

1. Firsts in India (Male)

First Governor of Bengal	Lord Clive (1757 - 60)
Last Governor of Bengal	Warren Hastings (1772 - 74)
First Governor General of Bengal	Warren Hastings (1774 - 85)
First Governor General of India	Lord William Bentic (1833 - 35)
Last Governor General and First Viceroy of India	Lord Canning (1856-62)
First President of Indian National Congress	W.C. Banerjee
First Indian Governor General of Independent India	C. Rajgopalachari (21.06.1948 - 25.01.1950)
First Indian to pass ICS	Surendra Nath Banerjee
First Indian I.C.S. Officer	Satyendra Nath Tagore
First Governor General of India (after independence)	Lord Louis Mountbatten (15 Aug, 1947 - 20 June, 1948)
First Indian Cosmonaut (to go into space)	Sqn. Ldr. Rakesh Sharma
First temporary President of the Constituent Assembly	Dr. Sachchida Nand Sinha
First Commander-in-Chief of Free India	General K.M. Cariappa
First Indian Nobel Laureate	Rabindra Nath Tagore
First Indian Judge of the International Court of Justice	Dr. Nagendra Singh
First Indian to get Bharat Ratna Award	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
First Field Marshal	General S.F.J. Manekshaw
The President of Constituent Assembly	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
First Indian to swim across the English Channel	Mihir Sen
First Indian to get Jnanpeeth Award	G. Shankar Kurup
First Muslim President of Indian Republic	Dr. Zakir Hussain
First Indian to win Palk-Strait Ocean Swimming Contest	Baidyanath Nath
First Speaker of Lok Sabha	G.V. Mavlankar (1952-57)
First person to make Printing Press popular in India	James Hicky
First Education Minister of Independent India	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
First President of Indian Republic	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
First Prime Minister of Independent India	Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
First Home Minister of Independent India	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
First Vice- President of Independent India	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
First Chief of Air Staff	Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst
First Indian Air Chief of India	Air Marshal S. Mukherjee
First Chief of Army Staff	General M. Rajendra Singh

First Chief of Naval Staff of India	Vice-Admiral R.D. Katari
First large-scale Atomic Reactor of India	Apsara (1956)
First Person to get Paramvir Chakra	Major Somnath Sharma
First Atomic Submarine of India	I.N.S. Chakra
First Indian Scientist to get Nobel Prize	C.V. Raman (Physics)
First Indian Submarine	I.N.S. Cauveri
First Scientist of Indian origin, to get Nobel Prize in the field of Medical Science	Dr. Hargovind Khurana
First Aircraft Carrier Indian Ship	I.N.S. Vikrant
First Chinese pilgrim to visit India	Fa - hien
First Medium Range Missile	Agni
First e-business News Paper of India	Financial Express
First Scientist of Indian origin to win Nobel Prize in Physics	Subrahmanium Chandrashekhara
First Indian Missile	Prithvi
First Indian to win Stalin Award	Saifuddin Kichlu
India's first Nuclear Centre	Tarapur
First Indian to win Magsaysay Award	Acharya Vinoba Bhave (1958)
India's first Open University	Andhra Pradesh Open University
India's first Lok Sabha Member to be elected with a record maximum number of votes	P.V. Narasimha Rao
India's first minister to resign from Union Cabinet	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (1950)
First British to visit India	Hawkins
First Asian Games organised	Delhi (in 1951)
India's first Election Commissioner	Sukumar Sen
First Muslim President of Indian National Congress	Badruddin Tayabji
First Chief Justice of India	Justice Hiralal J. Kania
First Person to submit the proposal of Indian Independence in a Congress Session	Hasrat Mohani
India's first University	Nalanda University
First Indian to climb Mt. Everest without Oxy. cylinder	Sherpa Phu Dorji
First foreign recipient of Bharat Ratna	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
First Indian recipient of Nobel Prize in Economics	Dr. Amartya Sen
First Army Institute of Information Technology founded	Hyderabad
First Test Tube Baby of India	Indira (Baby Harsha)
First Indian Pilot	J.R.D. Tata (1929)
First Indian to reach Antarctica	Lt. Ram Charan (1960)
First Post- Office opened in India	Kolkata (1727)
First Deputy Prime Minister of India	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

First Indian Prime Minister to resign from office
 First Indian Prime Minister to loose an Election
 First President of India to die in office
 First Man to climb Mt. Everest twice
 First Indian to reach the South Pole
 First Indian recipient of 'Oscar Award'
 First American President to visit India
 First British Prime Minister to visit India
 First Indian author to get Anderson Award
 First Indian to win World Billiards Trophy
 First Indian Space Tourist

Morarji Desai
 Indira Gandhi
 Dr. Zakir Hussain
 Nawang Gombu
 Col. I.K. Bajaj
 Bhanu Athaiya
 Dwight David Eisenhower
 Harold Mc Millon
 Ruskin Bond
 Wilson Jones
 Santosh George

2. Firsts in India (Female)

Indis's first Woman President	Smt. Pratibha Patil
India's first Woman Prime Minister	Smt. Indira Gandhi
India's first Woman Governor	Sarojini Naidu
India's first Woman ruler (on Delhi's throne)	Razia Sultan
India's first Woman I.P.S. officer	Kiran Bedi
First Woman Chief Minister of a state	Sucheta Kripalani (U.P.)
First Woman Union Minister	Rajkumari Amrita Kaur
First Woman President of INC	Annie Besant
First Woman Judge of the Suprime Court	Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
First Woman to get Ashok Chakra	Nirja Bhanot
First Indian Woman Ambassador at United Nations	Vijayalakshmi Pandit
First Indian Woman to swim across English Channel	Arati Saha (Gupta)
First Indian Woman to get the Noble Prize	Mother Teresa (1979)
First Indian Woman to climb the Mt. Everest	Bachendri Pal
First Indian Woman to become 'Miss World'	Miss Reita Faria
First Indian Woman to climb the 'Mt. Everest' twice	Santosh Yadav
First Indian Woman to become 'Miss Universe'	Sushmita Sen
First Indian Woman to get Bharat Ratna	Smt. Indira Gandhi
First Woman to get Jnanpith Award	Ashapurna Devi
First Indian Woman to win WTA Title	Sania Mirza
First Indian Woman Airline Pilot	Durga Banerjee
First Indian Woman to win a Gold in Asian Games	Kamaljeet Sandhu
First Indian Woman President of I. N. Congress	Sarojini Naidu (1925)
First Indian Woman to win the Booker Prize	Arundhati Roy
First Indian Musician to get 'Bharat Ratna'	M.S. Subbulakshmi
First Indian Woman to go into space	Kalpana Chawla

3. Firsts in the world (Male & Female)

First men to climb Mt. Everest	<i>Sherpa Tenzing Norgay & Sir Edmund Hillary (29th May, 1953)</i>
First man to reach North Pole	Robert Peary
First man to reach South Pole	Ronald Amundsen
First religion of the world	Sanatan 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 Li
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 organised 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	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. Bhandarnayake (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	<i>Taranath Shenoy (India)</i>
First Woman President of UN General Assembly	<i>Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit (1953)</i>
First European Invader of Indian soil	<i>Alexander, The Great</i>
First Woman to reach the North Pole	<i>Ms. Fran</i>
First Woman to reach Antarctica	<i>Caroline Michaelson</i>
First man to draw the map of earth	<i>Anaxemander</i>
First man to compile Encyclopaedia	<i>Aspheosis (Athens)</i>
First eldest man to climb Mt. Everest	<i>Richard Wass</i>
First Asian to win Wimbledon Trophy	<i>Arthur Ashe (U.S.A.)</i>
First man to win Nobel Prize for Literature	<i>Rene F.A. & Sulli Pradhon (France)</i>
First man to win Nobel Prize for Peace	<i>Jin F. Dunant (Switzerland) & Frederic Peiry (France)</i>
First man to win Nobel Prize for Physics	<i>W.K. Roentgen (Germany)</i>
First man to win Nobel Prize for Chemistry	<i>J.H. Wenthoff (Howlland)</i>
First man to win Nobel Prize for Medicine	<i>A.E. Wonn Behrig (Germany)</i>
First man to win Nobel Prize for Economics	<i>Rangar Fish (Norway) & John Tinbergen (Howlland)</i>
First Woman President of a country	<i>Maria Estela Peron (Argentina)</i>
First Space Tourist (Male)	<i>Dennis Tito (U.S.A.)</i>
First Space Tourist (Female)	<i>Mrs. Anousheh Ansari (Irani American)</i>
Space Tourists : 1st : Dennis Tito (2001); 2nd : Mark Shuttleworth (2002);	
3rd : Gregory Olsen (2003); 4th : Mrs. Anousheh Ansari (2004); 5th : Charles	
Simonyi (2006); 6th : Richards Gariatte (2008); 7th : Guy Laliberte (2009)	

4. Superlatives : India

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

The longest river	<i>Mahatma Gandhi Setu Patna (5.575 km.)</i>
Bridge	<i>Sonepur (Bihar)</i>
The largest animal Fair	<i>Sri Shanmukhanand Hall (Mumbai)</i>
The largest Auditorium	<i>Wular Lake (J & K)</i>
The largest Lake	<i>Bhakhra Dam, on Sutlej river (Punjab)</i>
The highest Dam	<i>Thar (Rajasthan)</i>
The largest Desert	<i>Kailash Temple (Ellora, Maharashtra)</i>
The largest cave Temple	<i>Zoological Garden (Kolkata)</i>
The largest Zoo	<i>Jama Masjid (Delhi)</i>
The largest Mosque	<i>Godwin Austen/K-2 (8611m)</i>
The highest Peak	<i>Jawahar Tunnel, Banihal Pass (J & K)</i>
The longest Tunnel	<i>Sunderbans (W. Bengal)</i>
The largest Delta	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>
The state with maximum forest area	

The longest Corridor	<i>Corridor of Ramnatheswami Temple at Rameswaram (Tamil Nadu)</i>
The highest Waterfall	<i>Jog or Gersappa (Karnataka)</i>
The longest Road	<i>Grand Trunk Road (Kolkata to Delhi)</i>
The highest Gate way	<i>Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri (UP)</i>
The longest River	<i>The Ganga (2640 km. long)</i>
The largest Museum	<i>Indian Museum, Kolkata</i>
The largest Dome	<i>Gol Gumbuz, Bijapur (in Karnataka)</i>
The tallest Statue	<i>Gomateswara (Karnataka)</i>
The largest Public Sector Bank	<i>State Bank of India</i>
The biggest cantilever Bridge	<i>Rabindra Setu or Howrah Bridge (Kolkata)</i>
The longest Canal	<i>Indira Gandhi Canal or Rajasthan Canal (Rajasthan)</i>
The longest Railway platform	<i>Gorakhpur (U.P.) 1355.4 m</i>
The longest Railway tunnel	<i>Pir Panjal Rly. Tunnel (J & K) 11.215 km</i>
The biggest Stadium	<i>Yuva Bharti (Salt Lake) Stadium Kolkata</i>
The most populous City	<i>Mumbai (Maharashtra)</i>
The largest Sea Bridge	<i>Anna Indira Gandhi Bridge (Tamil Nadu)</i>
The longest Passenger Train Route	<i>Dibrugarh to Kanyakumari</i>
The oldest Church	<i>St. Thomas Church at Palayar, Trichur (Kerala)</i>
The longest National Highway	<i>NH—7 (Varanasi to Kanyakumari)</i>
The state with longest Coast line	<i>Gujarat</i>
The highest Lake	<i>Devtal Lake, Gadhwal (Uttarakhand)</i>
The largest saline water Lake	<i>Chilka Lake (Odisha)</i>
The largest fresh water Lake	<i>Kolleru Lake (Andhra Pradesh)</i>
Largest Cave	<i>Amarnath (J&K)</i>
The longest river of southern India	<i>Godawari</i>
The longest Dam	<i>Hirakud Dam (Odisha)</i>
The highest Gallantry Award	<i>Param Vir Chakra</i>
The highest Award	<i>Bharat Ratna</i>
The largest Gurudwara	<i>Golden Temple, Amritsar</i>
The biggest Church	<i>Saint Cathedral at old Goa (Goa)</i>
The tallest TV Tower	<i>Fazilka (Punjab)</i>
The southern Indian state with Longest Coast line	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>
The longest Sea Beach	<i>Marina Beach (Chennai)</i>
The Highest Road	<i>Road at Khardungla, (in Leh-Manali Sector)</i>
The largest Artificial Lake	<i>Govind Sagar (Bhakhra Nangal)</i>
The deepest River Valley	<i>Bhagirathi and Alaknanda</i>
The largest River without delta	<i>Narmada and Tapi</i>
The highest battle field and the longest Glacier	<i>Siachen Glacier</i>
The biggest river Island	<i>Majuli Brahmaputra river, (Assam)</i>
The largest Planetarium	<i>Birla Planetarium (Kolkata)</i>
The Highest Airport	<i>Leh Airport (Ladakh)</i>

5. Superlatives : World

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

Tallest Animal (on land)	Giraffe
Biggest Bell	Great Bell at Moscow
Fastest Bird	Swift
Largest Bird	Ostrich
Smallest Bird	Humming Bird
Longest Bridge (Railway)	Lower Zambezi (Africa)
Tallest Building	Burj Khalifa, Dubai (U.A.E.)
Tallest Office Building	Petronas Twin Towers Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)
Longest Big-ship Canal	Suez canal (linking Red Sea and Mediterranean)
Busiest Canal (Ship)	Baltic White Sea Canal (152 miles)
Biggest Cinema House	Roxy (New York)
Highest City	Wen Chuan (Tibet, China) 16,732 ft.
Largest City (in population)	Tokyo [(3,43,00,000), Est. population in 2011]
Biggest City (in area)	Mount Isa, Queensland, Australia (41,225 sq. km.)
Largest Continent	Asia
Smallest Continent	Australia
Highest Country	Tibet (The Pamirs)
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)
Largest Desert (world)	Sahara, Africa (84,00,000 sq. km)
Largest Diamond	The Cullinan (over 1 ½ lb.)
Biggest Dome	Gol Gumbaz (Bizapur), (Old archi) 144 ft. diameter
Biggest Dome (New archi)	Astrodome, Sports
Longest Epic	The Mahabharata
Largest Island	Greenland (renamed Kalaatdlit Nunaat)
Largest Lake (Artificial)	Lake Mead (Bouler)
Deepest Lake	Baikal (Siberia); average depth 2300 feet
Highest Lake	Titicaca (Bolivia) 12,645 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	<i>National Kiev Library; Moscow and Library of the Congress, Washington</i>
Highest Mountain Peak (world)	<i>Everest (Nepal) 29,028 ft.</i>
Highest Mountain Range	<i>Himalayas</i>
Longest Mountain Range	<i>Andes (S. America) 5,500 miles in length</i>
Biggest Museum	<i>British Museum (London)</i>
Tallest Minaret (Free standing)	<i>Qutub Minar, Delhi 238 ft.</i>
Tallest minaret	<i>Great Hassan Mosque, Casablanca, Morocco</i>
Deepest And Biggest Ocean	<i>The Pacific</i>
Largest Palace	<i>Imperial Palace (Gugong), Beijing (China)</i>
Largest Park	<i>National Park, Greenland</i>
Largest Peninsula	<i>Arabia (32,50,000 sq. km.)</i>
Coldest Place or Region	<i>Vostok (Antarctica), Temperature -89.2°C</i>
Driest Place	<i>Death Valley (California); rainfall $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch</i>
Hottest Place (world)	<i>Death Valley (California, U.S.A.) (56.7°C, 134.06°F)</i>
Largest Planet	<i>Jupiter</i>
Brightest and Hottest Planet (also nearest to Earth)	<i>Venus</i>
Farthest Planet (from the sun)	<i>Neptune</i>
Nearest Planet (to the sun)	<i>Mercury</i>
Smallest Planet	<i>Mercury</i>
Highest Plateau	<i>Pamir (Tibet)</i>
Longest Platform (Railway)	<i>Gorakhpur (U.P.) India (1355.4 m)</i>
Largest Platform (Railway)	<i>Grand Central Terminal, New York (U.S.A.)</i>
Largest Port	<i>Port of New York and New Jersey (USA)</i>
Busiest Port	<i>Rotterdam (the Netherlands)</i>
Longest Railway	<i>Trans-Siberian Railway (6,000 miles long)</i>
Longest River	<i>Nile (6690 km), Amazon (6570 km)</i>
Longest River Dam	<i>Hirakud Dam (Odisha), India 15.8 miles</i>
Largest Sea-bird	<i>Albatross</i>
Largest Sea (inland)	<i>Mediterranean</i>
Brightest Star	<i>Sirius (also called Dog Star)</i>
Tallest Statue	<i>Statue of Liberty; New York (USA), 150 feet high</i>
Tallest Statue (bronze)	<i>Bronze Statue of Lrod Buddha, Tokyo (Japan)</i>
Longest Swimming Course	<i>English Channel</i>
Tallest Tower	<i>Tokyo Sky Tree (Japan) 2,080 ft</i>
Longest Train nonstop	<i>Flying Scotsman</i>
Longest and Deepest Rail Tunnel	<i>Seikan Tunnel (Japan), (53.85 km.)</i>
Longest and Largest Canal Tunnel	<i>Le Rove Tunnel (South of France)</i>

Longest Tunnel (Road)	Laerdal, Norway
Highest Volcano	Ojos del Salado, Andes, Argentine-Chile (6,885 m.)
Largest Volcano	Mauna Loa (Hawaii)
Longest Wall	Great Wall of China (1500 miles)
Highest Waterfall	Salto Angel Falls (Venezuela)
Longest Strait	Tartar Straits (Sakhalin Island and the Russian mainland)
Broadest Strait	Davis Straits (Greenland and Baffin Island, Canada)
Narrowest Strait	Chaliks - 45 yards (Between the Greek mainland and the island of Euboea in the Aegean Sea)
Largest Bay	Hudson Bay, Canada (shore line 7623 miles)
Largest Gulf	Gulf of Mexico, Shoreline 2100 miles
Largest Archipelago	Indonesia (over 3000 islands)
Tallest Active Geyser	Giant (geyser) Yellowstone Park U.S.A. 200 feet high
Largest River Basin	Amazon basin-27,20,000 sq. miles
World's 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, 3410°C
Hardest Substance	Diamond
Longest Animal	Blue whale, (recorded length 106 feet, weight - 195 tons)
Longest Life-span of an Animal	190 to 200 years, (Giant tortoise)
Largest Land Animal	African Bush Elephant
Fastest Animal	Cheetah (Leopard) 70 m.p.h.
Longest jump Animal	Kangaroo
Longest wing spread bird	Albatross
Slowest Animal	Snail
Domestic Dog	Irish Wolf Hound
Fastest Dog	Persian grey hound (speed 43 m.p.h.)
Longest Poisonous Snake	King Cobra
Biggest Flower	Rafflesia (Java)
Largest Stadium	Strahov Stadium in Prague, (the Czech Republic)
Largest Church	Basilica of St. Peter, Vatican City, Rome (Italy)
Largest Temple	Angkor Vat (Combodia)
Largest Diamond Mine	Kimbarley (S.Africa)
Largest River in Volume	Amazon, Brazil
Longest Corridor	Rameshwaram Temple's Corridor (5000 feet)

