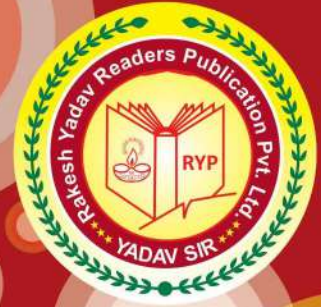


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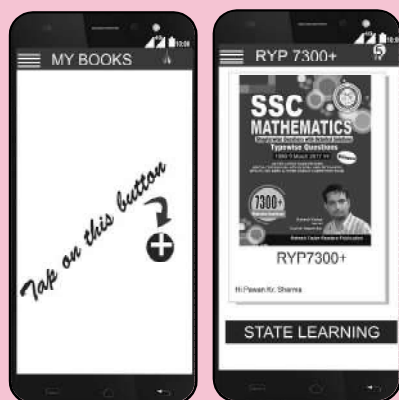
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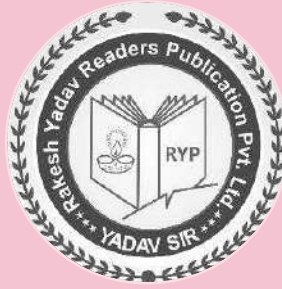


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Preface

This book is intended for the students preparing for various competitive exams. We have tried to provide an authentic, resourceful and relevant information in the most lucid, comprehensible and explanatory manner 7300+ General Studies will be accomplishing the requirements of the various one day competitive examinations like SSC, CGL, CPO, FCI, MTS, CHSL etc.

This book will guide the students to understand the pattern of question papers and expected solutions. The solutions have been reviewed by senior academicians in the field. The students will definitely find the book as useful resource for preparation and qualifying the examination.

I wish to express my thanks to the GS Team

Although every care has been taken to eliminate errors but it is very difficult to claim perfection I shall be very grateful to readers and users of this book if they point-out any mistake that might have crept.

Rakesh Yadav

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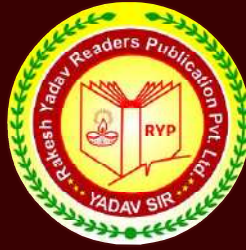
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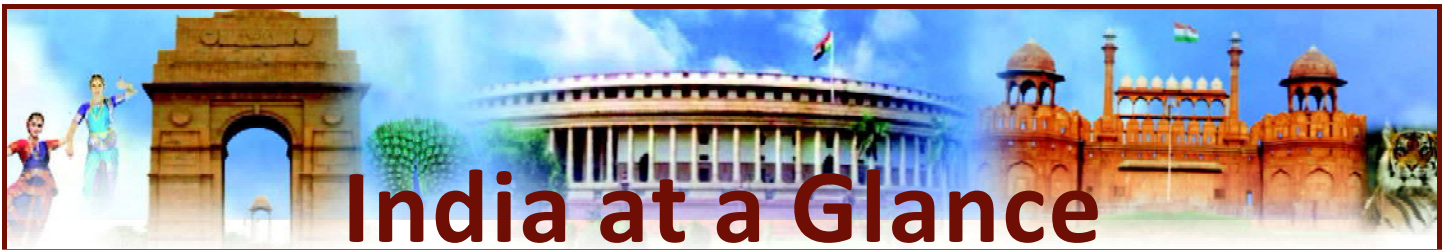
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India at a Glance



INDIA

India is situated on the Northern fringe of the Indian Ocean. It lies midway between South East Asia and the South West Asia. It is bordered by Pakistan in the west and Afghanistan in the northwest, China & Nepal in the north and Bhutan in the northeast and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east. Its three sides are guarded by Oceans, i.e., Bay of Bengal in the south-east, Indian Ocean in the south and Arabian Sea in the south-west. The Tropic of Cancer runs almost through the centre of the country and divides it into two halves –Tropical Zone and Sub-Tropical Zone.

The Republic of India is made up of 29 states and 7 union territories.

Capital : New Delhi

Area : 3287263 km² (Seventh place in the world and 2.4% of the total geographical area of the world).

Neighbour Countries

Country	Capital	Currency
Nepal	Kathmandu	Nepalese Rupee
Bhutan	Thimphu	Ngultrum
Pakistan	Islamabad	Pakistani Rupee
Sri Lanka	Sri Jayawardenepura kotte	Srilankan Rupee
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka
Myanmar	Naypyidaw	Burmese Kyat
China	Beijing	Yuan (Renminbi)

Boundaries

- Land** : China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the North, Myanmar and Bangladesh in the East, Pakistan and Afghanistan in the North-West.
- Sea** : Arabian Sea in the West, Indian Ocean, Sri Lanka and Maldives in the South and Bay of Bengal in the East.

Standard Meridian

82°30' E Longitudes (Passing through Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh). Time 5½ hrs ahead of Greenwich Mean Time).

Physical Divisions

- Himalaya Mountains in the North.
- Great Plains in the North.
- Plateau Region in the South.
- Coastal Plain.
- Thar Desert.

Neighbour Countries Related States

Sl. No.	Country	Lenght (in km.)	Bordered by Indian state	Longest bordered states
1.	Bangladesh	4096.7	Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, West Bengal	West Bengal
2.	China	3488	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh	Jammu and Kashmir
3.	Pakistan	3323	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir	Rajasthan
4.	Nepal	1751	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim, Uttarakhand	Bihar
5.	Myanmar	1643	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur	Mizoram
6.	Bhutan	699	Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam	Assam
7.	Afghanistan	106	Jammu and Kashmir (PoK)	Jammu and Kashmir

Facts & Figures (India)

Latitudinal Extent -----	8°4' to 37°6'N
Longitudinal Extent -----	68°7'E to 97°25' E
North-South Extent -----	3214 km.
East-West Extent -----	2933 km.
Land Area -----	3287263 sq. km.
Land Frontier -----	15200 kms.
Coast line (inc. island) -----	7516.6 kms.
Southern most point of mainland -----	Kanyakumari
Southern most point of Indian Territory -----	Indira Point
Northern most point -----	Indira Col
Eastern most point -----	Kibithu (Arunachal Pradesh)
Western most point -----	Ghuar Mota (Runn of Kutch)
Highest mountain point -----	8611m Godwin Austin-K ₂
States -----	29
Union Territories -----	7
Largest State (area) -----	Rajasthan (342,239 sq.km.)
Smallest State (area) -----	Goa (3,702 sq. km.)
Largest State (population) -----	Uttar Pradesh (199,28,1477)
Smallest State (population) -----	Sikkim (607,688)
Total Districts -----	707

- ❑ **Islands** : Bay of Bengal: 204, Arabian Sea:43.
- ❑ **States through which Tropic of Cancer passes** : Gujarat, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Mizoram.
- ❑ **Mountain Ranges** : Godwin Austin K2 (8611 m.) (Highest peak in India), Beside this Kanchenjunga, Nanga Parwat, Nanda Devi, Kamet, Makalu, Annapurna, Mansalu, Badrinath, Kedar Nath, Trisul, etc.
- ❑ **Important Lakes** : Wular, Dal, Chilka, Sambhar, Didwana, Hussain Sagar, Naini-koleru, Pulicut, Loktak, Lunar, Nakki.
- ❑ **Total Population** : 1,21,08,54,977 (2011)
- ❑ **Percentage of World Population** : 17%.
- ❑ **Density of Population** : 382 persons km² as per 2011 census.
- ❑ **Growth Rate** : 17.64%.
- ❑ **Sex Ratio** : 943 :1000.
- ❑ **Literacy** : 74.4% (Male Literacy 82.14%, Female Literacy 65.46%).

