

General Knowledge

First in World

• Eldest man to climb Mt Everest	Richard Wass	• First woman Prime Minister of a country	S Bhandarnayake (Sri Lanka)
• First man to climb Mt Everest	Sherpa Tenzing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hillary (29th May, 1953)	• First woman Cosmonaut in Space	Valentina Tereshkova (USSR)
• First man to climb Mount Everest twice	Nawang Gombu	• First woman to climb Mt Everest	Junko Tabei (Japan)
• First man to win Nobel Prize for Literature	Rene F A and Sulli Pradhan (France)	• First woman in the world to cross the Strait of Gibraltar	Arti Pradhan (India)
• First UN Deputy Secretary-General	Louise Frechette	• First city to be attacked with Atom Bomb	Heroshima (Japan)
• First man to reach North Pole	Robert Peary	• First country to host the Modern Olympic Games	Greece
• First man to reach South Pole	Ronald Amundsen	• First country to make a Constitution	United States of America
• First man to set foot on the Moon	Neil Armstrong (USA)	• First Space Shuttle Launched	Columbia
• First woman President of UN General Assembly	Smt Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (1953)	• First University of the World	Taxila University
• First woman Prime Minister of any Muslim Country	Benazir Bhutto (Pakistan)	• World's first Cloned Human Baby	Eve

Superlatives World

• Airliner	Longest—Boeing 747-8	• Corridor	Longest—Rameshwaram Temple's Corridor
• Airport	Largest—King Abdul Khalid International Airport (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia) Highest—Bangda Airport, Tibet (Now in China)	• Country	Largest (in area)—Russia Highest—Tibet (The Pamirs) Largest (in population)—China
• Bay	Largest—Hudson Bay, Canada	• Day	Longest—21 June (in Northern Hemisphere) Shortest—22 December (in Southern Hemisphere)
• Building	Tallest—Burj Khalifa, Dubai (828 m)	• Delta	Largest—Sundarbans, India
• Building	Tallest (Office)—Petronas Twin Towers, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	• Democracy	Largest—India
• Canal	Longest (Big-ship)—Suez Canal (linking Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea) Busiest (Ship)—Baltic White Sea Canal	• Desert	Largest—Sahara, Africa
• City	Highest—Wen Chuan (Tibet, China) Largest (in population)—Tokyo Biggest (in area)—Mount Isa, Queens Land, Australia	• Diamond	Largest—The Cullinan (over 1.5 lb) Largest (Mine)—Kimbarley (South Africa)
• Continent	Smallest—Australia Largest—Asia	• Gulf	Longest—Gulf of Mexico
• Coral formation	Largest—The Great Barrier Reef (Australia)	• Island	Largest—Greenland (renamed Kalaallit Nunaat)
		• Lake	Deepest—Baikal (Siberia) Highest—Titicaca (Bolivia)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minar (Free standing) • Mosque • Mountain Peak (World) • Mountain Range • Museum • Ocean • Peninsula • Place 	<p>Largest (Fresh Water)—Lake Superior, USA</p> <p>Largest (Artificial)—Lake Mead (Bouler)</p> <p>Tallest—Qutub Minar, Delhi (238 ft)</p> <p>Largest—Jama Masjid, Delhi</p> <p>Highest—Mt Everest (Nepal)</p> <p>Longest—Andes CS America</p> <p>Highest—Himalayas</p> <p>Biggest—British Museum (London)</p> <p>Deepest and Biggest—The Pacific</p> <p>Largest—Arabia</p> <p>Coldest—Vershoysk (Siberia)</p> <p>Temperature 850°C.</p> <p>Hottest—Al-Aziziyah (Libya, Africa)</p> <p>1360°F</p>
---	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River • Sea (Inland) • Stadium • Statue • Tunnel • Volcano • Waterfall • World's Rainiest Spot 	<p>Driest—Death Valley (California)</p> <p>Longest—Nile (6690 km)</p> <p>Largest (Basin)—Amazon Basin</p> <p>Largest—Mediterranean</p> <p>Largest—Strahov Stadium in Prague (the Czech Republic)</p> <p>Tallest—Spring Temple Buddha, China</p> <p>Longest and Largest (Canal)—Le Rove Tunnel (South of France)</p> <p>Longest (Railway)—Seikan Rail Tunnel (Jaipur)</p> <p>Largest—Mauna Loa (Hawaii)</p> <p>Highest—Ojos del Salado, Andes, Argentine-Chile (6885 m)</p> <p>Highest—Salto Angel Falls (Venezuela)</p> <p>Cherrapunji (Mawsynram)</p>
---	--

Names Old and New

New Name	Old Name
• Bangladesh	East Pakistan
• Beijing	Peking
• Cambodia	Kampuchea
• Ethiopia	Abyssinia
• Ghana	Gold Coast
• Harare	Salisbury
• Indonesia	Dutch East Indies
• Iran	Persia/Mesopotamia
• Istanbul	Constantinople/Byzaiu
• Jakarta	Batavia
• Japan	Nippon

New Name	Old Name
• Malaysia	Malaya
• Myanmar	Burma
• Sri Lanka	Ceylon
• St Petersburg	Leningrad
• Taiwan	Formosa
• Thailand	Siam
• Togo	Togoland
• United Arab Republic	Egypt
• Zaire	Congo
• Zambia	Northern Rhodesia
• Zimbabwe	Southern Rhodesia

Countries with Capitals and Currencies

Country	Capital	Currency
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afghani
Albania	Tirana	Lek
Algeria	Algiers	Algerian Dinar
Angola	Luanda	Kwanza
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Peso
Australia	Canberra	Australian Dollar
Austria	Vienna	Euro
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka
Belarus	Minsk	Ruble
Belgium	Brussels	Euro
Bhutan	Thimphu	Ngultrum
Brazil	Brasilia	Cruzeiro Real
Cambodia	Phnom-Penh	Riel
Canada	Ottawa	Canadian Dollar
Chile	Santiago	Peso
China	Beijing	Yuan

Country	Capital	Currency
Colombia	Bogota	Peso
Denmark	Copenhagen	Krone
East Timor	Dili	US Dollar
Egypt	Cairo	Pound
Ethiopia	Adis Ababa	Birr
Finland	Helsinki	Euro
France	Paris	Franc
Georgia	Tbilisi	Lari
Germany	Berlin	Euro
Greece	Athens	Euro
Hungary	Budapest	Forint
Iceland	Reykjavik	Krona
India	New Delhi	Rupee
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah
Iran	Tehran	Riyal
Iraq	Baghdad	Dinar

Country	Capital	Currency
Ireland	Dublin	Euro
Israel	Tel Aviv	Shekel
Italy	Rome	Peso
Japan	Tokyo	Yen
Kazakhstan	Astana	Tenge
Kenya	Nairobi	Shilling
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Kuwait Dinar
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Som
Latvia	Riga	Lats
Liberia	Monrovia	Liberian Dollar
Libya	Tripoli	Libyan Dinar
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit
Maldives	Male	Rufiyaa
Mauritius	Port Louis	Rupee
Mongolia	Ulan Bator	Tugrik
Morocco	Rabat	Dirham
Mozambique	Maputo	Metical
Myanmar	Naypyidaw	Kyat
Namibia	Windhoek	Namibian Dollar
Nepal	Kathmandu	Rupaia
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Euro
New Zealand	Wellington	New Zealand Dollar
Nigeria	Abuja	Naira
North Korea	Pyongyang	Won
Norway	Oslo	Krone
Pakistan	Islamabad	Rupee

Country	Capital	Currency
Philippines	Manila	Peso
Poland	Budapest	Zloty
Portugal	Lisbon	Euro
Qatar	Doha	Riyal
Russia	Moscow	Ruble
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Riyal
Singapore	Singapore	Dollar
Somalia	Mogadishu	Somali Shilling
South Africa	Pretoria	Rand
South Korea	Seoul	Won
South Sudan	Juba	Sudanese Pound
Spain	Madrid	Euro
Sri Lanka	Colombo	Rupee
Sudan	Khartoum	Dinar
Sweden	Stockholm	Krona
Switzerland	Bern	Swiss Franc
Taiwan	Taipei	New Taiwan Dollar
Tajikistan	Dushanbe	Rouble
Thailand	Bangkok	Baht
Turkey	Istanbul	Lira
Uganda	Kampala	Uganda Shilling
UK	London	Pound Sterling
Ukraine	Kiev	Hryvnia
US	Washington DC	Dollar
Venezuela	Caracas	Bolivar
Zimbabwe	Harare	Dollar

Famous World Sites

Site	Location
Al-Aqsa	Jerusalem
Big Ben	London
Brandenberg Gate	Berlin
Broadway	New York
Brown House	Berlin
Buckingham Palace	London
Colossium	Rome
Dwoning Street	London
Eiffel Tower	Paris
Fleet Street	London
Harley Street	London
Hyde Park	London
India House	London
Kaaba	Mecca
Kremlin	Moscow
Leaning Tower	Pisa (Italy)

Site	Location
Merdeka Palace	Jakarta
Oval	London
Pentagon	Washington
Potala	Nanking
Pyramid	Egypt
Red Square	Moscow
Scotland Yard	London
Skew-Dragon Pagoda	Rangoon
Sphinx	Egypt
Statue of Liberty	New York
Vatican City	Rome
Wailing Wall	Jerusalem
Wall Street	New York
Westminster Abbey	London
White Hall	London
White House	Washington

National Emblem of Major Countries

Country	Emblem
Australia	Kangaroo
Bangladesh	Water Lily
Belgium	Lion
Canada	White Lily, Maple Leaf
Chile	Candor and Huemul
Denmark	Beach
France	Lily
Germany	Corn Flower
India	Lion Capital
Iran	Rose
Italy	White Lily
Japan	Chrysanthemum
Netherlands	Lion
New Zealand	Southern Cross, Kiwi, Fern
Norway	Lion
Pakistan	Crescent and Star
Spain	Eagle
UK	Rose
USA	Golden Rod

