.
- ❖ Following are the major Hydro Power Plants (producing more than 100 MW) in India –

Name	River	Location	Capacity (MW)
Tehri Dam	Bhagirathi	Uttarakhand	2400 MW
Srisaillam Dam	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	1670 MW
Nagarjunasagar	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	965 MW
Sardar Sarovar	Narmada	Gujarat	1450 MW
Baspa-II	Baspa	Himachal Pradesh	300 MW
Nathpa Jhakri	Satluj	Himachal Pradesh	1500 MW
Bhakra Dam	Satluj	Punjab	1325 MW
Pandoh Dam	Beas	Himachal Pradesh	990 MW
Baira Siul	Ravi	Himachal Pradesh	198 MW
Chamera-I	Ravi	Himachal Pradesh	540 MW
Chamera-II	Ravi	Himachal Pradesh	300 MW
Pong	Beas	Himachal Pradesh	396 MW
Uri Hydroelectric Dam	Jhelum	Jammu & Kashmir	480 MW
Dulhasti	Chenab	Jammu & Kashmir	390 MW
Salal	Chenab	Jammu & Kashmir	690 MW
Sharavathi	Sharavati	Karnataka	1035 MW
Kalinadi	Kalinadi	Karnataka	955 MW
Idukki	Periyar	Kerala	780 MW
Bansagar Dam	Sone	Madhya Pradesh	425 MW
Bargi Dam	Narmada	Madhya Pradesh	105 MW
Omkareshwar	Narmada	Madhya Pradesh	520 MW
Indira Sagar	Narmada	Madhya Pradesh	1000 MW
Loktak	Manipur	Manipur	105 MW
Koyna	Koyna	Maharashtra	1960 MW
Bhira Hydroelectric Project	Mulshi Dam	Maharashtra	150 MW
Teesta VI	Teesta	Sikkim	510 MW
Tanakpur	Sharda	Uttarakhand	120 MW
Dhauliganga-I	Dhauliganga	Uttarakhand	280 MW
Loharinag Pala	Bhagirathi	Uttarakhand	600 MW

Wind Power Plants in India

- ❖ In 1986, the first wind power is set up at Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, Okha in Gujarat, and Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ With the swift development (of wind power in India), at present, India is the fourth largest wind power installed country in the world.
- ❖ With the total capacity of 7455.2 MW, Tamil Nadu is the largest producer of Wind Energy followed by Maharashtra (4450.8 MW), Gujarat (3645.4 MW), and Rajasthan (3307.2 MW).

Following are the major Wind Power Plants (producing more than 50 MW) in India –

Name	Location	State	Capacity (MW)
Muppandal windfarm	Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	1500
Jaisalmer Wind Park	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	1064
Brahmanvel windfarm	Dhule	Maharashtra	528
Dhalgaon windfarm	Sangli	Maharashtra	278
Vankusawade Wind Park	Satara District	Maharashtra	259
Vaspet	Vaspet	Maharashtra	144
Mamatkheda Wind Park	Mamatkheda	Madhya Pradesh	100.5
Anantapur Wind Park	Nimbagallu	Andhra Pradesh	100
Damanjodi Wind Power Plant	Damanjodi	Odisha	99
Jath	Jath	Maharashtra	84
Welturi	Welturi	Maharashtra	75
Acciona Tuppadahalli	Chitradurga District	Karnataka	56.1
Dangiri Wind Farm	Jaiselmer	Rajasthan	54
Bercha Wind Park	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	50

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Public Sector Undertakings In India

A state-owned enterprise in India is called a public sector undertaking – PSU or a public sector enterprise. In a PSU company, most shares, 51% or more, are owned by the central or state government. Central public sector enterprises are administered by the ministry of heavy industries and public enterprises.

It Includes all the Maharatna companies, Navratna companies, and Miniratna companies.

In 1951, there were just 5 enterprises in the public sector in India, but in March 2019, this had increased to 348.

The PSU companies in India are categorized as;

- ❖ Maharatna
- ❖ Miniratna
- ❖ Miniratna Category-I
- ❖ Miniratna Category-II

Maharatna

Eligibility: Three years with an average annual net profit of over Rs. 2500 crore, OR Average annual Net worth of Rs. 10,000 crore for 3 years, OR Average annual Turnover of Rs. 20,000 crore for 3 years (against Rs 25,000 crore prescribed earlier)

Benefits for investment: Rs. 1,000 crore – Rs. 5,000 crore, or free to decide on investments up to 15% of their net worth in a project.

Navratna

Eligibility: A score of 60 (out of 100), based on six parameters which include net profit, net worth, total workforce cost, the total cost of production, cost of services, PBDIT (Profit Before Depreciation, Interest, and Taxes), capital employed, etc., AND A company must first be a Miniratna and have 4 independent directors on its board before it can be made a Navratna.

Benefits for investment: up to Rs. 1,000 crore or 15% of their net worth on a single project or 30% of their net worth in the whole year (not exceeding Rs. 1,000 crores).

Miniratna Category-I

Eligibility: Have made profits continuously for the last three years or earned a net profit of Rs. 30 crores or more in one of the three years

Benefits for investment: up to Rs. 500 crore or equal to their net worth, whichever is lower.

Miniratna Category-II

Eligibility: Have made profits continuously for the last three years and should have a positive net worth.

Benefits for investment: up to Rs. 300 crore or up to 50% of their net worth, whichever is lower.

List of Maharatnas PSU Companies

1. NTPC Limited (NTPC)
2. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)
3. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)
4. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
5. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
6. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)
7. Coal India Limited (CIL)
8. GAIL India Limited (GAIL)
9. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)
10. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID)
11. Power Finance Corporation
12. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited
13. Oil India Limited

List of Navratnas PSU Companies

1. Bharat Electronics Limited
2. Container Corporation of India Limited
3. Engineers India Limited
4. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
5. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited
6. National Aluminium Company Limited
7. National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited
8. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited
- 9- NMDC Limited
10. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited

11. Shipping Corporation of India Limited
12. Rail Vikas Nigam Limited
13. ONGC Videsh Ltd
14. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited
15. IRCON International Limited
16. RITES Limited

List of Miniratna-I PSU Companies

1. Airports Authority of India
2. Antrix Corporation Limited
3. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Limited
4. Bharat Coking Coal Limited
5. Bharat Dynamics Limited
6. BEML Limited
7. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
8. Braithwaite & Company Limited
9. Bridge & Roof Company (India) Limited
10. Central Warehousing Corporation
11. Central Coalfields Limited
12. Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited
13. Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited
14. Cochin Shipyard Limited
15. Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.
16. EdCIL (India) Limited
17. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited
18. Goa Shipyard Limited
19. Hindustan Copper Limited
20. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited
21. HLL Lifecare Limited
22. Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited
23. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited
24. HSCC (India) Limited
25. India Tourism Development Corporation Limited
26. Indian Rare Earths Limited
27. Indian Railway Catering & Tourism Corporation Limited
28. Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited
29. Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
30. India Trade Promotion Organization
31. KIOCL Limited
32. Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited

33. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
34. MOIL Limited
35. Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemical Limited
36. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited
37. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited
38. MMTC Limited
39. MSTC Limited
40. National Fertilizers Limited
41. National Projects Construction Corporation Limited
42. National Small Industries Corporation Limited
43. National Seeds Corporation
44. NHPC Limited
45. Northern Coalfields Limited
46. North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited
47. Numaligarh Refinery Limited
48. Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited
49. Projects & Development India Limited
50. Railtel Corporation of India Limited
51. SJVN Limited
52. Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited
53. South Eastern Coalfields Limited
54. Telecommunications Consultants India Limited
55. THDC India Limited
56. Western Coalfields Limited
57. WAPCOS Limited

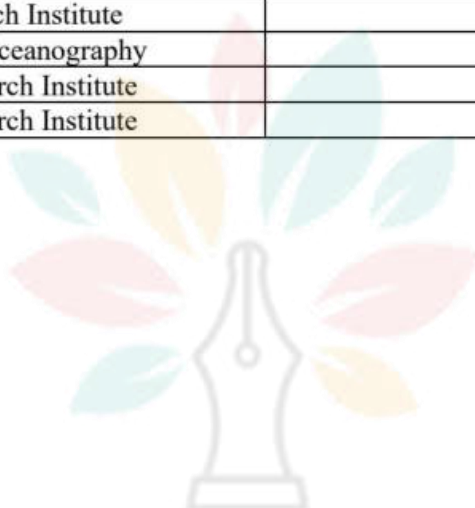
List of Miniratna-II -PSU Companies

1. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India
2. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited
3. Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited
4. Engineering Projects (India) Limited
5. FCI Aravali Gypsum & Minerals India Limited
6. Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited
7. HMT (International) Limited
8. Indian Medicines & Pharmaceuticals Corporation Limited
9. MECON Limited
10. National Film Development Corporation Limited
11. Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Limited

Research Institutes in India

Research Institutes	Place/Location
Central Forest Research Institute	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
Indian Institute of Petroleum	Dehradun
Haffkine Institute	Mumbai
Indian Cancer Research Institute	Mumbai
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	Mumbai
Cattle breeding Institute	Hissar (Haryana)
National Dairy Research Institute	Karnal (Haryana)
National Tuberculosis Institute	Bengaluru
Raman Research centre	Bengaluru
National Aeronautical Laboratory	Bengaluru
Vallabhai Patel Chest Institute	Delhi
National Institute of Communicable Diseases	Delhi
Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi
Indian Meteorological Observatory	Pune and Delhi
All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)	New Delhi
All India Malaria Research Institute	New Delhi
Indian Agricultural Research Institute	New Delhi
Central Coconut Research Institute	Kerala
National Environmental Engineering Research Institute	Nagpur
Central Fuel Research Institute	Dhanbad
Center for Molecular and Cellular Biology	Hyderabad
National Botanical Research Institute	Lucknow
Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow
Industrial Toxicology Research Institute	Lucknow
Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow
Indian Veterinary Research Institute	Mukteshwar (Himachal Pradesh)
Textile Research Institute	Izzatnagar (Uttar Pradesh)
National Institution of Occupation Health	Ahmedabad
Central Potato Research Institute	Shimla
Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	Durgapur
Central Leprosy Training and Research Institute	Chingelpet
King Institute of Preventive Medicine	Guindy (Chennai)
Central Sugarcane Research Institute	Coimbatore
Central Leather Research Institute	Chennai
Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi
Central Food Technological Research Institute	Mysore (Karnataka)
Central Institute of Virology	Pune (Maharashtra)
Indian Lac Research Institute	Ranchi (Jharkhand)
PGI Medical Education and Research	Chandigarh
Indian Institute of Chemical Biology	Kolkata
Central Jute Technological Research Institute	Kolkata
Archaeological Survey of India	Kolkata

School of Tropical Medicine	Kolkata
All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health	Kolkata
Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Kolkata
National Geophysics Research Institute	Hyderabad
National Institute of Nutrition	Hyderabad
National Geophysics Research Institute	Hyderabad
High Altitude Research Laboratory	Gulmarg
Central Mining Research Institute	Dhanbad
Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee
Central Scientific Instruments Organization	Chandigarh
Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute	Bhavnagar
Central Rice Research Institute	Cuttack
National Institute of Oceanography	Panaji
National Sugar Research Institute	Kanpur
National Sugar Research Institute	Kanpur



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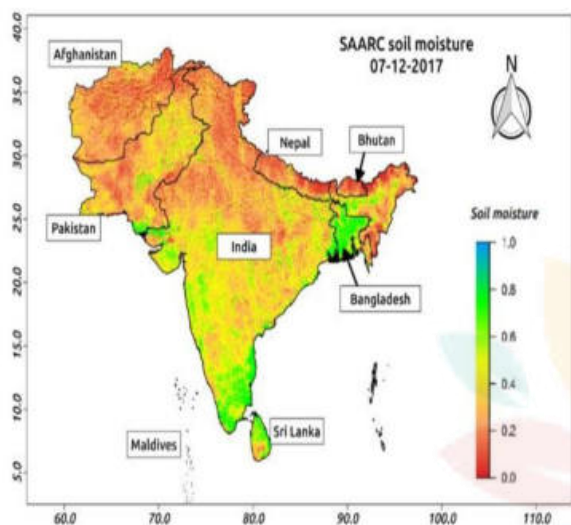
Space and Nuclear Research Centers in India

India Rare Earths Limited	Alwaye (Kerala)
Uranium Corporation of India	Jadugoda
Indian Space Research Organization	Bengaluru
Atomic Energy Commission (ABC)	Mumbai
Electronics Corporation of India	Hyderabad
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre	Trombay
Radio Astronomy Centre	Ootacamund
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	Mumbai
Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics	Kolkata
College of Satellite Communication Technology	Ahmedabad
Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre	Thiruvananthapuram
Indian Scientific Satellite Project	Bengaluru
Thumba Equatorial Launching Station	Thumba, Kerala
Space Commission	Bengaluru
Space Application Centre	Ahmedabad
Nuclear Fuel Complex	Hyderabad
Nuclear Power Complex	Mumbai
Centre of Earth Science Studies	Trivendrum
Physical Research Laboratory	Ahmedabad

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SAARC



The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8 December 1985.