National Political Parties

Party	Establishment year	Founded by	Election Symbol	Present President/G. Sec.
Congress	1885	A. O. Hume	Hand	Rahul Gandhi
Communist Party	1925	M. N. Roy	Ears of corn with sickle	S. Sudhakar Reddy
Bhartiya Janta Party	1951/1980	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	Lotus	Amit Shah
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1964	Jyoti Basu	Hammer, Sickle and Star	Sitaram Yechury
Bahujan Samaj Party	1984	Kashiram	Elephant	Mayawati
Nationalist Congress Party	1999	Sharad Pawar	Clock	Sharad Pawar
All India Trinamool Congress	1998	Mamta Banerjee	Flowers and Grass	Mamta Banerjee

National Symbols of India

National Flag of India



“Tiranga” or “Tricolour” is the National flag of India. It was adopted as national flag of India on 22 July, 1947 by constituent assembly. Pingali Venkayya was the designer of Indian National flag. The ratio of width to length of the flag is 2:3. The colors of the national flag represent some meaning:- The saffron color of the flag stands for courage, sacrifice and spirit of renunciation; White stands for truth and purity; Green stands for faith and fertility and Ashok Chakra represents the wheel of law. It has 24 spokes.

National Emblem of India

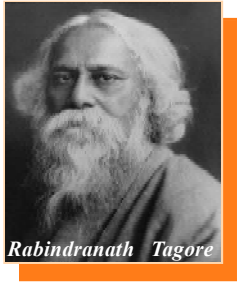


Lion Capital adopted from Ashok Stambh (pillar) of Sarnath is the national emblem of India. It was adopted as the national emblem of India on 26 January, 1950. King Ashoka build this stambh during his reign to popularize Buddha dharma. In Ashok Stambh four lions are depicted as seated back to back. They represent power, courage, confidence, and pride.

Ashok Chakra of National Flag was taken from the Dharam Chakra depicted in the Ashok Stambh. The words “Satyamev Jayate” are also inscribed in this Stambha.

National Anthem of India

Jana Gana Mana is the National Anthem of India. On 24 January 1950, it was adopted as the national anthem of India. It was written by Noble Laureate Rabindranath Tagore. It is the first five stanzas of Brahma Hymn. The original poem was written in Bengali. It was translated to Hindi by Abid Ali. Jana Gana Mana was first sung on 27 December, 1911 in the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress.



Rabindranath Tagore

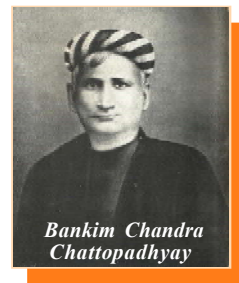
*Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he,
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Panjaba-Sindh-Gujarata-Maratha,
Dravida-Utkala-Banga,
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
Uchchala-jaladhi-taranga,
Tava Subha name jage, Tava subha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya-gatha,
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he, Jaya he, Jaya he,
jaya jaya jaya, jaya he!*

Gitanjali is a best known collection of poetry. Rabindranath Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913. Sri Lanka's National anthem-Matha was inspired by his work. He wrote eight Novels like Chaturanga, Shesher Kobita, Char Odhay, Noukadubi, Ghare Baire and Jogajog.

National Song of India

In 1950, the first two verses of the Vande Matram was selected as the National Song of India. The song was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in his novel Anandamath. Jadunath Bhattacharya composed the music. In 1896, Rabindranath Tagore sung the song for the first time in the Calcutta session of Indian National Congress. This song was used prominently in the Independence Movement of India.

*Vande Mataram
Sujalam Suphalam Malayaja Shitalam
Shashya Shyamalam Mataram
Vande Mataram
Subhra jyotsna Pulakita Yaminim
Pulla Kusumita Drumadala Shobhinim
Suhasinim Sumadhura Bhashinim
Sukhadam Varadam Mataram Vande Mataram*



Bankim Chandra
Chattopadhyay

National Calendar of India

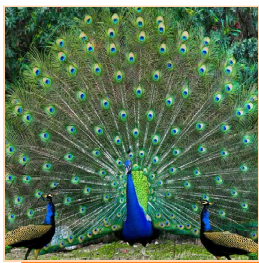
Saka Calendar is the national calendar of India. In the year 1957, it was adopted as the national calendar of India. The historic Shaka era calendar is still widely used. It has years that are solar sidereal (after periodic adjustments), and has lunar months. The official Saka using a tropical solar year. It is used, alongside the Gregorian calendar, by The Gazette of India, in news broadcasts by All India Radio and in calendars and communications issued by the Government of India. The Saka calendar is also used in Java and Bali among Indonesian Hindus. Nyepi, the "Day of Silence", is a celebration of the Saka new year in Bali. Nepal's Nepal Sambat evolved from the Saka calendar.

National Flower of India

Lotus is the national flower of India. Lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn*) is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture.



National Bird of India



Peacock is the national bird of India. In 1963, peacock was declared as the national bird of India. It is protected by the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Mainly there are three types of peacock i.e. African Congo peacock, Indian peacock and Green peacock. All are considered to be originated in Asia but also found in Africa and some parts of Australia. The male peacock is known for its enormous tail feathers that fan out behind the peacock and can be around two meters in length.

National Animal of India

Tiger is the national animal of India. To protect the tigers in India. Project Tiger was launched in 1973. *Panthera Tigris* is the scientific name of Tiger. Tigers are top predators. **Tiger subspecies** : Bengal Tiger, Indochinese Tiger, Madayan Tiger, Siberian Tiger etc. Tigers are under endangered species status of Red Data Book. Tiger is considered to be the largest wild cat in the world. The big cat's tail is 3 feet (1 meter) long. Unlike most members of the cat family, tigers seem swim well. Because of their size, strength, and predatory skills, tigers are understood to be one of the "big cats." Lions, cheetahs and jaguars are also part of this grouping.



National Fruit of India

Mango is the national fruit of India. *Mangifera* is genus of Mango. Its scientific name is *Mangifera Indica*. India cultivates more than 100 varieties of Mango. It grows mainly in summer and is the most delicious fruit. Its relish is even narrated by many renowned poets. India is exporter of mangoes to Europe specially its Alphonso variety.

National Tree of India

Banyan is the national tree of India. The banyan tree is also considered to be a sacred tree by many religions and it is called as 'Vat Vriksha' in Sanskrit. In Hinduism, the leaf of banyan tree is said to be the resting place for the god Krishna.