Parliaments of the World

Country Name	Parliament Name	Country Name	Parliament Name
Afghanistan	Shora	Ireland	Oireachtas
Albania	People's Assembly	Israel	Knesset
Algeria	National People's Assembly	Japan	Diet
Australia	Parliament	Kenya	National Assembly
Austria	National Assembly	Korea (North)	Supreme People's Assembly
Bangladesh	Jatia Parliament	Korea (South)	National Assembly
Bhutan	Tasongadu	Libya	General People's Congress
Botswana	National Assembly	Malaysia	Parliament (Dewan Rakyat, Dewan Negara)
Brazil	National Congress	Mongolia	Great People's Khural
Britain	Parliament (House of Commons and House of Lords)	Nepal	Rashtriya Panchayat
Canada	Parliament	Netherlands	Staten General
China, Mainland	National People Congress	New Zealand	Parliament (House of Representatives)
China, National	Yueh (National Assembly)	Norway	Storting
Colombia	Congress	Pakistan	National Assembly
Denmark	Folketing	Romania	Grand National Assembly
Egypt	People's Assembly	Russia	Duma
France	Parliament	South Africa	Parliament
Germany	Bundestag	Spain	Cortes
Great Britain	Parliament	Switzerland	Federal Assembly
India	Sansad	Syria	People's Council
Indonesia	People's Consultative Assembly	Turkey	Grand National Assembly
Iran	Majilis	USA	Congress
Iraq	National Assembly	Zambia	National Assembly

Major News Agencies of the World

Agency	Country	Agency	Country
Malaysian National News Agency	Malaysia	Associated Israel Press (AIP)	Israel
Bangladesh Sangbad Sangscha	Bangladesh	Kyodon Tsushin	Japan
China News Service	China	Middle East News Agency	Egypt
Indonesian National News Agency	Indonesia	Anadol Ajansi	Ankara
Associated Press (AP)	USA	Australian Associated Press	Australia
Agence Parisienne de Presse	France	Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst	Germany
Associated Press of Pakistan	Pakistan	Press Trust of India (PTI)	India
Australian United Press	Australia	United News of India (UNI)	India
Agence France Presse	France	Samachar Bharti	India
Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau	Netherlands	Univarta	India
Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associate (ANSA)	Italy	Novosti	Russia
Deutsche Presse Agentur	Germany	Reuters	UK
Exchange and Telegraph Company	UK	Anrara	Indonesia

Major Newspapers of the World

Newspaper	Country	Newspaper	Country
The Morning Herald	Australia	People's Daily	China
The Age	Australia	Mainichi Daily News	Japan
Globe and Mail	Canada	The New Zealand Herald	New Zealand
The Gazette	Canada	The Press	New Zealand
International Herald Tribune	Paris	The Times	UK
Die Welt	Germany	The Scotsman	UK
The Times	Britain	The Guardian	UK
The Sun	Britain	The Herald	UK
New York Times	USA	The Courier	UK
Washington Post	USA		

Official Books

• Blue Book	An official report of the British Government.
• Green Book	An official publications of Italy and Iran.
• Grey Book	An official reports of the Governments of Japan and Belgium.
• Orange Book	An official publications of the Government of Netherlands.
• White Book	An official publications of China, Germany and Portugal.
• Yellow Book	French Official Book.
• White Paper	An official Paper of the Governments of Britain and India on a particular issue.
• Joint Paper	The Point report of two or more than two Governments.

Intelligence/Detective Agencies of the World

Detective Agency	Country	Detective Agency	Country	Detective Agency	Country	Detective Agency	Country
Central External Liaison Department	China	SAVAK (Sazamane Etelaat Va Amniyate Kechvar)	Iran	MI (Military Intelligence)-5 and 6, Special Branch, Joint Intelligence Organization	UK	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	USA
Australian Security and Intelligence Organization	Australia	MOSSAD	Israel	Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), Intelligence Bureau (IB)	India	DGSE (Direction General de la Securite Exterieur)	France
Bureau of State Security (BOSS)	South Africa	Naicho	Japan				
Inter Services Intelligence (ISI)	Pakistan	AI Mukhabarat	Iraq				

First in India

• The first Indian to win the Noble Prize	Rabindranath Tagore	• The first lady to become Miss World	Rita Faria
• The first Muslim President of India	Dr Zakir Hussain	• The first woman Judge in Supreme Court	Mrs Fatima Bibi
• The first man to introduce Printing Press in India	James Hicky	• The first woman Chief Justice of High Court	Mrs Leela Seth
• The first Indian to join the ICS	Satyendra Nath Tagore	• The first woman Judge	Anna Chandy
• India's first man in Space	Rakesh Sharma	• The first woman Governor of a state in free India	Mrs Sarojini Naidu
• The first Prime Minister of India who resigned before the full term	Morarji Desai	• The first woman Prime Minister	Mrs Indira Gandhi
• The first Indian Commander-in-Chief of India	General Cariappa	• The first woman to climb Mount Everest	Bachhendri Pal
• The first Chief of Army Staff	General Maharaj Rajendra Singh ji	• The first woman to climb Mount Everest twice	Santosh Yadav
• The first Chief of Air Staff	Air Marshal Sir Thomas Aclmhrst	• The first woman Pilot in Indian Air Force	Harita Kaur Dayal
• The first Indian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council	SP Sinha	• The first woman Airline Pilot	Durga Banerjee
• The first Field Marshal of India	SHF Manekshaw	• The first woman Director General of Police	Kanchan C Bhattacharya
• The first Indian to receive Bharat Ratna Award	Dr Radhakrishnan	• The first woman Air Vice Marshal	P Bandopadhyaya
• The first Indian to cross English Channel	Mihir Sen	• The first woman IPS Officer	Mrs Kiran Bedi
• The first Person to receive Jnanpith Award	Sri Shankar Kurup	• The first woman to receive Bharat Ratna	Mrs Indira Gandhi
• The first Education Minister	Abul Kalam Azad	• The First Bank of India	Bank of Hindustan (1770)
• The first Home Minister of India	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	• India's First Test Tube Baby	Indira (Baby Harsha)
• The first Indian Naval Chief	Vice Admiral R D Katari	• India's First Fighter Jet	NET
• The first Judge of International Court of Justice	Dr Nagendra Singh	• First Talkie Film of India	Alam Ara (1931)
		• First Battle Tank of India	Arjun
		• First Satellite of India	Aryabhata

Superlatives India

(Biggest, Highest, Largest, Longest, Smallest etc)

• The longest River	The Ganga (2640 km)	• The highest Road	Road at Khardungla (in Leh-Manali Sector)
• The longest Canal	Indira Gandhi Canal or Rajasthan Canal (Rajasthan)	• The highest Airport	Leh Airport (Ladakh)
• The longest Dam	Hirakud Dam (Odisha)	• The largest Desert	Thar (Rajasthan)
• The largest Lake	Wular Lake (Jammu and Kashmir)	• The largest Delta	Sunderbans (Paschim Banga)
• The highest Dam	Bhakhra Dam on Sutlej river (Punjab)	• The largest Zoo	Zoological Garden (Kolkata)
• The highest Waterfall	Jog or Garsoppa (Karnataka)	• The tallest TV Tower	Pitumpura (New Delhi)
• The State with longest Coastline	Gujarat	• The highest Peak	Godwin Austin, K-2 (8611 m)
• The longest Sea Bridge	Anna Indira Gandhi Bridge (Tamil Nadu)	• The largest Mosque	Jama Masjid (Delhi)
• The longest Road	Grand Trunk Road (Kolkata to Delhi)	• The tallest Statue	Gomateswara (Karnataka)
		• The oldest Church	St Thomas Church at Palayur, Trichur (Kerala)
		• The biggest Church	Saint Cathedral at Old Goa (Goa)

Major Newspapers in India

Newspaper	Published in	Language
• Amrit Bazar Patrika	Kolkata	English
• Economic Times	Mumbai, Delhi	English
• Hindustan Times	Delhi, Patna	English
• Deccan	Bengaluru	English
• Mid Day	Mumbai	English
• National Herald	Lucknow, Delhi, Kolkata	English
• Pioneer	Lucknow, Delhi, Kanpur	English
• Search Light	Patna	English
• The Hindu	Bengaluru, Chennai, Coimbatore	English
• The Indian Express	Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Lucknow, Madurai, Ahmedabad	English
• The Statesman	Kolkata, New Delhi	English
• The Times of India (largest English circulating newspaper in the world)	New Delhi/Mumbai/Ahmedabad	English
• The Tribune	Ambala, Chandigarh	English
• Aaj	Kanpur, Varanasi	Hindi
• Amar Ujala	Allahabad/Agra/Jhansi/Meerut	Hindi
• Hindustan	Delhi/Patna	Hindi
• Nav Bharat Times	New Delhi/Mumbai	Hindi
• Anand Bazar Patrika	Kolkata	Bangla
• Yugantar	Kolkata	Bangla
• Mitrabhooni	Cuttack	Oriya
• Akali Patrika	Jalandhar	Punjabi
• Tej	Delhi	Urdu
• Dinamani	Madurai	Tamil

UNESCO World Heritage Sites of India

Year of Inclusion	Sites
1983	Ajanta Caves (Maharashtra)
1983	Elora Caves (Maharashtra)
1983	Taj Mahal (Uttar Pradesh)
1983	Agra Fort (Uttar Pradesh)
1984	Sun Temple, Konark (Odisha)
1985	Mahabalipuram Temples (Tamil Nadu)
1985	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, Bharatpur (Rajasthan)
1985	Kaziranga National Park (Assam)
1985	Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur (Rajasthan)
1986	Churches in Goa (Goa)