The idea of regional cooperation in South Asia was first raised in November 1980. After consultations, the foreign secretaries of the seven founding countries—Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka—met for the first time in Colombo in April 1981.

Afghanistan became the newest member of SAARC at the 13th annual summit in 2005.

The Headquarters and Secretariat of the Association are at Kathmandu, Nepal.

There are currently nine Observers to SAARC, namely:

Australia, China, The European Union, Iran, Japan, The Republic of Korea, Mauritius, Myanmar, The United States of America.

SAARC comprises 3% of the world's land area, 21% of the world's population and 5.21% (US\$4.47 trillion) of the global economy, as of 2021.

The organization promotes economic development and regional integration. It launched the South Asian Free Trade Area in 2006.

The SAFTA was envisaged primarily as the first step towards the transition to a South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) leading subsequently towards a Customs Union, Common Market and the Economic Union.

Summit Declarations provide directives and mandates for regional co-operation. Following are the past SAARC Summits:

- First SAARC Summit, Dhaka, 1985
- Second SAARC Summit, Bangalore, 1986
- Third SAARC Summit, Kathmandu, 1987
- Fourth Summit, Islamabad, 1988
- Fifth SAARC Summit, Male', 1990
- Sixth SAARC Summit, Colombo, 1991
- Seventh SAARC Summit, Dhaka, 1993
- Eighth SAARC Summit, New Delhi 1995
- Ninth SAARC Summit, Male, 1997
- Tenth SAARC Summit, Colombo, 1998
- Eleventh SAARC Summit, Kathmandu, 2002
- Twelfth SAARC Summit, Islamabad, 2004
- Thirteenth SAARC Summit, Dhaka, 2005
- Fourteenth SAARC Summit, New Delhi, 2007
- Fifteenth SAARC Summit, Colombo, 2008
- Sixteenth SAARC Summit, Thimphu, 2010
- Seventeenth SAARC Summit, Addu City, 2011
- Eighteenth SAARC Summit, Kathmandu, 2014
- Nineteenth SAARC Summit, Islamabad, 2016 (Postponed)

Designated SAARC Decades and Years

Designated SAARC Decades

- 1991-2000: SAARC Decade of the Girl Child
- 2001-2010: SAARC Decade of the Rights of the Child

- 2006-2015: SAARC Decade of Poverty Alleviation
- 2010-2020: SAARC Decade of Intra-Regional Connectivity

Designated SAARC Years

- 1989: SAARC Year of Combating Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking
- 1990: SAARC Year of Girl Child
- 1991: SAARC Year of Shelter
- 1992: SAARC Year of Environment
- 1993: SAARC Year of Disabled Persons
- 1994: SAARC Year of the Youth
- 1995: SAARC Year of Poverty Eradication
- 1996: SAARC Year of Literacy
- 1997: SAARC Year of Participatory Governance
- 1999: SAARC Year of Biodiversity
- 2002-2003: SAARC Year of Contribution of Youth to Environment
- 2004: SAARC Awareness Year for TB and HIV/AIDS
- 2006: South Asia Tourism Year
- 2007: Green South Asia Year



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Seven Wonders

Seven Wonders of India

Wonder	Location	Image
Gomateshwara	Karnataka	
Hampi	Karnataka	
Harmandir Sahib Golden Temple	Punjab	
Khajuraho Group of Monuments (famous for their nagara-style architectural symbolism, it was built between 950 and 1050 by the Chandela dynasty)	Chhatarpur District, Madhya Pradesh (UNESCO World Heritage Site)	
Konark Sun Temple (Built by king Narasimhadeva I of Eastern Ganga Dynasty in 1255 AD)	Konark, Odisha (UNESCO World Heritage Site)	
Nalanda (Was Buddhist monastery and great education center during the ancient kingdom of Magadha)	Bihar	
Taj Mahal	Agra	

Seven Wonders of Industrial World

Wonder	Description	Image
SS Great Eastern	It was an iron sailing steam ship designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel, and built by J. Scott Russell & Co. at Millwall. Location - River Thames, London, UK	
Bell Rock Lighthouse	Built between 1807 and 1810 by Robert Stevenson on the Bell Rock in the North Sea, it is the world's oldest surviving sea-washed lighthouse. (Location - off the coast of Angus, Scotland)	
Brooklyn Bridge	Built in 1883, the Brooklyn Bridge is a hybrid cable-stayed/suspension bridge in New York City, USA.	
London Sewerage System	Constructed in late 19 th Century, the London sewerage system is part of the water infrastructure serving London, England.	
First Transcontinental Railroad (Pacific Railroad)	Built between 1863 and 1869, the Pacific Railroad was a 3,069 km contiguous railroad line of the United States.	
Panamá Canal	Constructed in 1914, Panamá Canal is a man-made 77 km waterway in Panama that connects the Atlantic Ocean (via the Caribbean Sea) with the Pacific Ocean.	
Hoover Dam	Constructed in 1930s, Hoover dam is a concrete arch-gravity dam in the Black Canyon of the Colorado River. It is located on the border of Nevada and Arizona (in the USA).	

Seven Wonders of Underwater World

Wonder	Description	Image
Palau	Palau is an island country located in the western Pacific Ocean.	

Belize Barrier Reef	The Belize Barrier Reef is a series of coral reefs straddling the coast of Belize.	
Great Barrier Reef	The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system along the East of Australian Coast.	
Deep-Sea Vents	It is a fissure in a planet's surface from which geothermally heated water released.	
Galápagos Islands	It is an archipelago of volcanic islands located on either side of the Equator (in the Pacific Ocean).	
Lake Baikal	It is a rift lake, located in southern Siberia, Russia.	
Red Sea	Lying between Africa and Asia, the Red Sea is a seawater inlet of the Indian Ocean.	

New Seven Wonders of Nature

Wonder	Description	Image
Iguazu Falls	It is fall of the Iguazu River (located on the border of the Argentine and Brazil).	
Jeju Island	It is the largest island off the coast of the Korean Peninsula.	

Komodo Island	It is one of the islands of the Republic of Indonesia.	
Puerto Princesa Underground River	Located about 80 km north of the city center of Puerto Princesa, Puerto Princesa is a protected area in Philippines.	
Table Mountain	It is a flat-topped mountain located in the city of Cape Town in South Africa.	
Halong Bay	It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in Vietnam.	
Amazon Rainforest	Located in South America, it is a moist broadleaf forest that covers most of the Amazon basin.	

New Seven Wonders of World

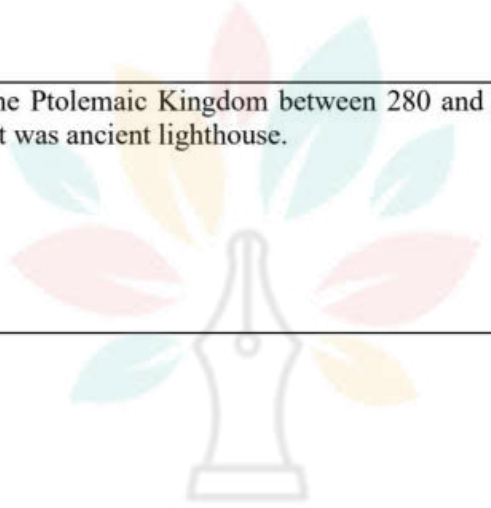
Wonder	Description	Image
Great Wall of China	Located in China, the Great Wall is a series of fortifications made of stone, brick, tamped earth, wood, and other materials.	
Petra	It is a historical and archaeological city in the southern Jordan.	
Christ the Redeemer	It is an Art Deco statue of Jesus Christ located in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It was created by Polish-French sculptor Paul Landowski and built by the Brazilian engineer Heitor da Silva Costa.	

Machu Picchu	Located in Peru, it is the most familiar icon of Inca civilization.	
Chichen Itza	Built by the Maya people of the Terminal Classic period, it was a large pre-Columbian city in Mexico.	
Colosseum	Located in Rome, Italy, it is an oval amphitheater (built in Ancient period).	
Taj Mahal	Located on the south bank of the Yamuna river, Agra, India, it is an ivory-white marble mausoleum.	
Great Pyramid of Giza (Honorary included)	Located in the Giza pyramid complex bordering (in El Giza, Egypt), it is the oldest and largest of the three pyramids.	

Seven Wonders of Ancient World

Wonder	Description	Image
Great Pyramid of Giza	Located in the Giza pyramid complex bordering (in El Giza, Egypt), it is the oldest and largest of the three pyramids.	
Hanging Gardens of Babylon	Probably, built by King Nebuchadnezzar II (in 600 BC), it was a distinctive feature of ancient Babylon.	
Statue of Zeus at Olympia	It was a giant seated statue (about 13 m tall) located in Greece. It was made by the Greek sculptor Phidias around 435 BC.	

Temple of Artemis	Dedicated to the goddess Artemis, temple of Artemis was a Greek temple.	
Mausoleum at Halicarnassus	It was a tomb built between 353 and 350 BC at Halicarnassus, Turkey.	
Colossus of Rhodes	Erected in the city of Rhodes, Greece, Colossus was a statue of the Greek titan-god of the sun Helios.	
Lighthouse of Alexandria (or Pharos of Alexandria)	Built by the Ptolemaic Kingdom between 280 and 247 BC in Egypt, it was ancient lighthouse.	



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Sobriquet

Sobriquet of Indian Cities

Sobriquet (Nickname)	New Name	Image
City of Taj	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	
Boston/Manchester of India	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	
Sangam City	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	
Land of Black Diamond	Asansol (West Bengal)	
City of Peace	Bardhaman (West Bengal)	
Temple City of India	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	
The Venice of the East	Alappuzha (Kerala)	
Garden City of India Silicon Valley of India Space City of India Science City of India IT Capital of India Pensioners Paradise	Bengaluru (Karnataka)	

Detroit of Asia Automobile Capital of India HealthCare Capital of India	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	
Textile City of India Manchester of South India	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	
Scotland of India	Coorg (Karnataka)	
School Capital of India	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	
Queen of the Hills	Darjeeling (West Bengal)	
Tea City of India	Dibrugarh (Assam)	
Ruhr of India	Durgapur (West Bengal)	
Gateway of North East India	Guwahati (Assam)	
Switzerland of the East	Haflong (Assam)	

City of Pearls	Hyderabad (Telangana)	
Pink City	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	
Golden City of India	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	
Steel City of India Pittsburgh of India	Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)	
Perfume Capital of India	Kannauj (Uttar Pradesh)	
Land of looms and lores	Kannur (Kerala)	
Leather City of the World Manchester of The East	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	
Queen of the Arabian Sea	Kochi (Kerala)	
City of Wrestlers	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	

City of Joy	Kolkata (West Bengal)	
City of Letters City of Latex City of Mural	Kottayam (Kerala)	
Prince of Arabian sea Cashew Capital of the World	Kollam (Kerala)	
Shiraz-e-Hind Constantinople of the East City of Nawabs	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	
Athens of the East City of Festivals Temple City Jasmine City City of Divine Nectar	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	
Mango City of Bengal	Malda (West Bengal)	
Rome of The East City of Delicacies Cradle of Indian Banking Gateway of Karnataka	Mangalore (Karnataka)	
City of Seven Islands Financial Capital of India City of Dreams City of Slums and Skyscrapers Gateway of India Hollywood of India	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	
Queen of the Mountains	Mussoorie (Uttarakhand)	

Orange City	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	
Royal City	Patiala (Punjab)	
City of Weavers	Panipat (Haryana)	
City of Rallies World Cultural Capital Food Capital of Asia Fashion Capital of India	New Delhi	
Paris of the East	Pondicherry (Puducherry)	
Oxford of the East Queen of Deccan	Pune (Maharashtra)	
Yoga City	Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)	
Scotland of the East	Shillong (Meghalaya)	
City of Blood	Tezpur (Assam)	