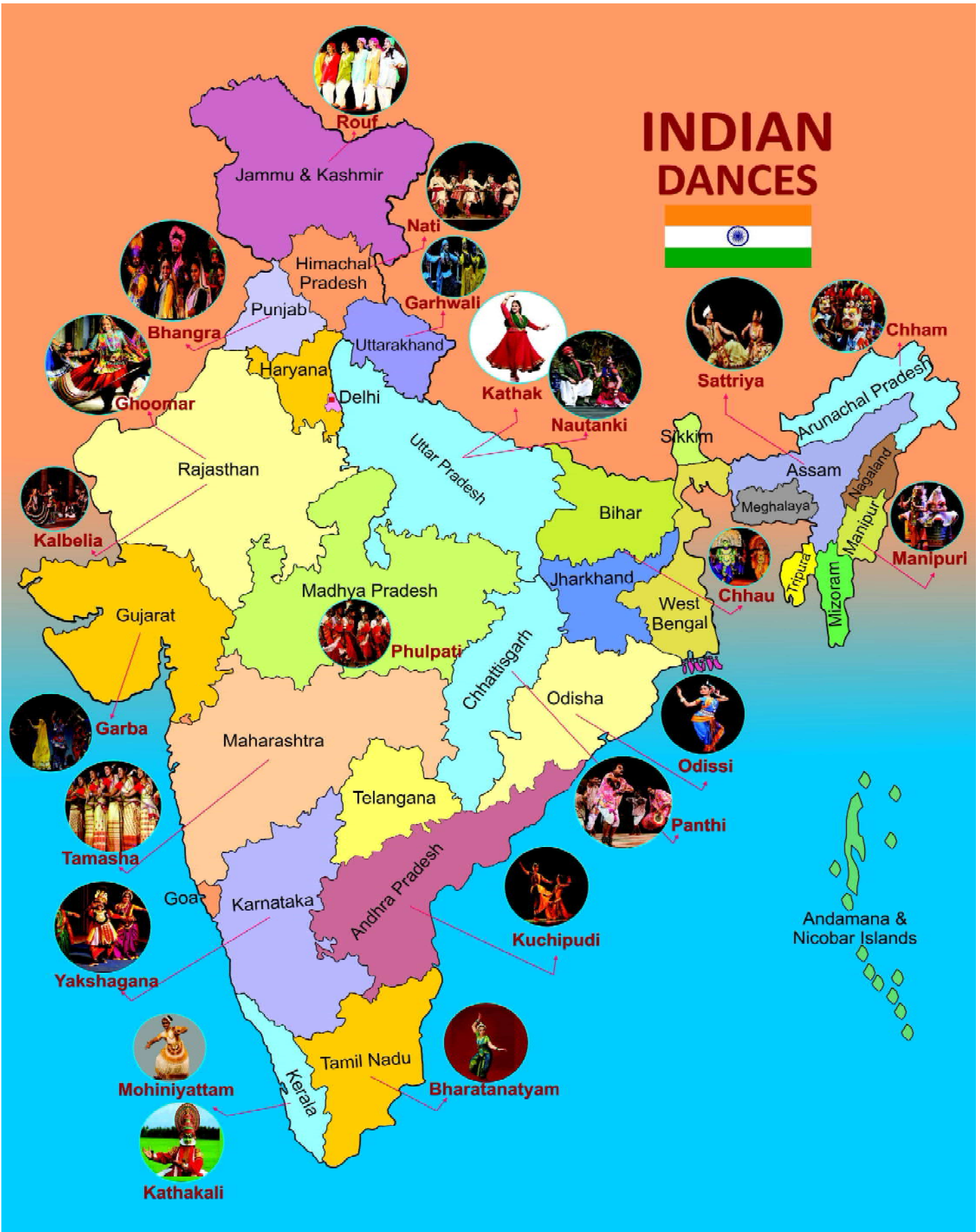
Classical Dances of India

Bharatnatyam

Bharatnatyam Dance is considered to be over 2000 years old. Several texts beginning with Bharat Muni's *Natya Shastra* (200 B.C.E. to 200 C.E.) provide information on this dance form. Bharatnatyam dance is known to be **ekaharya**, where one dancer takes on many roles in a single performance. The style was kept alive by the **devadasis**, who were married to the gods. As a solo dance, Bharatnatyam leans heavily on the **abhinaya** or mime aspect of dance - the **nritya**, where the dancer expresses the **sahitya** through movement and mime.

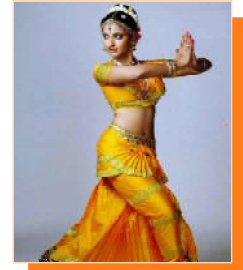


INDIAN DANCES



Mohiniyattam

Mohiniyattam literally interpreted as the dance of '**Mohini**', the celestial enchantress of the Hindu mythology, is the **classical solo dance form of Kerala**. The delicate body movements and subtle facial expressions are more feminine in nature and therefore are ideally suited for performance by women.



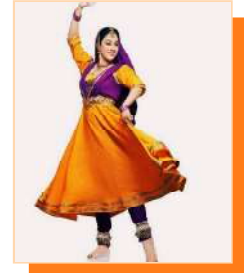
Kathakali



Kathakali is a blend of dance, music and acting and dramatizes stories, which are mostly adapted from the Indian epics. It is a stylised art form, the four aspects of abhinaya - angika, aharya, vachika, satvika and the nritya. Nritya and Natya aspects are combined perfectly.

Kathak

The word Kathak has been derived from the word Katha which means a story. **Kathakars** or story-tellers, are people who narrate stories largely based on episodes from the epics, myths and legends. The Vaishnavite cult which swept North India in the 15th century and the resultant bhakti movement contributed to a whole new range of lyrics and musical forms. The Radha-Krishna theme proved immensely popular alongwith the works of Mirabai, Surdas, Nandadas and Krishnadas.



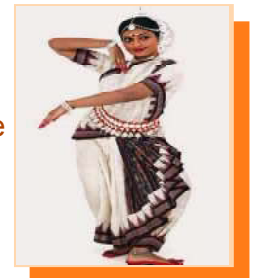
Kuchipudi



Kuchipudi is one of the classical styles of Indian dance. Around the third and fourth decade of this century it emerged out of a long rich tradition of dance-drama of the same name. In fact, Kuchipudi is the name of a village in the Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh. It is about 35 km. from Vijaywada. Andhra has a very long tradition of dance-drama which was known under the generic name of Yakshagana.

Odissi

Odisha, on the eastern sea coast, is the home of Odissi, one of the many forms of Indian classical dance. Sensuous and lyrical, Odissi is a dance of love and passion touching on the divine and the human, the sublime and the mundane. The Natya Shastra mentions many regional varieties, such as the south-eastern style known as the Odhra Magadha which can be identified as the earliest precursor of present day Odissi. Odissi closely follows the tenets laid down by the Natya Shastra. Facial expressions, hand gestures and body movements are used to suggest a certain feeling, an emotion or one of the nine rasas.



Manipuri

Manipuri, one of the main styles of Indian Art or Classical Dances originated in the picturesque and secluded state of Manipur in the north-eastern corner of India. Because of its geographical location, the people of Manipur have been protected from outside influences, and this region has been able to retain its unique traditional culture. Lai Haraoba is one of the main festivals still performed in Manipur which has its roots in the pre-Vaishnavite period. The themes often depict the pangs of separation of the gopis and Radha from Krishna.



Sattriya

The Sattriya dance form was introduced in the 15th century A.D. by the great Vaishnava saint and reformer of Assam, Mahapurusha Sankaradeva as a powerful medium for propagation of the Vaishnava faith. The dance form evolved and expanded as a distinctive style of dance later on.



Indian States and Their Folk Dances

State	Indian Folk Dances
Jharkhand	Karma, Agni, Peka, Sarahul, Chhau, Danga, Bidesia, Sohrai etc.
Uttarakhand	Garhwali, Kumayuni, Kajari, Raslila, Chappeli.
Andhra Pradesh	Kuchipudi (Classical), Ghantamardala, Ottam Thedal, Vedi, Natkam.
Chhattisgarh	Pantheri, Raut Nacha Pandawani, Karma etc.
Arunachal Pradesh	Bardo-cham, Buiya, Mask dance, War dance etc.
Himachal Pradesh	Jhora, Jhali, Chhapeli, Mahasu, Nati, Dangi, Lahauli.
Goa	Mandi, Jhagor, Fugdi.
Assam	Sattriya, Bihu, Bichhua, Natpuja, Maharas, Kaligopal, Bagurumba, Naga dance, Khel Gopal Tabal Chongli, Canoe, Jhumura Hobjanai etc.
West Bengal	Kathi, Gambhira, Dhali, Jatra, Baul, Marasia, Mahal, Keertan, etc.
Kerala	Kathakali (Classical), Mohiniyattam, Rakkhal, Nat Rash, Maha Rash, Raukhat, Theyyam etc.
Meghalaya	Laho, Baagla etc.
Manipur	Manipuri (Classical), Raslila, Noopa, Pung cholam.
Nagaland	Chong, Khaiva, Lim, Nuralim etc.
Odisha	Odissi (Classical), Danda Nata, Chaitighor, Changu.
Maharashtra	Lavani, Nakata, Koli, Lezim, Gafa, Dahikala Dasavtar or Bohada, Tamasha.
Karnataka	Yakshagana, Huttari, Suggi, Kunitha, Karga, Lambi etc.
Gujarat	Garba, Dandiya Ras, Tippani Juriun, Bhavai etc.
Punjab	Bhangra, Giddha, Daff, Dhaman etc.
Rajasthan	Ghumar, Chakri, Ganagor, Jhulan Leela, Jhuma, Suisini, Ghapal, Panihari, Ginad etc.
Mizoram	Cherav, Khullam, Chelam, Jang Talam.
Jammu & Kashmir	Rauf, Hikar, Mandjas, Kud Dandi Nach, Damali.
Tamil Nadu	Bharatnatyam, Kumi, Kolattam, Kavadi
Uttar Pradesh	Nautanki, Raslila, Kajri, Jhora, Chappeli, Jaita.
Bihar	Jata-Jatin, Bakho-Bakhain, Panwariya, Sama-Chakwa, Bidesia, Jatra etc.
Haryana	Jhumar, Phag Dance, Daph, Dhamal, Loor, Gugga, Khor, Gagor etc.