Year of Inclusion	Sites
1986	Khajurao Temples (Madhya Pradesh)
1986	Fatehpur Sikri (Uttar Pradesh)
1986	Hampi Temples (Karnataka)
1987	Sundarbans National Park (Paschim Banga)
1987	Brihadiswara Temple (Thanjavur-TN)
1987	Elephants Caves (Maharashtra)
1987	Pattadakal Temples (Karnataka)
1988	Nanda Devi National Park (Uttarakhand)
1989	Sanchi Stupa (Madhya Pradesh)
1993	Humayun's Tomb (Delhi)
1993	Qutub Minar (Delhi)
1999	Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (Paschim Banga)
2002	Mahabodhi Temple (Bodhi Gaya) (Bihar)
2003	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetaka (Madhya Pradesh)
2004	Brihadiswara Temple (Gangaikondacholapuram, TN)
2004	Victoria Terminus (CST), Mumbai
2004	Airavatesvara Temple, Darasuram (Tamil Nadu)
2004	Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (Gujarat)
2005	Valley of Flowers (Uttarakhand)
2005	Nilgiri Mountain Railway (Tamil Nadu)
2007	Red Fort (Delhi)
2008	Kalka-Shimla Railway (Himachal Pradesh)
2010	Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

Renamed Indian States

Old Name	New Name	Change in the Year
Assam	Asom	Not yet effective
Travancore Cochin	Kerala	1 November, 1956
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Lakshadweep	1 November, 1973
Madhya Bharat	Madhya Pradesh	1 November, 1959
Madras State	Tamil Nadu	14 January, 1969
Mysore	Karnataka	1 November, 1973
Orissa	Odisha	November, 2011
Pondicherry	Puducherry	1 October, 2006
Uttaranchal	Uttarakhand	1 January, 2007
West Bengal	Paschim Banga	September, 2011

National Culture & Heritage

Classical Dances of India

• Andhra Pradesh	<p>Kuchipudi Kuchipudi derives its name from the name of a village (Kuchelapuram) of its origin. It closely resembles Bharatnatyam. However, its movements are much faster and style is free.</p> <p>Mohiniattam The word 'mohini' literally means a maiden who exerts desire or steals the heart of the onlooker. In format, this is similar to odissi and costumes sober and attractive. It is essentially a solo dance.</p>	• Karnataka	<p>Hattari The Hattari dance is done during harvesting season among the Kodvas of coorg in Mysore.</p> <p>Yakshagana It is one of the popular folk dance-drama as it contains a good number of classical and literary elements besides those of many folk and tribal ones.</p>
• Tamil Nadu	<p>Bharatnatyam The earliest exponents of Bharatnatyam were the devadasis (temple dancers) in South India. The technique of Bharatnatyam consists of 64 Principles of coordinated hand, foot, face and body movements which are performed to the accompaniment of dance syllables, popularly known as bols.</p>	• Punjab	<p>Bhangra Bhangra refers to several types of Punjabi style dance. Punjabi dancing in general, especially when done to popular Bhangra music, is often casually called "Bhangra"</p>
• North India	<p>Kathak The word Kathak is derived from Katha which means story. The Kathak dance goes through a regular format mostly concentrating on rhythm, variously called tathar, paltas, thoras, amad and parans.</p>	• Uttarakhand	<p>Garhwali The people of Garhwal region of Uttarakhand are fond of dancing, as testified by the several distinct dance forms. The Garhwali dance forms are: Langvir Nritya, Barada Nati, Shotiya and Pandva Nritya etc.</p>
• Kerala	<p>Kathakali Kathakali combines music, poetry, mime and drama. This dance-drama is usually performed in the open and usually lasts the whole night. The themes are taken from the Ramayan, the Mahabharata and Hindu mythology.</p>	• Odisha	<p>Odissi It is considered to be the oldest form of classical dance taking back to pre-Christian era Odissi is built on the principle that the human body is meant to be employed in deflection.</p>
• Bihar	<p>Nat-Natin It is one of the important dance of Bihar. It is performed by both Men and Women.</p>	• Manipur	<p>Manipuri Manipuri is purely religious dance which is used to invoke divine blessing. Manipur involves a movement of head, hands and feet in complete harmony. Another feature of this dance is that the men and women dance together.</p>
• Himachal Pradesh	<p>Nati This dance depicts all the activities involved in sowing the crop and reaping it. Important among the dances of Nati is 'Losar Shona Chuksom' which takes its name from Lasai, or the New Year.</p>	• Asom	<p>Bihu Bihu dance is a folk dance from the Indian state of Asom related to the festival of Bihu. This joyous dance is performed by both young men and women and is characterized by brisk dance steps, and rapid hand movement. Dancers wear traditionally colourful Assamese clothing.</p>
• J&K	<p>Rauf It is the most popular dance in the Kashmir Valley and is restricted only to the women folk.</p>	• Gujarat	<p>Garba Garba is an Indian form of dance that originated in the Gujarat region. Many traditional garbas are performed around a central lit lamp or picture/statues of different avatars of Goddess Shakti.</p>

Indian Defence

- The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force).
- Administrative and operational control is with the Defence Ministry of India.
- The Ministry of Defence comprises of four department

- (i) Department of Defence
- (ii) Department of Defence Production
- (iii) Department of Defence Research and Development
- (iv) Department of Ex-Service man Welfare

The Indian Army

- It is headed by the "Chief of the Army Staff" and its headquarters is in New Delhi.
- The Army is organised into the following Seven Commands, Commanded by a General Officer Commanding in Chief of the rank of Lieutenant General.

Command	Headquarters
Western Command	Chandimandir
Eastern Command	Kolkata
Northern Command	Udhampur
Southern Command	Pune
Central Command	Lucknow
South-Western Command	Jaipur (Estd. 2005)
Army Training Command	Mhow

- The Command is further divided into areas and sub-areas commanded by Major-General and Brigadier respectively.

Indian Navy

- It is headed by the Chief of Naval Staff and its headquarters is in New Delhi.
- The Navy is organized in following 3 commands commanded by a Flag Officer commanding in Chief of the rank of Vice Admiral.

Command	Headquarters
Western Naval Command	Mumbai
Eastern Naval Command	Vishakha- patnam
Southern Naval Command	Cochin

- There are two fleets, the Western and the Eastern, commanded by Flag Officers commanding of the rank of Vice Admiral.

Indian Air Force

- Headed by Chief of the Air Staff and its headquarters is in New Delhi.
- Indian Air Force is organized in following 5 commands

Command	Headquarters
Western Air Command	Delhi
South-Western Air Command	Gandhinagar
Central Air Command	Allahabad
Eastern Air Command	Shillong
Southern Air Command	Thiruvananthapuram

- In addition to the above main commands, there are two support commands
 - Training Command— Bengaluru
 - Maintenance Command— Nagpur.

Defence Research in India

Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)

- It is an agency of the Republic of India, responsible for the development of technology for use by the military, headquartered in New Delhi, India.
- It was formed in 1958, by the merger of Technical Development Establishment and the Directorate of Technical Development and Production with the Defence Science Organisation.

Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP)

The IGMDP was launched in 1983, for the development of a comprehensive range of missiles including the intermediate range Agni Missile (surface to surface), and short range missiles such as the Prithvi Ballistic Missile (surface to surface) Akash Missile (surface to air), Astra Missile (air to air), Trishul Missile (surface to air) and Nag Missile (anti tank).

Indian Missiles

Agni-I	It is a medium-range ballistic missile with a range of 700-1200 km.
Agni-II	It is a intermediate-range ballistic missile with a range of 2000-2500 km.
Agni-III	It is an intermediate-range ballistic missile with a range of 3000-5000 km.
Agni-IV	It is an intermediate-range ballistic missile with a range of 3200-3700 km.
Agni-V	It is an intercontinental ballistic missile with a range of 5000-6000 km.
Prithvi	Prithvi is a tactical surface to surface Short-Range Ballistic Missile (SRBM). It has three versions.
Prithvi-I (SS-150)	Army Version (150 km range with a payload of 1000 kg).

Prithvi-II (SS-250)	Air Force Version (250 km range with a payload of 500 kg).
Prithvi-III (SS-350)	Naval Version (350 km range with a payload of 500kg).
Dhanush (SS-350)	Dhanush is reportedly a naval version of Prithvi-III which can be launched from ships. It can carry 500 kg of conventional or nuclear warhead.
Astra	Astra is Beyond Visual Range (BVR) air-to-air missile. Astra is designed to be capable of engaging targets at varying range and altitudes allowing for both short-range targets (upto 20 km) and long range targets (upto 80 km) using alternative propulsion modes.

Akash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akash is a medium range surface-to-air missile defense system developed by DRDO and BEL as part of the IGMDP. The missile can target aircraft up to 30 km away, at altitudes of 18000 m. Akash can be fired from both tracked and wheeled platforms.
Trishul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trishul is a short range surface-to-air missile. The range of the missile is 12 km and is fitted with a 15 kg warhead. The weight of the missile is 130 kg.

Nag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nag is India's third generation "Fire-and-Forget" anti-tank missile. It is an all weather, top attack missile with a range of 3 to 7 km.
Sagarika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> K-15 Sagarika is a nuclear-capable submarine launched ballistic missile with a range of 700 km. It belongs to the K Missile family. The latest test of the K-15 Missile was done on 11th March, 2012.