Highest Straight Dam

Highest Capital City

Largest Asian desert

Largest Democracy

Longest Thoroughfare

Largest Neck Animal

Largest Animal of the Cat Family

Most Intelligent Animal

Bird, that never makes its nest

Wingless Bird

Reptile which changes its colours

Largest Mammal

Bhakhra Dam

La Paz (Bolivia)

Gobi, Mongolia

India

Verazano-Narrows, New York City Harbour

Giraffe

Lion

Chimpanzee

Cuckoo

Kiwi

Chameleon

Whale

6. Some Important Monuments / Structures of the World

Monuments / Structure	Country	Monuments / Structure	Country
The Leaning Tower of Pisa	Italy	Kremlin (Moscow)	Russia
Imperial Palace (Tokyo)	Japan	Parthanon (Athens)	Greece
Statue of Liberty (New York)	U.S.A.	Pyramid (Giza)	Egypt
Opera House (Sydney)	Australia	Wailing Wall	Jerusalem
Eiffel Tower (Paris)	France	Taj Mahal (Agra)	India
Great Wall (North China)	China		

7. National Emblems of some important Countries

Country	Emblem	Country	Emblem
India	Lion Capital	New Zealand	Kiwi
Pakistan*	Crescent & Star	Germany	Corn Flower
Bangladesh	Water Lily	Norway	Lion
Netherlands	Lion	France	Lily
U.K.	Rose	Iran	Rose
U.S.A.	Golden Rod	Spain	Eagle
Italy	White Lily	Japan	Chrysanthemum
Australia	Kangaroo	Canada	Maple Leaf, Lily

* Jasmin and four main crops of Pakistan

8. International Boundaries

Maginot Line	Germany & France	Mannerhiem Line	Russia & Finland
Mc Mahon Line	India & China	Durand Line	Pakistan & Afghanistan
Radcliffe Line	India & Pakistan	38th Parallel	North & South Korea
49th Parallel	U.S.A. & Canada	Hindenburg Line	Germany & Poland

9. National Animals of some Countries

Country	Animal	Country	Animal
1. Australia	Kangaroo	2. New Zealand	Kiwi
3. Canada	Eagle	4. United Kingdom	Robin redbreast
5. Japan	Ibis	6. India	Tiger

10. News Agencies of some Countries

Country	Agencies
U.S.A.	Associated Press (AP), United Press International (UP)
U.K.	Reuters
Russia	Telegraph Agency of the Sovereign States (TASS)
Malaysia	Malaysian National News Agency (MNNA)
Italy	Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associate (ANSA)
Israel	Associated Israel Press (AIP)
France	Agence France Presse (A.F.P.)
India	Press Trust of India (PTI), United News of India (UNI), Samachar Bharti, Univarta
China	Xin Hua
Japan	Kyodo
Indonesia	Antara
Iran	Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA)
Germany	Deutsche Presse Agentur (D.P.A.)
Palestine	WAFA
Australia	Australian Associated Press (A.A.P.)
Russia	Novosti
Pakistan	Pakistan Press International (PPI), Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)
Egypt	Middle East News Agency (MENA)

11. Some Important Political Parties of different Countries

Country	Political Parties
U.S.A.	Republican Party, Democratic Party
Iraq	Bath Party
Israel	Labour Party, Likud Party, Hamas Party, Shas Party
France	Socialist Party, National Front, Union for French Democracy
Australia	Liberal Party, Labour Party
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Nationalist Party, Awami League, Jatiya Party
Nepal	Nepali Communist Party, Nepali Congress Party
China	Communist Party of China
Sri Lanka	United National Party, Freedom Party

Country Political Parties

South Africa	African National Congress, National Party, Inkatha Freedom Party
U.K.	Conservative Party, Labour Party, Liberal Democratic Party,
Russia	Communist Party, Liberal Democratic Party, Russias' Choice
India	Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, RJD, CPI, CPM, SP, BSP, LJP, TDP, AAP
Pakistan	Muslim League, Pakistan Peoples Party

12. Intelligence / Detective Agencies of the World**Detective Agencies**

Central External Liaison Department	China
Australian Security & Intelligence Organisation	Australia
K.G.B./G.R.U.	Russia
Bureau of State Security (B.O.S.S.)	South Africa
M.I. (Military Intelligence)-5 & 6, Special Branch, Joint U. K. Intelligence Organisation	
Inter Services Intelligence (I.S.I.)	Pakistan
Research & Analysis Wing (RAW), Intelligence Bureau (IB)	India
Central Intelligence Agencies (CIA), Federal Bureau of U.S.A. Investigation (FBI)	
MOSSAD	Israel
Mukhbarat	Egypt
Naicho	Japan
SAVAK (Sazamane Etelaat va Amniate Kechvar)	Iran
Al Mukhbarat	Iraq
D.G.S.E. (Direction General de Securite Exterieur)	France

13. Parliaments of different Countries

Country	Parliament	Country	Parliament
India	Sansad (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)	Nepal	Rashtriya Panchayat
Pakistan	National Assembly	Denmark	Folketing
Britain	Parliament (House of Commons and House of Lords)	Russia	Duma and Federal Council
Germany	Bundstag (Lower House) and Bundesrat (Upper House)	China	National People's Congress
Switzerland	Federal Assembly	France	National Assembly
U.S.A.	Congress (House of Representatives and Senate)	Turkey	Grand National Assembly
Bhutan	Tshogdu	Iran	Majlis

Country	Parliament	Country	Parliament
Bangladesh	Jatiya Sansad	Afghanistan	Shora
Norway	Storting	Israel	Knesset
Spain	Cortes Generales	Maldives	Mazlis
Australia	Federal Parliament	Japan	Diet
Myanmar	Pyithu Hluttaw (People's Assembly)	Canada	Parliament

14. Some important Signs or Symbols

Pen	Symbol of Culture & Civilization
Lotus	Culture and Civilization
Red Cross	Medical Aid & Hospital
Red Flag	Revolution; also sign of danger
Black Flag	Symbol of protest
Yellow Flag	Flown on ships or vehicles carrying patients suffering from infectious diseases
Flag flown upside down	Symbol of Distress
Flag flown at half mast	Symbol of National mourning
White Flag	Symbol of Truce
Red Triangle	Sign of Family Planning
Pigeon or Dove	Symbol of Peace
Red Light	Traffic sign of 'Stop', also sign of 'Danger' or 'Emergency'
Green Light	Line clear signal or traffic sign of 'Go'
A blindfolded woman holding a balanced scale	Symbol of Justice
Black strip on fore arm	Sign of mourning or protest
One skull on two bones crossing each other diagonally.	Sign of 'Danger'
Wheel (Chakra)	Symbol of progress
Olive Branch	Symbol of peace
Tricolour	National Flag of India
Union Jack	National Flag of the U.K.
Stars and Stripes	National Flag of the U.S.A.

15. Some important Official Books

Green Book	Official reports or publications of Italy & Iran
White Book	The official publications of Portugal, China & Germany
Blue Book	Any official report of the British government
Yellow Book	The report or publication of the French government

<i>Orange Book</i>	Official report of the government of Netherlands
<i>White Paper</i>	The authoritative recital of facts issued by the government stating its views on a particular matter
<i>Grey Book</i>	Report of the government of Belgium and Japan
<i>Joint Paper</i>	The joint report of two or more than two governments

16. Newspapers & their place of publication (World)

Newspaper	Place	Newspaper	Place
The Times	London	The Gardian	London
Daily Mirror	London	Daily Mail	London
La Figaro	Paris	Le Mand	Paris
Ezbestia	Moscow	Pravda	Moscow
The Island	Colombo	Khalij Times	Dubai
Eastern Sun	Singapore	Mainichi Shimbun	Tokyo
Al Ahram	Cairo	People's Daily	Beijing
Mardeka	Jakarta	La Republica	Rome
Washington Post	Washington	Daily News	New York
New York Times	New York	Financial Times	London
Star	Johanesberg	Independent	London
The Times of India	India	The Hindu	Chennai
The Sun	U.K.	Daily Telegraph	U.K.
New Statesman	U.K.	China Times	Taiwan
Red Flag	China	Toronto Star	Canada
Bangladesh Observer	Dhaka	Dawn	Karachi

17. United Nations

- > The name 'United Nations' was adopted of the suggestion of the then US President F.D. Rooswelt.
- > To prepare the format of the UN, a meeting of representatives of prominent countries held from 21st August to 7th October, 1944 at Dumbarton Ox building in Washington.
- > The UNO was formed on the 24th October 1945.
- > The *character* of the UN was signed on the 26th June, 1945 by representatives of 50 nations, though the number of founder member countries was 51 who attended the San Fransisco Conference. Later on Poland signed the Charter and become the 51st founder member.
- > At present 192 countries are members of the UN. Monte Negro is the latest (192nd) member.
- > The UN Charter came into force on October 24, 1945, when the Governments of China, France, the U.K., the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. and a majority of other counties had ratified it.

- The *Preamble* to the *Charter* was the work of Field Marshal Smuts.
- The Head Quarter of the UN is situated in New York (USA).
- John D Rockefeller had donated 17 acres of land in Manhattan island, on which a 39 storeyed secretariate building of the UN has been constructed.
- The main office of the UN was built in 1952, where the first meeting of the General Assembly was held in 1952.
- The UN Charter is the *Constitution* of the UN. It contains the aim and objectives of the UN and the rules and regulations for achieving these aims and purposes.
- **Flag of the UN** : White UN emblem (two bent olive branches open at the top, and in between them is world map) on a light blue background.
- **Languages of the UN** : The official languages of the UN are : (a) English (b) French (c) Chinese (d) Russian (e) Arabic and (f) Spanish. But the working Languages are English and French only.
- **Major Organs of the UN** : (1) General Assembly (GA) 2. Security Council (SC) (3) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) (4) Trusteeship Council (TC) (5) International Court of Justice (6) The Secretariat.
- International Court of Justice sits at The Hague (Netherlands), while all other organs of the UN are situated in New York (USA).
- The Security Council consists of 15 members, each of which has one representative and one vote.
- There are 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members of the SC. The non-permanent members are elected for a 2 year term by two thirds majority of the GA.
- The five permanent members are—USA, Russia, UK, France and China.
- The proverb 'Policeman of the world' is used for the Security Council.
- Only the permanent members have the right to 'veto'.

18. World Organisations and their Headquarters

GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade)	Geneva
Amnesty International	London (England)
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Manila (Philippines)
ASEAN (Assosiation of South- East Asian Nations)	Jakarta (Indonesia)
NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)	Brussels (Belgium)
African Union (AU)	Addis-Ababa (Ethopia)
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Geneva (Switzerland)
SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Corporation)	Kathmandu (Nepal)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Nairobi (Kenya)
INTERPOLE (International Police)	Lyons (France)
World Trade Organisation (WTO)(w.e.f. Jan 1, 1995)	Geneva
League of Arab States	Cario (Egypt)

COMECON	Minsk (Belarus)
World Council of Churches (WCC)	Geneva
European Energy Commission (EEC)	Geneva
Economic Commission of Africa (ECA)	Addis-Ababa
Economic Commission of West Asia (ECWA)	Baghdad
United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	Geneva
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Vienna (Austria)
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	Vienna (Austria)
UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)	Geneva
WWF (World Wildlife Fund)	Gland (Switzerland)
International Olympic Committee (IOC)	Lusanne
European Common Market (ECM)	Geneva
CHOGM (Common wealth Heads of Governments Meet)	London
OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries)	Vienna
OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)	Paris
CENTO (Central Treaty Organisation)	Ankara (Turkey)
Comonwealth	London
European Economy Community (EEC)	Brussels
Council of European	Strasbourg
European Space Research Organization (ESRO)	Paris
BENELUX Economic Union	Brussels
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	Bangkok (Thiland)
Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)	Geneva
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Carribbean (ECLAC)	Santiago (Chile)
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)	Jordan (Amman)
ANZUS Council	Canberra (Australia)
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS)	New York
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	New York
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	New York
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	New York
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	New York
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	New York
United Natons Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)	Geneva
World Food Programme (WFP)	Rome (Italy)

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	Rome (Italy)
International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)	Montreal (Canada)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rome
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Geneva
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Geneva
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	Paris
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Berne (Switzerland)
World Health Organisation (WHO)	Geneva
World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)	Geneva
World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	Geneva
Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)	London
Woman Aid International	London
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	Geneva
Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	Kuwait
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (World Bank)	Washington
Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	Paris
Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC)	Mecca

Secretary Generals of UNO and their Tenure

Name	Country	Tenure
1. Trigve Li	Norway	1946 - 1952
2. Dag Hammarskjöld	Sweden	1953 - 1961
3. U - Thant	Myanmar (Burma)	1961 - 1971
4. Kurt - Waldheim	Austria	1972 - 1982
5. Javier Perez de Cuellar	Peru	1982 - 1991
6. Boutros Boutros Ghali	Egypt	1992 - 1996
7. Kofi Annan	Ghana	1997 - 2006
8. Ban Ki -moon	S. Korea	2007 - —

19. International Decades

1990s	Third Disarmament Decade
1990 to 1999	UN Decade of International Law
1990 to 2000	International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism
1991 to 2000	United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse
1994 to 2004	International Decade for Indigenous people of the World
1995 to 2004	UN Decade for Human Rights Education
1997 to 2006	UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
2001 to 2010	Second UN Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism
2001 to 2010	International Decade for Peace and Non Violence for children

20. International Years

- 1987 International Year of Shelter for Homeless
- 1990 International Literacy Year
- 1992 International Space Year
- 1993 International Year of Indigenous Population
- 1994 International Year of Family
- 1995 International Year of Tolerance
- 1998 International Year of Ocean
- 1999 International Year of Aging (older) people
- 2000 International Year of Peace-Culture
- 2000 International Year of Gratitude
- 2001 International Year of Woman Empowerment
- 2001 International Year for Eradication of Mental Diseases (WHO)
- 2001 United Nation's Year for Interaction among Civilizations
- 2002 International Mountain Year
- 2002 International Year of Eco-tourism
- 2003 International Fresh Water Year
- 2004 International Rice Year
- 2005 International Year of Microcredit and International Year of Physics
- 2006 International Year of Desert and Desertification
- 2008 Year of Good Governance (for SAARC countries)
- 2010 International Year of Biodiversity
- 2013 International Year of Water Cooperation

21. Designated SAARC Years

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1989 Year of Combating Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking | 1996 Year of Literacy |
| 1990 Year of Girl Child | 1997 Year of Participatory Governance |
| 1991 Year of Shelter | 1999 Year of Biodiversity |
| 1992 Year of Environment | 2002-03 Year of Contribution of Youth to Environment |
| 1993 Year of Disabled Persons | 2004 Year of TB and HIV/AIDS |
| 1994 Year of the Youth | 2005 Year of South Asian Tourism |
| 1995 Year of Poverty Eradication | 2007 Year of Green South Asia |

22. International U.N. Weeks

- March 21 onwards International Week for Unity for the Struggle against Racism
- October 4 to 10 World Space Week
- October 24 to 30 International Desarmament Week

23. Important National & International Days

January

Louis Braille Day	
National Youth Day (Birthday of Swami Vivekanand)	4th January
Army Day	12th January
International Customs and Excise Day	15th January
Tourism Day (India)	25th January
Republic Day (India)	25th January
Martyrs' Day	26th January
Leprosy Prevention Day	30th January
Sarvodaya Day	30th January

February

World Radio Day	13th February
Valentine Day	14th February
International Mother Tongue Day	21st February
Central Excise Tax Day	24th February
National Science Day	28th February

March

National Safety Day (Security of Industrial Institutions)	4th March
International Women's Day	8th March
World Kidney Day	9th March
Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) Foundation day	12th March
World Consumer Day	14th March
Ordnance Manufacturing Day	18th March
World Disabled Day	20th March
World Forestry Day	21st March
World Water Day	22nd March
World Meteorological Day	23rd March
Ram Manohar Lohia's Birth Day (Anniversary)	23rd March
Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru's Martyrdom Day	23rd March
World TB (Tuberculosis) Day	24th March
Rural Postal Life Insurance Day	24th March
Sacrifice Day of Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi	25th March
National Day of Bangladesh	26th March
World Theatre Day	27th March

April

National Maritime Day	5th April
Special Protection Group (SPG) Foundation Day	7th April
World Health Day	7th April
World Homeopathy Day (Birth day of Samuel Hanimen)	10th April
World Aeronautics and Cosmology Day	14th April
Ambedkar's Birth Anniversary	14th April
World Haemophilia Day	17th April
World Heritage Day	18th April
Indian Civil Service Day	21st April
Earth Day	22nd April
World Books and Copyright Day	23rd April
Panchayat Divas	24th April

May

International Labour Day (Worker's Day or May Day)	1st May
World Asthma Day	2nd May
World Press Freedom Day	3rd May
World Red Cross Day	4th May
World Laughter Day	1st Sunday of May
Mother's Day	2nd Sunday of May
World Migratory Birds Day	8th May
International Phyllosemia Day	8th May
National Technological Day	11th May
International Nurse Day	13th May
International Family Day	15th May
World Telecommunication Day	17th May
Anti-Terrorism Day	21st May
World Biodiversity Day	23rd May
Commonwealth Day	24th May
Death Anniversary of Jawahar Lal Nehru	27th May
World Anti-Tobacco (and No-smoking) Day	31st May

June

World Environment Day	5th June
International Olympic Association Establishment Day	6th June
Father's Day (in many countries)	3rd Sunday of June
World Refugee Day	20th June
International Day (UN) against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	27th June

July

Doctor's Day (Birthday of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy)
 State Bank of India Foundation Day
 World Population Day
 International Nelson Mandela Day
 Kargil Memorial Day

1st July
 1st July
 11th July
 18th July
 26th July

August

World Breast Feeding Day
 World Peace Day, Hiroshima Day
 Quit India Day (India), Nagasaki Day
 World Youth Day
 Independence Day (India)
 National Sports Day (Birth Day of Dhyanchand)

1st August
 6th August
 9th August
 12th August
 15th August
 29th August

September

Teacher's Day (Birth Day of S. Radhakrishnan)
 World Literacy Day
 World Fraternity and Apology Day
 Hindi Divas (Day)
 Engineer's Day (Birth Day of M. Vishweshwaraiya)
 World Ozone Day
 Railway Police Force (RPF) Foundation Day
 Alzheimer's Day
 World Deaf Day and World Heart Day
 World Tourism Day

5th September
 8th September
 14th September
 14th September
 15th September
 16th September
 20th September
 21st September
 24th September
 27th September

October

International Oldmen's Day
 Mahatma Gandhi's Birth Day
(International Non-violence Day)
 Birth Day of Lal Bahadur Shastri
 World Habitat Day
 World Animal Welfare Day
 World Teacher's Day
 World Wild Animal Day
 Indian Air Force Day
 World Post Day
 Birthday of Loknayak Jay Prakash Narayan
 UN International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction
 World Standards Day
 World Food Day
 World Allergy Awareness Day

1st October
 2nd October

 2nd October
 3rd October
 4th October
 5th October
 6th October
 8th October
 9th October
 11th October
 13th October
 14th October
 16th October
 16th October

