

MISCELLANEOUS

INDIAN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

STATES

Andhra Pradesh

Also known as : "Rice Bowl of India", "Egg Bowl of Asia"

Capital: Hyderabad

Largest City: Visakhapatnam

Area: 160,205 sq. km (61,855 sq mi)

Language: Telugu and Urdu

Date of Establishment: 1st October 1953

Literacy Rate: 67.7%

Population Density(per sq km): 308

Forest Area: Total area covered by the forest is 22,862 sq. km

Agriculture: An exporter of many agricultural products and about 60 per cent of population is engaged in agriculture and related activities. Rice is the major food crop and staple food of the State. Also grown wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, minor millet, coarse grain, many varieties of pulses, oil seeds, sugarcane, cotton, chilli-pepper and tobacco.

Industry: Home to firms like PepsiCo, Isuzu Motors, Cadbury India, Kellogg's, Colgate-Palmolive, Kobelco etc. along with the largest PepsiCo plant in India.

Neighbouring states: Telangana in the North-West, Chhattisgarh in the North, Odisha in the North-East, Karnataka in the West, Tamil Nadu in the South and Bay of Bengal in the East.

Art & Culture

(a) Classical dance forms (Sastriya Nrutyam) such as Kuchipudi, Bhamakalapam, Veeranatyam; and folk dances such as Butta Bommalu, Tappeta Gullu, Lambadi, Dhimsa, and Chindu exists in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) **Festivals:** Sankranti, Maha Shivaratri, Ugadi or the Telugu New Year, Sri Rama Navami, Varalakshmi Vratam, Vinayaka Chaviti, Dasara, Atla Tadde, Deepavali, Deepothsavam during the Deepavali season.

Animal: Blackbuck (*Antelope cervicapra*)

Bird: Indian Roller (*Coracias-benghalensis*)

Arunachal Pradesh

Also known as : "The Orchid State of India" or "the Paradise of the Botanists"

Capital: Itanagar

Largest City: Itanagar

No. of Districts: 19

Area: 83,743 sq. km

Language: English

Date of Establishment: 20 February 1987

Population: 1,382,611

Literacy Rate: 66.95%

Population density: 17 per sq. km

Forest Area: 68045 sq. km.

Agriculture: Main crops are rice, maize, millet, wheat, pulses, sugarcane, ginger, and oilseeds. Also ideal climate conditions for horticulture and fruit orchards.

Industry: Arts and Crafts, weaving, cane and bamboo, carpet weaving, wood carving, ornaments, tourism and horticulture.

Neighbouring States: Borders with the states of Assam and Nagaland to the South, and international borders with Bhutan in the West, Burma in the East and China in the North.

Art & Culture

(a) **Dance:** Bardo Chham is a folk dance which depicts the victory of good over evil.

(b) **Festivals:** "Losar" or The New Year festival, is the most important festival of Tawang District in Arunachal Pradesh.

Tribes: Abor, Aka, Apatani, Momba, Naga, Sherdukp, Nyishi, Galo, Khampati, Khowa, Mishmi, Idu, Hrusso, Tagin, Khamba, Adi

Animal: Gayal (*Bos frontalis*)

Bird: Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*)

Assam (Asom)

Capital: Dispur

Largest City: Guwahati

No. of Districts: 32

Area: 78,550 sq. km

Language: Assamese, Bengali, Bodo

Date of Establishment: 1st April 1912

Population density: 397 per sq km.

Forest Area: 26,832 sq km

Agriculture: Asom's biggest contribution to the world is Asom tea and has its own variety of *Camellia assamica*. The state produces rice, rapeseed, mustard seed, jute, potato, sweet potato, banana, papaya, areca nut, sugarcane and turmeric.

Industry: The industries housed by the state include a chemical fertiliser plant at Namrup, petrochemical industries at Namrup and Bongaigaon, Paper mills at Jagiroad, Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. Township Area Panchgram and Jogighopa, sugar mills at Barua Bamun Gaon, Chargola, Kampur, Cement plant at Bokajan and Badarpur, cosmetics plant of Hindustan Unilever (HUL) at Doom Dooma, etc.

Neighbouring States: Asom is surrounded by six of the other Seven Sister States: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, and Meghalaya.

Art & Culture:

(a) Ankia Naat (Onkeeya Naat), a traditional Vaishnav dance-drama (Bhaona) popular since the 15th century AD. Folk dances like Bihu and the Bagurumba (both danced during festivals held in the spring), the Bhortal dance, the Ojapali dance etc.

(b) **Festivals:** Bihu is the most important and common and celebrated all over Asom. Durga Puja is another festival celebrated with great enthusiasm. Muslims celebrate two Eids (Eid ul-Fitr and Eid al-Adha) with great zeal.

Tribes: Mikirs, Khasis, Nagas, Barmans, Boro, Borokachari, Deori, Hojai, Kachari, Sonwal, Lalung, Mech, Miri, Rabha, Dimasa, Hajong, Singpho, Khampti, Garo.

Animal: One-horned rhino (*Rhinoceros unicornis*)

Bird: White-winged wood duck (*Cairina scutulata*)

Bihar

Capital: Patna

Largest City: Patna

No. of districts: 38

Area: 99,200 sq. km

Language: Hindi, Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Maithili, Urdu

Date of Establishment: 1st April 1936

Population: 103,804,637

Literacy Rate: 63.4%

Population density: 1,102 per sq km.

Forest Area: 6,764.14 sq km (2,612 sq mi)

Agriculture: Largest producer of vegetables, especially potatoes, onions, brinjal/egg-plant, and cauliflower. Largest producer of litchi, the third largest producer of pineapples and a major producer of mangoes, bananas, and guava.

Sugarcane and jute are the two important cash crops of Bihar.

Industry: Food and beverages, rubber and plastics, transport equipment, chemicals, tobacco. Textiles and dairy.

Neighbouring States: It is contiguous with Uttar Pradesh to its West, Nepal to the North, the northern part of West Bengal to the East, and with Jharkhand to the South.

Art & Culture

(a) Mithila painting is a style of Indian painting practised in the Mithila region of Bihar.

(b) **Festivals:** Chhath, also called Dala Chhath, is an ancient and major festival in Bihar. Shravani mela, Teej and Chitragupta Puja along with all the major festivals of North India are celebrated in Bihar.

Tribes: Gonda, Mundas, Oraon, Gorait, Ho, Karmali, Kharia, Kha.

Animal: Gaur (*Bos gaurus*)

Bird: House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

Chhattisgarh

Also Known as: "Rice bowl of central India"

Capital: Raipur

Largest City: Raipur

No. of Districts: 27

Area: 135,194 sq. km.

Language: Chhattisgarhi, Hindi

Date of Establishment: 1st November 2000

Population: 25,545,198

Literacy Rate: 71.04%

Population density: 189 per sq km.

Forest Area: 41.33% of the total state area

Agriculture: The main crops are rice, maize, kodo-kutki and other small millets and pulses oilseeds, such as groundnuts (peanuts), soybeans and sunflowers, are also grown. Horticulture and animal husbandry also engage a major share of the total population of the state.

Industry: Bhilai Steel Plant, Jindal Steel and Power, Bharat Aluminium Company, Baldev Alloys Pvt Ltd, Indian Oil Corporation

Engineering: Simplex Casting Ltd, CHPL-Dream-Homes (Chouhan Housing Pvt Ltd.), NMDC, South Eastern Coalfields, NTPC, Lanco Infratech, KSK Energy Ventures, Vandana Vidyut, Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Company and Jindal Power Limited.

Neighbouring States: Borders the states of Madhya Pradesh in the northwest, Maharashtra in the southwest Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in the south, Odisha in the east, Jharkhand in the northeast and Uttar Pradesh in the north.

Art & Culture

(a) **Dances:** Panthi, Rawat Nacha Pandwani, Chaitra, Kaksar, Saila and Soowa are the several indigenous dance styles of Chhattisgarh.

(b) **Festivals :** Bastar Dussere, Boramdeo Festival, Madai Festival, Hariyali, Kora, Navakhani are the major festival

Animal: Wild buffalo (*Bubalis arnee*)

Bird: Bastar Hill myna (*Gracula religiosa*)

Goa

Capital: Panaji

Largest City: Vasco da Gama

No. of districts: 2

Area: 3,702 sq km (1,429 sq mi)

Language: Konkani

Date of Establishment: 30th May, 1987

Population: 1,457,723

Literacy Rate: 88.70%

Population density: 394 per sq km.

Forest Area: 1,424 sq km (549.81 sq mi)

Agriculture: Rice is the main agricultural crop, followed by areca, cashew and coconut.

Industry: Tourism is Goa's primary industry as it handles 12% of all foreign tourist arrivals in India.

Neighbouring States: It is bounded by the state of Maharashtra to the north and by Karnataka to the east and south, while the Arabian Sea forms its western coast.

Art & Culture

(a) **Dance:** Some of the traditional Goan dance art forms are Dekhnni, Fugdi, Corridinho, Mando, Dulpod and Fado.

(b) **Festivals:** The most popular celebrations in the Indian state of Goa are Ganesh Chaturthi, Diwali, Christmas, Easter, Samvatsar Padvo or Sanvsar Padvo, Shigmo, Goa Carnival. Goa known for its New Year's celebrations along with the Goan Carnival is known to attract a large number of tourists.

Tribes: Dhodia, Dubla (Halpati), Naikda, Siddi, Varli, Kunbi, Gawda, Velip.

Animal: Gaur (*Bos gaurus*)

Bird: Black-crested bulbul (*Pycnonotus gularis*)

Gujarat

Also known as: Jewel of the Western part of India

Capital: Gandhinagar

Largest City: Ahmedabad

No. of districts: 33

Area: 196,204 sq km (75,755 sq mi)

Language: Gujarati

Date of Establishment: 1 May 1960

Population: 60,383,628

Literacy Rate: 79.31%

Population Density: 310/ sq km (800/sq mi)

Forest Area: 9.7% of the total geographical area is under forest cover.

Agriculture: Gujarat's agriculture is majorly focussed on cotton production, livestock, fruits and vegetables, and wheat production.

Industry: Large scale industries such as Agro Marine Exports, Creative Castings Ltd., Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation, Austin Engineering and JSW Power Co. Alang Ship Recycling Yard (the world's largest), General Motors and Tata Motors. Tata Nano and AMW trucks are made near Bhuj. Surat is the hub of the global diamond trade. According to Forbes list Ahmedabad ranks 3rd in the world's fastest growing cities in the world.

Neighbouring states: The state is bordered by Rajasthan to the north, Maharashtra to the south, Madhya Pradesh to the east, and the Arabian Sea as well as the Pakistani province of Sindh to the west.

Art & Culture :

(a) Rass-garba is a folk dance which is done as celebration of Navratri.

(b) **Festivals:** Makar Sankranti, Navratri, Uttarayana, Diwali, Holi, Tazia and others are celebrated with great enthusiasm.

Tribes: Bhils, Barda, Bavacha, Charan, Gond, Dubla, Dhanka, Chodhara, Chaudhr, Charan, Gamit, Kunbi, Patelia, Pomla, Rabar, Rathawa, Siddi.

Animal: Asiatic lion (*Panthera leo persica*)

Bird: Greater Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*)

Haryana

Capital: Chandigarh

Largest City: Faridabad

No. of Districts: 21

Area: 44,212 sq. km (17,070 sq mi)

Language: Hindi, Punjabi, Haryanvi

Date of Establishment: 1 November 1966

Population: 25,351,462

Sex Ratio: 877 females per 1000 males

Literacy Rate: 76.64%

Population Density: 573 per sq km (1,480/sq mi)

Forest Area: 1,684 sq km (650 sq mi)

Agriculture: Wheat and rice are the major crops making Haryana, the second largest contributor to India's central pool of food grains. The main crops are wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds, gram, barley, corn, millet and many more.

Industry: National and international companies like Samsung, DB Schenker, Damco Solutions, Abacus Softech, Nokia Networks, Mitsubishi Electric, IBM, Huawei, General Electric, Tata

Consultancy Services and Amdocs have their branch offices and contact centres in Faridabad and Gurgaon (also known as City of Millennium). Large-scale companies like Orient Paper & Industries, JCB India Limited, Nirigemes, Agri Machinery Group (Escorts Limited), India Yamaha Motor Pvt. Ltd., Whirlpool, ABB Group, Goodyear Tyres and Knorr Bremse India Pvt. Ltd.

Neighbouring States: It is bordered by Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to the north, by Rajasthan to the west and south. The river Yamuna defines its eastern border with Uttar Pradesh.

Art & Culture:

Festivals: Haryali Teej, Lohri, Gangore, Makar Sankranti, Gugga Naumi, Baisaki are some of the famous festivals of Haryana

Animal: Blackbuck (*Antelope cervicapra*)

Bird: Black Francolin (*Francolinus francolinus*)

Himachal Pradesh

Name: Himachal Pradesh

Also known as: State of Apples, Dev Bhoomi (Abode of Gods)

Capital: Shimla

Largest City: Shimla

No. of Districts: 12

Area: 55,673 sq. km (21,495 sq mi)

Language: Hindi, English

Date of Establishment: 25th January 1971

Population: 6,856,509

Literacy Rate: 83.78%

Population Density: 123 per sq km (320/sq mi)

Forest Area: 66.52% of the total area

Agriculture: Agriculture contributes nearly 45% to the net state domestic product and 93% of the state population depends directly upon agriculture. The main cereals grown in the state are wheat, maize, rice and barley. Fruit cultivation has also proved to be an economic boon, with Apple farming producing the maximum income which amounts to 3 billion annually.

Industry: Textiles, pharmaceuticals, food procurement and processing, light engineering, IT and electronics, cement, tourism and hydropower are the key industries resident in the state with Himachal accounting for 25 per cent of the country's total hydro power potential.

Neighbouring States: It is bordered by Jammu and Kashmir on the north, Punjab on the west, Haryana on the south-west, Uttarakhand on the south-east and by the Tibet Autonomous Region on the east.

Art & Culture:

(a) **Dances:** Losar Shona Chuksam, Dangi, Gee Dance and Burah dance, Naati, Kharait, Ujagjama and Chadhgebrikar and Shunto are some of the known dance forms.

(b) **Festivals:** Kullu Dussehra, Shivratri Fair, Shoolini Mela (Solan), Minjar Fair, Mani Mahesh Chhari Yatra, Renuka fair, Lavi Trade Fair, Vrajeshwari fair, Jwalamukhi Fair, Holi Fair, and Naina Devi Fair, and Fulaich are some of the most celebrated festivals.

Tribes: Bhot, Bodh, Gaddi, Gujjar, Jad, Lamba, Khampa, Kanaura, Kinnara, Lahaula, Pangwala, Swangla, Beta, Beda, Domba.

Animal: Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia* or *Panthna uncia*)

Bird: Jujurana or Western Irogapa (*Trogon melanocephalus*)

Jammu and Kashmir

Also known as: Heaven on Earth

Capital: Srinagar

Largest City: Srinagar

No. of Districts: 22

Area: 222,236 sq. km (85,806 sq mi)

Language: English, Urdu

Date of Establishment: 26th October 1947

Population: 12,548,926

Literacy Rate: 66.7%

Population Density: 56 per sq. km (150/sq mi)

Forest Area: 20230 sq. km

Agriculture: Known for its sericulture and cold-water fisheries. Wood to make high-quality cricket bats known as **Kashmir Willow**. Kashmiri saffron brings the state a handsome amount of foreign exchange. Horticultural produce includes apples, apricots, cherries, pears, plums, almonds and walnuts with an annual turnover of over 3 billion (US\$46 million).

Industry: Horticulture, Horticuture, handloom and handicraft tourism, minerals based industries, Gems and Jewellery.

Neighbouring States: It shares border with the states of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab to the south, an international border with China in the north and east, and the Line of Control separates it from the Pakistani-controlled territories of Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan in the west and northwest respectively.

Art & Culture

Dances: The Dumhal is a famous dance in the Kashmir Valley, performed by men of the Wattal region whereas women perform the Rouff, another traditional folk dance of the region.

(b) Festivals : Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azha, Lohri, Lirs, Hemis, Vaishno Devi, Diwali, Dussehra, Baisakhi.

Tribes: Balti, Beda, Bot, Boto, Brokpa, Drokpa, Dard, Shin, Changpa, Garra, Mon, Purigpa, Gujjar, Bakarwal, Gaddi, Sippi.

Animal: Kashmir Stag (*Cervus elaphus hanglin*)

Bird: Black-necked crane (*Grus nigricollis*)

Jharkhand

Also known as: "the Land of jungles" and "jharis"(bushes)

Capital: Ranchi

Largest City: Jamshedpur

No. of Districts: 24

Area: 79,714 sq. km (30,778 sq mi)

Language: Hindi, Santhali, Mundari, Ho

Date of Establishment: 15th November 2000

Population: 32,966,238

Literacy Rate: 67.6%

Population Density: 414 per sq km (1,070/sq mi)

Forest Area: 23,605 sq.km which is 29.61% of the geographical area of the state.

Agriculture: Rice, Pulses, Jackfruit, Blackberry, Mango and Litchi.

Industry: Mining is the primary and most important source of economy for the state as it accounts to 40% of mineral resources of the state.

Neighbouring States: The state shares its border with the states of Bihar to the north, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh to the west, Odisha to the south, and West Bengal to the east.

Art & Culture

(a) Dance: The most popular folk dances of Jharkhand are Jhumar, Paika, Chau, Agni, Santhal, Nanhai, Jamda, Ghatwari, Natwa, Chaukare, Sohrai, Lurisayro, Uatha.

(b) Festivals: Karam festival, Vat savitri puja, Teej, Sohrai, Jitia Puja, Sarhul, Makar Sankranti, Deepavali, Durga Puja are some of the celebrated festivals.

Tribes: Asur, Agaria, Baiga, Banjar, Bathudi, Bedia, Binjhia, Chero, Chik Baraik, Gond, Gorait, Ho, Karmali, Kharia, Kora, Kharwar, Khond, Kisan, Mudi-Kora, Korwa, Munda, Oraon, Lohra Santal, Sauria Paharia, Savar, Bhumij, Kavar, Kol

Animal: Indian Elephant (*Elephas maximus indicus*)

Bird: Asian koel (*Eudynamys scolopacea*)

Karnataka

Capital: Bengaluru

Largest City: Bengaluru

No. of Districts: 30

Area: 191,791 sq. km (74,051 sq mi)

Language: Kannada

Date of Establishment: 1st November 1956

Population: 61,130,704

Literacy Rate: 75.60%

Population Density: 320/ sq.km (830/sq mi)

Forest Area: 38,720 sq.km of forest area.

Agriculture: The main crops are rice, ragi, jowar, maize, and pulses (Tur and gram) besides oilseeds and number of cash crops. Cashews, coconut, arecanut, cardamom, chillies, cotton, sugarcane and tobacco are among the other crops produced in the state. Karnataka is the largest producer of coarse cereals, coffee, raw silk and tomatoes among the states in India. Karnataka occupies the second position in India in terms of production.

Industry: National Aerospace Laboratories, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Indian Telephone Industries, Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEM), Bharat Electronics Limited, Hindustan Machine Tools and Indian subsidiaries of Volvo and Toyota are headquartered in Bangalore.

Neighbouring States: Karnataka is bordered by the Arabian Sea and the Laccadive Sea to the west, Goa to the north west, Maharashtra to the north, Telangana to the North east, Andhra Pradesh to the east, Tamil Nadu to the south east, and Kerala to the south west.

Art & Culture

(a) Dance: Mysore style of Bharatanatyam is the oldest and most popular dance form and is widely performed in Karnataka. Bolak-aat, Ummatt-aat and Komb-aat are some of the other forms of folk dances in the state.

(b) Festivals: Mysore Dasara is celebrated as the state festival of Mysore. Ugadi (Kannada New Year), Makar Sankranti (the harvest festival), Ganesh Chaturthi, Nagapanchami, Basava Jayanthi, Deepavali, and Ramzan are the other major festivals of Karnataka.

Tribes: Adiyan, Barda, Bavacha, Bhil, Chenchu, Chodhara, Dubla, Konda, Koraga, Kurumans, Maha Malasar, Malaikudi, Malasar, Malayekandi, Maleru, Maratha Patelia, Rathawa, Siddi, Sholaga, Soligar, Toda, Varli, Vitolia

Animal: Indian Elephant (*Elephas maximus indicus*)

Bird: Indian Roller (*Coracias benghalensis*)

Kerala

Also known as: God's own country

Capital: Thiruvananthapuram

Largest City: Kochi

No. of Districts: 14

Area: 38,863 sq. km (15,005 sq mi)

Language: Malayalam, English

Date of Establishment: 1st July 1949

Population: 33,387,677

Literacy Rate: 93.91%

Population Density: 860/sq.km (2,200/sq mi)

Forest Area: 10,336 sq.km (3,991 sq mi)

Agriculture: Kerala produces 97% of the national output of black pepper and accounts for 85% of the area under natural rubber in the country. Coconut, tea, coffee, cashew, and spices—including cardamom, vanilla, cinnamon, and nutmeg comprise a critical agricultural sector. The key agricultural staple is rice, with varieties grown in extensive paddy fields.