List of Submarines of the Indian Navy

INS Vibhuti	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It was India's first indigenously built missile boat launched at Mazgaon Docks in Mumbai.It is a veer class corvette.	INS Beas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is a Brahmaputra class frigate of the Indian NavyShe was built at the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers (GRSE) Kolkata, and it was commissioned in 2005.
INS Savitri	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It was India's first warship fabricated at Hindustan Shipyard Limited in 1990.It is a Sukanya class patrol vessel of the Indian Navy.	INS Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is India's largest and most sophisticated indigenously built warship.It was launched in 1991 at Mazgaon Docks and Commissioned in 1997.
INS Shakti	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It was India's first indigenously built submarine.The ship is one of the largest in the Indian Navy as it is 175 m in length and 32 m in width.	INS Prabal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is a veer class corvette, currently in active service with the Indian Navy.It was built at Mazgaon Dock Limited and Commissioned in 2002.
INS Kadambo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is India's largest naval base located near Karwar in Karnataka.It was commissioned in 2005, under the project Seabird.	INS Chakra	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The INS Chakra II (K-152 Nerpa) is a 8140 tonne project 518 (NATO Akula II) type nuclear-powered attack submarine.Constituted in 1993, but suspended due to lack of funding.K-152 Nerpa was launched in October 2008 and entered service with the Russian Navy in late 2009.The submarine was leased to the Indian Navy in 2011 and was formally commissioned into service as the INS Chakra II at a ceremony in Vishakhapatnam on 4 April, 2012.
INS Talwar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is the leadship of the Talwar class frigates of the Indian Navy.Its name means "Sword" in Hindi.It was built in Russia and commission into the Indian Navy in 2003.		
INS Prahar	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is world's fastest missile ship commissioned in 1997.		
INS Vikrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The first Aircraft carrier of Indian Navy was INS Vikrant.India purchased the INS Vikrant from the United Kingdom in 1957.		
INS Viraat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">INS Viraat is a centaur class aircraft carrier currently in service with the Indian Navy.The Viraat was completed and commissioned in 1959, as the Royal Navy's HMS Hermes and transferred to India in 1987.		
INS Mysore	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is a Delhi class guided missile destroyer currently in active service with the Indian Navy. INS Mysore was built at Mazgaon Dock Limited in Mumbai and it was commissioned in 1999.		

Army Aviation Corps (India)			
Aircraft	Origin	Type	Versions
• HAL Dhruv	India	Attack/Utility Helicopter	
• HAL Chetak/Aerospatial e SA 316 Alouette III	France India	Utility Helicopter	SA 316 B Chetak
• HAL Cheerah/Aerospatial e SA 315 Lama	France India	Utility Helicopter	SA 315 B Cheerah

Indian's Atomic Reserach

India's atomic energy research started with the establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission on August 10, 1948. Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) was established in 1954, for implementation of atomic energy programmes.

1. **Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)** It was set up in 1957, as the Atomic Energy establishment at Trombay, near Mumbai and in 1967, was renamed as BARC in the memory of its founder Dr Homi Bhabha. It is the premier national centre for Research and Development (R & D) work in nuclear energy and related disciplines. At present, BARC houses three research reactors

- (i) Apsara, a one MW Swimming pool type reactor.
- (ii) Cirus, a 40 MW reactor.
- (iii) Dhruva, a 100 MW high power nuclear research reactor.

Earlier, there were two more research reactors at BARC

- (i) Zerlina (zero energy, natural uranium)
- (ii) Purnima I-III (fuel: plutonium/uranium-233)

2. **Centre for Advance Technology (CAT)** It was established in 1984, at Indore to coordinate research in high technology fields like lasers, fusion and accelerators. The centre was built two Synchrotron Radiation Sources (SRSs) called Indus I and Indus II and developed versatile lasers for various applications.
3. **Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR)** It was set up in 1971, at Kalpakkam in Madras for research and development of fast breeder technology. IGCAR designed Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) which uses indigenous mixed fuel with a plutonium and natural uranium base.
4. **Atomic Mineral Directorate (AMD)** It is located in Hyderabad and carries out surveys, exploration and evaluation of the resources required for the atomic energy programmes of the country.
5. **Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC)** It was setup in 1977, at Kolkata as a national centre for advanced work in nuclear chemistry, nuclear physics, production of isotopes for various applications and radiation damage studies on reactor materials.

Awards & Honours

Nobel Prize

- The Nobel Prizes are given under the will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel who died in 1896. He was a noted Swedish chemist and engineer who discovered Nitroglycerine and its use in the manufacture of dynamite.
- Nobel Prizes are given each year in the six fields. The Nobel Prizes for Peace, Physics, Chemistry, Medicine and literature were started in 1901. The Nobel Prize for economics was started in 1967.
- The prize awarding bodies are
The Swedish Academy of Literature awards the prize in **Literature**.
The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awards the prize in **Physics and Chemistry**.
The Nobel Assembly of Karolinska Chirurgical (Sweden) awards the prize in **Medicine** (Physiology).
The Bank of Sweden awards the prize in **Economics**.
The Committee of the Norwegian Parliament awards the prize for **Peace**.
- Each recipient, or laureate, receives a gold medal, a diploma, and a sum of money which depends on the Nobel Foundations; income that year. In 2011, each prize was worth ₹10 million.
- The awards are presented in Stockholm in an annual ceremony on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death.
- The awards can be given to maximum **three persons** in the same field at the same time.
- The Nobel prize was not awarded between 1940 and 1942 due to the outbreak of World War-II.

India's International Award

Mahatma Gandhi Peace Prize

- It was instituted in 1995 and awarded by Government of India to encourage and promote Gandhian values world wide.
- The award carries ₹ 10 million in cash, convertible in any currency in the world, a plaque and citation.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| □ First recipient (1995) | <i>Julius Nyerere</i> |
| □ Last recipient (2005) | <i>Deshmond Tutu</i> |

Indira Gandhi Prize

- It was instituted in 1986 and awarded by Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust.
- It is awarded for peace, disarmament and development.
- The prize carries a cash award of 25 lakh Indian rupees and a citation.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| □ First recipient (1986) | <i>Parliamentarians for Global Action</i> |
| □ Last recipient (2011) | <i>Ela Bhatt (Founder of SEWA)</i> |

Jawaharlal Nehru Award

- It was insituted in 1965 and awarded by Government of India for international understanding, goodwill and friendship.
- The money constituent of this award is 1 crore rupees.
- First recipient (1965) *U Thant (3rd UN Secretary-General)*
- Last recipient (2009) *Angela Merkel (Germany's First Female Chancellor)*

National Awards

Bharat Ratna

- Bharat Ratna is India's highest Civilian Award. It was first awarded in 1954. The actual award is designed in the shape of a Peepal leaf with *Bharat Ratna* inscribed in Devanagiri script in the Sun Figure.
- The reverse side of the decoration *Satyamev Jayate* has been written in Hindi with an inscription of state emblem. The emblem, the sun and the rim are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze.
- Since 2008, no Bharat Ratna has been awarded.

Sports Award

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award (RGKR)

- The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award (RGKR) is India's highest honour given for achievement in sports. The words "Khel Ratna" literally means "Sports Gem" in Hindi. The award is named after the late Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India.
- The award was instituted in the year 1991-1992 and was awarded by Government of India.
- Upto 2004-05, the cash component was ₹ 500000. The money has been increased from ₹ 500000 to ₹ 750000.
- First Awardees - Viswanathan Anand (1991)

Arjuna Award

- The Arjuna Awards were instituted in 1961 by the Government of India to recognize outstanding achievement in National Sports. The award carries a cash prize of ₹ 500000, a bronze statuette of Arjuna and a scroll.

From the year 2001, the award is given only in disciplines falling under the following categories

- ☐ Olympic Games
- ☐ Asian Games
- ☐ Commonwealth Games
- ☐ World Cup
- ☐ World Championship Disciplines and Cricket
- ☐ Indigenous Games
- ☐ Sports for the physically challenged

Dronacharya Award

Dronacharya Award is an award presented by the Government of India for excellence in sports coaching. The award comprises a bronze statuette of Dronacharya a scroll of honour and a cash component of ₹ 500000. The award was instituted in 1985.

Dhyanachand Award

Dhyanachand Award is India's highest award for lifetime achievement in sports and games, given by the Government of India. The award is named after the legendary Indian hockey player Dhyanachand. The award was instituted in 2002.

The award carries a cash prize of ₹ 500000.

Film Awards

National Film Awards

- The National Film Awards are the most prominent film award ceremony in India, established in 1954 and it is administered, along with the international film festival of India and the Indian Panorama, by the Indian Government's Directorate of Film Festivals since 1973.
- Due to the national scale of the National Film Awards, it is considered to be the equivalent of the American Academy Awards.

Dada Saheb Phalke Award

- The Dada Saheb Phalke Award is India's highest award in cinema given annually by the Government of India for lifetime Contribution to Indian Cinema. It was instituted in 1969, the birth centenary year of Dada Saheb Phalke, considered as the Father of Indian Cinema.
- Phalke Award carries a 'Swarna Kamal', a shawl and a cash prize of ₹ 1000000.

Literary and Cultural Awards in India

Sahitya Akademi Award

- It is a literary honour in India instituted in 1954 by which **Sahitya Akademi**, India's National Academy of Letters, annually confers on writers of outstanding works in twenty-four major Indian languages.

Jnanpith Award

- The Jnanpith Award is a literary award in India. The award was instituted in 1961. It is presented by the Bhāratīya Jnanpith, a trust founded by the Sahu Jain family, the publishers of the Times of India newspaper.
- It carries a check of ₹ 7 lakh, a citation plaque and a bronze replica of Saraswati, the Indian Goddess of knowledge, music and arts. First awarded in 1965.