World Iodine Shortage Day	21st October
United Nations (UN) Day	24th October
World Thrift Day	30th October
Death Anniversary of Indira Gandhi	31st October
November	
World Service Day	9th November
National Education Day (Birth Day of Maulana Azad)	11th November
Children's Day (Birth anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru)	14th November
World Diabetes Day	14th November
International Day for Endurance	16th November
National Press Day	16th November
World Students Day	17th November
World Epilepsy Day	17th November
National Journalism Day	17th November
World Adult Day	18th November
World Citizen Day	19th November
Universal Children's Day	20th November
World Television Day	21st November
World Non-veg Prevention Day	25th November
World Environment Protection Day	26th November
National Law Day	26th November
December	
World AIDS Day	1st December
International Day for the Abolition of Slavery	2nd December
World Disabled Day	3rd December
Chemical Accidents Prevention Day	4th December
Navy Day	4th December
International Volunteers Day	5th December
International Civil Aviation Day	7th December
Armed Forces Flag Day	7th December
Girl Child Day (Balika Divas, India)	9th December
International Human Rights Day	10th December
World Children's Fund Day	11th December
World Asthma Day	11th December
National Energy Conservation Day	14th December
Liberation Day of Goa	19th December
Kisan Divas (Birthday of Chaudhary Charan Singh)	23rd December
X-mas Day	25th December
Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) Foundation Day	26th December

24. India's World Heritage Sites (included in UNESCO's list)

Sl. Site	Year of inclusion
1. Ajanta Caves (Maharashtra)	1983
2. Ellora Caves (Maharashtra)	1983
3. Agra Fort (U.P.)	1983
4. Taj Mahal (U.P.)	1983
5. Sun Temple, Konark (Odisha)	1984
6. Mahabalipuram Temples (TN)	1984
7. Kaziranga National Park (Assam)	1985
8. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (Assam)	1985
9. Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan)	1985
10. Churches and Convents of Goa	1986
11. Khajuraho Temples (M.P.)	1986
12. Monuments at Hampi (Karnataka)	1986
13. Fatehpur Sikri (UP)	1986
14. Pattadakal Temples (Karnataka)	1987
15. Elephanta Caves	1987
16. Sundarbans National Park (W.B)	1987
17. Chola Temples, Brihadishwara Temple, Thanjavur (1987), Brihadishwara Temple, Gangaikonda Cholapuram (2004), Airavate shwara Temple (2004)	1987-2004
18. Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks	1988-2005
19. Sanchi Stupa (MP)	1989
20. Humayun's Tomb (Delhi)	1993
21. Qutub Minar and its Momuments (Delhi)	1993
22. Mountain Railways (<i>Darjeeling Himalayan Rly.-1999, Neelgiri Mountain Rly.-2005, Kalka-Shimla Rly.-2008</i>)	1999-2008
23. Mahabodhi Temple, Bodh Gaya (Bihar)	2002
24. Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (MP)	2003
25. Champaner - Pavagadh Park (Gujarat)	2004
26. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CST), Mumbai	2004
27. Red Fort (Lal Quila) Complex, Delhi	2007
28. Jantar Mantar of Jaipur (Rajsthan)	2010
29. Western Ghats	2012
30. Hill Forts of Rajasthan (6 majestic forts) (<i>Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawat, Jaipur and Jaisalmer Fort</i>)	2013
First inhabited World Heritage Monument (constructed in 1156).	

25. Famous Tourist Spots of India

Site	Location	Founder
Kanheri Caves	Mumbai	Buddhists
Elephanta Caves	Mumbai	Rashtrakutas

Site	Location	Founder
Ajanta Caves	Aurangabad	Gupta Rulers
Ellora Caves	Aurangabad	Buddhists
Kandaria Mahadev	Khajurao(M.P)	Chandela Kings
Madan Palace	Jabalpur (M.P.)	Raja Madan Shah
Mrignayani Palace	Gwalior(M.P.)	Raja Man Singh Tomar
Dhar Fort	Dhar (M.P.)	Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
Golconda Fort	Hyderabad (A.P.)	Qutubshahi
Cochin Fort	Kerala	Portuguese
Vijay Stambh	Chittorgarh (Raj.)	Rana Kumbha
Qutub Minar	Delhi	Qutub-ud-din Aibak
Adhai Din Ka Jhopda	Ajmer (Raj.)	Qutub-ud-din Aibak
Hauz Khas	Delhi	Alauddin Khilji
Tughlakabad	Delhi	Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
Firoz shah Kotla	Delhi	Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Bundi Fort	Bundi (Raj.)	Raja Nagar Singh
Pichhola Lake	Udaipur	—
Kakaria Lake	Ahmedabad	Sultan Qutub ud din
Jodhpur Fort	Jodhpur (Raj.)	Rao Jodha Ji
Fateh Sagar	Udaipur (Raj.)	Maharana Fateh Singh
Deeg Palace	Deeg (Raj.)	Raja Badan Singh
Rani Ki Badi	Bundi (Raj.)	Rani Nathvati
Chhatra Mahal	Bundi Fort	Rani Chhatrasal
Junagarh	Bikaner (Raj.)	Raja Jay Singh
Jantar-Mantar	Delhi and Jaipur	Sawai Jay Singh
Nahargarh Fort	Jaipur (Raj.)	Sawai Jay Singh
Bharatpur Fort	Bharatpur (Raj.)	Raja Surajmal Singh
Moti Masjid	Delhi Fort	Aurangzeb
Ummed Palace	Jodhpur (Raj.)	Maharaja Ummed Singh
Aram Bagh	Agra (U.P.)	Babur
Red Fort	Delhi	Shahjehan
Humayun's Tomb	Delhi	Hameeda Bano Beghum (wife of Humayun)
Shalimar Bagh (Garden)	Sri Nagar	Jehangir
St. George Fort	Chennai (T.N.)	East India Company
Sher Shah's Tomb	Sasaram (Bihar)	Son of Sher Shah
Fatehpur Sikri	Agra (U.P.)	Akbar
Old Fort (Purana Quila)	Delhi	Sher Shah Suri
Akbar's Tomb	Sikandara(U.P.)	Jehangir
Chashma - Shahi	Jammu-Kashmir	Ali Mardan Khan

Site	Location	Founder
Etamad-ud-daulah's Tomb	Agra (U.P.)	Noorjehan
Taj Mahal	Agra (U.P.)	Shahjehan
Nishaat Bagh	Jammu - Kashmir	Asaf Ali
Sheesh Mahal	Agra (U.P.)	Shahjehan
Khas Mahal	Agra (U.P.)	Shahjehan
Dewan-e-Khas	Agra Fort (U.P.)	Shahjehan
Bada Imambada	Lucknow (U.P.)	Nawab Asaf-Ud-daulah
Chhota Imambada	Lucknow (U.P.)	Mohammad Ali Shah
Gol Ghar	Patna (Bihar)	British Government
Padari Ki Haveli	Patna (Bihar)	Father Capuchin
Fort William	Kolkata (W.B.)	Lord Clive
Bibi Ka Maqbara	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	Aurangzeb
Safderjung ka Maqbara	Delhi	Shuja-ud-daulah
Belur Math	Kolkata (W.B.)	Swami Vivekanand
Anand Bhawan	Allahabad (U.P.)	Moti Lal Nehru
Laxman Jhula	Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)	—
Shanti Niketan	W. Bengal	Rabindranath Tagore
Sabarmati Ashram	Ahmedabad	Mahatma Gandhi
Prince of Wales Museum	Mumbai	George V
Gateway of India	Mumbai	British Government
President House	Delhi	British Government
Victoria Memorial	Kolkata (W.B.)	—
Botanical Garden	Shivpur (W.B.)	—
Sunset Point	Mount Abu (Raj.)	—
Char Minar	Hyderabad (A.P.)	Kuli Qutub Shah
Sun Temple	Konark (Orissa)	Narasingh Dev I
Jagannath Temple	Puri (Orissa)	Chola Gang Dev
Chenna Keshab Temple	Belur	Vishnu Vardhan
Laxman Temple	Chhatarpur (M.P.)	Chandela Rulers
Dilwada Jain Temple	Mount Abu (Raj.)	Vimal Shah
Vishnupad Temple	Gaya (Bihar)	Rani Ahilya Bai
Harmandir Sahib	Patna (Bihar)	Maharaja Ranjit Singh
Kali Temple	Kolkata (W.B.)	Rani Ras Moni
Laxmi Narayan Temple	Delhi	Birla Family
Khirki Masjid	Delhi	Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
Shershahi Masjid	Patna (Bihar)	Parvez Shah
Mecca Masjid	Hyderabad (AP)	Kuli Kutub Shah
Patthar Ki Masjid	Patna (Bihar)	Parvez Shah

Site	Location	Founder
Patthar Ki Masjid	Jammu-Kashmir	Noorjehan
Jama Masjid	Agra (U.P.)	Shahjehan
Moti Masjid	Agra Fort (U.P.)	Shahjehan
Jama Masjid	Delhi	Shahjehan
Charar-e-Sarif	Sri Nagar(Kashmir)	Jainul Abedin
Hajratbal Masjid	Sri Nagar(Kashmir)	—
Nakhuda Masjid	Kolkata (W. B.)	—

26. Defence of India

- The defence policy of India aims at promoting and sustaining durable peace in the subcontinent and equipping the defence forces adequately.
- The supreme commander of the Indian Armed Forces is the President of India. The responsibility for national defence, however, rests with the union cabinet. The Defence Minister is responsible to the Parliament for all matters concerning the defence of the country. Administrative and operational control of the armed force is exercised by the Ministry of Defence and the three Service Headquarters.
- The Defence Ministry consists of 4 departments : (i) Department of Defence (ii) Department of Defence Production (iii) Department of Defence Research and Development (iv) Department of Ex-Serviceman Welfare.
- In 2002, the Defence Ministry given a new name—'Integrated Headquarters of Ministry of Defence'. Indian Armed Forces are divided into three Services Army, Navy and Air Force. The three services function under their respective Chiefs of Staff. These three chiefs of staff constitute the Chief of staff Committee, the chairmanship of which rotates among the service chiefs according to seniority.
- In the contemporary world India has the fourth largest army in the world, the fifth largest air force and the seventh largest navy.

Indian Armed Forces are divided into three services :

1. **Army** : The Chief is 'Chief of the Army Staff'. Its headquarters is in New Delhi. The army is organised into the following seven commands :

Command	Headquarters	Command	Headquarters
Western Command	Chandigarh	Eastern Comm.	Kolkata
Northern Command	Udhampur	Southern Comm.	Pune
Army Training Comm.	Shimla	Central Comm.	Lucknow
South Western Comm.	Jaipur		

Note : Each Command of Indian Army is commanded by a General Officer Commanding in Chief of the rank of Lieutenant General.

2. **Navy** : The Chief is an Admiral ranked " Chief of the Naval Staff". The headquarters is in New Delhi. The Navy has three Naval Commands, commanded by Flag Officers Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Vice-Admiral. They are :

Command	Headquarters	Command	Headquarters
Eastern Command	Visakhapatnam	Southern Command	Kochi
Western Command	Mumbai		

3. Air Force : The Chief is an Air Chief Marshal ranked 'Chief of the Air Staff'. Its headquarters is in New Delhi. The Air force is organized into seven commands (five Operational and two Functional Commands) :

Command	Headquarter	Command	Headquarter
<i>Operational Commands</i>			
Eastern Air Comd.	Shillong	Western Air Comd.	New Delhi
South-Western Air Comd.	Gandhinagar	Central Air Comd.	Allahabad
Southern Air Comd.	Tiruvananthapuram		
<i>Functional Commands</i>			
Maintenance Comd.	Nagpur	Training Comd.	Bangalore

4. Commissioned Ranks

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

27. Internal Security of India

Organization	Year	Headquarter
Assam Rifles (AR)(former Catchar Levy)	1835	Shillong
Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	1939	New Delhi
National Cadet Corps (NCC)	1948	New Delhi
Territorial Army (TA)	1949	In different states
Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	1962	New Delhi
Home Guards (HG)	1962	In different states
Border Security Force (BSF)	1965	New Delhi
Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)	1969	New Delhi
Coast Guards (CG)	1977	New Delhi
National Security Guards (NSG)	1984	New Delhi

28. Defence Training Institutions of India

Army	
>	National Defence Academy (NDA), Khadakwasla (near Pune)
>	National Defence College (NDC), New Delhi
>	College of Defence Management (CDM), Secunderabad (A.P.)
>	College of Military Engineering (CME), Pune (Maharashtra)
>	Rashtriya Indian Military College (RIMC), Dehradun

- Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC), Pune
- Officer's Training School (OTS), Chennai
- High Altitude Warfare School Gulmarg (J&K)
- Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School, Vairengte
- Infantry Schools, Mhow and Belgaum
- Armoured Corps Centre and School, Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)
- School of Artillery, Deolali

Air Force

- Air Force School, Samba (Belgaum)
- Flying Instructors' School, Tambaram,
- Helicopter Training School, Avadi
- College of Air Warfare, Secunderabad
- Air Force Administrative College, Coimbatore
- Air Force Academy, Hyderabad
- Air Force Technical College, Jalahalli (Bangalore)
- Elementary Flying School, Bidar
- Paratroopers Training School, Agra (UP)
- Institute of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore

Navy

- I.S.S. Chilka, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
- I.N.S. Hansa, Goa
- Navy Shipwright School, Vishakhapatnam
- I.N.S. Satavahana, Visakhapatnam (AP)
- I.N.S. , Garuda, Kochi (Cochin)
- I.N.S. Shivaji, Lonavala
- I.N.S. Valsura, Jamnagar (Gujarat)
- I.N.S. Hamla, Mumbai
- I.N.S. kunjai, Mumbai
- I.N.S. Ashwini (INM), Mumbai
- I.N.S. Agrani, Coimbatore
- Naval Academy, Goa

29. Foundation day of some States

- | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| Jan. 1 | Nagaland Day |
| Jan. 21 | Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura Day |
| Feb. 6 | Jammu-Kashmir Day |
| Feb. 20 | Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh Day |
| Mar. 11 | Andaman & Nicobar Islands Day |
| Mar. 22 | Bihar Day (Bihar Diwas) |
| Mar. 30 | Rajasthan Day |
| Apr. 1 | Utkal (Orissa), Day |
| Apr. 14 | Tamil Nadu Day |
| Apr. 15 | Himachal Pradesh Day |
| May 1 | Gujarat and Maharashtra Day |
| May 16 | Sikkim Day |

- Nov. 1 Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh,
Karnataka, Kerala & Andhra Pradesh Day
Nov. 9 Uttaranchal (Now Uttarakhand) Day
Nov. 15 Jharkhand Day (Jharkhand Diwas)
Dec. 19 Goa Day

30. Research Centres of India

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute | New Delhi |
| 2. Central Rice Research Institute | Cuttack |
| 3. Central Sugarcane Research Institute | Coimbatore |
| 4. Central Potato Research Institute | Shimla |
| 5. Central Tobacco Research Institute | Rajamundry |
| 6. Central Forest Research Institute | Dehradun |
| 7. National Sugar Research Institute | Kanpur |
| 8. Indian Lac Research Institute | Ranchi |
| 9. National Dairy Research Institute | Karnal |
| 10. Central Fuel Research Institute | Dhanbad |
| 11. Central Leather Research Institute | Chennai |
| 12. Central Mining Research Institute | Dhanbad |
| 13. Central Drug Research Institute | Lucknow |
| 14. Indian Meteorological Observatory | Pune and Delhi |
| 15. Raman Research Centre | Bangalore |
| 16. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation | Chandigarh |
| 17. National Metallurgical Laboratory | Jamshedpur |
| 18. Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research institute | Bhavnagar |
| 19. Archaeological Survey of India, India Museum | Kolkata |
| 20. Central Jute Technological Research Institute | Kolkata |
| 21. Central Coconut Research Institute | Kasargod, Kerala |
| 22. Textile Research Institute | Ahmedabad |
| 23. All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) | New Delhi |
| 24. National Aeronautical Laboratory | Bangalore |
| 25. National Institute of Oceanography | Panaji |
| 26. National Geophysics Research Institute | Hyderabad |
| 27. Indian Institute of Petroleum | Dehradun |
| 28. Central Building Research Institute | Roorkee |
| 29. Central Road Research Institute | New Delhi |
| 30. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research | Mumbai |
| 31. High Altitude Research Laboratory | Gulmarg |
| 32. National Botanical Research Institute | Lucknow |
| 33. Central Food Technological Research Institute | Mysore |

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 34. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute | <i>Kolkata</i> |
| 35. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute | <i>Nagpur</i> |
| 36. Central Electro - Chemical Research Institute | <i>Karaikudi</i> |
| 37. Indian Institute of Chemical Biology | <i>Kolkata</i> |
| 38. Industrial Toxicology Research Centre | <i>Lucknow</i> |
| 39. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute | <i>Durgapur</i> |
| 40. Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology | <i>Hyderabad</i> |

31. Nuclear And Space Research Centres in India

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. India Rare Earths Limited | Alwaye (Kerela) |
| 2. Uranium Corporation of India | Jadugoda |
| 3. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) | Mumbai |
| 4. Electronics Corporation of India | Hyderabad |
| 5. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) | Trombay (Mumbai) |
| 6. Radio Astronomy Centre | Ootacamund |
| 7. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research | Mumbai |
| 8. Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics | Kolkata |
| 9. Nuclear Fuel Complex | Hyderabad |
| 10. Nuclear Power Complex | Mumbai |
| 11. Centre of Earth Science's studies | Trivendrum (Kerala) |
| 12. Physical Research Laboratory | Ahmedabad |
| 13. Space Commission | Bangalore |
| 14. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre | Thiruvananthpuram |
| 15. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) | Bangalore |
| 16. Space Application Centre | Ahmedabad |
| 17. Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station | Thumba (Kerala) |
| 18. Indian Scientific Satellite Project | Bangalore |
| 19. College of Satellite Communication Technology | Ahmedabad |
| 20. Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics | Kolkata |

32. Health and Medicinal Research Centres in India

- | | |
|---|---|
| All India Malaria Research Institute | New Delhi |
| National Tuberculosis Institute | Bangalore |
| Indian Cancer Research Centre | Mumbai |
| Indian Veterinary Research Institute | Mukteshwar (H.P.),
Izzatnagar (U.P.) |
| Institute of Ayurvedic Studies and Research | Jamnagar (Gujarat) |
| Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute | Delhi |
| Haffkine Institute | Mumbai |
| National Institute of Communicable Diseases | Delhi |

School of Tropical Medicine
 Central Leprosy Training and Research Institute
 P.G.I. Medical Education and Research
 National Institute of Nutrition
 National Institute of Occupational Health
 King Institute of Preventive Medicine
 All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health

Kolkata
 Chingelpet
 Chandigarh
 Hyderabad
 Ahmedabad
 Guindy (Chennai)
 Kolkata

33. Defence Institutes in India

Air Defence Guided Missiles School	Gopalpur (Orissa)
Aircraft And System Training Establishment	Bangalore (Karnataka)
Airforce Academy	Hyderabad (A.P.)
Airforce Technical College	Jalahali (Bangalore)
Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC)	Pune (Maharashtra)
Defence Services Staff College (DSSC)	Wellington (Tamil Nadu)
Indian Military Academy (IMA)	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
Defence Science Laboratory	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)
College of Military Engineering (CME)	Kirki (Pune)

34. Government Industrial Undertaking

Bharat Electronics Limited	Jalahalli (Bangalore)
Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	Ranchi
Heavy Machine Building Plant	Ranchi
Heavy Vehicles Factory	Avadi (Chennai)
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	Bangalore
Hindustan Aircraft Factory	Bangalore
Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Rupnarayanpur (W.B.)
Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd.	New Delhi
Hindustan Latex Ltd.	Peroorkada (Kerala)
Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Kolaba (Maharashtra)
Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Ooti
Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Udaipur (Rajasthan)
Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	Chennai
Integral Coach Factory	Perambadur (T.N.)
Security Paper Mill	Hoshangabad (M.P.)
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	Neyveli (Tamil Nadu)

35. Famous Musical Instruments and their Exponents

Pt. Ravi Shankar, Nikhil Banerjee, Ustad Vilayat Khan, Shujaat Khan, Jaya Biswas, Debu Choudhary, Nishaat Khan, Bande Hasan, Shahid Parvez, Uma Shankar Mishra, Buddhaditya Mukherjee, Anushka Shankar etc.