Industry: Software giants like Infosys, Oracle, Tata Consultancy Services, Capgemini, HCL, UST Global, Nest, Suntec and IBS have offices in the state. Thiruvananthapuram is also the "IT Hub of Kerala" and accounts for around 80% of the software exports. The Grand Kerala Shopping Festival (GKSF) claimed to be "Asia's largest shopping festival" was started in the year 2007.

Neighbouring States: It is bordered by Karnataka to the north and north east, Tamil Nadu to the east and south, and the Lakshadweep Sea to the west.

Art & Culture

(a) Dance: The classical dance forms of Kerala are Kathakali, Mohiniyattam, Koodiyattom, Thullal and Krishnanattam.

(b) Festivals: Onam is a harvest festival celebrated by the people of Kerala.

Animal: Indian Elephant (*Elephas maximus indicus*)

Bird: Great Hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*)

Madhya Pradesh

Also known as: "Heart of India"

Capital: Bhopal

Largest City: Indore

No. of Districts: 51

Area: 308,245 sq. km (119,014 sq mi)

Language: Hindi

Date of Establishment: 1st November 1956

Population: 72,597,565

Literacy Rate: 70.60%

Population Density: 236/sq.km (610/sq mi)

Forest Area: 94,689 sq.km (36,560 sq mi)

Agriculture: The state has an agrarian economy. The major crops of Madhya Pradesh are wheat, soybean, gram, sugarcane, rice, maize, cotton, rapeseed, mustard and arhar.

Industry: Mining and Ordinance factories comprise the major industries.

Neighbouring States: It borders the states of Uttar Pradesh to the north-east, Chhattisgarh to the south-east, Maharashtra to the south, Gujarat to the west, and Rajasthan to the northwest.

Art & Culture:

(a) Dances: Badhai, Rai, Saira, Jawara, Sher, Akhara, Shaitan, Tertali, Charkula, Jawara, and Maanch are some of the major dance forms.

(b) Festivals: Shivratri, Navratri, Dussehra, Diwali, Bahgoriya, Shab-I-Barat, Krishna Janamashtmi and many more.

Animal: Barasingha (*Rucervus duvaucelii*)

Bird: Asian Paradise Flycatcher (*Trepsiphone paradisi*)

Maharashtra

Capital: Mumbai

Largest city: Mumbai

No. of districts: 36

Area: 307,713 sq.km (118,809 sq mi)

Language: Marathi

Date of establishment: 1st May 1960

Population: 112,372,972

Literacy Rate: 82.9%

Population Density: 370/sq.km (950/sq mi)

Forest Area: 61,939 sq.km (23,915 sq mi)

Agriculture: Agriculture and allied activities contribute 12.9% to the state's income. Staples such as rice and millet are the main monsoon crops. Cash crops include sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds, tobacco, fruits, vegetables and spices such as turmeric.

Industry: Mumbai is also known as the financial capital of India and houses major corporate and financial institutions. Maharashtra contributes 25% of the country's industrial output and is manufacturing hub for some of the largest public sector industries in India, including Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Tata Petrodyne and Oil India Ltd.

Neighbouring States: It shares its border with Arabian Sea to the west and states of Karnataka, Telangana, Goa, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Art & Culture:

(a) Dances: Lavani is the most popular form of dance in the state. Koli dance is yet another form of folk dance.

(b) Festivals: Gudi, Padwa, Ramgandami, Ganeshotsav, Vijayadashami or Dasara, Navaratri, Holi, Diwali, Eid, Simollanghan is a ritual performed on Dasara or Vijaya Dashami day in Maharashtra.

Tribes: Andh, Baiga, Barda, Bavacha, Bhaina, Bhunjia, Birhul, Kol, Halba, Kamar, Kathodi, Kolam, Khairwar, Kharia, Kokna, Parja, Patelia, Pomla, Rathawa, Sawar, Thakur, Varli, Vitolia

Animal: Indian Giant Squirrel (*Ratufa indica*)

Bird: Yellow footed green pigeon (*Treron phoenicoptera*)

Manipur

Also known as: "Gateway to the East"

Capital: Imphal

Largest city: Imphal

No. of districts: 9

Area: 22,327 sq.km (8,621 sq mi)

Language: Meeteilon

Date of establishment: 21st Jan. 1972

Population: 2,570,390

Literacy Rate: 79.21%

Population Density: 120/sq.km (300/sq mi)

Forest Area: 14,365 sq.km

Agriculture: Manipur's climate and soil conditions are ideally suited for horticultural crops. It is home for variety of rare and exotic medicinal and aromatic plants. Some cash crops suited for Manipur include litchi, cashew nuts, walnuts, orange, lemon, pineapple, papaya, passion fruit, peach, pear and plum.

Industry: Its economy is primarily agriculture, forestry, cottage and trade driven. Manipur has the highest number of handicrafts units and number of craftspersons, in the entire northeastern region of India. The state is covered with over 3,000 square km of bamboo forests, making it one of India's largest contributors to its bamboo industry.

Neighbouring States: It is bounded by Nagaland to the north, Mizoram to the south, and Assam to the west; Burma lies to its east.

Art & Culture:

(a) Dances: Manipuri dance (Ras Lila)

(b) Festivals: The various festivals of Manipur are Lui-Ngai-Ni Ningol Chakouba, Yaoshang, Gang-Nagai, Chumpha, Christmas, Cheiraoba, Kang and Heikru Hidongba.

Tribes: Aimol, Anal, Angami, Chiru, Chothe, Gangte, Hmar, Kabui, Koirang, Kom, Lamgang, Mao, Maram, Maring, Mizo, Suhte, Tangkh, Thadou, Vaiphui, Zou, Kuki.

Animal: Sangai (*Cervus eldi*)

Bird: Mrs. Humes Pheasant (*Syrmaticus humiae*)

Meghalaya

Also known as: "the abode of the clouds"

Capital: Shillong

Largest city: Shillong

No. of districts: 11

Area: 22,429 sq.km (8,660 sq mi)

Language: English, Khasi and Garo

Date of establishment: 21 January 1972

Population: 2,964,007

Literacy Rate: 75.84%

Population Density: 130/sq.km (340/sq mi)

Forest Area: 9,496 sq.km (3,666 sq mi)

Agriculture: Basically an agricultural state with about 80% of population depending entirely on agriculture for their livelihood. Rice, maize, wheat and a few other cereals and pulses are produced. The important cash crops potato, ginger, turmeric, black pepper, areca nut, tezpatta, betelvine, short-staple cotton, jute, mesta, mustard and rapeseed etc. Horticultural crops like orange, lemon, pineapple, guava, litchi, banana, jack fruits and fruits such as plum, pear and peach are also grown.

Industry: Meghalaya has a rich base of natural resources which include minerals such as coal, limestone, sillimanite, Kaolin and granite among others.

Neighbouring States: This state is bounded to the south by the districts of greater Mymensingh and the Division of Sylhet and the west by the Division of Rangpur of Bangladesh and the north and the east by Assam.

Art & Culture:

(a) Dances: Nongkrem' is an important folkdance from the Meghalaya.

(b) Festivals: Shivratri, Nongkrem Dance Festival, and Wangala or the harvest Festival.

Tribes: Chakma, Dimasa, Garo, Hajong, Hmar, Khasi, Jaintia, Kuki, Pawi, Synteng, Boro, Koch, Raba, Lakher, Man, Naga, Mikir, Mizo.

Animal: Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*)

Bird: Hill Myna (*Gracula religiosa*)

Mizoram

Also known as: "Land of the hill people"

Capital: Aizawl

Largest city: Aizawl

No. of districts: 8

Area: 21,087 sq.km (8,142 sq mi)

Language: Mizo

Date of establishment: 20th February 1987

Population: 1,091,014

Literacy Rate: 91.58%

Population Density: 52/sq.km (130/sq mi)

Forest Area: 19,117 sq km

Agriculture: 55% to 60% of the working population of the state is annually deployed on agriculture. Rice remains the largest crop grown in the state; fruits are the second largest category, followed by condiments and spices.

Industry: Handloom, horticulture industries, forestry, fisheries and sericulture

Neighbouring States: The state shares borders with three of the seven sister states, namely Tripura, Assam, Manipur and a 722 km border with the neighbouring countries of Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Art & Culture:

(a) Dances: Cheraw, Khuallam, Chheihla, Chai

(b) Festivals: Chapchar Kut, Thalfavang Kut, Mim Kut, Pawl Kut, Christmas and Easter.

Tribes: Chakma, Dimasa, Garo, Hajong, Hmar, Khasi, Jaintia, Kuki, Mikir, Naga, Pawi, Synteng, Paite, Lakher, Man.

Animal: Hoolock gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*)

Bird: Mrs. Humes pheasant (*Syrmaticus humiae*)

Nagaland

Also known as: "Falcon capital of the world"

Capital: Kohima

Largest city: Dimapur

No. of districts: 11

Area: 16,579 sq.km (6,401 sq mi)

Language: English

Date of establishment: 1st December 1963

Population: 1,980,602

Literacy Rate: 80.11%

Population Density: 119/sq.km (310/sq mi)

Forest Area: About one-sixth of the state's area is covered by tropical and sub-tropical evergreen forests.

Agriculture: The main crops of the state are rice, millet, maize, and pulses. Cash crops, like sugarcane and potato, are also grown in some parts. Plantation crops such as premium coffee, cardamom, and tea are grown in hilly areas in small quantities.

Industry: Forestry (bamboo, horticulture, semiculture) is also an important source of income. Cottage industries such as weaving, woodwork, and pottery are also an important source of revenue.

Neighbouring States: It borders the state of Assam to the west, Arunachal Pradesh and part of Assam to the north, Burma to the east and Manipur to the south.

Art & Culture:

(a) **Dances:** Zeliang is the one of the most artistic dance forms.

(b) **Festivals:** Nagaland is known as the land of festivals. The Hornbill Festival in December, Sekrenyi, Tsukhenyie, Mimkut, Bishu, Aoling, Moatsu, Tuluni, Nyaknylum, Mongmong, Tokhu Emong and Yemshe are some of the important festivals celebrated by the various Naga tribes.

Tribes: Naga, Kuki, Kachari, Mikir, Garo

Animal: Gaur (*Bos gaurus*)

Bird: Blyth's Tragopan (*Tragopan blythii*)

Odisha

Also known as: "Soul of India"

Capital: Bhubaneswar

Largest city: Bhubaneswar

No. of districts: 30

Area: 155,820 sq.km (60,160 sq mi)

Language: Odia, English

Date of establishment: 1st April 1936

Population: 41,947,358

Literacy Rate: 73.45%

Population Density: 270/sq.km (700/sq mi)

Forest Area: 48,903 sq.km

Agriculture: Rice is the dominant crop in Odisha and is grown on 77% of the area under cultivation. The state is the fourth largest shrimp producing state in India.

Industry: Industries like manufacturing; mining and quarrying; electricity, gas and water supply; and construction are dominant in the state. NALCO and Vedanta, two of the biggest aluminium plants are in Odisha which makes the state leading producer of aluminium.

Neighbouring States: It shares its borders with states of West Bengal to the north-east, Jharkhand to the north, Chhattisgarh to the west and north-west, Telangana to the south-west and Andhra Pradesh to the south.

Art & Culture:

(a) **Dances:** Odissi is one of the oldest and most important classical dance forms in the state. Other dance forms include: Ghumura Dance, Chhau dance, Mahari dance, and Gotipua.

(b) **Festivals:** Durga Puja, Kumar Purnima, Deepabali, Prathamastami, Vasant Panchami, Maha Shivaratri, Ratha Yatra, Ganesh Chaturthi, Raja Parba are some of the major festivals celebrated across Odisha.

Tribes: Bagata, Bathudi, , Birhor, Didayi, Chenchu, Dal, Desua, Gandia, Ghara, Gond, Ho, Holva, Kandha, Munda, Kol, Kolah Laharas, Kol Loharas, Kolha, Koli, Mahali, Mankidi, Mankirdia, Pentia, Rajuar, Santal, Saora,

Animal: Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*)

Bird: Indian Roller (*Coracias benghalensis*)

Punjab

Also known as: "Granary of India", "India's bread-basket"

Capital: Chandigarh

Largest city: Ludhiana

No. of districts: 22

Area: 50,362 sq.km (19,445 sq mi)

Language: Punjabi

Date of establishment: 15th August 1947

Population: 27,704,236

Literacy Rate: 76.68%

Population Density: 550/sq. km (1,400/sq mi)

Agriculture: Wheat is the most important crop of the state. Rice, sugarcane, fruits and vegetables are also grown. The state produces 10.26% of India's cotton, 19.5% of India's wheat, and 11% of India's rice.

Industry: Industries include the manufacturing of scientific instruments, agricultural goods, electrical goods, financial services, machine tools, textiles, sewing machines, sports goods, starch, tourism, fertilisers, bicycles, garments, and the processing of pine oil and sugar. Punjab also has the largest number of steel rolling mill plants in India, which are located in "Steel Town"—Mandi Gobindgarh in the Fatehgarh Sahib district.

Neighbouring States: The state is bordered by the Indian states of Himachal Pradesh to the east, Haryana to the south and southeast, Rajasthan to the southwest, and the Pakistani province of Punjab to the west. To the north it is bounded by the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Art & Culture:

(a) **Dances:** Bhangra and Giddha are the major dance forms of the state.

(b) **Festivals:** Bandi Chhor Divas (Diwali), Mela Maghi, Hola Mohalla, Rakhri, Vaisakhi, Lohri, Teeyan and Basant.

Animal: Blackbuck (*Antelope cervicapra*)

Bird: Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)

Rajasthan

Also known as : The Land of Kings

Name: Rajasthan

Capital: Jaipur

Largest city: Jaipur

No. of districts: 33

Area: 342,239 sq.km(132,139 sq mi)

Language: Hindi, Rajasthani

Date of establishment: 1st November 1956

Population: 73,529,325

Literacy Rate: 67.68%

Population Density: 201/sq.km (520/sq mi)

Agriculture: Wheat, barley, pulses, sugarcane and oilseeds are cultivated over large areas. Cotton and tobacco are the main cash crops. The largest producers of edible oils in India and the second largest producer of oilseeds. The biggest wool-producing state in India and the main opium producer and consumer.

Industry: Main industries are mineral, agriculture, and textile based. The second largest producer of polyester fibre in India.

Neighbouring States: It shares a border with the Pakistani provinces of Punjab to the northwest and Sindh to the west, along the Sutlej-Indus river valley. Elsewhere it is bordered by the other Indian states: Punjab to the north; Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to the northeast; Madhya Pradesh to the southeast; and Gujarat to the southwest.

Art & Culture:

(a) **Dances:** Ghoomar dance from Udaipur and Kalbeliya dance of Jaisalmer

(b) **Festivals:** Deepawali, Holi, Gangaur, Teej, Gogaji, Shri Devnarayan Jayanti, Makar Sankranti and Janmashtami

Animal: Chinkara (*Gazella bennettii*)

Bird: Great Indian Bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*)

Sikkim

Also known as : "The land of Monasteries"

Capital: Gangtok

Largest city: Gangtok

No. of districts: 4

Area: 7,096 sq.km (2,740 sq mi)

Language: Nepali, Bhutia, Gurung, Lepcha, Limbu, Manggar, Newari, Sherpa, Sunwar, Tamang

Date of establishment: 16th May 1975

Population: 607,688

Literacy Rate: 82.2%

Population Density: 86/sq.km (220/sq mi)

Forest Area: 81% of the state area

Agriculture: Crops such as rice, maize, millet, wheat, barley, oranges, tea and cardamom are grown here. Sikkim is the leading producer of cardamom in India

Industry: Brewing, distilling, tanning and watches are the main industries. The state has also invested in a fledgling gambling industry, promoting both casinos and online gambling. The Playwin lottery has been a notable success in the state.

Neighbouring States: The state is bordered by Nepal to the west, China's Tibet Autonomous Region to the north and east, and Bhutan to the east. The Indian state of West Bengal lies to the south.

Art & Culture:

(a) **Dances:** Singhi Chham is a masked dance of Sikkim.

(b) **Festivals:** Diwali, Dussera, Maghe Sankranti, Bhimsen Puja, Losar, Loosong, Saga Dawa, Lhabab Duechen, Drupka Teshi, Bhumchu, Eid ul-Fitr, Muharram and Christmas are the major festivals celebrated in the state.

Tribes: Bhutia, Lepcha, Limboo, Tamang

Animal: Red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*)

Bird: Blood pheasant (*Ithaginis cruentus*)

Tamil Nadu

Also known as : "The land of Temples"

Capital: Chennai

Largest city: Chennai

No. of districts: 32

Area: 130,058 sq.km (50,216 sq mi)

Language: Tamil

Date of establishment: 26th January 1950

Population: 72,147,030

Literacy Rate: 80.33 %

Population Density: 550/sq.km (1,400/sq mi)

Forest Area: 22,643 sq.km (8,743 sq mi)

Agriculture: Rice is the leading crop and the Cauvery delta region is known as the Rice Bowl of Tamil Nadu. Mango and banana are the leading fruit crops. The main vegetables grown are tapioca, tomato, onion, brinjal(eggplant), and drumstick.

Industry: Textiles, leather, electronics, heavy industries, engineering, software, and automobiles are the leading industries of the state. Integral Coach Factory which is located in Perambur is the largest producer of railway coaches in Asia.

Neighbouring States: The state is bordered by the union territory of Puducherry and the south Indian states of Kerala, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh. It also shares a maritime border with the nation of Sri Lanka.

Art & Culture:

(a) **Dances:** Bharatanatyam is the famous dance forms of Tamil Nadu. Other forms of folk dances are Karakattam, Mayilam.

(b) **Festivals:** Pongal is the most celebrated festival of the state. Other major festivals are Deepavali, Ayudha Poojai, Saraswathi Poojai (Dasara), Krishna Jayanthi and Vinayaka Chathurthi, Eid ul-Fitr, Bakrid, Milad un Nabi, Muharram, Good Friday, Easter are celebrated in the state.

Animal: Nilgiri Tahr (*Nilgiritragus hylocrius*)

Bird: Emerald Dove (*Chalcophaps indica*)

Telangana

Capital: Hyderabad

Largest city: Hyderabad

No. of districts: 10

Area: 114,840 sq.km (44,340 sq mi)

Language: Telugu, Urdu

Date of establishment: 2nd June 2014

Population: 35,193,978

Literacy Rate: 66.50%

Population Density: 310/sq.km (790 /sq mi)

Agriculture: Rice is the major food crop and staple food of the state. Other important crops are Maize, Tobacco, Mango, Cotton and Sugar cane

Industry: Automobiles and auto components industry, spices, mines and minerals, textiles and apparels, pharmaceutical, horticulture, poultry farming

Neighbouring States: The state shares its borders with Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh to the north, and Karnataka to the west, and Andhra Pradesh to the south, east and north east.

Art & Culture:

- (a) Classical dance forms (Sastriya Nrutyam) such as Kuchipudi, AndhraNatyam, Bhamakalapam, Veeranatyam; and folk dances such as Butta bommalu, Tappeta Gullu, Lambadi, Dhimsa, and Chindu.
- (b) **Festivals:** Sankranti, Maha Shivaratri, Ugadi or the Telugu New Year, Sri Rama Navami, Varalakshmi Vratam, Vinayaka Chaviti, Dasara, Atla Tadde, Deepavali, Deepothsavam during the Deepavali season.

Animal: Chital (*Zinka*)

Bird: Pala Pitta (*Coracias benghalensis*)

Tripura

Also known as : "The land of Myths and Legends"

Capital: Agartala

Largest city: Agartala

No. of districts: 8

Area: 10,491.69 sq.km (4,050.86 sq mi)

Language: Bengali and Kokborok

Date of establishment: 21st Jan. 1972

Population: 3,671,032

Literacy Rate: 94.65%

Population Density: 350/sq.km (910/sq mi)

Forest Area: 57.73% of the state

Agriculture: Rice, potato, sugarcane, mesta, pulses, and jute are some of the crops grown in the state. Jackfruit and pineapple are among the horticultural products.

Industry: Brickfields and tea industry

Neighbouring States: The state is bordered by Bangladesh to the north, south, and west, and Assam and Mizoram to the east.

Art & Culture: Gorla dance, Jhum dance, lebang dance, mamita dance, and mosak sulmani dance are some of the dance forms of the state.