Anand Coomarswamy Fellowships

Named after the Indian writer Ananda Coomaraswamy, the fellowship was started in 1996. It is given to scholars from Asian countries to spend 3 to 12 months in India to pursue a literary project.

Premchand Fellowships

Named after Hindi writer Premchand, the fellowship was started in 2005. It is given to persons of eminence in the field of Culture from SAARC countries.

Sangeet Natak Akademi Puraskar (Akademi Award)

Awarded by the Sangeet Natak Akademi India's National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama. It is the highest Indian recognition given to practicing artists in the categories of music, dance, theatre, other traditional/folk/tribal/dance/music/theatre and puppetry, and contribution/scholarship in performing arts.

Lalit Kala Akademi Ratna

Instituted in 1955 by the Government of India is an honour for the fine arts given to eminent artists for their lifetime achievements in the field of visual arts. It is awarded by the Lalit Kala Akademi, India's National Academy of Art, it is the highest honour in the fine arts conferred by the Government of India.

Saraswati Samman

The Saraswati Samman is an annual award for outstanding prose or poetry literacy works in any Indian language listed in Schedule VII of the Constitution of India. The Saraswati Samman was instituted in 1991 by the KK Birla Foundation. The award consist of ₹ 7.5 lakh, a citation and a plaque.

- First Awarded - Ismat Chughtai (Urdu - 1990)

Tansen Award

These awards are given by Government of Madhya Pradesh for the outstanding contribution in the field of music. This award was constituted in 1980 and comprises ₹ 2 lakh.

Vyas Samman

The Vyas Samman is a literary award in India, first awarded in 1991. It is awarded annually by the KK Birla Foundation and includes a cash payout of ₹ 2.5 lakh.

Iqbal Samman

These awards are given by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the outstanding contribution in the field of music. This award was constituted in 1990 and comprises ₹ 1 lakh and certificate.

Science Awards

Jamnalal Bajaj Award

- It is a prestigious Indian award, for promoting Gandhian values, social work and social development. It is established in 1978 by the Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation of Bajaj Group. This award contains ₹ 5 lakh, certificate and trophy.

Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Awards

- This prize for science and technology is awarded annually by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for notable and outstanding research, applied or fundamental,

in biology, chemistry, environmental science, engineering, mathematics, medicine and physics.

- It is the highest award for science in India. It was first awarded in 1958.
- The prize comprises a citation, a plaque and a cash award of ₹ 5 lakh.

Borlaug Award

- Instituted in 1971 and given for Agricultural field.
- This award comprises a certificate, Gold Medal and ₹ 1 lakh Dhanvantari award.
- Instituted in 1971 and given for "Excellence in medical services".
- Thus, award is given by 'Dhanvantari Foundation'.

Dr BC Roy Award

- Medical Council of India instituted Dr BC Roy Award in 1976, in memory of Bharat Ratna Dr BC Roy. The award is given annually in each of the following categories: statesmanship of the highest order in India, Medical man-cum-statesman, eminent medical person, eminent person in philosophy and arts.
- It is presented by President of India in New Delhi on July 1, the National Doctor's Day.
- This award comprises silver medal, certificate and ₹ 1 lakh.

Homi Bhabha Award

- Instituted in 1990, and given for excellence in field of Atomic energy.
- This award comprises ₹ 50000 and certificate.

Vikram Sarabhai Award

- Instituted in 1990 and given for excellence in field of Space Research.
- This award is given by Birla foundation.
- This award comprises medals, certificate and ₹ 50000.

GD Birla Award

- GD Birla award for scientific research is conferred by KK Birla Foundation. KK Birla Foundation was established in 1991, by Krishna Kumar Birla.
- This award comprises ₹ 1.45 lakh and certificate.

Books and their Authors Indian Writers and their Books

• Mulk Raj Anand	Coolie, Confessions of a Lover, Two Leaves and a Bud
• Nirad Choudhary	Hinduism, Autobiography of an Unknown Indian, Passage to Enlarge Culture in the Vanity Bag, Continent of Crime.
• Rabindranath Tagore	Chitragada, Geetanjali, Gora, Chandalika, Visarjan, Hungry Stones.

• Kuldeep Nayyar	Judgment, Distant Neighbours, India : The Critical Year, In Jail
• Sumitra Nandan Pant	Pallava, Chidambara
• Aurovindo Ghosh	Life Divine, Essays on Geeta
• Shivananda	Divine life
• Amrita Pritam	Death of a City, Forty Nine Day to Kanwas

• Premchand	Godan, Gaban, Karamabhooni, Rangabhooni
• Khushwant Singh	Indira Gandhi Returns, The Company of a Woman
• BM Kaul	Untold Story, Confrontation with Pakistan
• Vijay Tendulkar	Sakharam Binder
• R K Narayan	The Dark Room, Malgoody Days, Guide, My Days
• S Radhakrishnan	Indian Philosophy

• Sarojini Naidu	Broken Wings, Golden Threshold
• Yashpal	Dade Conrade
• Jai Shankar Prasad	Kamayani, Lahar
• Maithili Sharan Gupta	Bharata-Bharati
• Dinkar	Kurukshetra, Urvashi, Rashmirathi
• Indira Gandhi	Eternal India
• V S Naipaul	Area of Darkness, A Bend in the River
• Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay	Devdas, Charitraheena, Srikeneta

Foreign Writers and their Books

• Adam Smith	Wealth of Nations
• Adolf Hitler	Mein Kampf
• Albert Einstein	The World As I See it
• Aristotle	Politics
• Dante	Divine Comedy
• E M Foster	A Passage to India
• Homer	Odyssey, Elixir
• H W Longfellow	Sum of Life
• Henry Miller	Tropic of Cancer
• Catherine Mayo	Mother India
• Machiavelli	The Prince, On the Art of War
• Maxim Gorky	Mother
• Plato	Republic
• Rousseau	The Social Contract
• John Milton	Paradise Lost

• Winston Churchill	Gathering Storms, History of 2 nd World War
• George Orwell	Farm House, Animal Park
• Charles Darwin	Dissent of man
• Shakespeare	As You Like It, A Mid Summer Night Dream, Hamlet, King Lear, Othello
• G B Shaw	Cleopatra, Candida, Laesar
• Charles Dickens	A tale of two cities, Oliver twist
• J K Golebreth	The china passage, The Triumph
• J M Beri	Hindu civilization
• Gunnar Myrdall	Against the scream, Asian Drama
• Leo Tolstry	War and Peace
• Z A Bhutto	Great Tragedy
• B Novakov	Lolitta
• Mao Zedong	On Contradiction

United Nations

- The United Nations (UN) is an international organization whose stated aims are facilitating cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights and achievement of world peace.
- The United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 October each year.
- Presently there are 193 member states of the United Nations.
- There are six principle organs of the United Nations they are
 - (i) General Assembly
 - (ii) The Security Council
 - (iii) The Economic and Social Council
 - (iv) The Trusteeship Council
 - (v) The International Court of Justice
 - (vi) The Secretariat

General Assembly

- It is also called as the town meeting of the world.
- The General Assembly meets at least once in a year, and the session commences on the first Tuesday of September.

- It appoints the Secretary General of UN Secretariat on the recommendation of the Security Council.
- The presidency of the Assembly rotates each year among the five geographical groups of the countries viz Asia, African, Latin America, East European and West European and other States.
- Consist of all Member States of the UN.
- Each member nation can send five delegates but each nation has only one vote.
- The headquarter of General Assembly is at New York (US)

Security Council

- The main aim of security council is the maintenance of the international peace and security.
- The Security Council originally consisted of **eleven** members but increases to **fifteen** in 1965.
- Security Council comprises of **five** permanent members namely China, UK, Russia, France and USA and 10 non-permanent members, elected for a term of 2 years by a two-third majority of the General Assembly. **five** non-permanent members retire every year. Retiring members cannot be re-elected immediately.

- permanent member have veto power which can be cast against any decision supported by the majority members.
- The Head Quarter of Security Council is at New York (US).

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

- Its main aim is to promote social progress and better standards of life.
- ECOSOC comprises 54 members, 18 (one third) of whom are elected every year by the General Assembly of UN, to serve a three-year term. The retiring members as well as the President are eligible for immediate re-elections.
- The Head Quarter of ECOSOC is at New York (US).

The Trusteeship Council

- The United Nations Trusteeship council was established to help ensure that trust territories were administered in the best interests of their inhabitants and of international peace and security.
- Trusteeship council was formed in 1945.
- The Head Quarter of Trusteeship council is at New York (US).

The International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the primary judicial organ of the United Nations.
- Its main functions are to settle legal disputes submitted to it by states and to provide advisory opinions on legal questions submitted to it by only authorized international organs, agencies and the UN General Assembly.
- The Head Quarter of ICJ is at Hague (Netherlands).
- The ICJ was established in 1945.

- It consist of 15 Judges. The Judges of the court are elected by the General Assembly along with the security council for a nine year term.

The Secretariat

- The United Nations secretariat is one of the principle organs of the United Nations, an intergovernmental organisation charged with the promotion of aiding states to collectively maintain international peace and security.
- It serves as a forum for member-states to discuss and resolve pressing issues in the international field through primarily diplomatic resources.
- The secretariat is composed of a Secretary General, assisted by a staff of international civil servants worldwide.
- The Secretary General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the security council.
- The Secretary General of the UN is elected for five years and eligible for re-election.