White City City of Lakes Venice of the East	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	
Spiritual capital of India Oldest city (in the world)	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	
Blue City Sun City	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	
Wine capital of India Grape city of India California of India	Nashik (Maharashtra)	
Diamond City of India City of Diamonds Textile city of India	Surat (Gujarat)	
Evergreen City of India	Trivandrum (Kerala)	
City of Destiny	Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	
Land of Warriors	Zunheboto (Nagaland)	
All Seasons State	Himachal Pradesh	

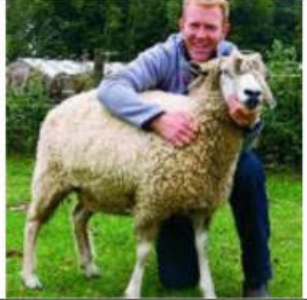
Blue Mountains	Nilgiri (South India)	
Sorrow of Bengal	Damodar River	
Sorrow of Assam	Brahmaputra River	
Spice Garden of India	Kerala	
Land of Sunrise in India	Arunachal Pradesh (North-east India)	
House of Clouds	Meghalaya (North-east India)	
God's Own Land of India	Kerala (South India)	

Sobriquet (in the World)

Sobriquet (Nickname)	New Name	Image
Britain of the East	Japan (East Asia)	
Battle field of Europe	Belgium (West Europe)	

City of Cycles	Beijing (China)	
City of Dreaming Spires	Oxford (UK)	
City of Eternal Springs	Quito (Ecuador)	
City of Sky Scrappers	New York (USA)	
City of Magnificent Distances	Washington DC (USA)	
City of Golden Gate	San Francisco (USA)	
City of Seven Hills	Rome (Italy)	
Forbidden City	Lhasa (Tibet)	
Gateway of Tears	Strait of Bab-el Mandeb	

George Cross Island	Malta (Mediterranean Sea)	
Granite City	Aberdeen (Scotland)	
Herring Pond	Atlantic Ocean	
Holy Land	Palestine (West Asia)	
Hermit Kingdom	Korea (East Asia)	
Island of Cloves	Madagascar (Indian Ocean)	
Land of Eagles	Albania (East Europe)	

Land of Golden Fleece	Australia	
Land of Lilies	Canada (North America)	
Land of Golden Pagoda	Myanmar (Asia)	
Land of Maple	Canada (North America)	
Land of Thousand Lakes	Finland	
Land of Morning Calm	Korea (East Asia)	
Land of Rising Sun	Japan (East Asia)	
Land of Setting Sun	UK (West Europe)	

Land of Midnight Sun	Norway (North-west Europe)	
Land of Tulips	Netherlands (West Europe)	
Land of White Elephant	Thailand (Asia)	
Land of Thunder Bolt	Bhutan (Asia)	
Land of Thousand Elephants	Laos (Asia)	
Manchester of the Orient	Osaka (Japan)	
Land of Thunder Dragon	Bhutan (Asia)	
Nation of Thousand Hills	Rwanda (Africa)	

Pearl of Arabia	Bahrain (South-west Asia)	
Pillars of Hercules	Strait of Gibraltar (Europe)	
Roof of the World	Pamirs (Plateau) (Asia)	
Sorrow of China	Huang Ho River	
Sick Man of Europe	Turkey (Asia)	
Sugar Bowl of World	Cuba (Caribbean Sea)	
White City	Belgrade (Serbia)	

Windy City	Chicago (USA)	
World's Bread Basket	Prairies of North America	
Island of Fire	Iceland (West Europe)	
Land of Windmills	Holland (West Europe)	
World Loneliest Islands	Tristan Da Cunha	
Workshop of Europe	Belgium (West Europe)	
White Man's Grave	Guinea Coast (West Africa)	
Store House of the World	Mexico (Central America)	

Modern Babylon	London (UK)	
Sea of the Mountains	British Columbia (West Canada)	
Saw Mill of Europe	Sweden (North Europe)	
The Eye of Greece	Athens (South-east Europe)	
Rich Port	Puerto Rico (Caribbean Sea)	
Rich Coast	Costa Rica (Central America)	
Playground of Europe	Switzerland (Central Europe)	
Pearl of Orient	Hong Kong (China)	
Mother-in-Law of Europe	Denmark (West Europe)	

Land of the Humming Bird	Trinidad (Caribbean Sea)	
Land of the Flying Fish	Barbados (Caribbean Sea)	
Land of Kangaroos	Australia	
Gift of the Nile	Egypt (North-east Africa)	
Dark Continent	Africa	
Cockpit of Europe	Belgium (West Europe)	
City of Popes	Rome (Italy)	
City of Arabian Nights	Baghdad (Iraq)	

UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India

At present, India has 43 World Heritage Sites. The world heritage sites are well conserved and

Cultural Sites:
in good shape. The details of World Heritage Sites are as below:-

World Heritage Sites In India (35)

35 Cultural Heritage Sites in India	Year of Entry	State
Agra Fort	1983	Uttar Pradesh.
Ajanta Caves	1983	Maharashtra
Ellora Caves	1983	Maharashtra
Taj Mahal	1983	Uttar Pradesh.
Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram	1984	Tamil Nadu
Sun Temple, Konark	1984	Odisha
Churches and Convents of Goa	1984	Goa
Fatehpur Sikri	1986	Uttar Pradesh.
Group of Monuments at Hampi	1986	Karnataka
Khajuraho Group of Monuments	1986	Madhya Pradesh
Elephanta Caves	1987	Maharashtra
Great Living Chola Temples	1987	Tamil Nadu
Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	1987	Karnataka
Santiniketan	2023	West Bengal
Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	1989	Madhya Pradesh
Mountain Railways of India	1999	West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh
Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	1993	Delhi
Qutub Minar and Memorial, Delhi	1993	Delhi
Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya	2002	Bihar
Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	2003	Madhya Pradesh
Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park	2004	Gujarat
Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus)	2004	Maharashtra
Red Fort Complex	2007	Delhi
Jantar Mantar	2010	Jaipur
Hill Forts of Rajasthan	2013	Rajasthan
Rani ki Vav (Rani ki Bawdi)	2014	Gujarat
Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavira at Nalanda	2016	Bihar
Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, a Masterpiece in the Modern Movement Contributions	2016	Chandigarh
Historic city of Ahmedabad	2017	Gujarat

Victorian Gothic and Art Deco clusters of Mumbai	2018	Maharashtra
City of Jaipur	2019	Rajasthan
Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple	2021	Telangana
Dholavira, a Harappan city	2021	Gujarat
Hoysala's sacred clusters	2023	Karnataka
Moidam - the mound-burial system of the Ahom dynasty	2024	Assam

Natural Sites: (7)

1.	Kaziranga National Park (1985)	Assam
2.	Keoladeo National Park (1985)	Rajasthan
3.	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985)	Assam
4.	Sunderbans National Park (1987)	West Bengal
5.	Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)	Uttarakhand
6.	Western Ghats (2012)	Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
7.	Great Himalayan National Park (2014)	Himachal Pradesh

Mixed Site: (1)

Under Protection of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Changes

1.	Khangchendzonga National Park (2016)	Sikkim
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United Nations International Decades

- ❖ The UN is the largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world.
- ❖ The United Nations was emerged as replacement for the ineffective League of Nations,
- ❖ The organization was established on 24 October 1945 after World War II in order to prevent another such conflict.
- ❖ UN System agencies include the World Bank Group, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, UNESCO, and UNICEF.

S No	Decade	United Nations International Decades
1	2018-2028	United Nations Decade for Action on Water for Sustainable Development
2	2016-2025	United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition
3	2015-2024	International Decade for People of African Descent
4	2014-2024	United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All
5	2011-2020	Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism
		United Nations Decade on Biodiversity
		Decade of Action for Road Safety
6	2010-2020	United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification
7	2008-2017	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
8	2006-2016	Decade of Recovery and Sustainable Development of the Affected Regions (third decade after the Chernobyl disaster)
9	2005-2015	International Decade for Action, "Water for Life"
10	2005-2014	United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
		Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People
11	2003-2012	United Nations Literacy Decade: Education for All
12	2001-2010	International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World
		Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa
		Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism
13	1997-2006	Decade for The Eradication for Poverty
14	1995-2004	Decade for Human Rights Education
15	1994-2004	Decade of the World's Indigenous People
16	1993-2003	Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

17	1991–2000	Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa
		Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa
		United Nations Decade Against Drug Abuse
		Fourth United Nations Development Decade
18	1990–2000	International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism
19	1990–1999	United Nations Decade of International Law
		International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
20	1990s	Third Disarmament Decade
21	1988–1997	World Decade for Cultural Development
22	1983–1993	Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
23	1983–1992	United Nations Decade for Disabled Persons
24	1981–1990	International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade
		Third United Nations Development Decade
25	1980–1990	Second Disarmament Decade
26	1980s	Industrial Development Decade for Africa
27	1978–1988	Transport and Communications Decade for Africa
28	1976–1985	United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace
29	1973–1983	Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
30	1971–1980	Second United Nations Development Decade
31	1970s	Disarmament Decade
32	1960–1970	United Nations Development Decade

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United Nations International Years

Year	Designated by UN as
2023	The U.N. General Assembly recently adopted a resolution, sponsored by India and supported by more than 70 countries, declaring 2023 as the International Year of Millets.
2022	The United Nations General Assembly has declared 2022 the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture.
2021	International Year of Creative Economy for Sustainable Development.
2020	The United Nations (UN) is declaring 2020 the 'International Year of Plant Health.' Capping off the 'Decade on Biodiversity,' the UN continues to recognize and promote healthy ecosystems as key to sustainable development.
2019	International Year of Indigenous Languages
2018	Contrary to common practice, the United Nations has not declared 2018 as International Year for any specific topic.
2017	International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development
2016	International Year of Pulses
2015	International Year of Light and Light-based Technologies
2015	International Year of Soils
2014	International Year of Solidarity with the Palestinian People
2014	International Year of Small Island Developing States
2014	International Year of Family Farming
2014	International Year of Crystallography
2013	International Year of Water Cooperation
2013	International Year of Quinoa
2012	International Year of Cooperatives
2012	International Year of Sustainable Energy for All
2011	International Year for People of African Descent
2011	International Year of Chemistry
2011	International Year of Forests
2011	International Year of Youth
2010	International Year of the Seafarer
2010	International Year of Biodiversity
2010	International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures
2009	International Year of Reconciliation
2009	International Year of Natural Fibres
2009	International Year of Human Rights Learning
2009	International Year of Astronomy
2009	Year of the Gorilla
2008	International Year of Planet Earth
2008	International Year of Languages
2008	International Year of Sanitation
2008	International Year of the Potato
2007	International Polar Year

Olympic Games

The Olympic Games is an international multi-sport event subdivided into summer and winter sporting events. The summer and winter games are each held every four years (an Olympiad). Until 1992, they were both held in the same year. Since then, they have been separated by a two year gap.

The original Olympic Games were first recorded in 776 BC in Olympia, Greece, and were celebrated until AD 393. Interest in reviving the Olympic Games proper was first shown by the Greek poet and newspaper editor Panagiotis Soutsos in his poem "Dialogue of the Dead" in 1833.

The International Olympic Committee was founded in 1894 on the initiative of a French nobleman, Pierre Fr  dy, Baron de Coubertin. The first of the IOC's Olympic Games were the 1896 Summer Olympics, held in Athens, Greece.

List of members of the International Olympic Committee

Demetrios Vikelas (Greece)	1894 - 1896
Baron Pierre de Coubertin (France)	1896 - 1925
Henri de Baillet-Latour (Belgium)	1925 - 1942
Sigrid Edstr��m (Sweden)	1946 - 1952
Avery Brundage (USA)	1952 - 1972
Lord Killanin of Dublin and Spittal (Ireland)	1972 - 1980
Juan Antonio Samaranch (Spain)	1980 - 2001
Jacques Rogge (Belgium)	2001 - 2013
Dr. Thomas Bach (Germany)	2013 -

From the 241 participants from 14 nations in 1896, the Games grew to nearly 11,100 competitors from 202 countries at the 2004 Summer Olympics in Athens. The number of competitors at the Winter Olympics is much smaller than at the Summer Games; at the 2006 Winter Olympics in Turin Italy, 2,633 athletes from 80 countries competed in 84 events.

The 1956 Melbourne Olympics were the first Olympics to be boycotted. The Netherlands, Spain, and Switzerland refused to attend because of the repression of the Hungarian Uprising by the Soviet Union; additionally, Cambodia, Egypt, Iraq, and Lebanon, boycotted the games due to the Suez Crisis.