Tribes: Bhil, Bhutia, Chaimal, Chakma, Garoo, Halam, Khasia, Kuki, Mag, Munda, Noatia, Orang, Riang, Santal, Tripura

Animal: Phayre's Langur (*Trachypithecus phayrel*)

Bird: Green Imperial Pigeon (*Dacula genea*)

Uttarakhand

Also known as: "Land of the Gods"

Capital: Dehradun

Largest city: Dehradun

No. of districts: 13

Area: 53,483 sq.km (20,650 sq mi)

Language: Hindi, Sanskrit, Garhwali, Kumaoni

Date of establishment: 9th November 2000

Population: 10,116,752

Literacy Rate: 79.63%

Population Density: 189/sq.km (490/sq mi)

Forest Area: 34651 sq.km

Agriculture: Basmati rice, wheat, soybeans, groundnuts, coarse cereals, pulses, and oil seeds are the major crops grown in the state.

Industry: Tourism and hydropower are the major industries of the state.

Neighbouring States: It borders Tibet on the north; the Mahakali Zone of the Far-Western Region, Nepal on the east; and the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh to the south and Himachal Pradesh to the northwest.

Art & Culture:

(a) **Dances:** Langvir Nritya, Barada Nati, Hurka Baul, Jhora-Chanchri, Jhumaila, Chauphula, and Chholiya.

(b) **Festivals:** Kumbh Mela, Kanwar Yatra, Kandali Festival, Ramman, Harela mela, Nauchandi mela, Uttarayani mela and Nanda Devi Mela.

Tribes: Bhotia, Buksa, Jaunsari, Raji, Tharu

Animal: Musk deer (*Moschus cupreus*)

Bird: Himalayan Monal (*Lophophorus impejanus*)

Uttar Pradesh

Also known as: 'Hindi heartland of India'

Capital & Largest city: Lucknow

No. of districts: 75

Area: 243,286 sq.km (93,933 sq mi)

Language: Hindi, Urdu

Date of establishment: 1st April 1937 as the United Provinces

Population: 199,581,477

Literacy Rate: 69.7%

Population Density: 820/sq.km (2,100/sq mi)

Forest Area: 16,583 sq.km (6,403 sq mi)

Agriculture: Wheat is the major food crop; and sugarcane is the main commercial crop with 70% of sugar produce from the state.

Industry: Major industries include electronics, electrical equipment, cables, steel, leather, textiles, jewellery, frigates, automobiles, railway coaches, etc

Neighbouring States: The state shares its border with Rajasthan to the west, Haryana and Delhi to the northwest, Uttarakhand and the country of Nepal to the north, Bihar to the east, Jharkhand to the southeast, Chhattisgarh to the south and Madhya Pradesh to the southwest.

Art & Culture:

(a) **Dances:** Kathak is most popular dance form.

(b) **Festivals:** Diwali, Buddha Purnima, Christmas, Rama Navami, Vijaydashami, Makar Sankranti, Vasant Panchami, Ayudha Puja, Ganga Mahotsava, Janmashtami, Sardhana Christian Fair, Maha Shivaratri, Mahavir Jayanti, Moharram, Barah Wafat, Eid, Bakreed, Chhath puja, Lucknow Mahotsav, Kabob and Hanuman Jayanti.

Tribes: Bhotia, Buksa, Jaunsari, Raji, Tharu, Gonda, Baiga, Parahiya, Saharya, Chero, Kharwar, Bhuiya, Pankha, Baiga.

Animal: Swamp Deer (*Rucervus duvaucelii*)

Bird: Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone*)

West Bengal

Capital & Largest city: Kolkata

No. of districts: 20

Area: 88,752 sq.km (34,267 sq mi)

Language: Bengali and English

Date of establishment: 15th August 1947

Population: 91,347,736

Literacy Rate: 77.08%

Population Density: 1,000/sq.km (2,700/sq mi)

Forest Area: 16,805 sq.km (6,488 sq mi)

Agriculture: Rice, potato, jute, sugarcane and wheat

Industry: steel, leather, textiles, jewellery, frigates, automobiles, electronics, electrical equipment etc are the major manufacturing industries of West Bengal.

Neighbouring States: The state is surrounded by the countries of Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan, and the states of Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Sikkim, and Assam

Art & Culture:

(a) **Dances:** Chau dance and many other folk dances.

(b) **Festivals:** Durga Puja, Poila Baishakh (the Bengali New Year), Rathayatra, Dolyatra or Basanta-Utsab, Nobanno, Poush Parbon, Kali Puja, Saraswati Puja, Laxmi Puja, Christmas, Eid ul-Fitr, Eid ul-Adha, Buddha Purnima, Muharram, Christmas

Tribes: Asur, Baiga, Bedia, Chero, Chik Baraik, Garo, Gond, Gorait, Haja Mru, Munda, Nagesia, Oraon, Parhaiya, Rabha, Santal, Sauria Paharia, Savar, Limbu.

Animal: Fishing cat (*Prionailurus viverrinus*)

Bird: White-breasted Kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*)

UNION TERRITORIES

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Capital & Largest city: Port Blair

No. of districts: 3

Area: 8,073 sq.km (3,117 sq mi)

Language: English, Hindi

Date of establishment: 1st November 1956

Population: 379,944

Literacy Rate: 86.27%

Population Density: 46 per sq.km

Forest Area: 86.2% of the total land area.

Agriculture: Paddy, oilseeds and vegetables

Industry: Small scale industries and handicraft units; Tourism plays an important role in the economy of the union territory.

Tribes: Andamanese, Chariar, Chari, Kora, Tabo, Bo, Yere, Kede, Bea, Balawa, Bojigiyab, Juwai, Kol, Jarawas, Nicobarese, Onges, Sentinelese, Shom.

Art and culture:

(a) **Dances:** Nicobari dance is one of the most important and oldest traditional dances of Andaman and Nicobar. It is done during "Ossuary Feast" which is also called "the pig festival".

(b) **Festivals:** Durga puja, Diwali, Holi, Onam, Christmas, Pongal, Janamastmi, Island Tourism Festival, Beach Festival, Food Festival, Film Festival are some popular festivals.

Animal: Dugong (Dugong dugon)

Bird : Andaman Wood Pigcon (Calumba Polumbodies)

Chandigarh

Also known as: "Wealthiest Town of India"

Area: 114 sq.km (44 sq mi)

Language: English, Hindi, Punjabi

Date of establishment: 1st Nov, 1966

Population: 1,054,686

Literacy Rate: 81.9%

Population Density: 9,300/sq.km (24,000/sq mi)

Industry: Pharmaceuticals, machinery, food products, and electrical appliances are some of the major industries.

Neighbouring states: The union territory shares its border with Haryana and Punjab.

Animal : Indian Grey Mongoose (*Herpestes edwardsii*)
(*Ocyrceros birostris*) Birds : Indian Grey Hornbill.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Capital: Silvassa

Area: 102 sq.km (39 sq mi)

Language: English, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi

Date of establishment: 11th August 1961

Population: 342,853

Literacy Rate: 77.65%

Population Density: 698 per sq.km

Forest Area: 43% of the land is under forest cover

Agriculture: paddy, ragi, small millets, jowar, sugarcane

Industry: Agriculture, Industries, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Tourism

Neighbouring states: It is surrounded by Valsad District of Gujarat on the West, North and East and by Thane District of Maharashtra on the South and South-East.

Art and culture:

(a) **Dances:** Tarpa, Bhawada, Tur and Thali, Dhol dance, Cheria dance are some tribal dance forms of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(b) **Festivals:** Pongal, Masrimagam festival, Villianur Temple car festival, Barstille Day, French Food Festival, Christmas are some popular festivals.

Tribes : Varlies, Koli, Kokana, Dhodia, Dublas, Naika nad Kathodi.

Daman and Diu

Capital: Daman

Area: 102 sq.km (39 sq mi)

Language: English, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi

Date of establishment: 30 May 1987

Population: 242,911

Literacy Rate: 87.07%

Population Density: 2169 per sq.km

Industry: Major industries include distillery, fishing and tourism

Neighbouring states: Gujarat

Art and culture:

(a) **Dances:** Mando dance, Vira Dande and Verdigao, Garba.

(b) **Festivals:** Garba Festival, Folk Dance Festival, Gangaji Fari, Holi Dusshera, Diwali, Christmas, Eid are some popular festivals.

Tribes: Dhodia, Dubla (Halpati), Naikda (Talavia), Siddi, Varli.

Lakshadweep

Capital: Kavaratti

Largest city: Andrott

No. of districts: 1

Area: 32 sq.km (12 sq mi)

Language: English, Malayalam

Date of establishment: 1st November 1956

Population: 65,473

Literacy Rate: 92.28%

Population Density: 2013 per sq.km

Agriculture: Fishing and coconut cultivation

Industry: Fisheries, production of fibre products, tourism and desalination are major industries.

Neighbouring states: Kerala and Karnataka

Art & Culture:

Dances : Lava, Kolkali, Parichakali, Dandi

Festivals: Eid-ul-Fitr, Muharram, Bakra Eid and Milad-Un-Nabi are the most celebrated festivals.

Animal: Butterfly fish (*Chaetodon talcula*)

Bird: Noddy Tern (*Anus stolidus*)

National Capital Territory of Delhi

Capital: New Delhi

No. of districts: 11

Area: 1,484.0 sq.km (573.0 sq mi)

Language: Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu

Date of establishment: 1st Feb 1992

Population: 11,007,835

Literacy Rate: 86.34%

Population Density: 11,297 per sq. km

Industry: Information technology, sports goods, medicines, leather goods, telecommunications, hotels, banking, media and tourism

Neighbouring states: Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

Art & Culture:

Festivals: Diwali (the festival of lights), Mahavir Jayanti, Guru Nanak's Birthday, Raksha Bandhan, Durga Puja, Holi, Lohri, Krishna Janmastami, Maha Shivratri, Eid ul-Fitr, Moharram and Buddha Jayanti.

Animal : Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*)

Bird: House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

Puducherry

Capital & Largest city: Pondicherry

No. of districts: 4

Area: 492 sq.km (190 sq mi)

Language: French, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu

Date of establishment: 7 Jan 1963

Population: 1,244,464

Literacy Rate: 86.34%

Population Density: 2,500/sq.km (6,600/sq mi)

Agriculture: Rice, pulses, sugarcane, coconuts, and cotton

Industry: Fisheries, textile, automobile parts, computer hardware, cotton yarn and tourism are the major industries.

Animal: Squirrel (*Sciuridae ratufinae*)

Bird: Asian Koel (*Eudynamys scolopaceus*)

FOUR ENDS OF INDIA

End Points	Places
Northern most	Siachen Glacier
Southern most	Kanyakumari District (Cape Comorin)
Eastern most	Kibithu Village, Arunachal Pradesh
Western most	Guhar Moti in Kutch, Gujarat

FIRST IN INDIA (MALE)

First governor of Bengal	Lord Clive (1758-60)
Last governor of Bengal	Warren Hastings (1772-74)
The first British Governor General of Bengal	Lord Warren Hasting (1774-1885)
The first British Governor General of India	Lord William Bentinck (1833-1835)
The first British Viceroy of India	Lord Canning (1856-62)
The first Governor General of free India	Lord Mountbatten (1947-1948)
The first and the last Indian to be Governor General of free India	C. Rajgopalachari (1948-1950)
The first President of Indian Republic	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
The first Prime Minister of free India	Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
The first Indian to win Nobel Prize	Rabindranath Tagore
The first President of Indian National Congress	W.C. Banerjee
The first Muslim President of Indian National Congress	Badruddin Tayyabji
The first Muslim President of India	Dr. Zakir Hussain
The first man who introduced printing press in India	James Hicky
The first Indian to join the I.C.S	Satyendra Nath Tagore
India's first man in Space	Rakesh Sharma
The first Prime Minister of India who resigned without completing the full term	Morarji Desai
The first Indian Commander-in-Chief of India	General Cariappa
The first Chief of Army Staff	Gen. Maharaj Rajendra Singhji
The first Indian Member of the Viceroy's executive council	S.P.Sinha
The first President of India who died while in office	Dr. Zakhir Hussain
The first Muslim President of Indian Republic	Dr. Zakhir Hussain
The first Prime Minister of India who did not face the Parliament	Charan Singh
The first Field Marshal of India	S.H.F. Manekshaw
The first Indian to get Nobel Prize in Physics	C.V.Raman
The first Indian to receive Bharat Ratna award	Dr. Radhakrishnan

The first Indian to cross English Channel	Mihir Sen
The first Person to receive Jnanpith award	Sri Shankar Kurup
The first Speaker of the Lok Sabha	Ganesh Vasudeva Mavalankar
The first Vice-President of India	Dr. Radhakrishnan
The first Education Minister	Abdul Kalam Azad
The first Home minister of India	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
The first Indian Air Chief Marshal	S. Mukherjee
The first Indian Naval Chief	Vice Admiral R.D. Katari
The first Indian Judge of International Court of Justice	Dr. Nagendra Singh
The first person to reach Mt. Everest without oxygen	Sherpa Anga Dorjee
The first Indian to get Param Vir Chakra	Major Somnath Sharma
The first Chief Election Commissioner	Sukumar Sen
The first person to receive Magsaysay Award	Acharya Vinoba Bhave
The first person of Indian origin to receive Nobel Prize in Medicine	Hargovind Khurana
The first Chinese traveller to visit India	Fa-hein
The first Indian to receive Stalin Prize	Saifuddin Kitchlu
The first person to resign from the Central Cabinet	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
The first Indian to receive Nobel Prize in Economics	Amartya Sen
The first Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Justice Hiralal J. Kania
The first Indian Pilot	J.R.D. Tata (1929)

FIRST IN INDIA (FEMALE)

The first lady to become Miss World	Reita Faria
The first woman judge in Supreme Court	Mrs. Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
The first woman Ambassador	C.B. Muthamma
The first woman Governor of a state in free India	Sarojini Naidu
The first woman Speaker of a State Assembly	Shanno Devi
The first woman Prime Minister	Indira Gandhi
The first woman Minister in a Government	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
The first woman to climb Mount Everest	Bachhendri Pal

The first woman to climb Mount Everest twice	Santosh Yadav
The first woman President of Indian National Congress	Annie Besant
The first woman pilot in Indian Air Force	Harita Kaur Dayal
The first woman Graduates	Kadambini Ganguly and Chandramukhi Basu, 1883
The first woman Airline Pilot	Durga Banerjee
The first woman Honours Graduate	Kamini Roy, 1886
The first woman Olympic medal Winner	Karnam Malleswari, 2000
The first woman Asian Games Gold Medal Winner	Kamlijit Sandhu
The first woman Lawyer	Cornelia Sorabjee
The first woman President of United Nations General Assembly	Vijaya Laxmi Pandit
The first woman Chief Minister of an Indian State	Sucheta Kripalani
The first woman Chairman of Union Public Service Commission	Roze Millian Bethew
The first woman Director General of Police	Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya
The first woman Judge	Anna Chandy (She became judge in a district court in 1937)
The first woman Chief Justice of High Court	Leela Seth (Himachal Pradesh High Court)
The first woman Lieutenant General	Puneeta Arora
The first woman Air Vice Marshal	P. Bandopadhyaya
The first woman chairperson of Indian Airlines	Sushma Chawla
The first woman IPS officer	Kiran Bedi
The first and last Muslim woman ruler of India	Razia Sultan
The first woman to receive Ashoka Chakra	Neerja Bhanot
The first woman to receive Gyanpith Award	Ashapurna Devi
The first woman to cross English Channel	Arati Saha
The first woman to receive Bharat Ratna	Indira Gandhi

FIRST IN THE WORLD (MALE & FEMALE)

First men to climb Mt. Everest	Sherpa Tenzing Norgay & Sir Edmund Hillary (29th May, 1953)
First man to reach North Pole	Robert Peary
First man to reach South Pole	Ronald Amundsen
First religion of the world	Santosh Dharma
First country to print books	China
First country to issue paper currency	China

First country to start Civil Services Competition	China
First President of United States of America	George Washington
First prime Minister of great Britain	Robert Walpole
First secretary general of United Nations	Trigve Lie
First country to make education compulsory	Prussia
First country to win the world cup Football	Uruguay (1930)
First country to make a constitution	United States of America
Pakistan's first Governor General	Mohammed Ali Jinnah
First Summit of NAM was organized in	Belgrade (former Yugoslavia)
First European to visit China	Marco Polo
First men to fly an aeroplane	Wright Brothers
First person to sail around the world	Ferdinand Magellan
First country to send human to Moon	United States of America
First country to launch satellite into space	Russia (former USSR)
First country to host the modern Olympic games	Greece
First President of the Republic of China	Dr. Sun Yat-sen
First city to be attacked with Atom bomb	Heroshima (Japan)
First Radio Telescope Satellite was launched into space by	Japan
First Russian (Soviet) Prime Minister to visit India	V.I. Bulganin
First University of the world	Taxila University
First man to set foot on the Moon	Neil Armstrong (U.S.A)
First man to go into space	Major Yuri Gagarin (USSR)
First Space Shuttle Launched	Columbia
First space ship landed on Mars	Viking -I (July, 1976)
First woman Prime Minister of England	Margaret Thatcher
First woman Prime Minister of any Muslim country	Benazir Bhutto (Pakistan)
First woman Prime Minister of a country	S. Bhandamayake (Sri Lanka)
First woman cosmonaut in space	Valentina Tereshkova (USSR)
First woman to climb Mt. Everest	Junko Tabei (Japan)
First deaf and dumb to cross the Strait of Gibraltar	Taranath Shenoy (India)
First woman president of UN General assembly	Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit (1953)
First European Invader of Indian soil	Alexander, The Great

First woman to reach the North pole	Ms. Fran
First woman to reach Antartica	Caroline Michaelson
First man to draw the map of earth	Anaximander
First man to compile Encyclopaedia	Aspheosis (Athens)
First eldest man to climb Mt. Everest	Richard Wass
First Asian to win Wimbledon Trophy	Arthur Ashe (U.S.A)
First man to win Nobel Prize for Literature	Rene F.A. & Suilt Pradhon (France)
First man to win Nobel Prize for Peace	Jin F. Dunant (Switzerland) & Frederic Peiry (France)
First man to win Nobel prize for Physics	W.K. Roentgen (Germany)
First man to win Nobel prize for Chemistry	J.H. Wenthoff (Holland)
First man to win Nobel Prize Medicine (Medical Science)	A.E. Wonn Behring (Germany)
First man to win Nobel Prize Economics	Ranger fish (Norway) & John Tinbergen (Holland)
First woman President of a country	Maria Estela Peron (Argentina)
First Space Tourist (Male)	Dennis Tito
First Space Tourist (Female)	Mrs. Anousheh Ansari

SUPERLATIVES : INDIA

STRUCTURES

- Highest Tower (Minaret) – Qutub Minar
- Highest Gateway – Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri near Agra. Built by Akbar (53.5 m /175 ft High)
- Highest Dam – Tehri Dam
- Highest Bridge – Chenab Bridge
- Highest Airport- Leh Air Port in Ladakh (3256 m/ 16080 ft high)
- Highest Hydel Power Station- Rongtong Hydel Project in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh.
- Highest Mountain Peak- Kanchenjunga
- Highest Road- Road at Khardungla in the Leh-Manali Sector
- Highest Waterfall- Jog Waterfall, Karnataka
- Largest Residence – Antilia Bhawan built by Mukesh Ambani
- Largest Cinema Hall – Prasad Max, Hyderabad
- Largest Museum – National Museum Delhi
- Largest River Barrage – Farakka Barrage
- Biggest Auditorium – Sri Shanmukhanand Hall (Mumbai)
- Largest zoo – Arignar Anna Zoological Park
- Largest Cave Temple – Ellora
- Largest Gurudwara – Golden Temple, Amritsar
- Largest Mosque – Jama Masjid, Delhi (built by Shah Jahan in 1644-58)
- Largest Man-made Lake – Govind Sagar (Bhakra)
- Largest Dome – Gol Gumbaz (Karnataka)
- Largest Cantilever Bridge – Howrah Bridge
- Longest Railway Tunnel- Pir Panjal Railway Tunnel (11 km)

- Longest Road Tunnel - 9.2 km long tunnel on Jammu-Srinagar National Highway
- Largest Public Sector Bank- State Bank of India
- Largest Botanical Garden - National Botanical Garden in Kolkata
- Largest Church- Se Cathedral at Old Goa, 10 km from Panaji.
- Largest Delta- Sunderbans (20,400 sq km) formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra in West Bengal and Bangladesh
- Largest Stupa- Kesariya Stupa in Bihar
- Largest Library- National Library, Kolkata
- Largest Planetarium- Birla Planetarium, Kolkata.
- Largest Prison- Tihar Jail, Delhi
- Largest Concentration of Scheduled Tribes- Madhya Pradesh
- Longest River Bridge – Dhola Sadiya, Bridge (9150 m) on Brahmaputra river
- Largest Corridor – Rameshwaram Temple Corridor
- Largest irrigation Canal-Indira Gandhi Canal or Rajasthan Canal (959 km long)
- Longest Dam-Hirakund Dam on Mahanadi river in Odisha (24.4 km long)
- Longest Glacier-Siachen Glacier on the Indo-Pakistan border (75.6 km long and 2.8 km wide)
- Longest Railway Bridge – Vembanad Rail Bridge in Kerala (4.62 km) long
- Fastest Train- Gatimaan Express which runs between Delhi and Agra (166 km/hr)
- Tallest Statues – Statue of Jain Saint Gomateswara at Sravanabelagola in Karnataka
- 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 3,048 m /10,000 ft) at Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Largest mall- Lulu Mall Kochi
- Most Populous City- Mumbai