Secretary Generals Till Date

Name	Reason of withdrawal
• Trygve Lio	One November, 1952, resigned
• Dag Hammarsk	Died in plane crash in Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia)
• U Thant	Declined to consider a third term
• Kurt Waldheim	China voted his third term
• Javier Perez	Refused to be considered for a third term
• Kofi Annan	Retired after two full term
• Ban ki- Moon	Incumbent

Sports

Olympics

History

- The Olympic games were held for the first time by the Greeks in 776BC on Mount Olympus, in honour of the Greek God, Zeus. They were stopped by a royal order of the Roman Emperor Theodosius in AD 394.
- These games were revived in 1894 by the efforts of a French Baron Pierre de Coubertin and the first modern Olympic Games were started in Athens the capital of Greece on 6th April, 1896.
- Separate winter Olympic Games began in 1924.
- Women have been participating in the Olympics since 1912.
- The Olympic Games are organised after every four years.

Founder and Governing Body

- In 1894, Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to govern the Olympic Movement (comprising International Sports Federations (ISFs), National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and Organizing Committees for each specific games.

- IOC chooses the host city and the games to be contested organisation and funding is made by the host city.
- International Sports Federation (ISF) determines the qualification rules for each Olympic.
- The Head office of International Olympic Committee (IOC) is at Lausanne (Switzerland).

Olympic Symbol

It contain five rings or circles linked together to represent the sporting friendship of all people. Each ring is of a different colour i.e., blue, yellow, black, green and red. The rings are meant to represent five continents viz Africa (Black), America (Red), Asia (Yellow), Australia (Green) and Europe (Blue).

Olympic Flag

- The Olympic Flag was created in 1913 at the suggestion of Baron Pierre de Coubertin. It was earnestly began in Paris in June 1914, but it was raised over an Olympic stadium for the first time at the Antwerp games (Belgium) in 1920. There is also a second Olympic Flag, which is used for the Winter

games. These flags are made of white silk and contain five intertwined rings of the Olympic Emblem.

- From left to right the rings are blue (Europe), Yellow (Asia), Black (Africa), Red (America) and Green (Australia). At least one of these colours is found on the flag of every country.
- The flag is 3 m long and 2 m wide. The emblem placed in the centre is 2.06 m by 60 cm.

Olympic Motto

Olympic Motto 'Citius, Altius, Fortius' is the Latin motto meaning 'Swifter, Higher and Stronger' composed by Father Didon in 1897. It was introduced as the Olympic motto in 1920 for the first time at the VII Olympic Games held at Antwerp in Belgium.

Important Facts related with Winter Olympic Games

- The first winter Olympic Games were held in 1924 at Chamonix, France.
- The 2010 Olympic Games were held in Vancouver, Canada.
- It is scheduled to be held in 2014 at Sochi, Russia and in 2018 at Pyeongchang, South Korea.

Olympic Flame

- The Olympic flame symbolises the continuity between ancient and modern games.
- It was at the Amsterdam Games in 1928 that for the first time an Olympic flame was ceremonially lighted and burned in a giant torch at the entrance of the stadium. The modern version of the flame was adopted in 1936 at the Berlin Games.

Olympic Medals

- Olympic champions are rewarded with medals and certificate.
- The winning athlete or sports persons receives a Gold Medal which is 60 mm in diameter and 3 mm thick and is made of 92.5% silver plated with 6 gm of gold.

Olympic Mascot

- The Olympic Mascot(s) is(are) a character, usually an animal native to the area or occasionally human figures, who represents the cultural heritage of the place where the Olympic and Paralympic Games are taking place.
- Since the 1968, Winter Olympics in Grenoble, France the Olympic Games have had a mascot. The first major mascot in the Olympic Games was Misha in the 1980 Summer Olympics in Moscow.

Olympic Gold Order

- It is presented by the International Olympic Committee for distinguished services in the development of the Olympic Movement.

Commonwealth Games

- The Commonwealth games are a festival of sports of the Commonwealth countries.

- The first Commonwealth Games were held in 1930 in Hamilton, Canada.
- The 2010 Commonwealth Games were held in New Delhi, India.
- Since 1930, the games have been conducted every four years except for 1940 and 1946.

Some Facts related to Olympics

- "Norman Pritchard" was the first Indian player to participate in Olympic (2nd Olympic Games in 1900) and won two Silver Medals in athletics.
- Marrie Lila Rao is 1st Indian woman participant in the Olympics.
- India officially participated in the Olympics for the first time in the Sixth Olympic Games (1920) at Antwerp Belgium.
- The Indian Olympic Council was established in 1927.
- Sir Dorabji Tata was its first President.
- Sonia Denancord (Canada) was the 1st woman referee in football in Atlanta Olympics.
- Maximum number of medal winner sports women is Larissa Lavyanina (18 medals including 9 Gold Medals).
- Maximum Gold Medal winner sports woman is Christina Otty. She got 6 Gold Medals in swimming in Seoul Olympic of 1986.

- The Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) is the organisation which is responsible for the direction and control of the Commonwealth Games.
- There are currently 53 members of the Commonwealth of Nations, and 71 team participate in the games.
- 20th Commonwealth Games of 2014 will be held in Glasgow (Scotland UK).
- The 2018, Commonwealth Games will be held in Australia.

The Asian Games

- The Asian Games, also called the Asiad, are a multi-sport event held every four years among athletes from all over Asia.
- The games are regulated by the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), under the supervision of the International Olympic Committee (IOC).
- The first Asian Games were held in 1951 in New Delhi (India). The 2010 Asian Games were held in Guangzhou, China. 2014 Asian Games will be held in Incheon, South Korea.

Motto, Emblem and Torch

- The AGF (Asian Games Federation) adopted 'Ever Onward', given by Pt Jawaharlal Nehru, as the motto of the Asian Games, which continues till today. The emblem is a bright full rising sun with interlocking rings. The King of Patiala presented the Torch and the Flag for the first Asian Games and since then they have been carried from country to country.

South Asian Federation (SAF) Games

- Like the Commonwealth Games, the South Asian Federation (SAF) Games is a sports festival of South Asian countries.
- The South Asian Sports Federation was formed in New Delhi on November 26, 1982.

- The first South Asian Federation Games were held at Kathmandu (Nepal) in 1984. The 2010, SAF Games were held in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The 2012, SAF Games will be held in India.
- The eight participating countries are India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan and Maldives. The games form a part of the SAARC programme.
- The motto of the SAF Games is 'peace, prosperity and progress'.
- No SAF Game were staged in 1986 as it was the year of commonwealth and Asian Games.
- The SAF Games have been rechristened South Asian Games on April 2, 2004. Afghanistan joined the games in 2006.

Afro-Asian Games

- The first-ever Afro-Asian Games were held in 2003 at Hyderabad (India).
- The official mascot of the games was 'Sheroo' (The Lion) and the message was 'two continents-one spirit'.

Cricket World Cup

- The first Cricket World Cup was organised in **England in 1975**. A separate women's Cricket World Cup has been held every four years since 1973.
- The Cricket World Cup Tournament is organised by the International Cricket Council (ICC). The ICC was founded in **1909** and its headquarter is located in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.
- In 1877, the first cricket Test Match was played in Melbourne between England and Australia.
- The first One Day International cricket match was played in the year 1971 between England and Australia in Melbourne.
- The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) was formed in 1927.

Women's Cricket World Cup

The ICC Women's Cricket World Cup is the premier international championship of women's One Day International cricket. The event is organised by the sport's governing body, the International Cricket Council (ICC). It was originally administered by the International Women's Cricket Council until the two associations merged in 2005. The first tournament was held in England in 1973, two years before the first men's tournament.

T20 World Cup

- It is organised by the International Cricket Council (ICC). It is held every two years.

Women's Twenty20 Cricket

- Women's Twenty20 cricket is the newly emerging use of the Twenty20 match format in women's cricket. While both women's cricket and Twenty20 have themselves enjoyed

recent success, women's Twenty20 has only been an international cricket game format since 2004. In June 2009, the ICC held the first Women's World Twenty20 in England, the hosts became the first World Twenty20 champion.

IPL (Indian Premier League)

It was initiated by Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI). Headquartered in Mumbai. The first IPL tournament was started in 2008.

Football World Cup

- The Football World Cup is organized by FIFA (Federation of International Football Association).
- The headquarter of FIFA is located in Zurich, Switzerland.
- The World Cup is called 'Jules Rimet Cup' named after the name of FIFA President Jules Rimet.
- The first Football World Cup was organised in **Uruguay in 1930**.
- In 1942 and 1946, the Football World Cup was not played because of the Second World War.
- Brazil is the only nation to have participated in every World Cup so far.
- The next three World Cups will be hosted by Brazil in 2014, Russia in 2018 and Qatar in 2022.

Hockey World Cup

- The Hockey World Cup is organised by the International Hockey Federation (FIH) once in four years. The headquarter of FIH is located in Lusanne, Switzerland.
- The first Hockey World Cup was organised in Barcelona (Spain) in 1971 and winner is Pakistan.
- Women's Hockey World Cup has been held since 1974.
- The 2010 Hockey World Cup was held in New Delhi and winner was Australia.
- The 13th Hockey World Cup will be held in Netherlands (Hague) in 2014.

Lawn Tennis

- It was invented in 1870 by Major Wing Field in Wales.
- Wimbledon championship started in 1877 for men only. For women it was introduced in 1884.
- The four Grand Slam tournaments are considered to be the most prestigious tennis tournaments in the world. They are held annually and include, in chronological order, the Australian Open, the French Open, Wimbledon and the US Open.
- Apart from the Olympic Games, Davis Cup, Fed Cup and Hopman Cup, they are the only Tournaments regulated by the International Tennis Federation (ITF).
- The Association of Tennis Professionals or ATP was formed to protect the interests of male professional tennis players is now known as the ATP World Tour.

Miscellaneous Sports

Table Tennis

- Table Tennis was introduced in the Olympic Games in 1988 at Seoul (South Korea).

Billiard

- Cue sports also known as billiard sports, are a wide variety of games of skill generally played with cue stick which is used to strike billiard balls, moving them around a cloth-covered billiards table bounded rubber cushions.