<i>Tabla</i>	Ustad Shafat Ahmed Khan, Sapan Choudhary, Zakir Hussain, Latif Khan, Allah Rakha Khan, Gudai Maharaj, Kishan Maharaj, Fayaz Khan, Sukhbinder Singh etc.
<i>Flute</i>	Pannalal Ghosh, Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Raghunath Seth, B.Kunjamani, N. Neela, Rajendra Prasanna, Rajendra Kulkarni, Prakash Saxena etc.
<i>Sarod</i>	Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, Ustad Ali Akbar Khan, Ustad Alauddin Khan, Hafiz Khan, Zarin Daruwala, Mukesh Sharma, Chandan Rai, Biswajit Roy Chaudhury, Sharan Rani etc.
<i>Shehnai</i>	Ustad Bishmillah Khan, Daya Shankar, Jagannath, Hari Singh, Shailesh Bhagwat, Ali Ahmad, Hussain Khan etc.
<i>Violin</i>	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 etc.
<i>Veena</i>	S. Balachandran, Badruddin Dagar, Kalyan Krishna Bhagavata, B. Doraiswami Iyengar Gopal Krishna, Asad Ali etc.
<i>Santoor</i>	Pt. Shiv Kumar Sharma, Tarun Bhattacharya, Bhajan Sopori, etc.
<i>Pakhawaj</i>	Ustad Rehman Khan, Gopal Das, Chhatrapati Singh, Ramakant Pathak, Arun Saiwal etc.
<i>Rudra Veena</i>	Ustad Sadiq Ali Khan, Zia Moinuddin Dagar Asad Ali Khan, etc.
<i>Mridang</i>	Thakur Bhikam Singh, Palghat Raju, Dr. Jagdish Singh, T.K. Moorthy, U.K. Sivaram, K.R. Mani etc.
<i>Sarangi</i>	Ustad Bendu Khan, Pt. Ramnarayanji, Aruna Kale, Santosh Mishra, Indralal, Ashiq Ali Khan etc.
<i>Nadaswaram</i>	Sheikh Chinna Maulana, Rajaratna Pillai, Niru Swami Pillai, N. Krishna etc.
<i>Simphoni</i>	Zubin Mehta.
<i>Guitar</i>	Vishwa Mohan Bhatt, Jatin Mazumdar, Brij Bhushan Kabra, Sri Krishna Nalin, Keshav Jalegaonkar etc.
<i>Mandolin</i>	U. Srinivas, Khagen Dey, Nagen Dey, etc.
<i>Vichitra Veena</i>	Ahmed Raza Khan, Abdul Aziz Khan etc.
<i>Piano</i>	V. Balsara
<i>Ghatam</i>	T.H. Vinayakaram
<i>Harmonium</i>	Jnan Prakash Ghosh, Shri Purushottam Walawalkar, Appa Jalgaonkar etc.
<i>Jal Tarang</i>	Himanshu Biswas, Jagdish Mohan, Ghasiram Nirmal, Ram Swaroop Prabhakar etc.
<i>Surbahar</i>	Imrat Khan, Anapurna Devi etc.
<i>Israj</i>	Alauddin Khan.
<i>Mohan Veena</i>	Pt. Vishwa Mohan Bhatt

36. States and their Folk Dances

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

37. Famous Places associated with eminent Persons

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

38. Crematorium of Famous Persons

Raj Ghat	Mahatma Gandhi	Shanti Van	Jawahar Lal Nehru
Vijay Ghat	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Shakti Sthal	Indira Gandhi
Kishan Ghat	Ch. Charan Singh	Abhay Ghat	Morarji Desai
Veer Bhumi	Rajiv Gandhi	Samata Asthal	Jagjeevan Ram
Ekta Asthal	Giani Zail Singh, Chandra Shekhar	Karma Bhumi	Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
Uday Bhoomi	K.R. Narayanan	Mahaprayan Ghat	Dr. Rajendra Prasad

39. Famous Nicknames of Eminent Persons

Nickname	Person	Nickname	Person
<i>Father of the Nation:</i> <i>Bapu</i>	Mahatma Gandhi	<i>Grandfather of</i> <i>Indian Films</i>	Dhundiraj Govind Phalke
<i>Frontier Gandhi;</i> <i>Badshah Khan</i>	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan	<i>Grand Old Man</i> <i>of India</i>	Dadabhai Naoroji
<i>Strong (Iron) Man</i>	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	<i>Mahamana</i>	Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya
<i>Sher-e-Kashmir</i>	Sheikh Abdullah	<i>Andhra Kesari</i>	T. Prakasam
<i>Napoleon of India</i>	Samudra Gupta	<i>Sahid-e-Azam</i>	Bhagat Singh
<i>Shakespeare of India</i>	Mahakavi Kalidas	<i>Deshbandhu</i>	Chitta Ranjan Das
<i>Machiavelli of India</i>	Chanakya	<i>Deenbandhu</i>	C.F. Andrews
<i>Akbar of Kashmir</i>	Jainul Abdin	<i>Lokmanya</i>	Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Nickname	Person	Nickname	Person
Vishwa Kavi:	Rabindranath	Loknayak	Jayaprakash
Kaviguru: Gurudev	Tagore		Narayan
Rajaji / C.R.	Chakravarti	Bangabandhu	Sheikh Mujibur
	Rajagopalachari		Rahman
Bihar Kesari	Dr. Srikrishna Singh	Chacha	Jawaharlal Nehru
Bengal Kesari	Ashutosh Mukherji	Man of Peace	Lal Bahadur Shastri
Punjab Kesari	Lala Lajpat Rai	Guruji	M.S. Golwalkar
Desh Ratna:	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Sparrow	Major General
Ajatsatru			Rajinder Singh
Father of Gujarat	Ravi Sankar Maharaj	Swar Kokila	Lata Mangeshkar
Tau	Chaudhury Devi Lal	Udanpari	P.T. Usha
King Maker	Earl of Warwick	Mother	Mother Teresa
Nightingale of India	Sarojini Naidu	Sardar	Vallabhbhai Patel
Lady with the lamp	Florence Nightingale	Young Turk	Chandra Shekhar
Lal, Bal, Pal	Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal	G.B.S.	George Bernard
	Gangadhar Tilak and		Shaw
	Bipin Chandra Pal		
Bihar Vibhuti	Dr. Anugrah Narayan	Deshpriya	Yatindra Mohan
	Singh		Sengupta
Babuji	Jagjeevan Ram	Kuvempu	K.V. Puttappa
Morning Star of India	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Little Corporal;	Napoleon
Renaissance		Man of Destiny	Bonaparte
King maker of Indian	Sayyed Bandhu	Father of	Geoffery Chaucer
History		English Poetry	
Rajarshee	Purushottam Das Tandon	Netaji	Subhash Chandra Bose
Haryana Hurricane	Kapil Dev	Uncle Ho	Ho Chi Minh
Magician of Hockey	Dhyanchand	Li- Kwan	Pearl Buck
Jana Nayak	Karpuri Thakur	Grand Old Man	William E.
		of Britain	Gladstone
Il Duce	Benito Mussolini	Desert Fox	Gen. Ervin Rommel
Tota-e-Hind	Amir Khushro	Quaid-i-Azam	Md. Ali Jinnah
Maiden Queen	Queen Elizabeth I	Little Master	Sunil Gavaskar
Maid of Orleans	Joan of Arc	Anna	C.N. Annadurai
Man of Blood and Iron	Otto Van Bismark	Bard of Avon	William Shakespeare
Fuehrer	Adolf Hitler		

40. Some Great Works associated with Famous Persons

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Foundation of Red Cross | Henery Dunant |
| 2. Foundation of Scout | Baden Powell |
| 3. Foundation of Red Gaurds | Garrywaldy |
| 4. Founder of Socialism | Acharya Narendra Dev |

5. Father of Sanskrit Grammar	Panini
6. Founder of Anand Van	Baba Amte
7. Founder of 'Auroville Ashram' (Puducherry)	Aurobindo Ghosh
8. Founder of Shantiniketan	Rabindra Nath Tagore
9. Founder of Vishwabharati	Rabindra Nath Tagore
10. Founder of Pannar Ashram	Vinoba Bhave
11. Founder of Bhudan Movement	Vinoba Bhave
12. Founder of League of Nations	Woodrow Willson
13. Founder of Golden Temple	Guru Arjun Dev
14. Founder of Khalsa Panth	Guru Gobind Singh

41. Awards and Honours

Prize	Field
Nobel Prize	Peace, Literature, Medicine, Physics, Chemistry, (From 1901) and Economics (From 1969)
Pulitzer Prize	Journalism (From 1917)
Academy (Oscar) Awards	Film (From 1929)
Kalinga Award	Science (From 1952)
Booker Prize	Literature (From 1929)
Grammy Award	Music (From 1958)
Ramon Magasaysay Award	Government (Public) Service, Social Service, Journalism, Literature, Communication and International Understanding (From 1957)
Bharat Ratna	For outstanding contributions in the field of Art/Literature/Science and Public Service
Dada Saheb Phalke Award	Film (From 1969)
Jnanpith Award	Literature (From 1965)
Saraswati Samman	Literature (From 1991)
Vachaspati Samman	Sanskrit Literature (From 1992)
Shankar Award	Indian Philosophy, Culture and Art
Vyasa Samman	Literature
Kabir Samman	Socio - communal Harmony
Dronacharya Award	Sports Coaching / Training (From 1985)
Arjuna Award	Sports (From 1961)
Bhatnagar Award	Science (From 1957)
Dhanwantari Award	Medical Science (From 1971)
Bourlog Award	Agriculture (From 1992)

42. National Awards

Republic Day Awards : Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan and Padma Shree are given for exceptional service towards the advancement of Art, Literature and Science and in recognition of public service of a high (or the highest) order.

Param Vir Chakra : It is the highest Gallantry Award. It is given for extraordinary act of bravery in the field of Naval, Air and Army.

Mahavir Chakra : It is the second highest Gallantry Award.

Vir Chakra : It is the third highest Gallantry Award.

Bharat Ratna

Bharat Ratna : The highest-civilian award is given for exceptional service the advancement of art, literature and science, and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

- > The decoration is in the form of a *peepal leaf*, about 5.8 cm long, 4.7 cm wide and 3.1 mm thick. It is of toned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica of the sun, 1.6 cm in diameter, below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi. On the reverse are State emblem and the motto, also in Hindi. The emblem, the sun and the rim are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze.
- > The first three recipients of Bharat Ratna were C. Rajagopalchari, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Dr. C.V. Raman in 1954 while Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was the *first foreigner* to be honoured with this award in 1987.

1954 Chakravarti Rajagopalachari Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Dr. Chandrasekhar Venkat Raman

1955 Dr. Bhagwan Das, Dr. Mokshagundam Visvesvaraiya, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

1957 Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant

1958 Dr. Dhondo Keshave Karve

1961 Rajarshi Purushottam Das Tandon, Dr. Bidhan Chandra (B.C.) Roy

1962 Dr. Rajendra Prasad

1963 Dr. Zakir Hussain, Dr. Pandurang Vaman (P. V.) Kane

1966 Lal Bahadur Shastri (Posthumous)

1972 Mrs. Indira Gandhi

1975 Varahagiri Venkat (V.V.) Giri

1976 Kumaraswami (K.) Kamraj (Posthumous)

1980 Mary Teresa Bojaxhiu (Mother Teresa)

1983 Acharya Vinoba Bhave (Posthumous)

1987 Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

1988 Marudur Gopalan (MG) Ramachandran (Posthumous)

1990 Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar (Posthumous), Dr. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela

1991 Rajiv Gandhi (Posthumous), Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel (Posthumous), Morarji Ranchhodji Desai

- 1992 Jehangir Ratanji Dadabhai (J.R.D.) Tata, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Posthumous), Satyajit Ray (Posthumous)
- 1997 Aruna Asaf Ali (Posthumous), Guljarilal Nanda (Posthumous), Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen (A.P.J.) Abdul Kalam
- 1998 Madurai Sanmukhavadvu (M. S.) Subbulakshmi, Chidambaram (C.) Subramaniam
- 1999 Prof. Amartya Sen, Pt. Ravi Shankar, Loknayak Jay Prakash Narayan (Posthumous) and Gopinath Bordoloi (Posthumous)
- 2001 Lata Dinanath Mangeshkar, Ustad Bismillah Khan
- 2009 Pt. Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi
- 2014 Prof. C.N.R. Rao, Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar* (*1st player and the youngest one to get 'Bhart Ratna')

Note : *Lal Bahadur Shastri was the first person to be honoured with Bharat Ratna posthumously and Indira Gandhi was the first woman recipient of Bharat Ratna.*

Padma Vibhushan: The award is given for exceptional and distinguished services in any field including service rendered by government servants.

- > The decoration is circular in design, with a geometrical pattern superimposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular portion is 4.4 cm and the thickness about 0.6 mm. On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State emblem and the motto in Hindi. It is of *toned bronze*. The inscription "Padma Vibhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around periphery are in *burnished bronze*. All embossing on either side of decoration is in *white gold*.

Padma Bhushan : The award is given for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by government servants.

- > It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan". On its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower. The inscription "Padma Bhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around periphery are in *burnished bronze*. All embossing either side of the decoration is in *standard gold*.

Padma Shri : The award is given for distinguished service in any field including service rendered by government servants.

- > The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse. The inscription "Padma Shri" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in *burnished bronze*. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in *stainless steel*.

Other National Awards

Appan Menon Memorial Award : The award which carries a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh aims at providing financial assistance to journalists interested in undertaking projects related to international affairs and developmental issues relevant to India and South Asia.

Aditya Vikram Birla Kalashikhar Puraskar : The award is conferred on an artiste in the field of visual and performing arts for lifetime achievement carries Rs. 1.5 lakh in cash, a memento and scroll of honour. Previous recipients of the award include Lata Mangeshkar, M. F. Hussain, Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra, Pandit Ram Narayan, Pandit Bhimsen Joshi.

43. Gallantry Awards

Param Vir Chakra : The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra which is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

- > The decoration is made of bronze and is circular in shape. It has, on the obverse, four replicas of "Indra's Vajra" embossed round the State emblem in the centre. On the reverse the words "Param Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and English with two lotus flowers in the middle.
- > the decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple coloured riband about 3.2 cm in width.

Mahavir Chakra : Mahavir Chakra is the second highest decoration and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

- > It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five pointed heraldic star with domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State emblem in the centre. The words "Mahavir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and English on the reverse with two lotus flowers in the middle. The decoration is worn on the left breast with a half-white and half-orange riband about 3.2 cm in width, the orange being near the left shoulder.

Vir Chakra : Vir Chakra is third in the order of awards given for act of gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

- > The decoration is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five pointed heraldic star which has an Ashoka Chakra in the centre. Within this chakra is a domed centre-piece bearing gilded State emblem. On the reverse, words "Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and English, with two lotus flowers in the middle. The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half-blue and half-orange riband, about 3.2 cm in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

Ashok Chakra : Ashok Chakra is the country's highest peacetime gallantry award equivalent to Param Vir Chakra.

- > The Chakra is made of *gilt gold* and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a replica of Ashok Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath. Along the edge is pattern of lotus leaves, flowers and buds. On the reverse, the words "Ashok Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and English, with lotus flowers in the intervening space.
- > The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green silk riband, about 3.2 cm in width and divided into two equal segments by an orange vertical line.

Kirti Chakra : The decoration is awarded for conspicuous gallantry. It is made of *standard silver* and is circular in shape. The obverse and the reverse are exactly the same as in Ashok Chakra.

- The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green silk riband, about 3.2 cm in width and divided equally into two by orange vertical lines.

Shaurya Chakra : The decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry. It is exactly like Ashok Chakra, except that it is made of *bronze*.

- The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green silk riband, about 3.2 cm in width and divided into four equal segments by three orange vertical lines.

Param Vishisht Seva Medal (PVSM), Ati Vishisht Seva Medal (AVSM), Vishisht Seva Medal (VSM) : The Vishist Seva Medals are awarded to personnel of all the three services in recognition of distinguished service of the "most exceptional", "exceptional" and "high" order respectively. **Param Vishisht Seva Medal** is made of *gold*, **Ati Vishisht Seva Medal** of *standard silver* and **Vishisht Seva Medal** of *bronze*, all circular in shape and 3.5 cm in diameter. Each medal has on its obverse five pointed stars and on its reverse the Lion Capitol. Its ribbon is golden with *one dark-blue stripe* down the centre for Param Vishisht Seva Medal, *two dark-blue stripes* dividing it into three equal parts for Ati Vishisht Seva Medal and *three dark-blue stripes* dividing it into four equal parts for Vishisht Seva Medal.

