General Knowledge
March 2017

- Structure of Banking system in India
- Demonetisation: An analysis
- Indian Constitution at a Glance
- Science and Technology
- Crux of Indian National Movement
- One liner facts for revision
- MCQs for practice

Useful in the preparation of Union and State Public Service Commission, SSC, Banking as well as for all other competitive examinations.
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Indian National Movement: an Overview

It has been observed that the struggles for Freedom in India had been a merger of a series of Political, Socio-Cultural and Economic factors that led to the rise of Nationalism.

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<th>Socio-Cultural</th>
<th>Economic</th>
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<td>British Policy of conquest &amp; expansion</td>
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<td>Revolt of 1857</td>
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<td>Political &amp; Administrative</td>
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<td>Introduction of Railways</td>
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<td>Unification for e.g. Rule of Law.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- On **28 December 1885** Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in the premises of Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit School at Bombay. It was presided over by W.C Banerjee and attended by 72 delegates. A.O Hume played an instrumental role in the foundation of INC with an aim to provide Safety Valve to the British Government.
A.O Hume served as a first General Secretary of INC.

Real Aim of Congress is to trained the Indian youth in political agitation and to organise or to create public opinion in the country. For this they use the method of annual session where they discuss the problem and passed the resolution.

The first or early phase of Indian Nationalism is also termed as Moderate Phase (1885-1905). Moderate leaders were W.C Banerjee, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, R.C Dutt, Ferozeshah Mehta, George Yule etc.

Moderates have full faith in British Government and adopted PPP path i.e. Protest, Prayer and Petition.

Due to disillusionment from Moderates methods of work, extremism began to develop within the congress after 1892. The Extremist leaders were Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipinchandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh. Instead of PPP path they
emphasise on self-reliance, constructive work and swadeshi.

- With the announcement of Partition of Bengal (1905) by Lord Curzon for administrative convenience, Swadeshi and Boycott resolution was passed in 1905.
- **Muslim League** was founded in 1906 by Agah Khan III and Moshin Mulk.
- Separate electorate was introduced by the Act of **1909 Morley- Minto Reform Act**.
- **Gadhar Movement** was started by Lala Hardayal in 1913 and founded the Gadhar party on 1st November 1913 at Kotland. Its headquarter was set up in the form of Yugantar Ashram at San Francisco and started the publication of Gadhar Journal.
- **Komgata Maru incident** took place on September 1914 and for this Indians set up a committee named as Shore Committee to fight the legal battle of the passengers.
- In 1914 First World War broke out.
• Tilak on April 1916 started **Home Rule Movement** and its headquarter was at Poona and demanded Swaraj.

• Annie Besant on September 1916 started Home Rule movement and it’s headquarter was at Adiyar near Madras.

• Lucknow Session of Congress 1916 presided over by Ambika Charan Majumdar (Moderate leader) where both Extremist and Moderate leaders were united.
• **Government of India Act 1919 or Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Act** was passed to establish a responsible Government in India.

• On 9<sup>th</sup> January 1915 Gandhi ji return to India from South Africa at the age of 46.

• In 1916 Gandhi Ji founded **Sabarmati Ashram** at Ahmadabad (Gujarat) to preach the idea of truth and non-violence.

• **Champaran Satyagraha – 1917**

• **Kheda Satyagraha – 1917**

• **Ahmadabad Mill Strike – 1918**

• **Rowlatt Act Satyagraha February, 1919**

• Gandhi ji founded the **Satyagraha Sabha** in February, 1919. In this movement student, middle class, labour and capitalist participated and congress as an organisation was nowhere. This was the first mass movement of Gandhi ji.

• **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre – 13 April, 1919.** People were gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar to protest against arrest on Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal on 13 April 1919.
• On 1st August 1920 Khilafat Committee launched a Non-Cooperation movement on triple issues- Punjab wrongs, Khilafat issue and Demand for Swaraj.

• Therefore, **Non-Cooperation Movement** was started on 1920.

• In October 1920 All India Trade Union Congress was founded in Bombay by N. M Joshi, Ray Chaudhary. Presided over by Lala Lajpat Ray

• Akali Movement was started in 1920.

• In 1925, SGPC (Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee) was founded.

• Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party was formed by CR Das and Motilal Nehru. Also famous for the second split in the congress.

• In 1927, Workers & Peasant Party (WPP) was formed at Bombay by S.S Mirajkar, K. N Joglekar and S.V Ghate.

• In 1924, H.R.A (Hindustan Republican Association) was formed at Kanpur. Its
members were CS Azad, Sachin Sanyal and Ramprasad Bismil.

- In 1929, HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republic Association) was formed at Firozeshah Kotla Delhi. Bhagat Singh joined HSRA.
- On 9 Aug, 1925 Kakori Train Dacoit, in this conspiracy case Ram Prasad Bismil, Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Lal and Asafaqullah khan were hanged to death.
- On 23rd March, 1931 Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged to death in Lahore Conspiracy Case.
- On 8 November, 1927 Simon Commission was appointed by the British Conservative Government under Stanley Baldwin. To inquire in the working system of Government in the country after the reform act of 1919.
- Nehru Report- 1928 for dominion status, universal adult franchise, etc.
- Jinnah’s 14 point programme on 31st March, 1929.
• 1929 Lahore Session of INC presided by Jawaharlal Nehru where the resolution of Purna Swaraj was passed by the congress and decided to launch a Civil Disobedience movement under the leadership of Gandhi ji.

• On 26\textsuperscript{th} January, 1930 Independence Day was celebrated for the 1\textsuperscript{st} time.

• **Civil Disobedience Movement** was started with the **Dandi March**. From 12 March to 6 April, 1930 Gandhi ji along with his 78 followers marched from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi and broke the salt law by making salt on 6\textsuperscript{th} April 1930.

• On 12 November, 1930 First Round Table Conference was held.

• On 5\textsuperscript{th} March, 1931 **Gandhi Irwin Pact** was signed.

• On 23\textsuperscript{rd} March, 1931 Trial of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev.

• On 29 March, 1931 Karachi Session of INC, presided over by Vallabhbhai Patel. In this
session first time a resolution of Fundamental Rights and Economic policy was passed.

- **On 7\textsuperscript{th} September, 1931 Second Round Table Conference** was held in which Gandhi ji participated on the behalf of congress.

- **On 16\textsuperscript{th} August, 1932 Communal or Ramsay Macdonald Award** was announced.

- **On 26\textsuperscript{th} September, 1932 Poona pact** was signed.

- **On November, 1932 Third Round Table Conference** was held.

- **In 1935, Government of India Act** was passed to create All India Federation, Provincial Autonomy and Diarchy should be there in the centre.

- **Important Congress Sessions:**
  - √ 1936 – Lucknow (UP) – Presided by J.L Nehru
  - √ 1937 – Faizpur (Maharashtra) – Presided by J.L Nehru (1\textsuperscript{st} session held in village)
  - √ 1938 – Haripura (Gujarat) – Presided by S.C Bose
V 1939 – Tripuri (M.P) – Presided by S.C Bose

- On September, 1939 World War II broke out and India was declared an ally without its consent.
- In 1939 S.C Bose founded Forward Bloc. It was a left party.
- On 10th August, 1940 – August Offer was announced by Lord Linlithgow viceroy to get the support of Indians in the Second World War.
- On 11th March, 1942 Prime Minister Winstill Churchill announced for sending a mission under the chairmanship of Sir Stafford Cripps to find out the solution of constitutional deadlock and problems of Indians.
- With the failure of Cripps Mission Quit India movement was started in 1942 by the Indian leaders and the resolution of Quit India was drafted by Gandhi Ji. Gandhi ji gave a call for Do or Die.
In 1942 - Indian National Army was founded by Captain Mohan Singh and Niranjan Gill at Singapore. S. C Bose took over its command of 2nd Headquarter at Singapore and Rangoon.

On 21st October, 1943 – Azad Hind Government was set up at Singapore under S.C Bose. There was a women regiment known as Rani Jhansi.

In 1945, Second World War was ended.

In 1945 – Shimla Conference or Wavell Plan was proposed by Lord Wavell to solve the political deadlock.

In 1946, Cabinet Mission Plan was announced by PM Clement Attlee.

On 2nd September, 1946 - Interim Government was set up under J.L Nehru.

On March, 1947 – Lord Mountbatten was send to India with an aim to find a way to transfer of power. Also known as Plan Balkan.

On 3rd June Independence of India Act 1947 was passed by which powers were
transferred to two Dominion States India and Pakistan.

**List of Various Reforms and Acts during British India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Reforms/ Acts</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>During the term of</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prohibition of Sati &amp; Female infanticide</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Lord William Bentick</td>
<td>Supported by Raja Rammohan Roy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctrine of Lapse</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Lord Dalhousie</td>
<td>Adoption of sons by rulers in the absence of their natural heirs was banned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Council Act</td>
<td>1861</td>
<td>Lord Canning</td>
<td>Envisaged association of Indians with the administration at higher level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilbert Bill</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Lord Ripon</td>
<td>To bring Indian and European magistracy on equal footing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Council Act</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Lord Lansdown</td>
<td>Membership of central legislative council was enlarged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morely-Minto Reforms</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Lord Minto II</td>
<td>Separate electorates to widen the gulf between Hindus &amp; Muslims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarchy</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>L. Chelmsford</td>
<td>Meaning dual system of Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jallianwala Bagh Massacre</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>L. Chelmsford</td>
<td>Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowlatt Act</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>L. Chelmsford</td>
<td>Extraordinary powers were given to suppress the freedom struggle with General Dyer as the Commandant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon commission</td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>Lord Irwin</td>
<td>To report working of the reforms; recommended diarchy in provinces; India to be constituted as a federation and Indianization of armed forces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandhi-Irwin Pact</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Lord Irwin</td>
<td>Congress called off the agitation and agreed to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communal Award</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Lord Willingdon</td>
<td>Envisaged communal representation for depressed classes besides Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate electorates</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Lord Willingdon</td>
<td>(See Communal Award)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of India Act</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Lord Willingdon</td>
<td>Provided for a federal type of constitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cripps Mission</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>Lord Linlithgow</td>
<td>Proposed Dominion status for India after the Second World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Leader</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INA Trial</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Lord Wavell</td>
<td>INA prisoners of war were trialed at Red Fort, Delhi and Bhulabhai Desai defended them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavell Plan</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Lord Wavell</td>
<td>Envisaged constitution of executive council in such a way as to give representation to all major communities in India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet Mission Plan</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Lord Wavell</td>
<td>Envisaged establishment of Constituent Assembly to frame</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indian Economy: Salient Features

Indian economy is termed as the developing economy of the world. Some features like low per capita income, higher population below poverty line, poor infrastructure, agriculture based economy and lower rate of capital formation, tagged it as a developing economy in the world.

1. Low per Capita Income: India’s per capita income is very less as compare to developed countries. As per the estimates of the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the per capita net
national income of the country at current prices for the year 2015-16 is estimated to attain the level of Rs. 93231/-. The per capita net national income at constant prices (2011-12) for the year 2015-16 is estimated to attain the level of Rs. 77, 431/-. As per the CSO’s estimates, the per capital net national income at current prices is

2012-13 ......Rs. 71050/-
2013-14 ...... Rs. 79412/
2014-15 ......Rs. 86,879/-

The per capita net national income at constant prices (base year 2011-12)

2012-13....... Rs. 65,664/-
2013-14....... Rs. 68867/-
2014-15. ......Rs. 72889/-

2. Agriculture Based Economy: Agriculture and allied sectors provide around 14.2% of Indian
GDP while 53% of total Indian population is based on the agriculture sector.

3. **Over population:** In every decade Indian population get increased by about 20%. During 2001-11 population increased by 17.6%. Currently India is adding the total population of Australia every year. India is the possessor of around 17.5% population of the whole world.

4. **Income Disparities:** A report released by Credit Suisse revealed that the richest 1% Indians owned 53% of the country’s wealth, while the share of the top 10% was 76.30%. To put it differently, in a manner that conveys the political economy of this stunning statistic, 90% of India owns less than a quarter of the country’s wealth.

5. **Lack of Capital Formation:** Rate of capital formation is low because of lower level of income. Gross domestic capital formation was
23.3% in 1993-94 increased upto the level of 38.1% in 2007-08 but declined upto 34.8% in 2012-13.

6. **Backwardness of Infrastructural Development**: As per a recent study, 25% of Indian families don’t have reach of electricity and 97 million peoples don’t have reach of safe drinking water and 840 million people in India don't have sanitation services. India needs 100 million dollar for infrastructural development upto 2025.

7. **Market Imperfections**: Indian economy doesn’t have good mobility from one place to other which hinders the optimum utilization of resources. These market imperfections create the fluctuations in the price of commodities every year.

8. **Economy is Trapped in the Vicious Circle of Poverty**: Prof. Ragner Nurkes says that ‘a country is poor because it is poor’. It means
poor countries are trapped in the vicious circle of poverty.

9. Use of Outdated Technology: It is very clear that Indian production technique is more labour oriented in nature. So it increases the cost of production of the products made in these countries.

10. Traditional Set Up of Society: Indian societies are trapped in the menace like casteism, communalist, male dominated society, superstitions, lack of entrepreneurship, and ‘chalta hai attitude’ of the people. These all factors hindered the growth of the country as a whole.

Structure of Banking Sector in India

*Indian Banks are classified into commercial banks and co-operative banks.* Commercial banks comprise: 1) schedule commercial banks (SCBs) and non-scheduled commercial banks. SCBs are further classified into private, public,
foreign banks and regional rural banks (RRBs); and 2) co-operative banks which include urban and rural co-operative banks.

The Indian banking industry has its foundations in the 18th century, and had a varied evolutionary experience since then. The initial banks in India were primarily traders’ banks engaged only in financing activities. Banking industry in the pre-independence era developed with the Presidency Banks, which were transformed into the Imperial Bank of India and subsequently into the State Bank of India. The initial days of the industry saw a majority private ownership and a highly volatile work environment. Major strides towards public ownership and accountability were made with Nationalisation in 1969 and 1980 which transformed the face of banking in India. The industry in recent times has recognised the importance of private and
foreign players in a competitive scenario and has moved towards greater liberalisation.

**Structure of Indian Banking System is as Follows:**

In the evolution of this strategic industry spanning over two centuries, immense developments have been made in terms of the regulations governing it, the ownership structure, products and services offered and
the technology deployed. The entire evolution can be classified into four distinct phases.

1. Phase I- Pre-Nationalisation Phase (prior to 1955)


4. Phase IV- Period of Increased Liberalisation (2004 onwards)

**Organisational Structure**

1. **Reserve Bank of India:**

   Reserve Bank of India is the Central Bank of our country. It was established on 1\textsuperscript{st} April 1935 accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. It holds the apex position in the banking structure. RBI
performs various developmental and promotional functions.

It has given wide powers to supervise and control the banking structure. It occupies the pivotal position in the monetary and banking structure of the country. In many countries central bank is known by different names.

For example, Federal Reserve Bank of U.S.A, Bank of England in U.K. and Reserve Bank of India. **Central bank is known as a banker’s bank.** They have the authority to formulate and implement monetary and credit policies. It is owned by the government of a country and has the monopoly power of issuing notes.

2. **Commercial Banks:**

Commercial bank is an institution that offers services to general public and to companies like accepts deposit, makes business loans, offer services like accepting deposits, lending
loans, advances to general customers and business man.

These institutions run to make profit. They cater to the financial requirements of industries and various sectors like agriculture, rural development, etc. It is a profit making institution owned by government or private of both.

Commercial bank includes public sector, private sector, foreign banks and regional rural banks:

3. Public sector banks:

It includes SBI plus 5 associate banks and nineteen (21) Nationalised banks. Altogether there are 27 public sector banks. The public sector accounts for 75 percent of total banking business in India and State Bank of India is the largest commercial bank in terms of volume of all commercial banks.
4. Private sector banks:

The **private-sector bank in India** represents the part of **Indian banking sector** which is made up of both **private** and **public sector banks**. The "**private-sector banks**" are **banks** where greater parts of stake or equity are held by the **private** shareholders and not by the government.

5. Foreign Banks:

A foreign bank is a financial institution that is obligated to follow the regulations of both the home and the host countries. Because loan limits for these banks are based on the capital of the parent bank, thus allowing foreign banks to provide more loans than other subsidiary banks.

Foreign banks have their head offices abroad. CITI bank, HSBC, Standard Chartered etc. are the examples of foreign bank in India. Currently India has 36 foreign banks.
6. Regional Rural Bank (RRB):

The Government of India set up Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) on October 2, 1975. The banks provide credit to the weaker sections of the rural areas, particularly the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, and small entrepreneurs. There are 82 RRBs in the country. NABARD holds the apex position in the agricultural and rural development. List of some RRBs is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section No.</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>No. of Questions</th>
<th>Suggested Time (Minutes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Language Comprehension</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mathematical Skills</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Data Analysis and Sufficiency</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Intelligence and Critical Reasoning</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Indian and Global Environment</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Co-operative Bank:

Co-operative bank was set up by passing a co-operative act in 1904. They are organised and managed on the principal of co-operation and
mutual help. The main objective of co-operative bank is to provide rural credit.

The cooperative banks in India play an important role even today in rural co-operative financing. The enactment of Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, however, gave the real impetus to the movement. The Cooperative Credit Societies Act, 1904 was amended in 1912, with a view to enable the organisation of non-credit societies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Format</th>
<th>Multiple Choice Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of multiple choices</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correct Question</td>
<td>+1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorrect Question</td>
<td>-0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unanswered Question</td>
<td>No marks / No Penalty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name of some co-operative banks in India:

1. Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank Ltd
2. The Bihar State Co-operative Bank Ltd.
3. Chhattisgarh Rajya Sahakari Bank Maryadit
4. The Gujarat State Co-operative Bank Ltd.

5. Haryana Rajya Sahakari Bank Ltd.

Three tier structures exist in the cooperative banking:

i. State cooperative bank at the apex level.

ii. Central cooperative banks at the district level.

iii. Primary cooperative banks and the base or local level.

Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Banks:

The scheduled banks are those which are enshrined in the second schedule of the RBI Act, 1934. These banks have a paid-up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than Rs. 5 lakhs; they have to satisfy the RBI that their affairs are carried out in the interest of their depositors.
All commercial banks (Indian and foreign), regional rural banks, and state cooperative banks are scheduled banks. Non-scheduled banks are those which are not included in the second schedule of the RBI Act, 1934. At present these are only three such banks in the country.

**Basic Concepts in Geography**

Geography may be studied by way of several interrelated approaches, i.e., systematically, regionally, descriptively, and analytically.

**Geography**

The study of the interaction of all physical and human phenomena at individual places and of how interactions among places form patterns and organize space.

• **The Systematic approach** organizes geographical knowledge into individual
categories that are studied on a worldwide basis.

• **The Regional approach** integrates the results of the systematic method and studies the interrelationships of the different categories while focusing on a particular area of the earth.

• **The Descriptive approach** depicts where geographical features and populations are located.

• **The Analytical approach** seeks to find out why those features are located where they are.

**Important structures of physical Geography**

• **An Island:** An island is any piece of subcontinental land that is surrounded by water. Very small islands such as emergent land features on atolls can be called islets, skerries, cays or keys. An island in a river or a lake island may be called an eyot or ait, or a holm.
grouping of geographically or geologically related islands is called an archipelago, e.g. the Philippines. Group of island is called ARChIPELAGO. Indonesia is the largest Archipelago in the world.

- **Peninsula**: A body of land surrounded by water on three sides is called a peninsula. The word comes from the Latin paene insula, meaning “almost an island.” The world’s largest peninsula is Arabia, covering about 1 million square miles (2.6 million square kilometres). It is bounded on the west by the Red Sea, on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea, and on the east by the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.”

- **A Strait**: It is a naturally formed, narrow, typically navigable waterway that connects two larger bodies of water. It most commonly refers to a channel of water that lies between two land masses, but it may also refer to a navigable channel through a body of water
that is otherwise not navigable, for example because it is too shallow, or because it contains an un-navigable reef or archipelago.

• **Isthmus:** It is narrow strip of land connecting two large land areas otherwise separated by the sea. Unquestionably the two most famous are the Isthmus of Panama, connecting North and South America, and the Isthmus of Suez, connecting Africa and Asia.

• **Gulf:** It is a portion of the ocean that penetrates land. Gulfs vary greatly in size, shape, and depth. They are generally larger and more deeply indented than bays. Like bays, they often make excellent harbours. Many important trading centres are located on gulfs. Creek<Gulf<Bay<Bight (all are same in nature but differ in size)

• **Cape:** It is a high point of land that extends into a river, lake, or ocean. Some capes, such as the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa, are
parts of large landmasses. Others, such as Cape Hatteras in the U.S. state of North Carolina, are parts of islands. Peninsulas are similar to capes. Most geographers consider capes to be smaller than peninsulas. Capes are narrow features that are kept into a body of water. Peninsulas can be large, and many are barely connected to the mainland at all.

- **Topography:** It is a field of geosciences and planetary science comprising the study of surface shape and features of the Earth and other observable astronomical objects including planets, moons, and asteroids. It is also the description of such surface shapes and features (especially their depiction in maps).

- **Relief:** In geography, “relief” refers to the highest and lowest elevation points in an area. Mountains and ridges are typically the highest elevation points, while valleys and other low-lying areas are the lowest.
• **Absolute location**: A point on the earth's surface expressed by a coordinate system such as latitude and longitude

• **Aquifer**: An underground reservoir of water which can be extracted for surface use.

• **Archipelago**: A chain or set of islands grouped together.

• **Atoll**: A circular coral reef that encloses a shallow lagoon.

• **Biosphere**: The plant and animal life on the earth.

• **Caldera**: A bowl-shaped circular depression caused by the destruction of the peak of a volcano. Crater Lake, Oregon is a caldera and not a crater.

• **Cartogram**: A "map" that is a diagram used to present statistical information. A common cartogram shows the countries of the world
with the size of the country representing its population.

- **Cartography:** The art and science of making maps.

- **Census:** An investigation or count of a population.

- **Climate:** The long term trends in weather conditions for an area.

- **Continental drift:** The current theory that the continents of the earth move across the earth on giant tectonic plates.

- **Continental shelf:** The extension of the continents into the ocean; continental shelf land would be exposed if sea level dropped.

- **Demography:** The study of population statistics and trends, such as births, deaths, and disease.

- **Density:** The number of items per unit area, such as persons per square kilometre.
• **Desert:** An area with little precipitation or where evaporation exceeds precipitation, and thus includes sparse vegetation.

• **Ecology:** The study of the interrelationships between life forms and their environment.

• **El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO):** A periodic warming of the ocean waters in the eastern Pacific Ocean which affects global weather patterns.

• **Epicentre:** The point on the earth's surface directly above the hypocenter, where the energy of an earthquake is first released.

• **Equator:** Zero degrees latitude, divides the earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

• **Equinox:** The beginning of autumn and spring, the two days each year when the sun is directly overhead at the equator.
• **Erosion**: Forces that shape the earth's surface which includes water, wind, and ice.

• **Estuary**: The wide end of a river when it meets the sea; salty tidal water mixes with the fresh water of the river here

• **Fault**: A fracture in rock where there has been movement and displacement.

• **Geologic time**: The calendar of the earth's history since its birth 4.6 billion years ago; geologic time is divided into eras, epochs, and periods.

• **Geology**: Science of the earth's crust, strata, origin of rocks, etc.

• **Glacier**: A large mass of ice that moves over the land, carving and eroding surfaces.

• **Global Positioning System (GPS)**: A system of satellites and ground units which enable a user to determine their absolute location.
• **Global warming:** The theory according to which temperature of the atmosphere increases due to the increase in gasses such as carbon dioxide.

• **Globe:** A spherical model of the earth's surface that includes a map of the earth; also known as a terrestrial globe.

• **Greenhouse effect:** The analogy used to describe the ability of gasses in the atmosphere to absorb heat from the earth's surface.
• **Hemisphere:** Half of the earth's surface. There are four hemispheres, Northern and Southern (divided by the equator) and the Eastern and Western (divided by the Prime Meridian and 180°).

• **Humidity:** The amount of water vapour in the air.

• **Hurricane:** A tropical storm that contains winds of at least 74 miles per hour (119km/h). Also, known as a cyclone in the northern Indian Ocean and a typhoon in the western Pacific Ocean.

• **Hydrological cycle:** The circulation of water between the atmosphere, streams and land, the ocean, and back to the atmosphere.

• **Hydrosphere:** The water of the earth.

• **International Date Line:** An imaginary line near 180° longitude that exists to separate the two simultaneous days on the planet at the same time.
• Jet stream: The high-altitude high-speed air current in the tropopause.

• La Niña: A periodic cooling of the ocean waters in the Pacific Ocean which affects global weather patterns.

• Lagoon: A small, shallow body of water between a barrier island or a coral reef and the mainland, also a small body of water surrounded by an atoll.

• Latitude: Angular degrees based on the equator; the equator is 0° latitude and the North Pole is 90° north while the South Pole is 90° south.

• Lava: Magma that reaches the earth's surface through a volcanic vent or fissure.

• Lingua franca: The language used by a population as their common language.

• Lithosphere: The soil and rock layer of the earth.
• **Longitude**: Angular degrees based on the Prime Meridian (0°) at Greenwich, London; degrees are east or west of Greenwich and meet in the Pacific Ocean at 180°.

• **Magma**: Molten rock that lies beneath the surface of the earth; once exposed, magma becomes lava.

• **Map**: A graphic representation of the earth's surface.

• **Map projection**: A mathematical formula which assists in representing the curved surface of the earth onto the flat surface of a map.

• **Map scale**: The relationship between distance on a map and the distance on the earth's surface.

• **Megalopolis**: Several adjacent metropolitan areas which form a huge urban area like Conurbation.
• **Meridian**: A line of longitude.

• **Mesa**: A large flat-topped but steep-sided landform; they shrink to become buttes.

• **Meteorology**: The scientific study of the atmosphere.

• **Monsoon**: A wind system in Southeast Asia which changes direction seasonally, creating wet and dry seasons.

• **Morphology**: The shape of a state or nation.

• **Pangaea**: A huge landmass consisting of almost all the continental land on the earth which then divided and slowly became the continents we know today.

• **Permafrost**: Permanently frozen water in soil.

• **Physical geography**: The branch of geography dealing with the natural features of the earth.
• **Plate tectonics:** The surface of the earth is composed of many large plates which slowly move around the planet, meeting and diverging, creating a variety of earthquakes, volcanoes, and mountains at their margins.

• **Precipitation:** Any form of water that falls from the atmosphere to the surface of the earth (e.g. rain, snow, sleet, and hail).

• **Primate city:** A city which is greater than two times the next largest city in a nation (or contains over one-third of a nation's population). Usually very expressive of the national culture and often the capital city.

• **Prime meridian:** Zero degrees longitude. Also, known as the Greenwich meridian because it was established at the Greenwich observatory near London.

• **Region:** An area which is marked common characteristics.
• **Relative location:** A location of a place in relation to another place (i.e. south or downhill).

• **Scale:** The relationship between distance on a map and on the earth's surface.

• **Sustainable development:** Development that does not exploit resources more rapidly than the renewal of those resources.

• **Topographic map:** A detailed, large scale contour map showing human and physical features.

• **Weather:** The short term atmospheric conditions.

**Important Passes in India**

A mountain pass locally is the highest point on the route through a mountain range or over the ridge. It played an important role in trade, war, and migration. It also known as notches, gaps, saddles, cols, houses, bwlch (Welsh),
bealach or brennig (Gaelic). Important passes are- Zoji La (Pass), Banihal Pass, Shipki La (Pass), Bara-Lacha Pass, Rohtang Pass, Mana Pass, Niti Pass, Nathu La (Pass), Jalep La (Pass) etc.
## Mountain Passes in India

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**Agricultural Revolution in India**

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<td>Green Revolution</td>
<td>It stands for a major technological breakthrough in India based on:</td>
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<td>1. Improved seeds of high yielding varieties</td>
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<td>2. Adequate and assured</td>
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<td>Supply of water for irrigation</td>
<td>3. Increased and appropriate application of chemical fertilizers for increasing agricultural production.</td>
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<td>White Revolution</td>
<td>It stands for remarkable increase in milk production and establishment of a national milk grid, removing regional and seasonal imbalances. Among the technological inputs are:</td>
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<td>1. Cross-breeding of indigenous cows with high milk yielding European breed</td>
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<td>2. Pasteurisation of milk</td>
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<td><strong>Blue revolution</strong></td>
<td>It refers to big rise in catching of freshwater and marine fish.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pink Revolution</strong></td>
<td>It is a term used to denote the technological changes in the meat and poultry processing sector.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow Revolution</strong></td>
<td>It refers to remarkably steady and assured supply</td>
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Indian Polity
Constitution: Parts, Schedules and Articles at a Glance

India’s Constitution is the world's lengthiest written constitution which consists of 395 articles, 22 parts and 8 schedules at the time of commencement. Now Constitution of India has 448 articles, 25 parts and 12 schedules. There are 101 amendments have been made in the Indian Constitution.

Indian Constitution: Important Amendments at a Glance

The Parts of the Indian Constitution are given below:-

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</tbody>
</table>
**NOTE:** Part VII (dealing with Part - B states) was deleted by the *7th Amendment Act (1956).* On the other hand, both Part IV - A and Part XIV - were added by the *42nd Amendment Act (1976),* while Part OX-A was added by the *74th Amendment Act (1992),* and Part IX-B was added by the *97th Amendment Act (2011).*

**What is the difference between Ordinary Bill and Money Bill?**

The schedules of the Indian constitution are given below:-

[Diagram of the Indian Constitution with various sections and amendments highlighted]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Subject Matter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Schedule</strong></td>
<td>1. Names of the States and their territorial jurisdiction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Names of the Union Territories and their extent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second Schedule</strong></td>
<td>Provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. The President of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. The Governors of States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly in the states</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council in the states</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The Judges of the Supreme Court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The Judges of the High Courts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Third Schedule**

Forms of Oaths or Affirmations for:

<p>| 1. The Union ministers |
| 2. The candidates for election to the Parliament |
| 3. The members of Parliament |
| 4. The judges of the Supreme Court |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Court</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The state ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The candidates for election to the state legislature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The members of the state legislature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The judges of the High Courts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fourth Schedule</th>
<th>Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and the union territories.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fifth Schedule</td>
<td>Provisions relating to the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth Schedule</td>
<td>Provisions relating to the administration of tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh Schedule</td>
<td>Division of powers between the Union and the States in terms of List I (Union List), List II (State List) and List III (Concurrent List). Presently, the Union List contains 100 subjects (originally 97), the state list contains 61 subjects (originally 66) and the concurrent list contains 52 subjects (originally 47).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth Schedule</td>
<td>Languages recognized by the Constitution. Originally, it had 14 languages but presently there are 22 languages. They are: Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri (Dongri), Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth Schedule</td>
<td>Kashmiri, Konkani, Mathili (Maithili), Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. Sindhi was added by the 21st Amendment Act of 1967; Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were added by the 71st Amendment Act of 1992; and Bodo, Dongri, Maithili and Santhali were added by the 92nd Amendment Act of 2003.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
from judicial scrutiny on the ground of violation of fundamental rights. However, in 2007, the Supreme Court ruled that the laws included in this schedule after April 24, 1973, are now open to judicial review.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenth Schedule</th>
<th>Provisions relating to disqualification of the members of Parliament and State Legislatures on the ground of defection. This schedule was added by the 52nd Amendment Act of 1985, also known as Anti-defection Law.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eleventh Schedule</td>
<td>Specifies the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. It has 29 matters. This schedule was added by the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelfth Schedule</td>
<td>Specifies the powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities. It has 18 matters. This schedule was added by the 74th Amendment Act of 1992.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Preamble of the Indian Constitution**

The American constitution was the first to begin with a preamble. The preamble refers to the introduction or preface to the constitution. The preamble of the constitution is based on the “objectives resolution”, drafted and moved by the Pandit Nehru, and adopted by the constituent assembly on 26 November 1949.