Famous Places of India

Name	City	State	Built By
Ajanta Caves	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Vakatakas and Satavahanas
Aram Bagh	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Babur
Agra Fort	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Akbar
Akshardham	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	Made by a Trust
Amer Palace	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Raja Man Singh
Amarnath Cave	Pahalgam	Jammu & Kashmir	Natural
Akbar's Mausoleum or Tomb	Sikandra	Uttar Pradesh	Jahangir
I'timad – ud – daula Tomb	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Noorjahan
Anand Bhawan	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Motilal Nehru
Bada Imambara	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Asaf – ud – Daula
Bharatpur Fort	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	Raja Surajmal
Bibi ka Maqbara	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Azam Shah

Charminar	Hyderabad	Telangana	Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah
Charar – e – Sharif	Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir	Zainul Abedin
Chhota Imambara	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Muhammad Ali Shah
Dargah Ajmer Sharif	Ajmer	Rajasthan	Shah Jahan
Dilwara Jain Temple	Mount Abu	Rajasthan	Vimal Shah
Deewan – e – Khas	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Saha Jahan
Adhai Din Ka Jhopra	Ajmer	Rajasthan	Qutubuddin Aibak
Elephanta Caves	Mumbai	Maharashtra	Rashtrakuta rulers
Fatehpur Sikri	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Akbar
Ferozshah Kotla	Delhi	Delhi	Ferozshah Tughlaq
Golghar	Patna	Bihar	British Government
Gateway of India	Mumbai	Maharashtra	British Government
Hauz Khas	Delhi	Delhi	Alauddin Khilji
Hawa Mahal	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh
Humayun's Tomb	Delhi	Delhi	Bega Begum (Haji Begum)
Jama Masjid	Agra and Delhi	Uttar Pradesh and Delhi	Shahjahan
Jagannath Temple	Puri	Odisha	Anantavarman Chodaganga
Jantar Mantar	Delhi	Delhi	Maharaja Jai Singh II
Jaigarh Fort	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Sawai Jai Singh
Jim Corbett park	Nainital	Uttarakhand	Sir Malcolm Hailey
Mehrangarh	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	Rao Jodha
Kanheri Caves	Mumbai	Maharashtra	Buddhists
Khirki Masjid	Delhi	Delhi	Feroz Shah Tughlaq
Lal Bagh	Bengaluru	Karnataka	Hyder Ali
Lakshminarayan Temple	Delhi	Delhi	Baldeo Das Birla
Makkah Masjid	Hyderabad	Telangana	Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah
Moti Masjid	Agra Fort	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahan
Moti Masjid	Delhi Fort	Delhi	Aurangzeb
Nahargarh Fort	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Sawai Jai Singh II
Nishat Bagh	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	Asif Khan
Purana Qila	Delhi	Delhi	Shershah Suri
Pathar Ki Masjid	Patna	Bihar	Parvez Shah
Rashtrapati Bhavan	Delhi	Delhi	Edwin Lutyens
Qutub Minar	Delhi	Delhi	Qutubuddin Aibak
Red Fort	Delhi	Delhi	Shahjahan
Safdar Jung Tomb	Delhi	Delhi	Shuja – ud – daula
Sabarmati Ashram	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Mahatma Gandhi

Highest Mountain Peaks of the world

Name	Continent	Country	Height (Metre)
Mount Everest	Asia	Nepal – Tibet	8848
K- 2 (Godwin Austin)	Asia	India	8611
Kanchenjunga	Asia	Nepal – India	8598
Lhotse	Asia	Nepal – China	8501
Makalu	Asia	Tibet – Nepal	8481
Dhaulagiri	Asia	Nepal	8172
Nanga Parbat	Asia	India	8126
Annapurna	Asia	Nepal	8080

MOUNTAIN RANGES



Gasherbrum 1	Asia	India (PoK-Xinjiang)	8068
Broad peak	Asia	India (PoK-Xinjiang)	8047
Nanda Devi	Asia	India	7817
Illampu	South America	Bolivia	7014
McKinley	North America	Alaska (U.S.A.)	6194
Mont Blanc	Europe	France	4810

World's Volcanic Mountains

Name	Height (Metre)	Country	Location
Ojos del Salado	6893	Argentina-Chile	Andes
Guallatiri	6060	Chile	Andes
Cotopaxi	5897	Ecuador	Andes
Lascar	5641	Chile	Andes
Tupungatito	5640	Argentina-Chile	Andes
Popocatepetl	5451	Mexico	Altiplano de Mexico
Nevado del Ruiz	5400	Colombia	Andes
Sangay	5230	Ecuador	Andes

World Biggest Countries (in order of Population)

Name	Population (in millions)	Continent
China	1409.5	Asia
India	1339.1	Asia
USA	324.4	North America
Indonesia	263.9	Asia
Brazil	209.2	South America
Pakistan	197.015	Asia
Nigeria	190.8	Africa
Bangladesh	164.6	Asia
Russia	143.9	Europe-Asia
Japan	124.4	Asia

World's Biggest Countries (in order of area)

Name	Continent
Russia	Europe-Asia
Canada	North America
USA	North America
China	Asia
Brazil	South America
Australia	Australia
India	Asia
Argentina	South America
Kazakhstan	Asia
Algeria	Africa

First in India

- ❑ **Census:** 1872
- ❑ **Regular Decadal Census :** Since 1881
- ❑ **Warship Aircraft Carrier :** I. N. S. Vikrant
- ❑ **National Nuclear Power Submarine :** I.N.S. Chakra
- ❑ **Football Club :** Mohun Bagan-(1889)
- ❑ **Hydro-electric Project:** Darjeeling (1898)
- ❑ **Newspaper :** Bengal Gazette (James Hicky)
- ❑ **Vernacular Daily :** Samachar Darpan
- ❑ **Hindi Newspaper :** Udant-Martand
- ❑ **Telegraph Line :** Diamond Harbour to Kolkata (1851)
- ❑ **International Telephone Service :** Mumbai to London (1851)
- ❑ **Television Centre :** New Delhi (1959)