44. Recipients of the Bharatiya Jnanpith Award

- The first Jnanpith Award was given in 1965.
- The Jnanpith Award carries a citation, shawl, srifal, a bronze idol of Vagdevi Saraswati and a cash prize of ₹ 7,00,000

Sl.	Year Recipient	Work
1st	1965 G. Shankar Kurup	Auda Kujai (Malayalam)
2nd	1966 Tara Shankar Bandyopadhyay	Ganadevata (Bengali)
3rd	1967 K.V. Putappa, Uma Shankar Joshi	Ramayan Darshanam (Kannada), Nisheeth (Gujarati)
4th	1968 Sumitra Nandan Pant	Chidambara (Hindi)
5th	1969 Prof. Raghupati Sahay 'Firaq Gorakhpuri'	Gul-e-Naghma (Urdu)
6th	1970 Vishwanath Satyanarayana	Shreemad Ramayan Kalpavriksham (Telugu)
7th	1971 Vishnu Dey	Smriti Satta Bhavishya (Bengali)
8th	1972 Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar'	Urvashi (Hindi)
9th	1973 Gopinath Mohanty, D.R Bendre	Mati Matal (Oriya) Naku Thanthi (Kannada)
10th	1974 Vishnu Sakharam Khandekar	Yayati (Marathi)
11th	1975 P.V. Akilandam	Chittirappavai (Tamil)
12th	1976 Smt. Ashapura Devi	Pratham Pratishruti (Bengali)
13th	1977 Dr.K. Shivram Karanth	Mukajjiya Kanasugalu (Kannada)

Sl.	Year	Recipient	Work
14th	1978	Dr. Sachidananda Hiranand Vatsyayana 'Agyeya'	Kitni Nawon Mein Kitni Bar (Hindi)
15th	1979	Dr. Virendra Kumar Bhattacharya	Mrityunjay (Assamia)
16th	1980	S.K Pottekat	Oru Dishatinte Katha (Malayalam)
17th	1981	Amrita Pritam	Kagaz te Canvas (Punjabi)
18th	1982	Mahadevi Verma	Yama (Hindi)
19th	1983	Masti Venkatesh Iyengar	Chikaveer Rajendra (Kannada)
20th	1984	T. Shiv Shankar Pillai	Kayar (Malayalam)
21st	1985	Pannalal Patel	Manvini Bhavai (Gujarati)
22nd	1986	Sachida Nanda Routroy	Oriya Literature
23rd	1987	Vishnu Vaman Shirwadkar	Marathi Literature
24th	1988	Dr. C. Narayana Reddy	Telugu Literature
25th	1989	Qurratul - ain - Hyder	Urdu Literature
26th	1990	Prof. Vinayak Krishna Gokak	Kannada Literature
27th	1991	Subhash Mukhopadhyay	Bengali Literature
28th	1992	Nareish Mehta	Hindi Literature
29th	1993	Dr. Sitakant Mahapatra	Oriya Literature
30th	1994	Prof. U. R. Ananthamurthy	Kannada Literature
31st	1995	M.T. Vasudevan Nair	Malayalam Literature
32nd	1996	Mrs. Mahashweta Devi	Bengali Literature
33rd	1997	Ali Sardar Jafri	Urdu Literature
34th	1998	Girish Karnad	Kannada Literature
35th	1999	Nirmal Verma, Gurdayal Singh	Hindi Literature, Punjabi Literature
36th	2000	Dr. Indira Goswami	Assamese Literature
37th	2001	Rajendra Keshavlal Shah	Gujarati Literature
38th	2002	D. Jayakanthan	Tamil Literature
39th	2003	Vinda Karandikar	Marathi Literature
40th	2004	Rehman Rahi	Kashmiri
41th	2005	Kunwar Narayan	Hindi Literature
42nd	2006	Satyavrat Shastri, Ravindra Kelekar	Sanskrit Literature, Konkani Literature
43rd	2007	O.N.V. Kurup	Malayalam Literature
44th	2008	Akhlaq Mohammad Khan 'Shaharyar'	Urdu Literature
45th	2009	Amarkant and Shrilal Shukla (jointly)	Hindi Literature
46th	2010	Chandrashekhar Kambar	Kannada Literature
47th	2011	Pratibha Ray	Odiya Literature
48th	2012	Ravuri Bharadhwaja	Telugu Literature
49th	2013	Kedar Nath Singh	Hindi Literature

45. Recipients of Dada Saheb Falke Award

- > Phalke award carries a 'Swarna Kamal', a shawl and a cash prize of Rs. 2 lakh.
- > Introduced in 1969, the Dada Saheb Phalke award was first given to actress Devika Rani.

Year Recipient

1969	Devika Rani Roerich
1971	Prithvi Raj Kapoor (Posthumously)
1973	Sulochana (Rubi Myers)
1975	Dhiren Ganguli
1977	Nitin Bose
1979	Sohrab Modi
1981	Naushad Ali
1983	Durga Khote
1985	V. Shantaram
1987	Raj Kapoor
1989	Lata Mangeshkar
1991	Bhalji (Bhalchandra Govind) Pendharkar
1993	Majrooh Sultanpuri
1995	Dr. Rajkumar
1997	Kavi Pradeep
1999	Hrishikesh Mukherjee
2001	Yash Chopra
2003	Mrinal Sen
2005	Braj Bhushan Chaturvedi
2007	Manna Dey
2009	D. Rama Naidu
2011	Soumitra Chatterjee
2013	Gulzar (Sampooran Singh Kalra)

Year Recipient

1970	Birendra Nath Sircar
1972	Pankaj Mallick
1974	B.N. Reddi
1976	Kanan Devi
1978	Ray Chandra (R.C.) Borah
1980	P. Jairaj
1982	L.V. Prasad
1984	Satyajit Ray
1986	B. Nagi Reddi
1988	Ashok Kumar
1990	Akkineni Nageshwar Rao
1992	Dr. Bhupen Hazarika
1994	Dilip Kumar
1996	Sivaji Ganesan
1998	B.R. Chopra
2000	Asha Bhonsle
2002	Dev Anand
2004	Adoor Gopalakrishnan
2006	Shyam Benegal
2008	V.K. Moorthy
2010	K. Balachander
2012	Praan Krishan Sikand

46. Important Books and Authors

[A] Indian writers and their books :

Writer

Pt. Vishnu Sharma
Vishakhadatta
Raskhan
Panini
Shudrak
Kalidasa
Vatsyayana

Books

Panchatantra
Mudra Rakshas
Prem Vatika
Ashtadhyayi
Mrichhakatikam
Raghuvansham, Kumarsambhavam,
Meghdootam, Abhigyanshakuntalam
Kama Sutra

Writer
 Vigyaneshwar
 Jeemootwahan
 Kalhana
 Plini
 Kautilya
 Dandi
 Ved Vyas
 Ashwaghosh
 Jayadev
 Bana Bhatt
 Bhavabhuti
 Amar Singh
 Bhartrihari
 Firdausi
 Abul Fazal
 Surdas
 Kabirdas
 Gulbadan Beghum
 Al-Beruni
 Malik Mohammed Jayasi
 Mulk Raj Anand
 Nirad C. Chaudhury
 Rabindra Nath Tagore
 Sumitranandan Pant
 Kuldip Nayar
 Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
 Swami Shivanand
 Amrita Pritam

Books
 Mitakshara
 Daybhag
 Rajtarangini
 Natural History
 Arthashastra
 Avanti Sundari, Dashkumaracharitam
 Bhagwat Gita, Mahabharata
 Buddha Charitam
 Geet Govind
 Kadambari
 Malti Madhav
 Amar Kosh
 Nkti-Shatak, Shringar Shatak, Vairagya Shatak
 Shahnama
 Ain-i- Akbari, Akabarnama
 Sahityalahari, Sursagar
 Bijak, Ramayani, Sabar
 Humanyunama
 Kitab-ul-Hind
 Padmavat
 Coolie, Confession of a Lover, Two leaves and a bud
 Hinduism, Autobiography of an Unknown Indian, A Passage to England, Culture in the Vanity Bag, Continent of Crime
 Chitrangada, Gitanjali, Gora, Chandaliika, Visarjana, Hungry Stones
 Jyotsana, Yugwani, Chidambara
 The Judgment, Distant Neighbours; India, The Critical Years; In Jail, India after Nehru, Between the Lines
 Life Divine, Essays on Gita
 Divine Life
 Death of a City, Kagaz te Canvas, Forty nine Days

Writer

Munshi Premchand
Khushwant Singh

B. M. Kaul

Vijay Tendulkar

R. K. Narayanan

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

Sarojini Naidu

Suryakant Tripathi Nirala

Yashpal

Jai Shankar Prasad

Kazi Nazrul Islam

Maithilisharan Gupt

Ramdhari Singh Dinkar

Mrs. Indira Gandhi

S.H.Vatsyayan 'Agyeya'

Mahadevi Verma

Amrit Lal Nagar

Nayantara Sehgal

V. S. Naipal

Devkinandan Khatri

Sharat Chandra
Chattopadhyay

Vrindavanlal Verma

Jainendra Kumar

Bhagwati Charan Verma

Phanishwar Nath 'Renu'

Gajanan Madhav 'Muktibodh'

Bhartendu Harischandra

Books

Godan, Gaban, Karmabhumi, Rangbhumi

Indira Gandhi Returns, Indira Gandhi : Badhate
Kadam, The Company of Women

Untold Story, Confrontation with Pakistan

Sakharam Binder

The Dark Room, Malgudi Days, Guide, My
Days, Swami and Friends

Indian Philosophy

Golden Threshold, Broken Wings

Anamika, Parimal, Gunjan, Juhi Ki Kali

Jhootha Sach

Kamayani, Aansoo, Skandagupta, Ajatshatru

Agni Veena

Bharat Bharati

Kurukshetra, Urvashi

Eternal India

Kitni Nawon Mein Kitnee Bar, Aangan Ke
Paar, Dwar, Shekhar: Ek Jivani, Nadi Ke
Dweep

Yama, Niharika, Neeraja

Amrit Aur Vish

A Voice of Freedom

Area of Darkness, A House for Mr. Biswas, A
Million Mutinies Now, A Bend in the River

Chandrakanta Santati

Devdas, Charitraheen, Shrikant, Parineeta

Jhansi Ki Rani

Sunita, Tyagpatra

Chitralkha

Maila Aanchal, Mare Gaye Gulfam

Chand Ka Munh Tedha Hai

Bharat Durdasha, Satya Harischandra

[B] Some Important Foreign Writers and their Books

Writer	Book
Adam Smith	Wealth of Nations
Adolf Hitler	Mein Kamph
Albert Einstein	The World as I See it
Alexander Solzhenitsyn	August 1914
A. L. Basham	The Wonder that was India
Anton Chekhov	Cherry Orchard
Arther Hele	Airport
Aristotle	Politics
Boris Pasternak	Dr. Zhivago
David Baldacci	Absolute Power
Dante	Divine Comedy
E. M. Forster	A Passage to India, Maurice
Homer	Odyssey, Illiad
H. G. Wells	Shape of Things to Come
Harold Evans	Good Times, Bad Times
Henry Miller	Tropic of Cancer
Issac Newton	Principia
Katherine Mayo	Mother India
Machiavelli	The Prince
Maxim Gorky	Mother
Plato	Republic
Jean J. Rousseau	The Social Contract
John Milton	Paradise Lost, Lycidas
Winston Churchill	Gathering Storm
George Orwell	Farm House, Animal Farm
Charles Darwin	Descent of Man, Origin of Species
William Shakespeare	Commedy of Errors, As You Like It, A Mid Summer Night's Dream, Merchant of Venice, Hamlet, King Lear, Othello
George Bernard Shaw	Major Barbara, Man and Superman, Apple Carte, Armsand the Man, Pygmalion, Caesar and Cleopatra, Candida
Charles Dickens	A Tale of Two Cities, Oliver Twist, David Copperfield
J. K. Galbraith	Affluent Society, Ambassador's Journal, The Triumph
Herold Joseph Laski	Grammar of Politics, Dilema of Our Time
J. M. Barrie	Hindu Civilization, Peter Pan
Gunnar Myrdal	Against the Stream, Asian Drama
Leo Tolstoy	War and Peace
Z. A. Bhutto	Great Tragedy
Vladimir Nabakov	Lolita
Mao-tse Tung	On Contradiction

[C] Some Latest Books and Authors**Book**

My Journey : Transforming Dreams into Actions
Fractured Times

The Competent Authority

The Sergeant's Son

The Cuckoo's Calling

How The Light Gets in

Gone Girl

And The Mountains Echoed

The Liberty Amendments

This Town

Happy, Happy, Happy

Zealot

Shiva Trilogy 1. The Immortals of Meluha, 2. The Secrets of Nagas and 3. The Oath of Vayuputras)

Romancing with Life

Saurabh Ganguli : The Maharaja of Cricket

Mohan Das : A True Story of a man, his

People and Empire

Lets Kill Gandhi

Eat, Prey, Love

Manzilon se Jyada Safar

A Call To Honour : In Service of Emergent India

Guiding Souls

Collected Plays

All My Sisters

The Longest Race

Gulab Bai : The Queen of Nautanki Theatre

Touch Play (Biography of Prakash Padukone)

Out of My Comfort Zone : The Autobiography

Honeymoon

Da Vinci Code

The Broker

God of Small Things

Speed Post

The Better Man

Bookless in Baghdad

The Argumentative Indians

The Algebra of Infinite Justice

Fire fly : A Fairy Tale

Two Lives

Glass Palace

The Brief History of Time

Writer

A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

Eric Hobsbawm

Shovon Choudhury

Ashim Choudhury

Robert Galbraith

Louise Penny

Gilian Flynn

Khaled Hosseini

Mark Levin

Mark Leibovish

Phil Robertson, Mark

Schlabach

Reza Asian

Amish Tripathi

Dev Anand

Debasheesh Dutta

Raj Mohan Gandhi

Tushar Gandhi

Elizabeth Gilbert

V.P. Singh

Jaswant Singh

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Girish Karnad

Zudith Lenox

Tom Alter

Deepti Priya Mehrotra

Dev Sukumar

Steev Waugh

James Petterson

Don Brown

John Greeson

Arundhati Rai

Shobha De

Anita Nayyar

Shashi Thiroor

Dr. Amartya Sen

Arundhati Rai

Ritu Beri

Vikram Seth

Amitav Ghosh

Stephen Hawking

Book	Writer
Freedom from Fear	Aung San Suu Kyi
Fasting, Feasting	Anita Desai
The Lord of the Flies	William Goldings
Struggle for Change	K.B. Lal
My Life	Bill Clinton
Life of Pi	Yann Martel
India in Slow motion	Mark Tully
Ignited Minds	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
Wings of Fire	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
Envisioning an Empowered Nation	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
Interpreter of Maladies	Jhumpa Lahiri
One Day Cricket, The Indian Challenge	Ashish Roy
A View from Outside	P. Chidambaram
Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows	J.K. Rowling
The Year of the Rooster	Guy Sorman
Above Average	Amitabh Bagchi
Dalits in India : A Profile	Sukhdeo Thorat
The Top of the Raintree	Kamalini Sengupta
Terrifying Visions : Golwalkar, the RSS and India	Jyotirmay Sharma
Frontline Pakistan : The Struggle with Militant Islam	Zahid Hussain
The Lowland	Jhumpa Lahiri
The Splendor of Silence	Indu Sundaresan
The Leopard and the Fox : A Pakistani Tragedy	Tariq Ali
A Time of Transition : Rajiv Gandhi To The 21st Century	Mani Shankar Aiyer

47. Games and Sports

Olympic Games

The origin of the ancient Olympic Games is lost in the midst of pre-history, but for many centuries they were only a festival of the Greek people. The Games were first held in honour of the Greek god, Zeus in 776 BC in the plain of the kingdom of Elis, nestled in a lush valley between the Alpheus River and Mount Kronion, 15 km from the Ionian Sea. The Olympiad celebrated that year was considered as the first and was used to date subsequent historic events. But religious ceremonies and games were held in Olympia before that time. The oldest sanctuary of Greece was there, the altar of the Great Mother of Gods, Rhea (Earth). On the day of the feast, the priest stood in front of the altar, ready to perform a sacrifice. Women were forbidden to be present and the male contestants were naked. Young men waited at a distance on one stadium (about 200 yds). As soon as a signal was given they ran and the first to arrive at the altar received the torch from the priest's hand and lit the sacrificial fire.

The old Olympiads were held after every four years and the Greeks measured time in terms of Games started on the first new moon after the summer solstice, around mid-July. The ancient Olympic Games lasted for five days and the events took place in a precise order. On the first day, there were sacrifices and opening ceremonies. On the second day there were special competitions for the "ephebeians". The third day was devoted to events for adult competitors: dromos, diaulos, dolichos, pugilism, wrestling, pancratium. On the fourth day, there were equestrian events, pentathlon, race with arms. On the fifth and the final day, there were closing ceremonies and proclamation of the heroes.

During the first six Olympic Games, however, the prize had been a portion of meat or 'meria' taken from an animal sacrificed to the gods. It was only after the VII Games that the olive crown was given to the winners and the moral significance of this prize was considerable. Once the prize were awarded, a flock of pigeons was released to carry the names of the champions to all the corners of Greece.

The Games came to a sudden end when the *Roman Emperor Theodosius* banned the competitions and their attendant sacrificial offerings as pagan manifestations. From 395 AD onwards the fall of Olympia was very rapid. In that year the first damage was caused by the invasion of Alaric's barbarians. A year earlier the famous crysele-phante statue of Zeus had been taken to Constantinople. It was destroyed in 475 AD during the great fire. Following the attacks of the Goths, a fire destroyed the temple of Zeus; earthquakes from 522 to 551 and the most severe of all in 580 brought down whatever had remained standing. Glory had vanished and of the vast riches there were now left but a few ruins and the name of Olympia. Something immortal remained, however, and that was the Olympic spirit.

Modern Olympic Games

The revival work of the Games was undertaken by Baron Pierre de Coubertin nearly 1,500 years after the last of the ancient Games. He was born into a family of Italian origin which had settled in France. It was on November 25, 1892, during a conference at Sorbonne about the history of physical exercises, that he first pronounced those famous six words in public "The Restoration of the Olympic Games!" He said that the Games would ennoble and strengthen amateur sports to give them strength and lasting quality for an essential role in the world of modern education.

It was at the International Congress for the Study of the Propagation of the Principles of Amateurism held in Paris in June 1894 that the delegates led by Baron Pierre de Coubertin and associates unanimously voted to restore the Olympic Games and to create an International Olympic Committee to oversee them. De Coubertin had planned to propose Paris for the site of the first modern Olympics in 1900 but the enthusiasm and zeal of the delegates was so great that they insisted the first Games to be held in 1896. Athens was, therefore, the venue for the 1896 Games. Since then these Games are held every four years.

Olympic Symbol : It comprises five rings or circles, linked together to represent the sporting friendship of all people. The rings also symbolise the continents—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. 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, created in 1913 at the suggestion of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, was solemnly inaugurated 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 above mentioned five intertwined rings. From left to right the rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red.

Olympic Flame : 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. The Olympic flame symbolises the continuity between the ancient and modern Games. The torch, used to kindle the flame, is first lit by the sun's rays at Olympia, Greece, and then carried to the site of the Games by relay of runners. Ships and planes are used when necessary. On July 15, 1976, space age technology was used to transport the flame from one continent to another.

Olympic Motto : The Olympic motto is "*Citius-Altius-Fortius*" (faster, higher, stronger). Rev. Father Didon (1840-1900), headmaster of a school near Paris and a great promoter of sports in the French Catholic colleges first used the motto and had it embroidered on the pennants of his school clubs. This succinct definition of the philosophy of sport appealed to father Didon's friend, Baron Pierre de Coubertin who was responsible for the revival of the Olympic Games nearly 1,500 years after the last of the ancient Games. It was adopted at his suggestion at the International congress for the "Study and Propagation of the Principles of Amateurism" on June 23, 1894, the same day on which the restoration of the Olympic Games and the creation of the International Olympic Committee were also decided.

Olympic Prizes, Medals and Certificates : While in ancient times the Olympic heroes received a crown of olive branches for their exploits, modern Olympic champions are rewarded with medals and certificates. The winning athlete now receives a Gold medal, the athlete in the second place is awarded a Silver medal and the third placed athlete wins a Bronze medal. In addition, all athletes ranking from first to sixth receive a certificate. Each medal is 60 mm in diameter and 3 mm thick. The first and second place medals are made of 92.5 per cent silver and the medals for the first winner is then plated with 6 gram of fine gold. Thus this medal is not of full gold. The third place medal is of bronze.

- Olympic games were started in 776 B.C. on Mount Olympus in the honour of Greek God 'Zeus'.
- The modern Olympic games started in Athens, the capital of Greece on 6th April, 1896 with great efforts made by Pierre de Coubertin of France.
- The Olympic games are organised after every four years.