NATURAL

- Longest River – Ganges
- Largest Desert – Thar (Rajasthan)
- Largest Fresh Water Lake-Kolleru in Andhra Pradesh
- Largest Cave- Amarnath (about 44 km from Pahalgam in Jammu and Kashmir)

SUPERLATIVES: WORLD

Tallest Animal on (land)	Giraffe
Biggest Bell	Great Bell at Moscow
Fastest Bird	Swift
Largest Bird	Ostrich
Smallest Bird	Humming Bird
Longest Bridge (Railway)	Danyang-Kunshan Grand Bridge (China)
Tallest Building	Burj khalifa, Dubai (U.A.E)
Tallest office Building	Patronas Twin Towers Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
Longest Big Ship Canal	Suez Canal (Linking red sea & Mediterranean Sea)
Busiest Canal (Ship)	Baltic White Sea Canal (152 miles)

Biggest Cinema House	Roxy (New York)
Highest City	Wen Chuwan (Tibet, China) 16,732 ft.
Largest City (in population)	Tokyo [(3,42,00,000), 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	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.
Longest Epic	The Mahabharata
Largest Island	Greenland (renamed Kalaallit 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	National Park, Greenland
Largest Peninsula	Arabic (32,50,000 sq. km.)
Coldest Place or Region	Verkhoyansk (Siberia), 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)
Longest Platform (Railway)	Kharagpur W.B, India (833m)
Largest Platform (Railway)	Grand Central terminal, New York (U.S.A)
Largest Port	Port of New York & New Jersey (U.S.A)
Busiest Port	Rotterdam (the Netherlands)
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 Sea
Brightest Star	Sirius (also called Dog star)
Tallest statue	Statue of Liberty, New York (U.S.A), 150 ft. high.
Tallest Statue (Bronze)	Bronze Statue of Lord Buddha, Tokyo (Japan).
Longest Swimming Course	English Channel
Tallest Tower	C.N Tower Toronto (Canada)
Longest Train nonstop	Flying Scotsman
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 (Shoreline 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
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, Italy
Largest Temple	Angkor Vat (Cambodia)
Largest Diamond mine	Kimbarley (S.Africa)
Largest River (in volume)	Amazon, Brazil
Longest Corridor	Rameshwaram Temple's Corridor (5000 ft.)
Highest Capital City	La Paz (Bolivia)
Largest Asian Desert	Gobi, Mongolia
Largest Democracy	India
Longest Thoroughfare	Verazano-Narrows, New York City Harbour
Longest Neck (Animal)	Giraffe
Largest Animal of the Cat Family	Lion
Most Intelligent Animal	Chimpanzee
Largest Mammal	Whale

FAMOUS LANDMARKS AROUND THE WORLD

1. The Statue of Liberty in New York : USA
2. The Eiffel tower in Paris: France
3. St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow : Russia
4. The Great Sphinx at Giza, The Pyramids of Giza: Egypt
5. Neptune and the Place of Versailles: France
6. The Great wall of China : China
7. The Taj Mahal in Agra : India
8. Christ the Redeemer: Rio de Janeiro
9. Mecca: Saudi Arabia
10. Brandenburg Gate in Berlin: Germany
11. Acropolis of Athens: Greece
12. Niagara Falls : Border of Ontario (Canada) and New York (USA)
13. Angkor Wat : Cambodia
14. St. Peter's Cathedral : Vatican City
15. Mount Rushmore: South Dakota
16. The Grand Canyon : Arizona
17. Sydney Opera House : Australia
18. Forbidden City : Beijing
19. The Colosseum: Rome, Italy
20. The Empire State Building : New York

21. Abu Simbel : Egypt
22. Tower of Pisa : Italy
23. The Burj al Arab Hotel : Dubai
24. Stonehenge: Wiltshire, United Kindom
25. Big Ben : London

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

Boundary Line	Countries
Radcliffe Line	India and Pakistan
Mac Mohan Line	India and China
Durand Line	Pakistan and Afghanistan
49th Parallel	USA and Canada
38th Parallel	North and South Korea
Hindenberg Line	Germany and Poland
Magnot line	France and Germany
Oder Neisse Line	Germany and Poland

COUNTRIES AND THEIR EMBLEMS

Country	Emblem	Country	Emblem
Australia	Kangaroo	Bangladesh	Water Lily
Barbados	Head of a Trident	Belgium	Lion
Canada	White Lily	Chile	Candor & Huemul
Denmark	Beach	Dominica	Sisserou Parrot
France	Lily	Germany	Corn Flower
Guyana	Canje Pheasant	Hong Kong	Bauhinia (Orchid Tree)
India	Lion Capital	Iran	Rose
Ireland	Shamrock	Israel	Candelabrum
Italy	White Lily	Ivory Coast	Elephant
Japan	Chrysanthemum	Lebanon	Cedar Tree
Luxembourg	Lion with Crown	Mongolia	The Soyombo
Netherlands	Lion	New Zealand	Southern Cross, Kiwi, Fern
Norway	Lion	Pakistan	Crescent
Papua New Guinea	Bird of paradise	Spain	Eagle
		Sierra Leone	Lion
Sri Lanka	Lion	Sudan	Secretary Bird
Syria	Eagle	Turkey	Crescent & Star
U.K.	Rose		

PARLIAMENTS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Country	Parliament
India	Sansad (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)
Pakistan	National Assembly
Germany	Bundestag (Lower House) and Bundesrat (Upper House)
U.S.A	Congress (House of Representatives and Senate)
Bhutan	Tshogdu
China	National People's Congress
Norway	Storting
Afghanistan	Shora
Israel	Knesset
Japan	Diet

IMPORTANT SIGNS OR SYMBOLS

Lotus	Culture and Civilization
Red Cross	Medical Aid & Hospital
Black Flag	Symbol of protest
Wheel (Chakra)	Symbol of progress

OFFICIAL BOOKS

Blue Book : An official report of the British Government
Green Book : An official publication of Italy and Iran
Grey Book : An official report of the Government of Japan and Belgium
Orange Book : An official Publication of the Government of Netherlands
White Book : An official Publication of China, Germany and Portugal
Yellow Book : French official Book
White Paper : An official paper of the Government of Britain and India on a particular issue
Red Data Book : A book which contains lists of species whose continued existence is threatened

NEWSPAPERS & THEIR PLACE OF PUBLICATIONS

Daily Mirror	London
Washington Post	Washington, D.C.
The Times of India	India
Dawn	Karachi
The Guardian	London

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION (UNO)

- The United Nations (UN) is a world organisation formed on 24th October, 1945. It came into existence after World War II, when the leaders of the world, including American President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill, decided to create a world organisation that would help to ensure peace.
- The original membership of 51 nations has grown to 193 members. The 193rd member being the newly created South Sudan. The United Nations Headquarters is in New York City. The UN also has offices in Nairobi (Kenya), Geneva (Switzerland) and Vienna (Austria).
- Six official languages are spoken and used in documents at the United Nations: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, but the working languages are English and French only.
- The General Assembly** is the main place for discussions and policy making in the United Nations.
- The Security Council** has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Security Council is made up of 15 members.
- There are five permanent members of the Security Council—China, France, Russia, United Kingdom and USA and 10 non-permanent members elected for 2 years terms starting on 1st January.
- The International Court of Justice (ICJ), located in the Hague, Netherlands, is the primary judicial organ of the United Nations, established in 1945 by the United Nations Charter, the Court began work in 1946, as the successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

- Trygve Lie of Norway (1946-52) was the first Secretary-General of the UN.
- Ban Ki-Moon of South Korea is the present Secretary-General of the UN.

WORLD ORGANISATIONS THEIR HEADQUARTERS

Organisation	H.Q.
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	– Manila (Philippines)
ASEAN (Association of South –East – Jakarta (Indonesia)	
Asian Nations)	
NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)	– Brussels (Belgium)
African Union (AU)	– Addis-Ababa (Ethiopia)
SAARC (South Asian Association for – Kathmandu (Nepal)	
Regional Cooperation)	
United Nations Environment – Nairobi (Kenya)	
Programme (UNEP)	
International Atomic Energy Agency – Vienna (Austria)	
(IAEA)	
United Nations Industrial Development – Vienna (Austria)	
Organisation (UNIDO)	
UNCTAD (United Nations Conference – Geneva, Switzerland	
on Trade and Development)	
WWF (World Wildlife Fund)	– Gland (Switzerland)
International Olympic Committee – Lausanne	
(IOC)	
OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum – Vienna	
Exporting Countries)	
OECD (Organisation for Economic Co – Paris	
operation and Development)	
Commonwealth of Nations	– London
United Nations Centre for Human – Nairobi	
Settlements (UNCHS)	
United Nations International Children's – New York	
Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	
United Nations Fund for Population – New York	
Activities (UNFPA)	
United Nations Development – New York	
Programme (UNDP)	
United Nations Institute for Training – Geneva	
and Research (UNITAR)	
United Nations Research Institute for – Geneva	
Social Development (UNRISD)	
World Food Programme (WFP)	– Rome (Italy)
International Civil Aviation – Montreal (Canada)	
Organisation (ICAO)	
International Fund for Agricultural – Rome	
Development (IFAD)	
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	– Geneva
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	– Washington
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	– Berne (Switzerland)
World Health Organisation (WHO)	– Geneva
World Intellectual Property Organisation – Geneva	
(WIPO)	
World Meteorological Organisation – Geneva	
(WMO)	
Woman Aid International	– London
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	– Geneva

SECRETARY GENERALS OF UNO AND THEIR TENURE

Name	Country	Tenure
Trigve Lie	Norway	1946-1952
Dag Hammarskjöld	Sweden	1953-1961
U-Thant	Myanmar (Burma)	1961-1971
Kurt –Waldheim	Austria	1972-1982
Javier Perez de Cuellar	Peru	1982-1991
Boutros Boutros Ghali	Egypt	1992-1996
Kofi Annan	Ghana	1997-2006
Ban-Ki-moon	S. Korea	2007-continued

FAMOUS PLACES ASSOCIATED WITH EMINENT PERSONS

Place	Person	Place	Person
Corsica	– Napoleon Bonaparte	Belur Math	– Ramakrishna Paramhansa
Kapilvastu	– Gautam Buddha	Jerusalem	– Jesus Christ
Macedonia	– Alexander, the Great	Mecca	– Prophet Mohammad
Jeeradei	– Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Porbandar	– Mahatma Gandhi
Anand	– Jawaharlal Nehru	Fatehpur	– Akbar, the Great
Bhawan Sabarmati	– Mahatma Gandhi	Sikri	– Aurobindo Ghosh
Sitab Diara	– Jai Prakash Narayan	Pawapuri	– Mahavira
Shantiniketan	– Rabindra Nath Tagore		

CREMATORIUM OF FAMOUS PERSONS

Rajghat	– Mahatma Gandhi	Shanti Van	– Jawahar Lal Nehru
Vijay Ghat	– Lal Bahadur Shastri	Shakti Sthal	– Indira Gandhi
Kisan Ghat	– Ch. Charan Singh	Abhay Ghat	– Morarji Desai
Veer Bhumi	– Rajiv Gandhi	Samata Sthal	– Jagjivan Ram
Ekta Sthal	– Giani Zail Singh	Karma Bhumi	– Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
Uday Bhoomi	– K.R. Narayanan	Mahaprayan Ghat	– Dr. Rajendra Prasad

FAMOUS NICKNAMES OF EMINENT PERSONS

Nickname	Person
Father of the Nation, Bapu	– Mahatma Gandhi
Frontier Gandhi	– Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
Iron Man of India	– Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Napoleon of India	– Samudragupta
Shakespeare of India	– Kalidasa
Grand Old Man of India	– Dadabhai Naoroji
Mahamana	– Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya
Deshbandhu	– Chittaranjan Das
Deenabandhu	– C.F.Andrews
Rajaji/C.R	– Chakravarti Rajagopalachari
Punjab Kesari	– Lala Lajpat Rai
Nightingale of India	– Sarojini Naidu
Lady with the lamp	– Florence Nightingale
Tota-e-Hind (Parrot of India)	– Amir Khushro
Shri Guruji	– M.S.Golwalkar

IMPORTANT BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Transcendence: My Spiritual Experiences with Pramukh Swamiji: Abdul Kalam

Unbelievable – Delhi to Islamabad: Prof Bhim Singh

Two Years Eight Months and Twenty Eight Nights: Salman Rushdie

Globalisation, Democratization and Distributive Justice: Professor Mool Chand Sharma

Making India Awesome: Chetan Bhagat

Flood of fire: Amitav Ghosh

Education of Muslims: Islamic Perspective of Knowledge and Education: J.S. Rajput

Neither a Hawk nor a Dove: Khurshid M Kasuri

The Red Sari: Javier Moro

Sourav Ganguly: Cricket, Captaincy and Controversy: Saptarshi Sarkar

China – Confucius in the Shadows: Poonam Surie

Ahmedabad : A city in the world: Amrita Shah

30 Women in Power: Their Voices, Their Stories: Naina Lal Kidwai

Mrs Funnybones: Twinkle Khanna

R.D. Burman: The Prince of Music: Khagesh Dev Burman

Ghosts of Calcutta: Sebastian Ortiz

Beyond Doubt: A Dossier on Gandhi's Assassination: Teesta Setalvad

Benazir Bhutto: A Multidimensional Portrait: Dr Anna Suvorova

Modi - Incredible emergence of a star: Tarun Vijay

The Accidental Prime Minister – The making and unmaking of Manmohan Singh: Sanjaya Baru

Hard Choices (Autobiography): Hillary Rodham Clinton

I am Malala (Autobiography): Malala Yousafzai

And Then One Day: Naseerudin Shah

Playing It My Way: Sachin Tendulkar

The Narrow Road To the Deep North: Richard Flanagan

Go Set a Watchman: Harper Lee

Editor Unplugged : Media, Magnates, Netas and Me: Vinod Mehta

Super Economies: Raghav Bahl

Family Life: Akhil Sharma

Lucknow Boy: A Memoir: Late Vinod Mehta

A Brief History of Seven Killings: Marlon James

Beyond 2020: A Vision for Tomorrow's India: A. P. J. Abdul Kalam and Y. S. Rajan

Leading: Alex Ferguson With Michael Moritz

The Outsider: Frederick Forsyth

The Courage to Act – A Memoir of a Crisis and Its Aftermath: Ben S. Bernanke

Ruled or Misruled: Story and Destiny of Bihar: Santosh Singh

Hungry Bengal: War, Famine, Riots and the End of Empire: Janam Mukherjee

To the Brink and Back: India's 1991 Story: Jairam Ramesh

Complete Story of Indian Reforms: 2G, Power & Private -Enterprise: Pradeep Baijal

The Pakistan Paradox: Christophe Jaffrelot

Crusader or Conspirator: P.C. Parakh

Born Again On the Mountain: Arunima Sinha

The China Model: Daniel A bell

Scion of Ikshvaku: Amish Tripathi

Purity: Jonathan Franzen

God Help the Child: Toni Morrison

Love + Hate: Stories and Essays: Hanif Kureishi

The Heart Goes Last: Margaret Atwood

Because We Say So: Noam Chomsky

Deep South: Paul Theroux

The Country of First Boys: Amartya Sen

Hubris: Meghnad Desai

Unbound: 2,000 Years of Indian Women's Writing: Annie Zaidi

Farewell Kabul: How the West Ignored Pakistan and Lost Afghanistan: Christina Lamb

A Strangeness in My Mind: Orhan Pamuk

The House that BJ Built: Anuja Chauhan

Alfred Hitchcock: Peter Ackroyd

Autumn of the Matriarch: Indira Gandhi's Final Term in Office: Diego Maiorano

Gods of Corruption: Promilla Shankar

Restart: The Last Chance for the Indian Economy: Mihir S. Sharma

The Tears of the Rajas: Ferdinand Mount

The Z factor - My journey as the wrong man at the Right Time : Subhash Chandra

Nathuram Godse - The Story of an Assassin : Anup Ashok Sardesai

The turbulent year - 1980-1996 (Volume II) : Pranab Mukherjee.

Jawaharlal Nehru and The Indian Polity in Perspective : Prof (Dr) P.J. Alexander

The Kiss of life - How a superhero and my son defeated cancer : Emraan Hashmi

IMPORTANT DAYS OF THE YEAR

9th January: NRI Day

10th January: World Laughter Day

12th January: National Youth Day

15th January: Indian Army Day

23rd January: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's birth anniversary

24th January: National Girl Child Day

25th January: National Tourism Day

26th January: Republic Day

29th January: National Newspaper Day

30th January: Martyr's Day

2nd February: World Wetlands Day

4th February: World Cancer Day

13th February: World Radio Day

14th February: St. Valentine's Day

21st February: International Mother Language Day

28th February: National Science Day

8th March: International Women's Day and Mother's day

13th March: No Smoking Day

15th March: World Consumer Rights Day

22nd March: World Water Day
23rd March: World Meteorological Day
24th March: World Tuberculosis Day
27th March: World Theatre Day
2nd April: World Autism Awareness Day
7th April: World Health Day
18th April: World Heritage Day
22nd April: World Earth Day
25th April: World Malaria Day
30th April: World Jazz Day
1st May: International Labour Day
3rd May: World Asthma Day
5th May: World Athletics Day
8th May: International Red Cross Day
11th May: National Technology Day
17th May: World Telecommunications Day
20th May: World Refugee Day
21st May: Anti-terrorism Day
24th May: Commonwealth Day
31st May: World No Tobacco Day
1st June: World Milk Day
5th June: World Environment Day
8th June: World Ocean Day
20th June: International Refugee Day
21st June: International Yoga Day
23rd June: International Olympic Day
27th June: World Diabetes Day
1st July: World Doctor's Day Van Mahotsav Week (1st July to 7th July)
11th July: World Population Day
26th July: Kargil Victory Day
28th July: World Hepatitis Day
29th July: International Tiger Day
30th July: International Day of Friendship
6th August: Hiroshima Day
12th August: International Youth Day
15th August: India's Independence Day
19th August: World Humanitarian Day
29th August: National Sports Day
5th September: Teacher's Day
8th September: International Literacy Day
14th September: Hindi Day
15th September: World Engineer's Day
16th September: World Ozone Day
18th September: International Day of Peace
21st September: Biosphere Day
24th September: Girl Child Day
25th September: Social Justice Day, World Maritime Day
27th September: World Tourism Day
1st October: International Music Day
2nd October: Gandhi Jayanti, International Non-Violence Day
3rd October: World Habitat Day
8th October: National Air force Day
9th October: World Postal Day National Postal Week (9th October to 14th October)

12th October: World Sight Day
16th October: World Food Day
31st October: National Integration Day
7th November: World Cancer Awareness Day
11th November: National Education Day
14th November: Children's Day
16th November: National Press Day
21st November: World Fisheries Day, World Hello Day, World Television Day
25th November: International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
26th November: National Constitution Day
26th November: National Milk day
30th November: Flag Day
3rd December: World Conservation Day
5th December: World Soil Day
7th December: Armed Forces Flag Day
9th December: International Day against Corruption, National Immunization Day
10th December: World Human Rights Day, International Broadcasting Day
11th December: UNICEF Day
14th December: National Energy Conservation Day
16th December: Vijay Diwas
22nd December: National Mathematics Day
23rd December: Kisan Diwas (Farmers' Day)

DEFENCE & SECURITY

DEFENCE AND SECURITY

The Republic of India has world's 3rd largest military force and has the world's largest volunteer army. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces and is looked after by the Ministry of Defence (MoD). It is led by the Union Cabinet Minister of Defence. 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 Armed Force. However, the Cabinet is responsible for National Defence. The Administrative control of armed forces is exercised by the Ministry of Defence, which constitutes the following.

- Department of Defence
- Department of Defence Production and Supplies
- Department of Defence Research and Development (DDR&D).
- The department of ex-servicemen welfare.