NATIONAL PARKS



Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks in India

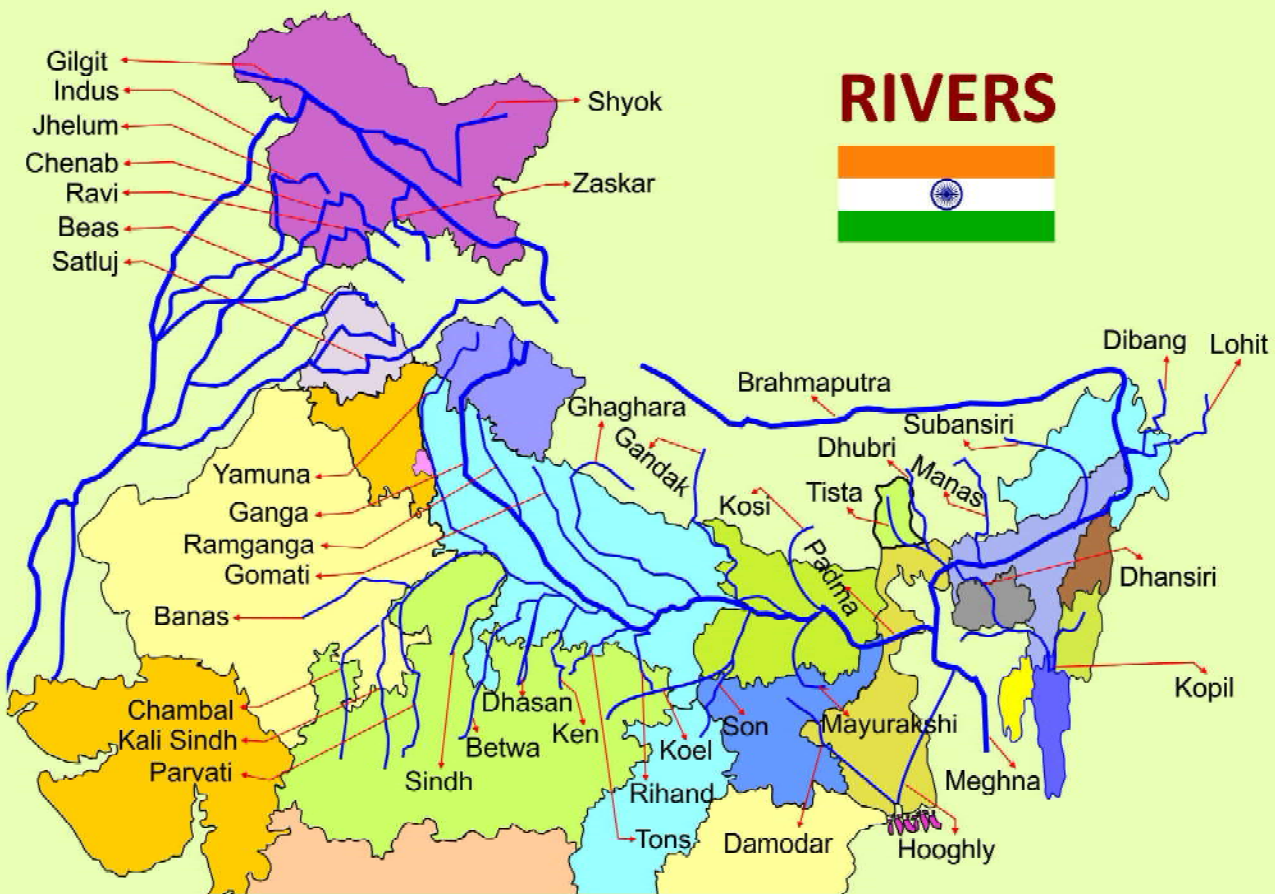
Name	Location	Important Species
Bandipur National Park	Mysore, Karnataka	Elephant, Tiger, Bear, Sambhar, Panther
Balphakram National Park	Garro Hills, Meghalya	Tiger, Elephant, Bison
Chandraprabha Sanctuary	Varanasi, UP	Asiatic Lion, Tiger, Panther, Indian Gazelle, Sloth bear
Corbett National Park	Nainital, Uttarakhand	Elephant, Tiger, Sloth bear, Nilgai, Panther, Sambhar
Dachigam National Park	Jammu & Kashmir	Kashmir stag (Hangul)
Dudhwa National Park	Lakhimpur Kheri, UP	Tiger, Panther, Sambhar, Nilgai
Ghana Bird Sanctuary	Bharatpur, Rajasthan	Siberian Crane, Spoonbill, Heron teal, Stork
Gir National Park	Junagarh, Gujarat	Asiatic Lion, Panther, Sambhar, Nilgai, Crocodile, Rhinoceros
Hazaribagh National Park	Hazaribagh, Jharkhand	Tiger, Leopard, Sambhar, Chital
Jaldapara National Park	West Bengal	Tiger, Leopard, Sambhar, Chital
Kanha National Park	Mandla and Balaghat, MP	Tiger, Panther, Antelope, Barking Deer, Nilgai
Kaziranga National Park	Jorhat, Assam	Great Indian one horned Rhinoceros, Wild Buffalo, Sambhar, Tiger
Manas	Barpeta, Assam	Tiger, Elephant, Panther, Wild Buffalo, One horned Rhinoceros
Mudumalai Sanctuary	Nilgiri Hills, TN	Elephant, Deer, Pigs
Namdapha National Park	Tirap Distt., Arunachal Pradesh	Tiger and Elephant
Palamau	Daltonganj, Jharkhand	Tiger, Elephant, Panther, Leopard
Parkal	Warangal, Telangana	Tiger, Panther, Chital, Nilgai
Periyar	Idukki, Kerala	Elephant, Tiger, Panther, Wild board, Gaur, Sambhar
Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary	Karnataka	Birds
Shivpuri National Park	Shivpuri, MP	Tiger, Birds
Sunderbans	West Bengal	Tiger, Wild board, Crocodile, Deer Birds
Vedanathangal Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	Birds
Wild Ass Sanctuary	Little Rann of Kutch,	Wild Ass, Wolf, Nilgai, Gujarat Chinkara

First Woman in India

- ❑ **President of Republic of India** : Smt. Pratibha Patil
- ❑ **Prime Minister** : Indira Gandhi
- ❑ **Woman (India and World) who crossed English Channel through Swimming** : Arati Saha
- ❑ **Governor** : Sarojini Naidu (U. P.)
- ❑ **I. P. S.** : Kiran Bedi
- ❑ **President of National Congress** : Annie Besant
- ❑ **Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission** : Rose William Baithu
- ❑ **Winner of Nobel Prize** : Mother Teresa (for Peace)
- ❑ **Awardee of Miss World** : Rita Faria
- ❑ **Awardee of Miss Universe** : Sushmita Sen
- ❑ **Mayor** : Tara Charian [Madras (Now Chennai) 1957]
- ❑ **Minister in Central Cabinet** : Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
- ❑ **Chief Minister** : Sucheta Kriplani
- ❑ **Parliamentarian** : Radhabai Subbarayan (1938)
- ❑ **Judge of Supreme Court**: Justice Meera Sahib Fatima Bibi
- ❑ **Chief Justice of High Court** : Justice Leela Seth (Himachal Pradesh)
- ❑ **Session Judge of the Country** : Anna Chandi (Kerala)
- ❑ **Mountaineer who climbed (Conquered) the Mt. Everest** : Bachhendri Pal
- ❑ **Awardee of Norman Borlaug Prize** : Dr. Amrita Patel
- ❑ **First recipient of** : Amrita Pritam (1956)
- ❑ **Honoured with 'Bharat Ratna'** : Indira Gandhi
- ❑ **Awardee of Lenin peace award** : Aruna Asaf Ali
- ❑ **Awardee of Gayanpeeth Puraskar** : Asha Purna Devi



RIVERS



The Indus system (Indus and its tributaries)