These are the opening words of the preamble of the Indian Constitution:-
Preamble

• WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:
• JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
• LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
• EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
• and to promote among them all
• FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;
• IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

We are explaining the words used in the Preamble of the constitution one by one. Key words are:-

1. Sovereign
2. Socialist
3. Secular
4. Democratic
5. Republic
6. Justice
7. Liberty
8. Equality
9. Fraternity

1. **Sovereign:**- This word implies that India is neither dependence nor a dominion of any other nation but an independent state. There is no authority above it, and it is free to conduct its own affairs (both internal and external). Being a sovereign state, India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favour of a foreign state.

2. **Socialist:**- Even before the term was added by the **42nd Amendment in 1976**, the Constitution had a socialist content in the form of certain Directive Principles of State Policy. Notably, the Indian brand of socialism is a 'democratic socialism' and not a 'communistic socialism' (also known as 'state socialism') which involves the nationalisation of all means
of production and distribution and the abolition of private property. Democratic socialism, on the other hand, holds faith in a 'mixed economy' where both public and private sectors co-exist side by side'. As the Supreme Court says, 'Democratic socialism aims to end poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity. Indian socialism is a blend of Marxism and Gandhism, leaning heavily towards Gandhian socialism'.

3. Secular:- The term 'secular' too was added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. However, as the Supreme Court said in 1974, although words 'secular state' is not mentioned in the Constitution, there can be no doubt that Constitution-makers wanted to establish such a state and accordingly Articles 25 to 28 (guaranteeing the fundamental rights to freedom of religion) have been included in the constitution.
The Indian Constitution embodies the positive concept of secularism i.e., all religions in our country (irrespective of their strength) have the same status and support from the state.

4. Democratic: A democratic polity, as stipulated in the Preamble, is based on the doctrine of popular sovereignty, that is, possession of supreme power by the people. The Indian Constitution provides for representative parliamentary democracy under which the executive is responsible to the legislature for all its policies and actions. Universal adult franchise, periodic elections, rule of law, independence of judiciary, and absence of discrimination on certain grounds are the manifestations of the democratic character of the Indian polity.

The term 'democratic' is used in the Preamble in the broader sense embracing not only political democracy but also social and economic democracy.
5. Republic:- A democratic polity can be classified into two categories—monarchy and republic. In a monarchy, the head of the state (usually king or queen) enjoys a hereditary position, that is, he comes into office through succession, eg, Britain. In a republic, on the other hand, the head of the state is always elected directly or indirectly for a fixed period, eg, USA.

Therefore, the term 'republic' in our Preamble indicates that India has an elected head called the president. He is elected indirectly for a fixed period of five years.

6. Justice:- The term 'justice' in the Preamble embraces three distinct forms—social, economic and political, secured through various provisions of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. Social justice denotes the equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, colour, race, religion, sex and so on. It means absence of
privileges being extended to any particular section of the society, and improvement in the conditions of backward classes (SCs, STs and OBCs) and women.

7. Liberty:- The term 'liberty' means the absence of restraints on the activities of individuals, and at the same time, providing opportunities for the development of individual personalities.

The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, through their Fundamental Rights, enforceable in court of law, in case of violation.

Liberty as elaborated in the Preamble is very essential for the successful functioning of the Indian democratic system. However, liberty does not mean 'license' to do what one likes, and has to be enjoyed within the limitations mentioned in the Constitution itself. In brief, the liberty conceived by the Preamble or
fundamental rights is not absolute but qualified.

8. Equality:- The term 'equality' means the absence of special privileges to any section of the society, and the provision of adequate opportunities for all individuals without any discrimination.

The Preamble secures to all citizens of India equality of status and opportunity. This provision embraces three dimensions of equality—civic, political and economic.

9. Fraternity:- Fraternity means a sense of brotherhood. The constitution promotes this feeling of fraternity by the system of single citizenship. Also, the Fundamental Duties (Articles 51-A) say that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, regional or sectional diversities.
The Preamble declares that fraternity has to assure two things the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. The word ‘integrity’ has been added to the preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976).

**Significance of the preamble:**
The preamble embodies the basic philosophy and fundamental values: political, moral and religious- on which the constitution is based. It contains the grand and noble vision of the constituent assembly, and reflects the dreams and aspirations of the founding fathers of the constitution.

**Science and Technology**

**Cell: Structure and Functions**

The cell is the structural and functional unit of living organisms. It was discovered by Robert Hooke in **1665**. Cell in Latin means “little room”. Many organisms, such as bacteria, protozoa and yeasts consist of single cell called
Unicellular Organisms and complex organisms are known as Multicellular Organisms made up of many cells.

Source: www.image.slidesharecdn.com
All Living Organisms present on earth can be classified into two types.

**Non-Cellular Organisms**
- Do not contain any cell in their body organisation.
  - eg. Viruses

**Cellular Organisms**
- That contain either one or many cells in their bodies.
  - Eg. Bacteria, plants & animals.

**Prokaryotes**
- Organisms have primitive and incomplete cells.
  - (Small in size)
- Nucleus is absent.
- Nuclear membrane is also absent.
- Contains single chromosome.
- Membrane bound organelles are also absent.
- Cell division by fission or budding.
  - Eg. Bacteria, Cyanobacteria like blue - green algae.

**Eukaryotes**
- Advanced & complete cells
  - (Large in size)
- Nucleus is present.
- Nuclear membrane is present
- Contains more than one Chromosome.
- Membrane bound organelles like mitochondria etc are present.
- Cell division occurs by mitotic and meiotic cell division.
Structure of Cell

All cells have three major functional regions:

1. Cell membrane or plasma membrane and cell wall
2. The nucleus and
3. The cytoplasm

The outer boundary of cell is plasma membrane. Inside it lies the cytoplasm. Various cellular or cell organelles and inclusions like mitochondria,
chloroplasts etc. are suspended in the cytoplasm.

**Organs**

1. They are found in multicellular organisms.
2. They are large sized.
3. They may be external or internal to the body of an organism.
4. The organs are formed of tissues, tissues comprise of cells and cells are formed of organelles.
5. Organs coordinate to form organ system, while organ system forms the body of an organism.

**Organelles**

1. They are found in all Eukaryotic cells.
2. They are very small sized.
3. They are mostly internal.
4. It is made up of micro and macro molecules.

5. Organelles coordinate to produce the cell.

**Functions:**

Plasma membrane permits the entry and exit of some materials in the cells. Therefore, plasma membrane is known as **selective permeable membrane**.

(i) **Diffusion:** The spontaneous movement of molecules from a region of high concentration to one of lower concentration, until uniform concentration is finally achieved. It is faster in the gaseous phase than in liquids and solids.

(j) **Osmosis:** The passage of water from a region of high water concentration through a semi-permeable membrane to a region of lower water concentration.

(k) **Endocytosis:** The ingestion of material by the cells through the plasma membrane.
(l) **Exocytosis:** In this process the membrane of a vesicle can fuse with the plasma membrane and extrude its contents to the surrounding medium. This is also known as cell vomiting.

### Difference between Plant and Animal Cell

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Cell</th>
<th>Plant Cell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Generally small in size.</td>
<td>1. Larger than animal cell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cell wall is absent.</td>
<td>2. A rigid cell wall of cellulose i.e. plasma membrane is present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Plastids are absent except euglena.</td>
<td>3. Plastids are present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Vacuoles are small and temporary.</td>
<td>4. Mature plants have permanent and large central sap vacuole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Single highly complex and prominent Golgi apparatus is present.</td>
<td>5. Many simpler units of Golgi apparatus called dictyosomes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is Reflection of Light

Light travels in a straight line. It can either be reflected or refracted.

Reflection of Light

The process through which light rays falling on the surface on an object are sent back is called
reflection of light. Thus, when light falls on the surface of an object it sends back the light.

The objects having shiny or polished surface reflects more light compared to the objects having dull or unpolished surface. Silver metal is the best reflector of light. This is why plane mirror is made by depositing a thin layer of silver metal on one side of a plane glass sheet. The silver coating is protected by a red paint.

The straight line along which the light travels is called ray of light.

**Regular Reflection and Diffuse Reflection of Light**

In regular reflection, a parallel beam of incident light is reflected as a parallel beam in one direction. In this case, parallel incident rays remain parallel even after reflection and go only in one direction and it occurs from smooth surfaces like that of a plane mirror or highly polished metal surfaces. Thus, a plane
mirror produces regular reflection of light. Since the angle of incidence and the angle of reflection are the same or equal, a beam of parallel rays falling on a smooth surface is reflected as a beam of parallel light rays in one direction only. It is explained below in the figure.

In diffuse reflection, a parallel beam of incident light is reflected in different directions. In this case, the parallel incident rays do not remain parallel after reflection, they are scattered in different directions. It is also known as irregular reflection or scattering and so, takes place from rough surfaces like that of paper, cardboard, chalk, table, chair, walls and unpolished metal objects. Since, the angle of incidence and angle of reflection are different, the parallel rays of light falling on a rough surface go in different directions as explained below in the figure.
Reflection of light from plane mirror

Before understanding the laws of reflection of light, let's understand the meaning of some important terms such as, incident ray, reflected ray, point of incidence, normal (at the point of incidence), angle of incidence and angle of reflection.

*Incident ray:* The ray of light falling on the surface of a mirror is called incident ray.

*Point of incidence:* The point at which the incident ray falls on the mirror surface is called point of incidence.
**Reflected ray:** The ray of light which is sent back by the mirror from the point of incidence is called reflected ray.

**Normal:** A line perpendicular or at the right angle to the mirror surface at the point of incidence is called normal.

**Angle of incidence:** The angle made by the incident ray with the normal is called angle of incidence.

**Angle of reflection:** The angle made by the reflected ray with the normal at point of incidence is called angle of reflection.

**Laws of reflection of light**

The laws of reflection of light apply to both plane mirror as well as spherical mirror. In this article we will discuss about the images formed by the plane mirror.
**First law of reflection:** According to the first law, the incident ray, reflected ray and normal, all lie in the same plane.

**Second law of reflection:** According to the second law, the angle of reflection is always equal to the angle of incidence.

Also, it is important to note that when a ray of light falls normally on the surface of the mirror then the angle of incidence and the angle of reflection for such a ray of light will be zero. This ray of light will be reflected back along the same path.
Objects and images

Anything which gives out light with off its own of reflected by it is called an object. For example, a bulb, a candle, a tree etc.

When the light rays coming from an object are reflected from a mirror then an optical appearance which is produced is called an image. For example, when we look into the mirror, we see the image of our face. Images are of two types, real image and virtual image.

Real image: The image which can be seen on screen is called real image.

Virtual image: The image which cannot be obtained on a screen is called virtual image.

Lateral inversion:

When we stand in front of a mirror and lift our right hand than the image formed will lift its left hand. Therefore the right side of our body becomes the left side in its image and the left
side of our body becomes the right side in its image in mirror.

The change of sides of an object in its mirror image is called lateral inversion. It happens due to reflection of light.

Formation of image in a plane mirror

![Formation of image in a plane mirror](image1)

The nature of image formed by a plane mirror is:

- Virtual and erect.
- Size of image formed is equal to the size of object.
- Image is formed behind the mirror.
• Image is at same distance behind the mirror as the object is in front of the mirror.
• Image formed in plane mirror is laterally inverted.

Uses of plane mirror

• Mirrors on our dressing table and bathrooms are plane mirrors and are used to see ourselves.
• They are fixed on the inside walls of jewellery shops to make them look big.
• They are fitted at blind turns on the roads so that the driver can see the vehicles coming from other side.
• Used in making periscopes.
State at a Glance: Bihar

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area</strong></td>
<td>94,163.00 sq. kms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td>10,38,04,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2011 census)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Establishment</strong></td>
<td>26 Jan, 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Language</strong></td>
<td>Hindi and Urdu are the official languages of the State. Other languages of the state are Bhojpuri (38.5 million speakers), Maithili (25 million), Magahi (20 million), Bajjika (8.7 million), and Angika (0.7 million), of which only Maithili is recognized by the government of India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>Avg. temperature 27 °C (81 °F), Summer 34 °C (93 °F), Winter 10 °C (50 °F), Precipitation 1,200 mm (47 in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Patna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members of Lok Sabha</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airports</td>
<td>Bokaro, Darbhanga, Gaya, Madhubani, Purnea, Saharsa, Muzaffarpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious (Segmentation of Population) census 2011</td>
<td>Hindus- 82.7%  Muslims-16.9%  Christians-0.1%  Others-0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festivals</td>
<td>Apart from Chhath, all</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The major festivals of India are celebrated in Bihar, such as Makar Sankranti, Saraswati Puja, Holi, Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Adha (often called Eid-ul-Zuha in the Indian Subcontinent), Muharram, Ram Navami, Rath yatra, Rakshabandhan, Maha Shivaratri, Durga Puja, Diwali, Laxmi Puja, Christmas, Mahavir jayanti.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy Size</th>
<th>SGDP $67.254 billion (2014-15)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>According to sectors, its composition is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agriculture = 22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industry = 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Services = 73%.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Literacy</strong></td>
<td>63.82% of total population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Districts</strong></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legislature</strong></td>
<td>Bicameral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex Ratio (as per 2011 census)</strong></td>
<td>916 Per Thousand male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Principal Folk Dances</strong></td>
<td>Jhijhian Dance, Jat-Jatin Dance, Kajari Dance, Sohar-Khilouna Dance, Holi Dance, Jhumeri Dance, Harvesting Dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Principal Crops</strong></td>
<td>Paddy, Wheat, Mango, oilseeds, Tobacco, Guava, Litchi, Pineapple, Brinjal, Cauliflower, Bhindi, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivers</td>
<td>Ganga, Sone, Kosi, Gandak, Sarayu</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal Minerals</td>
<td>Bihar is a producer of Steatite (945 tonnes), Pyrites (9,539 tonnes/year), Quartzite (14,865 tonnes/year), Crude Mica (53 tonnes/year), Limestone (4,78,000 tonnes/year). Bihar has also some good resource of Bauxite in Jamui district, Cement Morter in Bhabhua, Dolomite in Bhabhua, Glass sand in Bhabhua, Mica in Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Jamui, Gaya and salt in Gaya and Jamui.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Spot &amp; Historical Places</td>
<td>Excavation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kumhrar</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agam Kuan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Barabar Caves</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nalanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vikramashila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vishnupada Temple</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mahabodhi Temple</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sasaram</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pataliputra</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brahmayoni Hill</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Forts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohtasgarh Fort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sasaram Fort</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Modern History of Bihar

Bihar is situated on one of the fertile regions of the world which is drained by river Ganga. It was famous for its cotton, textile, saltpetre and indigo. Hence, it was one of the important trading centres of India from Ancient to Medieval India. This makes reason of enticing for European to open trade factories and centre for trade.

European Companies in Bihar

1. Portuguese were the first European to enter in Bihar.
2. Portuguese mainly traded in spices for textile especially cotton producing region.

3. Hooghly was the first place in the region where the Portuguese established their factory in 1579-80 when Emperor Akbar gave permission to a Portuguese captain Pedro Tavares.

4. In 1599, the Portuguese traders built a convent and a church in Bandel which was the first Christian church in Bengal known as ‘Bandel Church’ today.

5. English (British) were the second European who built their factory in Patna at Alamganj in 1620 but was got closed in 1621. Again in 1651, British East India Company revived the factory which is now turned into governing printing press at Gulzar Bagh.
6. Dutch East India Company also established their factory at Patna in 1632 which is now the place is known for **Patna College**.

7. In 1774, Danes East India Company established theirs factory at Nepali Kothi in Patna.

**British East India Company and Bihar**

1. **Battle of Buxar** (22\(^{nd}\) October, 1764) was the divisive victory of British East India Company that defines British as a ruler. It was fought between British Forces under **Hector Munro**, and combined army of Mughals under **Shah Alam II, Mir Qasim** (Nawab of Awadh), and **Shuja-ud-daula** (Nawab of Bengal).

2. After the Battle, the British signed two separate **treaty of Allahabad** for the diwani rights of Bengal and Bihar (One with Mughal Ruler Shah Alam II and Second with Shuja-ud-daula).
3. The British East India Company created the office of Deputy-Governor. **Raja Ram Narayana and Shitab Roy** was the important “**Naib**” (Deputy) Deewan.

4. The ‘**Revenue Council of Patna**’ was constituted in 1770 which replaced by a position named ‘**Revenue Chief of Bihar**’ in 1781.

5. **Warren Hastings** (Governor-General of India) in 1783 order to construct dome-shaped **granary of Golghar**, in order to fight against famine. **Captain John Garstin** in 1786 AD built the massive granary.

6. **Lord Cornwallis** introduced Permanent land Settlement in Bengal, Orissa and Madras to fix the share of revenue i.e. **10/11**<sup>th</sup> for **British** and **1/11**<sup>th</sup> for **Zamindars**.

7. In **1885**, **Bengal Tenancy Act** was injected to define the rights of tenants
due to widespread discontent against Zamindars.

1857 Revolt and Bihar

1. The revolt was started in Deoghar (now in Jharkhand) district at the headquarters of 32\textsuperscript{nd} Infantry Regiment on 12\textsuperscript{th} June, 1857. Two British officers Lt. Norman Leslie and Sergeant Dr Grant were in this revolt. But the revolt was crushed by McDonald.

2. On 3\textsuperscript{rd} July, revolt was started in Patna under Pir Ali who was book seller in which British Opium trader Dr Lyell was killed that cost the life of seventeen people who were hang by British.

3. The revolt at Danapur Cantt. marked the widespread beginning of revolt in Bihar on 25\textsuperscript{th} July, 1857 but
the Maharajas of Darbhanga, Dumrao and Hatwa and their fellow landlords helped the British with man-power and money in crushing the revolt.

4. Babu Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur was the most notable figure of revolt who wrote a glorious chapter in the history of India’s First War of Independence. He actively led a band of armed forces of 4000 soldiers and recorded victories in many battles. He successfully occupied Arrah on July, 1857 and later with the help of Nana Saheb defeated British forces at Azamgarh.

**British Raj in Bihar**

1. Bihar under British especially Patna retain its lost glory and emerged as an important strategic centre for learning and trade in British India.
2. It remained a part of the Bengal Presidency of British India until 1912, when the province of Bihar and Orissa was carved out as a separate province.

3. After 1905, there were several changes in British administrative set up: Delhi became Capital of British India (resulted due to Delhi Darbar of 1911 which was attained by King George V).

4. Patna became capital city of new province and the city was stretched westward to suit the administrative base. For example- Bankpore Township took shape along the Bailey road.

5. There were number of educational institutions were built by British in Patna such as Patna College, Patna Science College, Bihar College Engineering, Prince of Wales Medical College and the Patna Veterinary College.
Movements and Bihar

Bihar was one of the active participants of the revolts and movement of freedom struggle against British atrocities.

Wahabi Movement

1. The movement was inspired by the Abdul Wahab of Saudi Arabia and Shah Waliullah of Delhi.

2. Haji Shariyatluah was its main leader and Patna was the centre from 1828 to 1868.

Revolutionary Movement

1. A branch of Anushilan Samiti was established in Patna by Sachindranath Sanyal in 1913 and Bankimchandra Mitra of BN College was given responsibilities to lead the organisation.

Champaran Satyagarha
1. It was started in 1917 and was the M.K Gandhi’s first Satyagraha Movement (first Civil Disobedience Movement).

2. Rajkumar Shukla and Raam Lal Shah had invited M.K Gandhi to look after the system of Tinkathiya which means the peasants to grow indigo on 3/20th of the total land.


4. Movement forced the British Government to form committee i.e. Champaran Committee to make enquiry against the atrocities. M.K Gandhi was the member of the committee and he
convinced that authority on the atrocities perpetuated under the Tinkathiya System, so it should be abolished and compensation is given to the peasants.

5. It was the first victory of Gandhi’s Civil Disobedience battle.

Non-Cooperation Movement

1. It was started by M.K Gandhi in the backdrop of Jalliawalan Bag Massacre Khilafat Movement and Rowlatt Act.

2. In August 1920, the Bihar Congress meets under the presidency of Dr. Rajendra Prasad passed the non-cooperation resolution which was introduced by Dharnidhar Prasad and Shah Mohammad Zubair.

3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad constituted the committee on the movement with Shah Mohammad Zubair and Mazhar-ul-Haq.

5. Mazhar-ul-Haq started the newspaper i.e. Motherland in September 1921 to disseminate the Hindu-Muslim Unity and Gandhian Ideology.

6. Prince of Wales (British) visited in Bihar which was opposed by the Congress.

Swarajist Movement

1. In December, 1922, All India Congress Session was held in Gaya under the presidency of Chitaranjan Das.

2. This session resultant ideological faction between congress- one who support the entry of legislative council and other who opposes and supported Gandhian path.
3. CR Das, Motilala Nehru and Ajmal Khan was the supporter of the entry of legislative council.

4. Vallabhai Patel, C Rajagopalachari and MA Ansari was the non-supporters of the entry of legislative council.

5. Motilal Nehru and Chitranjan Das formed Swaraj Dal. Narayan Prasad was the first Chairman and Abdul Bari was the first Secretary.

6. A branch of Swaraj Dal was formed in Bihar which was lead by Srikrishan Singh.

Simon Commission

1. For boycotting Simon Commission, All Party Meeting was organised in the leadership of Anurah Narayan Sinha.
2. Commission reached Patna on 12<sup>th</sup> December, 1928.

**Boycott Movement**

1. It was a movement of boycotting of foreign goods and adoption of desi-goods.

2. In Bihar Congress committee started campaign of popularising Khadi through Magic lantern to reach villages and carried signature campaign.

**Purn Swaraj (Complete Independence Resolution)**

On 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1930, Bihar Congress Working Committee endorsed the plan of complete independence of Congress through unfurling of Flag.
Civil Disobedience Movement

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad drafted the Salt Satyagraha and chosen 6th April, 1930 as date of the movement.


3. Movement was begun from Champaran and Saran districts and later influence the region of Patna, Bettieh, Hajipur, and Darbhanga.

4. Movement emphasises on the use of Khadi and gave strong message against intoxicating drinks, refusal to pay Chaukidari tax.

5. Swadeshi Committee was set up at Patna.
6. Movement got great participation of women from every section of the society.

7. **Sachidanad Sinha, Hasan Imam and Sir Ali Imam** was the prominent leaders.

8. Bihpur Satyagrah was started at the same time.

9. In the protest of lathi charge on Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Prof. Abdul Bari, Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath resigned from Bihar Legislative Council.

10. **Chandarvati Devi and Ramsunder Singh** was another leader of the movement who took active participation.

11. **Champaran, Bhojpur, Purnia, Saran, and Muzaffarpur** was an important district where movement got flourished.
12. **Gorkha Police** were employed for brutal suppression of the movement.

**Kisan Sabha and Bihar**

1. **Kisan Sabha** was organised in 1922 by Mohammad Zubair and Sri Krishna Singh in Munger.

2. **Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha** was formed in 1929 by Swami Shajanand Saraswati to mobilise peasant’s grievance against Zamindars atrocities of occupancy rights.

3. **United Political Party** was formed by Zamindars to suppress peasants.

4. **Bihar Kisan Sabha** was formed in 1933.

5. All India Kisan Sabha was formed in 1936. Swami Shajanand Saraswati was President and NG Ranga was made secretary.
6. Pandit Yamuna Karjee and Rahul Sankrityayan who was followers of Swami Shahjanand Saraswati started Hindi weekly “Hunkar” in 1940 which became the mouthpiece of agrarian and peasant movement in Bihar.

**Bihar Socialist Party**

1. It was formed in 1931 by Ganga Sharan Sinha, Rambriksh Benipuri and Ramanand Mishra.

2. Bihar Congress Socialist Party was formed in 1934 when Jaiprakash Narayan convened meeting at Anjuman Islamia Hall in Patna. Archarya Narendra Dev was the first president and Jai Prakash Narayan was made General-Secretary.

**First Congress Cabinet in Bihar**

1. Government of India Act, 1935 came with constitutional remedies
and **provincial autonomy in the state** as well as **dual administration in centre** that resulted many constructive work. For example- Elections was held in **152 election zones**. Congress fights election with **107 members from which 98 were winners**.

2. Congress got massive majority in the legislative council in which 8 candidates were the winners but Sri Krishna Singh refuses to form government. Hence, Mohammad Yunus who was the leader of independent candidates formed the government. Thus, Mohammad Yunus was the first Prime Minister of Bihar.

3. On **20th July**, **Congress Cabinet** was formed by **Sri Krishna Singh**.

4. **Sri Ramdayalu Singh** and **Prof. Abdul Bari** was the Speaker and Deputy
Speaker of Legislative Council respectively.


6. Resignation of Shri Krishna Singh when British announced that India is also participating in the Second World War and Congress started resentment of the decision.

Quit India Movement

1. Congress Committee in Bihar under the leadership of Dr. Rajendra Prasad drafted the line of action towards the movement on 31st July, 1942.

2. Several outrages were going on like unfurled of national Flag but the British
came with herculean attempt to crush the movement. **WC Archer** who District Magistrate ordered firing at several places.

**Freedom Fighter of Bihar**


2. **Upendra Narayan Jha** “Azad” and **Prafulla Chaki** were also active revolutionary of Bihar.
Discussion & Analysis – Research Based

Demonetization: Rs of 500 and 1000 Note Ban (Benefits & Drawbacks)

Our PM Modi announced a decisive war against black money and also corruption by demonetising notes of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 which will be no longer legal. And new banknotes of Rs 500 and Rs 2000 would be introduced from November 10, 2016. Even RBI Governor, Urjit Patel said that he saw no impact on liquidity in the wholesale market and that the bank had ramped up production of the new series of notes over the last few months.
The launching of new currency notes are claimed to be equipped with some additional/new security features to keep track of fake currency notes in the country. We all know that demonetisation of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 for short term will surely impact all the citizens of India but for long run it will be beneficial step in right direction. So, let us have a look on the benefits of this scheme, future perspective how it will be beneficial and also some drawbacks.

*Before discussing the benefits of the scheme first we will discuss why this scheme is introduced.*

The incidence of fake Indian currency notes in higher denomination has increased. And for ordinary persons it is difficult to differentiate between the fake notes and the genuine notes, even though no security feature has been copied. These fake notes are being used for antinational and illegal activities. High
denomination notes have been misused by terrorists and also for hoarding black money. As India is cash based economy and circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes continues to be a menace. And to curb this scheme is introduced.

Now we will see the benefits of the Scheme

- It will lead to inflation like people who have lot of cash, legally earned, which they will deposit it in the bank.

- Then Banks can do more lending.

- Credit (loans) will become easier and interest rates may come down.

- It will help the Government to fight with black money, corruption, terrorism, drug cartels and counterfeit currency.

- Due to lack of funding arms smuggling, espionage etc activities will be stopped.
- It will help in curbing unaccounted cash in the real estate sector and bring more transparency.

- New limits to withdraw from ATMs by one debit card will be Rs 2000 per day and may be it will increase by Rs 4000 later, withdrawals from banks will be limited to Rs 10,000 a day and Rs 20,000 a week, this will help in driving card payments across the country or we can say that Card transactions in daily activities will slowly replace the cash transactions.

- For the Government it will be easy to track the money being exchanged as it can be only done by giving valid identity cards like PAN, Aadhaar etc. from 10 to 24 November with a daily limit of Rs 4000. And then it will be exceed to 31st December, 2016.

- Prices on Houses will be decreased and demand will increase which will provide required liquidity to the sector.
- Prices of Gold, Commodities and stocks will drop in future.

- Now hoping that common man will also get benefit in the Higher Education, Real Estate and Healthcare transactions as the artificial increase in the prices will fall down.

- In the future Deflation and Inflation will balance out each other.

**Drawbacks of the Scheme**

- This scheme has created a sort of inconvenience to the people regarding exchange of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes.

- May be it is a costly idea of the government. As, to print Rs 100 notes cost for RBI will be about Rs 11,900 crore, which is more than a four-fold increase excluding the cost of operating ATMs etc.

- Difficult for the common man who don’t know the process of card transaction.
- It will impact on daily wage earners or bi-monthly cash payments like drivers, maids, cooks, electricians, plumbers etc. For an example how can a chai wallah leave his business and deposit his earning in bank while standing in a queue. Also, if he is not educated and don’t have knowledge about bank etc. So we can say that in shorter run small business will be affected.

- May be big earners will be left out if their black money is in the form of foreign currency, gold and are hidden from taxes.

- Construction activities will be affected.

- It may push people towards non-cash transactions.

- Somewhere jewellery and luxury goods may be worst hit as these are avenues in to which back money is funnelled.
List of top 10 most debt ridden countries in terms of Total External Debt:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Debt - external (Billion US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>15,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>9,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>5,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>5,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>3,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>2,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>2,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>2,164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: indexmundi.com

NOTE: External Debt Meaning: The total public and private debt owed to nonresidents repayable in internationally accepted currencies, goods, or services.

One-liner Fact

Science (Bio, Phy and Chem)

- The Study of the beauty of human is called Kalology.
- Vitamin C was invented by Holst.
- Every second 150 lakh cells are destroyed inside the body.
- Osmium is the heaviest metal and the Platinum is the hardest metal.
- Mercury is kept in iron pot because it doesn’t form amalgam with iron.
- Full form of DDT is Dichloro diphenyl trichloro ethane.
- The study of liver is known as Hepatology.
- A.C Dynamo or generator is a device used to convert mechanical energy into electrical energy.
- 1 kilowatt hour = 3.6 X 10^6 joule
- Hydrogen bomb was made in 1952 by American Scientists and is based on the phenomena of nuclear fusion.
- Law of motion is given by Newton in 1687.
- Epsom salt is hydrated magnesium sulphate i.e. MgSO_4.7H_2O
- Study of Joints is known as Arthrology.
- Study of heart is Cardiology.
Cell was discovered by British Scientist Robert Hook in 1665.