Polo

- Polo (Chowgan) is a team sport played on horseback in which the objectives is to score goals against an opposing team. Sometimes called, 'The sport of kings' it was highly popularised by the British.
- It is not an Olympic sport.

Wrestling

- Wrestling is a form of combat sport involving grappling types techniques such as clinch fighting, throws and take downs, joint locks, pins and other grappling holds.

Formula One (F1) Race

- Formula one, also known as Formula 1 or F1 and referred to officially as the FIA Formula One World Championship, is the highest class of single seater auto racing sanctioned by the Federation International Automobile (FIA).
- It was started in 1950.
- The first Formula one World Championship was won by Italian Giuseppe Farina in Alfa Romeo in 1950.
- The first F1 race in India was held at the Buddha International Circuit in Greater Noida, UP (2011).

Cycling

- The Tour de France tournament is an annual bicycle race held in France and nearby countries. First staged in 1903, the race covers more than 3600 km and last three weeks. This is organised every year in month of July.
- The 2002 summer olympics will be the first at which men and women complete in the some number of events in all cycling disciplines.

Swimming

- Swimming is a water based sport governed by the Federation Internationals de Natation (FINA) and is formed

in 1908. FINA is the International Federation (IF) recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) for administering international competition in the aquatic sports.

- Its headquarters is at Lucsann, Switzerland.

Shooting

- Shooting sports have been contested at every summer olympic games since the birth of the birth of the modern olympic movement at the 1896 summer olympics except at the 1904 and 1928 editions.

Marathon

- The marathon is a long-distance running event with an official distance of 42.195 km (26 miles and 385 yards), that is usually run as a road race.

Important Cups and Trophies

Sport	Cup and Trophy
Cricket	Irani Trophy, Duleep Trophy, Ranji Trophy, Vizzy Trophy, Asia Cup, Deodhar Trophy, Cx Naidu Trophy, Cooch-Bihar Trophy
Football	Durand Cup, Nizam Gold Cup, Rovers Cup, Sanjay Gold Cup, Santosh Trophy, Subroto Mukherjee Cup, Vitthal Trophy, Nehru Gold Cup
Hockey	Agha Khan Cup, Azlan Shah Cup, Nehru Trophy, Dhyanchand Trophy, Beighton Cup, Scindia Gold Cup, Modi Gold Cup, Indira Gandhi Gold Cup, Rangaswami Cup, Khan Abdul Gaffar Cup.
Golf	Canada Cup, Muthian Gold Cup, Ryder Cup, Walker Cup
Table Tennis	Corbillion Cup (women), Jayalaxmi Cup (women), Swaythling Cup (men)
Lawn Tennis	Davis Cup, Hamlet Cup, Australian Open, French Open, Wimbledon, US open
Badminton	Thomas Cup (men), Uber Cup (women), Narang Cup
Boxing	Aspy Adjanja Trophy
Rowing	Wollington Trophy
Bridge	Rula Trophy
Polo	Ezra Cup, Winchester Cup, Radha Mohan Cup

Exercise

1. Which is the agency the Government has engaged to grade and standardize various agricultural products?
 (a) Food corporation of India
 (b) Directorate of Marketing and Inspection
 (c) Bureau of Indian Standards
 (d) Central Statistical Organization

2. India Army School of Artillery is located at
 (a) Bengal (b) Chennai
 (c) Pune (d) Deolali

3. In which of the following states in Rangauathitta Bird Sanctuary located?
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala
 (c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh

4. Kiel Canal connects
 (a) Baltic Sea and North Sea
 (b) Red sea and Mediterranean Sea
 (c) Caribbean Sea and Pacific Sea
 (d) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean

5. Among the following continents which one has the lowest growth rate of population?
 (a) North America (b) South America
 (c) Australia (d) Europe

6. Which of the these international tennis events is played on a grass court?
 (a) US Open (b) French Open
 (c) Wimbledon (d) Australian Open

7. El Nino current appears along the coast of which one of the following?
 (a) Brazil (b) Peru
 (c) Alasaka (d) Western Australia

8. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Aurangabad	1. Auroville
B. Guwahati	2. Sarnath
C. Puducherry	3. Ellora Temples
D. Varanasi	4. Nilachal Hills

Codes

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

9. Which of the following types is used by computed tomography employed for visualisation of the internal structure of human body?

- (a) X-rays (b) Sound waves
 (c) Magnetic resonance (d) Radiosotopes

10. Ogaden region has been a source of conflict between which countries?

- (a) Morocco and Algeria (b) Nigeria and Comeroon
 (c) Angola and Zaubia (d) Ethiopia and Somalia

11. Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched

Country	National Emblem
(a) Pakistan	Crescent
(b) Canada	White Lily
(c) Australia	Kangaroo
(d) USA	Lotus

12. The oldest Monary in the world that of
 (a) Nepal (b) Saudi Arabia
 (c) Japan (d) U K

13. Which one of the following is not related to United Nations?
 (a) Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
 (b) International Finance Corporation
 (c) International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
 (d) Bank For International Settlements

14. Which organ of UNO is considered as World Parliament?
 (a) General Assembly
 (b) Security Council
 (c) International Court of Justice
 (d) Trusteeship Council

15. Which of the following is not associated with UNO?
 (a) ILO (b) WHO
 (c) Security Council (d) ASFAN

16. The headquarters of UNHCR is located at
 (a) New York (b) Rome
 (c) London (d) Geneva

17. The song "Vande Mataram" was originally composed in
 (a) Assamese (b) Bengali
 (c) Hindi (d) Sanskrit

18. "My life" is an autobiography of
 (a) Dr APJ Abdul Kalam (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
 (c) Bill Clinton (d) Hillary Clinton

19. Match the following

List I (Author)	List II (Book)
A. Amartya Sen	1. An Ordinary Person's Guide to Empire
B. Bimal Jalan	2. The Argumentative Indian
C. Arundhati Roy	3. The Future of India
D. Mani Shankar Aiyar	4. Confessions of a Secular Fundamental

Codes

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

20. The first women to scale Mount Everest was
 (a) Arati Saha (b) Asha Agarwal
 (c) Bachendari Pal (d) Reita Fariye

21. Ustad Vilayat Khan is associated with
 (a) Painting (b) Classical music
 (c) Light Music (d) Instrumental Music

22. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Jainendra Kumar	1. Writer
B. Kubala Khan	2. Euphoric
C. Marco Polo	3. Traveller
D. Jagdish Chandra Bose	4. Scientist

Codes

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

23. Who among the following is popularly known as "Nightingale of India"?

- (a) Lata Mangeshkar (b) Asha Bhonsle
 (c) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (d) Sarojini Naidu

24. Who among the following was the first woman chief justice of a High Court?

- (a) Geeta Mukherjee (b) Leila Seth
 (c) Sujata Manohar (d) Rani Seth Malani

25. Who is the author of the book "Glimpses of world History"?

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) S. Gopalani (d) S. Radhakrishnan

26. Match the following

List I Cup/Trophy	List II Sport
A. Deodhar Trophy	1. Volley ball
B. Durand Cup	2. Football
C. Davis Cup	3. Cricket
	4. Tennis

Codes

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

27. Which one of the following days is observed as the World Environment Day?

- (a) 28th February (b) 4th March
 (c) 5th June (d) 16th September

28. Match the following

List I	List II
A. National Youth Day	1. January 12
B. National Science Day	2. February 28
C. National Vaccination Day	3. March 16
D. National Day	4. April 5

Codes

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

29. Swami Vivekananda's Birthday is observed in India as
 (a) All Saints Day (b) Hindu Renaissance Day
 (c) National Youth Day (d) World Religious Day

30. Which of the following is a Military Alliance?
 (a) ASEAN (b) NAFTA
 (c) NATO (d) EEC

31. Where is the headquarters of Amnesty International?
 (a) New York (b) London
 (c) Paris (d) Geneva

32. Which one of the following countries is not a member of the Nordic council?

- (a) Norway (b) Denmark
 (c) Iceland (d) United Kingdom

33. Who among the following got the "Bharat Ratna" before becoming the President of India?

- (a) R. Venkataraman (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 (c) Dr. Zakir Hussain (d) V. V. Giri

34. Who is the first Non-Indian to receive the Bharat Ratna?

- (a) Martin Luther King (b) Mother Teresa
 (c) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (d) Aubin Mehta