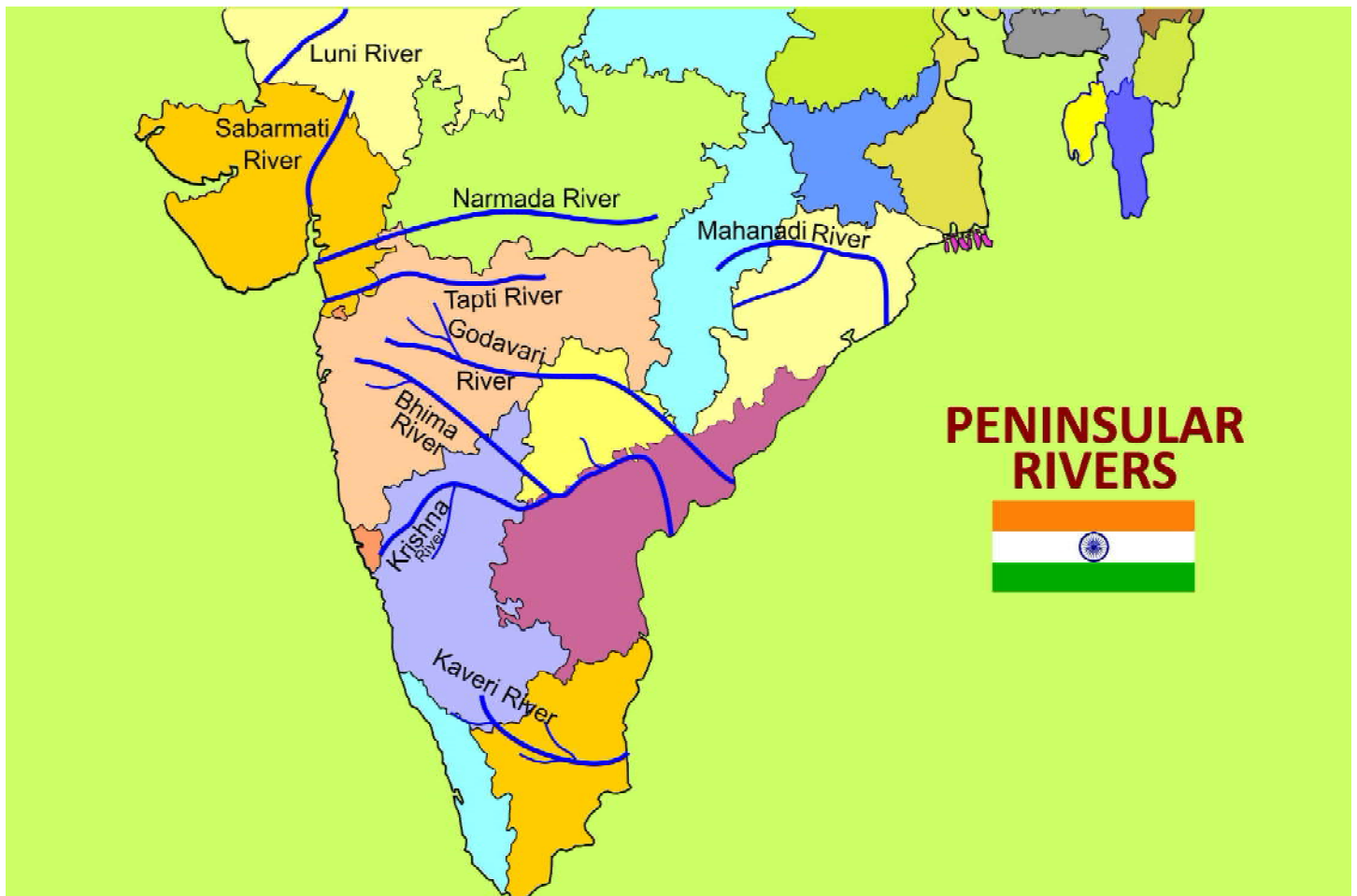
River	Source	Length (in km.)	Basin (in Sq.km.)	Information
1. Indus (one of the world's largest rivers)	Tibet, at an altitude of 580 m near Mansarovar	2,880 (709 in India).	3,21,290 in India.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Mountain tributaries : Gilgit, Shyok, Skardu, Shigoo. □ It is the only river in Jammu and Kashmir state of which three hydroelectric power project are functional. □ The sand (bajri) of this river has a great value for money for its quality. □ Tributaries : Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas.
Jhelum (An important river of Kashmir and is the main waterway).	Rises in Verinag at the foothills of Pir Panjal.	725	28,490 (in India).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Its basin lies between Great Himalaya and Pir Panjal Range. □ It flows through Valley of Kashmir and Wular Lake before entering into Pakistan.
Chenab (Largest of all the Indus tributaries).	Rises in Lahaul and Spiti hills of Himachal Pradesh.	960 (in India).	26,755 (in India)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Flows through Chamba state for 160 km in the through between the Greater Himalaya and the Pir Panjal.
Ravi Satluj (second largest tributary of Indus).	Kangra hills of H.P. Rakas Lake, at an altitude of 4,555m in Tibet.	720 (in India) 1450 (in India)	14,442 (in India) 24,087 (in India)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ It enters India through Shipki La and flows through Himachal Pradesh and Punjab before entering into Pakistan.
Beas	Kullu Hills at an altitude of 3960 near Rohtang Pass India). in Himachal Pradesh	460 (in India)	20,303 (in India).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ It joins Satluj near Harike.

The Ganga System (Ganga and its tributaries)

River	Source	Length (in km.)	Basin (in Sq.km.)	Information
The Ganga Formed by two head streams Alaknanda and Bhagirathi which join at Devprayag .	Rises in Gangotri glacier of the Great Himalaya. Above Devprayag it is called as Bhagirathi and below it is referred to as the Ganga.	Of its total length of 2,525 km 1,450 km in U.P., 445km in Bihar and 520 km in West Bengal	10,80,000 sq. km Largest river basin in India. Covers more than one of the country's total surface.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Left Bank tributaries : Ramganga, Gomti, Ghaghara, Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Kosi. ❑ Right Bank tributaries : Yamuna, Son. ❑ The Bhagirathi - Hooghly is the western most distributary of the river. ❑ Beyond Farakka it bifurcates itself into Bhagirathi-Hooghly in West Bengal and Padma-Meghana in Bangladesh.
The Yamuna (Largest and the most important tributary of Ganga)	Rises in the Yamunotri glacier which is west of Ganga source.	1326 km from its source to Allahabad here it joins Ganga.	3,66,223	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Important tributaries; Chambal (rise in Mhow in the Vindhya) Son, Betwa and Ken. ❑ It joins Ganga at Allahabad.
The Son	Rises from Amarkantak (MP)	784	71,900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ It joins Ganga near Maner (Patna).
Ramganga	Rises in the Himalaya near Pauri Garhwal	696	30,641	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ It joins the left bank of Ganga below Farrukhabad.
Ghaghara	Rises from east of Gangotri.	1,080	1,27,500 sq. km. (more than half of its basin is in Nepal).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ It joins the left bank of Ganga near Chhapra (Bihar).
Gandak	Rises near the Nepal-China border at an altitude of 7,600 m in the Central Himalaya.	425 (in India).	9,540 (in India).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ It flows through central part of Nepal, enters Bihar in Champaran district and turns south east to join the left bank of Ganga near Sonpur.
Kosi (formed by the confluence of the Son Kosi, the Arun Kosi and the Tamur Kosi)	Rises from the of Nepal-Tibet.	730 (in India).	11,600 (in India)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ It flows through eastern Nepal and enters Bihar in Saharsa district and turns south east to join the left bank of Ganga below Bhagalpur (Bihar). ❑ The river is notorious for shifting its course and causing floods, thus often termed as the 'Sorrow of Bihar'.
Damodar	Rises in Chhota-Nagpur plateau in the Palamau district (Jharkhand).	592	24235	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ It joins the Bhagirathi-Hooghly in West Bengal ❑ Also known as 'Sorrow of Bengal'.