**Art and Culture**

- Iconography is the identification of images through certain symbols/signs and relevant myths or narrative episodes.
- In India the first discovery of rock paintings was done by an archaeologist in 1867-68, Archibold Carlleyle, twelve years before the discovery of Altamira in Spain.
- Largest and most spectacular rock-shelter is located in the Vindhya hills at Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh.
- The Indus Valley people made terracotta images.
- One of the best known artefacts from the Indus Valley is four-inch-high copper figure of a dancing girl.
- The Mauryan pillar capital found at Sarnath popularly known as the Lion Capital which is the finest example of Mauryan Sculptural tradition.

- Large statues of Yakshas and Yakhinis are found at many places like Patna, Vidisha and Mathura. They are mostly in standing position and the distinguishing elements in all these images are their polished surface.

- The rock-cut cave carved at Barabar hills near Gaya in Bihar. The cave was patronised by Ashoka for the Ajivika Sect.

- Ellora is an important cave site located in Aurangabad District. It is located 100 kms from Ajanta and has thirty-two Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jain caves.

- The Sun temple at Modhera dates back to early eleventh century and was built by Raja Bhimdev I of the Solanky Dynasty in 1026.
- Kamakhya temple, a Shakti Peeth, is dedicated to Goddess Kamakhya and was built in the seventeenth century.

**Economics**

1. Operation flood (white revolution) was launched in the 1970s in India.

2. Mr. Verghese Kurien is called the father of white revolution in India.

3. Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana are the top 5 milk producing.

4. India produces around 25 million litre milk per day.

5. India produces around 17% milk of the world.
6. Green Revolution in India was initiated around 1966.

7. Green Revolution in India was restricted to only five crops - wheat, Rice, Jowar, Bajra and Maize.

8. American agronomist Dr. Norman Borlaug is called the father of Green Revolution in the world.

9. Indian geneticist M. S. Swaminathan is called the father of Green Revolution in India.

10. Wheat crop got most benefit from the green revolution.

**Polity**

1. **Question Hour:** In Lok Sabha its timing is from 11 AM to 12 noon while in Rajya
Sabha its new timing became from 12 noon to 1 PM.

2. **Zero Hour**: It starts at 12 noon and generally goes on upto 1 PM. During this hour members ask questions of public importance on very short notice or even without notice.

3. **Money Bills**: These bills are defined in article 110. These bills deal with the taxes, borrowing, consolidated and contingency funds, audit and accounting etc.

4. **Guillotine**: It is a parliamentary procedure used to set finite debating times for a particular bill.

5. **Hung parliament**: When no political party or pre-election coalition of
political parties is in a position to form a majority government.

6. **Whip**: It is an official appointed by a political party to regulate and monitor the behaviour of its members in the legislature.

7. **Quorum**: it refers to the required minimum number of members of a body to hold its meetings and conduct its business. Example; the presence of 1/10 members are required to hold the meetings of parliament.

8. Article 153 says that there shall be a governor for each state; who holds the post till the pleasure of the president.

9. As on 2016, only seven states (out of twenty-nine) have a Legislative Council: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and
Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh.

10. Article 214 says that there shall be high court in each state. At present there are just 24 high courts in India.

History
1. Portuguese were the first European who discovered a direct sea route to India. Portuguese sailor Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut an important sea port located on the South-West India on May 20, 1498 AD.

2. The Portuguese, who were the first arrived India, were the last to withdraw from here in 1961 AD when the Government of India recaptured Goa, Daman and Diu from them.

3. The Dutch founded their first factory in Masaulipatam in Andhra Pradesh in 1605. Subsequently they also established trading centres in various parts of India. Dutch Suratte
and Dutch Bengal were established in 1616 AD and 1627 AD respectively.

4. In 1668 AD the French established their first factory at Surat and in 1669 AD established another French factory at Masaulipatam. The French East India Company with the passage of time developed its trade bastians at *Mahe, Karaikal, Balasor, and Qasim Bazar*.

5. *The Merchant Adventurers’* formed a company- the East India Company in 1599 AD who got a royal charter from Queen Elizabeth I on December 31, 1600 AD authorizing it to trade in the East.

6. **The Battle of Buxar** was the decisive battle which defined British as a ruler that was fought between English Forces, and combined army of Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Bengal, Nawab of Oudh and Shah Alam II, Mughal Emperor.
7. The Subsidiary Alliance System was “Non-Intervention Policy” used by Lord Wellesley who was the Governor-General (1798-1805) to establish British Empire in India.

8. Doctrine of lapse was the pro-imperialist approach to expand the realm of British Kingdom in India. It was introduced by Dalhousie.

9. The States of Satara (1848 A.D.), Jaipur (1849 A.D.), Sambhalpur (1849 A.D.), Bahat (1850 A.D.), Udaipur (1852 A.D.), Jhansi (1853 A.D.) and Nagpur (1854 A.D.) were states annexed by Dalhousie by applying ‘Doctrine of Lapse’.

10. Regulating act of 1773 was the first direct interference made by the British government in the affairs of India. Its purpose was to take a step towards removing the political power from the hands of a trading company.
11. **Pitt’s India Act of 1784** was injected to remove the drawback of Regulating Act of 1773 and to make the administration of the company’s Indian territories efficient and responsible, a series of enquiries were made and measures were taken by the British parliament during the next decade.

12. **Charter Act, 1793 AD** provisionalised the Company’s trade monopoly with India and also to increase the realm of Governance of Governor-General increased over the Governors of Bombay and Madras.

13. **The East India Company’s Act of 1813** was an Act that continued the British East India Company’s rule in India by the Parliament of Britain.

14. **Charter Act of 1833** was the outcome of Industrial Revolution in England which envisages that Indian’s had to function as
market for the English mass production on the basis of ‘Laissez Faire’.

15. **The Charter Act of 1853 AD** empowered the British East India Company to retain the territories and the revenues in India in trust for the crown not for any specified period as preceding Charter Acts had provided but only until Parliament should otherwise direct.

16. **The Act for Better Government of India, 1858 AD** was the outcome of 1857 revolt and this proclamation assured the people of India that no discrimination will be made on the basis of caste, colour, race and creed. The British Governor-General of India was now also given the title of viceroy which means the representative of the monarch.

17. **Indian Council Act of 1861** was institutionalized to serve the necessities of cooperation of Indians in the administration of the country.
18. The Act of 1892 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that empowered legislative councils in British India by increase their size which laid the foundation of Parliamentary system in India.

19. Indian Council Act of 1909, AD was instituted to placate the moderates and appeasement to the disseminate Muslims from National Movement by granting them separate electorate.

20. Montegu-Chelmsfords Reform & Government of India Act, 1919 was instituted in the British Indian polity to introduce the Diarchy, i.e., rule of two which means executive councillors and popular ministers.

21. Government of India Act, 1935 envisages that India would become a federation if 50% of Indian states decided to join it. It introduced the concept of provincial autonomy in India.
Indian Geography

1. The solar system is dominated by the Sun, which accounts for almost 99.9% of the matter of the whole system.

2. Sun is at the Centre of the solar system with eight planets (i.e. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune), satellites, asteroids, meteors and comets that move around the Sun.

3. Earth spins continuously on an imaginary axis which passes through the Centre of the earth. Northern tip of the axis is North Pole and the Southern tip of the axis is South Pole.

4. A largest possible circle that can be drawn on a globe is **Equator**. It divides the globe into two equal halves. The northern half is known as Northern hemisphere and the southern half is Southern hemisphere.
5. The earth is made up of several concentric layers with one inside another i.e. crust, mantle and core.

6. Continental mass of the Earth is constituents of silica and alumina constituents, thus it is called sial.

7. The oceanic crust of the Earth mainly consists of silica and magnesium; it is therefore called sima (si-silica and ma-magnesium).

8. India is located latitudinally in the Northern Hemisphere and longitudinally in the Eastern Hemisphere. It extends from 80 4’ N to 370 6’ N latitude and 680 7’ E to 970 25’ E longitude.

9. Puducherry (Pondicherry) is the only one Union Territory which spread in three states which is given below: Puducherry (Main) - Situated in Tamil Nadu; Karaikal- Situated in
Tamil Nadu; Yanam- Situated in Andhra Pradesh; Mahe- Situated in Kerala.

10. The Indira Point, the southern point of India is situated in southern tip of Great Nicobar Island.

**GK MCQs Exam based**

1. What do you mean by khanqah?
   A. Defined as a hospice, lodge, community centre, or dormitory ran by Sufis
   B. Religious place ran by Sufis
   C. House of religious Khalifa
   D. House of Islamic Ulema

   **Ans: A**

2. Who among the following Sufi Saint established Chisti Order?
   A. Moinuddin Chishti
B. Abu Ishaq Shami
C. Nizamuddin Aulia
D. Ámir Khusru
Ans: B

3. Who was the founder of Suhrwardiyyah order of Sufism?
A. Akhi Siraj Aainae Hind
B. Ashraf Jahangir Semnani
C. Abdul-Wahir Abu Najib
D. Ahmad Ghazali
Ans: C

4. What is silsilahs of the Sufis?
A. Religious order
B. Spiritual genealogy
C. Chain, link, connection often used in various senses of lineage
D. All of the above

Ans: D

5. Who among the following Sufi Saint was the disciple of Baba Farid and was responsible for making Delhi an important centre of the Chishti silsilah?

A. Moinuddin Chishti
B. Abu Ishaq Shami
C. Nizamuddin Aulia
D. Ámir Khusru

Ans: C

6. Who wrote Dasa Sloki, which deals with three realities (tri-tattava) —Brahma (Krishna), soul (Chit) and matter (Achit)?

A. Nimbarka
B. Ramanuja
C. Madhva
D. Vallabhacharya

Ans: A

7. Who wrote a commentary on the Brahma sutras refuted Shari Kara and offered an interpretation based on the theistic ideas?

A. Nimbarka
B. Ramanuja
C. Madhva
D. Vallabhacharya

Ans: B

8. Which of the following Bhakti sect founded by Birbhan and their religious granth is revered like the Granth of the Sikhs?

A. Pothi
B. Satnamis
C. Vaishanavism
D. Shaivism

Ans: B

9. Which of the following Bhakti Saints poem is compiled in Sur Sagar, Sahitva Ratna and Sur Sarawali?

A. Sur Das  
B. Kabirdas  
C. Tulsidas  
D. Kalidasa  

Ans: A

10. Who among the following Bhakti Saints blended that the philosophical monist of the past with stress on Bhakti, the poetry and dignity of Valmiki’s Ramayana with the devotional fervour and humanism of Bhagvata?

A. Sur Das
B. Kabirdas
C. Tulsidas
D. Kalidasa

Ans: C

11. Who wrote Shiksha Ashtak which was called as the cream of the Shastras?

A. Mirabai
B. Tulsidas
C. Kabir
D. Chaitanya

Ans: D

12. Which Bhakti Saints known as Sri Gauranga, was a popular Vaishnava saint and reformer from Bengal?

A. Chaitanya
B. Mirabai
C. Sankaracharya
D. Kabir

Ans: A

13. Who among the following ruler was defeated by Seleucus?
A. Chandra Gupta Maurya
B. Vikramaditya
C. Chanakya
D. None of the above

Ans: A

14. Who wrote Bande Mataram?
A. Rabindranath Tagore
B. Bankimchandra Chatterjee
C. Sharat chandra chattopadhyay
D. None of the above
Ans: B

15. Where did ‘Tebhega’ movement occur in 1946?
A. Maharashtra  
B. Tamil Nadu  
C. Karnataka  
D. Bengal  

Ans: D

16. When was Indian National song sung for the first time?
A. 1896 session of the Indian National Congress  
B. 1857 revolt  
C. 1919 - Jallianwala Bagh Massacre  
D. None of the above  

Ans: A
17. When Indian national Anthem was first sung?

A. August 15, 1947, Independence of Indian
B. 1857 revolt
C. December 27, 1911 Calcutta
D. None of the Above

Ans: C

18. Where is situated the battlefield of Plessey?

A. Punjab
B. Haryana
C. West Bengal
D. Karnataka

Ans: C

19. In the third battle of Panipat, who defeated Marathas?
A. Afghans
B. Mughals
C. British Army
D. None of the Above

Ans: A

20. What was the name of Harsha’s Capital?
A. Kanauj
B. Kanpur
C. Lucknow
D. Gaya

Ans: A

21. What was the name of the Chinese pilgrim who visited during the reign of Harshavardhana?
A. Fahein
B. Hiuen Tsang
C. Hikaru
D. None of the Above
Ans: B

22. Where did the formation of Azad Hind Fauj take Place?
A. Thailand
B. Singapore
C. Russia
D. Germany
Ans: B

23. Which of the following country have the highest productivity of rice?
(a) United kingdom
(b) USA
(c) Australia
(d) China

Ans. d

24. Which of the following is not the fibre crop?

(a) Cotton
(b) Jute
(c) Mesta
(d) None of these

Ans. d

25. Which of the following is the correct order, (from higher to lower) of coffee producing states in India?
(a) Kerala > Karnataka > Tamil Nadu
(b) Karnataka > Kerala > Tamil Nadu
(c) Maharashtra > Tamil Nadu > Kerala
(d) None of these
Ans. b

26. Which of the following is included in the Horticulture?

(a) Pomology
(b) Olericulture
(c) Floriculture
(d) All of the above

Ans. d
27. Which of the following is the top fruits producer in India?

(a) Gujarat
(b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Maharashtra
(d) Himachal Pradesh

Ans. c

28. Which of the following is the biggest source of Vitamin A?

(a) Papaya
(b) Mango
(c) Sunflower
(d) Apple
Ans. b

29. Which of the following statement is no correct?

(a) China is the largest mango producer in the world

(b) Karnataka has the highest food productivity in India

(c) Himachal Pradesh is the biggest producer of fruits in India

(d) Maharashtra is the biggest producer of banana in India.

Ans. d

30. Which of the following fruit is produced in the largest area of India?

(a) Mango
(b) Banana
(c) Apple
(d) Guava
Ans. a

31. Which of the following statement is not correct regarding banana?

(a) India is the biggest producer in the world
(b) It contains 27% carbohydrates
(c) Tamil Nadu is the biggest producer of it.
(d) ‘Amrapali’ is the finest variety of banana.

Ans. d
32. ………………..is the largest spice producing state in India.

(a) Kerala
(b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Kashmir

Ans. b

33. What is the most widely used tool of monetary policy?

(A) Issuing of notes
(B) Open market operations
(C) Discount rate
(D) None of these
Ans. B

33. What is the mean of Repo Rate?

(A) When a bank is in need of cash it can discount bills of exchange and avail loan facilities from Reserve Bank of India.

(B) When a bank has excess cash, they buy securities from RBI against cash on the condition that they resell the securities to RBI on a pre fixed day and price.

(C) It is rate at which RBI allows temporary loan facilities to commercial banks against government securities on the condition that the bank will repurchase the securities within a short period.

(D) It is a rate which is offered by banks to their most valued customers or prime customers.
Ans. C

34. When RBI does some open market operation transactions, it wishes to regulate which of the following?

(A) Inflation
(B) Supply of money in the economy
(C) Borrowing power of the commercial banks

Ans. D

35. When the cash reserve ratio (CRR) is increased by the RBI, it will:

(A) Increase the supply of money in the economy
(B) Decrease the supply of money in the economy

(C) No impact on the supply of money in the economy

(D) Initially increase the supply but later on decrease automatically.

Ans. B

36. Banking sector comes under which of the following sectors?

(A) Manufacturing sector

(B) Industrial sector

(C) Service sector

(D) None of these

Ans. C
37. Open Market Operations means:

(A) Sale of agricultural products in the government regulated Mandis.

(B) Sale and purchase of bonds and securities to the commercial banks by the RBI.

(C) Sale and purchase of bonds and securities by the RBI to the government.

(D) Sale and purchase of bonds and securities by the commercial banks to the customers.

Ans. B

38. Which of the following is the recently opened bank in India?

(A) IDFC

(B) Bandhu
(C) Axus

(D) Gunjan

Ans. A

39. BASEL NORMS are related to the:

(A) Insurance sector

(B) Tele communication

(C) Real estate

(D) Banking sector

Ans. D

40. Which of the following is not the monetary tool?

(A) CRR

(B) SLR
(C) Deficit financing

(D) Open market operations

Ans. C

41. How much interest is paid by the RBI on the money deposited under the CRR measure?

(A) Equal to the rate of CRR

(B) More than the CRR

(C) Less than the CRR

(D) No interest is paid by the RBI

Ans. D

42. Who is responsible for the supply of coins in the India?
(A) Reserve bank Of India

(B) Ministry of finance

(C) Ministry of commerce and industry

(D) Banker’s association of India

Ans. B

43. RBI increases the rate of interest in the situation of:

(A) Higher inflation

(B) Lower inflation

(C) In the pressure of commercial banks

(D) None of these

Ans. B
44. Who has the maximum intake in the total capital of NABARD?

(A) Government of India

(B) Combine intake of commercial banks

(C) RBI

(D) Bankers association of India

Ans. C

45. Which of the following is not the function of RBI?

(A) Custodian of foreign currency

(B) Printing of currency

(C) Controller of credit

(D) Issuance of coins
Ans. D

46. BASEL III Norms become effective from:

(A) January 2014
(B) April 2012
(C) January 2013
(D) July 2010

Ans. C

47. Which of the following statement is correct about the Prime Minister of India?

A. His tenure is fixed and described in the constitution

B. Prime Minister will be appointed by the President of India

C. Article 75 of the Constitution of India states that there will be a Cabinet of Ministers which
will lend advice to President and be headed by the Prime Minister

D. All are correct

Ans. B

48. Which constitutional amendment states that the number of Ministers in the Union Cabinet cannot be more than 15 percent of the total strength of the House?

A. 91st amendment
B. 92nd amendment
C. 93rd amendment
D. 94th amendment

Ans. A

49. Which of the following statement about the fundamental duties is incorrect?

A. Fundamental duties were added in our Constitution by 42nd amendment in 1978 in Part 4
B. At present under Article 51 A we have 11 fundamental duties

C. It is the duty of all citizens to protect environment

D. According to 86th amendment act, all the children aged between 6 to 14 years of age will be imparted free education.

Ans. A

50. Which of the following statement is true about emergency?

A. Duration of state emergency increased to 6 months from 3 months in 1976.

B. Article 360 tells about the financial emergency in the country. It is used once in 1991.

C. All the fundamental rights are scrapped under the emergency except article 21 and 22.
D. President can declare the emergency only on the written recommendation of the cabinet.

*Ans. D*
General Knowledge
April 2017

- State at a Glance
- India at a Glance
- World at a Glance
- Awards and Honours
- Sports
- Important GK List
- GK Quiz

Useful in the preparation of Union & State Public Service Commission, SSC, Banking as well as all other competitive examinations.
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1. Do You Know

1.1 What is Green Muffler and how it is related with pollution

**Green Muffler** is a technique of reducing noise pollution by planting 4-6 rows around the populated areas or noisy places like along roadsides, industrial areas, societies near highways, etc. so that dense trees reduce noise pollution as they filter out the noise and obstruct it reaching the citizens.

It is also a device for decreasing the amount of noise emitted by the exhaust of an internal combustion engine.

**Green Muffler scheme**

Under this scheme Ashoka and Neem plants are planted near the house or resident localities to reduce noise pollution.

**Do you know why trees are known as noise buffers?**

- They control noise pollution. Even urban noises are muffled by trees just like stone walls.
- An advantage of using plants as noise blockers is that they absorb sounds best in the high frequencies that people find it annoying.

- Evergreen shrubs that too with broader leaves provide year round noise protection so, they are best to plant. Trees absorb sound waves with their branches and foliage.

- Plant trees with no space or less space to reduce noise pollution.

- In fact soft ground is an efficient noise absorber. So, avoid hard surfaces to plant trees. Also, cultivate the ground before planting and adding organic matter to the surface of the soil may also help to reduce noise when vegetations will be established.

**According to USDA National Agro forestry** Center a properly designed buffer of trees and shrubs can reduce noise by about 10 decibels or about 50% as perceived by the human ear.

**About mufflers?**

![Muffler Diagram](source: www.google.co.in)

In most *internal combustion engines*, mufflers are installed within the exhaust system. It is designed in such a way to reduce the loudness of the sound pressure, which was created by the engine by way of acoustic quieting. Most of the sound pressure, which is produced by the engine is emanating out of the vehicle by using the same piping as used by the silent exhaust gases absorbed by a series of passages and the chambers lined with roving, fibreglass insulation or resonating chambers harmonically tuned to cause destructive interference wherein opposite sound waves cancel each other out. And so the technique to control noise is known as muffler in an engine and to control noise pollution with the help of planting trees is Green Muffler.
About approval of National Mission for a Green India Scheme

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved a proposal of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for a National Mission for a Green India (GIM) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is envisaged in 12th Plan. The objective of the mission includes increase forest or tree cover, improves quality of the forest, improve ecosystem services like biodiversity, hydrological services, increase forest based livelihood income of households, living in and around the forest, etc.

Source: www.google.co.in
1.2 How much does one minute of a Parliament session cost?

The recent interruptions in the proceedings of Parliament are a hot topic of discussion among the intellectuals. The same question is being repeated by one and all as to why the hard earned money of the India Public is being wasted by the uproar of politicians.

In the ongoing chaos, a politician from Biju Janta Dal, Shri Jai Panda had announced that he will not accept the salary for the month of November and December since no welfare work for the people of the country has been done in these two months by the Parliament. He further quoted that since ten recent sessions after the last session of 2014, the least amount of work has been done by the Parliament during this session. He also expressed that in the winter session, the functioning of Parliament remained disrupted for about 90 hours leading to a loss of Rs. 144 crore to the exchequer which means operation of this session caused an expenditure of Rs. 2.5 lakhs/minute.

Let’s have a look at the expenditure incurred by the Parliament in conducting various sessions:-

Parliament and its Composition:-

The Parliament is the supreme legislative body of India comprising of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the President. The Duration for which the parliamentarians (members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) sit together to run the business of the House is known as ‘session’.

Image source: The Hindu
In a year, three sessions of the Parliament are conducted. These are named as:

1. Budget session - From February to May
2. Monsoon session - From July to September
3. Winter session - From November to December

Number of Members in the Parliament:-

At present, in Lok Sabha (lower house of the Parliament) the number of members is restricted to 545 which include two members from the Anglo-Indian community. However, in Rajya Sabha, the number of members is restricted to 245 which include 12 members nominated by the President of India from the fields of Science, Culture, Arts, and History etc. In the last financial year, from April 2015 to March 2016, the Indian Taxpayers had given about Rs. 177 Crore as Salaries and other allowances to these parliamentarians.

Salaries of Parliamentarians:-

According to the figures provided by the Lok Sabha, the Parliamentarians are given Rs. 50,000 as monthly salary, Electorate allowance of Rs. 40,000, Rs. 15,000 as office expenses and Rs. 30,000 as Secretarial assistance expenses i.e. a total of Rs.1,40,000 is given to them every month. Further, the Parliamentarians are also provided with 34 free Air journeys and unlimited rail and Road Journeys across a year.

Modus Operandi of the Parliament:-

During a year, Parliamentary sessions work for about 100 days. On each working day Parliament works for about six hours. According to Statistics available, during the year 2016, about 90 hours were wasted due to disruptions in the proceedings of the Parliament. Due to this about Rs. 144 crore were lost (Rs. 138 crore to run the Parliament plus Rs. 6 crore for salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament).

Expenditure to run the Parliament for one minute:-

Let’s assume that the winter session of the Parliament runs for 15 days.

Total expenditure of the winter session=Rs. 144 Crores
Duration of everyday proceedings=6 hours

Working Hours of Parliament in the winter session=90 hours

Per Hour expenditure = Rs. 160000000/60 Minutes =Rs. 2.6 lakhs

Expenditure incurred in running the Parliament during every single minute=Rs. 2.6 lakhs

This means that the functioning of Parliament of India for a single minute leads to an expenditure of Rs. 2.5 lakhs approx. to the exchequer.

**Proposed salaries for the Parliamentarians for future:**

The Government of India has proposed to increase the monthly salaries of the Parliamentarians from Rs. 50000 to Rs. 1,00,000/-, Electorate allowance from Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 90,000, and to increase the secretarial assistance allowance and office expenditure allowance from Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 90,000. If the finance minister Arun Jaitley agrees to the proposal, then the salary of the Parliamentarians would increase from Rs. 1.4 lakhs to Rs. 2.8 lakhs.

If the Government agrees to the proposal to hike the salary, then the expenditure to run the Parliament will also get doubled. In such a scenario, it becomes pertinent to raise the question as to whether the hike in salary of such members who just look forward to find means of disrupting the proceedings of Parliament is justified. Hence the need arises that the Parliamentarians should recall their responsibilities and work toward the welfare of the nation.

**1.3 Do you know that who Invented Ball pen?**

The inventor of ball pen was Ladislao José Bíró, a Hungarian born in 1899 into a Jewish family. He invented the ball pen in 1931 to get rid of fountain pen's blotting and smudging.

**Who was Ladislao José Bíró?**

Bíró was born in Budapest, Hungary in 1899 into a Jewish family. He was a part-time journalist, painter and inventor of ball pen. He was frustrated with fountain pen's blotting and smudging.
What was invented by the Ladislao José Bíro?

He invented the ball pen known as "biro". He presented the first production of the ballpoint pen at the Budapest International Fair in 1931 and get patented the invention in Paris in 1938.

Why the idea of creating the biro hit his mind?

It was too irritating to “Jose Bíro” when the ink of fountain pen takes a lot time to get dry and blotting and smudging was also another frustrating factor.
One day when Jose was working as a journalist in Hungary, found that the ink used in newspaper printing dried soon, leaving the paper dry and smudge-free. He tried using the same ink in a fountain pen but found that it did not flow into the tip, as it was too thick.

How was the “Biro” created?

Biro’s first idea for the ballpoint pen was to use the quick-drying newspaper ink in a fountain pen. This however didn’t work as the ink was too thick and slow-moving to reach the tip of the nib.

Biro enlisted the help of his brother György Bíró who was a chemist to create ink that was just the right viscosity. The pair gave their name to the invention when they patented it the "Biro" on July 15 1938.

How the ball pen works?

The nib in a ballpoint pen is normally made of a metal such as brass, steel or tungsten carbide. When it comes into contact with a piece of paper, or other writing material, the ball rotates and picks up a thin film of ink from the cartridge, which is a pressurized tube.
Currently, the ballpoint pen is still referred to as the “Biro” in several countries including the UK, Ireland, Australia and Italy.

2. What, When, Where and Why

2.1 6 Places where Indians are not allowed!

You will be surprised to know that even after seven decades of Independence; there are some places in India where Indians are not allowed to enter and treated as aliens. The strange fact is that these places are owned by some Indian but still only foreigners are allowed in these places and not the Indians. Even at some places people took it at other level, giving entry is something different task. Also there are lots of places that require special permits from the government like to enter near the Northern and North-Eastern borders an Inner Line Permits is required. This article will also be useful in preparing your vacations.

6 Places where entry to Indians in India are not allowed or banned
1. Free Kasol Cafe, Kasol (Himachal Pradesh)

![Free Kasol Cafe](source: www.himachalwatcher.com)

It is an **Israeli Cafe** which is situated in Himanchal Pradesh. It first came into highlight in 2015 when it denied service to Indian citizens without having passport.

2. North Sentinel Island, Andaman

![North Sentinel Island](source: www.himachalwatcher.com)

This Island is a part of Andaman Island, situated in the **Bay of Bengal** but has separated from the main island. North Sentinel Island is a small island surrounded with amazing sea-beaches, dense forests and coral reefs. This island has separated not because of its geographic structures, but due to ‘**Sentinelese**’ Tribes inhabiting the island, as they do not want any tourist or fisherman to enter in this island, even in 2004, due to the occurrence of Tsunami, the population of this tribe were adversely affected, then also the tribes of Sentinels were able to protect themselves successfully and they used to make arrow- attacks on the Indian coastal guards Helicopters that used to come for estimation of the loss.
3. A lodge in Chennai

In Chennai a certain lodge only serves customers who have a foreign passport. It has been given the pseudonym of ‘Highlands’ and according to the story of Deccan Herald, ‘No Indian policy’, giving services only to those customers who have a foreign passport whereby only Indians in possession of a foreign passport may stay.

4. “Foreigners only” in the beaches of Goa and Puducherry

Various owners of beaches in Goa and restaurants only prefer foreign tourists over Indian people. And same in Puducherry beaches which is surrounded by beautiful; French and Indian architecture but some beaches and restaurants are reserved exclusively for foreigners.
5. Some Islands of the Lakshadweep Group

Permit is required to enter some of the Lakshadweep Islands whether you are an Indian or a foreigner. Foreign Nationals are only allowed to visit the islands of **Agatti, Kadmat and Bangaram** while Indians can visit some other beautiful islands like **Minicoy and Amini**.

6. Malana Village in Himachal Pradesh

Malana is an ancient Indian village which was established by **Alexander** the Great in **326 BC**. Some wounded soldiers of that time who stayed back here considered as ancestors by the people of this village. The villagers are also known by the name **“Touch Me Not”** because no one is allowed to touch their belongings. Even people are restricted from entering the boundaries of this village. The language of this village is **“Kanshi”** which is considered to be sacred and outsiders cannot use this language. Apart from this, the villagers do not allow outsiders to enter into their temples because the villagers consider outsiders as untouchables. A dam-project called Malana Hydropower Station has resulted in integration of the village with the rest of the world and the project is the only source of revenue receipt for the village.
2.2 Why India is a unique country in the world

Currently India has 29 states and 7 union territories. Each state & UTs have their own language, clothing, cuisine and look. India is tagged as the mother of so many inventions like algebra, number zero, shampoo, chess, value of pi and diamond mining. India has nearly **90,000 types of animals** including over 350 mammals, 1,200 bird species and 50,000 plant species. All these features made India a Unique Country in the World. In addition to these facts, **10 more interesting facts about India are given below:**

1. India was one of the richest countries till the time of British rule in the early 17th Century. Christopher Columbus, attracted by India's wealth, had come looking for a sea route to India when he discovered America by mistake.

2. India never invaded any country in her last 100000 years of history.

3. The Tirupati Balaji temple and the Kashi Vishwanath Temple both, receive more visitors than the Vatican City and Mecca combined.

4. India has more mosques (**300,000 mosques**) than any other nation in the world.

5. Besides Hindi, the following languages (arranged in descending order as regards numbers of speakers) are each spoken by more than 25 million Indians - Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia and Punjabi.

6. Today, India has the **world’s largest school in terms of students**, the City Montessori School in Lucknow. It has more than **45 thousand students**!

7. More than **54 cr. people voted in the 2014 General Election** – more people than the population of USA, UK, Australia and Japan combined.
8. In a village called Shani Shingnapur in Maharashtra, people have been living in houses with no doors for generations. This is because they believe that whoever steals anything from this place will incur the wrath of Shani God and will have to pay for his/her sins very dearly. There is no police station in this village either.