Symbols



The Olympic Motto:

"Citius, Altius, Fortius" in Latin words means "faster, higher, braver". The modern interpretation of the motto is "swifter, higher, stronger", expressing the athlete's goal of running faster, jumping higher, and throwing more strongly.

The Olympic Flame:

During the early Olympics a sacred flame burned at the altar of Zeus. A modern version of the flame was adopted for the Berlin Games in 1936, and the tradition has been observed ever since. The torch used to kindle the flame is first lit by the sun's rays at Olympic, Greece, and then carried to the site of the Games by relays of runners. Ships and planes are used when necessary.

The Olympic Rings:

Consisting of five interlacing rings of the color blue, yellow, black, green, and red, it represents the union of the five continents (Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America) and the meeting of athletes from throughout the world. The colors were chosen because at least one of them is found in the flag of every nation. The Olympic Rings are a real international emblem.

The Olympic Flag:

The flag displays the symbol of the five rings on a plain white background and is first made in the 1920 Games at Antwerp, Belgium.

The Olympic Mascots:

They are characters that stand as a symbol of Olympic Games for children of all age. Olympic mascots go back at least as far as the 1932 Los Angeles Games where a living black Scottish terrier named Smoky served as mascot of the Olympic Village.

List of Olympic Host Cities (Summer Olympic Games)

1896	Athens, Greece
1900	Paris, France
1904	St. Louis, United States
1908	London, England
1912	Stockholm, Sweden
1916	Cancelled (WWI – Berlin had been awarded)
1920	Antwerp, Belgium
1924	Paris, France
1928	Amsterdam, Netherlands
1932	Los Angeles, United States
1936	Berlin, Germany
1940	Cancelled (WWII – Tokyo had been awarded)
1944	Cancelled (WWII – London had been awarded)
1948	London, England
1952	Helsinki, Finland
1956	Melbourne, Australia
1960	Rome, Italy
1964	Tokyo, Japan
1968	Mexico City, Mexico
1972	Munich, West Germany
1976	Montreal, Canada
1980	Moscow, Soviet Union
1984	Los Angeles, United States
1988	Seoul, South Korea
1992	Barcelona, Spain
1996	Atlanta, United States
2000	Sydney, Australia
2004	Athens, Greece
2008	Beijing, China
2012	London, England
2016	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
2020	Tokyo, Japan (postponed to 2021 due to the coronavirus pandemic)
2024	Paris, France
2028	Los Angeles, USA

Commonwealth Games



The first official Commonwealth Games (called the British Empire Games) were held in 1930 in Hamilton, Canada. Four hundred athletes from 11 countries competed in 59 events across six sports:

Since 1930, the Games have taken place every four years, except in 1942 and 1946 (due to World War II), but they have had a few name changes:

- ❖ British Empire Games (from 1930 to 1950)
- ❖ British Empire and Commonwealth Games (from 1954 to 1966)
- ❖ British Commonwealth Games (from 1970 to 1974)
- ❖ Commonwealth Games (since 1978)

Nine nations have hosted the Commonwealth Games:

- ❖ Australia (1938, 1962, 1982, 2006, 2018)
- ❖ Canada (1930, 1954, 1978, 1994)
- ❖ New Zealand (1950, 1974, 1990)

- ❖ Scotland (1970, 1986, 2014)
- ❖ England (1934, 2002)
- ❖ Wales (1958)
- ❖ Jamaica (1966)
- ❖ Malaysia (1998)
- ❖ India (2010)

The sports

The first Commonwealth Games only included six sports. Today, the host nation must include a minimum of 10 core sports on their program:

Aquatics (swimming), Athletics, Badminton, Boxing (men, with an option to add women's events), Hockey, Lawn Bowls, Netball (women), Rugby 7s (men, with an option to add women's sevens), Squash, Weightlifting.

The affiliation of Irish athletes at the 1934 Games representation remains unclear but there was no official Irish Free State team. Sixteen national teams took part, including new participants Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Southern Rhodesia and Trinidad and Tobago.

Host City List

2026	XXIII	Victoria	Australia	-
2022	XXII	Birmingham	England	July 27-Aug 7
2018	XXI	Gold Coast	Australia	4-15 April
2014	XX	Glasgow	Scotland	Jul 23-Aug 3
2010	XIX	Delhi	India	3-14 Oct
2006	XVIII	Melbourne	Australia	15-26 March
2002	XVII	Manchester	England	25 July-4 Aug
1998	XVI	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	10-20 Sept
1994	XV	Victoria	Canada	18-28 Aug
1990	XIV	Auckland	New Zealand	24 Jan-3 Feb
1986	XIII	Edinburgh	Scotland	24 July-2 Aug
1982	XII	Brisbane	Australia	30 Sept-9 Oct
1978	XI	Edmonton	Canada	3-12 Aug
1974	X	Christchurch	New Zealand	24 Jan-2 Feb
1970	IX	Edinburgh	Scotland	16-25 July
1966	VIII	Kingston	Jamaica	4-13 Aug
1962	VII	Perth	Australia	21 Nov-1 Dec
1958	VI	Cardiff	Wales	18-26 July
1954	V	Vancouver	Canada	30 July-7 Aug
1950	IV	Auckland	New Zealand	4-11 Feb
1938	III	Sydney	Australia	5-12 Feb
1934	II	London	England	4-11 Aug
1930	I	Hamilton	Canada	16-23 Aug

The Asian Games



The Asian Games, also known as Asiad, is a continental multi-sport event held every four years among athletes from all over Asia. The Games were regulated by the Asian Games Federation (AGF) from the first Games in New Delhi, India, until the 1978 Games.

There have been nine nations that have hosted the Asian Games. Forty-six nations have participated in the Games, including Israel, which was excluded from the Games after their last participation in 1974.

Recently the 19th Asian Games – 2022 (to be held in the year 2023) were concluded at the Hangzhou Olympic Sports Center Stadium (also known as Big Lotus), China. Hockey player P.R. Sreejesh was the flag bearer for India in the athletes' parade.

The 20th Asian Games will be held in Japan in the year 2027.

Motto - Ever Onward

First event - 1951 Asian Games in New Delhi, India

Occur every - Four years

Last event - 2018 Asian Games in Jakarta-Palembang, Indonesia

Next event - 2022 Asian Games in Hangzhou, China

Purpose - Multi-sport event for nations in Asia

New Delhi 1951

The first edition of the Asian Games was held in New Delhi in March 1951.

The aftermath of the Second World War meant Japan was barred from the 1948 Olympics in London.

South Korea did not participate, however, due to the Korean War, which had started the previous year and would last until 1953.

The Games were officially opened by Indian President Rajendra Prasad at the Dhyan Chand National Stadium.

The 2022 Asian Games (to be held in the year 2023)

The 2022 Asian Games, the nineteenth Asian Games, is a multi-sport event held in Hangzhou, China from 23 September to 8 October 2023. However, the 19th edition of the Asian Games was to be held in 2022 only. But due to the Corona epidemic it was postponed and started again in 2023. Hangzhou is the third city in China to host the Asian Games. Earlier this competition had been organized in Beijing in 1990 and Guangzhou in 2010.

The Mascot of the 19th Asian Games

The mascots of the Asian Games 2022 are three sporty robots, representing the UNESCO World Heritage Sites of the city of Hangzhou. Also known collectively as smart triplets. These three robots have been named Kangkong, Lianlian and Chenchen.

Asian Games Medal Tally 2022 (to be held in the year 2023)

POSITION	COUNTRY	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
1	People's Republic of China	201	111	71	383
2	Japan	52	67	69	188
3	republic of korea	42	59	89	190
4	India	28	38	41	107
5	Uzbekistan	22	18	31	71
6	Chinese Taipei	19	20	28	67
7	Islamic Republic of Iran	13	21	20	54
8	Thailand	12	14	32	58
9	bahrain	12	3	5	20
10	dpr korea	11	18	10	39

The List of host Countries of Asiad is as follows;

S.N.	Year	Hosting Country
1	1951	New Delhi, India
2	1954	Manila, Philippines
3	1958	Tokyo, Japan
4	1962	Jakarta, Indonesia
5	1966	Bankok, Thailand
6	1970	Bankok, Thailand
7	1974	Tehran, Iran
8	1978	Bankok, Thailand
9	1982	New Delhi, India
10	1986	Seol, South Korea
11	1990	Beijing, China
12	1994	Hiroshima, Japan
13	1998	Bankok, Thailand
14	2002	Busan, South Korea
15	2006	Doha, Qatar
16	2010	Quanzhou, China
17	2014	Incheon, South Korea
18	2018	Jakarta, Palembang, Indonesia
19	2022	Hangzhou, China
20	2026	Nagoya, Japan

Indian Olympic Association (IOA) has finalised the list of 571 athletes for the 18th Asian Games in Jakarta and Palembang in Indonesia.

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Nation's Sport

Country Name	National Sport
India	-
United States Of America	Baseball
Spain	Man Fight, Bull Fight
England	Cricket
Russia	Chess And Football
Japan	Judo
Canada	Ice Hockey
Australia	Cricket
China	Table Tennis
Malasia	Badminton
Afghanistan	Buzkashi
Pakistan	Field Hockey
Brazil	Football
Indonesia	Badminton
Bhutan	Archery
France	Football
Bulgaria	Weight Lifting
Bangladesh	Volleyball
Argentina	Pato
Estonia	Basketball
New Zealand	Rugby Union
Norway	Cross Country Skiing
Sri Lanka	Volleyball
Nepal	Volleyball
South Korea	Taekwondo
Philippines	Arnis
Uruguay	Football
Georgia	Rugby Union
Iceland	Handball
Grenada	Cricket
Latvia	Basketball
Lithuania	Basketball
Madagascar	Rugby Union
Mauritius	Football
Mongolia	Archery, Mongolian Wrestling
Scotland	Ice Hockey
Turkey	Oil Wrestling
Wales	Rugby Union
Venezuela	Baseball

Number of Players in Each Team

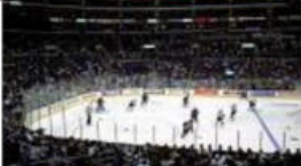
Sport	No. of player (in one Team)
Badminton	In Single - 1 player & In Double - 2 players
Baseball	9
Basketball	5
Billiards/Snooker	1
Boxing	1
Chess	1
Cricket	11
Croquet	3 or 6
Football (Soccer)	11
Golf	Not fixed
Hockey	11
Kabaddi	7
Kho Kho	9
Lacrosse	10
Netball	7
Polo	4
Rugby football	15
Table Tennis	In Single - 1 player & In Double - 2 players
Tennis	In Single - 1 player & In Double - 2 players
Volleyball	6
Water Polo	7

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Sport's Playground

Playground	Sport/s	Picture
Arena	Horse riding, Polo	
Board	Table Tennis	
Course	Golf	
Court	Tennis, Badminton, Net Ball, Handball, Volleyball, Squash	
Diamond	Baseball	
Field	Football, Hockey	
Mat	Judo, Karate, Taikwondo	
Pitch	Cricket	

Pool	Swimming	
Ring	Skating, Boxing	
Rink	Curling, Ice Hockey	
Track	Athletics	
Velodrome	Cycling	

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Sportpersons

Sportpersons of World

Name	Sports	Country	Photograph
Cristiano Ronaldo	Soccer	Portugal	
Lionel Messi	Soccer	Argentina	
LeBron James	Basketball	USA	
Roger Federer	Tennis	Switzerland	
Kevin Durant	Basketball	USA	
Novak Djokovic	Tennis	Serbia	
Cam Newton	American football	USA	
Phil Mickelson	Golf	USA	

Jordan Spieth	Golf	USA	
Kobe Bean Bryant	Basketball	USA	
Lewis Hamilton	Formula One racing	United Kingdom	
Tiger Woods	Golf	USA	
Rafael Nadal	Tennis	Spain	
Manny Pacquiao	Boxer	Philippines	
Serena Williams	Tennis	USA	
Maria Sharapova	Tennis	Russian	

Caroline Wozniacki	Tennis	Denmark	
Danica Sue Patrick	Car racing	USA	
Stacy Lewis	Golf	USA	
Usain Bolt	Runner (100 m)	Jamaica	
Florence Griffith-Joyner	Runner (100 m)	USA	

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Greatest Sportsmen (India)