The Brahmaputra System (Brahmaputra and its tributaries)

River	Source	Length (in km.)	Basin (in sq. km.)	Information
Brahmaputra or Tsangpo (Tibet) One of the longest rivers of the world.	Rises in the Chemayungdung glacier in the Kailash Range and Mariam La pass separates it from Mansarovar Lake.	2,960	2,40,000	Important tributaries: Subansiri, Kameng, Dhansiri, Dihang, Lohit, Tista, Torsa, Manas, Burhi Dihing, etc. It flows through Tibet, India and Bangladesh and forms the largest delta of the world along with Ganga.



East flowing Rivers

Peninsular Rivers	Source	Length (km.)	River's Basin Area (Sq. km.)	Information
Mahanadi (An important river of the Peninsular India).	Northern foothills of Dandakaranya near Shiawa in Raipur district.	857	14,600 sq.km. (in M.P., Odisha, Bihar and Maharashtra).	Left bank tributaries; Sheonath, Hasdeo, Ib and Mand. Right bank tributaries; Tel Ong, Jonk.
Subarnarekha, Brahmani and Baitarni	Chhottanagpur-Plateau			These small river basins are interposed between the Ganga and the Mahanadi basin.

The Godavari river system (Godavari and its tributaries)

Peninsular Rivers	Source	Length (km.)	River's Basin Area (Sq. km.)	Information
Godavari	Trimbak plateau Sahyadri near Nasik (Maharashtra).	1465 (longest river of Peninsular India).	3,12,812, half of which lies in Maharashtra and also in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, M.P., Odisha, and Karnataka.	Largest river system of the Peninsular India and is next only to the Ganga river system in India. Left bank tributaries; Penganga, Wardha, Wainganga, Indravati and Sabri. Right bank tributary: Manjra.

Krishna River system (Krishna and its tributaries)

Peninsular Rivers	Source	Length (km.)	River's Basin Area (Sq. km.)	Information
Krishna (Second largest east flowing river of the Peninsula).	North of Mahabaleshwar in the Western Ghats.	Flows for a distance of 1,400km to the Bay of Bengal.	2,58,948sq. km Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra.	Important tributaries: Bhima, Tungabhadra, Ghat Prabha, Malaprabha, Musi and Koyna.
Cauvery	Rises in the Brahmgiri Range of Western Ghats.	800 km	87,900 sq. km. -shared by Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu.	Left bank tributaries: Herangi, Hemavati, Shimsha, Arkavati etc. Right bank tributaries: Kabani, Bhavani and Amravati, etc.

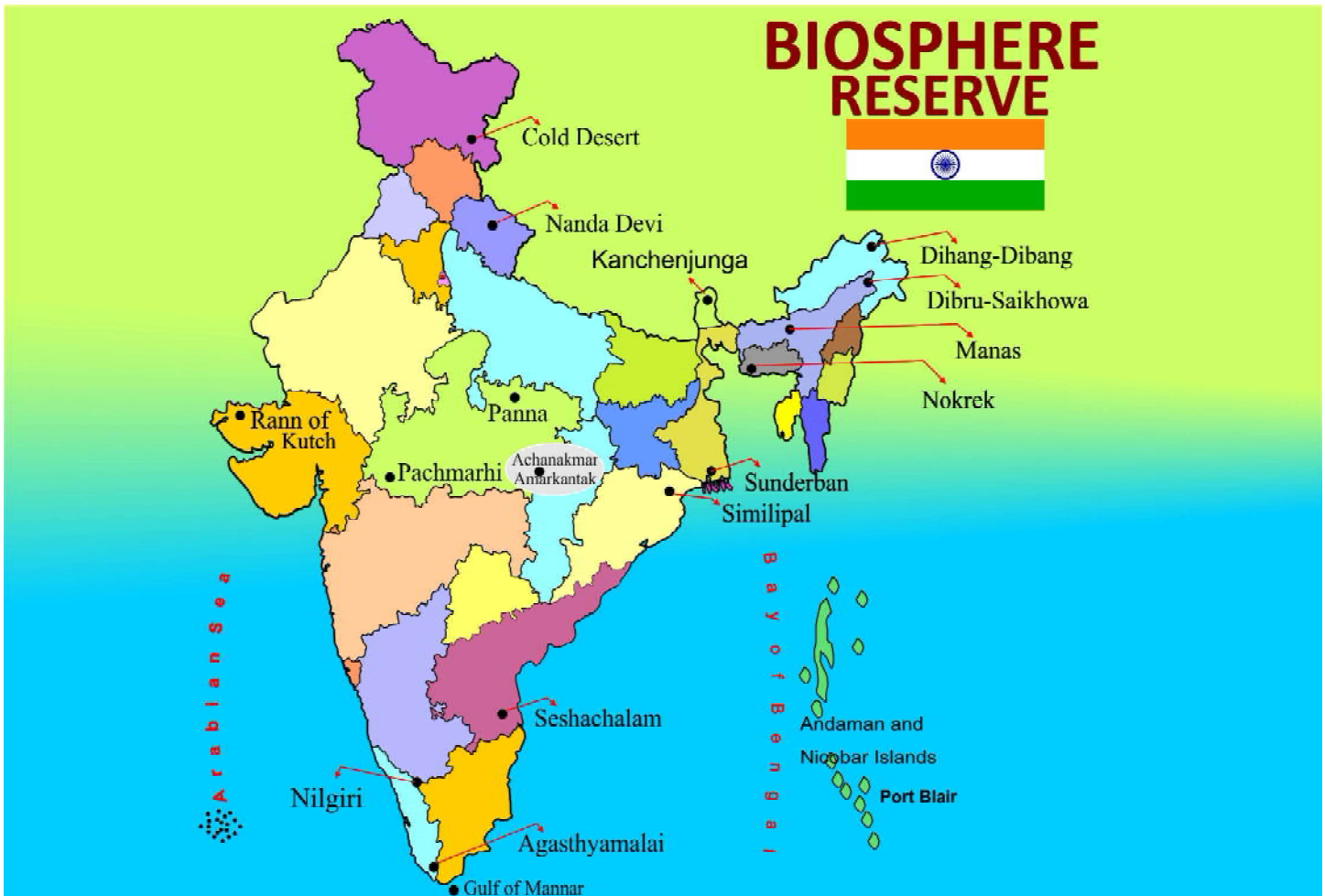
West Flowing Rivers

Name of Rivers	Source	Length (km.)	River's Basin Area (Sq. km.)	Information
Sabarmati	Mewar hills in Aravalli Range.	320	21,674 sq. km shared by Rajasthan and Gujarat.	Important tributaries: Hathmati, Sedhi, Wakul, etc.
Mahi	Vindhya Range at an altitude of 500 m.	533	34,862 sq. km.	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat share the river basin.
Narmada (largest west flowing Peninsular river).	Rises in Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh.	1312	98,796 sq. km which is shared by M.P., Gujarat and Maharashtra.	Left bank tributaries: Tawa, Burhner, etc. Right bank tributary: Hiran World's famous Dhuandhar or Cloud of Mist Falls is located on this river near Jabalpur. It flows through a rift valley between the Vindhyas and the Satpura Range.
Tapi or Tapti (Second largest of west flowing river of Peninsula).	Rises near Multai on the Satpura Range in Betul district (M.P.).	740	65,145 sq. km. (in M.P., Maharashtra and Gujarat).	Left bank tributaries: Purna, Veghar, Girna, Bari and the Punjhara. Right bank tributaries: Betul, Arunvati, Ganjal and Gomai. It is also known as the 'twin' or handmaid' of the Narmada.