9. On an average Rs. 3000 cr. are spends by Indians every year on crackers during Diwali.

10. India has nearly 90,000 types of animals including over 350 mammals, 1,200 bird species and 50,000 plant species.
As we know that India is called a country of unity in diversity. 10 Indian states have population of 25 million each which speak different languages. India has nearly 90,000 types of animals including over 350 mammals, 1,200 bird species and 50,000 plant species. I think with the help of these crucial facts, now we are in the position to answer that why India is greatest country in world| why is India unique.

2.3 What are the main functions of Reserve Bank of India

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of the country. The Reserve Bank was established in 1935 by the Banking Regulation Act, 1934 with a capital of Rs. 5 cr. Initially the ownership of almost all the shares capital was in the hands of non-government share holders. So in order to prevent the centralisation of the shares in few hands, the RBI was nationalised on January 1, 1949.

Functions of Reserve Bank

1. Issue of Notes — The Reserve Bank has the monopoly for printing the currency notes in the country. It has the sole right to issue currency notes of
various denominations except one rupee note (which is issued by the Ministry of Finance). The Reserve Bank has adopted the **Minimum Reserve System** for issuing/printing the currency notes. Since 1957, it maintains gold and foreign exchange reserves of Rs. 200 Cr. of which at least Rs. 115 cr. should be in gold and remaining in the foreign currencies.

2. **Banker to the Government**—The second important function of the Reserve Bank is to act as the Banker, Agent and Adviser to the Government of India and states. It performs all the banking functions of the State and Central Government and it also tenders useful advice to the government on matters related to economic and monetary policy. It also manages the public debt of the government.

3. **Banker’s Bank**:- The Reserve Bank performs the same functions for the other commercial banks as the other banks ordinarily perform for their customers. RBI lends money to all the commercial banks of the country.

4. **Controller of the Credit**:- The RBI undertakes the responsibility of controlling credit created by the commercial banks. RBI uses two methods to control the extra flow of money in the economy. These methods are quantitative and qualitative techniques to control and regulate the credit flow in the country. When RBI observes that the economy has sufficient money supply and it may cause inflationary situation in the country then it squeezes the money supply through its tight monetary policy and vice versa.

5. **Custodian of Foreign Reserves**:- For the purpose of keeping the foreign exchange rates stable, the Reserve Bank buys and sells the foreign currencies and also protects the country's foreign exchange funds. RBI sells the foreign currency in the foreign exchange market when its supply decreases in the economy and vice-versa. Currently India has Foreign Exchange Reserve of around US$ 360bn.

6. **Other Functions**:- The Reserve Bank performs a number of other developmental works. These works include the function of clearing house arranging credit for agriculture (which has been transferred to NABARD) collecting and publishing the economic data, buying and selling of Government securities (gilt edge, treasury bills etc) and trade bills, giving loans to the Government buying and selling of valuable commodities etc. It also acts as the representative of Government in **International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.)** and represents the membership of India.
New department constituted in RBI:- On July 6, 2005 a new department, named financial market department in reserve bank of India was constituted for surveillance on financial markets.

This newly constituted dept. will separate the activities of debt management and monetary operations in future. This department will also perform the duties of developing and monitoring the instruments of the money market and also monitoring the government securities and foreign money markets.

So it can be concluded that as soon as our country is growing the role of RBI is going to be very crucial in the upcoming years.

3. Greatest, Largest and Smallest

3.1 List of Biggest, largest, smallest things in India

It is being observed that a lot of questions are asked in the different competitive exams like PCS/SSC/Banking etc. based on the Biggest, Highest, Largest and Smallest things/ objects in India. So to cater the requirements of these students we are giving the name of some superlatives in India. We hope that it will be helpful for you.

List of some Biggest, Highest, Largest and Smallest rivers, states, districts, dams etc is given below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Highest Civilian Award</th>
<th>Bharat Ratna</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highest Gallantry Award</td>
<td>Param Vir Chakra</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Largest Populated City</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Largest State (in terms of Area)</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Longest River in India</td>
<td>The Ganges</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Longest Tributary river of India</td>
<td>Yamuna</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Largest Lake</td>
<td>Wular Lake, Kashmir</td>
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<td>Largest Lake (Saline Water)</td>
<td>Chilka Lake, Odisha</td>
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<td>Largest Man-Made Lake</td>
<td>Govind Vallabhb Pant Sagar (Rihand Dam)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Largest Fresh Water Lake</td>
<td>Kolleru Lake, (Andhra Pradesh)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highest Lake</td>
<td>Devtal Lake, Gadhwal (Uttarakhand)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Longest Cantilever Span bridge</td>
<td>Howrah Bridge</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highest Peak</td>
<td>Karkoram-2 / K-2 (8611 mtr.)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highest Rainfall</td>
<td>Mausinram near Cherrapunji (1082 cms/annum)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Highest Waterfall</td>
<td>Gersoppar Waterfall (292 meters high) in Mysuru (Mysore)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>State-wise largest area under forest</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Largest Delta</td>
<td>Sunderbans Delta</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Largest River without Delta</td>
<td>Narmada</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Longest River Bridge</td>
<td>Mahatma Gandhi Setu, Patna</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Longest Road</td>
<td>Grand Trunk Road</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>21.</strong></td>
<td>Highest Road</td>
<td>Road at Khardungla, (in Leh-Manali Sector)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>22.</strong></td>
<td>Biggest Mosque</td>
<td>Jama Masjid at Delhi</td>
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<td><strong>23.</strong></td>
<td>Longest Canal</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi Canal or Rajasthan Canal (Rajasthan)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>24.</strong></td>
<td>Largest Dome</td>
<td>Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur</td>
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<td><strong>25.</strong></td>
<td>Largest Zoo</td>
<td>Zoological Garden, Kolkata</td>
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<td><strong>26.</strong></td>
<td>Largest Museum</td>
<td>Indian Museum at Kolkata</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>27.</strong></td>
<td>Longest Dam</td>
<td>Hirakud Dam (Odisha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>28.</strong></td>
<td>Highest Dam</td>
<td>Bhakra Dam (225.5m high)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>29.</strong></td>
<td>Highest Tower</td>
<td>Kutab Minar, Delhi, 88.4m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>30.</strong></td>
<td>Largest Desert</td>
<td>Thar (Rajasthan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>31.</strong></td>
<td>Highest Gateway</td>
<td>Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri (53.6 mtr high)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>32.</strong></td>
<td>Largest Public Sector Bank</td>
<td>State Bank of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>33.</strong></td>
<td>Largest District ((terms of total area))</td>
<td>Kachchh (Gujarat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>34.</strong></td>
<td>Fastest Train</td>
<td>Gatimaan Express (New Delhi-Agra), 160km/hr, (Telgo proposed: 180km/hr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>35.</strong></td>
<td>State with longest coastline</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>36.</strong></td>
<td>State with longest coastline of South India</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>37.</strong></td>
<td>Longest Electric Railway Line</td>
<td>From Delhi to Kolkata via Patna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>38.</strong></td>
<td>Longest Railway Route</td>
<td>Dibrugarh to Kanyakumari: Vivek Exp. 4286 km; 82:30 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>Longest Platform</td>
<td>Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh), length 1.34 km. It is the world's longest railway station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Longest Tunnel</td>
<td>Pir Panjal Tunnel (J &amp; K)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Longest Highway</td>
<td>NH-7 which runs from Varanasi to Kanyakumari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Smallest State (Population)</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Smallest State (Area)</td>
<td>Goa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Largest State (Population)</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Densest Populated State</td>
<td>Bihar (1102 persons/KM$^2$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Largest Cave Temple</td>
<td>Kailash Temple, Ellora (Maharastra)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Largest Cave</td>
<td>Amarnath (J&amp;K)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Largest Animal Fair</td>
<td>Sonepur (Bihar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Largest Auditorium</td>
<td>Sri Shanmukhanand Hall (Mumbai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>Biggest Hotel</td>
<td>Oberai-Sheraton (Mumbai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Largest Port</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Largest Gurudwara</td>
<td>Golden Temple, Amritsar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>Deepest River Valley</td>
<td>Bhagirathi &amp; Alaknanda river valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>Largest Church</td>
<td>Saint Cathedral (Goa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Oldest Church</td>
<td>St.Thomas Church at Palayar, Trichur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Longest Beach</td>
<td>Marina Beach, Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Highest Battle Field</td>
<td>Siachin Glacier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highest Airport</td>
<td>Leh (Laddakh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Biggest Stadium</td>
<td>Yuva Bharti (Salt Lake) Stadium, Kolkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Largest River Island</td>
<td>Majuli (Brahmaputra River, Assam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>Largest Planetarium</td>
<td>Birla Planetarium (Kolkata)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>World's tallest statue</td>
<td>Statue of Unity, 182 m., at Sadhu Bet Island, Gujarat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2 Largest in the World

Following is the list of largest in World:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Largest in World</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Largest Delta</td>
<td>Sunderbans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Largest Diamond Mine</td>
<td>Kimberley, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Largest (concrete) Dam</td>
<td>Grand Coulee Dam, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Largest Dome</td>
<td>Louisinana Super Dome, New Orleans, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Largest Estuary</td>
<td>Ob, North USSR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Largest religious festival</td>
<td>Kumbh Mela, Allahabad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Largest Gulf</td>
<td>Gulf of Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Largest Hospital</td>
<td>Pilgrim State Hospital, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Largest Hotel</td>
<td>Las Vegas Hilton, Nevada, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Largest Inland Sea</td>
<td>Mediterranean Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Largest Island Lake</td>
<td>Greenland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Largest Mosque</td>
<td>Umayyade Mosque, Damascus, Syria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Large Mountain Range</td>
<td>The Andes, South America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 Largest Union Territory of India in terms of Area

The Largest Union Territory of India in Terms of Area is Andaman and Nicobar Islands with 8250 per square kilometre.

3.4 Smallest Union Territory of India in terms of Area

The Smallest Union Territories of India in Terms of Area is Lakshadweep with 32 per square kilometre.

3.5 The deepest in the world

Following is the list of the Deepest in the World:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>The Deepest In World</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Deepest Sea Cucumber</td>
<td>Unidentified specimen taken from the Philippine trench in 1951 at 33,431 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Deepest Diving Bird</td>
<td>Emperor Penguin can dive 1772 ft underwater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Deepest Fish</td>
<td>Abyssobrotula Galatheae found in Puerto Rican Trench at over 5 miles down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Deepest Sea Star</td>
<td>Eremicaster tenebrarius Collected in 7,630 meters (25,032 feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Deepest Place in Ocean</td>
<td>Challenger Deep, Marianas Trench. 35,838 feet down (that's over 7 miles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Deepest Dive (Turtle)</td>
<td>Leatherback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Deepest Root</td>
<td>Wild Fig Tree at Echo Caves, South Africa at 393.7 feet deep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Deepest Cave (World)</td>
<td>&quot;Lamprechtsofen-Vogelshacht&quot; at 5,354 feet deep Salzburg, Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Deepest Cave (US)</td>
<td>Lechuguilla Cave, New Mexico at 1,632 feet and still going.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10 Deepest point in Earth’s oceans
Challenger Deep in the Mariana Trench (10,924 meters or (35,840 feet) below sea level.)

11 Deepest lake in the world
Lake Baikal in Siberia, Russia

12 The Deepest Hotel Room In The World
The Sala Silver Mine in Sweden now plays host to a luxury hotel suite located more than 500 feet below the surface (155m)

4. State at a Glance

4.1 Fact file of Uttar Pradesh (“Home of Powerful Empire”)

Uttar Pradesh is surrounded by Bihar in the East, Madhya Pradesh in the South, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana in the west and Uttaranchal in the north and Nepal touch the northern borders of Uttar Pradesh, it assumes strategic importance for Indian defence. Its area of 2,36,286 km² lies between latitude 24 deg to 31 deg and longitude 77 deg to 84 deg East. Area wise it is the fourth largest State of India. In sheer magnitude it is half of the area of France, three times of Portugal, four times of Ireland, seven times of Switzerland, ten times of Belgium and a little bigger than England.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>236,286 sq.km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>199,581,477 (2011 census)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Hindi, Urdu, English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Climate      | Summer - March to June (Max. Temp. 45°C)  
Winter - Nov. to Feb. (Min. Temp 5°C) |
| Capital      | Lucknow |
| Members of Lok Sabha | 80 |
| Legislature  | Bicameral |
| Airports     | Agra, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Kanpur,  
Lucknow, Varanasi |
| Major Cities | Agra, Allahabad, Aligarh, Gorakhpur,  
Kanpur, Lucknow, Moradabad, Meerut,  
Varanasi |
| Festivals    | Holi, Diwali, Rakshabandhan, Eid, Kumbh Mela, Budh Purnima, Mahashiva Ratri, |
| Economy Size | ₹8.63 lakh crore (US$130 billion),  
Agriculture based |
<p>| Literacy     | 69.72% |
| Districts    | 75 |
| Sex Ratio (as per 2011 census) | 908 per thousand |
| Principal Folk Dances | Charkula, Karma, Pandav, Pai-danda, Tharu, Dhobia, Raai, Shaira etc. |
| Principal Crops | Paddy, Wheat, barley, Millet, Maize, Urad (Black Gram), Moong (Green Gram) Arhar etc. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rivers</th>
<th>Ganga, Yamuna, Gomti, Gandak, Sarayu, Ramganga and Ghaghra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal Minerals</td>
<td>Lime-Stone, Dolomite, Soap Stone, Gypsum, Bauxite, Glass-sand, manganese, Non-plastic fire clay etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist &amp; Historical Places</td>
<td>Piparhava, Kaushambi, Shravasti, Sarnath, Varanasi, Kushinagar, Chitrakoot, Lucknow, Agra, Jhansi, Meerut etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forts</td>
<td>Agra Fort, Aligarh Fort, Allahabad Fort, Chunar Fort, Fatehpur Sikri, Hathras Fort, Jhansi Fort, Kalinjar Fort, Ramnagar Fort</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.2 List of UP Chief Ministers in India

In the recent elections held in the State of Uttar Pradesh, the BJP has gained mammoth victory with a clear majority to form the government in the State. Since the declaration of the results, the public was curious to know who shall become the Chief Minister of the State but now that wait is finished. It is a well known fact that before 26th January, 1950, Uttar Pradesh was a part of United Province and now it is the state of largest population in India. In this article, we will be elaborating upon the chief Ministers of the Uttar Pradesh from the time of its being United Province till the recent elections.

Source: [www.media2.intoday.in.com](http://www.media2.intoday.in.com)
United Province: It was a province under the rule of British Government which has its centre at Allahabad. In the recent era, United Province area can be found incorporated into Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

List of Chief Ministers of United Province:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Headquarters/Office</th>
<th>Political Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mohd. Ahmad Saiyed Khan</td>
<td>3rd April 1937 to 16th July 1937</td>
<td>Independent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobind Ballabh Panth</td>
<td>17th July 1937 to 2nd November 1939</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>Vacant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobind Ballabh Panth</td>
<td>1st April 1946 to 25 January 1950</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uttar Pradesh: In the post independence era, United Province is known as the State of Uttar Pradesh. On 26th January, 1950, the head of the United Province, Shri Gobind Ballabh Pant became the first Chief Minister of the State of Uttar Pradesh.

List of Chief Ministers of India:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Headquarters/Office</th>
<th>Political Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gobind Ballabh Panth</td>
<td>26th January 1950 to 27th December 1954</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampoornanand</td>
<td>28th December 1954 to 6th December 1960</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandrabhanu Gupta</td>
<td>7th December 1960 to 1st October 1963</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sucheta Kripalani</td>
<td>2nd October 1963 to 13th March 1967</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandrabhanu Gupta</td>
<td>14th March 1967 to 2nd April 1967</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chowdhurry Charan Singh</td>
<td>3rd April 1967 to 25th Feb 1968</td>
<td>Bhartiya Kranti Dal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President’s Rule</td>
<td>25th February 1968 to 26th February 1969</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandrabhanu Gupta</td>
<td>26th February 1969 to 17th February 1970</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chowdhurry Charan Singh</td>
<td>18th February 1970 to 1st October 1970</td>
<td>Bhartiya Kranti Dal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President’s Rule</td>
<td>1st October 1970 to 18th October 1970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Term Dates</td>
<td>Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribhivan Narayan Singh</td>
<td>18&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; October 1970 to 3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; April 1971</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamlapati Tripathi</td>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; April 1971 to 12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June 1973</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President’s Rule</td>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June 1973 to 8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; November 1973</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemvatinandan Bahuguna</td>
<td>9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; November 1973 to 29&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; November 1975</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President’s Rule</td>
<td>30&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; November 1975 to 21&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; January 1976</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narayan Dutt Tiwari</td>
<td>22&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; January 1976 to 30&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; April 1977</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President’s Rule</td>
<td>1&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; May 1977 to 23&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; June 1977</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ram Naresh Yadav</td>
<td>23&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June 1977 to 27&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; February 1979</td>
<td>Janta Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banarasi Das</td>
<td>28&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; February 1979 to 17&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; February 1980</td>
<td>Janta Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President’s Rule</td>
<td>17&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; February 1980 to 9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June 1980</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vishwanath Pratap Singh</td>
<td>9&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June 1980 to 18&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; July 1982</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shripati Mishra</td>
<td>19&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; July 1982 to 2&lt;sup&gt;nd&lt;/sup&gt; August 1984</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narayan Dutt Tiwari</td>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; August 1984 to 24&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; September 1985</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veer Bahadur Singh</td>
<td>24&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; September 1985 to 24&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June 1988</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narayan Dutt Tiwari</td>
<td>25&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June 1988 to 5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; December 1989</td>
<td>Indian National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulayam Singh Yadav</td>
<td>5&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; December 1989 to 24&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June 1991</td>
<td>Janta Dal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalyan Singh</td>
<td>24&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; June 1991 to 6&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; December 1992</td>
<td>Bhartiya Janta Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President’s Rule</td>
<td>6&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; December 1992 to 4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; December 1993</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulayam Singh Yadav</td>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; December 1993 to 3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; June 1995</td>
<td>Samajwadi party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayawati</td>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; June 1995 to 18&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; October 1995</td>
<td>Bahujan Samaj Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President’s Rule</td>
<td>18&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; October 1995 to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Term Dates</td>
<td>Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayawati</td>
<td>21&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; March 1997 to 21&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; September 1997</td>
<td>Bahujan Samaj Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalyan Singh</td>
<td>21&lt;sup&gt;st&lt;/sup&gt; September 1997 to 12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; September 1999</td>
<td>Bhartiya Janta party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramprakash Gupt</td>
<td>12&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; November 1999 to 28&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; October 2000</td>
<td>Bhartiya Janta party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajnath Singh</td>
<td>28&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; October 2000 to 8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; March 2002</td>
<td>Bhartiya Janta Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President’s Rule</td>
<td>8&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; March 2002 to 3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; May 2002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayawati</td>
<td>3&lt;sup&gt;rd&lt;/sup&gt; May 2002 to 29&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; August 2003</td>
<td>Bahujan Samaj Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulayam Singh Yadav</td>
<td>29&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; August 2003 to 13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; May 2007</td>
<td>Samajwadi Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayawati</td>
<td>13&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; May 2007 to 7&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; March 2012</td>
<td>Bahujan Samaj Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akhilesh Yadav</td>
<td>In post since 15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; March 2012</td>
<td>Samajwadi Party</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **India at a Glance**

5.1 **Do you know how India got her name as “Bharat”**

India i.e. Bharat is the union of states and a fusion of various religions, cultures, customs, heritage etc. which makes it an intriguing nation embracing the diversity of this world. There are lots of wonders seen here; may be an architectural or as a highly developed civilization in ancient India or an amazing history of much conquered nation, India has always made her presence felt as a great nation. Since ancient times our nation has been termed as Bharat (Sanskrit original name). There are some stories of various historians which fascinate us and explain How India got the name Bharat.
First, is according to Rig Veda and Battle of Ten Kings:

Source: www.pbs.twimg.com

According to the History of India’s Geography; the land of seven rivers, the Rig Veda’s 18th hymn of seventh book describes about the terrible war which is known as ‘Dasharajna’ or battle of ten kings. The war was fought between ten powerful tribes who plotted to overthrow King Sudasa of the Bharata tribe of Trtsu Dynasty. This battle took place on the river Ravi in Punjab. As a result, Sudasa achieved a great thumping victory over the confederacy of ten kings. Which further led to the popularity of King Sudasa and people eventually started identifying themselves as members of the Bharata tribe. The name ‘Bharata’ stuck on the mouth of people and ultimately named as ‘Bharat Varsha’ meaning the land of Bharata.

Second, is according to Mahabharata and Bharata Chakravarti:

According to Mahabharata the popular story states that India was called Bharatvarsha after the king named Bharata Chakravarti. Bharata was a legendary emperor and the founder of Bharata Dynasty and an ancestor of the

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Pandavas and Kauravas. He was son of King Dushyanta of Hastinapur and Queen Sakuntala. Also, a descendant of Kshatriya Varna. Bharata had conquered all of Greater India, united in to a single political entity which was named after him as “Bharatvarsha”.

**Excerpt of Vishnu Purana** ---- “This country is known as Bharatvarsha since the times the father entrusted the kingdom to the son Bharata and he himself went to the forest for ascetic practices”

According to Vishnu Purana—

This shloka means: “The country (Varsam) that lies north of the ocean and south of the snowy mountains is called Bharatam; there dwell the descendants of Bharata.

Therefore, it is also said that the name Bharata is derived from the ancient Indian texts, the **Puranas** which refers to the land that comprises India as **Bharata Varsam**. They used this term to distinguish it from other varsas or continents.

Amazing is that this Bharat Empire i.e. **Bharatvarsha** or India includes the present day of Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Iran, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, North-West Tibet, Nepal and Bangladesh.

**Third is according to Sanskrit, the origin of Bharat:**

---

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Bharata is the official Sanskrit name of the country, **Bharata Ganarajya. The Sanskrit word Bharata describes Agni.** This term has Sanskrit root bhr means “to bear/ to carry” i.e. “to be maintained” (of fire). It also means **“One who is engaged in search of Knowledge”**

**Fourth is According to Jain Dharma:**

India’s real name is Bharat and it was kept after the name of **Bharat Chakravarti the eldest son of First Jain Tirthankar** & it is said that it is solely gift of Jainism interms of name Bharat and its original source of Civilisation of Bharat today called India.

**According to another historian it is also said that:**
The name India is derived from Indus, which originates from the Old Persian word Hindus and latter stems from the Sanskrit word Sindhu, which was for the Indus River. India is also called Hindustan which is a Persian word means “Land of the Hindus”; prior to 1947, it is referred to a region that encompassed northern India and Pakistan.

5.2 List of Various Rural Development Schemes in India

Different ministries of the government of India formulate various development schemes not to raise the profit but to maximise the welfare of the people. Some schemes like National Rural Livelihood Mission, MGNREGA, Bharat Nirman etc. are made by the government for rural development of India.

Some important facts related to the various rural development schemes are mentioned below for the aspirants of some prestigious exams like IAS/PCS/SSC/CDS/Banking etc.

1. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojna:
   I. This is a placement linked skill development scheme for rural poor youth.
   II. It was launched by on 25 September 2014 by Union Ministers Nitin Gadkari and Venkaiah Naidu on the occasion of 98th birth anniversary of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya. III. It aims to target youth, under the age group of 15–35 years.
   IV. A total of 52000 candidates have been skilled under this programme till 2014-15.
2. Roshni: Skill Development Scheme for Tribals:

I. The Ministry of Rural Development on 7 June 2013 launched a new skill development scheme designed to offer employment to tribal youth in 24 Naxal-affected districts.

II. The scheme, which is named Roshni is supposed to provide training and employment to an anticipated 50000 youth in the 10-35 years age group, for a period of three years.

III. As per the Ministry 50 per cent of the beneficiaries of the scheme will be women only.

IV. The scheme is designed in light of the Himayat project model, which was launched in Jammu and Kashmir, has been implemented in Sukma, Chhattisgarh, and West Singhbhum, Jharkand, on a pilot basis over the last 18 months.

3. Swachchh Bharat Mission:

I. The Prime Minister launched Swachh Bharat Mission on the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd October, 2014

II. The concept of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is to pave access for every person to sanitation facilities including toilets, solid and liquid waste disposal systems, village cleanliness and safe and adequate drinking water supply.

III. The programme is to be implemented by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

IV. An action plan has been drawn up for Swachh Bharat to become a reality by 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

V. The Mission aims to triple the growth percentage of toilet from present 3% to 10% by 2019.
4. Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna:

I. This programme was launched by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi on the birth anniversary of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan on 11 October 2014.
II. Ministry of Rural Development will be the supervising authority for this programme.
III. Under this programme each Member of Parliament will take the responsibility for developing physical and institutional infrastructure in three villages by 2019.

5. Heritage Development and Augmentation Yojna (HRIDAY):
I. This scheme was launched on the 21 January 2015 under the care of The Union Ministry of Urban Development.
II. Its aim is to preserve and rejuvenate the rich cultural heritage of the country.
III. In the initial phase of HRIDAY, 12 heritage cities have been identified which will be rejuvenated and developed. Union Government will provide 500 crore rupees to these 12 cities.

I. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 was launched on the 2nd Feb.2006. Now the new name of this scheme is "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act" (or, MGNREGA).
II. This scheme is an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to provide ‘right to work' to the people falling Below Poverty Line.
III. It guarantees 100 days employment in a year to the village people.
IV. Fifty percent workers should be women.
V. Its 90% funding is borne by the central government and 10% by the state government.

7. National Rural Livelihood Mission:

I. This scheme was restructured from the Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna in 2011.
II. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (Aajeevika) is aimed to empower the women’s self-help group model across the country.
III. Under this scheme govt. provides loan up to 3 lakh rupee at the rate of 7% which could be lowered to 4% on the timely repayment.

8. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna:
I. Initially it was 100% centrally funded scheme, launched on the December 25, 2000.
II. After the recommendation of 14th finance commission report now expenditure will be shared by the centre and state at ratio of 60:40.
III. The main aim of this scheme is to provide all weather road connectivity to the rural areas whose population is more than 500 persons and in terms of hilly areas it is 250 persons.
IV. This scheme is launched by the Ministry of Rural Development.
9. **Training to Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)**

I. This centrally sponsored programme was started on August 15, 1979.

II. The main target of this scheme was to provide technical and business expertise to rural BPL people who are in the age group of 18-35.

III. This programme has been merged with Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna on April 1, 1999.

10. **Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY):**

I. The scheme was launched by the Prime Minister Atal Bihari Bajpayi on the 25 December 2000.

II. The scheme provides food grains to around 2 cr. Below Poverty Line (BPL) families at a very subsidized rate.

III. Total 35 kgs of food grains is provided to a family. Rice is provided at the rate of Rs. 3/kg and wheat at 2 Rs.2/kg.

11. **Village Grain Bank Scheme:**

I. This scheme was implemented by the department of food and public distribution.

II. Main objective of this scheme is to provide safeguard against the starvation during the period of natural calamity or during lean season when the marginalized food insecure households do not have sufficient resources to purchase rations.

III. Under this scheme needy people will be able to borrow food grains from the village grain bank and return it when they have abundant food.
12. National Rural Health Mission:
I. The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), now under National Health Mission is initiated on 12 April, 2005.
II. Main aim of this plan is to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services even to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions.
III. Accredited social health activists (ASHA) scheme is also operational under this scheme.
IV. It is run by the ministry of health and family welfare.

13. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojna:
I. It was launched on October 2, 2007.
II. It’s a social security scheme for rural households.
III. Under this scheme one member of the family is covered.
IV. The premium of Rs. 200 per person per annum is shared by the state and central government. V. The insured person need not to pay any premium if his/her age is between the 18 years to 59 years.
14. Kutir Jyoti Programme:
I. This programme was launched in 1988-89.
II. Its main motive was to improve the standard of living of schedule castes and schedule tribes including the rural families who live below the poverty line.
III. Under this programme, a government assistance of Rs. 400 is provided to the families who are living below the poverty line for single point electricity connections in their houses.

15. Sarva Siksha Abhiyan:
I. SSA has been operational since 2000-2001.
II. Its main aim is to make free and compulsory education to children between the ages of 6 to 14, a fundamental right.
III. This programme was pioneered by former Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
IV. Right to education is related to the 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India.
V. Currently its expenditure is shared by the centre and state into 50: 50 ratios.
So it can be conclude that the government of India always wanted to increase the welfare of every section of our country.

6. World at a Glance

6.1 List of top five debt ridden country of the world

A country found itself in debt trap when the expenditure of a country exceeds the revenue of that country year by year. After factual analysis we found that Japan is the most debt ridden country in the world followed by the Greece and Lebanon. Japan has debt of 229% of its GDP.

It should be noted that while a country may have a relatively large external debt (either in absolute or per capita terms), it could be a "Net International Creditor" if its external debt is less than the total of the external debt of other countries held by it. For example, Norway, Hong Kong, Switzerland, Japan among others are net international creditors.

Below we have given the data related to the five most debt burdened countries of the world:-

1. Japan:

Size of the Economy: $ 4123 billion
Total Debt: 229% of the GDP
Maximum Debt: $5957 billion
Minimum Debt: $44 billion
Since: Dec. 2015 till date
2. Greece:

**Size of the Economy:** 328341 EUR million

**Total Debt:** 176% of the GDP

**Maximum Debt:** $ 354 billion

**Minimum Debt:** $ 4.45 billion

**Since:** Dec. 2015 till date

3. Lebanon:

**Size of the Economy:** 95170 LPB billion

**Total Debt:** 139% of the GDP

**Maximum Debt:** $ 47.1billion

**Minimum Debt:** $ 2.72 billion

**Since:** Dec. 2015 till date
4. Jamaica:

**Size of the Economy:** $14 billion

**Total Debt:** 132.72 % of the GDP

**Maximum Debt:** $14.75 billion

**Minimum Debt:** $0.7 billion

**Since:** Dec. 2015 till date

5. Italy:

**Size of the Economy:** 2248823 EUR million

**Total Debt:** 132.70 % of the GDP

**Maximum Debt:** $2391 billion

**Minimum Debt:** $40.39 billion

**Since:** Dec. 2015 till date
Here is the list of the most debt ridden countries of the world in terms of: Debt % of GDP:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Current Debt % of GDP</th>
<th>Highest debt (%)</th>
<th>Lowest debt (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>229.20</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>50.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>176.90</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>139.00</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>132.72</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>70.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>132.70</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>90.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** The size of Indian Economy is 2074 billion dollar and its debt is 67.20% of GDP.

**List of top 10 most debt ridden countries in terms of Total External Debt:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Debt - external (Billion US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>15,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>9,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>5,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>5,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>3,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>2,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>2,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>2,164</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: indexmundi.com
NOTE: External Debt Meaning: The total public and private debt owed to non-residents repayable in internationally accepted currencies, goods, or services.