Army

Headed by : Chief of the Army Staff

Headquarters : New Delhi

Approximate strength of army personnel : 1,200,000 approximately

NUMBER OF COMMANDS		
	Command	Headquarters
1.	Western Command	Chandimandir
2.	Eastern Command	Calcutta
3.	Northern Command	Udhampur

4.	Southern Command	Pune
5.	Central Command	Lucknow
6.	Training Command (added in 1991)	Mhow
7.	South Western Command (added in 2005)	Jaipur

Air Force

Headed By : Chief of the Air Staff
 Headquarters : New Delhi
 Approximate strength of Air Force personnel : 115,000 approximately

NUMBER OF COMMANDS		
	Command	Headquarters
1.	Western Air Command	Delhi
2.	South-Western Air Command	Gandhinagar
3.	Central Air Command	Allahabad
4.	Eastern Air Command	Shillong
5.	Southern Air Command	Thiruvananthapuram

Unmanned Air Vehicle (UAV). On 20 August 1996 at Kolar (near Bangalore), India made successful test flights on UAV, named Nishant. Nishant is capable of performing aerial reconnaissance of the battlefield to locate targets at long distances behind enemy lines.

Navy

Headed by : Chief of Naval Staff
 Headquarters : New Delhi
 Approximate Strength : 62,000 approximately

NUMBER OF COMMANDS		
	Command	Headquarters
1.	Western Naval Command	Mumbai
2.	Eastern Naval Command	Visakhapatnam (Operational command)
3.	Southern Naval Command	Kochi (used for training)

LOCATION OF DEFENCE ESTABLISHMENTS

Army

- Indian Military Academy – Dehradun
- The College of Military Engineering – Kirkee (Pune)
- The School of Signals – Mhow
- The Infantry School – Mhow
- The Corps of Military Police Centre and School – Faizabad
- The Army Education Corps and Training College – Pachmarhi

Navy

- Indian Naval Academy – Kochi
- Naval Air Station Garuda – Kochi
- INS Agrani (Petty Officer's School) – Coimbatore
- Naval Gunnery School – Kochi
- Torpedo Anti-Submarine School – Kochi
- Navigation Direction School – Mormugao

Air Force

- Pilot Training Establishment – Allahabad
- Jet Training and Transport Training – Hyderabad
- Wings, Air Force Station
- The Air Force Technical Training College – Jalahalli
- Paratroopers Training School – Agra

Inter-services Institutes

- National Defence Academy – Khadakvasla
- National Defence College – New Delhi
- Defence Services Staff College – Wellington
- School of Land/Air Warfare – Secunderabad
- Rashtriya Indian Military College – Dehradun
- Armed Forces Medical College – Pune

Defence Production Undertakings

Eight public sector undertakings (PSUs) currently function under the Department of Defence Production and Supplies. They are HAL, Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML), Mazgaon Dock Limited (MDL), Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), Goa Shipyard Limited (GSC), Bharat Dynamic Limited (BDL), and Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MIDHANI).

Nodal Agencies of Defence Sector

India's defence mechanism is growing stronger with the advancement of science and technologies. Various nodal agencies have been created and maintained by Ministry of Defence of India which aimed at obtaining policies from central government so as to implement the defence related research on its several branches

DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (DRDO)

Looks after various areas of military technology such as aeronautic armament, combat vehicles, electronics instrumentation engineering systems, missiles, materials, naval systems, advanced computing, simulation and life sciences.

It was established in 1958 by amalgamating Defence Science Organization and some of the Technical Development Institutions. It functions under the control of Scientific Adviser to Defence Minister who is also secretary, Defence R&D. DRDO formulates and executes programmes of scientific research, design and development leading to induction of state-of-the-art weapons, platforms, and other equipment required by the Armed Forces. It is engaged in the pursuit of self-reliance in critical technologies of relevance to national security.

The major achievements towards indigenous development of defence weapons and systems are (i) development leading to production of surface-to-surface missile, Prithvi; (ii) state-of-the-art MBT, Arjun; (iii) flight simulators for aircraft; (iv) pilotless target aircraft, Lakshya; (v) parallel super-computer; and (vi) the submarine sonar and weapon control system, Panchendriya.

Defence Research and Development Laboratory (DRDL)

It works as multi-disciplinary missile system which aims at designing, developing and evaluating the fleet of various types of missiles used by armed forces.

Defence avionics Research Establishments (DARE)

It was initially a project laboratory known as Advanced Systems Integration and Evaluation Organisation (ASIEO), which aimed at enhancing the operational capabilities of Indian Air force with the help of modern technology. But over the time it has witnessed a rapid progress in the area of Airborne Electronic warfare Airborne Processors, testing Evaluation of Electronics warfare etc.

INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION (ISRO)

It is the parented agency of Indian space agencies which was established on 15th August 1969. The head quarter of this organisation is at Bangalore and it was founded by Vikram Sarabhai with a vision to harness space technology for national development, while pursuing space science research and planetary exploration. The first satellite made by ISRO was Aryabhata and it was launched by Russia on 19th April 1975. Thereafter it has developed numerous satellites and spacecrafts for serving different technology such as communication Earth's observation, navigation, climatic observations etc.

IMPORTANT SUBMARINES/MISSILE BOATS/WARSHIPS

Submarines	Warships	Missile Boats
INS Chakra	INS Savitri	INS Vibhuti
INS Shakhul	INS Delhi	INS Prahar
INS Shalki	INS Mysore	INS Prashant
INS Sindhushastra	INS Brahmaputra INS Ghariyal INS Kulish INS Satpura INS Talwar INS Tillanchang	INS Nashak INS Vipul

INDIA'S MISSILE SYSTEM : AT A GLANCE

S. No.	Missile	Feature	Range
1	Astra Missile	Beyond Visual range air-to-air Missile	A range of over 80 km in head on mode and 20 km in tail-chase mode.
2	Shourya Missile	Canisterised Surface-to-surface missile	600 km
3	Sagarika Missile (K-15)	Submarine-to-Surface Missile	More than 700 km
4	Akash Missile	Medium range Surface-to-Air Missile	25 km
5	Nag Missile	Third Generation-fire and forget-anti-tank guided missile	4 to 6 km
6	Nirbhay Missile	Long range subsonic cruise missile	1000 km

7	Dhanush Missile	The Ship-based Surface-to-surface ballistic missile	300 to 350 km
8	Brahmos Missile (Joint Indo-Russia Venture)	Supersonic cruise missile (can be launched from ships, submarines, aircrafts and land)	290 km
9	(a) Prithvi-I (Army version)	A single stage liquid-fuelled surface-to-surface missile.	150 km
	(b) Prithvi-II (Air force version)	A single stage liquid-fuelled surface-to-surface missile.	250 km
	(c) Prithvi-III (Naval Version)	A two-stage surface-to-surface missile (first stage is solid fuelled and second stage is liquid fuelled).	350 km
10	(a) Agni-I	Short range ballistic missile	700-800 km
	(b) Agni-II	Medium range ballistic missile	2500 km
	(c) Agni-III	Intermediate range ballistic missile	3500 km
	(d) Agni-IV	Intermediate	4000 km
	(e) Agni-V	Range ballistic missile	5500-5800 km
	(f) Agni-VI (tested)	Under development	8000-12000 km

TANKS IN INDIA

Type	Quantity (Estimated)	Origin	Description
Arjun MBT	248	India	The Indian Army ordered 124 'Arjun' Mk1 MBTs in 2000 and placed another order for additional 124 'Arjun' Mk1 MBTs and 124 'Arjun' Mk2 MBTs in 2010, after Arjun tank had conclusively outperformed the T-90. Indian Army is set to acquire 124 Arjun Mk2 tanks as a follow-on order, according to the Defence Minister.
T-90	1,050	Russia	Procured in three separate orders. Two batches (310 tanks and knockdown kits in 2000 and a further 300 in 2006) were purchased from Russia. A further 1000 were to be produced locally by 2020. Of those, the first batch of 10 were delivered in August 2009.
T-72	2,414	Soviet Union Poland	Upgraded to advanced Ajeya Mk1 and MK2 standard mainly based on Polish PT-91 Twardy Tank features developed by DRDO

INDIAN SEA-BASED NUCLEAR-ARMED BALLISTIC MISSILES

Name	Type	Maximum range (km)	Status
Dhanush	Short-range	350	Developed, but not deployed
Sagarika (K-15)	SLBM	700	Awaiting deployment on INS
K-4	SLBM3	500	Tested

NUCLEAR-POWERED SUBMARINES

Class	Type	Boats	Displacement	Note
Chakra (Akula II)-class	Attack submarine (SSN)	INS Chakra (S71)	12,770 tonnes	Under a 10 year lease from Russia since 2012.
Arihant-class	Ballistic Missile submarine (SSBN)	INS Arihant (S73)	6,000 tonnes, surfaced	Undergoing sea trials, expected to be commissioned by 2014-2015.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

Class	Type	Ships	Displacement	Description
Centaur-class	Aircraft carrier	INS Viraat (R22)	28,700 tonnes	STOVL carrier. Scheduled to be decommissioned by 2018 and replaced by INS Vikrant
Modified Kiev-class	Aircraft carrier	INS Vikramaditya (R33)	45,400 tonnes	STOVAR carrier.

REPLENISHMENT SHIPS

Class	Type	Ships	Origin	Displacement
Deepak-class	Replenishment oiler	INS Deepak (A50) INS Shakti (A57)	Italy	27,500 tonnes
Jyoti-class	Replenishment oiler	INS Jyoti (A58)	Russia	35,900 tonnes
Aditya-class	Replenishment oiler & Repair ship	INS Aditya (A59)	India	24,612 tonnes

RESEARCH AND SURVEY VESSELS

Class	Type	Ships	Origin	Displacement
Sagardhwani	Research vessel	INS Sagardhwani (A74)	India	2,050 tonnes

Sandhayak-class	Survey vessel	INS Nirupak (J14) INS Investigator (J15) INS Jamuna (J16) INS Sutlej (J17) INS Sandhayak (J18) INS Nirdeshak (J19) INS Darshak (J20) INS Sarvekshak (J22)	India	1,800 tonnes
Makar-class	Survey vessel	INS Makar (J31)	India	500 tonnes

SOME LATEST AIRCRAFTS

C-130J: The aircraft is capable of performing paradrop, heavy drop, casualty evacuation and can also operate from short and semi prepared surfaces. C-130J is the heaviest aircraft to land at DBO in Aug 2013.

C-17: The aircraft is capable of carrying a payload of 40-70 tons up to a distance of 4200-9000 km in a single hop.

IL-76: A four engine heavy duty/long haul military transport aircraft of Russian origin with a max speed of 850 km/hr. It has a twin 23 mm cannon in tail turret and capacity to carry 225 paratroopers or 40 tones freight, wheeled or tracked armored vehicles.

AN-32: Twin engine turboprop, medium tactical transport aircraft of Russian origin with a crew of five and capacity to carry 39 paratroopers or max load of 6.7 tonnes. It has a max cruise speed of 530 km/hr.

EMBRAER: The main role of employment of this executive Jet Air craft is to convey VVIPs/VIPs to destinations within India and abroad. Air HQ Communication Squadron operates this aircrafts and it has maintained a flawless incident/accident free track record till date.

AVRO: Twin engine turboprop, military transport and freighter of British origin having a capacity of 48 paratroopers or 6 tonnes freight and max cruise speed of 452 km/hr.

Dornier: Twin engine turboprop, logistic air support staff transport aircraft of German origin capable of carrying 19 passengers or 2057 kg freight. It has a max speed of 428 km/hr.

Boeing 737-200: Twin engine turbofan, VIP passenger aircraft of American origin with total seating capacity of upto 60 passengers. It has a max cruise speed of 943 km/hr.

MI-25/MI-35: Twin engine turboshaft, assault and anti armour helicopter capable of carrying 8 men assault squad with four barrel 12.7 mm rotary gun in nose barbette and upto 1500 Kg of external ordnance including Scorpion anti-tank missiles. It has a max cruise speed of 310 km/hr.

MI-26: Twin engine turboshaft, military heavy lift helicopter of Russian origin with carrying capacity of 70 combat equipped troops or 20,000 kg payload. It has a max speed of 295 km/hr.

MI-17 V5: The Mi-17 V5 is a potent helicopter platform, equipped with modern avionics and glass cockpit instrumentation. They are equipped with state-of-art navigational equipment, avionics, weather radar and are NVG-compatible.

Chetak: Single engine turboshaft, light utility French helicopter with capacity of 6 passengers or 500 kg load. It has a max speed of 220 km/hr.

Cheetah: Single engine turboshaft, FAC/casevac helicopter of French origin having capacity to carry 3 passengers or 100 kg external sling loads. It has max cruise speed of 121 km/hr and can climb to 1 km in 4 minutes.

INDIA'S ATOMIC RESEARCH

Main Objectives
(a) To generate safe, economic electrical power from nuclear energy.
(b) To build research reactors and to utilize the radioisotopes produced in these reactors for applications in the field of agriculture and medicine.
(c) To develop advanced technology in areas such as accelerators, lasers, biochemistry, information technology, and materials including development of non-nuclear and strategic materials like titanium.

BHABHA ATOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE (BARC)

Established in 1954, it is located at Trombay (Maharashtra), and is India's largest atomic research centre, for R&D.

BARC's atomic reactors

- Apsara*-India's atomic reactor was commissioned on 4 August 1956. One megawatt swimming pool type Thermal reactor used in production of radio isotopes, basically it is also the first atomic reactor in Asia. The reactor was research shielding experiment neutron radiography permanently shutdown in 2010.
- Cirus* (Canada India Reactor) - Built in 1960, it is a 40 MW reactor, used for production of isotopes; R&D is reactor technology, manpower training, neutron beam research, testing of neutron detectors. The Reactor was permanently shutdown is 2010.
- Zerlina* (Zero Energy Reactor for Lattice Investigation and New Assemblies)- Commissioned on 14 January 1961, 100 W Thermal Reactor used for studies of uranium heavy water lattice. This Reactor decommissioned in 1983.
- Dhruva* - Commissioned in August 1985, this 100 MW reactor is a completely indigenous nuclear reactor with most advanced laboratories in the world, used for Basic research, isotope production, etc.
- Purnima - I* (Plutonium Reactor for Neutronic Investigation in Multiplying Assemblies)- commissioned on 18 May 1972, a plutonium fuelled reactor, modified as *Purnima-II* that used uranium as fuel and it is being further modified as *Purnima-III*. This reactor decommissioned in 1991.
- Kamini*-India's first fast breeder neutron reactor, it has been set up at Kalpakkam. Today.

ATOMIC POWER PLANTS IN INDIA

Name	Location
1. Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS)	Tarapur (Maharashtra)
2. Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS)	Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu)
3. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS)	Rawatbhata (Rajasthan)
4. Narora Atomic Power Station (Naps)	Narora (Uttar Pradesh)

5. Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (KAPP)	Kakrapara (Gujarat)
6. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KNPP)	Kudankulam (Tamil Nadu)
7. Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant (KNPP)	Kaiga (Karnataka)

NUCLEAR POWER

Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL)

NPCIL is a public sector Enterprise under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) Government of India. NPCIL also has equity participation in Bhavini, another PSU of DAE which implements fast Breeder Reactors programme in the country. NPCIL is responsible for design, construction, commissioning & operation of nuclear power reactors.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

There are 31 Countries including India is the world which generate electricity from nuclear source. According to the data published in May 2015, by Power Reactor Information System (PRIS) of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), India ranked at 12 position in terms of power generation. However, it stood at 6th position in terms of number of reactors in operation country wise, globally.

* Source : Press Information Bureau, Government of India, Department of Atomic Energy.

NUCLEAR TESTS

(1) India's Pokhran I

- Name - Smiling Buddha
- Date & time - 18th May 1974; 02 :34 : 55
- Test type - Underground Shaft
- Location - Rajasthan
- Prime Minister - Indira Gandhi

(2) India's Pokhran II

- Name - Operation Shakti
- Date & time - 11th & 13th May 1998; 10 :13 : 41 & 6 : 51
- Test type - Underground Shaft
- Location - Rajasthan
- Prime Minister - Atal Bihari Vajpayee

RESEARCH CENTRES OF INDIA

Indian Agricultural Research Institute	— New Delhi
Central Rice Research Institute	— Cuttack
Central Potato Research Institute	— Shimla
Central Forest Research Institute	— Dehradun
IINRG, Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums	— Ranchi
National Dairy Research Institute	— Karnal
Central Mining Research Institute	— Dhanbad
Central Jute Technological Research Institute	— Kolkata
National Geophysics Research Institute	— Hyderabad
Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	— Mumbai
High Altitude Research Laboratory	— Leh
Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology	— Hyderabad

India Rare Earths Limited	Mumbai
Uranium Corporation of India	Singhbhum
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)	Trombay (Mumbai)
Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics	Kolkata
Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre	Thiruvanthapuram
Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)	Bangalore
Space Applications Centre	Ahmedabad

ART & CULTURE

FAMOUS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR EXPONENTS

Sitar	– Pt. Ravi Shankar, Nikhil Benarjee, Ustad Vilayat Khan, Shujaat Khan, Jaya Biswas, Debu Choudhary, Nishaat Khan, Bande Hasan, Shahid Parvez, Uma Shankar Mishra, Buddhaditya Mukherjee, Anushka Shankar
Tabla	– Ustad Shafat Ahmed Khan, Sapan Choudhary, Zakir Hussain, Latif Khan, Allah Rakha Khan, Gudi Maharaj, Kishan Maharaj, Fayaz Khan, Sukhbinder Singh
Flute	– Pannalal Ghosh, Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Raghunath Seth, B.Kunjamani, N.Neela, Rajendra Prasanna, Rajendra Kulkarni, Prakash Saxena
Sarod	– Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, Ustad Ali Akbar Khan, Ustad Alauddin Khan, Hafiz Khan, Zarin Daruwala, Mukesh Sharma, Chandan Rai, Biswajit Roy Chaudhary, Sharan Rani
Shehnai	– Ustad Bismillah Khan, Daya Shankar, Jagannath, Hari Singh, Shailesh Bhagwat, Ali Ahmad, Hussain Khan
Violin	– Dr. Smt. N.Rajan, Vishnu Gobind (VG) Jog, L. Subramaniam, Sangitha Rajan, Kunakkadi Baidyanathan, Shishir Choudhary, Lalgudi Jayaraman, R.P. Shastri, Suryadev Pawar, Govind, Swami Pillai, T.N. Krishnan
Veena	– S.Balachandran, Badruddin Dagar, Kalyan Krishna Bhagavatar, B.Doraiswami, Iyengar Gopal Krishna, Asad Ali
Santoor	– Pt. Shiv Kumar Sharma, Tarun Bhattacharya, Bhajan Sopori
Pakhawaj	– Ustad Rehman Khan, Gopal Das, Chhatrapati Singh, Ramakant Pathak, Arun Saiwal
Rudra Veena	– Ustad Sadiq Ali Khan, Zia Moinuddin Dagar, Asad Ali Khan
Mridang	– Thakur Sadiq Ali Khan, Palghat Raju, Dr. Jagdish Singh, T.K. Moorthy, U.K. Sivaram, K.R. Mani
Sarangi	– Ustad Bendu Khan, Pt. Ramnarayanji, Aruna Kale, Santosh Mishra, Indralal, Ashiq Ali Khan
Nadaswaram	– Sheikh Chinna Maulana, Rajaratna Pillai, Niru Swami Pillai, N.Krishna

Symphony	– Zubin Mehta
Guitar	– Vishwa Mohan Bhatt, Jatin Mazumdar, Brij Bhushan Kabra, Sri Krishna Nalin, Keshav Jalegaonkar
Mandolin	– U. Srinivas, Khagen Dey, Nagen Dey
Vichitra Veena	– Ahmed Raza Khan, Abdul Aziz Khan
Piano	– V. Balsara
Harmonium	– Jnan Prakash Ghosh, Shri Purushottam Walawalkar, Appa Jalgaonkar
Jal Tarang	– Himanshu Biswas, Jagdish Mohan, Ghasiram Nirmal, Ram Swaroop Prabhakar

CLASSICAL DANCERS OF INDIA

Dance	Dancer
Bharatnatyam	Balasarswati, CV Chandrasekhar, Leela Samson, Mrinalini Sarabhai, Padma Subramanyam, Rukmini Devi, Sanyukta Panigrahi, Sonal Mansingh, Yamini Krishnamurthy
Kathak	Bharti Gupta, Birju Maharaj, Damayanti Joshi, Durga Das, Gopi Krishna, Kumudini Lakhiya, Sambhu Maharaj, Sitara Devi
Kuchipudi	Josyula Seetharamaiah, Vempathi Chinna Sathyam
Manipuri	Guru Bipin Sinha, Darshana Jhaveri, Nayana Jhaveri, Nirmala Mehta, Savita Mehta
Odissi	Debaprasad Das, Dharendra Nath Patnaik, Indrani Rahman, Kelucharan Mohapatra, Priyambada Mohanty, Protima Devi
Kathakali	Mrinalini Sarabhai, K.K. Namboodiri, Thottam Sankaran, Ramankutty Nair, Kunchu Kurup, KC Pannikar, etc.
Mohiniattam	Samyukta Panigrahi, Sonal Mansingh, Geeta Radhakrishana, Gopika Varma, Kanak Rele, etc.