- In the flag of Olympics, there is a symbol of five coloured circles joining each other.
- The flag of Olympic Games was recognised in the year 1913 and was hoisted first time in the Antwerp Olympic Games in 1920.
- The tradition to lit the Olympic flame was started in Amsterdam Olympic Games in 1928.
- The Head office of International Olympic Committee is in Lusane (Switzerland).
- Participation of women in the Olympic games started in the Second Olympic Games in 1900.
- First Indian player who participated in the Olympic games was an Anglo Indian 'Norman Prichard', who took part in the Second Olympic Games in 1900 and won two Silver medals in Athletics.
- Marrie Lila Ro is 1st Indian woman participant in the Olympic games.
- International Olympic Committee was founded in 1894 at "Chakhon".
- Generally, in the inaugural ceremony of Olympic games the team of Greece got first place and host team is placed in the last in March Past parade. The teams of other places are placed in the alphabetical order of English alphabets.
- The first woman referee in the football was a Canadian lady Sonia Denancord in (Atlanta Olympics).
- The maximum no. of gold medal winner sports woman is Larina Lavyanina. She won 18 medals including 9 gold medals.
- The maximum gold medal winner sports woman is Christina Otty. She got 6 gold medals in swimming in Seoul Olympic of 1986.
- The maximum gold medal winner male player in an Olympic is Michael Phelps of USA. He won 8 gold medals in swimming in the Beijing Olympics 2008.

London Olympics 2012

Mascot : Wenlock and Mandeville

- India ranked 55th in the medals tally with a total of 6 medals (2 Silver and 4 Bronze).
- The London Olympic Games were inaugurated by Queen Elizabeth II on July 27, 2012 in the Olympic Stadium, London.
- London is the first city in the world to stage Olympic Games thrice, after the 1908 and 1948 Summer Olympics. Entitled *Isles of Wonder*, the opening ceremony was devised by Oscar Award – winning director Daniel Boyle of *Slumdog Millionaire* fame with music directors Rick Smith and Karl Hyde of the electronic music duo *Underworld*.
- The inaugural ceremony of the London Olympic 2012 also had an Indian flavour in the form of music composers Ilayaraja and A. R. Rahman.
- The theme for the night, *Isles of Wonder* was inspired by William Shakespeare's play '*The Tempest*'.
- The 2012 Olympic programme featured 26 sports disciplines. For the first time, women's boxing is included in the programme. In tennis, mixed doubles event returns to the Olympic programme for the first time since 1924.

- > Under the slogan "Inspire a Generation", the 30th edition of the Olympic Games will also be recorded as the first in which all participating delegations have female athletes. Brunei, Qatar and Saudi Arabia have included women for the first time, and Qatar named the female shooter, Bahiya-al-Hamad, as its flag-bearer.
- > Yi Siling of China took the honour of claiming the first Gold Medal of the London Olympics when she won the women's 10 metre Air Rifle event on July 28, 2012.
- > Wrestler **Sushil Kumar** led the Indian contingent holding the Indian tricolour in the opening ceremony, while female boxer **M. C. Mary Kom** was the flag bearer in the closing ceremony.
- > The Indian Olympic Association (IOA) had sent a total of 83 athletes to compete in 13 sports, making it the largest contingent India has ever sent to the Olympic Games.
- > In London Olympics India bagged a total of 6 medals with 1 Silver of Vijay Kumar in Shooting (Men's 25m Rapid Fire Pistol) and the second Silver medal of Sushil Kumar in Wrestling (Men's 66kg Freestyle), alongwith one Bronze each of Gagan Narang in Shooting (Men's 10m Air Rifle), Yogeshwar Dutt in Wrestling (Men's 60kg Freestyle), Saina Nehwal in Badminton (Women's Singles) and M. C. Mary Kom in Boxing (Women's Fly, 51 kg).
- > Sushil Kumar's historic feat of winning back-to-back Olympic medals on the very last day of London Olympics 2012 turned out to be the high point of country's campaign. His Silver was India's fourth Wrestling medal in the Olympics and second in London after Yogeshwar Dutt, who won a Bronze in the 60 kg Freestyle event.
- > KD (Khashaba Dadasaheb) Jadhav had won the country's first medal in Wrestling in 1952 Olympics at Helsinki.
- > American swimmer Michael Phelps, the greatest Olympian of all time with his record 22 Olympic Medals, out of which 6 are from London Olympics, retired from the game after winning his fourth consecutive Gold on August 4, 2012. He also holds the all time records for Gold Medals (18, double that of the next highest record holders), Gold Medals in individual events (11), and Olympic medals in individual events for a male (13).
- > Jamaica was dominant on the track again in London; highlighted by the men's 4 × 100m relay record. This record-breaking race marked the third time since 2008 that the Jamaican team had broken the record. Bolt also became an Olympic legend by repeating as champion in both the 100 metre and 200-metre sprints.

Medals Tally (Top Ten Nations and India) of London Olympics, 2012

S.No.	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1.	USA	46	29	29	104
2.	China	38	27	23	88
3.	Britain	29	17	19	65
4.	Russia	24	26	32	82
5.	S. Korea	13	08	07	28

S.No.	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
6.	Germany	11	19	14	44
7.	France	11	11	12	34
8.	Italy	08	09	11	28
9.	Hungary	08	04	05	17
10.	Australia	07	16	12	35
55.	India	00	02	04	06

Some important results of Team events in London Olympics

Sport	Male		Female	
	Winner	Runner	Winner	Runner
Hockey	Germany	Netherlands	Netherlands	Argentina
Football	Mexico	Brazil	U.S.A.	Japan
Volleyball	Russia	Brazil	Brazil	U.S.A.
Basketball	U.S.A.	Spain	U.S.A.	France
Water Polo	Croatia	Italy	U.S.A.	Spain

First Olympics

- > Year – 1896
- > Date – April 4 to 15
- > Place – Athens (Greece)
- > Participating Countries – 13
- > Players – 311 (all males)
- > Game Competitions – 42
- > India's position –

Not participated

Second Olympics

- > Year – 1900
- > Date – May 20 to October 28
- > Place – Paris (France)
- > Participating Countries – 22
- > Players – 1330 (11 females)
- > Competitions – 60
- > India's position – 2 Silver medals (Won by Norman Prichard – Athletics)

Third Olympics

- > Year – 1904
- > Date – July 1 to November 23
- > Place – St. Louis (America)
- > Participating Countries – 12
- > Players – 625 (8 females)
- > Competitions – 67
- > India's position –

Not participated

Fourth Olympics

- > Year – 1908
- > Date – April 27 to October 31
- > Place – London (Britain)
- > Participating Countries – 22
- > Players – 2035 (36 females)
- > Competitions – 104
- > India's position –

Not participated

Fifth Olympics

- > Year – 1912
- > Date – May 5 to July 22
- > Place – Stockholm (Sweden)
- > Participating Countries – 28
- > Players – 2547 (57 females)
- > Competitions – 106
- > India's position –

Not participated

Sixth Olympics

- > Year – 1916
- > Date – Cancelled due to World War I
- > Place – Berlin (Germany)

Seventh Olympics

- > Year – 1920
- > Date – April 20 to Sept. 12
- > Place – Antwerp (Belgium)

- Participating Countries – 29
- Players – 2607 (64 females)
- Competitions – 104
- India's position – Did not win any medal

Eighth Olympics

- Year – 1924
- Date – May 4 to July 27
- Place – Paris (France)
- Participating Countries – 44
- Players – 3092 (136 females)
- Competitions – 126
- India's position – Did not win any medal

Ninth Olympics

- Year – 1928
- Date – May 17 to August 12
- Place – Amsterdam (Holland)
- Participating Countries – 46
- Players – 3014 (290 females)
- Competitions – 109
- India's position – 1 Gold medal (in hockey)

Tenth Olympics

- Year – 1932
- Date – July 30 to August 14
- Place – Los Angeles (USA)
- Participating Countries – 37
- Players – 1408 (127 females)
- Competitions – 117
- India's position – 1 Gold medal (in hockey)

Eleventh Olympics

- Year – 1936
- Date – August 1 to 16
- Place – Berlin (Germany)
- Participating Countries – 49
- Players – 4066 (328 females)
- Competitions – 129
- India's position – 1 Gold medal (in hockey)

Twelfth Olympics

- Year – 1940
- Date – Cancelled due to World War II
- Place – Tokyo, later on Helsinki

Thirteenth Olympics

- Year – 1944
- Date – Cancelled due to World War II
- Place – London (Britain)

Fourteenth Olympics

- Year – 1948
- Date – July 29 to August 14
- Place – London (Britain)
- Participating Countries – 59
- Players – 4099 (385 females)
- Competitions – 136
- India's position – 1 Gold medal (in hockey)

Fifteenth Olympics

- Year – 1952
- Date – July 19 to August 3
- Place – Helsinki (Finland)
- Participating Countries – 69
- Players – 4925 (518 females)
- Competitions – 149
- India's position – 1 Gold medal (in hockey) and 1 Bronze medal (in wrestling)

Sixteenth Olympics

- Year – 1956
- Date – Nov. 22 to Dec. 8
- Place – Melbourne (Australia)
- Participating Countries – 71
- Players – 3342 (384 females)
- Competitions – 145
- India's position – 1 Gold medal (in hockey)

Seventeenth Olympics

- Year – 1960
- Date – August 25 to September 11
- Place – Rome (Italy)
- Participating Countries – 83
- Players – 5348 (61 females)
- Competitions – 150
- India's position – 1 Silver medal (in hockey)

Eighteenth Olympics

- Year – 1964
- Date – October 10 to 24

- Place – Tokyo (Japan)
- Participating Countries – 93
- Players – 5140 (683 females)
- Competitions – 163
- India's position – 1 Gold medal (hockey)

Nineteenth Olympics

- Year – 1968
- Date – October 12 to 27
- Place – Mexico City (Mexico)
- Participating Countries – 112
- Players – 5531 (781 females)
- Competitions – 182
- India's position – 1 Bronze medal (in hockey)

Twentieth Olympics

- Year – 1972
- Date – August 26 to Sept. 10
- Place – Munich (W. Germany)
- Participating Countries – 122
- Players – 7147 (1070 females)
- Competitions – 195
- India's position – 1 Bronze medal (in hockey)

Twenty First Olympics

- Year – 1976
- Date – July 17 to August 1
- Place – Montreal (Canada)
- Participating Countries – 92
- Players – 6152 (1261 females)
- Competitions – 198
- India's position – Did not win any medal, were at position 7th in hockey

Twenty Second Olympics

- Year – 1980
- Date – July 19 to August 3
- Place – Moscow (Soviet Union)
- Participating Countries – 81
- Players – 5326 (1088 females)
- Competitions – 203
- India's position – 1 Gold medal (in hockey)

Twenty Third Olympics

- Year – 1984
- Date – July 28 to August 12

- Place – Los Angeles (U.S.A.)
- Participating Countries – 140
- Players – 7078 (1620 females)
- Competitions – 221
- India's position – Did not win any medal, 5th position in hockey

Twenty Fourth Olympics

- Year – 1988
- Date – September 17 to October 2
- Place – Seoul (S. Korea)
- Participating Countries – 159
- Players – 8,465
- Competitions – 237
- India's position – Did not win any medal, ranked sixth in hockey

Twenty Fifth Olympics

- Year – 1992
- Date – July 25 to August 9
- Place – Barcelona (Spain)
- Participating Countries – 169
- Players – 9,367
- Competitions – 257
- India's position – Did not win any medal

Twenty Sixth Olympics

- Year – 1996
- Date – July 19 to August 4
- Place – Atlanta (U.S.A.)
- Participating Countries – 197
- Players – 10,310
- Competitions – 271
- India's position – Leander Paes won a Bronze medal (in Lawn Tennis).

Twenty Seventh Olympics

- Year – 2000
- Date – Sept. 15 to Oct. 1
- Place – Sydney (Australia)
- Participating Countries – 200
- Number of players – 10,321
- Competitions – 300
- India's position – Karnam Malleshwari won a Bronze medal in the Weight lifting (in the 69 kg category).

Twenty Eighth Olympics

- Year – 2004
- Date – August 13 to August 29
- Place – Athens (Greece)
- Participating Countries – 201
- Number of players – 10,500
- Competitions – 301
- India's position – Major Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore won a Silver medal (Shooting)

Twenty Ninth Olympics

- Year – 2008
- Place – Beijing (China)
- Participating Countries – 204
- Players – 10,708
- Competitions – 302

- India's position – 50th (with 1 Gold and 2 Bronze medals)

Thirtieth Olympics

- Year – 2012 (July. 27 – Aug. 12)
- Place – London
- Participating Countries – 204
- Players – 10,500
- Competitions (events) – 302
- India's position – 55th (with 2 Silver and 4 Bronze medals)

Thirty-first Olympics

- Year – 2016 (Aug. 05 – Sep. 21)
- Place (Proposed) – Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

Thinty-second Olympics

- Year—2020
- Place (Proposed)—Tokyo (Japan)

Paralympics and Winter Olympics

- **London Paralympics 2012 (Aug. 29-Sept. 09, 2012)** : London, the host city welcomed the 14th Paralympic Games with a spectacular Opening Ceremony, held in the Olympic Stadium. A total of 4294 athletes from 164 countries participated in the Games. China won the most medals – 231 (95 Gold, 71 Silver, 65 Bronze) followed by Russian Federation – 102 (36 G, 38S, 28 B) and Great Britain- 120 (34 G, 43 S, 43 B).
- **In London Paralympics 2012** : Girisha H. Nagarajegowda (Karnataka) clinched the only medal after bagging the Silver in the Men's High Jump F42 event.
- Girisha is the third Indian after Javelin thrower Bhimrao Kesarkar and Shot put thrower Joginder Singh Bedi to claim Silver at the Paralympic Games. Kesarkar and Bedi won Silver at the 1984 Paralympics.
- **First Ever Gold for India** : India's Devendra created history by winning the first ever gold for the country in Athens Paralympics 2004. He claimed gold in Javelin throw.
- The **first Games for disabled athletes** were held in 1948 in Stoke Mandeville, England. On the day of the Opening Ceremony of the 1948 Olympic Games in London, the Stoke Mandeville Games were also launched and the first competition for wheelchair-bound athletes was organized.
- Olympic style Games for athletes with disability were organized for the first time in Rome in 1960, immediately after the Olympic Games. They are considered the **first Paralympic Games**.
- Since then, Paralympic Games have been organized after every four years. The Paralympic Games have always been held in the same year as the Olympic Games.
- Other disability groups were added in Toronto (Canada) in 1976 and the idea of merging together different disability groups for international sports competitions, was conceived. In the same year, the first Paralympic Winter Games took place in Sweden.

The next Paralympic Games will be held in 2016 in Rio de Janeiro.

Winter Olympic Games : The Winter Olympic Games started in 1924 AD when the first Games were held at Chamonix, France followed by St. Moritz, Switzerland (1928 & 1948); Lake Placid, New York (1932 & 1980); Garmisch-Parthenkirchen, Germany (1936); Oslo, Norway (1952); Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy (1956); Squaw Valley, California (1960); Innsbruck, Austria (1964 & 1976); Grenoble, France (1968); Sapporo, Japan (1972); Sarajevo, Yugoslavia (1984); Calgary, Canada (1988) and Albertville, France (1992). The XVII Winter Olympic Games were held in Lillehammer (Norway) in February 1994. Incidentally, the 1994 Games were the first in accordance with the International Olympic Committee's new cycle of having Winter Games and Summer Games two years apart, instead of in the same year, as had been the tradition since the commencement of these Games in 1924.

The XIX Winter Games were held in Salt Lake City (USA) from February 9 to 24, 2002. Germany topped in the Medals Tally winning 35 medals (including 12 Golds) while Norway finished as runner-up bagging 24 medals (11 Golds).

The XX Winter Olympics 2006 were held in Turin (Italy) from February 10-26, 2006. Germany once again topped the medals tally, after the 2002 Salt Lake Winter Olympics. The four-member Indian team was led by luge athlete Shiva Keshavan.

XXI Winter Olympics 2010 (February 12-28, 2010) : The 21st Winter Olympic was held in Vancouver, Canada from February 12 to 28, 2010. Total 2700 players of 82 countries participated in this 17 days sports festival.

XXII Winter Olympics 2014 (February 7-23, 2014) : 22nd Winter Olympic Games at Sochi (Russia), the 17 day costliest Olympics ever (\$51 billion) of sport-driven global unity concluded on February 23, 2014.

Sochi Winter Olympics 2014 saw three athletes from India, luger Shiva Keshavan (fifth consecutive participation in the Winter Olympics), Alpine skier Himanshu Thakur and cross-country skier Nadeem Iqbal represent the country, but their performance was dismal.

Medals Tally of Top Five Countries in the 22nd Winter Olympics 2014

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Russia	13	11	09	33
Norway	11	05	10	26
Canada	10	10	05	25
USA	09	07	12	28
Netherlands	08	07	09	24

Sites of Winter Olympic Games

Year Place

1924	Chamonix, France
1932	Lake Placid, New York
1948	St. Moritz, Switzerland
1956	Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy
1964	Innsbruck, Austria
1972	Sapporo, Japan
1980	Lake Placid, New York
1988	Calgary, Alberta
1994	Lillehammer, Norway
2002	Salt Lake City, USA
2010	Vancouver, Canada
2018	Pyeong Chang, S. Korea (Scheduled)

Year Place

1928	St. Moritz, Switzerland
1936	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany
1952	Oslo, Norway
1960	Squaw Valley, California
1968	Grenoble, France
1976	Innsbruck, Austria
1984	Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
1992	Albertville, France
1998	Nagano, Japan
2006	Turin, Italy
2014	Sochi, Russia

Commonwealth Games

After Olympics, Commonwealth Games is the second largest sports festival in the world. The Games are held once in four years but only in between the Olympic years. The Games were originally known as the British Empire Games.

- The 1st Commonwealth Games were held in 1930 at Hamilton, Canada.
- The 10th Commonwealth Games were held at Christchurch, New Zealand in 1974 and the 15th in Victoria (Canada) in 1994, where about 3,350 athletes from 64 nations (including South Africa, which joined the family of Commonwealth athletes after 36 years) participated.
- Namibia also, which gained its independence in 1990, made its debut while Hong Kong made its final appearance in the Games before being ceded to China in 1997.
- XVI Commonwealth Games were held in 1998 in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) while XVII Commonwealth Games were hosted by UK with Manchester as their venue.
- India, for the first time, participated in the second Commonwealth games held in London in 1934.

Commonwealth Games since 1930

Year	Places	Countries	Events	First	India's Medals
1930	Hamilton (Canada)	11	6	England	N. P.
1934	London (England)	16	6	England	B-1
1938	Sydney (Australia)	15	7	Australia	No medal
1950	Auckland (New Zealand)	12	7	Australia	N. P.
1954	Vancouver (Canada)	24	9	England	No medal
1958	Cardiff (Britain)	35	9	England	G-2, S-1
1962	Perth (Australia)	35	9	Australia	N. P.
1966	Kingston (Jamaica)	34	9	England	G-3, S-4, B-5
1970	Edinburgh (U.K.)	42	9	Australia	G-5, S-3
1974	Christchurch (N. Zealand)	38	9	Australia	G-4, S-8, B-3
1978	Edmonton (Canada)	48	10	Canada	G-5, S-4, B-6
1982	Brisbane (Australia)	47	10	Australia	G-5, S-5, B-3
1986	Edinburgh (U.K.)	26	10	England	N. P.
1990	Auckland (New Zealand)	55	10	Australia	G-13, S-8, B-7
1994	Victoria (Canada)	64	—	Australia	G-6, S-11, B-10
1998	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	70	16	Australia	G-7, S-10, B-8
2002	Manchester (England)	72	17	Australia	G-32, S-21, B-19 (3rd)
2006	Melbourne (Australia)	71	—	Australia	G-22, S-17, B-11 (4th)
2010	Delhi (India)	71	—	Australia	G-74, S-55 B-48 (2nd)
2014	Glassgow (Scotland)			Scheduled	
2018	Gold Coast City (Australia)			Scheduled	

XIX Commonwealth Games (October 3-14, 2010)

- > The XIX Commonwealth Games were held in Delhi (India) from October 3-14, 2010. Around 6,081 athletes from 71 nations participated in this 12-day sports extravaganza.
- > Australia topped the medals tally with 177 (74 Gold, 55 Silver and 48 Bronze) medals, while the hosts India finished second with 101 (38 Gold, 27 Silver and 36 Bronze) medals. England was placed third with 142 medals (37 Gold, 60 Silver and 45 Bronze).