Name	Sports	Country	Photograph
Sachin Tendulkar	Cricket	Maharashtra	
Dhyan Chand	Hockey	Uttar Pradesh	
Abhinav Bindra	Shooting	Uttarakhand	
Milkha Singh	Runner	Chandigarh	
Kapil Dev	Cricket	Chandigarh	
Sushil Kumar	Freestyle Wrestler	Delhi	

Mahendra Singh Dhoni	Cricket	Jharkhand	
Viswanathan Anand	Chess	Tamil Nadu	
Leander Paes	Tennis	West Bengal	
Prakash Padukone	Badminton	Karnataka	
Geet Sethi	Billiards & Snooker	Delhi	
Mahesh Bhupathi	Tennis	Tamil Nadu	
Pankaj Advani	Billiards & Snooker	Maharashtra	
Vikas Gowda	Discus throw	Karnataka	

Saurav Ghosal	Squash	West Bengal	
Dhanraj Pillay	Hockey	Maharashtra	
Jeev Milkha Singh	Golf	Chandigarh	
Balbir Singh Sr.	Hockey	Punjab	
Sunil Gavaskar	Cricket	Maharashtra	

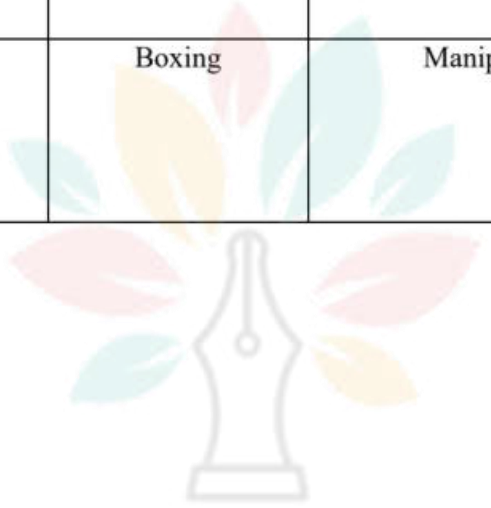
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Greatest Sportswomen (India)

Name	Sports	Country	Photograph
Deepika Kumari	Archery	Jharkhand	
PT Usha	Runner	Kerala	
Anjum Chopra	Cricket	New Delhi	
Anju Bobby George	Athletics	Kerala	
Dipika Pallikal	Squash	Tamil Nadu	
Karnam Malleswari	Weightlifting	Andhra Pradesh	
Mithali Raj (Lady Sachin)	Cricket	Rajasthan	

Sania Mirza	Tennis	Maharashtra	
Saina Nehwal	Badminton	Haryana	
MC Mary Kom	Boxing	Manipur	



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List of International Sports Cups and Trophies

Cups And Trophies	Related Sports
American Cup	Yacht Racing
The Ashes	Test Crickets (England & Australia)
Colombo Cup	Football (India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka And Myanmar)
Corbillon Cup	World Table Tennis (Women)
Davis Cup	Tennis (Men)
Lord Derby Cup	Rugby
Billi Jean King Cup	Tennis (Women)
Holker Trophy	Bridge
Jules Rimet Trophy	World Football (Soccer)
Merdeka Cup	Football (Asian Cup)
Ryder Cup	Golf (Men)
Solheim Cup	Golf (Women)
Sudirman Cup	Badminton
Sultan Azlan Shah Cup	Field Hockey (Men)
Swaythling Cup	World Table Tennis (Men)
Thomas Cup	Badminton (Men)
Tunku Abdul Rahman Cup	Asian Badminton
U. Thant Cup	Lawn Tennis
Uber Cup	Badminton (Women)
Yonex Cup	Badminton
Walker Cup	Golf
Wightman Cup	Tennis (Women)
William Jones Cup	Basketball
Wimbledon Trophy	Tennis
Prudential World Cup	Cricket

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National Sports Trophies and Cups

Sports Cup And Trophies	Related Sports
Beighton Cup	Hockey
Ezra Cup	Polo
Deodhar Trophy	Cricket
Dhyan Chand Award	Lifetime Achievement Sporting Honour in India
B. C Roy Trophy	Football (National Junior)
Duleep Trophy	First Class Cricket
Durand Cup	Football
Guru Nanak Dev Gold Cup	Hockey
Z. R. Irani Cup	Cricket
Maharaja Ranjit Singh Gold Cup	Hockey
Murugappa Gold Cup	Hockey
Nehru Trophy	Boat Race
Nizam Gold Cup	Horse Racing
Rangaswami Cup	Hockey (National Championship)
Ranji Trophy	Cricket (National Championship)
Rovers Cup	Football
Santosh Trophy	Football
Sheesh Mahal Trophy	Cricket
Subroto Mukherjee Cup	Football
Vittal Trophy	Football
Vijay Hazare Trophy	Cricket
Vizzy Trophy	Cricket
Yadavindra Cup	Hockey

Cricket Sport Cups and Trophies List:

- ❖ ICC World Cup
- ❖ ICC Champions Trophy
- ❖ Ashes Series
- ❖ Asia Cup
- ❖ Moinuddowla Gold Cup
- ❖ Benson and Hedges
- ❖ Reliance Cup
- ❖ Rothman's Trophy
- ❖ C.K. Naydu Trophy
- ❖ Duleep Trophy
- ❖ Deodhar Trophy
- ❖ MRF World Cup
- ❖ GD Birla Trophy
- ❖ Ghulam Ahmed Trophy
- ❖ Irani Trophy
- ❖ Moinuddaula Gold Cup
- ❖ Ranjit Trophy
- ❖ Rohinton Baria Trophy
- ❖ Sheesh Mahal Trophy
- ❖ Vizzy Trophy
- ❖ Vijay Merchant Trophy
- ❖ Wills Trophy
- ❖ Rani Jhansi Trophy

Cups and Trophies associated with Football

- ❖ FIFA World Cup
- ❖ Chakola Gold Trophy
- ❖ Nagjee Trophy
- ❖ G.V. Raja Memorial Trophy
- ❖ Colombo Cup
- ❖ Jules Rimet Trophy
- ❖ Merdeka Cup
- ❖ European Champions Cup
- ❖ Bandodkar Trophy

- ❖ Chakoia Gold Trophy
- ❖ DCM Cup
- ❖ Durand Cup
- ❖ FA Cup
- ❖ IFA Shield
- ❖ Nixan Gold Cup
- ❖ Raghbir Singh Memorial Cup
- ❖ Rovers Cup
- ❖ Sanjay Gold Cup
- ❖ Santosh Trophy
- ❖ Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee
- ❖ Subroto Cup
- ❖ Todd Memorial Trophy
- ❖ Vittal Trophy
- ❖ Dr. B.C. Roy Trophy : Football (Junior)

List of Hockey Sports Cups and Trophies:

- ❖ Hockey World Cup
- ❖ Essandre Champions Cup
- ❖ Rene Frank Trophy
- ❖ Agha Khan Cup
- ❖ Beighton Cup
- ❖ Bombay Gold Cup
- ❖ Dhyani Chand Trophy
- ❖ Gurmeet Trophy
- ❖ Guru Nanak Cup
- ❖ Gyanuati Devi Trophy
- ❖ Indira Gold Cup
- ❖ Kuppaswamy Naidu Trophy
- ❖ Lady Rattan Tata Trophy
- ❖ MCC Trophy
- ❖ Murugappa Gold Cup
- ❖ Modi Gold Cup
- ❖ Nehru Trophy
- ❖ Obaid Ullah Gold Cup
- ❖ Rangaswami Cup
- ❖ Obaidullah Gold Cup
- ❖ Ranjit Singh Gold Cup
- ❖ Rene Frank Trophy
- ❖ Scindia Gold Cup
- ❖ Sahni Trophy
- ❖ Tommy Eman Gold Cup
- ❖ Guru Nanak Championship

Famous Tennis Cups and Trophies:

Lawn Tennis:

- ❖ Edgbaston Cup
- ❖ Wimbledon Trophy
- ❖ Grand Prix
- ❖ Wightman Cup
- ❖ Thant Cup
- ❖ Rajendra Prasad Cup
- ❖ Davis Cup

Table Tennis:

- ❖ Corbitton Cup (Women)
- ❖ Swaythling Cup (Men)
- ❖ Corbillion Cup
- ❖ Rajkumari Challenge Cup
- ❖ Table Tennis Grand Prix
- ❖ Barna-Bellack Cup
- ❖ Ramanujan Trophy

Badminton:

- ❖ Thomas Cup
- ❖ Agarwal Cup
- ❖ Tunku Abdul-Rahman Cup
- ❖ Chadha Cup
- ❖ Divan Cup
- ❖ Narang Cup
- ❖ Uber Cup (Women)

Cups and Trophies Associated with Polo:

- ❖ Westchester Cup
- ❖ Ezra Cup
- ❖ Prithi Singh Cup
- ❖ Radha Mohan Cup

List of Sports Cups and Trophies for Golf:

- ❖ Canada Cup
- ❖ Rydet Cup
- ❖ Colombo Cup
- ❖ Walker Cup
- ❖ Eisenhower Cup
- ❖ Prince of Wales Cup

Stadiums

Stadiums of World

Stadium	Purpose	Location
Rungrado Stadium	Multi-purpose stadium	Pyongyang, North Korea
Michigan Stadium	American Football	Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States
Beaver Stadium	American Football	State College, Pennsylvania, United States
Soccer City	Multi-purpose stadium	Johannesburg, South Africa
Wembley	Multi-purpose stadium	London, England
Camp Nou	Multi-purpose stadium	Barcelona, Spain
Estadio Azteca	Football	Mexico City
Allianz Arena	Football	Bayern Munich
Estadio Do Maracana	Multi-purpose stadium	Brazil

List of Stadiums (India)

Stadium	Purpose	Location
Indira Gandhi Arena or Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium	Indoor Stadium	Delhi
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	Multipurpose sports	Delhi
Feroz Shah Kotla Ground	Cricket	Delhi
Ambedkar Stadium	Football	Delhi
Shivaji Hockey Stadium	Hockey	Delhi
Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium or National Stadium	Hockey	Delhi
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Indoor Stadium	Multipurpose sports	Mumbai
Wankhede Stadium	Cricket	Mumbai
Brabourne Stadium	Cricket	Mumbai
Eden Gardens	Cricket	Kolkata
Green Park Stadium	Multi-purpose stadium	Kanpur
Keenan Stadium	Multi-purpose stadium	Jamshedpur
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	Multi-purpose stadium	Chennai
Barabati Stadium	Multi-purpose stadium	Cuttack, Odisha

Exercise-

1. FAO is an agency of-
(A) WHO
(B) UNO
(C) UNICEF
(D) UNESCO
2. Which battle was won by Prithviraj Chauhan from Muhammad Ghori
(A) Third Battle of Tarain
(B) First Battle of Tarain
(C) Second Battle of Tarain
(D) All of the above
3. When is World Ocean Day observed?
(A) June 9
(B) June 8
(C) June 7
(D) June 10
4. Which island in the Pacific Ocean is the largest of all
(A) New Zealand
(B) New Guinea
(C) Fiji islands
(D) Nauru islands
5. Where is Silent Valley national park situated?
(A) West Bengal
(B) Jammu & Kashmir
(C) Kerela
(D) Himachal Pradesh
6. Where is Bhitarkanika national park situated?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Chhattisgarh
(C) Manipur
(D) Odisha
7. Where is Sultanpur national park situated?
(A) Bihar
(B) Haryana
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Rajasthan
8. Where is Rajbari national park situated?
(A) Mizoram
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Nagaland
(D) Tripura
9. Where is Simbalbara national park situated?
(A) Arunachal Pradesh
(B) Himachal Pradesh
(C) West Bengal
(D) Telangana
10. Where is Gorumara national park situated?
(A) Assam
(B) West Bengal
(C) Jharkhand
(D) Himachal Pradesh
11. Where is Nameri national park situated?
(A) Nagaland
(B) Goa
(C) Assam
(D) Sikkim
12. Where is Bandipur national park situated?
(A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Karnataka
(D) Assam
13. Where is Mathikettan national park situated?
(A) Kerela
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Karnataka
14. Where is Keibul Lamjao national park situated?
(A) Manipur
(B) Uttarakhand
(C) Odisha
(D) Jammu & Kashmir
15. Where is Mandla national park situated?
(A) Jharkhand
(B) Uttarakhand
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Madhya Pradesh

16. Where is Namdapha national park situated?

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh
- (B) Nagaland
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Telangana

17. Where is Balphakram national park situated?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Tripura
- (D) Meghalaya