6.2 Top 10 World’s Best Cities to live in

The Mercer Quality of Life Study, Surveyed the word's cities with the best quality of life on the basis of Political and social environment; Economic environment; Socio-cultural environment; Medical and health facilities; Public services and transportation; Consumer goods; Recreation; Housing; and Natural environment. And released the ‘Top 10 World’s Best Cities to live in’ in which Vienna is on the top of the list and Indian cities like Hyderabad, Pune and Bangalore ranked 139, 144 and 145 respectively.

Top 10 World’s Best Cities to live in

1. Vienna (Austria)

It is a city with very high quality of life and social insurance is composed of health, pension and accident insurance. This City is known for its Imperial palaces, including the Schonbrunn, the Habsburgs’ summer residence. In the MuseumsQuartier district, historic and contemporary buildings display works by Egon Schiele, Gustav Klimt and other artists.

2. Zurich (Switzerland)
It lies in the heart of Europe and at the center of Switzerland, on the northern shores of Lake Zurich. Known for its unique mixture of attractions – over 50 museums and more than 100 art galleries, international fashion labels and Zurich designs, and the most flamboyant and lively nightlife in Switzerland.

3. Auckland (New Zealand)

It is the iconic city of New Zealand and known for its multi-cultural hub of cuisine, music, art and culture. It is home to some of the largest schools.

4. Munich (Germany)

It is the third largest city in Germany, after Berlin and Hamburg and known for centre of art, advanced technologies, finance, publishing, culture, innovation, education, business, and tourism in Germany and Europe and enjoys a very high standard and quality of living.
5. Vancouver (Canada)

It is a seaport city of Canada and most ethnically and linguistically diverse city. The Centre for attraction: snow-capped mountains, waterfront forests, city side beaches, Olympic history and the world’s highest suspension bridge.

6. Dusseldorf (Germany)

It is situated in the western Germany and famous for fashion industry and art scene.

7. Frankfurt (Germany)

It is the largest financial centre of the continent, the historical city of coronations, the city of Goethe and the Frankfurt School. And known for its an
alpha world city and a global hub for commerce, culture, education, tourism and traffic.

8. Geneva (Switzerland)

It is world's ninth most important financial centre for the competitiveness of the Global Financial Centres Index, ahead of Frankfurt, and third in Europe behind London and Zurich; and also a global hub for diplomacy and banking. Its beauty can explore by foot and hire bikes to venture further.

9. Copenhagen (Denmark)

The City is the land of Viking fishing village which was founded in the 10th century. It is one of the most bicycle-friendly cities in the world.

10. Sydney (Australia)
It is situated on the Australia's east coast; the metropolis surrounds the world's largest natural harbour, and sprawls towards the Blue Mountains to the west. It is also one of the expensive cities of the world.

**139. Hyderabad (India)**

![Hyderabad Images]

It is a land of pearl and diamond trading centre and hence known as the 'City of Pearls'. It is situated on the banks of river Musi and the home to the Charminar, Falaknuma Palace, Chowmallah Palace and Makkah Masjid.

**144. Pune (India)**

![Pune Images]

The City is known as 'Oxford of the East' because it has emerged as a major educational hub in recent decades, with nearly half of the total international students in the country studying in this city.
145. Bangalore (India)

The City is popularly known as 'Silicon Valley of India' because it is the nation's leading information technology (IT) exporter. The centre of attraction- 19th-century Bangalore Palace, modelled after England’s Windsor Castle, and Tipu Sultan’s Summer Palace, an 18th-century teak structure.

**Top 10 World’s Best Cities to live**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>Austria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zurich</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Auckland</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Munich</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dusseldorf</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Frankfurt</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Hyderabad</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>Pune</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the above “Top 10 World’s Best Cities to live in” consists of brief information about the World’s Best Cities along with Indian cities which are in the list.

7. Awards and Honours

7.1 List of Grammy Award Winners

The Grammy Award is given outstanding achievement in the mainly English-language music industry by The Recording Academy to recognize. It is also called as Gramophone Award. The prime motive of giving awards to recognise the positive impact of the lives of musicians, industry members and society at large. The annual presentation ceremony features performances by prominent artists, and the presentation of those awards that have a more popular interest.

List of Grammy Award Winners 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Category of Awards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mark Ronson ft. Bruno Mars, &quot;Uptown Funk&quot;</td>
<td>Record of the Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Swift, 1989</td>
<td>Album of the Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghan Trainor</td>
<td>Best New Artist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama Shakes</td>
<td>Best Rock Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>Best Musical Theatre Album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Song Title</td>
<td>Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed Sheeran, &quot;Thinking Out Loud&quot;</td>
<td>Song of the Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Stapleton, Traveller</td>
<td>Best Country Album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendrick Lamar, To Pimp a Butterfly</td>
<td>Best Rap Album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ed Sheeran, &quot;Thinking Out Loud&quot;</td>
<td>Best Pop Solo Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Ronson featuring Bruno Mars, &quot;Uptown Funk&quot;</td>
<td>Best Pop Duo/Group Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tony Bennett &amp; Bill Charlap, The Silver Lining: The Songs of Jerome Kern</td>
<td>Best Traditional Pop Vocal Album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Swift, 1989</td>
<td>Best Pop Vocal Album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skrillex and Diplo With Justin Bieber, &quot;Where Are Ü Now&quot;</td>
<td>Best Dance Recording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skrillex and Diplo, Skrillex and Diplo Present Jack Ü</td>
<td>Best Dance/Electronic Album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghost, &quot;Cirice&quot;</td>
<td>Best Metal Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama Shakes, &quot;Don't Wanna Fight&quot;</td>
<td>Best Rock Song</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muse, Drones</td>
<td>Best Rock Album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama Shakes, Sound &amp; Color</td>
<td>Best Alternative Music Album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Weeknd, &quot;Earned It (Fifty Shades of Grey)&quot;</td>
<td>Best R&amp;B Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lalah Hathaway, &quot;Little Ghetto Boy&quot;</td>
<td>Best Traditional R&amp;B Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D'Angelo &amp; Kendra Foster, &quot;Really Love&quot;</td>
<td>Best R&amp;B Song</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Weeknd, Beauty Behind The</td>
<td>Best Urban Contemporary Album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D'Angelo and the Vanguard, 'Black Messiah'</td>
<td>Best R&amp;B Album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendrick Lamar, &quot;Alright&quot;</td>
<td>Best Rap Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendrick Lamar featuring Bilal, Anna Wise &amp; Thundercat, &quot;These Walls&quot;</td>
<td>Best Rap/Sung Collaboration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kendrick Lamar, Kawan Prather, Mark Anthony Spears &amp; Pharrell Williams, &quot;Alright&quot;</td>
<td>Best Rap Song</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris Stapleton, &quot;Traveller&quot;</td>
<td>Best Country Solo Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Big Town, &quot;Girl Crush&quot;</td>
<td>Best Country Duo/Group Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Big Town, &quot;Girl Crush&quot;</td>
<td>Best Country Song</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Fairfield Four, Still Rockin' My Soul</td>
<td>Best Roots Gospel Album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobymac, This Is Not a Test</td>
<td>Best Contemporary Christian Music Album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy Winehouse, Amy</td>
<td>Best Music Film</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor Swift feat. Kendrick Lamar, &quot;Bad Blood&quot;</td>
<td>Best Music Video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common and John Legend, &quot;Glory&quot;</td>
<td>Best Song Written for Visual Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natlia Lafourcade, Hasta La Raíz and Pitbull, Dale (tied)</td>
<td>Best Latin Rock, Urban or Alternative Album</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricky Martin, A Quien Quiera Escuchar (Deluxe Edition)</td>
<td>Best Latin Pop Album</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The first award ceremony was held at the same time in two locations on May 4, 1959 - Beverly Hilton Hotel in Beverly Hills California, and Park Sheraton Hotel in New York City, and 28 Grammys were awarded. In the above list gives the quick recap of the winners of Grammy Awards.

### 7.2 Winners of Abel Prize in Mathematics

The Abel Prize is a Norwegian prize given to the one or more outstanding mathematicians by the Government of Norway. It was instituted in 2002 to dedicate Norway's most famous mathematicians, **Niels Henrik Abel.** **Jean-Pierre Serre** was the first award winner for playing a key role in shaping the modern form of many parts of mathematics, including topology, algebraic geometry and number theory in 2003. In 2016 Abel Prize in Mathematics has been awarded to Sir Andrew Wiles and in 2017 to Yves Meyer.

#### 2016 Winners of Abel Prize in Mathematics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Winner</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Yves Meyer</td>
<td>For his pivotal role in the development of the mathematical theory of wavelets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Andrew Wiles</td>
<td>For the stunning proof of Fermat's Last Theorem by way of the modularity conjecture for semistable elliptic curves,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Laureates</td>
<td>Contributions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>John F. Nash, Jr.;Louis Nirenberg</td>
<td>For striking and seminal contributions to the theory of nonlinear partial differential equations and its applications to geometric analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Yakov Sinai</td>
<td>For the fundamental contributions to dynamical systems, ergodic theory, and mathematical physics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Pierre Deligne</td>
<td>For seminal contributions to algebraic geometry and for their transformative impact on number theory, representation theory, and related fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Endre Szemerédi</td>
<td>For the contributions to discrete mathematics and theoretical computer science, and in recognition of the profound and lasting impact of these contributions on additive number theory and ergodic theory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>John Milnor</td>
<td>For pioneering discoveries in topology, geometry, and algebra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>John Tate</td>
<td>For his vast and lasting impact on the theory of numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Mikhail Gromov</td>
<td>For the revolutionary contributions to geometry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>John G. Thompson; Jacques Tits</td>
<td>For the profound achievements in algebra and in particular for shaping modern group theory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2007 | S. R. Srinivasa                   | For the contributions to probability theory and in particular for creating a
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name(s)</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Varadhan</td>
<td>unified theory of large deviation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lennart Carleson</td>
<td>For his profound and seminal contributions to harmonic analysis and the theory of smooth dynamical systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Peter Lax</td>
<td>For his groundbreaking contributions to the theory and application of partial differential equations and to the computation of their solutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Michael Atiyah; Isadore Singer</td>
<td>For their discovery and proof of the index theorem, bringing together topology, geometry and analysis, and their outstanding role in building new bridges between mathematics and theoretical physics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Jean-Pierre Serre</td>
<td>For playing a key role in shaping the modern form of many parts of mathematics, including topology, algebraic geometry and number theory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the above Winners list of Abel Prize in Mathematics from the latest awardees to the first award winner will be very useful study material for the student who are preparing for different competitive examinations.

### 7.3 Lists of Nobel Prizes and Laureates

The Nobel Prize is given for the spectacular contributions for humanity in chemistry, economics, literature, peace, physics, or physiology or medicine.
# Nobel Prizes and Laureates

## Lists of Nobel Prizes and Laureates 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nobel Laureates</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. Duncan</td>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>For the theoretical discoveries of topological phase transitions and topological phases of matter&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Haldane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Michael Kosterlitz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean-Pierre Sauvage</td>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>For the design and synthesis of molecular machines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir J. Fraser Stoddart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard L. Feringa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoshinori Ohsumi</td>
<td>Physiology or Medicine</td>
<td>For the discoveries of mechanisms for autophagy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Dylan</td>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>For having created new poetic expressions within the great American song tradition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juan Manuel Santos</td>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>For his resolute efforts to bring the country's more than 50-year-long civil war to an end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is a set of annual international awards bestowed in a number of categories by Swedish and Norwegian institutions in recognition of academic, cultural, and/or scientific advances. In Physics, Chemistry, and Economic Sciences is awarded by the **Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences**; in Physiology or Medicine; Literature; and the Nobel Peace Prize are awarded by the **Karolinska Institute, Swedish Academy** and **Norwegian Nobel Committee** respectively. In the above list of Nobel Prizes and Laureates that will be helpful for the students for enhancing general knowledge to crack Competitive Exams, Interviews, Entrance tests and quizzes.

### 8. Important GK List

#### 8.1 List of Top 15 Private Sector Banks in India

In banking sector, there are 3 types of banks i.e. Public sector Banks, Private sector Banks and Foreign sector banks. In private sector Banks; the Banks are owned through either an individual or with limited partners and these types of banks are not incorporated. HDFC (Housing and Development Finance Corporation) is the biggest bank of India in terms of market capitalization followed by axis bank and ICICI Bank.

Here is a list of top ten Private Sector Banks in India. These bank’s shares are actively traded on Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India (NSE).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Bank Name</th>
<th>Establishment</th>
<th>Head Quarter</th>
<th>Market Capitalization (cr. Rs.) as on July 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>HDFC Bank</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>329,757.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ICICI Bank</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>158,503.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### List of Articles Related to Supreme Court of India

The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1950. It succeeded the Federal Court of India and established under the Government of India Act, 1935. Articles from 124 to 147 in Part V of the constitution deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers procedures of the Supreme Court. At present Supreme Court has 31 judges including the Chief Justice of India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bank Name</th>
<th>Founded As</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Axis Bank</td>
<td>1993 as UTI Bank</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>151,877.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>IndusInd Bank</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>73,272.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Yes Bank</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>60,701.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>IDFC Bank</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>20,369.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>RBL Bank (formerly known as The Ratnakar Bank limited)</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Kolhapur-Maharashtra</td>
<td>11,356.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>City Union Bank</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>7,850.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Karur Vysya Bank</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>5,837.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>JK Bank</td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Sri Nagar (J&amp;K)</td>
<td>3,386.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>DCB Bank</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>3,349.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>South Ind Bank</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>3,092.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Karnataka Bank</td>
<td>1924</td>
<td>Mangalore, Karnataka</td>
<td>2,938.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Articles Related to Supreme Court at a Glance

1. **Article No.124**
   Subject matter: Establishment and Constitution of Supreme Court

2. **Article No.125**
   Subject matter: Salaries, etc., of Judges

3. **Article No.126**
   Subject matter: Appointment of acting Chief Justice

4. **Article No. 127**
   Subject matter: Appointment of ad hoc Judges

5. **Article No. 128**
   Subject matter: Attendance of retired Judges at sittings of the Supreme Court

6. **Article No. 129**
   Subject matter: Supreme Court to be a court of record

7. **Article No. 130**
   Subject matter: Seat of Supreme Court

8. **Article No.131**
   Subject matter: Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

9. **Article No.131A**
   Subject matter: Exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to questions as to Constitutional validity of Central Laws (Repealed).

10. **Article No.132**
    Subject matter: Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in certain cases.

11. **Article No.133**
    Subject matter: Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in regard to civil matters.

12. **Article No.134**
Subject matter:-Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters.

13. Article No. 134A
Subject matter- Certificate for appeal to the Supreme Court.

14. Article No.135
Subject matter:-Jurisdiction and powers of the Federal Court under existing law to be exercisable by the Supreme Court.

15. Article No.136
Subject matter:-Special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court.

16. Article No.137
Subject matter:-Review of judgments or orders by the Supreme Court.

17. Article No.138
Subject matter:-Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

18. Article No.139
Subject matter:-Conferment on the Supreme Court of powers to issue certain writs.

19. Article No.139A
Subject matter:-Transfer of certain cases.

20. Article No.140
Subject matter:-Ancillary powers of Supreme Court.

21. Article No.141
Subject matter- Law declared by Supreme Court to be binding on all courts.

22. Article No.142
Subject matter:-Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court and orders as to discovery, etc.

23. Article No. 143
Subject matter:-Power of President to consult Supreme Court.

24. Article No.144
Subject matter:-Civil and judicial authorities to act in aid of the Supreme Court.

24. Article No. 144A
Subject matter:-Special provisions as to disposal of questions relating to constitutional validity of laws (Repealed)

25. Article No. 145
Subject matter:-Rules of court, etc.

26. Article No. 146
Subject matter:-Officers and servants and the expenses of the Supreme Court

27. Article No. 147
Subject matter:-Interpretation

8.3 List of Major Active Volcanoes of the World

Volcano is a landform at the end of a conduit or pipe which rises from below the crust and vents to the surface. Magma rises and collects in the magma chamber deep below, resulting in eruptions that are effusive or explosive forming the mountain landform. The volcanic eruptions are closely associated with sea-floor spreading, plate-tectonics and mountain building process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volcano</th>
<th>Location &amp; Height in metres</th>
<th>Date of Last Eruption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Popocatepet</td>
<td>Altiplano de Mexico &amp; 5451</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Elevation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana</td>
<td>Karakotoa, Indonesia &amp; 155</td>
<td>1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Cameroon</td>
<td>Monarch, Cameroon &amp; 278</td>
<td>1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guallatiri</td>
<td>Andes, Chile &amp; 6060</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuego</td>
<td>Sierra Madre, Guatemala &amp;</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surtsey</td>
<td>South-east-Iceland &amp; 173</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agung</td>
<td>Bali Island, Indonesia &amp; 3142</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tupungatiti</td>
<td>Andes, Chile &amp; 5640</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lascar</td>
<td>Andes, Chile &amp; 5641</td>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klyuchevskaya</td>
<td>Sredinny — Kherbet, USSR &amp; 4850</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frebus</td>
<td>Ross Island, Antarctica &amp; 3795</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangay</td>
<td>Andes, Colombia &amp; 5230</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semru</td>
<td>Java Indonesia &amp; 3676</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyiragongo</td>
<td>Virunga Zaire &amp; 3470</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purace</td>
<td>Andes, Colombia &amp; 4590</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madna Loa</td>
<td>Hawaii, USA &amp; 4170</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Etna</td>
<td>Sicily, Italy &amp; 3308</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ojos del Salado</td>
<td>Andes Argentina — Chile &amp; 6885</td>
<td>1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navado del Ruiz</td>
<td>Andes, Colombia &amp; 5400</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most volcanic activity coincides with the active seismic regions of the world and is clearly associated with plate boundaries. Thus, there is a close relationship between the plate boundaries and the distribution of the volcanoes in the world. In fact, the volcanoes are concentrated along the plate margins.

### 9. Sports and Games

#### 9.1 List of Indian National Trophies associated with Sports

Trophies or Awards of Sports in India are presented by the Government of India to the sports persons in various fields for their outstanding performances.

**The List of Indian National Trophies and awards associated with sports are as follows:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Trophies</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Associated Sport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aga Khan Cup</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hockey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India Maharaja Ranjit Singh Gold Cup</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hockey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amrit Diwan Cup</td>
<td></td>
<td>Badminton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashutosh Trophy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Football</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangalore Blues Challenge Cup</td>
<td></td>
<td>Basketball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barna-Bellack Cup</td>
<td></td>
<td>Table Tennis (Men)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begum Hazrat Mahal Trophy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Football</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trophy</td>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beighton Cup</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumbai Gold Cup</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burdwan Trophy</td>
<td>Weightlifting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadda Cup</td>
<td>Badminton (National Women's team championship)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chakola Gold Trophy</td>
<td>Football, Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coach Bihar Trophy</td>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCM Trophy</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deodhar Trophy</td>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhyan Chand Trophy</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr B.C. Roy Trophy</td>
<td>Football (National Junior)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Rajindra Prasad Cup</td>
<td>Tennis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duleep Trophy</td>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durand Cup</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZAR Cup</td>
<td>Polo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.A. Cup</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.V. Raja Memorial Trophy</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurmit Trophy</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiralal Cup</td>
<td>Badminton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.F.A. Shield</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irani Cup</td>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaswant Singh Trophy</td>
<td>Best Service in Sportsman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawaharlal Nehru Cup</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trophy Name</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jayalakshmi Cup</td>
<td>Table Tennis (National women Championship)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuppuswamy Naidu Trophy</td>
<td>Hoc key</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Ratan Tata Trophy</td>
<td>Hockey (Women)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharaja Ranjit Singh Gold Cup</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maulana Azad Trophy</td>
<td>Inter-University Sports and Athletics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCC Trophy</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mis Iqbal Hussain Trophy</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moin-ud-Dowlah Gold Cup</td>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murugappa Gold Cup</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagjee Trophy</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanak Championship</td>
<td>Hockey (women)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nehru Trophy</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizam Gold Cup</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obaidullah Gold Cup</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympian Challanger Cup</td>
<td>Badminton (National women's Single)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prithi Singh Cup</td>
<td>Polo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radha Mohan Cup</td>
<td>Polo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raghbir Singh Memorial Cup</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajkumari Challenge Cup</td>
<td>Table Tennis (Junior Girls)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramanujan Trophy</td>
<td>Table Tennis (Junior Girls)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramnivas Ruia Challenge Gold Trophy</td>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trophy Name</td>
<td>Sport</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangaswami Cup</td>
<td>Hockey (National Championship)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rani Jhansi Trophy</td>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranii Trophy</td>
<td>Cricket (National Championship)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rene Frank Trophy</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohinton Baria Trophy</td>
<td>Cricket ‘Inter-University’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rovers Cup</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saniay Gold Cup</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santosh Trophy</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scindia Gold Cup</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settu Cup</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shani Trophy</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheesh Mahal Trophy</td>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Krishna Gold Cup</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stafford Cup</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subroto Mukerji Cup</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surjeet Singh Cup</td>
<td>Hockey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd Memorial Trophy</td>
<td>Football</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tommy Emar Gold Cup</td>
<td>Hockey (women)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viilay Merchant Trophy</td>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vikas Topiwala Challenge Cup</td>
<td>Badminton (National Women's Single)</td>
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<td>Vinod Mankand Trophy</td>
<td>Cricket</td>
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<td>Vittal Trophy</td>
<td>Football</td>
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10. Discussion and Analysis Research based

10.1 What is GDP and how it calculate India's income

An Overview of the GDP of a nation is crucial in understanding the economy of that nation. But, do you know how GDP is defined and how can it be an insight into the Economy of a nation?

GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product and it is the final value of total authorized goods and services officially produced within the territory of a country. It calculates the aggregate production; hence it works as economic indicator as well.
Let’s try to understand the concept of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through an example:

Let’s assume that there is a tree planted at some place within our country, but its mere presence does not result in an increment of GDP. However, if the tree is cut and its parts are sold, then there is an increment in GDP, resulted due to the exchange of money. Because, it directly enhances the economic activity. Whenever we purchase a bike and pays for it, there is an increase in GDP. Then, we would purchase petrol to ride the Bike, which would again result in increase in GDP. Conversely, the bike would generate air pollution, inhalation of which would make us sick. We would consult the doctor and would pay consultation fee, an activity which would further enhance the GDP. Therefore, more the sale of bikes in the country more will be the GDP and the Government also focuses on this aspect as it is one of the measures to increase GDP.

The Growth Rate fixed in every Financial Year is basically the increment in the GDP value. For example, the value of tires in a car is added when the car is being manufactured. Thereafter, the value of tires is re-added into the price of car, which is basically the enhanced value. It implies that the value of raw material is deducted from the value of finished product. Whatever, price is achieved is then added to the GDP. There is production of goods and services every year in any economy and there is comparatively less production for the purpose of export. In this manner, the GDP reflects the lifestyle of the concerned nation.
Let’s analyze the method of calculating GDP

There are two ways of calculating GDP: First method is based on **constant price**, wherein, the rate of GDP and cost of production is determined on the basis of the value of a base year. Second method is based on the current price, wherein, inflation in the rate of production year is added into the GDP.

**Gross Value Addition (GVA) = Total value of Production (Cost of the total sale of goods and services) – Intermediate consumption**

The aggregate gross value of different economic activities is called **production cost** at Gross Domestic Product, in which, the addition of indirect tax and deduction of subsidy makes it product cost at market value.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on Production cost + Indirect Tax – Given subsidy = “Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on producer or market price”**
Now, the question arises as to how the GDP is fixed in India, which in truth fixes out income.

In India, the rate of GDP is fixed on the basis of average enhancement or decline in the production in agriculture, manufacturing and service sector. If we say that there is a 2% increase in GDP of India, then it implies that the economy of India is growing at the rate of 2%. But often, in these statistics the inflation rate is not included. In India, the GDP is calculated in every three months and the figures of GDP depend on production rate of major economic sectors.

This fact cannot be denied that due to globalization, the income of the people is not limited to the extent of one country. People have now started earning abroad. This is why, in order to calculate National Income, Gross National Product is also considered. While considering the GNP, the value of production of goods and services in foreign countries is also added, no matter whether goods and services are utilized within or outside the country. As mentioned above, the inflation rate is also taken into consideration while calculating GDP. In order to maintain the ups and downs in costs of goods, many measures have been constructed. To reduce the effect of inflation, GDP deflector is also added. GDP deflector is a method which determines the level of cost of all domestic production of goods and services. It is used for adding actual increment in GDP in a given time period. For its calculation, there is fixation of a base year.

Source: www.cdn-standard.discourse.org
Do you know what a Base Year is?
According to the economic condition of the country, the base year keep on changing from time to time so that every type of economic activity can be added in the GDP. In order to facilitate comparative compilation of GDP data at international level, every nation has to follow the System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993. It is released together by United Nations, European Union, and International Monetary Fund, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and World Bank.

Do you know that a better indicator of GDP is Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)? Market Exchange Rate is determined by daily demand and supply of currency, which is mainly fixed by global trade of goods. However, there are certain goods which are not traded globally. The cost of such goods which are not internationally traded is comparatively lesser in the developing countries. In this condition, the conversion of GDP in dollar at exchange rate decreases the overall scenario of GDP of a developing country. Under the ambit of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), the exchange rate is determined by comparing the amount of money paid for the purchasing same goods in two different countries.

In the end, let’s see how the GDP asserts its influence on us?

GDP is represented by economic production and development. It greatly, influences every person and economy of the nation. Whether the GDP increases or decreases, it has an impact on share market in every situation. If the GDP is in negative, it stresses the investors, because negative GDP is an indicator of recession in the economy of that country. Due to this, the production declines, unemployment increases and the annual income of every person is adversely affected.

10.2 What is GST Bill and how will it affect the life of a Common Man?

The GST (Goods and Service Tax) bill was passed by Indian Parliament on August 8, 2016. After a few more formalities, the bill will finally become a law. This single tax will replace all the existing indirect taxes. Due to this single
tax named GST, the prices of many commodities will decline and it is also expected to increase the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) by 2%. The Government targets to levy this tax across the country from July 1, 2017. In this article, we have tried to elaborate upon the impacts of levying this tax on the prices of various items and the challenges expected to be faced by the Government in levying GST.

What is GST Bill?

GST Bill will be a landmark towards improving the tax structure in India. Goods and Services Tax is an Indirect Tax. GST is a single tax which will be levied on both goods and services. GST Bill will convert India into an integrated market and most of the indirect taxes such as Central Excise, Services tax, Vat, Entertainment, Luxury, Lottery Tax, Cess implied on goods and services and surcharge etc. will be subsumed in this single integrated tax. Now onwards, there will be only one indirect tax across whole of the country i.e. GST.

Why GST Bill is Important?

According to Indian Constitution, the authority to levy taxes on the sale of commodities lies with the State Government and the authority to levy taxes on production and services lies with the Central Government. According to the taxation structure in vogue, excise is levied on the products produced by a manufacturer and custom duty is levied when they import. When the commodity is sold in Indian market, Sales Tax is levied on the products. In this way, there are multiple taxes at every step in the present system of taxation which means taxes are levied on the taxes itself which is also known as cascading effect. Therefore, Government’s main objective while introducing the Goods and Services Tax is to bring uniformity in the taxation across the country.
What is the structure of GST?

GST will work as per the details given below:

First level: (Manufacturing)
- An industrialist buys leather worth Rs. 100.
- It also incudes the indirect tax of Rs. 10.
- He manufactures shoes from this leather. It costs him about Rs. 30.
- He fixes the price of final product i.e. Shoes at Rs. 130. Now a tax is levied on it at the rate of 10%.
- As per the tax rate of 10%, the tax comes to Rs. 13.
- He had already paid Rs. 10 as tax while buying the leather, now he has to pay Rs. 13 - Rs. 10 = Rs. 3 as GST.

Second level: (Wholesaler):
- Now the shoes reach the wholesaler who paid Rs. 130 as the price.
- He adds his profit of Rs. 20 to it and decides to sell it at Rs. 150
- Now a 10% tax on Rs. 150 comes to Rs. 15
- Since he has already paid Rs. 13, now he will give only Rs. 15 - Rs. 13 = Rs. 2 as GST.

Third Level: (Retailer):
- Wholesaler sold the shoes to retailer for Rs. 150.
- Retailer does the packaging and adds his profit which is Rs. 10.
- Now the price of the shoes becomes Rs. 160.
- This Rs. 160 cost is taxed at the rate of 10% which sums to Rs. 16.
- Since up to the level of wholesaler, Rs. 15 have already been paid as tax,
therefore retailer has to pay only Rs. 16-Rs. 15=Rs. 1 as GST.

**Total GST comes to:-**
- Total tax levied on the shoes at three different levels=10+3+2+1 =16
- Now the final price of the shoes is fixed at Rs.150 +16= Rs. 166

**Which taxes will be removed after the debut of GST?**

**Central Taxes:-**
- Central Excise duty
- Duties of excise (on medicines and other related products)
- Additional duties of excise (On products of special importance)
- Additional duties of excise (Tax on textiles and related products)
- Additional duties of customs
- Service Tax
- Cess and Surcharge levied on Goods and Services

**State Taxes:-**
- VAT
- Central Sales Tax
- Purchase tax
- Luxury Tax
- Entertainment Tax
- Taxes levied on advertisements
- Taxes levied on lottery, Betting and Gambling
- Cess and Surcharge levied on Goods and Services

**Impact of GST on General Public**

What will be the impact of GST on consumers? Instead of multiple taxes, there will be a single tax which will cause the prices of commodities to fall. Commodities on which VAT and Excise duty both are levied will also be cheaper. However, commodities on which there is already a single tax such as excise duty or customs duty or Service tax or VAT, may become costlier as the rate at which GST will be levied is about 17-18% which is higher in comparison to the present tax rates. The commodities which will be cheaper after implementation of GST are:-
• Cars
• Utility vehicles
• Two wheelers
• Movie Tickets
• Fans and Lighting
• Water Heaters
• Air Coolers
• Paints
• Cements
• Television
• Fridge
• Mobile handsets
• Property

**Commodities which will have a price surge after implementation of GST are the followings:**
• Air Tickets
• Hotel and Restaurants Bills
• Mobile bills
• Train tickets
• Cigarettes
• Clothing and garments
• Branded Jewellery
• Courier services
• Taxis and cabs

**Commodities which will not be covered under the ambit of GST:-**
• Cooking gas
• Petrol
• Diesel
• Air fuel
• Natural gas
• Liquor
Impact of GST on Businessmen:-

At present, the businessmen have to pay different types of indirect taxes such as sales tax on trading, service tax on services, excise duty on manufacturing of goods etc. Due to this, the businessmen have to fulfil many taxation parameters which creates hurdle in smooth business.

What are the benefits of GST?