MEDALS TALLY (Top Ten Countries)

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Australia	74	55	48	177
India	38	27	36	101
England	37	60	45	142
Canada	26	17	33	76
South Africa	12	11	10	33
Kenya	12	11	09	32
Malaysia	12	10	13	35
Singapore	11	11	09	31
Nigeria	11	08	14	33
Scotland	09	10	07	26

Best Athlete : Jamaican athlete Trecia Smith was honoured with the David Dixon Award after being adjudged the 'Best Athlete of the 19th Commonwealth Games'.

- > '**Shera**' was the mascot of the 2010 Commonwealth Games.
- > Moto of 2010 Commonwealth Games : 'Come out and play'.
- > No. of Commonwealth countries : 53
- > No. of existing teams : 71
- > Inauguration : 3rd October 2010
- > Closing : 14th October 2010
- > Events : 272 events in 21 disciplines
- > Officially opened by : Prince Charles (Britain) and the President of India Ms. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil.
- > Athlete's Oath : Abhinav Bindra
- > Queen's Baton last runner : Sushil Kumar

ASIAN Games

- > The first Asian Games began on March 4, 1951 in New Delhi.
- > The Asian Games Association has chosen shining sun as its symbol.
- > The AGF (Asian Games Federation) adopted 'Ever Onward', 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.
- > The Maharaja of Patiala presented the Torch and the Flag for the first Asian Games and since then they have been carried from country to country.

ASIAN Games since 1951

Game Serial	Year	Places	Number of countries	Number of sports	Number of players
1st	1951	New Delhi (India)	11	6	491
2nd	1954	Manila (Philippines)	18	8	1021
3rd	1958	Tokyo (Japan)	20	13	1422
4th	1962	Jakarta (Indonesia)	16	13	1545
5th	1966	Bangkok (Thailand)	18	14	1945
6th	1970	Bangkok (Thailand)	18	13	1752
7th	1974	Tehran (Iran)	25	16	2869
8th	1978	Bangkok (Thailand)	25	19	3000
9th	1982	New Delhi (India)	33	21	3447
10th	1986	Seoul (S. Korea)	27	25	3883
11th	1990	Beijing (China)	37	27	4500
12th	1994	Hiroshima (Japan)	42	34	7300
13th	1998	Bangkok (Thailand)	41	38	7000
14th	2002	Busan (S. Korea)	44	38	9919
15th	2006	Doha (Qatar)	45	39	10000+
16th	2010	Guangzhou (China)	45	42	9704

- 16th (2010) Asian Games were held in Guangzhou, China.
- In the 16th Asian Games Twenty-20 Cricket was one of the debut sport.
- Dance sport, Dragon boat, Roller sport and Weiqui (a form of chess) were other new entrants into the 16th Asian Games.
- 17th Asian Games will be held in Incheon, South Korea in 2014.

Position of India in Asian Games Medal Tally

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Position
1951	15	18	21	54	2nd
1954	5	4	9	18	5th
1958	5	4	4	13	7th
1962	10	13	11	34	3rd
1966	7	5	11	23	5th
1970	6	9	10	25	5th
1974	4	12	12	28	7th
1978	11	11	6	28	5th
1982	13	19	25	57	5th
1986	5	9	23	37	5th
1990	1	8	14	23	11th
1994	4	3	15	22	8th
1998	7	11	17	35	9th
2002	11	12	13	36	8th
2006	10	18	26	54	8th
2010	14	17	33	64	6th

XVI Asian Games (12-27 Nov. 2010)

- 16th Asian Games (2010) get off with a grand begining at Haixinsha Island, Guangzhou on 12th November 2010.
- India bagged the first gold medal at Guangzhou, when Pankaj Advani won Gold in the men's English Billiards.
- China, South Korea and Japan came first, second and third respectively in the 16th Asian Games.
- XVI Asiad came to a close on Nov. 27, 2010 with China (199 Gold, 119 Silver and 98 Bronze) topping the overall medals tally.

16th ASIAN GAMES : (Final Medals Tally of Top 10 Countries)

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
China	199	119	98	416
S. Korea	76	65	91	232
Japan	48	74	94	216
Iran	20	14	25	59
Kazakhstan	18	23	38	79
India	14	17	33	64
Chinese Taipei	13	16	38	67
Uzbekistan	11	22	23	56
Thailand	11	09	32	52
Malaysia	09	18	14	41

- India won 14 gold, 17 silver and 33 bronze medals and managed to occupy the 6th position.

XVI ASIAN GAMES (12 – 27 November, 2010)

★ Motto : Thrilling Games, Harmonious Asia. ★ Mascots : Le Yangyang (5 rams) ★ Opening Ceremony : 12th Nov., 2010 ★ Closing Ceremony : 27th Nov., 2010 ★ Official opened by : Wen Jiabao, the Chinese Premier ★ Main Stadium : Haixinsha Island ★ Host City : Guangzhou, China ★ Participating Nations : 45 ★ Events : 476 in 42 sports ★ Athletes participating : 9704 ★ Athletes Oath : Fu Haifeng ★ Jndge's Oath : Yan Ninan ★ Torch Lighter: He Chong (Diver and the last Torch bearer) ★ Most Valuable Player : Lin Dan (the Chinese shuttler)

- The 16th Asian Games kicked off in style at Guangzhou, China with an eye-catching water themed opening ceremony involving 'set sail', a boat parade on the Zhujiang (Pearl) river on 12th Nov. 2010.
- This was the first occasion that an Asian Games inaugural gala was held outside a stadium.
- The Chinese Premier, Wen Jiabao, declared the Games open.
- Badminton star Fu Haifeng took the Oath of honour on behalf of the athletes while gymnastics referee Yan Ninan took the oath on behalf of the referees.
- Gagan Narang, world record holder in shooting, carried the flag for India in the opening ceremony at Guangzhou.

- Participants from 45 countries participated in 476 events in the following 42 sports :
 1. Aquatics (Diving, Swimming, Sync. Swimming, Water Polo),
 2. Archery, 3. Athletics, 4. Badminton, 5. Baseball, 6. Basketball,
 7. Billiards, 8. Bowling, 9. Boxing, 10. Canoe/Kayak, 11. Chess,
 12. Cricket, 13. Cycling (Track, Road, Mountain Bike, BMX), 14. Dance sport,
 15. Dragon Boat, 16. Equestrian, 17. Fencing, 18. Football
 19. Golf, 20. Gymnastics (Artistics Rhythmic, Trampoline), 21. Handball,
 22. Hockey, 23. Judo, 24. Kabaddi, 25. Karate, 26. Modern Pentathlon,
 27. Roller sport 28. Rowing, 29. Rugby, 30. Sailing, 31. Sepaktakraw,
 32. Shooting, 33. Softball, 34. Squash, 35. Taekwondo, 36. Table Tennis,
 37. Tennis (Tennis soft Tennis), 38. Triathlon, 39. Volleyball (Beach, Volleyball),
 40. Weightlifting 41. Wrestling, 42. Wushu.
- Pankaj Advani was one of the rare players to defend his Gold medal won in Billiards in the Doha Asiad 2006. He was also the one who opened the Gold count for India.
- Vijender Singh (Boxing), the World and Olympic medalist, helped India finish on a high by beating the two time World Champion Abdos Atoev of Uzbekistan.
- Vikas Krishnan also won a Gold medal in Boxing.
- The 13 boxers returned with nine medals, though the five-time World Champion Mary Kom had to settle for Bronze.
- However, a collection of one Gold, three Silver and four Bronze medals was to some extent a reflection of the strength of Indian shooting.
- The rowers won one Gold, three Silver and a Bronze.
- In Kabaddi, India won both the Golds for Men's and Women's events.
- Virdhawal Khade won the first swimming medal since 1986.
- Golf and Sailing provided precious Silver medals, while other sports, viz. Badminton, Basketball, Table Tennis, Volleyball and Weightlifting drew a blank.
- Indian Hockey team won just the Bronze medal.
- Squash was as good as Wrestling with three Bronze medals.
- The events where India won Gold medals are — Men's Tennis Singles (Somdev Devvarman) and Men's Tennis Doubles (Somdev Varman and Sanam Kr. Singh); Billiards (Pankaj Advani); Women's 400 m Hurdles (Ashwini C. Akkunji); Women's 4 × 400 m relay (Ashwini C. Akkunji, Mandeep Kaur, Manjeet Kaur and Sini Jose); Men's 400 m Hurdles (Joseph Abraham); Men's 75 kg boxing (Vijender Singh); Men's 60 kg boxing (Vikas Krishan); Men's Rowing (Bajrang Lal Takhar); Women's 3,000 m Steeplechase (Sudha Singh); Men's Double Trap Shooting (Ranjan Sodhi); Women's 10,000 m (Preeja Sridharan); Men's Kabaddi and Women's Kabaddi.

SAF Games

The South Asian Federation Games (SAF Games) is a sport festival of South Asian countries. The South Asian Sports Federation comprising India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives was formed in New Delhi on November 26, 1982.

- The first SAF Games were held in Kathmandu in 1984 followed by Dhaka (1985), Kolkata (1987), Islamabad (1989), Colombo (1991), Dhaka (1993) and Chennai (1995).
- The Eighth SAF Games (September 25-October 4, 1999) were held in Kathmandu.
- As hitherto, India notched the top position winning 197 medals including 102 Gold. Nepal with 65 medals including 31 golds and Sri Lanka 119 medals (16 golds) finished on the second and third places, respectively.
- The 10th South Asian Federation Games (18-28 August, 2006) were held in Sri Lanka and India retained the crown, with 118 Gold, 69 Silver and 47 Bronze. Pakistan (43 – 44 – 71) and hosts Sri Lanka (37–63–78) came on the second and third positions respectively in the medals tally.

Flag and Motto of the SAF Games: The SAF Games flag includes a dove, suggesting the desire for peace in the area. The motto of the SAF Games is 'Peace, Prosperity and Progress'.

New Name for SAF Games: The SAF Games have been rechristened as South Asian Games, according to a decision taken by the South Asian Sports Federation at its 32nd meeting held in Islamabad (Pakistan) on April 2, 2004.

11th South Asian Games

- India retained the crown at the 11th SA Games (January 29 - February 09, 2010) played in Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- It finished on top of the medals tally with 90 gold, 55 silver and 30 bronze medals.
- Pakistan came second and the hosts Bangladesh third.
- India dominated the events in badminton, swimming, T.T. and shooting.

Medals Tally

S. No.	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1.	India	90	55	30	175
2.	Pakistan	19	25	36	80
3.	Bangladesh	18	23	56	97
4.	Sri Lanka	16	35	54	105
5.	Nepal	08	09	19	36
6.	Afghanistan	07	09	16	32
7.	Bhutan	0	02	03	05
8.	Maldives	0	0	02	02

12th South Asian Games: India will be the host for the 12th South Asian Games was rescheduled to be held in 2013, but not held till now.

AFRO-ASIAN Games

- The first Afro-Asian Games (October 24 - November 1, 2003) concluded on November 1, 2003 in Hyderabad (India).
- China topped the medals tally bagging a total of 41 medals (including 25 Gold, 11 Silver and 5 Bronze). India got 80 medals (19 Gold, 32 Silver and 29 Bronze) and Japan with 23 medals (15 Gold, 6 Silver and 2 Bronze) and occupied the second and third places, respectively.

Medals Tally (Top Five)

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
China	25	11	5	41	Nigeria	10	12	13	35
India	19	32	29	80	S. Africa	10	11	15	36
Japan	15	6	2	23					

The Second Afro-Asian Games were to be held in Algiers (Algeria) in July-August 2007, but the Games were indefinitely postponed.

Some Important Sports And Related Information**Cricket**

- It is believed that Cricket was started in England in 1300 A.D.
- It started as a game of shepherds and became popular among other classes in 18th century A.D.
- After some time a club known as "Merylebone Cricket Club" (M.C.C.) was formed at Lords in London.
- Cricket became popular in Australia due to British influence there.
- The first official cricket test match was played in the year 1877 between Australia and England in Melbourne.
- When some other countries started playing Cricket Imperial Cricket Conference was formed in 1909 which gave birth to International Cricket Conference in 1956.
- The first One Day International cricket match was played in the year 1971 between England and Australia in Melbourne.
- The first World Cup of one day matches was played in 1975 in London. West Indies won the World Cup beating Australia by 17 runs.
- The apex institution of world cricket is the 'International Cricket Council' (ICC) and its headquarters is now in Dubai from August 1, 2005. Earlier it was in Lords (England).
- The President of the ICC is Mr. Percy Sonn of South Africa.
- Australia has won maximum of four World Cups till date.
- In India Cricket was introduced by British royalty. Parsee community of India was the first to take part in Cricket in 1848.
- Later on Parsee team visited England in 1886. Matches between European and Parsee teams, called Presidency matches, were started in Poona (now Pune) and Bombay (now Mumbai).
- Raja Bhupindra Singh of Patiala donated the Ranji Trophy in 1934 for the national championship of Cricket.
- The Board of Control for Cricket in India was formed in 1927.

The ICC World Test Championship

- ★ The ICC World Test Championship is intended to become the premier championship for Test cricket run by International Cricket Council (ICC).
- ★ The first ICC World Test Championship is to be held in 2017 in England.
- ★ The original plans to hold the competition in 2013 were abandoned due to financial problems.
- ★ It will replace the One-day International competition the ICC Champions Trophy, which was held in 2013 for the last time.

Measurements in cricket :

Length of the Pitch = 22 yards. (20.11 metres)

Length of the Crease – 1.22 – 1.83 metres (4 ft.)

Weight of the Ball – 155 to 163 gram

Circumference of the Ball – 22.4 -22.9 cm (9 Inch)

Length of the Bat – 96.5 cm (38 inch)

Width of the Bat – 10.8 cm (4.25 inch)

Length of the Stumps – 71.1 cm (28 inch)

Length of Bells – 11.1cm (each bail)

Winners of World Cup Cricket since 1975

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

Cricket World Cup 2011, 2015 and 2019

- Initially India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh were to host jointly the 2011 cricket World Cup, which comes to the sub continent after a gap of 15 years, but after the terrorist attack on Sri Lankan cricket team in Pakistan, Pakistan's name has been canceled from the hosts' list by the ICC.
- India was the main host of World Cup 2011.
- Inauguration ceremony was held at Sheikh Muzib Statidum, Dhaka, Bangladesh on 17th Feb., 2011, while the final match was held at Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai on April 2, 2011.
- M.S. Dhoni, the Captain of Indian Team was adjudged the 'Man of Match', while Yuvraj Singh was declared the 'Man of Tournament' in ICC Cricket World Cup 2011.
- India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka were the co-hosts for the 1996 world cup.
- Out of total 49 matches India hosted 29 matches (including the final), Sri Lanka 12 and Bangladesh 8 matches respectively.
- The matches of Cricket World Cup 2011 held in 12 cities of *three host countries* (India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh and total 14 teams participated in two groups, i.e. Group 'A' and Group 'B'. India was in Group 'B'.

- India beat Australia in Quarter Final (QF), Pakistan in Semi Final (SF) and Sri Lanka in Final match.
- **Jumbo** (the elephant) : The mascot of 2011 World Cup Cricket was unveiled in Colombo on April 02, 2010.
- The 2015 World Cup has been awarded jointly to Australia and New Zealand, while England will be the host for the 2019 edition of the Cup.
- **Some important Terminologies of Cricket** : Played on, Appeal, Bye, Leg Bye, Power Play, Follow on, Dusara, Beamer, Hooper Shot, Lost Ball, Duck worth Luis, Retired Hurt, Chinaman, Batsman, Bowler, Wicket Keeper, Fielder, LBW (Leg Before Wicket), Catch, Hit wicket, Throw, Maiden over, Four, Sixer, Wide, Swing, Stroke, Cover, Mid on, Mid Off, Mid wicket, Over the wicket, Round the wicket, Leg spinner, Off spinner, Over throw, Over Slip, Gulley, Cover point, Silly point, Long off, Long on, Third man, Short pitch, Hook, Dead ball, Run out, Popping crease, Pitch, Bouncer (or Bumper), Full Toss, Yorker, Yorked, Googly, Wicket Maiden, Snick, Duck, Hat -Trick, Rubber, The Ashes, Scoring a Ton etc.

ICC Twenty-20 Cricket World Cup

- **The first** ICC Twenty-20 (T-20) World Cup Cricket held in South Africa in September 11-24, 2007. In the final match played at Wanderers stadium in Johannesburg, India thrashed Pakistan by 5 runs and clinched the first T-20 world cup trophy.
- Pakistan emerged winners of **the second** (2009) edition of the ICC Twenty-20 World Cup Cricket, beating Sri Lanka by 8 wickets in the final in London, England on June 21, 2009.
- In **the third** (2010) edition of the ICC T-20 World Cup Cricket England clinched the cup, defeating Australia by 7 wickets in the final in Bridgetown, Barbados (West Indies), on May 16, 2010.
- In **the fourth** ICC T-20 World Cup (2012) West Indies defeated the host Sri Lanka in the final at Colombo on Oct. 7, 2012.
- The fifth (ICC T-20 World Cup) was hosted by **Bangladesh** in **2014**, from March 16 to April 6. Sri Lanka defeated India in the final by 6 wickets at Sher-e-Bangla Stadium in Dhaka (Bangladesh). Virat Kohli was declared 'Man of the Series'
- **India** will host its sixth edition in **2016**.
- In all the five ICC T-20 World Cup held till now, M.S. Dhoni was the Captain of Indian team.

4th ICC Women's World Twenty-20

- Two time defending champion Australia won ICC Women's World Twenty-20 Championship 2014, defeating England by 6 wickets, in the final at Mirpur (Bangladesh) on April 06, 2014.

Football

- It is believed that Football is also of British origin. However, it is said that a game similar to Football was played in 500 B.C. by the Greeks of Sparta and they called this game 'Harpaston'. The first football club of the world 'Sheffield Football Club' was founded in the year 1857 in

England. Football was introduced in India by the Britishers in 1848 and the first football club of India was 'Dalhousie Club'. The Indian Football Association, the oldest football association in the east, was formed in 1878. The apex institution of football is 'Federation of International de Football Association' (FIFA), which was formed by seven countries on May 21, 1904. The headquarters of FIFA is in Paris (France). In order to distinguish this game from the carrying cum kicking game i.e. Rugby, it was given the name of "Soccer". This name was given to this game (Football) by an association named London Football Association which was formed in 1863 in England. The Football World Cup, organized by the FIFA, is the biggest competition.