18. Where is Sri Venkateswara national park situated?

- (A) Telangana
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

19. Where is Kanger Ghati national park situated?

- (A) Jharkhand
- (B) Uttarakhand
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

20. Where is Kasu Brahmananda Reddy national park situated?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Telangana
- (C) Goa
- (D) Maharashtra

21. Where is Betla national park situated?

- (A) Jharkhand
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Uttarakhand

22. Where is Mollem national park situated?

- (A) Sikkim
- (B) Manipur
- (C) Goa
- (D) Nagaland

23. Where is Kudremukh national park situated?

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Kerela
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Odisha

24. Where is Indravati national park situated?

- (A) Haryana

(B) Rajasthan

- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Kerela

25. Where is Neora Valley national park situated?

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Uttarakhand
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Rajasthan

26. Where is Bannerghatta national park situated?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Arunachal Pradesh

27. Where is Rani Jhansi Marine national park situated?

- (A) Uttarakhand
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Andaman and Nicobar
- (D) Himachal Pradesh

28. Where is Mahavira Harina Vanasthali national park situated?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Telangana
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

29. Where is Anamudi Shola national park situated?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Tamil Nadu

30. Where is Singalila national park situated?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Mizoram
- (D) West Bengal

31. Where is Ghasi Das national park situated?

- (A) Chhattisgarh
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) Manipur
- (D) Sikkim

32. Where is Rajaji national park situated?

- (A) Jharkhand
- (B) Himachal Pradesh

- (C) Uttarakhand
(D) Rajasthan

33. Where is Sirohi national park situated?

- (A) Mizoram
(B) Manipur
(C) Nagaland
(D) Meghalaya

34. Where is Govind Pashu Vihar national park situated?

- (A) Chhattisgarh
(B) Goa
(C) Bengal
(D) Uttarakhand

35. What is the tagline of Punjab National Bank?

- (A) Apno ka bank
(B) The Name you can Bank Upon
(C) Experience Next Generation Banking
(D) The Nation banks on us

36. Santiago is the capital city of which country?

- (A) Haiti
(B) Chile
(C) Nauru
(D) Tonga

37. Hojagiri is a folk dance performed in the state of _____?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Goa
(C) Karnataka
(D) Tripura

38. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has its headquarter located at _____?

- (A) Singapore
(B) The Hague, Netherlands
(C) Vienna, Austria
(D) Rome, Italy

39. Where is the headquarters of World Athletics situated?

- (A) Monaco
(B) Kuala Lumpur
(C) Munich
(D) Lausanne

40. Ujjain is situated on the banks of which river?

- (A) Shipra

- (B) Cauvery
(C) Narmada
(D) Mahanadi

41. Where is the hq of The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) situated?

- (A) London
(B) Paris
(C) Beijing
(D) New York

42. What is the currency of Hungary?

- (A) Forint
(B) Peso
(C) Manat
(D) Colon

43. Bharatanatyam is the famous folk dance of which of the following Indian state?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Odisha
(C) Kerala
(D) Goa

44. What is the capital city of Burundi?

- (A) Kigali
(B) Dodoma
(C) Gitega
(D) Berlin

45. Dhubri port located in which Indian state?

- (A) Maharashtra
(B) Kerala
(C) Assam
(D) West Bengal

46. Sai Praneeth is associated with which sports?

- (A) Hockey
(B) Cricket
(C) Badminton
(D) Tennis

47. Which of these institutions is based in Madrid, Spain?

- (A) World Tourism Organization
(B) INTERPOL
(C) International Civil Aviation Organization
(D) Amnesty International

48. Garba is the folk dance of which of the following Indian state?

- (A) Himachal Pradesh
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Karnataka

49. What is the capital name of Indonesia?

- (A) Port Moresby
- (B) Kuala Lumpur
- (C) Jakarta
- (D) Canberra

50. Where is the HQ of IRDA?

- (A) Lucknow
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Hyderabad

51. Where is the headquarter of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) based?

- (A) London, United Kingdom
- (B) Geneva, Switzerland
- (C) Paris, France
- (D) Vienna, Austria

52. When is the "Central Excise Day" observed?

- (A) 20th June
- (B) 4th May
- (C) 17th December
- (D) 24th February

53. The Chamara Dam is located in which of these states?

- (A) Jammu & Kashmir
- (B) Assam
- (C) Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Goa

54. Which among these is the National Heritage Animal of India?

- (A) Elephant
- (B) Tiger
- (C) Giraffe
- (D) Cow

55. When is World TB Day observed?

- (A) 18 April
- (B) 24 March
- (C) 14 April
- (D) 13 June

56. Where is Narora Atomic Power Plant located?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Karnataka

57. Hirakud Dam is built across which river?

- (A) Kaveri
- (B) Narmada
- (C) Mahanadi
- (D) Krishna

58. Where is Jolly Grant Airport located?

- (A) Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- (B) Hyderabad, Telangana
- (C) Dehradun, Uttarakhand
- (D) Udaipur, Rajasthan

59. When is National Safe Motherhood day observed?

- (A) 11 April
- (B) 02 March
- (C) 14 February
- (D) 10 March

60. The Swami Vivekananda Airport is located in which state?

- (A) Chhattisgarh
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Uttarakhand

61. Saang is the famous dance of which of the following Indian state?

- (A) Himanchal Pradesh
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Haryana

62. Kariyala is a form of folk drama from which state?

- (A) Chhattisgarh
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Jammu & Kashmir

63. Where is the headquarter of United Nations Populations Fund (UNFP) located?

- (A) New York
- (B) London
- (C) Vienna
- (D) Geneva

64. When is the World Homeopathy Day observed?

- (A) June 11
- (B) May 9
- (C) March 16
- (D) April 10

65. Where is the Barabati Cricket Stadium located?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Haryana

66. The Feroze Gandhi Unchahar Thermal Power Plant is located in which state?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Chattisgarh

67. Dindigul lock which has received the GI Tag belongs to which state?

- (A) Haryana
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Tamil Nadu

68. The National Sports Day is observed in India on _____?

- (A) August 29
- (B) September 1
- (C) July 30
- (D) March 8

69. The "National Geophysical Research Institute" (NGRI) is situated in _____?

- (A) Telangana
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Bihar

70. Tuticorin Thermal Power Station is located in which of these states?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Karnataka

71. The Vivekananda Setu is built over which river?

- (A) Mahanadi
- (B) Hoogly
- (C) Krishna

(D) Sutlej

72. Which country is known as the Island of pearls?

- (A) Madagascar
- (B) Australia
- (C) Bahrain
- (D) Maldives

73. The Golden Globe Awards are accolades associated with which field?

- (A) Films & Television
- (B) Journalism
- (C) Sports
- (D) Literature

74. Who is the author of the book 'You Are Unique'?

- (A) Khushwant Singh
- (B) A P J Abdul Kalam
- (C) Aravind Adiga
- (D) Kiran Desai

75. Salal Dam is in which state?

- (A) Himachal Pradesh
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Jammu and Kashmir
- (D) Karnataka

76. The Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary is in which state?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Punjab

77. The headquarter of International Finance Corporation (IFC) is in _____?

- (A) Vienna
- (B) Geneva
- (C) Paris
- (D) Washington D.C

78. Which of these days is held on March 21?

- (A) World Water Day
- (B) World Theater Day
- (C) World Health Day
- (D) World Poetry Day

79. The Great Living Chola Temples is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in _____?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Karnataka

- (C) Kerala
(D) Odisha

80. Where is Holkar Cricket Stadium located?

- (A) Mumbai
(B) Indore
(C) Pune
(D) Kanpur

81. Mormugao Port Trust (MPT) is a port located in the state of _____?

- (A) Goa
(B) Gujarat
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Andhra Pradesh

82. Grammy Award is given in the field of _____?

- (A) Film
(B) Sports
(C) Dance
(D) Music

83. International Migrants Day is observed every year on _____?

- (A) November 24
(B) December 18
(C) March 9
(D) August 16

84. Which of these is the World's Highest Rail Bridge?

- (A) Gandhi Setu
(B) Pamban Bridge
(C) Forth Bridge
(D) Chenab Bridge

85. Panthi is a famous folk dance of which Indian state?

- (A) Chhattisgarh
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) West Bengal
(D) Mizoram

86. Which of the following is known as the golden fiber?

- (A) Cotton
(B) Silk
(C) Jute
(D) Wool

87. The purpose of Round Revolution is ____?

- (A) Horticulture Production
(B) Oil seeds Production
(C) Cotton Production
(D) Potato Production

88. In which state of India Fugadi folk dance is performed?

- (A) Karnataka
(B) Kerala
(C) Goa
(D) Maharashtra

89. Where is the War Heroes Stadium situated?

- (A) Bihar
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Punjab
(D) Jammu & Kashmir

90. When is the World Radio Day observed?

- (A) August 15
(B) March 18
(C) March 28
(D) February 13

91. In which State is the Bornadi Wild Life Sanctuary located?

- (A) West Bengal
(B) Odisha
(C) Assam
(D) Bihar

92. The Beighton Cup is related to which sports?

- (A) Hockey
(B) Tennis
(C) Horse Riding
(D) Badminton

93. Where is the headquarter of International Hockey Federation (FIH) situated?

- (A) Vienna
(B) Lausanne
(C) Rome
(D) London

94. When is Earth Day observed?

- (A) 22 April
(B) 17 April
(C) 26 April
(D) 18 March

95. Rauf is a folk dance form popular in which state?
 (A) Chhattisgarh
 (B) Karnataka
 (C) Jammu & Kashmir
 (D) Goa
96. When is National Science Day celebrated?
 (A) 27th February
 (B) 28th February
 (C) 24th February
 (D) 19th February
97. Kamuthi Solar Power Project is based in which of these states?
 (A) Gujarat
 (B) Sikkim
 (C) Maharashtra
 (D) Tamil Nadu
98. Ryder Cup is related to which sports?
 (A) Badminton
 (B) Tennis
 (C) Golf
 (D) Hockey
99. World cancer day is observed globally every year on ____?
 (A) 11 January
 (B) 24 March
 (C) 24 January
 (D) 4th February
100. The International Boxing Association (AIBA) has its headquarter at ____?
 (A) London, United Kingdom
 (B) Paris, France
 (C) Lausanne, Switzerland
 (D) Rome, Italy
101. World Music Day is celebrated every year on ____?
 (A) 21 June
 (B) 30 May
 (C) 15 July
 (D) 12 August
102. Namgen is the folk dance of which state of India?
 (A) Gujarat
 (B) Andhra Pradesh
 (C) Himachal Pradesh
 (D) Goa
103. Alamatti Dam is in the state of Karnataka. It is built on which river?
 (A) Kali
 (B) Krishna
 (C) Kaveri
 (D) Tungabhadra
104. The Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which of these states?
 (A) West Bengal
 (B) Gujarat
 (C) Karnataka
 (D) Madhya Pradesh
105. Which among these awards is given to recognize the contribution of the coaches in sports?
 (A) Arjuna Award
 (B) Dronacharya Award
 (C) Dhyanchand Award
 (D) All the above
106. Where is the Thattekkad bird sanctuary located?
 (A) Tamil Nadu
 (B) Kerala
 (C) Odisha
 (D) Andhra Pradesh
107. Edward Felsenthal is the editor of which popular magazine?
 (A) Time Magazine
 (B) Forbes Magazine
 (C) Red Herring Magazine
 (D) The Hindu Magazine
108. The festival of 'Dhanu Jatra' is celebrated in which Indian state?
 (A) Odisha
 (B) Kerala
 (C) Tamilnadu
 (D) West Bengal
109. World Tourism Day is observed on ____?
 (A) 21 July
 (B) 12 August
 (C) 27 September
 (D) 8 October
110. Hudo is one of the popular folk dance of which Indian state?
 (A) Gujarat
 (B) Haryana

- (C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Himachal Pradesh

111. Wilson Hills is a hill station in the Indian state of _____?

- (A) Karnataka
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Himachal Pradesh
(D) Gujarat

112. Baratang Islands contains the only known examples of mud volcanoes in India. The Island is located at _____?

- (A) Gujarat
(B) Goa
(C) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
(D) Assam

113. The Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar is in which state?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Bihar
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Haryana

114. Which of these is also known as the "Land of the Bhagavad Gita"?

- (A) Dwarka
(B) Panipat
(C) Mathura
(D) Kurukshetra

115. The Tilak Maidan Stadium, used mostly for football matches, is based in which of these states?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Himachal Pradesh
(C) Goa
(D) Punjab