AWARDS AND HONOURS

National Awards

Param Vir Chakra: The highest Gallantry Award

Mahavir Chakra: The second highest Gallantry Award

Vir Chakra: The third highest Gallantry Award

Ashok Chakra: The highest peacetime Gallantry award

Kirti Chakra: For conspicuous Gallantry

Shaurya Chakra: For an act of Gallantry

Bharat Ratna: The highest civilian award of India.

- The first three recipients of Bharat Ratna: C. Rajagopalchari, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and DR. C.V. Raman (1954)

Padma Awards

- Padma Vibhushan :** The second highest civilian award given for exceptional and distinguished service.
- Padma Bhushan :** The third highest civilian award given for distinguished service of a high order.
- Padma Shri :** The fourth highest civilian award given for distinguished service.

INTERNATIONAL AWARDS

Nobel Prize

- The most prestigious award in the world. It was set up in 1895 under the will of **Alfred Nobel**.
- The Nobel prizes are presented annually on 10 December (The death anniversary of the founder).
- It is given in the fields of Peace, Literature, Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine (from 1901) and Economics (from 1969).

Nobel Prize (Indian/ Indian origin)

1913: Literature: Rabindranath Tagore; was also the first Asian to win the prize
 1930: Physics: C. V. Raman
 1968: Medicine: Har Gobind Khorana; US citizen of Indian origin
 1979: Peace: Mother Teresa; Indian citizen of Albanian origin
 1998: Economics: Amartya Sen
 2009: Chemistry: Venkatraman Ramakrishnan; US citizen of Indian origin
 2014: Peace: Kailash Sathyarthi

Pulitzer Prize

- Instituted in 1917 and named after US publisher **Joseph Pulitzer**.
- It is conferred annually in the United States for the accomplishments in journalism, literature and music.

Magsaysay Awards

- Instituted in 1957. Named after **Ramon Magsaysay**, the former President of Philippines.
- The award is given annually on August 31, the birth anniversary of Magsaysay, for outstanding contributions in Public service, Community Leadership, Journalism, Literature & Creative Arts and International Understanding.

Man Booker Prize

- Instituted in 1968, is the highest literary award of the world, setup by the **Booker Company** and the British Publishers Association along the lines of the Pulitzer Prize of USA.

Right Livelihood Award

- The Right Livelihood Award was established in 1980.
- It is also referred as "Alternative Nobel Prize".
- It is given to persons to honour those "working on practical and exemplary solutions to the most urgent challenges facing the world today."

Oscar Awards

- Instituted in 1929, these awards are conferred annually by the Academy of Motion Pictures, Arts and Sciences, USA, in recognition of outstanding contribution in the various fields of film making.

UN Human Rights Award

- Instituted in 1966, this award is given every 5 years for individual contributions to the establishment of human rights.

UNESCO Madanjeet Singh Prize

- Instituted by UNESCO (1995) for the promotion of tolerance and non-violence on the occasion of the UN Year of Tolerance and the 125th birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi funded by a donation from Madanjeet Singh.

INDIAN CINEMA AWARDS

Dadasaheb Phalke Award

- **Dadasaheb Phalke** is known as the Father of Indian Cinema. The highest National Film Award is named after him in 1969.
- Dhundiraj Govind (Dadasaheb) Phalke's silent feature film, **Raja Harishchandra** released at Coronation Theatre in 1913, was first indigenous feature film of India.
- Ardeshir Irani in 1931, released first full length talkies film **Alam Ara** at Majestic Cinema, Mumbai. Master Vithal was the first talkie hero.
- **Mrs Devika Rani Roerich** was the first person to receive Dadasaheb Phalke Award in 1969.

Oscar Awards for Indian Films

Bhanu Athaiya was the first Indian to be honoured by Oscar for Gandhi (1982).

Resul Pookutty Best sound mixing (Film-Sludog Millionaire).

AR Rehman Best Score, Best Original Song (Music) Film-Sludog Millionaire.

Gulzar Best Song (Lyrics) Film-Sludog Millionaire!

OTHER NATIONAL AWARDS

Bharatiya Jnanpith Award

- Instituted on 22 May, 1961, carries a cash prize of ₹ 5 lakh, a citation and a bronze replica of Vagdevi (Saraswati).
- This award is given for the best literary writing by an Indian citizen in a language listed in eight schedule of the Indian Constitution.

Gandhi Peace Prize

- Established in 2 October, 1994, on the occasion of the 125th birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, carries a cash prize of ₹ 1 crore.
- Indian Government instituted this annual prize to encourage and promote the significance of Gandhian values over the world.

Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development

- Instituted in 1985, this prestigious award is regarded as 'Nobel' and over the years it has been awarded to those persons who have done outstanding work for international peace, disarmament and development.

Borlaug Award

- Instituted in 1973, carries a cash prize of ₹ 1 lakh.
- Instituted to honour outstanding agricultural scientists.

Sahitya Akademi Award

- Awarded for outstanding literary work and carries a cash prize of ₹ 1 lakh.
- Sahitya Akademi gives 22 awards for literary works in the languages which has recognized works.

SPORTS & GAMES

Olympics

- The Games were first held in honour of the Greek God, Zeus in 776 B.C. on Mount Olympia in the plain of the kingdom of Elis.
- The first Modern Olympic Games were started in Athens on 6th April 1896. Since then these Games are held every four years.
- Olympic Symbol comprises five rings or circles, linked together to represent the sporting friendship of all people. The rings also symbolise the continents- Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania and America.
- The Olympic flag was created in 1914 at the suggestion of Baron Pierre de Coubertin and was hoisted first time in the Antwerp Olympic Games in 1920.
- For the first time an Olympic flame was ceremonially lighted and burned in a giant torch at the entrance of the stadium at the Amsterdam Games in 1928.
- The Olympic motto is "Citius-Altius-Fortius" (faster, higher, stronger).
- Mary Leela Rao was the 1st Indian woman participant in the Olympic Games.

Commonwealth Games

- After Olympics, Commonwealth Games are the second largest sports festival in the world.
- The Games are held in four years but only in between the Olympic years.
- The 1st Commonwealth Games were held in 1930 at Hamilton, Canada.
- India, for the first time, participated in the second Commonwealth games held in London in 1934.

ASIAN Games

- The first Asian Games began on March 4, 1951 in New Delhi.
- The AGF(Asian Games Federation) adopted "Play the game in spirit of the game", given by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, as the motto of the Asian Games
- The emblem of Asian Games is a 'bright full rising sun' with interlocking rings.
- In the 16th Asian Games Twenty-20 Cricket was included.

South Asian Games

- The South Asian Games (SAG Games) are a bi-annual multi-sport event held for the athletes from South Asia.
- The governing body of these games is South Asian Sports Council (SASC), formed in 1983.
- At present, SAG are joined by eight members namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.
- The first South Asian Games were hosted by Kathmandu, Nepal in 1984.
- These Games are often hyped as the South Asian version of Olympic Games.

Afro-Asian Games

- They are inter-continental multi-sport competitions, held between athletes from Asia and Africa.

- These Games are supposed to be held once every four years.
- They are jointly supervised by the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), and the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA).
- The Inaugural Afro-Asian Games were held in 2003 in Hyderabad, India

Cricket World Cup

- The ICC Cricket World Cup is the international championship of One Day International (ODI) cricket.
- This is organized by the International Cricket Council (ICC).
- It is held every four years.
- The first World Cup was organized in England in June 1975.
- The current trophy is made from silver and gold, and features a golden globe held up by three silver columns.
- The ICC keeps the original trophy. A replica differing only in the inscriptions is permanently awarded to the winning team.

Cricket World Cup

Year	Host	Winner
1975	England	West Indies
1979	England	West Indies
1983	England	India
1987	India, Pakistan	Australia
1992	Australia, New Zealand	Pakistan
1996	India, Pakistan	Sri Lanka
1999	England	Australia
2003	South Africa	Australia
2007	West Indies	Australia
2011	India, Bangladesh	India
2015	Australia, New Zealand	Australia
2019	England	
2023	India	

FIFA World Cup

- The FIFA World Cup is an international football competition
- It is contested by the senior men's national teams of the members of Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA).
- It is held every four years.
- The current champion is Germany, which won its fourth title at the 2014 tournament in Brazil.
- Brazil have won five times, and they are the only team to have played in every tournament.
- The next two World Cups will be hosted by Russia in 2018 and Qatar in 2022.
- From 1930 to 1970, the Jules Rimet Trophy was awarded to the World Cup winning team.
- After 1970, a new trophy, known as the FIFA World Cup Trophy, was designed.
- The designer of the current FIFA Trophy was Silvio Gazzaniga(the Italian designer).
- The new trophy is 36 cm (14.2 in) high, made of solid 18 carat (75%) gold and weighs 6.175 kg (13.6 lb).

Year	Host	Winner	Score	Runner-up
1930	Uruguay	Uruguay	4-2	Argentina
1982	Spain	Italy	3-1	West Germany
1986	Mexico	Argentina	3-2	West Germany
1990	Italy	West Germany	1-0	Argentina
1994	United States	Brazil	3-2	Italy
1998	France	France	3-0	Brazil
2002	South Korea & Japan	Brazil	2-0	Germany
2006	Germany	Italy	5-3	France
2010	South Africa	Spain	1-0	Netherlands
2014	Brazil	Germany	1-0	Argentina
2018	Russia			

Hockey World Cup

- The Hockey World Cup is an international field hockey competition organised by the International Hockey Federation (FIH).
- The tournament was started in 1971
- It is held every four years, bridging the four years between the Summer Olympics.
- The Hockey World Cup trophy was designed by the Bashir Moojid and created by the Pakistani Army.
- The trophy consists of a silver cup with an intricate floral design, surmounted by a globe of the world in silver and gold, placed on a high blade base inlaid with ivory.

Year	Host	Winner
1971	Barcelona, Spain	Pakistan
1973	Amstelveen, Netherlands	Netherlands
1975	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	India
1978	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Pakistan
1982	Bombay, India	Pakistan
1986	London, England	Australia
1990	Lahore, Pakistan	Netherlands
1994	Sydney, Australia	Pakistan
1998	Utrecht, Netherlands	Netherlands
2002	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Germany
2006	Monchengladbach, Germany	Germany
2010	New Delhi, India	Australia
2014	The Hague, Netherlands	Australia
2018	Bhubaneswar, India	

TROPHIES ASSOCIATED WITH SPORTS NATIONAL

Name of the Trophy	Related game
Aga Khan Cup	Hockey
Barna Belleck Cup	Table Tennis
Beighton Cup	Hockey
Bombay Gold Cup	Hockey
Burdwan Trophy	Weight Lifting
D.C.M. Trophy	Football
Dhyan chand Trophy	Hockey
Dr. B.C. Roy Trophy	Football
Duleep Trophy	Cricket
Durand Cup	Football

Ezra Cup
I.F.A Shield
Lady Ratan Tata Trophy
Moin ud daula Gold Cup
Rangaswami Cup
Ranji Trophy
Santosh Trophy
Scindia Gold Cup
Subroto Mukherjee Cup
Wellington Trophy

International

Name of the Trophy

American Cup
Ashes Cup
Azlan Shah
US Masters
Hopman Cup
Colombo Cup Trophy
Davis Cup
Kings Cup Race
Merdeka Cup
Swaythling Cup
Thomas Cup
Uber Cup
US-Open
French-Open
Australian Open
Wimbledon
Masters Champions Trophy
British Open
Malaysian Open
Tata Open

Polo
Football
Hockey
Cricket
Hockey
Cricket
Football
Hockey
Football (Inter-School)
Rowing

Related game

Yatch Racing
Cricket (Australia-England)
Hockey
Golf
Lawn Tennis
Football
Lawn Tennis
Air Races (England)
Football (Asia)
World Table Tennis
World Badminton (Men)
World Badminton (women)
Lawn Tennis
Lawn Tennis
Lawn Tennis
Hockey
Golf
Badminton
Lawn Tennis

National Sports of various Nations

Nation	National Sports
USA	Baseball
Spain	Bull Fighting
Canada	Ice Hockey
New Zealand	Rugby Union
India	Hockey
Bangladesh	Kabaddi
Srilanka	Volley ball
Russia	Bandy
China	Table Tennis
Brazil	Capoeira
France	Football
England	Cricket
Japan	Sumo
Australia	Cricket
Pakistan	Hockey
Malaysia	Sepak takraw
Scotland	Golf
Indonesia	Badminton
Bhutan	Archery
Switzerland	Swiss Wrestling
Turkey	Oil Wrestling and Cirit

Badminton	Deuce, Double, Drop, Fault, Game, Let, love, Smash.	Football	Dribble, Drop Kick, Foul, Hatrick, Off-side, Penalty, Throw in, Touch Down.
Baseball	Bunting, Diamond, Home, Pitcher, Put out, Strike.	Golf	Bogey, Caddie, Hole, Links, Put, Putting the green, Stymie, Tee.
Billiards	Break, Cannons, Cue, In off, Jigger, Scratch,	Hockey	Bull, Carry, Centre Forward, Carried, Dribble, Goal, Hat trick, Penalty corner, Scoop, Short corner, Sticks, Striking circle, Under cutting.
Boat Race	Cox		Jockey, Place, Protest, Punter, Win.
Boxing	Hook, Jab, Knock-out, Punch, upper cut.	Horse Racing	Back-hand-drive, Service, Smash, Volley
Bridge	Diamonds, Dummy, Grand slam, Little slam, Revoke, Ruff, Tricks, Trump.	Lawn Tennis	Deuce, Game, Set, Love.
Chess	Check, Checkmate, Gambit, Stalemate	Polo	Bunder, Chuckker, Mallet.
Cricket	Bowling, Bouncer, Crease, Cover point, Drive, Duck, Follow on, Googly, Gulley, Hat Trick, Hit wicket, L.B.W. (Leg Before Wicket), Leg Break, Leg spinner, Leg bye Maiden over, No ball, Pitch, Run, silly point, Stumped, Wicket keeper.	Rifle Shooting	Bull's eye.
		Rugby	Drop kick, Screen.
		Swimming	Stroke.
		Volley ball	Booster, Deuce, Love, Service, Spikers.
		Wrestling	Half Nelson, Heave.

SARKARIPOST.IN

EXERCISE

LEVEL 1

1. What was the code name for the Indian Air Force operations during the Kargil Conflict of 1999?
 - (a) Operation Vijay
 - (b) Operation Meghdoot
 - (c) Operation Indradhanush
 - (d) Operation Safed Sagar
2. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), a mechanism to reduce greenhouse gas emission as per Kyoto Protocol implies that
 - (a) industrial countries receive carbon credits by funding carbon saving projects in another relatively affluent nation
 - (b) industrial countries reduce their carbon emission by using environment friendly technology in production
 - (c) developed countries invest in carbon reduction in developing countries and receive carbon credit in return
 - (d) developed nations purchase carbon credit from other nations
3. Which one among the following is the unit raised to protect the naval assets?
 - (a) Sagar Rakshak Bal
 - (b) Sagar Suraksha Bal
 - (c) Sagar Prahari Bal
 - (d) Sagar Nigrani Bal
4. Indian Army's counter-insurgency school is situated in
 - (a) Kanker
 - (b) Srinagar
 - (c) Tezpur
 - (d) Vairengte
5. The only operational Naval Base exclusively controlled by the Indian Navy is located at
 - (a) Puducherry
 - (b) Okha
 - (c) Karwar
 - (d) Kakinada
6. The rank of Major General in India Army is equivalent to: (CDS)
 - (a) Air Marshal in Indian Air Force
 - (b) Rear Admiral in India Navy
 - (c) Air commodore in India Air Force
 - (d) Commodore in Indian Navy
7. Which one among the following is a state-of-the-art acoustic sensor-based target training system developed by the CSIR for shooters of the Indian Army?
 - (a) SHANKH
 - (b) DHVANI
 - (c) NISHAN
 - (d) PRAHAR
8. Andaman and Nicobar Command is
 - (a) a Command of the Indian Army
 - (b) a regional Command of the Indian Coast Guard
 - (c) an integrated theater Command operating directly under the Chiefs of Staff Committee
 - (d) a joint Command of the Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force
9. Arihant is a
 - (a) Multi barrel rocket launcher
 - (b) Airborne Early Warning and Control System
 - (c) Unarmed Combat Aerial Vehicle
 - (d) Nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine
10. Which one among the following is **not** a Command of the Indian Army?
 - (a) South-Western Command
 - (b) South-Eastern Command
 - (c) Army Training Command
 - (d) Central Command
11. Master Chief Petty Officer is a rank in the
 - (a) Indian Navy
 - (b) Military Engineering Service
 - (c) The Army Aviation Corps
 - (d) Indian Air Force
12. 'Project Seabird' is connected with
 - (a) Greenfield naval base at West Coast of India
 - (b) Anti pirate operation at Somalia
 - (c) Indian Navy's island development project
 - (d) Shipyard in Kutch district, Gujarat
13. Which one of the following statements is **incorrect**?
 - (a) The Armed Forces Tribunal has the power to adjudicate disputes relating to conditions of service of persons subject to the Army Act, 1950.
 - (b) Findings and sentences of court martial can be challenged before the Armed Forces Tribunal.
 - (c) The Chairperson and members of the Armed Forces Tribunal shall be appointed only after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
 - (d) The Chairperson and members of the Armed Forces Tribunal can be removed only after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
14. The Central Industrial Security Force is under the administrative control of which of the following ministries?
 - (a) Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
 - (b) Headquarters of the Integrated Joint Staff
 - (c) Ministry of Home Affairs
 - (d) PMO
15. Indian Coast Guard is
 - (a) a branch of the Indian Navy
 - (b) an organization under the Central Board of Excise and Customs
 - (c) an organization under the Ministry of Defence
 - (d) a para-military force under the Ministry of Home Affairs
16. Information under the RTI Act, 2005 can be provided in respect of
 - (a) National Security Council Secretariat
 - (b) Assam Rifles
 - (c) Border Road Development Board
 - (d) Border Road Organisation
17. Which one of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- (a) India does not have a Chief of Defence Staff.
 (b) India does not have a Permanent Chairman, Chiefs of Staff Committee.
 (c) India has a Chairman, Chiefs of Staff Committee who functions as Chief of the Defence Staff.
 (d) India has a Chairman, Chiefs of Staff Committee who does not function as Chief of the Defence Staff.
18. Which one of the following pairs with respect to computer is not correctly matched?
 (a) 1 megabyte : $(1024) \times (1024)$ bytes
 (b) Compiler : A programme which translates a high-level language programme into machine language
 (c) Liveware: The users working on the system
 (d) Plotter: An electronic device used to convert digital electronic signals to communication channel electronic signals and vice-versa
19. Cloud computing refers to
 (a) any type of computer network that is wireless and is associated with telecommunication network whose interconnections between nodes is implemented without the use of wires.
 (b) telecommunication technology which provides data in a variety of ways from point to point links to full mobile cellular type access.
 (c) a cutting edge open specification that enables short range wireless connection between desktop and notebook computers, mobile handsets, camera phones, headsets, even a computer mouse.
 (d) internet based service whereby shared resources, software and information are provided to computers and other devices on demand.
20. In IP Spoofing
 (a) secret data are illegally distributed through computer networks
 (b) cyber criminals attack another computer by identifying the electronic identity of a trusted machine in order to mask his own true electronic identity
 (c) data confidentiality is achieved using cryptographic and steganographic algorithms
 (d) cyber terrorist, cyber fraud or cyber crimes are identified
21. Which of the following statement is not correct regarding the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act?
 (a) It gives army officers acting under the Act legal immunity for their action
 (b) The Act confers armed forces special powers in operations against the Naxals
 (c) There has been widespread agitation against the Act
 (d) Justice (Retd.) BP Jeevan Reddy Committee was constituted to review the Act
22. Which one of the following is nuclear-capable submarine-launched ballistic missile?
 (a) Sagarika (b) Shourya
 (c) Prithvi (d) Nag
23. Which one of the following is an indigenously built light combat aircraft of India?
 (a) Akash (b) Vikrant
 (c) Tajas (d) Arjun
24. Farkhor Air Base, operated by the Indian Air Force, is situated in which one among the following countries?
 (a) Kazakhstan (b) Uzbekistan
 (c) Afghanistan (d) Tajikistan
25. Which one among the following nuclear capable countries has a declared No First Use Policy?
 (a) United States of America
 (b) People's Republic of China
 (c) Pakistan
 (d) Russia
26. Which is NOT the name of the missile developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)?
 (a) Shaurya (b) Pinaka
 (c) Brahmos (d) Agni
27. INS Airavat is India's
 (a) Naval Ship (b) Amphibious Ship
 (c) Submarine (d) Navy Command Centre
28. With reference to Indian defence. Which one of following statements is NOT correct?
 (a) With the induction of Prithvi-II, the IAF is the only air force in the world with surface to surface ballistic missiles under its command
 (b) Sukhoi-30 MKI jet fighters can launch air-to-air and air-to-surface precision missiles
 (c) Trishul is a supersonic surface to air missile with a range of 30 km
 (d) The indigenously built INS Prabal can launch
29. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
 (a) Southern Air Command: Thiruvananthapuram
 (b) Eastern Naval Command : Visakhapatnam
 (c) Armoured corps centre and school : Jabalpur
 (d) Army Medical crops centre and school : Lucknow
30. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
 (a) Arjun : Indigenously produced Main Battle Tank (MBT)
 (b) Phalcon : Cruise missile supplied by Russia to India.
 (c) Saras : Indigenously developed civilian passenger aircraft.
 (d) Operation Seabird: New Indian naval base at Karwar.
31. Which one of the following is a modern tank?
 (a) Bhim (b) Akash
 (c) Arjun (d) Prithvi
32. The supreme command of the defence forces is vested with the
 (a) Field Marshal (b) Commander-in-Chief
 (c) prime Minister (d) President of India
33. A Regional Army command is commanded by an officer of the rank of
 (a) General (b) Lt General
 (c) Major General (d) Brigadier
34. The college of Military Engineering is situated at :
 (a) Kirkee (Pune) (b) Mhow
 (c) Dehradun (d) Chennai
35. Vajra prahar is a bilateral military exercise between India and?
 (a) Bangladesh (b) Sri Lanka
 (c) Russia (d) U.S.A
36. India's first indigenously built submarine is
 (a) INS Shahkul (b) INS Savitri
 (c) INS Vibhuti (d) INS Shalki
37. Which of the following is a medium range multitarget surface-to-air missile?