- Football was included as a competitive game in Olympic Games officially in 1908.
- India took part in the World Olympic Football Competition in 1948 in London.
- Besides Olympic competitions, World Cup Football Championships were planned by two Frenchmen i.e. M Jules Rimet and Henry Delaunay.
- Jules Rimet was president of the French Football Federation and remained president of FIFA from 1924 to 1954.
- The first World Cup was organised at Monte Video (Uruguay) in 1930.
- The Trophy for this championship was named as "Jules Rimet Cup". This trophy became the permanent property of Brazil, as this country had won the world title for the third time (1958, 1962 and 1970).
- From 1974 (Xth championship of Germany) onwards, the trophy was named as "The FIFA World Cup". This was a new trophy cast in 18 ct. gold.
- In India Indian Football Association (IFA) organises National Football Championship.
- The trophy awarded in their competition is called Santosh Trophy, which was donated in the memory of Manmath Nath Roy Chaudhary of Santosh (now a part of Bangladesh).
- Durand Cup tournament, the oldest football tournament of India and the second oldest tournament of the world was started in 1888.
- Durand Cup tournament was first organised at Shimla and is being held in Delhi since 1940.
- A new chapter was added to the annals of the country's (India's) soccer with the launch of the Football Players' Association (FPA) of India in Kolkata on August 13, 2006.
- FIFA announced (in April 17, 2007) an assistance of \$ 1 million to Indian football by launching 'Win in India with India' project that will initially run for a period of four year.
- FIFA President Joseph S. Blatter (during his visit to India in April, 2007) hinted that India could gain another grant of \$ 400,000 for the third 'FIFA Goal Project' it was entitled to.

- The All India Football Federation (AIFF) has started the 'Goal Project' in Manipur and the second was launched in Delhi.
- FIFA and the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) have identified Sikkim as the third site of the project.
- According to Mr. Blatter the new project that the FIFA has specially launched for India will get annual grant of \$ 250,000 for four years.
- FIFA World Cup is played after every four years.

Winners of World Cup Football

Year	Place	Mascot	Winner	Runners up
1930	Uruguay	—	Uruguay	Argentina
1934	Italy	—	Italy	Czechoslovakia
1938	France	—	Italy	Hungary
1942	Cancelled	—	—	—
1946	(2nd World War)			
1950	Brazil	—	Uruguay	Brazil
1954	Switzerland	—	West Germany	Hungary
1958	Sweden	—	Brazil	Sweden
1962	Chile	—	Brazil	Czechoslovakia
1966	England	Willie	England	West Germany
1970	Mexico	Juanito	Brazil	Italy
1974	West Germany	Tip and Tap	West Germany	Holland
1978	Argentina	Gauchito	Argentina	Holland
1982	Spain	Naranjito	Italy	West Germany
1986	Mexico	Pique	Argentina	West Germany
1990	Italy	Ciao	West Germany	Argentina
1994	U. S. A.	Striker	Brazil	Italy
1998	France	Footix	France	Brazil
2002	Japan and S. Korea	Ato, Kaz & Nik	Brazil	Germany
2006	Germany	Goleo	Italy	France
2010	South Africa	Zakumi	Spain	Netherlands (Holland)
2014	Brazil	—	Germany	Argentina
2018	Russia	—	(Scheduled)	—

- The measurements of the playground :

Length of the ground (Field)– 91 to 120 metres

Width of the ground (Field) – 45 to 91 metres

Weight of the ball – 396 to 453 grams

Circumference of the ball – 68 to 71 cm

- **Some important Terminologies of Football :** Abbey, Dribble, Extra time, Full back, Half back, Striker, Centre, Forward, Penalty kick, Free kick, Scissor Kick, Goal Kick, Direct Kick, Corner Kick, Referee, Tie breaker, Hat trick, Hand ball, Sweeper, Back, Throw in, Hand-ball (fault), Touch line, Place Kick or Kick off, Direct Free Kick, Indirect Free Kick, Tackle, Off side, Sliding Tackle, Drop Ball, Sudden death, Penalty shoot out etc.

20th Official Logo FIFA World Cup Football-2014

Juntos num so ritmo (all in one rhythm)

- Mascot—Fuleco
- Started—June 12, 2014 in Sao Paulo (Brazil)
- Final Match held—July 13, 2014 in Maracana, Rio de Janerio (Brazil)
- Winner—Germany
- Runners up—Argentina
- Third Position—Netherlands
- Total—64 matches
- Golden Ball Award Winner (for best player)—Lionel Messi (Argentina)
- Golden Boot Award Winner (for top scorer)—James Rodriguez (Columbia)
- Golden Glove Award Winner (for best goalkeeper)—Manuel Neuer (Germany)

Hockey

- 'Blackheath Rugby and Hockey Club' is the first hockey club in the world which was set up in the year 1861 in England.
- London was the first city in England to popularize this game in the 1870s.
- In the year 1886, Hockey Association of England was formed in London.
- The apex institution of hockey is '*Federation Internationale de Hockey*', established on January 7, 1924, with headquarters at Vienna (Austria) and later shifted to Paris (France). The first International Hockey Match was played between Wales and Ireland in Rayle on June 26, 1895.
- Hockey was introduced in the Olympic games for the first time in 1908 in London.
- Indian Hockey Federation (IHF) was formed on the 7th November, 1925 at Gwalior.
- Since 1944, National Hockey Championship is organised by the I.H.F. every year.
- All India Women's Hockey Federation was formed in 1947.
- India took that part in Olympics for the first time in 1928 (in Amsterdam Olympics).
- In Olympics, India has won the hockey title a maximum of 8 times. The first World Cup Hockey was played in Barcelona in 1971.

World Cup Hockey

Year	Place	Winner	Runners up	India's position
1971	Barcelona	Pakistan	Spain	Third
1972	Amsterdam	Holland	India	Second
1975	Kuala Lumpur	India	Pakistan	First
1978	Buenos Aires	Pakistan	Holland	Sixth
1982	Mumbai	Pakistan	West Germany	Fifth
1986	London	Australia	England	Twelfth
1990	Lahore	Holland	Pakistan	Tenth
1994	Sydney	Pakistan	Holland	Fifth
1998	Utrecht	Holland	Spain	Ninth
2002	Kuala Lumpur	Germany	Australia	Tenth
2006	Monchengladbach (Germany)	Germany	Australia	Eleventh
2010	New Delhi	Australia	Germany	Eighth
2014	The Hague	Australia	Netherlands	Ninth

> The next World Cup Hockey (Mens) is proposed to be held in 2018 in Bhubneshwar (India).

> **Measurements (Hockey) :**

No. of Players – 11 players in each team

Length of the Playing field – 91.44 metres

Width of the Playing field – 50 to 55 metres

Weight of the Ball – 155 to 163 grams

Circumference of the Ball – 223 - 224 cm.

Colour of the Ball – White

Weight of the Hockey (Stick) – 280 grams (max)

> **Terminology** – Advantage, Back -stick, Bully, Carry, Dribble, Dodge, Goal line, Green Card, Flick, Free hit, Face of stick, Jab Stroke, Lung Stroke, Melee, Off side, Penalty shoot out, Short Corner, Striking circle or Shooting circle, Square pass, Tackling, Through pass, Under cutting, Stick, Penalty stroke, Scoop, Side line, Tie breaker, Penalty, Under cutting, Volley, Centre forward, Roll in, Push in, Shooting, Half volley, Full back etc.

> **Volleyball**

> Volleyball, the game played with an inflated bladder and a high net was invented in 1895 at Holyoke Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium in United States of America by a Physical Director William J. Morgan.

> Its first name was 'MINTONNETTE' which was later named as Volleyball by Dr. A.T. Halsted of Springfield College because the ball had to be volleyed with hands from one side to the other.

> 'International Volleyball Association' was formed in 1947 with its headquarters in Paris (France).

- The first World Volleyball Championship was held in 1949 at Prague.
- The first Asian Volleyball Championship was held at Tokyo (Japan) in 1955 (India beats Japan in the final).
- The Volleyball Federation of India was formed in 1950.
- **Measurements (Volleyball)** – Length of the court - 18 metre, Width of the court - 9 metre, Weight of the ball - 250 to 260 grams, Circumference of the ball - 65-67 cm, Net - 1m (± 3 cm) wide and 9.5 m long, Net's height - 2.43m (for men) and 2.24 m (for women)
Ball's internal pressure - 0.40 - 0.45 Kg/cm.
- **Terminology (Volleyball)** – Antennae, Attack hit, Back zone players, Dribbling, Libero, Front zone players, Blocking, Smash, Rotation, Boosting, Net fault, Volley pass, Forearm pass, Service, Hook serve, Set up, Referee etc.

Table Tennis

- This game was started in England in 1880s. 'International Table Tennis Association' was established in 1926.
- The first match of The Table Tennis World Championship was played in 1927.
- Table Tennis was introduced in the Olympic games much later in 1988 at Seoul (S. Korea).
- Table Tennis Association of India was formed in 1938.
- **Measurements (Table Tennis)** : Length of the table - 2.74 metre (9 feet), Width of the table - 1.52 metre (5 feet), Height of the table - 76 cm, Weight of the ball - 2.4 to 2.53 gram, Diametre of the ball - 37.2 -38.2 mm, Colour of the ball - white or yellow.
- **Terminologies (Table Tennis)** : Foil , End line, Late control, Flat hit, Block stroke, Service, Penholder grip, Back spin, Centre line, Half court, Side spin, Swing stroke, Push stroke, Rally, Let, Reverse, Top spin, Drop shot, Lob, Chopped return, Counter hitting etc.

Basketball

- The game Basketball was invented by Dr. James Naismith of U.S.A. in 1891 at Springfield College.
- International Basketball Federation was set up in 1932.
- Basketball Federation of India was formed in 1950. Its first World Championship was played in 1950.
- **Measurements (Basketball)** : Length of the court - 28 metre, Width of the court - 15 metre, Height of the basket from ground - 3.05 metre, Weight of the ball - 600 to 650 grams.
- **Terminology (Basketball)**– Dribbling, Front court, Second dribble, Two count stop, Travelling or shifting, Pivoting, Held ball, Jump ball, Violation, Foul, Feinting or Dodging, Shooting, Set shot, Ring, Guard point, Dead ball, Basket Rudnick, Hook pass, Goal, Centre line, Free throw line, Onsted, Fast break, Lay-up shot, Man to man defence, Pack, Three point, Turn over, Assist, Throw, Goal Tending, Steal, Tap etc.

Badminton

- Modern Badminton was probably developed in the 17th century and named from the place 'Badminton' in Gloucestershire (England).
- The International Badminton Federation (IBF) was established in 1934.
- Badminton Association of India was formed in 1934.
- The trophy for the international matches was named Thomas Cup after the name of the first president of the IBF Sir George Thomas. Thomas Cup competition (for men) started in 1948-49. Uber Cup Championship (for women) started in 1956.
- World Badminton Championship started in 1977.
- **Measurements (Badminton)**: Length of the court - 44 feet, Width - 20 feet (for Doubles) and 17 feet (for Singles), Height of the net - 5 feet, Weight of the Shuttle cock - 4.74 to 5.50 gram, Overall length of the Racket - 680 mm (2.5 ft.) maximum, Overall width of the Racket - 230 mm (9 inches) maximum, Overall length of the racket head - 290 mm (11.5 inches) maximum, Weight of the racket - between 85 to 140 grams.
- **Terminology (Badminton)**: Badminton Court, End, Trans Lines, Back gallery, Service Court, Let, Forward Stroke, Backward Stroke, Toss or Lob, Clear, Smash, Net strokes, Rally, Setting, First hand or Second hand, Side out, Base of operation, Rotation, Long service, Net fault, Double fault, Foot Fault, Service break, Match point, Set point, High service, Cross shot, Service change, Drive, Drop shot, Duce, Advance etc.

Lawn Tennis

- Tennis was introduced by Major Wingfeild in Wales in 1870.
- All England Championship (popularly known as Wimbledon Championship) started in 1877 for men only. Tennis competitions for women (in Wimbledon Championship) were introduced in 1884.
- **Measurements (Tennis)**: Length of the court - 78 feet or 23.77 m (singles), Width of the court - 27 feet or 8.23 m (singles), 36 feet or 10.97 m (doubles), Height of the net - 3 feet (0.914 m), Weight of the ball - 56.0 to 59.4 gram, Maximum length of the frame of the racket - 32 inches (81.28 cm), Colour of the ball - white or yellow
- **Terminology (Tennis)**: Ace, Advantage, A Let, Back hand drive, Deuce, Chip Shot, Volley, Half volley, Let fault, Foot fault, Double fault, Smash, Service, Grand slam, Singles sticks, Love, Slice.

Polo

- **Measurements (Polo)**: Length of the field - 300 yards, Width of the field - 150 yards, Distance between the goals - 250 yards, Distance between the goal posts - 8 yards.
- **Terminology**: Bunker, Chuker, Mallet etc.

Wrestling

- **Measurements (Wrestling)**: In International Competitions there is a circular area with 9 metre diameter with circle in the centre of 1 metre diameter. Competitions played on a mattress, the mattress is 1:1 metre diameter high.
- **Terminology**: Heave, Half, Nelson, Rebuts, Hold sager etc.

Chess

- > The number of squares on a chessboard : 64, Colour of the squares - White and black, Number of same colour Chess - 16
- > Terminology : Bishop, Gambit, Checkmate, Stalemate, Pawn, Grandmaster etc.

Golf

- > Diameter of the hole : 4 inches
- > Terminology : Bogie, Fore some, Stymie, T, Put hole, Nib lick, Caddy, Limns, Iron, Putting, The green, Bunker etc.

Water Polo

- > The length and width of the field : 30 X 20 yards
- > Terminology : 2 metre line, 4 metre line, Goal line, Caps, Personal, Fault, Ball under etc.

Baseball

- > The distance of each base is 90 feet, The distance of the base along with its hypotenuse - 127 feet
- > Terminology : Home, Diamond, Pitcher, Put out, Home run, Strike, Ant rubber etc.

Billiards

- > Terminology : Cue, Jigger, Pot, Break Pot, In luck, In off, Cans, Bolting, Hazard, Long etc.

Rifle Shooting

- > Terminology : Target, Bulls eye, Muzzle flub etc.

Kho-Kho

- > Terminology : Chasers, Active Chaser, Runners, Diving, Taking a direction, To recede, Tapping, Trapping, Dupe turn, Late Kho, Giving Kho, Fake Kho etc.

Swimming

- > Terminology : Crawl, Breast Stroke, Spring Board, Twist, Butter fly.

Boxing

- > Length and width of the ring : Minimum 4.9X4.9 m² and maximum 6.10X6.10 m²
- > Terminology : Punch, Upper cut, Round, Jab, Hook, Knock down, Knock out, Hitting willow, Ring, Break, Bell, Belt, Blow, Bounce, Bout.

Marathon

- > The distance of the marathon run : 26 mile 385 yards or 42.195 km.

Cups and Trophies (Associated with Sports /Games)

Sport

Cups and Trophies

Hockey

Aga Khan Cup, Begam Rasul Trophy (women's), Maharaja Ranjit Singh Gold Cup, Lady Ratan Tata Trophy (women's), Gurunanak Championship (women's) Dhyanchand Trophy, Nehru Trophy, Sindhia Gold Cup, Murugappa Gold Cup, Wellington Cup etc.

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

Sport Cups and Trophies

Chess	Naidu Trophy, Khaitan Trophy, Limca Trophy, Lin Aree City Trophy, World Cup etc.
Horse Racing	Beresford Cup, Blue Riband Cup, Derby, Grand National Cup etc.
Netball	Anantrao Pawar Trophy etc.
Rugby Football	Bledisloe Cup, Calcutta Cup, Webb Ellis Trophy, etc.
Shooting	North Wales Cup, Welsh Grand Prix etc.
Volleyball	Centennial Cup, Federation Cup, Indira Pradhan Trophy, Shivanthi Gold Cup, etc.
Yatching	America Cup etc.

Famous Stadia and Sports

- Government of India has recently constituted "National Playing Fields Association of India (NPFAI)" under an ambitious scheme of 'Kendriya Yuva Karya Evam Khel Mantralay' to cater to the development of Games & Sport and the players as well.

Stadium	Sports	Place
Indraprastha Stadium	Indoor Games	Delhi
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	Athletics	Delhi
Ferozeshah Kotla Ground	Cricket	Delhi
Ambedkar Stadium	Football	Delhi
Shivaji Stadium	Hockey	Delhi
National Stadium	Hockey	Delhi
National Stadium	Hockey & others	Mumbai
Wankhede Stadium	Cricket	Mumbai
Brabourne Stadium	Cricket	Mumbai
Eden Gardens	Cricket	Kolkata
Green Park Stadium	Cricket	Kanpur
Keenan Stadium	Cricket	Jamshedpur
Nehru (Chepak) Stadium	Cricket	Chennai
Varabati Stadium	Cricket	Cuttack
Aintree, Doncaster, Epsom	Horse racing	England (U.K.)
Flemington	Horse racing	Melbourn (Australia)
Headingley Manchester	Cricket	England (U.K.)
Lords, Oval, Leeds	Cricket	England (U.K.)
Black Heath	Rugby Football	London (U.K.)
Wimbledon	Lawn Tennis	London (U.K.)
Wembley Stadium	Football	London (U.K.)

Stadium	Sports	Place
Brookland	Football	England (U.K.)
Twickenham	Rugby Football	England (U.K.)
Putney Mart Lake	Boat race	England (U.K.)
Trent Bridge	Cricket	England (U.K.)
White City	Dog race	England (U.K.)
Hurlington	Polo	England (U.K.)
Henlay	Regata	England
Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth, Sydney	Cricket	Australia
Yankee Stadium	Boxing	New York (USA)
Brooklyn	Baseball	New York (USA)
Forest Hill	Tennis	USA
Sandy Lodge	Golf	Scotland

National Games and Sports of Some Countries

Country	Sports	Country	Sports
United States of America	Baseball	England	Cricket
Spain	Bull -fighting	Japan	Ju-Jitsu
Canada	Ice Hockey	Australia	Cricket
India	Hockey	Pakistan	Hockey
Russia	Chess	China	Table Tennis
Scotland	Rugby Football		

Court, Campus or Field Associated with Sports

Court / Campus / Field	Games / Sports
Court	Tennis, Badminton, Net Ball, Handball, Volleyball, Squash, Kho - kho, Kabaddi
Diamond	Baseball
Ring	Skating, Boxing
Course	Golf
Pool	Swimming
Board	Table tennis
Mat	Judo, Karate, Taikwondo
Arena	Horse riding
Vellodrome	Cycling
Field	Polo, Football, Hockey
Track	Athletics
Pitch	Cricket
Greens	Bowls
Rink	Curling, Ice hockey
Range	Shooting, Archery

Number of Players in Some Popular Sports/Games

Sports	Number of Players (on each side or in each team)
Baseball	9
Rugby football	15
Polo	4
Water polo	7
Kho Kho	9
Kabaddi	7
Hockey, Football and Cricket	11
Netball	7
Volleyball	6
Badminton, Tennis and Table tennis	1 or 2 (Singles & Doubles respectively)
Basketball	5
Gymnastic	Several individuals compete simultaneously
Billiards / Snooker	1
Boxing / Chess	1
Bridge	2
Croquet	13 or 15
Golf	Several individuals compete simultaneously
Lacrosse	12

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