116. Valley of Flowers National Park is located in which state of India?

- (A) Himachal Pradesh
(B) Odisha
(C) Uttarakhand
(D) Goa

117. Quit India Day is held every year on _____?

- (A) September 9
(B) July 7
(C) August 8
(D) May 10

118. The "Biju Patnaik International Airport" is located in which city?

- (A) Mangalore
(B) Tiruchirapalli
(C) Bhubaneswar
(D) Guwahati

119. Where is "Kalighat Mandir" situated?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Maharashtra
(C) West Bengal
(D) Andhra Pradesh

120. Where is the headquarter of United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) located?

- (A) New York
(B) London
(C) Vienna
(D) Geneva

121. Where is the sun temple of Konarak located?

- (A) Odisha
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Karnataka

122. The purpose of Black Revolution is _____?

- (A) Cotton Production
(B) Jute Production
(C) Oilseeds Production
(D) Petroleum Production

123. Anna International Airport located in which Indian state?

- (A) Jaipur
(B) Chennai
(C) Kolkata
(D) Mumbai

124. Who is the President of INTERPOL?

- (A) Alexander Prokopchuk
(B) Kim Jong Yang
(C) Jurgen Stock
(D) Catherine De Bolle

125. Where is the headquarters of SEBI?

- (A) New Delhi
(B) Chennai
(C) Lucknow
(D) Mumbai

126. Khajuraho temples located in which of the following Indian state?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

127. The World Theater Day is held every year on _____?

- (A) May 20
- (B) April 25
- (C) March 27
- (D) June 15

128. Sambalpuri dance is a folk dance which has its origin from which state of India?

- (A) Goa
- (B) Assam
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Uttarakhand

129. Name the Indian city which is also known as "Garden City of India"?

- (A) Darjeeling
- (B) Shimla
- (C) Surat
- (D) Bengaluru

130. Who is the chairperson of Competition Commission of India?

- (A) Amit Bansal
- (B) Alok Verma
- (C) Ashok Kumar Gupta
- (D) Shashi Rana

131. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is based in which country?

- (A) Beijing, China
- (B) Kathmandu, Nepal
- (C) Dhaka, Bangladesh
- (D) Kabul, Afghanistan

132. Jog Falls is based in which state of India?

- (A) Himachal Pradesh
- (B) Goa
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Karnataka

133. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is an autonomous body and the largest

research and development organisation in India. Where is the headquarter of CSIR located?

- (A) Pune
- (B) New Delhi
- (C) Kolkata
- (D) Bengaluru

134. Which of these dams is situated in Himachal Pradesh?

- (A) Bhakra Dam
- (B) Sardar Sarovar Dam
- (C) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- (D) Hirakud Dam

135. International Mother Language Day is held on which day every year?

- (A) 10 January
- (B) 30 March
- (C) 21 February
- (D) 29 December

136. Rajaji National Park is situated in which of these states?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Uttarakhand
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

137. Emmy Award is given for excellence in which field?

- (A) Sports
- (B) Music
- (C) Journalism
- (D) Television

138. What is the official currency name of Turkey?

- (A) Lira
- (B) New Shekel
- (C) Manat
- (D) Euro

139. Where is the HQ of National Hydroelectric Power Generation Corporation of India?

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Gwalior
- (C) Nagpur
- (D) Faridabad

140. The Indian folk dance Karakattam has been originated from which state?

- (A) Odisha

- (B) Kerala
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Tamil Nadu

141. What is the currency of Kenya?

- (A) Won
- (B) Shilling
- (C) Dollar
- (D) Euro

142. What is the State Bird of Bihar?

- (A) House Sparrow
- (B) White-winged duck
- (C) Hill myna
- (D) Flamingo

143. Where is Hazaribagh national Park situated?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) Uttrakhand
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

144. The purpose of Pink Revolution is _____?

- (A) Potato Production
- (B) Pharmaceuticals Production
- (C) Horticulture Production
- (D) Flower Cultivation

145. The Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara is in which state?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Assam

146. Vijay Hazare Trophy is related to which of the following sports?

- (A) Golf
- (B) Football
- (C) Hockey
- (D) Cricket

147. The Great Himalayan National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in which state of India?

- (A) Uttarakhand
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Jammu & Kashmir
- (D) Rajasthan

148. Dr G. Satheesh Reddy is the serving chairman of which organization?

- (A) DRDO
- (B) NASA
- (C) ISRO
- (D) NAXA

149. What is the currency of Philippines?

- (A) Peso
- (B) Euro
- (C) Dollar
- (D) Pound

150. We understand your world is the tagline of which of the following Indian bank?

- (A) ICICI bank
- (B) YES bank
- (C) HDFC bank
- (D) IDBI bank

151. The Madhubani art originated from which state of India?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Bihar

152. The Kalinga Prize is associated with which field?

- (A) Sports
- (B) Music
- (C) Science
- (D) Arts

153. Gugga dance is a traditional folk dance of which state?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Haryana
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Punjab

154. Which of these Days is observed on 20th May?

- (A) World Health Day
- (B) World Bee Day
- (C) World Bicycle Day
- (D) World Dengue Day

155. Where is the headquarters of World Health Organization situated?

- (A) Geneva
- (B) Paris
- (C) Dubai

(D) Moscow

156. Where is the headquarters of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)?

- (A) Chennai
- (B) New Delhi
- (C) Gurugram
- (D) Jaipur

157. Agra lies along the banks of which river?

- (A) Yamuna
- (B) Narmada
- (C) Mahanadi
- (D) Ganges

158. Where in India is the “Moti Bagh Stadium” located ?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Tamil Nadu

159. When is the “World Population Day” observed ?

- (A) June 21
- (B) August 18
- (C) June 15
- (D) July 11

160. Phnom Pehn is the capital of which country ?

- (A) Cambodia
- (B) Canada
- (C) Finland
- (D) Georgia

161. “Jay Prakash Narayan Airport” is situated in which state ?

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Bihar

162. Which city is situated on the banks of river Alaknanda ?

- (A) Allahabad
- (B) Badrinath
- (C) Haridwar
- (D) Rishikesh

163. In which part of India is the “Mullaperiyar Dam” situated ?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh

(B) Telangana

(C) Kerala

(D) Arunachal Pradesh

164. Sathiyar Gnanasekaran is related to which sports?

- (A) Football
- (B) Table Tennis
- (C) Hockey
- (D) Boxing

165. “Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary” is located in which Indian state ?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Gujarat

166. The “Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station” is located in which part of India ?

- (A) Chhattisgarh
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) West Bengal

167. Which city of India is known as the “silver city of India” ?

- (A) Shillong
- (B) Surat
- (C) Mysore
- (D) Cuttack

168. Where in India is the “Satindra Mohan Dev Stadium” situated ?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Assam
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Karnataka

169. In which state is the “HAL Aerospace Museum” situated ?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Telangana
- (D) Odisha

170. Kallanai Dam is located in which state of India ?

- (A) Manipur
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Tamil Nadu

171. Which Indian state celebrates the “Lai Haraoba” festival?

- (A) Manipur
- (B) Mizoram
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Assam

172. What is the Capital and Currency of Ethiopia?

- (A) Port Louis & Leu
- (B) San Salvador & Dollar
- (C) Mbabane & Nakfa
- (D) Addis Ababa & Birr

173. Mahad city is situated on the banks of which river ?

- (A) Girna
- (B) Mula
- (C) Savitri
- (D) Godavari

174. Senchal lake is located in which Indian state ?

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Tripura
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

175. Where is the “International Fund for Agricultural Development” (IFAD) headquartered?

- (A) Gland, Switzerland
- (B) Vienna, Austria
- (C) Shanghai, China
- (D) Rome, Italy

176. Where in India is the “Bhuntar Airport” located ?

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Daman
- (D) Chandigarh

177. Where is the headquarters of the “International Atomic Energy Agency” (IAEA) located ?

- (A) Vienna, Austria
- (B) London, United Kingdom
- (C) Paris, France
- (D) Zurich, Switzerland

178. The “Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum” (VITM) is located in _____.

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) New Delhi
- (C) Karnataka

(D) Bihar

179. G. D. Birla Trophy is associated with which sports ?

- (A) Badminton
- (B) Cricket
- (C) Hockey
- (D) Golf

180. In which state is the “Vaduvor Bird Sanctuary” located ?

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Gujarat

181. When is the “National Sports Day” observed ?

- (A) August 29
- (B) July 21
- (C) June 22
- (D) June 30

182. Panthi dance is a famous folk dance of which Indian state ?

- (A) Chhattisgarh
- (B) Assam
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Odisha

183. In which part of India is the “Amarnath Temple” situated ?

- (A) Jammu And Kashmir
- (B) Himachal Pradesh
- (C) Uttarakhand
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

184. Santiago is the Capital of which country?

- (A) Burundi
- (B) Chile
- (C) Netherlands
- (D) Oman

185. In which part of India is the “Aishbagh Stadium” located ?

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Jammu & Kashmir
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) Madhya Pradesh

186. Where is the headquarters of the “Badminton World Federation” (BWF) situated ?

- (A) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- (B) Bern, Switzerland
- (C) Brussels, Belgium
- (D) Vienna, Austria

187. Which city is situated on the banks of Rapti river?

- (A) Ferozpur
- (B) Etawah
- (C) Gorakhpur
- (D) Lucknow

188. Karakaattam is an ancient folk dance of which state ?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Sikkim
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Mizoram

189. In which part of India is the "Kambala buffalo race" held?

- (A) Karnataka
- (B) Telangana
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Tamil Nadu

190. The term "Marksmanship" is used in which sports?

- (A) Baseball
- (B) Golf
- (C) Shooting
- (D) Weightlifting

191. Where was India's national song Vande Mataram first published?

- (A) Anandmath
- (B) Gitanjali
- (C) Breebhaksh
- (D) Kesari

192. Where does Kitam Birds Sanctuary located at?

- (A) Namchi
- (B) Gurgaon
- (C) Ahmedabad
- (D) Parganas

193. Head Quarters of International Labour organization located in _____

- (A) Rome Italy
- (B) Newyork USA
- (C) Geneva Switzerland

- (D) Bern Switzerland

194. Where does Kandla Port located?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Kerala

195. Where does Jaitapur nuclear power plant located at?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Maharashtra

196. What is the currency of Malta?

- (A) Dollar
- (B) Euro
- (C) Dinar
- (D) Leu

197. Budapest is capital of which country?

- (A) Haiti
- (B) Ireland
- (C) Hungary
- (D) Handuras

198. The dance Jat-Jatin is related to which state?

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Haryana
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Assam

199. Name the Wildlife Sanctuary with highest density of rhinoceros in India?

- (A) Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary
- (B) Bhagwan mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary
- (C) Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary
- (D) Bhadra Wildlife sanctuary

200. Bama Belleck Cup is given to which sports?

- (A) Badminton
- (B) Table Tennis
- (C) Football
- (D) Hockey

201. When was National Startup Day celebrated?

- (A) 21 January
- (B) 16 January
- (C) 13 January
- (D) 20 January

202. What is the currency of Israel?

- (A) Shekel
- (B) Yen
- (C) Pound
- (D) Dinar

203. What is the capital of Afghanistan?

- (A) Tehran
- (B) Dubai
- (C) Istanbul
- (D) Kabul

204. Rajaji Tiger Reserve belongs to which state?

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Uttarakhand

205. Where is the headquarters of the World Tourism Organization located?

- (A) New York, USA
- (B) Vienna, Austria
- (C) Madrid, Spain
- (D) Sydney, Australia

206. Stanley Cup is related to which game?

- (A) Football
- (B) Basketball
- (C) Cricket
- (D) Hockey

207. What is the full form name of IMPS?

- (A) Instant Mobile Payment Service.
- (B) Immediate Mobile Payment Service.
- (C) Instant Mobilized Payment Service.
- (D) Instant Money Payment Service.