1. Goods and Services tax will bring uniformity in the tax structure across the country.
2. Through its implementation, GDP will grow by about 2%.
3. It will also help curbing the tax evasion by many.
4. GST will bring transparency in the taxation system as everything will be online.
5. Tax grievances by the business man and general public will be reduced.
6. There will not be the need for many taxation laws and no requirement for the regulators as well.

Challenges in implementation of GST:

• The major question that lies is the tax slab for levying GST.
• How the revenue deficit to States would be compensated? Whether the States will accept the offered compensation?
• Who will be authorised to increase or decrease tax rate.
• The government machinery to implement GST is not ready yet. How the training will be imparted to the employees of tax authorities to implement the

www.jagranjosh.com/general-knowledge
tax is yet to be decided.

• Which commodities are to be kept out of ambit of GST is yet to be finalized between the Centre and States.
• The issue of division of taxes between the Centre and States is yet to be resolved.

**Common FAQs about Goods and Service Tax (GST) Bill**

1. **Question: What will be the benefits of GST?**
   **Answer:** At present the same commodity is sold at different prices in different States. The reason behind it is the different kinds of taxes levied in various States and their slabs are different. Now things will change. GST will be levied at the point of manufacturing of goods itself and no taxation such as customs, excise etc, would be levied later. Therefore, prices would be uniform across the country. In States where the tax slabs are very high, commodities will be cheaper by implementation of GST.

2. **Question: Through the GST implementation, the command of States over many taxes will lose. Who will compensate the States for the same?**
   **Answer:** After implementation of GST, businessman, Producers, shopkeepers and central Government all will be benefitted. However, States may lose some revenue which will be fully compensated by the Central Government during the first three years. In the fourth and fifth year, about 75% and 50% loss of State Governments would be respectively borne by Centre. The Central Government has agreed to make the desired constitutional provision in this regard. For this purpose, **122nd constitutional amendment is passed by the parliament.**

3. **Question: How the Government would be benefitted by GST?**
   **Answer:** The GDP is expected to increase by 2% with the implementation of GST. This will happen as a result of the suppression of tax evasion. Since there are multiple taxes at present so tax evasion and tax theft is common and easily done. Tax deposit would be easier in GST and therefore the business persons would be keener in submission of taxes on time. This will increase the income of Government. Business class would also get rid of multiple taxes and tax related disputes will be less.
4. **Question: How the GST would be levied?**

**Answer:** GST will be deposited online. The tax will be levied on a commodity at its manufacturing point only. When the tax is deposited for a commodity, this will be immediately informed to all the GST centres. After this stage, the wholesaler, retailer or consumers need not give any tax on the same product. If the goods are transported from one State to another, then there is no need to pay the octroi on such an item. So the long queues at the borders of States will fade away with the implementation of this tax.

5. **Question: Who will decide the slabs of GST?**

**Answer:** GST council is a constitutional body devised to figure out the decisions with regard to Goods and Services Tax. GST council will consist of the representatives of both Centre and State. Finance Minister will head the council. GST council will recommend about the tax slabs, rebate in tax, tax issues, and other provisions therein.

### 11. One Liner Facts

**Science:**

- **DNA** is a deoxyribonucleic acid and is a hereditary material in all living organism. It is located in the nucleus of cell which is known as nuclear DNA. First time nucleic acids in 1871 are reported by Friedrich Miescher from nuclei of pus cells.

- **Karyokinesis** is a division of nucleus during cell division and **Cytokinesis** is division of cytoplasm.

- Cortex is essential for life. If this is extracted completely from the body, human will remain alive only for a week or two. In case of deformation of cortex, the process of metabolism gets disturbed and this disease is called **Addison’s disease**.

- The muscles and bones join together by **tendon** and the muscle which joins bone to bone is called **ligaments**.

- Cells of liver plays an important role in the excretion by converting more and more amino acids and ammonia of blood in to urea.

- **Commensalism** is an association between individuals of two different species in which one species is benefited and other one is neither benefited nor affected.
- **Mortality**: Number of individuals removed from a population due to death under given environmental condition at a given time.

- **Psychosis** is a mild form of mental illness where the patient show prolonged emotional reaction.

- **Ethylene** is the only plant hormone which is found in gaseous form. It helps in the ripening of fruits, increases the number of female flowers.

- A single respiration completes in 5 seconds i.e. 2 seconds of inspiration and 3 seconds of expiration.

**Art and Culture**

- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** founded the Brahmo Samaj, which carried his message of rationalism and the principle of social equality.

- The Prarthana Samaj was established in Bombay by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang in 1867. They tried to introduce social reforms like inter-caste dining, inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage and improvement of the lot of women and depressed classes.

- Culture is spiritual development of a race or nation in the field of mind, interests, conduct, thought, art, skills and civilization.

- Unity in diversity is one of the major characteristics of Indian culture which makes it unique.

- A Sutra in Panini’s Ashtadhyayi refers to the worshippers of Vasudeva (Krishna). The Chhandogya Upanishad also speaks of Krishna, the son of Devaki, a pupil of the sage Ghora Angirasa who was a sun-worshipping priest. A large number of people worshipped Vasudeva Krishna exclusively as their personal God and they were at first known as Bhagavatas.

- The four noble truths of Buddhism are: the existence of suffering, suffering is caused by trishna, suffering can cease, and there is a path that leads to the cessation of suffering.

- The Faraizi movement was founded by Haji Sharaitullah in the nineteenth century implemented and imposed the mandatory religious duties in Islam.

- **Mimamsa** is one out of six schools of Hindu philosophy which derives its inspiration from the Vedas. It was founded by Jaimini around 200 B.C. This system believes that the Vedas are revealed and therefore true and accurate and their junctions must be obeyed.
- **The stupa at Nagarjunakonda**, in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, belongs to the Saka-Satavahana period reflecting Mahayana Buddhism.

- The **Qutub Minar** was constructed by Qutbud-Din, completed by Iltutmish and subsequently repaired by Firuz Tughlaq and Sikander Lodhi. It has five storeys diminishing in size as they go up. It is famous for its symmetry and ornament.

**Polity**

- The functioning of Parliament of India for a single minute leads to an expenditure of **Rs. 2.5 lakhs** approx. to the exchequer.

- In India, the road network extends to **5,472,144 Kilometers** out of which 97,991 Kilometers belongs to national highways.

- India has the world’s largest postal network, up to **31st March, 2016**, there have been 1, 54,882 post offices out of which 1, 39,182 are located in rural areas.

- The first woman judge of SC of India and also in Asia was the **Fathima Beevi** who was appointed to Supreme Court in 1959.

- The construction of Supreme Court took 17 years. Its construction was started in 1912 and completed in 1929, around 29,000 people have worked.

- At present, India has 24 high courts in the country, which includes 3 common high courts.

- The founder director of the CBI was **Shri D.P. Kohli** who held office from 1st April, 1963 to 31st May, 1968.

- There are three types of political parties in India i.e. National Parties (6), State Recognized Parties (48) and unrecognized parties (1706).

- Congress associated, **The Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)** is assumed as the biggest of the seven central trade unions, with a membership of 33.3 million.

- Original Indian Constitution had **395 articles** in 22 parts and 8 schedules at the time of commencement. Now Constitution of India has 448 articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules.

**Economics**

- The size of Indian economy is **$US 4.99 trillion** while china stands at **$US13.39 trillion** in terms of **PPP**.
- Japan is the most debt ridden country in the world followed by the Greece and Lebanon. Japan has debt of **229% of its GDP**.

- In the 18th Century, the Bank of Hindustan General Bank in Bengal and the Bengal Bank became the first banks in India to issue paper currency.

- So far, **Indian parliament has seen 86th union budget** presentations out of which 69 are normal annual budgets, 13 interim budgets and four special budgets.

- India is the largest milk producing country in the world. It produced 146.31 million tones of milk in 2014-15.

- The first finance minister of independent India was **R. K. Shanmukham Chetty**, who also presented its first Budget.

- The first Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru presented the first five-year plan to the Parliament of India on **December 8, 1951**. This plan was based on the Harrod-Domar model.

- The Reserve Bank of India needs to have Rs. 200 cr. (Gold reserve of Rs. 115 cr. and foreign currency of 85 cr.) as security to print any amount of currency in the economy.

- India’s external debt stock stood at US$ 475.8 billion at end-March 2015 as against US$ 446.3 billion at end-March 2014.

- In July, 2015 the **BRICS countries** – China, Russia, Brazil, India and South Africa – set up a new bank (the New Development Bank) with the purpose of providing loans to poor countries across the world.

### India an overview

- **Indian Police Act, 1861** was framed by British after the revolt of 1857.

- **The first Republic Day Parade of India** was held on 26th January 1950 and President of Indonesia Dr. Sukarno was invited as the chief guest.

- **The White House** was designed by Irish-born architect James Hoban and its construction started on **October 13, 1792** and got completed on November 1, 1800.

- India has nearly 90,000 types of animals including over 350 mammals, 1,200 bird species and 50,000 plant species.

- **RAW** (Research and Analysis wing) came into existence on September 21st, 1968, after the Sino-Indian War of 1962.

- Today India is the largest producer of tea in the world.

- **AM stands for Ante Meridian** whereas **PM stands for Post Meridian**.
- The first International Women's Day was observed on **8 March 1975** by the United Nations Organisation.
- **The Bharat Ratna Award** was started by former President of India Rajendra Prasad on 2nd January, 1954.
- **Param Vir Chakra** (PVC) is the highest gallantry award for officers and other enlisted personnel of all military branches of India.

**History**

- Indus people were the first who produces cotton, which Greeks termed as **Sindom** (derived from Sindh).
- Origin of the ‘**Swastika**’ symbol can be traced to the Indus Valley Civilization.
- The early Vedic religion was naturalistic and the evidence of sacrifices for **Praja** (Children), **Pasu** (cattle) and **Dhana** (wealth) and not for spiritual upliftment or against misery.
- Greeks were the **first to issue gold coins** in India.
- Greek introduced **Hellenistic art** in India.
- Kanishka was the greatest ruler of Kushanas who started **Saka Era in 78 AD**.
- **Kural** written **Tiruvalluvar** which is also called the ‘**Fifth Veda**’ or ‘**the Bible of Tamil Land**’ during Sangam Age.
- **Kumaragupta I** founded the ‘**Nalanda Mahavihara**’ which was developed into a great centre of learning.
- **Narsimhadeva** built the **Sun Temple at Konark**.
- Ancient Indians made three important contributions – **notation system**, **decimal system** and usage of **zero**.

**Geography**

- **Tropical evergreen forest** and coral reef ecosystems are the most productive and most diverse ecosystems on Earth.
- **Biomes** are the world's major communities, classified according to the predominant vegetation and characterised by adaptation of organism to that particular environment.
- **The Himalayas** are one of the **youngest fold mountain ranges** in the world of tectonic origin and comprise mainly sedimentary rocks.
- India’s climate is affected by two seasonal winds — **the north-east monsoon** and the **south-west monsoon**.
- **El Nino** is an occasional narrow warm ocean current appearing along the Peru coast in December replacing the **Peru or Humboldt cold ocean current** flowing over the region in normal years.
- The Indian Drainage System is divided into 3 categories: **Major River Basin; Medium River Basin; and Minor River Basin**.
- **River Indus** flows through **Ladakh and Zaskar Range**. **Gilgit** is a right bank tributary of Indus.
- Bhagirathi and Alaknanda meet at **Devprayag** and after that it takes the name of river **Ganga**.
- **Brahmaputra or Tsangpo** flows through Tibet, India and Bangladesh and forms the largest delta of the world along with Ganga.
- **Soil** is the mixture of mineral and organic components which are the basis of plants growth. It is formed from breakdown of parent rocks or physical and chemical changes of parent rocks.

**12. GK Quiz**

1. Fish was an emblem of which one of the following empires?
   
   A. Cholas  
   B. Cheras  
   C. Pandyas  
   D. Chalukyas  

   Ans. C

2. Consider the following statements:

   i) Upanishads literally mean approaching and sitting down near.
   
   ii) The texts contain conversations between teachers and students.

   **Choose the right option:**
   
   A. Both i and ii are correct  
   B. Only i is correct  
   C. Only ii is correct  
   D. Neither i nor ii is correct  

   Ans. A
3. Which of the following is called 'Mini Constitution'?

(A) Government of India Act, 1935

(B) 42nd Constitutional Amendment

(C) 44th constitutional amendment

(D) Government of India Act, 1919

Ans. B

4. Which of the following statement is wrong?

A. Chandragupa I started the Gupta Era in 319-20 AD.

B. Samudragupta was the greatest king of Gupta dynasty.

C. Chandragupta II was succeeded by his son Skandagupta.

D. During the reign of Skandagupta, Gupta Empire was invaded by Hunas.

Ans. C

5. In what year did Sonia Gandhi received Citizenship of India?

A. 1982

B. 1984

C. 1985

D. 1987

Ans. B

6. Which sect of 'Buddhism' considered Buddha as a human?

A. Hinayana

B. Mahayana

C. Vajrayana

D. None of these

Ans. A
7. Which one of the following is the Hangprinter which turns room in to a 3D-Printer?

A. Rip Rap Printer
B. Open-Source Prototype
C. Spring cleaning printer
D. No such printer available

Ans. B

8. Consider the following statements and select the correct code:

(i) A new transparent, flexible touchpad can sense the touch of a finger even when the material is stretched or bent.

(ii) These touch screens are made up of carbon nanotubes and silver nanowires.

(iii) It is a square transparent touchpad about 1.2 inches wide with 16 buttons that are each about 0.2 inches wide.

Code
A. (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
B. (i) and (ii) are correct
C. Only (i) is correct
D. Only (ii) is correct

Ans. A

9. To prevent bacterial action which of the following substances is used in packaging of fruits?

A. Ethyl bromide
B. Methyl bromide
C. Silver bromide
D. Sodium bromide
10. Which one of the following statement is incorrect about ultrasound?
A. ‘Ultrasound’ literally means sound beyond the range of human being.
B. Piezo-electric effect produces ultrasound waves.
C. Like electromagnetic radiation, sound waves can pass through vacuum.
D. Through homogenous tissue when ultrasound waves are introduced, they pass unimpeded till they meet another tissue or organ.

Ans. C

11. Which gas is safe and an effective extinguisher for all confined fires?
A. Nitrogen dioxide
B. Carbon dioxide
C. Sulphur dioxide
D. Nitrous Oxide

Ans. A

12. If we say the child has an IQ of 100, what does this mean?
A. The performance of the child is below average.
B. The performance of the child is above average.
C. The mental age of the child is equal to his actual age.
D. The performance of the child cannot be better.

Ans. C

13. Which bacteria is responsible for the formation of curd?
A. Lactic acid bacteria
B. Lactobacillus Acidophilus
C. Lactobacillus aureus
D. Bacillus radicicola

Ans. B

14. In poorly ventilated buildings which one of the following inert gases can be accumulated?

A. Helium
B. Neon
C. Argon
D. Radon

Ans. D

15. Honey is sweeter than cane sugar or corn syrup. Which one of the following carbon sugars is responsible for this?

A. Dextrose
B. Laevulose
C. Sucrose
D. Fructose

Ans. B

16. On which date the World Health Organization recognised to celebrate the World Tuberculosis Day?

A. 24 March
B. 24 April
C. 7 April
D. 14 November

Ans. A
17. What are the symptoms of the people suffering from latent Tuberculosis infection?

A. Have no symptoms  
B. Patient feels sick  
C. Spread TB bacteria to others  
D. Patients have negative TB blood test.

Ans. A

18. Who had coined the term SMOG?

A. Dr. Henry Antoine  
B. Stephen Hawking  
C. Nicolaus Copernicus  
D. Nikola Tesla

Ans. A

19. Excess of fluoride in drinking water causes:

A. Lung disease  
B. Intestinal infection  
C. Fluorosis  
D. None of the above

Ans. C

20. What is Air Quality Index?

A. It tells about the sound pollution.  
B. It measures air pollution mainly sulphur content in the air.  
C. It measures ozone levels in your area.  
D. It checks the colour of the air.

Ans. C
21. What type of precautions will be taken to survive when ozone level is high?

A. Drive less
B. Stay hydrated
C. Avoid using gas powered engines.
D. All of the above

Ans. D

22. Who was the founder of Khilji Dynasty?

A. Malik Firoz
B. Jalal-ud-din Firoz Shah
C. Only A
D. Both A & B

Ans: D

23. Which of the following title was referred to as Zamindars by Amir Khusrau for the first time?

A. Khuts
B. Diwan-i-Mustakharaj
C. Karwanis
D. All of the above

Ans: A

24. Which was the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate who did not ask for manshur (letter of investiture) from the Caliph but called himself the deputy of the Caliph?

A. Khusru Malik
B. Alauddin Khilji
C. Muhammad-bin Bakhtiyar Khilji
D. Malik Kafur
Ans: B

25. The idea of 'concurrent list' in the Indian constitution is taken from the Constitution of ..........?

(A) Ireland
(B) Canada
(C) Australia
(D) Japan
Ans. C

26. What do you mean by Turkan-i-Chahalgani?
A. Group of forty ruling elite
B. Group of forty ministers
C. Group of forty Islamic representatives
D. None of the above
Ans: A

27. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
A. Fakhruddin – Qutub-ud-din Aibek
B. Hasan-un-Nizami – Iltutmish
C. Changez Khan- Jala-ud-din
D. Battle of Terrain – Yalduz
Ans: B
28. Who among the following Sultan of Delhi Sultanate adopted a policy of blood and iron?
A. Iltutmish  
B. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud  
C. Balban  
D. Kaiqubad  
Ans: C

29. When was IPL started?
A. 2008  
B. 2009  
C. 2007  
D. 2006  
Ans. C

30. Which player has taken most numbers of hat-tricks in the IPL so far?
A. Yuvraj Singh  
B. Praveen Kumar  
C. Amit Mishra  
D. Shane Watson  
Ans. C

31. What is gene pool?
A. Total genetic material contained in a population.  
B. It is the stock of different genes in an interbreeding population.  
C. Both A & B  
D. Only A
32. Which of the following is/are the major plant kingdoms in the world according to the ecologists and bio-geographers?

I. Australian Kingdom
II. Neo-tropical Kingdom
III. Boreal Kingdom
IV. Palaeo-tropical Kingdom

Code:
A. I & II only
B. I, II & III
C. II & IV
D. I, II, III & IV

Ans: D

33. Upto what height, Atmosphere is located in the Polar latitudes?

A. 10 kms
B. 20 kms
C. 15 kms
D. 24 Kms

Ans: A

34. Which of the following is not classified as a Greenhouse gas?

A. Nitrous oxide
B. Carbon Monoxide
C. Sulphur Dioxide
D. Methane
35. Which of the following is an example of Symbiotic relationship?
A. Legumes-Rhizobia
B. Euprymna Scolopes-Vibrio Fischeri
C. Vascular plants-Mycorrhiza
D. All of the above

Ans: D

36. What do we call the area where the community of organisms which live on, in, or near the seabed?
A. Benthic zone
B. Benthos
C. Foreshore
D. Abyssal Depths

Ans: A

37. Who was the first Indian woman in Space?
A. Kalpana Chawla
B. Sunita Williams
C. Koneru Humpy
D. None of the above

Ans: A

38. Who was the first Indian in space?
A. Vikram Ambalal
B. Ravish Malhotra
C. Rakesh Sharma
39. Who built the Jama Masjid?

A. Jahangir
B. Akbar
C. Imam Bukhari
D. Shah Jahan

Ans: D

40. Who wrote the Indian National Anthem?

A. Bakim Chandra Chatterji
B. Rabindranath Tagore
C. Swami Vivekanand
D. None of the above

Ans: B

41. Who was the first Indian Scientist to win a Nobel Prize?

A. CV Raman
B. Amartya Sen
C. Hargobind Khorana
D. Subramanian Chrandrashekar

Ans: A

42. Who was the first Indian woman to win the Miss World Title?

A. Aishwarya Rai
B. Sushmita Sen
C. Reita Faria
D. Diya Mirza
Ans: C

43. Who was the first president of India?
A. Abdul Kalam
B. Lal Bahadur Shastri
C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
D. Zakir Hussain
Ans: C

44. Who was the first Indian to win the Booker Prize?
A. Dhan Gopal Mukerji
B. Nirad C. Chaudhuri
C. Arundhati Roy
D. Aravind Adiga
Ans: C

45. Who wrote the crime novel "Ten Little Niggers"?
A. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
B. Irvine Welsh
C. Agatha Christie
D. Emile Zola
Ans. C

46. Who wrote the famous book, "Who wants to be millionaire"?
A. Vikram Seth
B. Chetan Bhagat
C. Agatha Christie
D. D. Emile Zola  
Ans. C

47. The Argumentative Indian is written by:
A. V.S. Naipaul  
B. Rohinton Mistry  
C. Prof. Amartya Sen  
D. Amitav Gosh  
Ans. C

48. For which of the following books, Salmaan Rushdie won the Booker Prize?
A. Satanic Verses  
B. Midnight's Children  
C. Fury  
D. Shalimaar the Clown  
Ans. B

49. Who among the following known as Pocket Hercules?
A. Mike Tyson  
B. Manohar Aich  
C. Manotosh Roy  
D. Muhammad Ali  
Ans: B
50. Who became the first woman to reach the summit of Mount Everest, and the first woman to ascend all Seven Summits by climbing the highest peak on every continent?

A. Junko Tabei
B. Bachendri Pal
C. Santosh Yadav
D. Premlata Agarwal

Ans: A
General Knowledge
May 2017

- World at a Glance
- India at a Glance
- State at a Glance
- Awards and Honours
- Sports
- Important GK List
- GK Quiz

Useful in the preparation of Union and State Public Service Commission, SSC, Banking as well as all other competitive examinations.
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1. Do you know?

10 cruellest kings in human history

Human history is full of unique people- some people are remembering for their humanity concern and some people are remembering for their inhuman action. Here, we are giving 10 cruellest kings who are remembering for their brutality, evil act and their whim of action that causes fear factor to the human civilisation.

1. Vlad Tepes

![Vlad Tepes](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/6e/Serbian_King_Vlad_II_Tepeș_-_Horia_Popescu_1910s.jpg/220px-Serbian_King_Vlad_II_Tepeș_-_Horia_Popescu_1910s.jpg)

History remembers him as the legend of cruel punishment giver (Sadist King) like disembowelling and rectal and facial impalement. It is said that the cruelest incident of impalement in Human history was that when he impaled 20,000 men, women and children to be skinned, boiled, decapitated, blinded, strangled, hanged, burned, roasted, hacked, nailed, buried alive, stabbed, etc. in outside of his capital city.

2. Ivan IV of Russia

![Ivan IV of Russia](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/36/Ivan_IV_of_Russia.jpg/220px-Ivan_IV_of_Russia.jpg)

History remembers him as the legend of cruel punishment giver (Sadist King) like disembowelling and rectal and facial impalement. It is said that the cruelest incident of impalement in Human history was that when he impaled 20,000 men, women and children to be skinned, boiled, decapitated, blinded, strangled, hanged, burned, roasted, hacked, nailed, buried alive, stabbed, etc. in outside of his capital city.
He is referred to as an evil king because he was fond of impaling people and every day, around 500-1000 people brought down in his court by his troops for torturing and slaughtering in front of him.

3. Adolf Hitler

He was dictator of Nazi Germany and propounded the fascist policies against Jews. He united the entire Germany by creating fear among non-Jews of Germany. His policies precipitated World War II and led to the genocide known as the Holocaust, which resulted in the deaths of some 6 million Jews and another 5 million non-combatants.

4. King Firon

He was selfish, arrogant and notorious dictator of Egypt. He proclaims himself as god and forced people to believe and worship him as a god; if people denied him then he gave very ill and pathetic punishments. There is legend that- after his death, no land, fire accepts his last rituals and as a result, his dead body is still kept in the museum. Interesting fact about his dead body is that his weight will automatically increase and his body won’t spoil.
5. Alexander III of Macedon

Source: Wikimedia

He spends most of his ruling span on military campaign through Asia to northwest Africa. He probably suffered from an overwhelming ambition that stuck his entire life in the battlefield and an uncontrollable temper that often arose from drinking excessive amounts of wine.

6. Joseph Stalin

Source: Wikimedia

He is considered as the most dangerous and cruel ruler in the history because he exercises greater political power than any dictator. He was responsible for the death of more than 20 million of its own people during his 29 years of rule.

7. Leopold II of Belgium

Source: Wikimedia
He was a king of Belgium and well known for brutal exploitation of the Congo Free State because his policy of forced labour resulted the death of more than 3 million Congolese.

8. Attila The Hun

Source: Wikimedia

He is referred to one of the evil rulers in human history. His last invasions have remembered as bloodshed battle because he invaded Gaul from the countryside and slaughter the entire village in their wake. He never spares a single person where he invades.

9. Genghis Khan

Source: Wikimedia

He was Mongol leader and known for his military genius, political statesman and bloodthirsty terror. There is legend that he slaughter the certain height of people by saying dwarf people don’t have right to live after the every battle of his life. Hence, there is folklore that every third person in the world has lineage of Genghis Khan.
10. Maximilien Robespierre

Source: Wikimedia

He is well known for his whim of action because he never trusts people and he beheads every suspect in his life without any trial. He beheaded around 5 million people to gain power.

5 Facts that you don’t know about the Infinity Symbol

Infinity in mathematics is considered as a number and represented as ∞. It is an endlessness and limitless concept which describes something without any bound or larger than any number. Sometimes it is also known as lemniscate, has a shape of number 8 on its side.

Various theories are propounded for infinity like Ancient cultures had various ideas about the nature of infinity. They did not describe it as a symbol like in mathematics, but explained it as a philosophical concept.

1. Even a verse from Isavasyopanishad (ईशावास्योपनिषद्) explains the concept of Infinity - the doctrine of Bhuma

The drift of the statement is that infinity is unchanging and this mantra is a figurative way of saying that nothing proceeds from infinity. Even the idea of something proceeding from infinity is based on its essential character of infinity.
2. The symbol of infinity which has been used now a day has a long history. It was first appeared in the ornaments of the cross of Saint Boniface, who promotes Christianity in the Frankish Empire in the 8th century through a missionary. It was wrapped around the Latin cross.

Source: www.integratedcatholiclife.org

3. In the past also Infinity symbol conveyed a lot of meanings to various people. According to several sources, it was also used in ancient India and Tibet to represent perfection and dualism. It also stood for the unity of man and a woman. Even in occult tarot it signifies balance between the opposite forces. In an ancient symbol of the Ouroboros, the dragon eats its tail in the shape of an infinity symbol. That is Ouroboros itself is a sign of the infinite and drawn in the shape of 8.

Source: www.mythologian.net.com

4. In the 17th century infinity symbol got its mathematical meaning. In 1655 it was first used by John Wallis but he never said that why he used 8 on its side as a symbol of infinity. In fact, this type of similar symbol was used by Romans to express large numbers. Like 1000 was written like this CIƆ which means “many”.
In mathematics, **Calculus**, Leibniz speculated infinite numbers and their use in mathematics.

In **Real analysis** also the symbol infinity is used to denote an unbounded limit.

Even in **Complex** analysis the symbol infinity denotes an unsigned infinite limit etc.

5. The infinity symbol appears in the Tarot, as a part of the Magician card. Like in the Pamela Colman rider Waite version has a lemniscate floating boldly infinitive symbol above his head and in other decks, the brim of his hat conceals the shape.

---

**2. What, When, Where and Why**

**What are the Benefits of Plastic Notes in the Indian Economy?**

To curb the existence of parallel economy and increasing cost of printing of currency in the country the Central Bank of India i.e. The Reserve Bank of India has decided to circulate plastic notes of Rs. 10 denomination in the five cities i.e. Mysore, Kochi, Jaipur, Shimla and Bhubneshwar on trial basis. For this initiative, about one billion plastic notes of Rs. 10 denomination will be printed. It is pertinent to be mentioned that the Reserve Bank changes old torn off notes of value of about two lakh crores every year.
Plastic notes were introduced for the first time in Australia in 1988. The credit of developing plastic currency notes goes to Reserve bank of Australia, Melbourne University and Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Council. In 1996, after the successful experiment a large number of plastic currency notes were issued throughout the country.

How many countries are printing Plastic notes at present:-

After Australia, plastic notes were introduced in Canada, Brunei, Israel, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam, Romania, Mauritius etc. Around thirty countries have adopted plastic notes in the last five years. In India, Reserve bank is working in this direction since 2010.

Benefits of Currency notes:-

1. In the year 2012-13, the Reserve Bank of India spent Rs. 2376 Crore to print currency notes of various denominations which is 1.5% of the total currency.

2. Plastic notes are better in terms of security. The security features used in these notes cannot be copied e.g. transparent window, water mark or numerals which cannot be seen easily.

(Currency notes made from paper are faked easily)

4. Plastic notes are lighter than the paper currency notes so they can be easily transported from one place to another.
5. Plastic notes last longer so they help in reducing global warming by saving a lot of energy.

Image source: Livemint

6. Paper currency notes used to be dumped or burnt earlier; however, plastic currency notes can be recycled to other useful stuff.

Image Source: Siasat

7. Since currency notes pass through number of hands and infected by bacteria which is common in case of paper notes, however in case of plastic notes chances of infection are lesser because bacteria does not stick to them easily.

Image Source: Siasat

It is heard that linen cotton based notes are being used in America and “Washi based notes i.e. Yen are used only in Japan. If washed by mistake in pockets of clothes, they are not spoiled and do not tear off easily.
So, it can be concluded that if the printing of plastic currency notes fulfilled all the desired goals, then the economy will have very good results in the future.

**Have you ever wondered how 29 States in India got their Names**

India derived its name from Indus River and the Aryan worshippers referred Indus River as Sindhu. The invaders of Persia converted it into Hindu. Therefore, the name ‘Hindustan’ combines with Sindhu and Hindu. We all know India is a multilingual country with lots of varieties and changes not only in terms of area and population but also culturally or Traditionally, Modernity, Religions and Beliefs etc. That is why we call it as Unity in diversity. Billions of people live together in India in 29 states where Language, History, Rulers etc. of particular regions has also contributed to the names.

**But have you ever thought how 29 States of India got their Names.**

![Map of North India](https://www.google.co.in)

**Source: www.google.co.in**

**1. Jammu and Kashmir**

It is a beautiful valley known as Valley of Rishi Kashyaya from which Kashmir word is originated. And in Sanskrit “Ka” means water and “shimeera” means to desiccate. Jammu word is originated from the name of its ruler Raja Jambu Lochan.

**2. Himachal Pradesh**

Its name has a Sanskrit origin i.e. Hima means ‘snow’ and achal means ‘mountain’ which as a whole means The Home of Snowy Mountains.

**3. Punjab**

The word “Punj” means five and “ab” means water i.e Land of Five Rivers which is an Indo-Iranian word.