- (a) Trishul (b) Prithvi
(c) Agni (d) Akash
38. Sukhoi-30 MKI Squadron is not stationed at
(a) Tezpur (b) Pune
(c) Jamnagar (d) Bareilly
39. Which one of the following statement with respect to India Air Force is not correct?
(a) Chetak is a single engine turboshaft helicopter of Russian origin
(b) SU-30 is a twin engine fighter of Russian origin
(c) Mirage-2000 is a multi-role fighter of French origin
(d) MiG-29 is a twin engine fighter aircraft of Russian origin.
40. The acronym of which one of the following missile is perceived as the confluence of the two nations (India and Russia) represented by two rivers?
(a) Astra (b) Akash
(c) Prithvi (d) BrahMos
41. The aircraft carrier Admiral Gorshkov procured by Indian from Russia is renamed as
(a) INS Virat (b) INS Godavari
(c) INS Trishul (d) INS Vikramaditya
42. Sahyog-Kaijin-XI is a:
(a) India-Japan Joint Coast Guard Exercise
(b) India-Japan Joint Naval Exercise.
(c) India-Srilanka Joint Coast Guard Exercise
(d) India-Srilanka Joint Naval Exercise
43. Andaman and Nicobar Command is
(a) a Command of the Indian Army
(b) a regional Command of the Indian Coast Guard
(c) an integrated theater Command operating directly under the Chiefs of Staff Committee
(d) a joint Command of the Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force
44. High Altitude Warfare School of the Indian Army is located at
(a) Gulmarg (b) Siachin
(c) Leh (d) Manali
45. In which one of the following pair of states has the Indian Army launched "Operation Good Samaritan"?
(a) Asom and Manipur
(b) Manipur and Nagaland
(c) Asom and Nagaland
(d) Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir
46. Which one of the following is nuclear-capable submarine-launched ballistic missile?
(a) Sagarika (b) Shourya
(c) Prithvi (d) Nag
47. For which one of the following, is Satara well known?
(a) Thermal Power Plant
(b) Wind Energy Plant
(c) Hydro-electric Plant
(d) Nuclear Power Plant
48. The first nuclear reactor in India is
(a) Dhruva (b) Harsha
(c) Apsara (d) Vipula
49. Non-nuclear weapons of mass destruction
(a) are far less dangerous than nuclear weapons, so the international community is trying to eliminate nuclear weapons first.
(b) include chemical and biological weapons, which have been around for decades.
(c) are much easier to keep track of than nuclear weapons.
(d) are more difficult to build than nuclear weapons, so fewer states have them.
50. Atomic Minerals Directorate is located at
(a) Mumbai (b) Bhopal
(c) Chennai (d) Hyderabad
51. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
(a) Indian Rare Earths Ltd - Mumbai
(b) Uranium Corporation of India - Jaduguda
(c) Radio Astronomy Centre - Mysore
(d) Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics - Kolkata
52. India's first heavy water plant was set up in 1962 at
(a) Talcher (b) Tuticorin
(c) Baroda (d) Hazira
53. The Uranium Corporation of India is located at Jaduguda in
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Jharkhand
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Odisha
54. State run Nuclear Power Corp. of India Ltd. has set up a joint venture company with _____ for developing atomic power projects in the country.
(a) ONGC (b) NPCL
(c) SAIL (d) RIL
55. The Government of India is planning to establish a new independent nuclear safety regulatory authority. Who among the following will head this new authority?
(a) Prime Minister
(b) President
(c) Minister of Science & Technology
(d) A professional with extensive experience in atomic energy
56. The Indian Research Station 'Himadri' is located at
(a) Siachen (b) Darjeeling
(c) Arctic Region (d) Antarctica
57. The first computers were programmed using
(a) assembly language (b) machine language
(c) source code (d) object code
58.is a combination of hardware and software that facilitates the sharing of information between computing devices.
(a) network (b) peripheral
(c) expansion board (d) digital device
59. Coded entries which are used to gain access to a computer system are called
(a) Entry codes (b) Passwords
(c) Security commands (d) Code words
60. Which device is required for the Internet connection?
(a) Joystick (b) Modem
(c) CD Drive (d) NIC Card
61. What is embedded system?
(a) The program which arrives by being wrapped in box.
(b) The program which is the permanent part of the computer
(c) The computer which is the part of a big computer
(d) The computer and software system that control the machine
62. First page of Website is termed as-
(a) Homepage (b) Index

- (c) JAVA script (d) Bookmark
63. Where are data and program stored when the processor uses them?
(a) Main memory (b) Secondary memory (c) Disk memory (d) Program memory
64. What characteristic of read-only memory (ROM) makes it useful?
(a) ROM information can be easily update (b) Data in ROM is non-volatile, that is, it remains there even without electrical power. (c) ROM provides very large amounts of inexpensive data storage. (d) ROM chips are easily swapped between different brands of computers.
65. Which of the following is not anti-viruses' software?
(a) NAV (b) F-Prot (c) Oracle (d) McAfe
66. FORTRAN is
(a) File Translation (b) Format Translation (c) Formula Translation (d) Flopy Translation
67. EEPROM stands for
(a) Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (b) Easily Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (c) Electronic Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (d) None of the above
68. The computer size was very large in
(a) First Generation (b) Second Generation (c) Third Generation (d) Fourth Generation
69. Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation computers
(a) First Generation (b) Second Generation (c) Third Generation (d) Fourth Generation
70. Which of the following devices can be used to directly image printed text?
(a) OCR (b) OMR (c) MICR (d) All of above
71. Which of the following is also known as brain of computer
(a) Control Unit (b) Central Processing Unit (c) Arithmetic and Language Unit (d) Monitor
72. _____ translates and executes program at run time line by line
(a) Compiler (b) Interpreter (c) Linker (d) Loader
73. The device used to carry digital data on analogue lines is called as
(a) Modem (b) Multiplexer (c) Modulator (d) Demodulator
74. The instructions that tell a computer how to carry out the processing tasks are referred to as computer _____.
(a) programs (b) processors (c) input devices (d) memory modules
75. An area of a computer that temporarily holds data waiting to be processed is _____.
(a) CPU (b) Memory (c) Storage (d) File
76. Data becomes _____ when it is presented in a format that people can understand and use
(a) processed (b) graphs (c) information (d) presentation
77. A _____ is a microprocessor-based computing device.
(a) personal computer (b) mainframe (c) workstation (d) server
78. The primary function of the _____ is to set up the hardware and load and start an operating system
(a) System Programs (b) BIOS (c) CP (d) Memory
79. What kind of memory is both static and non-volatile?
(a) RAM (b) ROM (c) BIOS (d) CACHE
80. All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks EXCEPT
(a) Hackers (b) Spam (c) Viruses (d) Identify theft
81. Why is it unethical to share copyrighted files with your friends?
(a) It is not unethical, because it is legal. (b) It is unethical because the files are being given for free. (c) Sharing copyrighted files without permission breaks copyright laws. (d) It is not unethical because the files are being given for free.
82. The common name for the crime of stealing passwords is:
(a) Jacking (b) Identify theft (c) Spoofing (d) Hacking
83. Collecting personal information and effectively posing as another individual is known as the crime of:
(a) Spooling (b) Identify theft (c) Spoofing (d) Hacking
84. ...is the measurement of things such as fingerprints and retinal scans used for security access.
(a) Biometrics (b) Bio measurement (c) Computer security (d) Smart weapon machinery
85. What is the most common tool used to restrict access to a computer system?
(a) User logins (b) Passwords (c) Computer keys (d) Access-control software
86. Hardware or software designed to guard against unauthorized access to a computer network is known as a(n):
(a) Hacker-proof program. (b) Firewall (c) Hacker-resistant server. (d) Encryption safe wall.
87. Which one among the following is the fastest Indian Supercomputer recently developed by ISRO?
(a) Aakash A-1 (b) Saga 220 (c) Jaguar-Cray (d) Tianhe-1A

LEVEL 2

1. Consider the following statements about 'Param Vir Chakra':
1. It is the highest peacetime gallantry award.
 2. It is the replacement of British Victoria Cross.
 3. It can be awarded to civilians.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
2. Consider the following statements about Prithvi-II Missile:
1. It is a nuclear-capable ballistic missile.
 2. It has a maximum range of 100 km
 3. It is India's first native made ballistic missile.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only
3. Consider the following statements about Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS):
1. IRNSS is a constellation of five satellites, which were launched by PSLV.
 2. It is an independent regional navigation satellite system designed to provide position information in the Indian region.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
4. The National Defence Academy has foreign cadets from which of the following countries?
1. Bhutan
 2. Bangladesh
 3. Nepal
 4. Afghanistan
- Select the correct answer using the code given below.
- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 3 and 4 only (d) 1 and 2 only
5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.
- | List-I (Joint Exercise) | List II (Type) |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A Indra | 1 Joint anti-terrorism |
| B Cope India | 2 Joint air force exercise |
| C Ind-Indo Corpat | 3 Coordinated maritime patrolling |
| D Yudhabhyas | 4 Joint arm exercise |
- Codes :**
- (a) A-1; B-2; C-3; D-4 (b) A-1; B-3; C-2; D-4
(c) A-4; B-3; C-2; D-1 (d) A-4; B-2; C-3; D-1
6. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists.
- | List-I (Ship) | List II (Type) |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| A INS Arihant | 1 Aircraft Carrier |
| B INS Vikrant | 2 Landing Platform Dock |
| C INS Shiwalik | 3 Nuclear Submarine |
| D INS Airavat | 4 Stealth Frigate |
- Codes**
- (a) A-3; B-4; C-1; D-2 (b) A-3; B-1; C-4; D-2
(c) A-2; B-1; C-4; D-3 (d) A-2; B-4; C-1; D-3
7. Consider the following pairs.
1. Pinaka : Multi Barrel Rocket Launcher System
 2. Nag : Anti Tank Missile System
 3. Lakshya : Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
- Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
8. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:
- | List-I
(Name of the Shipyard) | List-II
(Location) |
|--|-----------------------|
| A. Hindustan Shipyard Limited | 1. Kolkata |
| B. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited | 2. Vasco-da-Gama |
| C. Goa Shipyard Limited | 3. Mumbai |
| D. Mazagon Dock Limited | 4. Visakhapatnam |
- Code:**
- (a) A-4; B-2; C-1; D-3 (b) A-3; B-1; C-2; D-4
(c) A-4; B-1; C-2; D-3 (d) A-3; B-2; C-1; D-4
9. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. The Indian Army is organized into five Regional Commands.
 2. The Headquarters of Northern Command is located at Lucknow.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below :
- Code :**
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
10. Consider the following statements about Pragati missile system of India
1. It is a short range solid fuel missile system.
 2. It has all weather day and night operational launch capability.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
11. Which of the following is/are Paramilitary Force(s) of India ?
1. Indian Coast Guard
 2. Assam Rifles
 3. Directorate General of Resettlement
- Select the correct answer using the code given below :
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only (d) 1 and 2 only
12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :
- | List I
(Training institute) | List II
(Location) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. National Academy of Direct Taxes | 1. Hyderabad |

- B. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai - National Postal Academy 2. Nagpur
- C. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy 3. Dehradun
- D. Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy 4. Ghaziabad

Code:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	1	3
(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	3	1	4	2

13. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists :

List I (Founder/ First Director)	List II (Premier Research Institute)
A. Vikram Sarabhai	1. Indian Statistical Institute
B. Homi J Bhabha	2. Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research
C. C N R Rao	3. Tata Institute of fundamental Research
D. P. C. Mahalanobis	4. Physical Research Laboratory

Code :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	2	1
(b)	4	2	3	1
(c)	1	3	2	4
(d)	1	2	3	4

14. Consider the following statements about GAGAN (GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation) system:

1. It offers free enhanced satellite navigation signals over India which are ten times more precise than GPS.
2. It was developed jointly by ISRO and NASA.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

15. Which of the following statement(s) with regard to the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 is/are correct ?

1. The Act is applicable only to the States of Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland.
2. A person taken into custody under the above Act must be handed over to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station with least possible delay.
3. An area can be declared as a disturbed area under the above Act only when the State Government is of the opinion that the use of the armed forces in aid of civil power is necessary to contain a dangerous condition in the concerned area.

Select the correct answer by using the code given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) 2 only

16. Consider the following statements regarding Sukhoi PAK FA T-50 aircraft.

1. It is a joint venture of USA and India.
2. It is a fifth generation fighter aircraft.
3. It has the ability to super cruise or operate at speeds beyond the sound.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3

17. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Kiran MKII : Aerobatic aircraft
2. MI 35 : Attack helicopter
3. Mirage 2000 : Military transport aircraft

- (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these

18. Which of the statements given below is/are correct?

1. The Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA) was first enforced in the hills of Asom.
2. The AFSPA is enforced in regions notified as 'disturbed area'.
3. Under the provisions of the Act, the Chief Minister of a state can declare the whole state or part of it as 'disturbed area'.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 (d) 1 and 2

19. Which of the following statements about the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System (CCTNS) is/are correct?

1. It will facilitate real time access of classified criminal data to the law enforcement authorities.
2. National Crime Record Bureau is the nodal agency mandated to implement the network in all the states.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 or 2

20. In the case of the nuclear disaster which of the following options for cooling the nuclear reactors may be adopted?

1. Pumping of water to the reactors.
2. Use of boric acid.
3. Taking out the fuel rods and keeping them in a cooling pond.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these

21. Consider the following statements :

1. Prithvi-II ballistic missile has a range of 700 km
2. Prithvi-II is the Air Force version of the 150 km Prithvi which was earlier inducted into the Army.
3. Prithvi-II can carry 1000 kg warhead

Which of these statements is/are correct ?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 2 only

22. Which of above is Defence Production public-sector undertaking (PSUS)?

1. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)
2. Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)
3. Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML)

Consider the following PSUS

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

23. What is Jugnu?

1. Unmanned air vehicle designed by DRDO
2. Latest LCA acquired by Indian Air force
3. Micro Satellite built by IIT Kanpur
4. Energy efficient LED designed by sony

Which of the above is true

- (a) 1 only (b) 3 only
(c) 2 only (d) 4 only

24. Consider the following:

1. INS Jalashva
2. C130J
3. P8I maritime aircraft

The Indian armed forces have procured which among the above from United States of America?

- (a) 2 only (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All 1, 2 and 3

25. Consider the following Statements :-

1. Brahmos armed with su-30MKI would be a game changer in the Indian ocean because it has a range of 290Km and can also travel at a top speed of mach 2.8 barely 3-4 metres above the sea Surface, the missile cannot be intercepted by any known weapon system in the world.
2. BrahMos Aerospace, a joint venture between India and Russia has started designing a hypersonic version of the Brahmos missile Brahmos - II

Which of the above statement is / are correct ?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

26. Consider the following Statements :

1. Agni - II is a Surface - to - surface intermediate range missile that can carry nuclear weapons and has a range of more than 2000 km.
2. The missile re-entry vehicle is made with Carbon - Carbon Composites. To withstood very high temperatures of up to 3,000 degree Celsius.

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

27. Consider the following statements :

1. Medium range surface - to- surface prithvi-II ballistic missile is a single stage, liquid propelled missile, that is capable of striking targets at a maximum range of 350km.

2. The Prithvi is the first of the missiles developed under the country's Integrated Guided missile development programme. It has now two variants -Air force version (Prithvi-II) and Naval (Dhanush) both having a range of 350 km.

Which of the above statement is/are Correct ?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

28. Consider the following statements

1. Rustom I, a medium altitude and long- endurance Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV).
2. Lakshy (UAV) -A drone that is remotely piloted by a ground control station provides aerial subtargets for live fire training.
3. Nishant (UAV) is a Surveillance aircraft primarily tasked with intelligence gathering over enemy territory.
4. All the above UAV are developed by the Hyderabad - based Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE).

Which of the above statement is/are Correct ?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 4 only

29. Consider the following statements about Lakshya

1. It is one of India's advanced light helicopters.
2. It is remote-controlled from the ground and designed to impart training to pilots.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

30. Consider the following statements about National Security Guards (NSG)

1. NSG was set up in the year 1984.
2. Hostage rescue missions and counter hijack operations are its primary tasks.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

31. The "Synthetic Aperture Radar" Technology is used in:

1. RISAT-1 2. RISAT-2
3. CARTOSAT 4. KALPANA
(a) 1 and 4 (b) 3 and 4
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 2

32. F-22 Raptor which is a fighter aircraft:

1. Belongs to fifth generation of fighter aircraft.
2. Is having hypersonic speed and advanced stealth technology.
3. Is manufactured by Boeing.
(a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2 (d) All

33. Of the following identify the fifth Generation Fighter aircrafts:
1. Rafale
 2. T-50
 3. F-35
 4. J-20
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 and 4
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 4
34. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?
1. Director of Agni I & II : Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam
 2. Director of Agni III : Avinash Chander
 3. Director of Agni V : Tessy Thomas
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None
35. Consider the following statements:
1. AURA (Autonomous Unmanned Research Aircraft) is an unmanned Combat Air Vehicle (UCAV) for the Indian Air Force.
 2. It is designed and developed jointly by ADE and Defense Electronic Application Laboratory.
- Which of the above statements is/are true?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 both (d) None
36. Consider the following statements:
1. The DRDO developed two variants of Prithvi Missile.
 2. Prithvi II is equipped with features of manoeuvrability to deceive the enemy defence system.
 3. Induction of Prithvi Missile enhances the capability of the Indian Army to attack multiple targets simultaneously.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 2 and 3 (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
37. Consider the following organizations:
1. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Research & Exploration
 2. Heavy Water Board
 3. Indian Rare Earths Limited
 4. Uranium Corporation of India
- Which of these is/are under the Department of Atomic Energy?
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
38. To meet its rapidly growing energy demand, some opine that India should pursue research and development on thorium as the future fuel of nuclear energy. In this context, what advantage does thorium hold over uranium?
1. Thorium is far more abundant in nature than uranium.
 2. On the basis of per unit mass of mined mineral, thorium can generate more energy compared to natural uranium.
 3. Thorium produces less harmful waste compared to uranium.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
39. Consider the following statements:
1. 10 Nuclear Power Plants of India comes under the AERB (Atomic energy regulatory Board).
2. Meckani committee recommended that the Nuclear Regulator be created as a statutory Body.
3. Kudankulam Nuclear Project will operate by AERB.
- Which of the above statement are / is true?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1 and 2
40. Consider the following Statements :
1. The Fast Breeder test Reactor (FBTR) is at the heart of the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) at Kalpakkam, and it is a forerunner to the second stage of the country's nuclear power programme.
 2. Fast Reactors use "Fast" (high energy) neutrons to sustain the fission process, in contrast to water cooled reactors that use thermal (low energy) neutrons. Fast reactors are commonly known as breeders because they breed more fuel than they consume.
- Which of the above statements is /are correct ?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
41. Consider the following statements regarding India's Nuclear programme
1. In the first stage, India is using natural uranium as fuel to pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWR).
 2. In the Second Stage, plutonium reprocessed from the spent fuel of the PHWRs, depleted uranium and thorium kept in the blanket form will be used as fuel to power a series of breeder reactors. Thorium used in the breeders gets converted into uranium- 233, a fissile material.
 3. In the third stage, reactors will use thorium and uranium- 233 to generate electricity.
 4. India's Nuclear Fuel Complex is in Hyderabad.
- Which of the above statements are correct ?
- (a) 1 and 3, (b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2, and 3 (d) All of the above
42. Consider the following statements
1. India has a published nuclear doctrine.
 2. The doctrine advocates 'no-first-use' policy.
 3. The authority to release nuclear weapons for use resides in the person of the President of India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) Both 1 and 2
(c) Both 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
43. Consider the following statements:
1. India has 10 Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs)
 2. The spent fuel from the PHWRs is reprocessed into plutonium.
 3. All imported reactors are under the safeguards of the international Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