35. What is the total membership of European Union, as of now?

- (a) 40 (b) 35
 (c) 25 (d) 27

36. The first satellite to be sent into space was

- (a) Pioneer (b) Luna I
 (c) Sputnik (d) Apollo II

37. Selene-1, the lunar orbiter mission belongs to which one of the following?

- (a) China (b) European Union
 (c) Japan (d) USA

38. Which of the following book is written by VS Naipaul?

- (a) Magic Seeds (b) The God Died Young
 (c) The Sea (d) My India

39. Kalinga Award is given for

- (a) Art (b) Science
 (c) Literature (d) Sports

40. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award is associated with

- (a) Sports (b) Science and Technology
 (c) Agriculture (d) Film

41. Simla Packed between India and Pakistan was signed in

- (a) 1949 (b) 1965
 (c) 1971 (d) 1972

42. Which of the following is author name of RDX?

- (a) Cyanohydrin (b) Dextran
 (c) Cyclonhexane (d) Cyclonite

43. Which of the following beaches is visited by Olive Ridley turtles annually for mass nesting?
(a) Chandipur (b) Gahirmatha
(c) Gopalpur (d) Paradwip
44. "A Fortgotten Empire" written by the renowned historian Robert sewell, is about which one of the following empires?
(a) Kashan (b) Mauryan Empire
(c) Vijaynagar Empire (d) Mughal Empire
45. Among the Indian language, which one is spoken maximum in the world after Hindi?
(a) Telugu (b) Tamil
(c) Bengali (d) Malayalam
46. Which one of the following is the first National established in India?
(a) Bandipur (b) Corbett
(c) Velavadar (d) Periyar
47. In which of the following places was Asia's first Export Processing Zone (Epz) set up?
(a) Santa Cruz (b) Kandala
(c) Cochin (d) Surat
48. The largest man - made canal in the world is
(a) Rhine Canal (b) Panama Canal
(c) Suez Canal (d) None of these
49. The headquarters of International Atomic Energy Agency is located in
(a) Geneva (b) Washington DC
(c) Vienna (d) London
50. The first newspaper in India was started by
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) J A Hickey
(c) Lord william Bentick (d) Rabindranath Tagore
51. The first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress was
(a) Md Ali Jinnah (b) Badruddin Tayyabji
(c) Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan (d) Abul Kalam Azad
52. The headquarters of ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) is situated at
(a) Beijing (b) Mexico
(c) Kuala Lumpur (d) Jakarta
53. The first newspaper published in English language was
(a) The Bengal Gazette (b) The Hindu
(c) Young India (d) Native Opinion
54. The territory of Puducherry lies divided in the state of.
(a) Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra
(b) Tamil Nadu, Karanataka and Kerala
(c) Tamil Nadu, kerala and Andhra Pradesh
(d) Tamil Nadu, Karanataka and Goa
55. The Book "Mother India" was written by
(a) Catherine Mayo
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Bipin Chandra Pal
56. Folklands Islands has been a disputed territory between.
(a) Britain and Chile (b) Britain and Argentina
(c) Argentina and Chile (d) Mexico and USA
57. Vautawang Falls is located in
(a) Mizoram (b) Manipur
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Tripura
58. Earth Day is observed on
(a) April 22 (b) April 18
(c) April 23 (d) April 30
59. The first woman to scale the world's 14 highest mountains is
(a) Dorothy Height (b) Oh Eun - Sun
(c) Aditi Malik (d) None of these
60. The first Lokpal Bill was introduced in the parliament in
(a) May 1968 (b) May 1980
(c) July 1982 (d) June 1985
61. D Oliverira Trophy is associated with
(a) Cricket (b) Hockey
(c) Chess (d) Football
62. Matatilla Multi - purpose project is located on
(a) River Betwa (b) River Rinand
(c) River Tapi (d) River Mahi
63. "Romaneining with Life" is a book written by
(a) Dilip Kumar (b) Debasheesh Dutta
(c) Dev Anand (d) Hema Malini
64. Which of the following cities is situated on the river Hudson?
(a) Paris (b) New York (c) London (d) Montreal
65. Four Nobel Truths are associated with
(a) Jainism (b) Hinduism
(c) Buddhism (d) None of these
66. Who was the chairman of special committee to examine the Draft Constitution of India?
(a) Dr B R Ambedkar
(b) Sir Alladi Krishnaswary Iyer
(c) Sardar Patel
(d) Jawahar Lal Nehru
67. The headquarters of Central Water Tribunal is located on
(a) Kolkata (b) Delhi
(c) Mumbai (d) Chennai
68. When was SAARc established?
(a) December 8, 1984
(b) January 1, 1984
(c) December 8, 1985
(d) January 1, 1985
69. The provision of Contingency Fund of India has been made under
(a) Article 266 (b) Article 265
(c) Article 267 (d) Article 268

70. Which of the following is known as 'Queen of Adriatic'?
- (a) Stockholm (b) Chicago
(c) Venice (d) Rome
71. Who is known as the Father of Sanskrit Grammar?
- (a) Panini (b) Patanjali
(c) Kalidas (d) None of these
72. Who among the following was not moderate?
- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) Feroz Shah Mehta
(d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
73. Which of the following volcanoes is situated in Mexico?
- (a) Colema (b) Purance
(c) Sameru (d) Etna
74. Ebrahim Alkazi is a well known personality from the field of
- (a) Folk Dance (b) Theatre
(c) Business (d) None of these
75. Parliament passed special Economic Zones Act in
- (a) 2000 (b) 2005
(c) 2008 (d) 2004
76. Who among the following was not the Vice-President of India?
- (a) Zakir Hussain
(b) G S Pathak
(c) Neelam Sanjeev Reddy
(d) Mohd Hidayatullah
77. South Asian Free Trade Agreement came into force on
- (a) January 1, 2006 (b) March 15, 2008
(c) December 10, 2009 (d) April 11, 2005
78. How many seats have been reserved for scheduled castes in Lok Sabha?
- (a) 69 (b) 73
(c) 79 (d) 84
79. The host city for 31st Olympic Games in 2016 in
- (a) Chicago (b) Moscow
(c) Rio - de - Janeiro (d) Manila
80. Who amongst the following has developed the concept of Human Development Index?
- (a) Amartya Sen (b) A S Kadir
(c) Alva Myrdal (d) Mehboob - ul - Haq
81. The headquarter of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is located in
- (a) Kenya (b) Washington
(c) Moscow (d) Tokyo
82. Which of the following is the main purpose of "know your customer Guidelines" by RBI?
- (a) To keep a check on money laundering
(b) To keep a check on money flow in market
(c) To bring more and more people in income tax net
(d) To know their customer well
83. In world milk production, India ranks
- (a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) Fourth
84. Optical Fibre works on the principle of
- (a) Total internal reflection (b) Refraction
(c) Scattering (d) Interference
85. Two smallest continent of the world are
- (a) Australia and Antarctica
(b) Antarctica and Europe
(c) Australia and Europe
(d) Australia and South America
86. Shipkila is the famous mountain pass of
- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Sikkim (d) Uttarakhand
87. Area wise which one of the following is the largest Lok Sabha constituency?
- (a) Kutch (b) Kangra
(c) Ladakh (d) Patna Sahib
88. The Strait which Separated North and South Island's of New Zealand in
- (a) Foveaus strait (b) Bass strait
(c) Cook strait (d) Torres strait
89. The first fully Indian Bank is
- (a) Canara Bank (b) Punjab National Bank
(c) State Bank of India (d) Central Bank of India
90. The audible frequency range of human ear is
- (a) 20 hertz to 200 hertz
(b) 2 hertz to 20-hertz
(c) 200 hertz to 2000 hertz
(d) 20 hertz to 20000 hertz
91. Tropical cyclone of Philippines is termed as
- (a) Typhoon (b) Willy- willy
(c) Hurricane (d) Bagnio
92. The tropic of cancer does not pass through
- (a) Sudan (b) Algeria
(c) Niger (d) Libya
93. The territorial jurisdiction of Guwahati High Court does not cover
- (a) Assam (b) Manipur
(c) Sikkim (d) Arunachal Pradesh
94. The Source of Energy of the sun is
- (a) Nuclear Fission (b) Nuclear Fusion
(c) Collision of atoms (d) Chemical Reactions
95. Who discovered the nucleus?
- (a) James Chadwick (b) J J Thomson
(c) Henry Rutherford (d) Bohr
96. The largest producer of rubber in India is
- (a) Assam (b) Karnataka
(c) Kerala (d) Maharashtra
97. Vilnius is the capital of
- (a) Estonia (b) Macedonia
(c) Enterec (d) Lithuania

98. First Municipal corporation was set up in 1687 in
 (a) Bombay (b) Allahabad
 (c) Madras (d) Calcutta
99. The first person to travel twice to space is
 (a) Suman Sharma (b) Charles Simonyi
 (c) David Kellermann (d) None of these

100. The smallest bone of our body is found in -
 (a) Our ear
 (b) Our nose
 (c) Our eye
 (d) Our toe

Answers

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (d) | 17. (d) | 18. (c) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (b) | 25. (b) | 26. (a) | 27. (c) | 28. (c) | 29. (c) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (d) | 33. (c) | 34. (c) | 35. (d) | 36. (c) | 37. (c) | 38. (a) | 39. (b) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (d) | 43. (b) | 44. (c) | 45. (c) | 46. (a) | 47. (b) | 48. (c) | 49. (c) | 50. (b) |
| 51. (b) | 52. (d) | 53. (a) | 54. (c) | 55. (a) | 56. (b) | 57. (a) | 58. (b) | 59. (a) | 60. (a) |
| 61. (a) | 62. (a) | 63. (c) | 64. (b) | 65. (c) | 66. (b) | 67. (b) | 68. (c) | 69. (c) | 70. (c) |
| 71. (a) | 72. (a) | 73. (a) | 74. (b) | 75. (b) | 76. (c) | 77. (a) | 78. (d) | 79. (c) | 80. (d) |
| 81. (a) | 82. (d) | 83. (a) | 84. (a) | 85. (c) | 86. (a) | 87. (c) | 88. (c) | 89. (b) | 90. (d) |
| 91. (d) | 92. (a) | 93. (c) | 94. (b) | 95. (c) | 96. (c) | 97. (d) | 98. (b) | 99. (b) | 100. (a) |

FOR MORE EXCLUSIVE
(Civil, Mechanical, EEE, ECE)
ENGINEERING & GENERAL STUDIES
(Competitive Exams)

TEXT BOOKS, IES GATE PSU's TANCET & GOVT EXAMS
NOTES & ANNA UNIVERSITY STUDY MATERIALS

VISIT

www.EasyEngineering.net

**AN EXCLUSIVE WEBSITE FOR ENGINEERING STUDENTS &
GRADUATES**



****Note:** Other Websites/Blogs Owners Please do not Copy (or) Republish this Materials without Legal Permission of the Publishers.

****Disclimers :** EasyEngineering not the original publisher of this Book/Material on net. This e-book/Material has been collected from other sources of net.