**4. Uttarakhand**

Uttaranchal state is separated from Uttar Pradesh in 2000 which means ‘Northern Mountains’ i.e. Uttar means north and anchal is mountain. Later its name was changed to Uttarakhand which means ‘Northland’.
5. Haryana

Haryana splits in two words i.e. “Hari” means Vishnu or an incarnation of Lord Krishna and “ana” means to come. It is believed that during Mahabharata reign Lord Krishna came to this place and so, got the name Haryana.

6. Uttar Pradesh

Uttar means north and Pradesh means Province. So, we can say it as ‘Northern Province’.

7. Rajasthan

It is derived from Sanskrit word ‘Raja’ which means King. And earlier it was known as Rajputana means ‘Land of Rajputs’.

8. Bihar

It is derived from a Pali word ‘Vihara’ which means ‘abode’ and has a Sanskrit origin and with time it changed to Bihar. Earlier, it was known as Abode or Vihara of Buddhist monks.

9. West Bengal

It is derived from a Sanskrit word ‘Vanga’. And different versions came after it like in Persia it is called by Bangalah, in Hindi as Bangal and in Bengali as Bangla. Word West added to it after the Partition of Bengal in 1905 and in 1947 again partition took place in which West Bengal became a state in India and East Bengal as a separate nation as Bangladesh.

10. Jharkhand

It is derived from a Sanskrit word Jhar which means forest and Khand mean land. So, in total it is said as Land of Forest and also known as ‘Vananchal’.
11. Odisha

It is derived from Sanskrit word ‘Odra Vishaya’ or ‘Odra Desa’ and it refers to the Odra people living in Central India.

12. Chhattisgarh

Earlier it was known by the name of Dakshin Kosala but have no concrete evidences regarding its name. Also, it has 36 forts and in Hindi 36 is chattis. So, named as Chattisgarh.

13. Madhya Pradesh

Madhya means Central and Pradesh means Province. So, Hindi version of Central Province is Madhya Pradesh. Before Independence most of the parts of the state as Central Provinces is administered by the Britishers. In 1950 the Central Province and Berar were combined with Makrai and Chattisgarh which is now known as ‘Central Province’.

Source: www.img.webme.com

14. Gujarat

It is originated from Gujara and this region was ruled by them in 700 and 800 and so known as land of Gujjars.

Source: www.indiancostumes.indianetzone.com
15. Maharashtra

There are several theories related to the origination of Maharashtra.

a) It is derived from Sanskrit word Maha means Great and Rashtra means Nation i.e. Great Nation.

b) Also, it is said that according to Ashoka inscription it is originated from a clan known as Rashtriya.

c) Rashtrakuta was a dynasty that ruled from 8th to 10th centuries and the word Rashtra originated from ‘Ratta’.

d) Even Rashtra word is also originated from Rathi or Ratha which means Chariotee.

16. Goa

It is not yet clear how and from where Goa name comes. May be it is originated from the Sanskrit word ‘go’ which means Cow. And some believes that it may be originated from the European or Portuguese language.

17. Telangana

It is derived from the word ‘Trilinga’ which means Three Shiva Lingas.

18. Andhra Pradesh

It is derived from Sanskrit word Andhra which means South. In this area there are tribes which are also known as ‘Andhras’. And in past Maurya officials, Satvahanas were known as Andhra-Bhrutyas which means ‘Officers of South’.

19. Karnataka

It is derived from Karu means ‘Lofty’ and Naad means ‘Land’ which refers to the Deccan Plateau.
20. Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu means homeland of the Tamils. Also, Tamil means ‘Sweet nectar’ and Nadu is a Tamilian word means homeland or nation.

21. Kerala

There are some theories related with its name.

a) It is originated from ‘Chernna’ means added and ‘alam’ which means land.

b) The keralam word is originated with the rulers of Chera dynasty from 1st to 5th century AD from word ‘chera alam’ and later it came to be known as Keralam.

c) In Sanskrit keralam word means as the land added on.

d) Geographically, Kerala is originated as an addition of land mass by the sea.

22. Sikkim

It is originated from Limbu origin in which ‘Su’ means new and ‘Khyim’ means palace i.e. New Palace. Also, Sikkim is a Tibetan language known as Denjong.

Now we will see the origination of 7-Sisters (North-Eastern India)

Source: www-cdn.oneindia.com

Do you have an idea how the sobriquet The Land of Seven Sisters came in to existence.

This sobriquet originally had been coined to coincide with the inauguration of new states in January 1972 by Jyoti Prasad Saikia who was a journalist in Tripura in the course of a radio talk show later compiled a book on the interdependence and commonness of the Seven Sister States and named it as the Land of Seven Sisters. From this publication only the name came in to existence.
23. Arunachal Pradesh

It is derived from Sanskrit word Aruna meaning ‘dawn lit’ and acha means ‘mountain i.e. Dawn Lit Mountain.

24. Assam

It is derived its name from ‘Ahoms’ rulers who ruled in Assam for about six centuries. And Ahom is also derived from the word Asama which is an Indo Aryan word means ‘uneven’.

25. Meghalaya

It is originated from the Sanskrit word ‘Megha’ which means cloud and ‘Alaya’ means Abode i.e. The land of Clouds.

26. Manipur

It is derived from Sanskrit word Manipur which means The land of Jewels or The Jewel city.

27. Mizoram

It is derived from ‘Mi’ which means people and ‘zo’ meaning highlander.

28. Nagaland

It is originated from the Burmese word ‘Naka’ i.e. Naga which means people with earring or pierced nose. Also, known as the land of Nagas.

29. Tripura

There are several theories related to its origination.

a) It is derived from Kokborok words ‘tui’ which means water and ‘para’ means near.

b) Also, it may derive its name from the deity Tripura Sundari at Udaipur.

c) It is also said that the state came from the name of the king Tripur who ruled this region. Do you know that Tripura is the third smallest state in India in terms of area?
### 3. Greatest, Largest and Smallest

#### Tallest in the World

Following is the list of the Tallest in the World:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>The Tallest In The World</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Tallest Masonry Dam</td>
<td>Nagarjunasagar Dam, Andra Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Tallest Fountain</td>
<td>King Fahd's Fountain or Jeddah Fountain, Saudi Arabia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Tallest Minaret</td>
<td>Sultan Hassan Mosque, Cairo, Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Tallest Monolith Statue</td>
<td>The Statue of Buddha in Hussain Sagar Lake, Hyderabad (Andra Pradesh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Tallest Tree</td>
<td>Founder's Tree, California, U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The Tallest Structure</td>
<td>Warszawa Radio Mast, Warsaw (Poland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The Tallest Indian Statue</td>
<td>Gomateswara (Karnataka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The Tallest Tower in India</td>
<td>Pitampura (New Delhi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The Tallest Tower</td>
<td>C.N. Tower, Toronto, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The Tallest Minaret</td>
<td>Great Hassan Mosque, Casablanca, Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>The Tallest Minaret (Free Standing)</td>
<td>Qutub Minar, Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The Tallest Statue</td>
<td>Statue of Liberty (New York, U.S.A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>The Tallest Statue (Bronze)</td>
<td>Bronze statue of Lord Buddha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The Tallest grass</td>
<td>Bamboo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### The Smallest in the World

Following is the list of the smallest in the world:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Smallest in the world</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sea Star</td>
<td>Leptychaster propinquus 1.83 cm (0.72 inches) total diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Raptor</td>
<td>Pygmy Falcons. Only 3 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>Hummingbird is 2.5 inches long and only 0.06 oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.No.</td>
<td>Dog Breed</td>
<td>Chihuahua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Breed of Cat</td>
<td>Singapura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Amphibian</td>
<td>Cuban Frog only 3/8 long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Soaring Bird</td>
<td>Swift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>winged insect</td>
<td>Tanzanian parasitic Wasp it has a wingspan of 0.2mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sea Urchin</td>
<td>Echinocyamus scaber Test diameter of 5.5 mm (0.21 inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Pinniped</td>
<td>Baikal Seal. Adults are 4 feet 6 inches and 140 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>Dwarf goby. Mature females reach only 8-10mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Crab</td>
<td>Pea crabs in the family Pinnotheridae are about .25 inches across the shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Egg Clutch</td>
<td>Albatrosses. They only lay an egg every 2 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Egg</td>
<td>West Indian Vervain Humming Bird. Only 0.39 in length and 0.0132 oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Reptile</td>
<td>British Virgin Islands gecko is only 7/10 in long</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Highest In India**

Following is the list of The Highest in India:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>The Highest In India</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Highest Dam</td>
<td>Bhakra Dam, on Satluj River, Punjab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Highest Peak</td>
<td>Godwin Austen / K-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The Highest Waterfall</td>
<td>Jog or Garsoppa (Karnataka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The Highest Gateway</td>
<td>Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri (UP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The Highest Lake</td>
<td>Devtal Lake, Garhwal (Uttarakhand)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The Highest Gallantry Award</td>
<td>Param Vir Chakra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The Highest Award</td>
<td>Bharat Ratna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The Highest Road</td>
<td>Road at Khardungla (Leh-Manali Sector)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The Highest battle-field</td>
<td>Siachen Glacier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>The Highest Airport</td>
<td>Leh Airport, Ladakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>The Highest Bridge</td>
<td>Chambal Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The Highest Motorable Road Bridge</td>
<td>Khardungla, Ladakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>The Highest Highway</td>
<td>Manali-Leh National Highway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>The Highly Literate State</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. World at a Glance

Why China is hiding these 13 secret from the World?

China is the most populous and third largest country in the world. It occupies a large part of East Asia, borders fourteen states and has coastlines on the Yellow, East China and South China Seas. Two-thirds of the territory is mountainous or desert; only one-tenth is cultivated. The eastern half of the country is one of the world's best watershed lands. Apart from these entire epitomic examples, there are numerous hidden secrets of China, which are never coming to the World's scrutiny.

13 Secrets that China is hiding from the World

1. Poverty

Poverty in China is mainly refers to the rural poverty and as per the report of World Bank around more than 100 million Chinese people live in destitution and live on less than $1/day.

2. Capital Punishment in China (Executions)
China is well known for its harsh punishment and when it comes to capital punishment which is carried out by lethal injection or shooting. We can understand through the China’s criminal procedural law that, how law of china is particular about the execution, which is defined the execution protocol under article 252, "Death sentence shall be executed by means of shooting or injection". As per Human Right Report, China has given capital punishment four times more than the rest of the world. If we go to the number, around 1770 capital punishment is given by firing at the prisoners.

3. Air Pollution

![Image of Great Wall of China in fog](Source: Wikimedia)

The Great Wall of China is not only famous things of China but also stifling air pollution. It is just because of rapid industrialization and haphazard urban planning. The intensity of pollution understands- how this pollution affects the weather system. For example- When Jet streams enter in China; it carried all the air pollution to northern California and San Francisco. This shows that environmental degradation are affects human itself and it requires collective effort to save the planet.

4. Limit on reincarnation

![Image of a gathering of Buddhist monks](Source: 2.bp.blogspot.com)

This decision was not religious but political because the Chinese government has banned the reincarnation of Buddhist monks to reduce the Dalai Lama’s influence over the people.
5. World's Largest Empty Mall

Source: blospot.in

China is well known for supporting manufacturing unit and largest labour forces but its own complexes remains unoccupied except few eating joints at the entrance.

6. Blocked Sites

Freedom of expression is breach in China because around 3000 websites are blocked under the policy of internet censorship. Hence, people are instructed to access prescribe websites only. For example- Facebook, You Tube, Google, etc.

7. Cave Dwellers

Source: www.armenian-history.com

People of China’s Shaanxi province are known its porous soil and people dig caves to live. As per report of United Nations Human Settlements Programme, China has 35 million of cave dwellers.
8. Water Contamination

Source: Wikimedia

China is running with inadequate drainage system as well as sewage treatment. Thus, half of the population have to drink contaminated water that causes several diseases.

9. Birth Defect

Source: blogspot.in

China has highest birth defects rate in the world due to increases in environmental pollution and unsafe foods.

10. Christianity

China has witnesses the dramatic rise of Christianity that has more Christian than Italy. A report said that, over the course of time China have more church goers than America.
11. Dwarf Theme Park

To boast the tourism of China, government has created the World Eco Garden of Butterflies and the Dwarf Empire, also known as the Kingdom of the Little People in order to attract the tourist.

12. Ghost Town

China is the largest populous country in the world, but still it has more ghost towns than anywhere else. There are more than 65 million empty houses because these houses are so expensive that cannot afford by the Chinese.

13. Growing Gobi desert

The entire world is working on the checking environmental and ecological imbalance but Gobi desert of China getting expanding due to overgrazing, water source depletion and massive deforestation. In other word, we can say, it is becoming living desert that grow day by day just like Himalaya (Living Mountain).

In the above 13 Secrets reveals the outcomes of China’s emerging super power that came from over-optimisation of resources as well as extremism. For Example- air pollution, water contamination, Capital punishment, absence of human rights, etc.

Asian Development Bank: Functions and Assistance to India

Asian Development Bank (ADB) was established in Dec. 1966. The aim of this bank was to accelerate economic and social development in Asia and pacific region. The bank started its functioning on January 1, 1967. Its head quarter is located at Manila, Philippines. Its chairmanship is always given to Japanese and 3 deputy chairmen belong to USA, Europe and Asia. Current President of A.D.B. and the Chairperson of ADB’s Board of Directors is Takehiko Nakao from Japan.
Functions of Asian Development Bank (ADB)

1. To make loans and equity investments for economic and social development of its developing member countries.

2. To provide for technical assistance for the preparation and implementation of development projects and advisory services.

3. To respond to the request for assistance in coordinating developmental policies and plans in developing member countries.

4. This bank constituted Asian development fund in 1974, which provides loans to Asian countries on concessional interest rates.
As a multilateral development finance institution, ADB provides

I. Loans

II. Technical assistance

III. Grants

Its clients are our member governments, who are also our shareholders. In addition, we provide direct assistance to private enterprises of developing member countries through equity investments and loans.

**ADB maximizes the development impact of its assistance by**

I. Facilitating policy dialogues,

II. Providing advisory services, and

III. Mobilizing financial resources through co-financing operations that tap official, commercial, and export credit sources.

**Areas of Focus and Results**

ADB operations are designed to support the three complementary agendas of inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. ADB uses its scarce resources in the areas of comparative strength.

**Its key areas are as follows:**

I. Infrastructure (water, energy, transport, urban development, information and communications technology)

II. Environment

III. Regional cooperation and integration

IV. Finance sector development

V. Education

VI. Health

VII. Agriculture and natural resources

VIII. Public sector management
What is the source of funding of Asian Development Bank

ADB raises funds through bond issues on the world's capital markets. We also rely on our members' contributions, retained earnings from our lending operations, and the repayment of loans. It also provides loans and grants from a number of special funds.

India’s subscription to the ADB’s capital stock was 7.090% with a voting power of 6.05% in 2010. In 2015 India’s share holding in ADB was 6.5% as against highest of Japan’s 15.6%.

How much assistance does ADB provide?

ADB operations reached an all-time high of $31.5 billion in 2016, a 17% increase from $26.9 billion in 2015. ADB’s approvals of loans and grants for sovereign and non sovereign operations reached $17.5 billion - a 9% increase from $16.0 billion in 2015. Technical assistance increased by around 20% to $170 million from 2015’s $141 million figure.

Asian Development Bank and India

India started borrowing from ADB’s ordinary capital resources in 1986. A.D.B.’s lending to India has been mainly in energy, transport, communications, finance, industry, social urban infrastructure and agriculture and irrigation sector.

Recently on 31 March 2017 The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved the loan of $200 million to finance installation of millions of energy-efficient lights in streets and homes as well as energy-efficient water pumps across India. This deal will help to save energy savings of around 3,800 GigaWatt hours annually.

The Asian Development Bank targets a poverty free Asia and Pacific region. Its mission is to help developing member countries in reducing poverty and improving the quality of life of their people. Despite the region's many successes, it remains home to a large share of the world's poor: 330 million living on less than $1.90 a day and 1.2 billion on less than $3.10 a day.
So conclusively it can be said that the Asian Development Bank is playing a very crucial role in the infrastructural development projects launched by the government of India.

5. India at a Glance

10 Unknown traditions of the Modern India

India is a land of world's oldest and urban civilization i.e. Indus Valley Civilization. Hence, from ancient to modern India, Indian Society transforms and synthesises various cults, customs, rituals and sects. Many of these cults and customs have had religious and social basis. These cults and customs are spread in different regions and religions. Here, we are giving 10 unknown traditions of Modern India.

10 unknown traditions of Modern India

1. There is a gypsy tribe in India that *celebrates death as one of the happiest events* in their lives, while treating births as sorrow.

2. Malana is an ancient Indian village in the state of Himachal Pradesh. They consider themselves to be *descendants of Alexander the Great* and their *local court system according to the ancient Greek system*.

3. In India, many brides use the "Bichiya": a wedding ring for the toe. There is a belief that the wearing of toe rings press on certain nerves that pertain to the reproductive system, keeping it in balance and healthy.

4. In India, Snakes are worshipped as gods, even today. Many women pour milk on snakes, despite snakes' aversion for it.

*Source: wikimedia*
5. In some remote Indian villages, babies are dropped from the tops of temples and caught by adults below to bring good health for children.

6. **The ancient devadasi system**, where young girls are dedicated in local temples and their virginity is auctioned off, was made illegal in Karnataka in 1982 but still continues in some parts of the southern state.

7. Since 2004, a polling station is set up in a forest for a lone voter in every election in India.

8. In India, before going for a long travel, people put **lemons under the wheels of vehicles**. They believe that it would save them from perils. They also break coconut and light incense stick in front of the vehicle for the same purpose.
9. The **Aghori Sadhus in India** (especially of Banaras) eats human remains after cremation and has intercourse with corpses because they believe in renouncing the world by finding 'purity in the filthiest'.

Source: www.welcomenri.com

10. Some of the villages in India believe that **animal wedding** will appease the rain God. For example- Frog wedding in Assam and Maharashtra, while donkey wedding of Karnataka.

In the above 10 unknown traditions of Modern India states not only by product of cults, but also the basis of religion in India.

**Architectural Development during Delhi Sultanate Era**

The Indo-Islamic architecture manifested the aesthetic heritage of the new sultans that includes both religious and secular structures. While indigenous architecture is Trabeate i.e. the space is spanned by mean of beams laid horizontally; the Islamic form is Arcuate, whereby arches are used to bridge a space. The dome is the prominent feature of the mosque in contrast to the Sikhar of Hindu temples.
Features of Sultanate Architecture

1. Arch and dome method which dispensed with the need for large number of pillars to support the roof and enabled the construction of large halls with a clear view.

2. Use of superior mortar to hold the stones.

3. Use of slab and beam method.

4. Decorative exuberance, such as use of geometrical shapes, calligraphy, inspirational art etc.

5. Synthesise of indigenous motif such as ball motif, lotus etc.

Glimpse of Sultanate Architecture

1. Qutub Minar
It is a towering 73 meter high tower founded by Qutub-ud-Din Aibak and completed by Iltutmish in the memory of the Sufi Saint Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki. The last two storeys were completed Firoz Shah Tughlaq.

The Qutub Minar complex comprises of the Quwwat-us-Islam Mosque, a 7 metre high iron pillar, the tomb of Iltutmish, Ala’i-Darwaza and the Ala’i Minar.

2. **Qutub-ud-Din Aibak** built the city of Dilli, Iltutmish built the city of Sultangurhi and Balban built the city of Kailagurhi.

3. **Tomb of Balban**

It is first example of true arch and is located at the archaeological park in Mehrauli.
4. Alai Minar

It contains a dome, which for the first time was built on correct scientific lines and also has arches of very pleasing proportions.

5. Alauddin Khilji built new fort and imperial township of SIRI. In siri, he built the Mahal Hazar Satun, the palace of thousand pillars, Hauz-i-illahi, a water tank and the Jamait Khana mosque at the Dargah of nizamuddin Auliya.

6. Alai Darwaza

It was constructed with a dome shaped gate made of red sandstone and decorated with stunning Turkic features made of white marble inlay and inscriptions engraved in the ancient Naskh Script and screens made with Lattice stones depicting unique Turkic craftsmanship.
7. Alauddin Khilji’s tomb and madarsa

Source: 4.bp.blogspot.com

It is located in the Qutub Complex, which is located near the Mehrauli Archaeological Park. It was built by Ala-ud-din Khilji, as a college for the education on Islamic scriptures and theology that consists of rooms and halls built around a quadrangular court.

8. Tughlaqabad

Source: upload.wikimedia.org

The Palace cum Fortress Complex of Tughlaqabad was constructed by Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq. Mohammed-bin-Tughlaq built the Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq on a high platform which marks a new trend in architecture for imposing skyline. He also built Jahanpanah, one of the cities of Delhi. Firoz Shah built Hauz Khas, a pleasure resort and also built Firoz Shah Kotla fort. The Tughlaqs rulers started building the tombs on an elevated platform. They combine the principles of arch and done with Islam and as are evident in Firoz Shah Tughlaq’s construction of Hauz Khas.
9. Lodhi Garden

![Lodhi Garden Image](https://upload.wikimedia.org)

It is the finest example of the synthesis of dome, arch, slam and beam. Other examples of architecture are Masjid Moth, Bara Khan and Chota Khan.

Hence, the architectural excellence of the Sultanate period witnesses the evolution and development of Indo-Islamic Architecture by synthesising geometrical shapes, calligraphy, inscriptional art etc.

6. State at a Glance

**Delhi at a Glance: A City of National Monuments**

Delhi is the capital city of India. It is historically and culturally connected to both the Upper Doab of the Yamuna-Ganges river system and the Punjab region. It is bordered by Haryana on three sides and by Uttar Pradesh to the east. It has a population of about 16.75 million, making it the second most populous city and second most populous urban agglomeration in India and 3rd largest urban area in the world.

**Brief about Delhi Administration:**

The NCT and its urban region have been given the special status of National Capital Region (NCR) under the Constitution of India’s 69th Amendment Act of 1991. The NCR includes the neighbouring cities of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Noida, Ghaziabad, Neharpar (Greater Faridabad), Greater Noida, Bahadurgarh, Sonepat, Panipat, Karnal, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Rewari, Baghpat, Meerut, Alwar, Bharatpur and other nearby towns. A union territory, the political administration of the NCT of Delhi today more closely resembles that of a state of India, with its own legislature, high court and an executive council of ministers headed by a Chief Minister. New Delhi is jointly administered by the federal government of India and the local government of Delhi, and is the capital of the NCT of Delhi.
### Facts about Delhi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>1,484.0 km² (573.0 sq mi)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establishment</td>
<td>Settled: 6th century B.C., 3000 B.C. (from legend)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incorporated: 1857</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capital formation: 1911</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Union territory: 1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Established: 1 Feb 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>1.67 cr. (2011 census)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal official Language</td>
<td>Hindi, English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second official</td>
<td>Urdu, Punjabi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbouring States</td>
<td>Haryana, Uttar Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
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<td>Members of Parliament</td>
<td>Lok Sabha Seats_7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rajya Sabha Seats_3</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Legislature</td>
<td>Unicameral Assembly seats_70</td>
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<td>Airports</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi International Airport, Palam, Safdarjung</td>
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<tr>
<td>Festivals</td>
<td>Roshnara, Shalimar, Qutab Festival, Garden Tourism, Mango Festivals</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pragati Maidan Trade Fair, Diwali, Holi,</strong></td>
<td><strong>Eid, Chhath Puja, Durga Puja</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Literacy</strong></td>
<td><strong>86.34%</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>State Density</strong></td>
<td><strong>11289 Person/ km²</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Districts</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex Ratio (as per Census 2011)</strong></td>
<td><strong>866/Thousand Male</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tourist Destinations</strong></td>
<td><strong>India Gate and Rajpath</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Sansad Bhavan</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Rashtrapati Bhavan</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Connaught Place</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Lodhi Gardens</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Sikandar Lodi’s tomb</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Bara Gumbad</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Shisha Gumbad</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Purana Quila</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Red Fort</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Salimgarh Fort</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Chandni Chowk</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Safdarjung’s Tomb</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Akshardham Temple</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Laxminarayan Temple</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Cathedral Church of Redemption</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Gurudwara Bangla Sahib</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>ISKCON Temple</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Jama Masjid</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Lotus Temple</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>St. James’ Church</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Kalka Ji Mandir</strong></td>
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<td>----------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>Economy size_GDP USA $ 76354 bn Tertiary sector contributes about 70% of the state GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion (census)</td>
<td>Hinduism 82% Islam 11.72% Sikhism 4.01% Jainism 1.1% Others 1.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7. Awards and Honours

**List of Dadasaheb Phalke Award (1969-2016)**

The Dadasaheb Phalke Awards is given annually at the National Films Awards which is India's highest award in cinema. The awardee is honoured for their "outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema". Here, we are given the list of Dadasaheb Phalke Award (1969-2016) for the aspirants of different competitive examination which can be used as revision capsule.
### List of Dadasaheb Phalke Award (1969-2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ceremonial Year</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Film industry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015 (63rd)</td>
<td>Manoj Kumar</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 (62nd)</td>
<td>Shashi Kapoor</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 (61st)</td>
<td>Gulzar</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 (60th)</td>
<td>Pran</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011 (59th)</td>
<td>Soumitra Chatterjee</td>
<td>Bengali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 (58th)</td>
<td>K. Balachander</td>
<td>Tamil, Telugu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009 (57th)</td>
<td>D. Ramanaidu</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008 (56th)</td>
<td>V. K. Murthy</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007 (55th)</td>
<td>Manna Dey</td>
<td>Bengali, Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 (54th)</td>
<td>Tapan Sinha</td>
<td>Bengali, Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005 (53rd)</td>
<td>Shyam Benegal</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004 (52nd)</td>
<td>Adoor Gopalakrishnan</td>
<td>Malayalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003 (51st)</td>
<td>Mrinal Sen</td>
<td>Bengali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002 (50th)</td>
<td>Dev Anand</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001 (49th)</td>
<td>Yash Chopra</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 (48th)</td>
<td>Asha Bhosle</td>
<td>Hindi, Marathi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Hrishikesh Mukherjee</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>B. R. Chopra</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>Kavi Pradeep</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>Sivaji Ganesan</td>
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<td>Rajkumar</td>
<td>Kannada</td>
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<td>Dilip Kumar</td>
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<td>Majrooh Sultanpuri</td>
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<td>1992</td>
<td>Bhupen Hazarika</td>
<td>Assamese</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>Bhalji Pendharkar</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>Akkineni Nageswara Rao</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td>Lata Mangeshkar</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Ashok Kumar</td>
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<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Raj Kapoor</td>
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<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>B. Nagi Reddy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>V. Shantaram</td>
<td>Hindi, Marathi</td>
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<td>1984</td>
<td>Satyajit Ray</td>
<td>Bengali</td>
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<td>1983</td>
<td>Durga Khote</td>
<td>Hindi, Marathi</td>
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<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>L. V. Prasad</td>
<td>Hindi, Tamil, Telugu</td>
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<td>Naushad</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Paidi Jairaj</td>
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<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Sohrab Modi</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>Raichand Boral</td>
<td>Bengali, Hindi</td>
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<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Nitin Bose</td>
<td>Bengali, Hindi</td>
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<td>1976</td>
<td>Kanan Devi</td>
<td>Bengali</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Dhirendra Nath Ganguly</td>
<td>Bengali</td>
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<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Bommireddy Narasimha Reddy</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Ruby Myers (Sulochana)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Dadasaheb Phalke Award was introduced in 1969 by the government to recognise the contribution of film personalities towards the development of Indian Cinema. The first recipient of this award was Devika Rani. In the above list of Dadasaheb Phalke Award (1969-2016) is very useful GK revision capsule for upcoming different competitive examination.

8. Important GK List

**Top 10 Accidental Discoveries that changed the World**

As Thomas A. Edison said, ‘Great ideas originate in the muscles’. The inventions and discoveries are the outcomes of devotion of the Scientist who pursuits of innovation and findings. Here is the list of top accidental discoveries which were not deliberate but in way of progress of findings.

**Top 10 Accidental Discoveries that changed the World**

1. Penicillin

*Source: a.abcnews.com*

*Year: 1928*
**Country:** Scotland

**Scientist:** Alexander Fleming

**Incident:** He independently discovered healing properties of P. glaucum, during the cure process infected guinea pigs from typhoid. It is not known, however, whether the active chemical in these studies was in fact penicillin. He used the term "penicillin" to depict the filtrate of a broth culture of the Penicillium mould.

2. The Microwave

![Microwave](source: www.scientificamerican.com)

**Year:** 1945

**Country:** United States of America

**Scientist:** Percy Spencer

**Incident:** The concept of Microwave was invented when Spencer was working on building magnetrons for radar sets, he was standing in front of an active radar set then he got to know the candy bar in his pocket melted. Hence, he was the first who invested the reason and finally he gave the world “Microwave” by using electromagnetic waves.

3. Velcro

![Velcro](source: www.instructables.com)
Year: 1948

Country: Switzerland

Scientist: Georges de Mestral

Incident: He discovers the Velcro when he went for a walk in the woods then suddenly he realised that something clung to his trouser. He investigated and came with the product named Velcro that was consists of two components- fabric strip with tiny hook and another fabric with fabric loop that attached each other by combining them.

4. Teflon

Year: 1938

Country: USA

Scientist: Roy Plunkett

Incident: During his work at DuPont, he found that the bottle's interior coated with a waxy white material that was oddly slippery. Analysis showed that it was polymerized perfluoroethylene, with the iron from the inside of the container having acted as a catalyst at high pressure. In this way Teflon was invented which is now used as pelting material on cookware to avoid sticky tendencies.

5. Pacemaker

Source: www.drugline.org
Year: 1985

Country: USA

Scientist: Wilson Greatbatch

Incident: The invention came into existence when assistant professor at the University of Buffalo rejected his project. Then he designed 10,000 ohm resistor of box to use on a heart-recording prototype that resulted a circuit produced a signal that sounded for 1.8 milliseconds, and then paused for a second — a dead ringer for the human heart. In this pacemaker was invented which is now widely used for the people who have heart problem especially related with the problem heart-beat.

6. Radioactivity

Source: www.ecowatch.com

Year: Early 1900

Country: France

Scientist: Antoine Henri Becquerel

Incident: On the Basis of Roentgen method, Becquerel surrounded several photographic plates with black paper and florescent salts. With the intention of further moving forward the study of x-rays, He intended to place the disguised photographic paper in the sunlight and observe what transpired. After a few days Becquerel returned to his experiment unwrapping the photographic paper and developing it, expecting only a light imprint from the salts. Instead, the salts left very distinct outlines in the photographic paper suggesting that the salts, regardless of lacking an energy source, continually fluoresced. What Becquerel had discovered was radioactivity.
7. Viagra

Source: www.onlinedoctor.lloydspharmacy.com

Year: 1998

Country: New York, USA

Company: Pfizer pharmaceutical company

Incident: The pharmaceutical company Pfizer developed a pill named UK92480 to help compress these arteries for preventing pain. The pill failed its primary purpose, but the secondary side effect was startling. And know it is commonly known as Viagra.