208. Where is Ranjit Sagar Dam located?

- (A) Haryana
- (B) Manipur
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Meghalaya

209. Where is the Central Fisheries Institute located?

- (A) Pune
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Goa
- (D) Cochin

210. Where is the Swami Temple located?

- (A) Tamil Nadu

(B) Karnataka

(C) Kerala

(D) Andhra Pradesh

211. Topchanchi Sanctuary is in which district of Jharkhand?

- (A) Chatra
- (B) Giridih
- (C) Dhanbad
- (D) Hazaribagh

212. Where is Elephant Falls located?

- (A) Sikkim
- (B) Manipur
- (C) Meghalaya
- (D) Nagaland

213. Satria dance is a folk dance of which of the following states?

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Assam
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Orissa

214. What is the currency of Hong Kong?

- (A) Hong Kong Dollar
- (B) Euro
- (C) Dollar
- (D) Nakfa

215. With which sport is the Aga Khan Cup related?

- (A) Cricket
- (B) Hockey
- (C) Tennis
- (D) Basketball

216. Name the city which is called "City of Lakes"?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Udaipur
- (C) Bangalore
- (D) Hyderabad

217. Koyna Dam is located ____.

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Haryana
- (D) Maharashtra

218. In which city is Golconda Fort located?

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Hyderabad

- (C) Chennai
(D) Bangalore

219. Bedra Vesha is a popular folk dance of which state?

- (A) Karnataka
(B) West Bengal
(C) Tripura
(D) Assam

220. Where is the headquarters of the World Anti-Doping Agency?

- (A) Netherlands
(B) Canada
(C) Germany
(D) Switzerland

221. Where does Govind Pashu Vihar Wildlife sanctuary located?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Gujarat
(C) West Bengal
(D) Uttarakhand

222. In which state is the "Korba Super Thermal Power Plant" situated?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Haryana
(C) Uttarakhand
(D) Chhattisgarh

223. Kadra Dam is situated in which state?

- (A) Kerala
(B) Karnataka
(C) Odisha
(D) Bihar

224. Where does the head quarters of Federation International de Football Association (FIFA) Situated?

- (A) Sweden
(B) France
(C) Switzerland
(D) Norway

225. "Ker puja" is a festival held in which state of India?

- (A) Tripura
(B) Nagaland
(C) Sikkim
(D) Assam

226. Durand cup was related to which sports?

- (A) Hockey
(B) Tennis
(C) Football
(D) Basket ball

227. On the bank of which river the city Kolkata was located?

- (A) Yamuna
(B) Tapti
(C) Hooghly
(D) Krishna

228. Name the city which was called as Scotland of India?

- (A) Coorg
(B) Ooty
(C) Kodaikanal
(D) Shillong

229. Which organisation releases the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)?

- (A) The Economist Intelligence Unit
(B) Transparency International
(C) World Economic Forum
(D) International Monetary Fund

230. In which part of India is the "Kambala buffalo race" held?

- (A) Karnataka
(B) Telangana
(C) Sikkim
(D) Tamil Nadu

231. Where is the headquarters of International Cricket Council (ICC) located?

- (A) London
(B) Sydney
(C) Ottawa
(D) Dubai

232. Rajaji Tiger Reserve, which is in the news recently, belongs to which state?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Himachal Pradesh
(C) Haryana
(D) Uttarakhand

233. What is the total number of member countries of the Asian Development Bank?

- (A) 67

- (B) 69
(C) 68
(D) 71

234. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Port is located in which city?

- (A) Kolkata
(B) Cochin
(C) Visakhapatnam
(D) Chennai

235. Indian Railways set a target to become a 'net zero' carbon emission mass transport network by _____.

- (A) 2030
(B) 2027
(C) 2025
(D) 2024

236. In how many languages is the denomination of a note mentioned on an Indian rupee note?

- (A) 18 languages
(B) 14 languages
(C) 15 languages
(D) 16 languages

237. When was Mumbai Stock Exchange recognized?

- (A) 25 December, On 1965
(B) On 12 July 1960
(C) On 13 August 1957
(D) On 22 May 1950

238. What is the biological name of domestic fly?

- (A) Mangifera indica
(B) Musca Domestica
(C) Homo sapiens
(D) Tetracyum Edistribum

239. In which Mahadip is most of the countries in the world?

- (A) Europe
(B) Asia
(C) America
(D) Africa

240. Which country is called the country of rivers?

- (A) Brazil
(B) India
(C) Bangladesh
(D) Spain

241. First Municipal corporation was set-up in 1687 was

- (A) Bombay
(B) Calcutta
(C) Allahabad
(D) Madras

242. The first fully owned Indian Bank is -

- (A) State Bank of India
(B) Punjab National Bank
(C) Central Bank of India
(D) Bank of India

243. The first Muslim president of the Indian National Congress was

- (A) Sayyed Ahmed Khan
(B) Abul Kalam Azad
(C) Badruddin Tayyabji
(D) Md. Ali Jinnah

244. Which is the first national park in India?

- (A) Guinady National park
(B) Corbett National park
(C) Dudhwa National park
(D) Nagarjuna National park

245. The first Telegraph line in India was laid between -

- (A) Calcutta and Agra
(B) Calcutta and Bombay
(C) Calcutta and Delhi
(D) Calcutta and Madras

246. The first newspaper publish in English language in India was _____.

- (A) The Hindu
(B) The Bengal Gazette
(C) Young India
(D) Native Opinion

247. Which of the following river makes largest delta of India ?

- (A) Ganga
(B) Godavari
(C) Kaveri
(D) Krishna

248. Which of the following is the longest bridge in India ?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi Setu
(B) Rajiv Gandhi Setu

- (C) Rabindra Setu
(D) Dhola Sadiya Bridge

249. India's largest solar power plant has been launched in which of the following state

- (A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Gujarat
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Madhya Pradesh

250. Which of the following is a rabi crops?

- (A) Cotton
(B) Mustard
(C) Maize
(D) Rice

251. Where is the Lipulekh Pass located?

- (A) Uttarakhand
(B) Himachal Pradesh
(C) Western Ghats
(D) Arunachal Pradesh

252. Where is Asia's largest wholesale spice market located?

- (A) Delhi
(B) Bangalore
(C) Kolkata
(D) Ahmedabad

253. Simla Agreement 1972 was held in Shimla in which place?

- (A) Viceregal Lodge
(B) Gorton Castle
(C) Bran's Court
(D) Cecil Hotel

254. Who built the Sudarshan lake?

- (A) Tuscap
(B) Suvishakh
(C) Pushyagupta

- (D) Chakrapalit

255. Who is Azov Sagar associated with?

- (A) Black Sea
(B) Baltic Sea
(C) Mediterranean Sea
(D) North Sea

256. Where is Bhitarkanika National Park located?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
(B) Odisha
(C) Gujarat
(D) Uttar Pradesh

257. When was the traditional agricultural development plan introduced?

- (A) 2016
(B) 2015
(C) 2018
(D) 2019

258. Mukurthi peak is located in which state?

- (A) Kerala
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Karnataka
(D) Maharashtra

259. Which country is called the short form of India?

- (A) Bali
(B) Thailand
(C) Vietnam
(D) Mauritius

260. What is the major component of Olympic gold medals?

- (A) Bronze
(B) Copper
(C) Gold
(D) Silver

Answer Key-

Ans.1(B)	Ans.2(B)	Ans.3(B)	Ans.4(B)	Ans.5(C)
Ans.6(D)	Ans.7(B)	Ans.8(D)	Ans.9(B)	Ans.10(B)
Ans.11(C)	Ans.12(C)	Ans.13(A)	Ans.14(A)	Ans.15(D)
Ans.16(A)	Ans.17(D)	Ans.18(B)	Ans.19(C)	Ans.20(B)
Ans.21(A)	Ans.22(C)	Ans.23(A)	Ans.24(C)	Ans.25(A)
Ans.26(B)	Ans.27(C)	Ans.28(B)	Ans.29(A)	Ans.30(D)
Ans.31(A)	Ans.32(C)	Ans.33(B)	Ans.34(D)	Ans.35(B)
Ans.36(B)	Ans.37(D)	Ans.38(C)	Ans.39(A)	Ans.40(A)
Ans.41(D)	Ans.42(A)	Ans.43(A)	Ans.44(C)	Ans.45(C)
Ans.46(C)	Ans.47(A)	Ans.48(D)	Ans.49(C)	Ans.50(D)
Ans.51(B)	Ans.52(C)	Ans.53(C)	Ans.54(A)	Ans.55(B)
Ans.56(B)	Ans.57(C)	Ans.58(C)	Ans.59(A)	Ans.60(A)
Ans.61(D)	Ans.62(A)	Ans.63(A)	Ans.64(D)	Ans.65(A)
Ans.66(B)	Ans.67(D)	Ans.68(A)	Ans.69(A)	Ans.70(A)
Ans.71(B)	Ans.72(C)	Ans.73(A)	Ans.74(B)	Ans.75(C)
Ans.76(B)	Ans.77(D)	Ans.78(D)	Ans.79(A)	Ans.80(B)
Ans.81(A)	Ans.82(D)	Ans.83(B)	Ans.84(D)	Ans.85(A)
Ans.86(C)	Ans.87(D)	Ans.88(C)	Ans.89(C)	Ans.90(D)
Ans.91(C)	Ans.92(A)	Ans.93(B)	Ans.94(A)	Ans.95(C)
Ans.96(B)	Ans.97(D)	Ans.98(C)	Ans.99(D)	Ans.100(C)
Ans.101(A)	Ans.102(C)	Ans.103(B)	Ans.104(C)	Ans.105(B)
Ans.106(B)	Ans.107(A)	Ans.108(A)	Ans.109(C)	Ans.110(A)
Ans.111(D)	Ans.112(C)	Ans.113(A)	Ans.114(D)	Ans.115(C)
Ans.116(C)	Ans.117(C)	Ans.118(C)	Ans.119(C)	Ans.120(A)
Ans.121(A)	Ans.122(D)	Ans.123(B)	Ans.124(B)	Ans.125(D)
Ans.126(A)	Ans.127(C)	Ans.128(C)	Ans.129(D)	Ans.130(C)
Ans.131(B)	Ans.132(D)	Ans.133(B)	Ans.134(A)	Ans.135(C)
Ans.136(B)	Ans.137(D)	Ans.138(A)	Ans.139(D)	Ans.140(D)
Ans.141(B)	Ans.142(B)	Ans.143(B)	Ans.144(B)	Ans.145(A)
Ans.146(D)	Ans.147(B)	Ans.148(A)	Ans.149(A)	Ans.150(A)
Ans.151(D)	Ans.152(C)	Ans.153(B)	Ans.154(B)	Ans.155(A)

Ans.156(B)	Ans.157(A)	Ans.158(B)	Ans.159(D)	Ans.160(A)
Ans.161(D)	Ans.162(B)	Ans.163(C)	Ans.164(B)	Ans.165(A)
Ans.166(B)	Ans.167(D)	Ans.168(B)	Ans.169(D)	Ans.170(D)
Ans.171(A)	Ans.172(D)	Ans.173(C)	Ans.174(A)	Ans.175(D)
Ans.176(B)	Ans.177(A)	Ans.178(C)	Ans.179(B)	Ans.180(C)
Ans.181(A)	Ans.182(A)	Ans.183(A)	Ans.184(B)	Ans.185(D)
Ans.186(A)	Ans.187(C)	Ans.188(C)	Ans.189(A)	Ans.190(C)
Ans.191(A)	Ans.192(A)	Ans.193(C)	Ans.194(C)	Ans.195(D)
Ans.196(B)	Ans.197(C)	Ans.198(B)	Ans.199(A)	Ans.200(B)
Ans.201(A)	Ans.202(A)	Ans.203(D)	Ans.204(D)	Ans.205(C)
Ans.206(D)	Ans.207(B)	Ans.208(C)	Ans.209(D)	Ans.210(A)
Ans.211(B)	Ans.212(C)	Ans.213(D)	Ans.214(A)	Ans.215(B)
Ans.216(B)	Ans.217(D)	Ans.218(B)	Ans.219(A)	Ans.220(D)
Ans.221(D)	Ans.222(D)	Ans.223(B)	Ans.224(C)	Ans.225(A)
Ans.226(C)	Ans.227(C)	Ans.228(D)	Ans.229(B)	Ans.230(A)
Ans.231(D)	Ans.232(D)	Ans.233(B)	Ans.234(A)	Ans.235(A)
Ans.236(A)	Ans.237(C)	Ans.238(B)	Ans.239(B)	Ans.240(C)
Ans.241(B)	Ans.242(B)	Ans.243(C)	Ans.244(B)	Ans.245(A)
Ans.246(B)	Ans.247(A)	Ans.248(D)	Ans.249(B)	Ans.250(B)
Ans.251(A)	Ans.252(D)	Ans.253(A)	Ans.254(C)	Ans.255(A)
Ans.256(B)	Ans.257(B)	Ans.258(B)	Ans.259(D)	Ans.260(D)

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