44. Consider the following statements:
 1. Cirus was the third Indian Research Reactor.
 2. Fast Breeder Test Reactor is at Kalpakkam.
 Correct statement/statements is/are
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 only
 (c) 2 only (d) None of them
45. Consider the following statements in relations to the nuclear reactors and choose the correct alternative:
 1. The Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) uses natural Uranium as the Fuel.
 2. The Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) uses liquid Sodium as the moderator.
 3. The Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) will be based on U233 as the Fuel.
 4. The French Company Areva is building the European Pressurized Reactors (EPR) at Jaitapur in Maharashtra.
 (a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1 and 4
46. Identify the correct statement(s):
 1. IAEA governing body has decided to established a nuclear fuel bank.
 2. India will be able to draw fuel from the nuclear fuel bank.
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None
47. The stages of India's Nuclear Power Programme differs with respect to:
 1. Fuel used 2. Technology
 3. Stage of development
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 2 (d) All
48. Identify the correct statement(s):
 1. The Department of Atomic Energy is directly under the Prime Minister of India.
 2. The Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) is largest power producing nuclear site.
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None
49. Consider the following statements:
 1. The Nuclear Suppliers Group has 24 countries as its members.
 2. India is a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) 1 and 2 both (d) None
50. Consider the following statements about IAEA
 1. It was set-up as the world's Atoms for Peace organisation in 1957.
 2. The IAEA Secretariat is headquartered at the Vienna international Centre in Vienna, Austria.
 3. In terms of its statute, the IAEA reports annually to the UN General Assembly.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) Only 1
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) Only 3
51. Consider the following statements
 1. India has 10 Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs).
 2. The spent fuel from the PHWRs is reprocessed into plutonium.
 3. All imported reactors are under the safeguards of the international Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these
52. In the case of the nuclear disaster which of the following options for cooling the nuclear reactors may be adopted?
 1. Pumping of water to the reactors.
 2. Use of boric acid.
 3. Taking out the fuel rods and keeping them in a cooling pond.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below
 (a) Only 3 (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these
53. Consider the following statements:
 1. Smart card is a plastic card with an embedded microchip.
 2. Digital technology is primarily used with new physical communication medium such as satellite and fibre optics transmission.
 3. A digital library is a collection of documents in an organized electronic form available on the internet only.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 3 only (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
54. Consider the following:
 1. Bluetooth device 2. Cordless phone
 3. Microwave oven 4. Wi-Fi device
 Which of the above can operate between 2.4 and 2.5 GHz range of radio frequency band?
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 and 4
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
55. A new optical disc format known as the Blu-ray Disc (BD) is becoming popular. In what way is it different from the traditional DVD ?
 1. DVD supports Standard Definition video while BD supports high definition video
 2. Compared to a DVD, the BD format has several times more storage capacity
 3. Thickness of BD is 2.4 mm while that of DVD is 1.2 mm.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
56. Consider the following statements regarding pan-India mobile tele network
 1. The Pan-India mobile tele-network was launched in Coimbatore.
 2. The aim of the initiative is to strengthen the spice farming community with the help of latest technologies.

3. The purpose of the scheme is to get in direct touch with the spice farmers of the state who are the core section of the society.

Correct statement is/are:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above

57. Consider the following guiding principles and objectives that would underpin the public-private partnership (PPP) in cyber security has been identified by JWC and select incorrect one.

1. Given the diverse stakeholders in cyber security, institutional mechanisms should be set up to promote convergence of efforts both in public and private domains.
2. Use existing institutions and organizations to the extent possible in both private sector and government and create new institutions where required to enhance cyber security.
3. Identify areas where public sector can build capacities for cyber security.
4. Put in place appropriate policy and legal frameworks to ensure compliance with cyber security efforts.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 3 only (d) 4 only

58. Consider the following statements

1. International Organization for Standardization is the world's leading organization for the preparation and publication of International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.
2. International Telecommunication Union allocate global radio spectrum and satellite orbits, develop the technical standards that ensure networks and technologies seamlessly interconnect, and strive to improve access to ICTs to underserved communities worldwide.

Correct statement is/are

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None of above

59. Identify the correct statement(s):

1. Tianhe is a Chinese Supercomputer.
 2. SAGA 220 is the supercomputer of ISRO.
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) None

60. The cloud computing is based on:

1. Software as a service mode.
 2. Users should pay scheme.
 3. Common objective of all the users.
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) None

Hints & Explanations

Level-1

1. (d) Operation Safed Sagar was the code name assigned to the Indian Air Force's strike to support the ground troops during Kargil war.
2. (b) The Kyoto protocol is a protocol to the United Nations Framework convention on climate change aimed at fighting global warming. This protocol adopted on 11 December 1997 in Kyoto, Japan. Under the protocol 37 countries commit themselves to a reduction of four greenhouse gases and two groups of gases.
3. (c) Sagar Prahari Bal was developed by Indian Navy to protect Naval bases and patrol the coastline areas. Basically Sagar Prahari Bal secures India's coastline.
4. (d) The counter insurgency school is located in Vairengte in Mizoram. It was established in 1967 and also teaches jungle warfare.
5. (c) INS Kadamba is an Indian Navy base located near Karwar in Karnataka. The first phase of construction of the base, code-named 'Project Seabird', was completed in 2005. Development of Phase II commenced in 2011. INS Kadamba is the third largest Indian naval base.
6. (b)

Army	Air Force	Navy
(i) Lt. General	Air Marshal	Vice Admiral
(ii) Major General	Air Vice Marshal	Rear Admiral
(iii) Brigadier	Air Commodore	Commodore
7. (b) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed state-of-the-art target training system - DHVANI - for shooters of the Indian Army. The sophisticated acoustic sensor-based indigenous system will help the Army develop shooting techniques for its combat personnel.
8. (c) The Andaman and Nicobar Command is India's first and only joint tri-service theater command, with rotating three-star Commanders-in-Chief from the Army, Navy and Air Force reporting directly to the Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee.
9. (d) Arihant is a Nuclear powered ballistic missile submarine.
10. (b) South eastern command is not a command of the Indian Army.
11. (a) Master Chief Petty Officer is a rank in the Indian Navy, of class I
12. (a) Project Seabird is a Greenfield Naval Base at West Coast of India. The main features of the project are- large basin protected by 5.5 km of breakwaters, reclaimed areas for development of shiplift and berthing facilities, aircraft carrier, large onshore developments with residential complexes, admin facilities etc.
13. (d) The Chairperson or a Member shall not be removed from his office except by an order made by the President on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after an inquiry made by a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court in which such Chairperson or other Member had been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges.
14. (c) It is directly under the federal Ministry of Home Affairs and its headquarters are at New Delhi.
15. (c) Indian coast guard is an organization under the Ministry of Defence. The Indian Coast Guard was formally established on 18 August 1978 by the Coast Guard Act, 1978 of the Parliament of India as an independent armed force of India.
16. (b) Information under the RTI Act 2005 can be provided in respect of Assam Rifles, Border Security Force, National Security Guards.
17. (d) After the 1999 Kargil conflict the Arun Singh committee, constituted as part of group of ministers (GoM) in April 2000 under the chairmanship of L K Advani, former Deputy Prime Minister recommended the creation of the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) post since the existing system of chiefs of staff committee had not been able to deliver on important issues. The Chiefs of Staff Committee is a forum for service chiefs to discuss matters having a bearing on the activities of services and to advise the ministry. Its members include Chief of the Army Staff (COAS), Chief of the Naval Staff (CNS), Chief of the Air Staff (CAS), and Chief of Integrated Defence Staff (a non-voting member).
18. (d) The plotter is a computer printer for printing vector graphics.
19. (d) Cloud computing refers to applications and services offered over the Internet. The idea of the "cloud" simplifies the many network connections and computer systems involved in online services. Examples of cloud computing include online backup services, social networking services and personal data services.
20. (c) The protocol does not provide data confidentiality. It is achieved using cryptographic and steganographic algorithms.
21. (b) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) is an Act of the Parliament of India which was passed on 11 September 1958. It is an Act to enable certain special powers to be conferred upon members of the armed forces in disturbed areas in the States of

- Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. It is not associated with operations against the Naxals.
22. (a) Sagarika is a nuclear-capable submarine-launched ballistic missile with a range of 700 kilometres.
23. (c) The Tejas is an Indian single-seat, single-jet engine, multi-role light fighter developed by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.
24. (d) Farkhor Air Base is operated by the Indian Air Force in collaboration with the Tajikistan Air Force.
25. (b) No first use (NFU) refers to a pledge or a policy by a nuclear power not to use nuclear weapons as a means of warfare unless first attacked by an adversary using nuclear weapons. China became the first nation to propose and pledge NFU policy when it first gained nuclear capabilities in 1964, stating "not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time or under any circumstances."
26. (b) Pinake is a multiple rocket launcher produced in India developed by DRDO.
27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (c)
30. (b) Phalcon is radar system provided by Israel to India.
31. (c) Arjuna is the modern tank produced by Defence Research and Development, Organisation (DRDO)
32. (d) 33. (b) 34. (a)
35. (d) 36. (d) 37. (d)
38. (c) Sukoi-30 MKI Squadron is stationed at the three bases Pune (Maharashtra), Tezpur (Assam) and Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh). The Indian Air Force has started induction of new Sukhoi-30 MKI Squadron at Chabua (Arunachal Pradesh).
39. (a) Chetak is a single-engine light utility helicopter developed by Sud Aviation, France and under licence of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) in India.
40. (d) BrahMos is a supersonic cruise missile that is developed jointly by India's DRDO and Russia's NPO.
- The acronym of BrahMos is perceived as the confluence of the nations represented by two rivers, the Brahmaputra of India and the Moskva of Russia.
41. (d) Admiral Gorshkov has been renamed as INS Vikramaditya by the Indian Navy, it is all set to be procured by India and it was estimated to enter in service after 2012. Admiral Gorshkov is a modified Kiev class aircraft carrier of Russian Navy.
42. (a)
43. (c) The Andaman and Nicobar Command is India's first and only joint tri-service command, with rotating three-star Commanders-in-Chief from the Army, Navy and Air Force reporting directly to the Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee.
44. (a) The High Altitude Warfare School (HAWS) is a training and research establishment of the Indian Army. In 1948, Indian Army established a ski school in Gulmarg which later became the High Altitude Warfare School of the Indian army.
45. (b) At the behest of the Chief of the Army Staff, a long-term plan was evolved for development works in Nagaland and Manipur.
46. (a) Sagarika is a nuclear-capable submarine-launched ballistic missile with a range of 740 kilometres.
47. (a) Satara is well known for Thermal Power Plant.
48. (c) 49. (b) 50. (d) 51. (c)
52. (c) 53. (b) 54. (b) 55. (d)
56. (c) Himadri Station is India's first Arctic research station located at Spitsbergen, Svalbard, Norway. It was inaugurated on the 1st of July, 2008 by the Minister of Earth Sciences.
48. (c) 49. (b) 50. (d) 51. (c) 57. (b)
58. (a) 59. (b) 60. (b) 61. (c) 62. (a)
63. (a) 64. (b) 65. (c) 66. (c) 67. (c)
68. (a) 69. (d) 70. (a) 71. (b) 72. (b)
73. (a) 74. (a) 75. (b) 76. (c) 77. (a)
78. (b) 79. (b) 80. (b) 81. (c) 82. (c)
83. (b) 84. (a) 85. (b) 86. (b) 87. (b)
- Level-2**
1. (b) Ashok Chakra Award is the peace time award. The Param Vir Chakra (PVC) is India's highest military decoration awarded for the highest degree of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy and cannot be awarded to civilians. It replaced the former British colonial Victoria Cross.
2. (c) Prithvi-II is a nuclear capable surface-to-surface missile. With a strike range of 350 km, Prithvi-II is capable of carrying 500 kg to 1,000 kg of warheads and is thrust by liquid propulsion twin engines.
3. (b) The Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) was developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It is designed to provide accurate position information service to users in India as well as the region extending up to 1500 km from its boundary, which is its primary service area. The IRNSS would provide two services, with the Standard Positioning Service open for civilian use, and the Restricted Service (an encrypted one) for authorized users (including the military). IRNSS-1A, IRNSS-1B, IRNSS-1C, IRNSS-1D were launched by PSLV but IRNSS-1E, IRNSS-1F, IRNSS-1G have not been launched so far.
4. (b) The National Defence Academy has trained 700 cadets from the 28 friendly countries including Afghanistan, Bhutan, Ethiopia, Ghana, Fiji, Nepal etc. Bangladesh is not in the list.
5. (a) A - Indra — Joint anti-terrorism exercise
B - Cope India — Joint air force exercise
C - Ind - Indo corpat — Coordinates maritime patrolling
D - Yuddha bhyas — Joint army exercise.

6. (b) **Ship** **Type**
 A - INS Arihant — Nuclear submarine
 B - INS Vikrant — Aircraft carrier
 C - INS Shivalik — Stealth frigate
 D - INS Airavat — Landing platform dock
7. (d) Pinaka is a multiple rocket launcher produced in India and developed by the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) for the Indian Army. Pinaka used during the Kargil war.
 Nag is the fourth generation anti-tank missile developed by the DRDO under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP).
 Lakshya is an Indian remotely piloted aircraft developed by Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE) of DRDO. Indian Air force had received the aircraft in September 1999 and Indian Navy received its first deliveries in November 2000.
8. (c) A. Hindustan Shipyard — Vishakhapatnam Limited
 B. Garden Reach Ship Builders & Engineers Limited. — Kolkata
 C. Goa shipyard Limited — Vasco-da-Gama
 D. Mazagon Dock Limited — Mumbai
9. (a) The Indian Army is organized into five regional commands:
 HQ Central Command, Lucknow;
 HQ Eastern Command, Calcutta;
 HQ Northern Command, Udhampur;
 HQ Western Command, Chandimandir; and
 HQ Southern Command, Pune.
 In addition, there is a Army Training Command at Shimla for the purpose of laying down the training policy for the Army.
10. (c) Pragati is a short range ballistic missile designed to strike targets at ranges of 60-170 kilometres. It is based on the Prahaar missile, developed by the DRDO for the Indian Army and is considered as the export variant of that missile. The Pragati missile uses solid propellant and is launched from a Mobile Launcher System (MLS). It has all weather day and night operational launch capability.
11. (d) 'Paramilitary Forces' refers to the organisations which assist the Indian Armed Forces. They are:
 • The Assam Rifles
 • The Special Frontier Force (SFF)
 • The Indian Coast Guard
12. (a) The correct match is as follows:
 National academy of Direct Taxes- Nagpur
 Rafi Ahmad Kidwai National Postal Academy- Ghaziabad
 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy- Hyderabad
 Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy- Dehradun
13. (a)
14. (a) Gagan provides free enhanced satellite navigation signals over India that are 10 times more precise than GPS. It is jointly developed by ISRO and Airports Authority of India (AAI).
15. (d) The territorial scope of Act also expanded to the five states of the North-East, - Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and to the Union Territories Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. Any person arrested and taken into custody under this Act shall be made present over to the officer in charge of the nearest police station with the least possible delay, together with a report of the circumstances occasioning the arrest. The Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958 empowered only the Governors of the States and the Administrators of the Union Territories to declare areas in the concerned State or the Union Territory as 'disturbed'.
16. (b) The Russian Sukhoi T-50 PAK-FA stealth fighter is a fifth-generation combat aircraft such as the Lockheed Martin F-22 Raptor and F-35 Joint Strike Fighter. It has the ability to super cruise or operate at speeds beyond the sound.
17. (b) Kiran MK 11: Aerobatic aircraft
 MI 35: Attack helicopter
 Mirage 2000: Jet fighter aircraft
18. (c) CCTNS aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing through adopting of principle of e-Governance and creation of a nationwide networking infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system around 'Investigation of crime and detection of criminals'. The objectives of CCTNS are as follows:
 • Provide the Investigating Officers of the Civil Police with tools, technology and information to facilitate investigation of crime and detection of criminals.
 • Facilitate Interaction and sharing of Information among Police Stations, Districts, State/UT headquarters and other Police Agencies.
19. (b)
20. (c) Prithvi is a missile. Prithvi-I is surface to surface, Prithvi-II Air to surface.
21. (d)
22. (b) It was a part of mission by ISRO
23. (d) 24. (c) 25. (c) 26. (c) 27. (c)
28. (d) The Lakshya is an Indian remotely piloted high speed target drone system developed by the ADE of DRDO. It is a Pilotless Target Aircraft (PTA). So far 23 PTA have been inducted in the defence system. It has a range of 150 km.
29. (c) The NSG (National Security Guards) is a special response unit in India that has primarily been utilized for counter-terrorism activities. NSG is modelled on Germany's

GSH 9. The NSG is also known as Black Cats. The NSG's roles include protecting VIP's, conducting anti-sabotage checks, rescuing hostages, neutralizing terrorist threats to vital installation, engaging terrorists and responding to hijacking and piracy.

30. (d) 31. (c) 32. (b)
33. (c) Agni-I and II was guided and directed by Dr Abdul Kalam. Avinash Chander was the project director of Agni III. Agni V Project was directed by Tessy Thomas.
34. (c)
35. (a) The Prithvi missile project developed by DRDO encompassed developing three variants.
Prithvi I - Army version having range of 150 km.
Prithvi II - Air force version with 250 km range
Prithvi III - Naval version with 350 km range
36. (d) All the four organisations are under the department of Atomic energy.
37. (a) Thorium is for more abundant in nature than uranium.
38. (a) 39. (c) 40. (d)
41. (d) India has declared 'no-first-use' policy and is in the process of developing a nuclear of doctrine based on credible minimum deterrence. In August 1999, the Indian government released a draft of the doctrine. The authority to release nuclear weapons for use is on the President of India.
42. (c) India has 19 Pressurized Heavy water Reactors. It is a nuclear power reactor commonly using unenriched natural uranium as its fuel, that uses heavy water (D_2O) as its coolant and moderator.
43. (c) 44. (a) 45. (a)
46. (d) 47. (c) 48. (c)
49. (d) The NSG has 47 countries as its members. There are several countries with nuclear programs outside the NSG, most notably India, Israel, Pakistan, and North Korea.
50. (a) The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) seeks to promote the peaceful use of energy. It was established as an autonomous organization on 29 July, 1957. The IAEA has its headquarters in Vienna, Austria. The IAEA as an autonomous organization is not under direct control of the UN, but the IAEA does report to both the UN General Assembly and Security Council.
51. (b) India has 19 operational pressurized heavy water reactors (PHWRs). Nuclear reprocessing technology was developed to chemically separate and recover fissionable plutonium from irradiated nuclear fuel. India's 10 nuclear reactors with a total generation capacity of 1,940 MW have now put under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards.
52. (b)
53. (b) A digital library is a library in which collections are stored in digital formats (as opposed to print, microform, or other media) and accessible by computers. The digital content may be stored locally, or accessed remotely via computer networks. Thus, it can be available extra then internet also. Thus, statement 3 is wrong while 1 and 2 are correct. A smart card, chip card, or integrated circuit card (ICC), is any pocket-sized card with embedded integrated circuits. American engineers began developing digital technology in the mid-twentieth century. Digital technology enables immense amounts of information to be compressed on small storage devices that can be easily preserved and transported. Digitization also quickens data transmission speeds. Telecommunications has relied on digital methods to transmit messages. In the early 1980s, enhanced fibre optics enabled the development of digital communication networks. Communication satellites known as direct broadcast satellite (DBS) transmitted compressed digital signals for viewers to receive several hundred television programming choices.
54. (d) Microwaves are electromagnetic waves with wavelengths ranging from as long as one meter to as short as one millimeter, or equivalently, with frequencies between 300 MHz (0.3 GHz) and 300 GHz. A microwave oven passes (nonionizing microwave radiation (at a frequency near 2.45 GHz) through food, causing dielectric heating by absorption of energy in the water, fats and sugar contained in the food. Bluetooth and Wi-Fi have many applications: setting up networks, printing, or transferring files. They also works in the given frequency range. All cordless sold in the US use the 1.9 GHz or 2.4-GHz bands.
55. (b) Statement 3 is incorrect as the thickness of BD is 1.1 mm while that of DVD is 1.2 mm. The difference lies in capacity so statement 2 is correct.
56. (d) 57. (c) 58. (b) 59. (c) 60. (c)