8. Bakelite

Source: www.university.langantiques.com

Year: 1907

Country: New York, USA

Scientist: Leo Baekeland

Incident: During invention of Velox photographic paper, Baekeland discovered a hard mouldable material by controlling pressure and temperature on phenol and formaldehyde which he named as ‘Bakelite’ which was the first thermostatting plastic.
9. Slinky

Source: www.d3sje6yujxb175.cloudfront.net

Year: Early 1940s
Country: USA
Scientist: Richard James

Incident: During his work at William Cramp and Sons shipyards in Philadelphia, he was surprised when accidentally knocked one of the springs from a shelf and watched as the spring "stepped" in a series of arcs to a stack of books, to a tabletop, and to the floor, where it re-coiled itself and stood upright. This incident compels him towards the fact finding and as result 'Slinky' was discovered.

10. Coca-Cola

Source: www.wallpaperscraft.com

Year: 1886
Country: Georgia, USA
Scientist: John Pemberton

Incident: In his time, the soda fountain was rising in popularity as a social gathering spot. Temperance was keeping patrons out of bars, so making a soda-fountain drink just made sense. And this was when Coca-Cola was born. He patents the Coca-Cola formula. He also wrote the slogan, "The Pause That Refreshes."
9. Sports and Games

Do you know the salary of Indian Cricketers?

After football, Cricket is the most favourite sports in the world. The sport of Cricket is full of glamour and wealth, that’s why every youngster in India wants to become a Cricketer. The BCCI gives salaries to cricketers based on their performance in matches as this encourages them to play better and win acclaim for the country. The high level Committee of Administrators set up by Supreme Court of India have announced the contract and salaries of the cricketers till 30th September, 2017.

Recently, BCCI has doubled the remuneration to be paid to cricketers in this contract. BCCI has divided the contracted players into three categories A, B and C.

Grade A: These players get Rs. 2 crore per year.

Grade B: These players get Rs. 1 crore per year.

Grade C: These players get Rs. 50 lakhs per year.

Image source: twitter.com

Those players who perform well are classified under Grade A category. Till date only four players were included in this list viz. Virat Kohli, R. Ashwin, Dhoni and A. Rahane. Currently this number has been increased to seven. New contract has been applied since October 2016.

Grade A

1. M.S. Dhoni
2. Virat Kohli
3. Rahane
4. Ashwin
5. Cheteshwar Pujara
6. Ravindra Jadeja
7. Murli Vijay

**Grade B**
1. Rohit Sharma
2. Lokesh Rahul
3. Yuvraj Singh
4. Ishant Sharma
5. Bhubneshwar Kumar
6. Muhammad Sami
7. R.Saha
8. Umesh yadav
9. Jaspreet Bumrah

**Grade C**
1. Shikhar Dhawan
2. Amit Mishra
3. Ambati Naidu
4. Ashish Nehra
5. Manish Pandey
6. Akshar Patel
7. Hardik Pandya
8. Karun Nair
9. Parthiv Patel
10. Yajuvendra Chahal
11. Jayant Yadav
12. Mandeep Singh
13. Dhawal Kulkarni
14. Rishabh Pant
15. Shardul Thakur
16. Kedar Jadhav

**How much money players get when they play a Test Match, ODI and Twenty20:**

1. Each player gets Rs. 15 lakh to play a Test Match
2. Each player gets Rs. 6 lakh to play an O.D.I.
3. Each player gets Rs. 3 lakhs to play a T-20 match.

![Match Fee Structure](Image source:bcci)

**Note:** The important point to be noted here is that money given under the BCCI contract and the money paid for each match is given separately.

If a player scores a century in ODI or Test Match, he get Rs. 5 lakh as bonus irrespective of the grade to which he belongs. On taking five wickets, a bonus of five lakh rupees and on scoring a double century a bonus of Rs. 7 lakh is given to the player.

**Bonus on Team Performance**

BCCI also gives performance based bonuses. If a player scores half or full century against top ranked team, he may get a hike of 30-60% in his salary. It is clear that BCCI awards different bonuses based on achievements. Further, on retirement, it provides pension also.

Thus the revenue figures mentioned above shows that cricket has a huge money and fame as compare to other sports in India. This is the only reason that big corporate house are much interested in sponsoring the players and tournaments related to cricket.
10. Discussion and Analysis Research based

Muslim Countries where Triple Talaq is banned

The term 'Talaq' derives from Arabic verse which means 'freeing or undoing the knot' that refers to a divorce. The Quranic message is very explicit about divorce as it leans more toward safeguarding marriage than dissolving it abruptly. But still people need separation through Talaq or complete breakdown of marriage then it require arbitration before husband and wife.

Before moving on to the discussion, we must know the concept of Triple Talaq- which in reality is not for pronouncing three times but followed by three step process and also never pronounces in one go without arbitrators from both side because Islam gives provision of rethink, reconsider and reconcile, if it is possible. In other words, “A divorce accompanied by a number expressly or implied, shall count only as a single divorce and such a divorce is revocable except when three Talaqs are given, one in each menstrual cycle.” Hence, Triple, instantaneous, verbal Talaq, in any event, is repugnant to the spirit of Islam. Here, we are giving the list of countries where Triple Talaq is forbidden by law.

Muslim Countries where Triple Talaq is banned

1. Pakistan

It was abolished after recommendations by a 7-member commission on marriage and family laws in 1956 and framed the legislation of marriage and divorce similar to Egypt, the husband must pronounce Talaq in three successive menstrual cycles.
2. Egypt

It was the first country to reform its divorce system in 1929 according to the Quranic interpretation.

3. Tunisia

As per Tunisian Code of Personal Status 1956, it enshrine that the institution of the marriage comes under the ambit of state and judiciary which cannot allow husband unilaterally to verbal divorce his wife without explanation of reason.
4. Sri Lanka

Although, it is not Muslim majority country but some Islamic scholars consider the Srilankan Marriage and Divorce (Muslim) Act, 1951 as the ‘most ideal legislation on divorce (Triple Talaq)’. This act envisages that if husband wants separation from his wife then he has to give notice of his intention to Qazi (Muslim Judge) along with the relatives of the partners, elders and other influential Muslims of the area, for attempting the provision of rethink, reconsider and reconcile.

5. Bangladesh

The process of divorce is very simple in Bangladesh just in three steps to divorce for both Husband and Wife (When power of giving Divorce has been delegated in the Kabin) wanting separation:

I. Give Notice in writing;

II. Face the Arbitration Board (Appeared or not don’t matter); and

III. After expiry of 90 days take a registration certificate from a registered Nikah Registrar (Kaji).

5. Turkey

The process of Talaq in Turkey can began only if the marriage was registered at the Vital Statistics Office. Then the entire process of Talaq will done in civil court.
Grounds for divorce accepted in a court in Turkey

Adultery, unreasonable behavior, maltreatment, physical violence or attempt to kill, if one of the spouses has committed a crime.

Desertion: if the spouses were separated for at least six months and the separation continues, the spouse that was deserted can file a lawsuit for divorce, mental disease, and irretrievable breakdown of the marriage.

6. Indonesia

Every divorce can only be executed by a court decision. An agreement to divorce between the husband and wife will not be constituted as a divorce, only a court decision may constitute a divorce. It is regulated under Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage (“Marriage Law”) which also further regulated under Government Regulation No. 9 of 1975 concerning The Implementation of Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage (“Marriage Regulation”).

7. Iraq

It was the first Arab country to replace Sharia court from the government-run personal status court.

In the above write-up cover the most debated current topic on Triple Talaq which shows, how Indian society wants to move towards reformation whether it is social or religious matter. And also deals with – What makes the Triple Talaq (instant divorce) laws so difficult is the fact that they are not codified and so are open to interpretation and adjustment.

**What is GDP and how it calculate India’s Income**

An Overview of the GDP of a nation is crucial in understanding the economy of that nation. But, do you know how GDP is defined and how can it be an insight into the Economy of a nation?

Source: www.img-d03.moneycontrol.co.in
**GDP** stands for Gross Domestic Product and it is the final value of total authorized goods and services officially produced within the territory of a country. It calculates the aggregate production; hence it works as economic indicator as well.

**Let’s try to understand the concept of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through an example:**

Let’s assume that there is a tree planted at some place within our country, but its mere presence does not result in an increment of GDP. However, if the tree is cut and its parts are sold, then there is an increment in GDP, resulted due to the exchange of money. Because, it directly enhances the economic activity. Whenever we purchase a bike and pays for it, there is an increase in GDP. Then, we would purchase petrol to ride the Bike, which would again result in increase in GDP. Conversely, the bike would generate air pollution, inhalation of which would make us sick. We would consult the doctor and would pay consultation fee, an activity which would further enhance the GDP. Therefore, more the sale of bikes in the country more will be the GDP and the Government also focuses on this aspect as it is one of the measures to increase GDP.

**The Growth Rate** fixed in every Financial Year is basically the increment in the GDP value. For example, the value of tires in a car is added when the car is being manufactured. Thereafter, the value of tires is re-added into the price of car, which is basically the enhanced value. It implies that the value of raw material is deducted from the value of finished product. Whatever, price is achieved is then added to the GDP. There is production of goods and services every year in any economy and there is comparatively less production for the purpose of export. In this manner, the GDP reflects the lifestyle of the concerned nation.

**Let’s analyze the method of calculating GDP**

![The Components of GDP](Source:www.image.slidesharecdn.com)

There are two ways of calculating GDP: First method is based on constant price, wherein, the rate of GDP and cost of production is determined on the basis of the value of a base
year. Second method is based on the current price, wherein, inflation in the rate of production year is added into the GDP.

**Gross Value Addition (GVA) = Total value of Production (Cost of the total sale of goods and services) – Intermediate consumption**

The aggregate gross value of different economic activities is called production cost at Gross Domestic Product, in which, the addition of indirect tax and deduction of subsidy makes it product cost at market value.

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on Production cost + Indirect Tax – Given subsidy = “Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on producer or market price”**

Now, the question arises as to how the GDP is fixed in India, which in truth fixes out income.

![Percentage Contribution to India's GDP](source: www.cdn-standard.discourse.org)

**In India**, the rate of GDP is fixed on the basis of average enhancement or decline in the production in agriculture, manufacturing and service sector. If we say that there is a 2% increase in GDP of India, then it implies that the economy of India is growing at the rate of 2%. But often, in these statistics the inflation rate is not included. In India, the GDP is calculated in every three months and the figures of GDP depend on production rate of major economic sectors.

This fact cannot be denied that due to globalization, the income of the people is not limited to the extent of one country. People have now started earning abroad. This is why, in order to calculate National Income, Gross National Product is also considered. While considering the GNP, the value of production of goods and services in foreign countries is also added, no matter whether goods and services are utilized within or outside the country. As mentioned above, the inflation rate is also taken into consideration while calculating GDP. In order to maintain the ups and downs in costs of goods, many measures have been constructed. To reduce the effect of inflation, **GDP deflector** is also added. GDP deflector is a method which determines the level of cost of all domestic production of goods and services. It is used for
adding actual increment in GDP in a given time period. For its calculation, there is fixation of a base year.

**Do you know what is a Base Year is?**

According to the economic condition of the country, the base year keep on changing from time to time so that every type of economic activity can be added in the GDP. In order to facilitate comparative compilation of GDP data at international level, every nation has to follow the System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993. It is released together by United Nations, European Union, International Monetary Fund, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and World Bank.

*Do you know that a better indicator of GDP is Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)?* Market Exchange Rate is determined by daily demand and supply of currency, which is mainly fixed by global trade of goods. However, there are certain goods which are not traded globally. The cost of such goods which are not internationally traded is comparatively lesser in the developing countries. In this condition, the conversion of GDP in dollar at exchange rate decreases the overall scenario of GDP of a developing country. Under the ambit of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), the exchange rate is determined by comparing the amount of money paid for the purchasing same goods in two different countries.

**In the end, let’s see how the GDP asserts its influence on us?**

GDP is represented by economic production and development. It greatly, influences every person and economy of the nation. Whether the GDP increases or decreases, it has an impact on share market in every situation. If the GDP is in negative, it stresses the investors, because negative GDP is an indicator of recession in the economy of that country. Due to this, the production declines, unemployment increases and the annual income of every person is adversely affected.

### 11. One Liner Facts

**Geography & World**

1. About 90% of the world’s population lives in the northern hemisphere of which about 60% lives in Asia alone; and 30% lives in the temperate latitudes (mainly Europe) and barely 1% lives beyond 600 north.

2. The Channel Islands have 145 unique species of plants and animals found nowhere else on Earth and also boast of over 100 species of crabs, 240 different varieties of seaweeds and over four million oysters in their waters.
3. The Rings of Fire is consist of 450 volcanoes and is the home of approximately 75% of the world's active volcanoes. Popocatepetl is one of the most dangerous volcanoes in the Ring of Fire.

4. Golden Bridge stretches 4,200 feet to connect Pacific Ocean to the San Francisco Bay.

5. The economies of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand are called Tiger Cub Economy. These four Asian Economies called so because they follow the same export-driven model of economic development.

6. The Flag of Denmark is the world’s oldest flag in the world that was adopted in AD 1219 and also still in use by independent nation.

7. The term “The Pacific Puma” is given to the four economies of Latin American Countries i.e., Mexico, Colombia, Peru, and Chile to represent the focus of global shifts to the Pacific Rim.

8. Eurocopter X3 is the world's fastest helicopter that can achieved 255 knots (472 km/h; 293 mph).

9. AM stands for Ante Meridiam whereas PM stands for Post Meridiam. This is because the 24 hours of the day are divided into two periods- AM which means before midday and PM means after midday and each period comprises of 12 hours in number.

10. The 22nd Parallel North is the dividing line between Libya and Sudan.

Know your Environment

1. Ecology is the most important aspect of the environment that studies the organisms and all its functional processes within their habitable zone. The word 'ecology' was coined by German Scientist Ernst Haeckel in 1866.

2. An ecosystem is a region with a specific and recognisable landscape form, such as a forest, grassland, desert, wetland or coastal area. They are open systems and the losses of material from one ecosystem eventually become gain for another in the biosphere.

3. The transfer of energy in an ecosystem, called food chain that is always vertically upward and generally follow the 10% mobilisation rule through a series of organisms broadly classified as producers/autotrophs, consumers/ heterotrophs and Decomposers.

4. There are five faunal regions in world according to A. R Wallace: Palaearctic Region; Nearctic Region; Oriental Region; Ethiopian Region; and Australian Region.

5. The vegetation varies from equator towards poles, and from sea-level to altitudes.

6. The ecologists and bio-geographers divided the flora of the world into six major plant kingdoms in the world on the basis of floral characteristics i.e. Australian Kingdom; Cape
Kingdom (South Africa); Antarctic Kingdom; Palaeo-tropical Kingdom; Neo-tropical Kingdom; Boreal Kingdom.

7. The coral and the associated organisms and algae which are the most common reef builders are confined to the tropical belt. The water temperature must not fall below 20°C and not exceed 35°C; the most favourable is 23°C to 25°C.

8. The change in species composition and community structure and function over time is called Ecological Succession. Succession is a continuous and sequential process starts with primary succession as moss, grass; etc on bare rocks/soil finally culminates in an equilibrium community, called the climax community.

9. India has great diversity in its fauna and flora. On the basis of natural vegetation and wildlife, India has been divided by the ecologists into bio-geographic regions and 25 bio-geographic provinces.

10. The IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) with headquarter at Gland (Switzerland) is the premier co-ordinating body for international conservation efforts.

Science

1. DNA is a deoxyribonucleic acid and is a hereditary material in all living organism.

2. Organ system is a group of organs that work with one another in order to perform a particular task or set of tasks.

3. Enzymes play a crucial role in the digestion process and chemical digestion begins in mouth and ends in the small intestine. In Large intestine no chemical digestion takes place. Bacteria here are the producers of vitamin B and K.

4. The process of releasing energy from food is called respiration. It involves taking in oxygen into the cells, using it for releasing energy by burning food, and then eliminating the waste products carbon dioxide and water from the body.

5. The main transport system in the human beings is the ‘Blood Circulatory System’. The Circulatory System is also known as Double Circulatory System because it is made up of two interweaving loops and blood passes through the heart twice.

6. The function of kidney is to remove the poisonous substance urea, other waste salts and excess water from the blood and excrete them in the form of yellowish liquid urine.

7. There are some special tissues in our body called endocrine glands that secrete chemical substances called hormones. These hormones help in coordinating the activities of living organisms and their growth.
8. Exocrine glands are the glands that secrete its product into a duct. For example salivary gland secretes the saliva into the salivary duct.

9. Endocrine glands are the glands that secrete its product directly into blood. There are no ducts in endocrine glands.

10. Pituitary gland secretes growth hormone. This growth hormone controls the development of bones and muscles.

Art and Culture

1. Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque was established by Qutub-ud-din Aibek at Delh. It is situated in Qutub Complex and consists of grand line of arches that closes its western side, extending from north to south for about 117 meters.

2. Alai Darwaza was constructed by Alauddin Khilji. It has a domed entrance which is constructed with the help of red sandstone and white marble and is a best example of an Indo-Islamic architecture.

3. Capital of Mauryan period found at Sarnath near Varanasi, known as the Lion Capital. Being one of the finest examples of Mauryan sculpture and built by Ashoka in commemoration of Dhammachakrapravartanan.

4. Black polished type pottery found in North India is an example of Mauryan period. It has a burnished and glazed surface. Kosambi and Patliputra are the centres of this pottery.

5. Tomb of Balban is a first example of true arch and is located at the archaeological park in Mehrauli.

6. Alai Minar contains a dome, which for the first time was built on correct scientific lines and also has arches of very pleasing proportions.

7. Double Eagle (1849) coin is the rarest and valuable coin in the coinage history of America which was minted in 1850. It was designed by James Barton Longacre.

8. Brasher Doubloon is a gold coin which was designed by the goldsmith Ephraim Brasher and consists of imprinted hawk wings.

9. Dharmachakra Mudra of Buddha is also known as the gesture of 'Teaching of the Wheel of Dharma' that describes one of the most important moments in the Buddha's life as he performed the Dharmachakra mudra in his first sermon in Sarnath after he attained enlightenment. It is done with the help of both the hands which are held against the chest, the left facing inward, covering the right facing outward.

10. Anjali Mudra of Buddha is also called 'Namaskara Mudra' or ‘Hridayanjali Mudra' that represents the gesture of greeting, prayer and adoration.
**Polity**

1. Supreme Court is the apex court in India which came into existence on 26th January, 1950 and is located on Tilak Marg, New Delhi.

2. Article 75 of the Indian Constitution envisages that there will be a Prime Minister of India who shall be appointed by the President.

3. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was the first Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha (30 May 1952 - 7 March 1956).

4. The operation of Parliament of India costs Rs. 2.5 lakhs/minute.

5. There are 545 MPs in the Sixteenth Lok Sabha in India.

6. The time immediately following the Question Hour and lying of papers and before any listed business is taken up in the House has come to be popularly known as the 'Zero Hour'.

7. The current salary of the Prime Minister of India is Rs. 1.60 Lakh/PM.

8. The youngest MP of the 16th Lok Sabha is Shri Dushyant Chautala, Age-27 (D.O.B. - 03.04.1988)

9. The first Session of the First Lok Sabha commenced on 13 May 1952.

10. Shri G.V. Mavalankar was the first Speaker of Lok Sabha (15 May 1952 - 27 February 1956).

**Economics**

1. Minimum 10% of total labour force or 100 workers in an organization (whichever is less) must be required to form trade union.

2. Asian Development Bank (ADB) was established in Dec. 1966. The aim of this bank was to accelerate economic and social development in Asia and Pacific region.

3. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), was initially constituted on April 12, 1988 as a non contributory body.

4. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched in December 2000 as a 100 per cent centrally Sponsored Scheme.

5. Peter Pyre is known as the father of ‘Zero Based Budgeting’ who presented this sort of budget in 1970.

6. India aims to increase India’s export of merchandise and services from US $ 465 bn. in 2013-14 to approximately US$ 900 bn. by the 2019-20.

7. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an international organisation was set up in 1995.
8. International Monetary Fund is one of the Bretton woods twins, which came into existence in 1945.


10. In India, money supply is done on the basis of Minimum Reserve System since 1956.

12. GK Quiz

1. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the Lothal (port city of Harappa Civilisation)?

A. Lothal was found in the early-Harappan stage.

B. Lothal was surrounded by a massive brick wall.

C. Lothal remained the most important port for trade with the Mesopotamia civilization.

D. Both B & C

Ans. D

2. Fa-Hien came in the court of:

A. Chandra Gupta I

B. Chandra Gupta II

C. Samundra Gupta

D. Gatotkacha Gupta

Ans. B

3. Which of the following State ranks highest in production of eggs in India?

A. Maharashtra

B. Andhra Pradesh

C. Tamil Nadu

D. Uttar Pradesh

Ans. B

4. Where is the Central Bird Research Institute located?

A. Mathura
B. Karnaal
C. Izzat Nagar
D. Bharatpur
Ans. C

5. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
A. India is the second largest fish producing country in the world.
B. Andhra Pradesh ranks top in the fishery in India
C. In India, the hard water is spread across an area of about 9 lakh hectare
D. In India, Kerala stands first in production of fishes from sea water
Ans. B

6. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
A. India is the second largest fish producing country in the world.
B. Andhra Pradesh ranks top in the fishery in India
C. In India, the hard water is spread across an area of about 9 lakh hectare
D. In India, Kerala stands first in production of fishes from sea water
Ans. B

7. In which year was Kanaha Pond established as a National Natural Landmark?
A. 1971
B. 1989
C. 1948
D. 1972
Ans. A

8. Which is the only permanent rainforest research station in India? This place is also known as the Capital of King Cobra?
A. Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park
B. Agumbe Rainforest Research Station & Romulus Whitaker
C. Anamudi Shola National Park

D. Keibul Lamjao National Park

Ans. B

9. In which wildlife sanctuary the BBC Television shot the film titled "Big Cat Diary"?

A. Upemba National Park
B. Maasai Mara
C. Gandzakar Sanctuary
D. Akouma National Park

Ans. B

10. Which of the following statements is not correct?

A. The number of members in the State Legislative Assemblies is decided as per the 2011 census.
B. Parliament determines the number of members in the state Legislative Assemblies
C. The decision of the members nominated by the Governor in State Legislative Council cannot be challenged in the court.
D. The tenure of the members in State Legislative Councils is 6 years.

Ans. A

11. What is the minimum age to be appointed as the Chief Minister of a state?

A. 25 years
B. 30 years
C. 35 years
D. 18 years

Ans. A

12. The State Council is responsible to whom?

A. To the Governor
B. To the Legislative Assembly
C. To the Legislative Council
D. To the State Legislature

Ans. B

13. Match the following:

Set – I               Set-ll

a. RigVeda            1. A collection of spells and charms
b. Samveda            2. A collection of songs mostly taken from Rig Veda
c. Yajurveda          3. A collection of sacrificial formulae
d. Atharvaveda        4. A collection of hymns

Code:

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

Ans. A

14. Consider the following statements regarding the age of Vedic Civilisation:

I. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, on astronomical grounds, dated Rig Veda to .6000 B.C. to Harmon
   Jacobi, Vedic civilization flourished between 4500 B.C. and 2500 B.C. and the Samhitas were
   composed in the latter half of the period.

II. Famous Sanskritist, Winternitz felt that the Rig Veda was probably composed in the third
    millennium B.C.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are not correct?

A. Only I
B. Only II
C. Both I and II
D. Neither I nor II

Ans. D
15. Find the correct pair of Poet in the Court of the King during Ancient India

A. Vasumitra : Kanishka  
B. Harisena : Chandragupta II  
C. Kalidasa : Samudragupta II  
D. Banabhatta : Pulkesin II

Ans: A

16. Who among the following writer's book gives the detail information about the invasion of India by Alexander?

A. Herodotus  
B. Megasthenes  
C. Arrian  
D. Ptolemy

Ans. C

17. Which of the following British Prime Minister headed the First Round Table Conference in London?

A. Churchill  
B. Ramsay McDonald  
C. Chamberlain  
D. Disraeli

Ans. B

18. When was M.K Gandhi participated in the Second Round Table Conference?

A. Signing the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of March, 1931  
B. Getting assurance from the Muslim League that it would not oppose his claim to represent the whole of India  
C. Fruitful talks with Sapru  
D. Receiving assurances that independence was fast coming

Ans. A
19. What is Women Scientists Scheme?
A. It aims to provide Women scientists for pursuing research in engineering only.
B. It aims to provide Women Scientists for pursuing research in applied sciences only.
C. Both (i) and (ii)
D. Only (i)
Ans. C

20. Under the Ministry of Science and Technology, The Survey of India (SOI) was set up in:
A. 1767
B. 1757
C. 1777
D. 1787
Ans. A

21. Which out of the following is not a GUI based operating system?
A. Windows
B. Plurix
C. Linux
D. Solaris
Ans. B

22. What is a bug?
A. A bug is an error in a software program
B. A buy is a virus in the software program
C. A bug is malware in a software program
D. All of the above
Ans. A

23. NTFS uses which out of the following file system?
A. Master File Table
B. File Allocation Table
C. Nibble File Table
D. New File table
Ans. A

24. We see the image of our face when we look into the mirror. It is due to:
   A. Interference
   B. Diffraction
   C. Polarisation
   D. Reflection
   Ans. D

25. Entozoology is the study of:
   A. Enigmas
   B. Glands
   C. Enzymes
   D. Parasites that live inside larger organisms.
   Ans. D

26. Those organs which have different basic structure but have similar appearance and perform similar functions are called:
   A. Fossils
   B. Analogous organs
   C. Homologous organs
   D. Speciation
   Ans. B

27. What is ploughing and cultivating the land called?
   A. Irrigation
   B. Domestication
C. Tilling  
D. Weeding  
**Ans. C**

**28. Sakhi, Shabad and Ramaini were the notable work of?**

A. Tansen  
B. Rahim  
C. Kabir  
D. Tulsidas  
**Ans. C**

**29. Hamzanama paintings were produced during the reign of?**

A. Humayun  
B. Akbar  
C. Jahangir  
D. Shahjahan  
**Ans. B**

**30. Which of the following statement is not correct about Padma awards?**

A. The Padma Awards Committee is constituted by the Home Minister every year.  
B. The Padma Awards Committee is constituted by the Prime Minister every year.  
C. The recommendations made by the Awards Committee are submitted to the Prime Minister and the President for their approval.  
D. The total number of awards to be given in a year (excluding posthumous awards and to foreigners) should not be more than 120.  
**Ans. A**

**31. Which of the following statement is not true about Manas Wild Life Sanctuary?**

A. It is located at the Bhutan-Himalayas in the state of Assam  
B. It is very rich in the population of Royal Bengal Tigers.  
C. It is the first reserve included in the network of tiger reserve under Project tiger in 1965.
D. East Himalayan mixed Moist and Dry Deciduous forests (the most common type)
Ans. C

32. Which of the following are the form pairs of orthodox systems?
A. Nyaya-Vaisheshika
B. Yoga-Samkhya
C. Mimamsa-Vedanta
D. All of the above
Ans. D

33. Name the person who holds the records of consuming 26,000 McDonald's Big Mac?
A. Donald Gorske
B. Adam Wright
C. George Pearce
D. Jack Thompson
Ans. A

34. Name the person who holds the records for been the oldest men striper at the age of 60?
A. Bernard Barker
B. Gregory Jacobs
C. Nick Wechsler
D. Betsy Brandt
Ans. A

35. Who hold the record for the largest collection of ballpoint pens?
A. Angelika Unverhau
B. Aeldit Unvehau
C. Avyce Unvehau
D. Alyse Unvehau
36. Which of the following statements is not true?

(A) The date of implementation of Indian Constitution is November 26, 1949
(B) The “Secular” word was added by the 42nd Constitution Amendment
(C) The 42nd Constitutional Amendment was done in 1976
(D) Social, Economic and political justice has been taken from the Russian Revolution in the Indian Constitution

Ans. A

37. K.M. Munshi was related to......

(A) Constitution draft committee
(B) Preamble Committee
(C) Public Accounts Committee
(D) None of the following

Ans. A

38. Which year is related to Berubari Case?

(A) 1972
(B) 1976
(C) 1970
(D) 1960

Ans. D

39. Which of the following statements is not true?

(A) The institution of High Court in India was first formed in 1862
(B) Article 214 to 231 of the Indian constitution envisages about the powers of the High Court
(C) Only Delhi is a Union territory which has its own High Court
(D) Only Parliament determines the number of judges in the High Court

Ans. D
40. Suez canal opened in the year _______.
A. 1837 AD
B. 776 BC
C. 58 BC
D. 1869 AD
Ans. D

41. The Eiffel Tower is built in ________.
A. 1887 AD
B. 1889 AD
C. 58 BC
D. 1869 AD
Ans. B

42. New Zealand becomes first country to grant woman to right to vote in the year _____.
A. 1893
B. 776 BC
C. 58 BC
D. 1869
Ans. D

43. Anju Bobby George was a player of __________.
A. Shooting
B. Cricket
C. Athletics
D. Chess
Ans. C

44. Which of the following statement is NOT correct?
A. Dipika Pallikal is a squash player
B. Gaganjeet Bhullar is a golf player  
C. Jitu Rai is related to Shooting. 
D. Yuki Bhambri plays badminton  
Ans. D 

45. **First Test Captain of India** ........... 
A. Palwankar Baloo  
B. Palwankar Vithal  
C. Vijay Hazare  
D. C.K. Nayudu  
Ans. D 

46. **Sachin Tendulkar was a** ............. 
A. Right handed Batman  
B. Left handed batsman  
C. Wicketkeeper  
D. 12th Man  
Ans. A 

47. **Which of the following wetlands and state is not matched correctly?** 
A. Andhra Pradesh: Kolleru  
B. Assam: Deepor  
C. Odisha: Bhitarkanika  
D. Gujarat: Bhoj  
Ans. D 

48. **Which of the following statement is correct about Kyoto Protocol?**  
(i) It was adopted in the conference held at Kyoto, Switzerland.  
(ii) It was adopted in 1997.
(iii) Its target was to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases by an average of 5.2% below 1990 levels by 2012.

(iv) Indian did not sign it.

Options are

(a) Only ii, iii
(b) Only ii, iii, iv
(c) Only ii, iv
(d) All of the above

Ans. A

49. Which of the following rivers make the valley rich in alluvial soil and teak forests?

A. Narmada and Tapti
B. Narmada and Sabarmati
C. Narmada and Godavari
D. Narmada and Sone

Ans. A

50. Consider the following statement(s) is/are related to the estuary.

I. It is sharp edged mouth of rivers, devoid of any deposits
II. It does not have fertile lands

Which of the above statement(s) is/are not correct?

A. Only I
B. Only II
C. Both I & II
D. Neither I nor II

Ans. D