Important Indian Towns on Rivers

Town	River	Town	River
Allahabad	At the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna	Varanasi	Ganga
Patna	Ganga	Kanpur	Ganga
Haridwar	Ganga	Badrinath	Alaknanda
Agra	Yamuna	Delhi	Yamuna
Mathura	Yamuna	Ferozpur	Satluj
Ludhiana	Satluj	Srinagar	Jhelum
Lucknow	Gomti	Jaunpur	Gomti
Ayodhya	Saryu	Bareilly	Ram Ganga
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati	Kota	Chambal
Jabalpur	Narmada	Panji	Mandavi
Ujjain	Kshipra	Surat	Tapti
Jamshedpur	Subarnarekha	Dibrugarh	Brahmaputra
Guwahati	Brahmaputra	Kolkata	Hooghly
Sambalpur	Mahanadi	Cuttack	Mahanadi
Serirangapatnam	Cauvery	Hyderabad	Musi
Nasik	Godavari	Vijayawada	Krishna
Kurnool	Tungabhadra	Tiruchirappalli	Cauvery

BIOSPHERE RESERVE



Biosphere Reserves

Name of the Biosphere Reserves	Details
1. Nilgiri	Area : 5,520 sq. km. Parts of Wayanad, Nagarhole, Bandipur, Madumalai, Nilambur, Silent Valley and Siruvani Hills (Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka).
2. Nanda Devi	Area: 5860 sq. km. Parts of Chamoli, Pithoragarh & Almora districts (Uttarakhand).
3. Nokrek	Area: 820 sq. km. Part of Garo Hills (Meghalaya).
4. Manas	Area: 2,837 sq. km. Part of Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Barpeta, Nalbari, Kamrup and Darrang districts (Assam).
5. Sunderbans	Area: 9,630 sq. km. Part of delta of Ganga and Brahmaputra river system (West Bengal).
6. Gulf of Mannar	Area: 10,500 sq. km. Gulf of Mannar is situated between India and Sri Lanka in the Coromandal coast region.
7. Great Nicobar	Area: 885 sq. km. Southern most islands of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
8. Similipal	Area: 4,374 sq. km. Part of Mayurbhanj district (Odisha).
9. Dibru-Saikhowa	Area: 765 sq. km. Part of Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts (Assam).

10. Dihang-Dibang	Area: 5,111.5 sq. km. Part of Siang and Dibang valley in Arunachal Pradesh.
11. Kanchenjunga	Area: 2,619.92 sq. km. Part of North and West Sikkim.
12. Pachmarhi	Area: 4,926.28 sq. km. Part of Betul, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara districts of Madhya Pradesh.
13. Agasthyamalai	Area: 1,701 sq. km. Agasthyamalai Hills in Kerala.
14. Achanakmar Amarkantak	Area: 3,835.51 sq. km. Part of Anuppur and Dindori district of M.P. and parts of Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh.
15. Cold Desert	Area 7,770 sq. km. Located in the western Himalayas region, Himachal Pradesh.

Largest, Longest, Highest and Smallest in India

Feature	Name
Longest river	Ganga
The longest tributary river of India	Yamuna
The longest river of the south	Godavari
Highest Mountain peak	Godwin Austin (K2)
Largest lake (Fresh water)	Wular lake (Jammu & Kashmir)
Highest Dam	Bhakra Nangal Dam (Punjab)
Largest Mosque	Jama Masjid (Delhi)
Longest Road	Grand Trunk Road
State with longest coastline	Gujarat
Longest Railway route	From Dibrugarh to Kanyakumari
Longest Tunnel	Pir Panjal tunnel (Jammu & Kashmir)
Longest National highway	NH-44 which turns from Srinagar to Kanyakumari
Longest Dam	Hirakud Dam (Odisha)
Longest River Bridge	Bhupen Hazarika Bridge (Assam)
Largest populated City	Delhi (1.89 crore)
Largest Museum	Indian Museum (Kolkata)
Largest Delta	Sunderban Delta (W. Bengal)
Largest Dome	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur (Karnataka)
Largest Zoo	Zoological Gardens, Alipore (Kolkata)
Largest man-made Lake	Govind Vallabh Pant Sagar (Rihand Dam)
Largest Desert	Thar (Rajasthan)
Highest Tower	The 42 (Kolkata)
Smallest State (Area)	Goa
Smallest State (Population)	Sikkim
Highest Waterfall	Gersoppa waterfall (Karnataka)
Longest Electric railway line	From Delhi to Kolkata via Patna
Densest populated State	Bihar
Largest cave temple	Kailash temple, Ellora (Maharashtra)
Largest animal Fair	Sonepur (Bihar)
Highest Gateway	Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri (Agra)
Biggest Hotel	Oberoi-Sheraton (Mumbai)
Largest State (Area)	Rajasthan
Largest State (Population)	Uttar Pradesh
Place of heaviest rainfall	Mawsynram (Meghalaya)
Largest Temple corridor	Rameshwaram temple corridor (Tamil Nadu)
Largest cantilever span bridge	Howrah Bridge (Kolkata)
Largest forest state	Madhya Pradesh

Highest straight gravity Dam	Bhakra Nangal Dam
Longest Railway Platform	Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)
Largest Stadium	Salt lake Stadium (Kolkata)
Largest Port.....	Mumbai
Highest Lake	Cholamoo (Sikkim)
Largest Lake (Saline water)	Chilka Lake (Odisha)
Highest Civilian Award	Bharat Ratna
Highest Gallantry Award	Paramveer Chakra
Largest Gurudwara	Golden Temple, Amritsar
Deepest River Valley	Bhagirathi and Alaknanda
State with Longest Coastline of South India	Andhra Pradesh
Longest river which forms estuary	Narmada
Largest Church	Saint Cathedral (Goa)
Longest Beach	Marina Beach, Chennai
Highest Battle field	Siachin Glacier
Highest Airport.....	Leh (Laddakh)
Largest River Island	Majuli (Brahmaputra river, Assam)
Largest Planetarium	Birla Planetarium (Kolkata)

First Person in India

□ First Governor-General of Independent India	Lord Lewis Mountbatten
□ Indian Governor-General of Independent India	Chakravarti Rajagopalachari
□ Chief of the Indian Armed Forces	General K. M. Cariappa
□ Field Marshall	General S.H.F.J. Manekshaw
□ President	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
□ Vice-President	Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan
□ Prime Minister	Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
□ Non-Congress Prime Minister	Morarji Desai
□ British Governor-General of Bengal	Warren- Hastings
□ Space traveller	Sq. Leader Rakesh Sharma
□ I. C. S officer	Satyendra Nath Tagore
□ Swimmer who crossed over the English channel by swimming	Mihir Sen
□ Ramon Magsaysay awardee	Acharya Vinoba Bhave
□ Nobel prize winner	Rabindranath Tagore
□ President of Indian National Congress	Womesh Chander Banerjee
□ Chairman of Lok Sabha	G. V. Mavalankar
□ Chief Election Commissioner	Sukumar Sen
□ Indian President in International Court of Justice	Justice Dr. Nagendra Singh
□ Foreigner awardee of Bharat Ratna	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
□ Leader of the Indian Antarctica Mission	Dr. Syed Zahur Quasim
□ Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Justice Hiralal J. Kania
□ Awarded with Bharat Ratna	Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, Sir C. V. Raman
□ Posthumously Bharat Ratna Awardee	Lal Bahadur Shastri
□ Person awarded Bhartiya Gyanpeeth Puraskar	G. Shankar Kurup (Malayalam-1965)
□ Successful Surgeon who transplanted heart	Dr. P. Venugopal
□ Successful heart transplanted person	Devi Ram (1994)
□ President of National Human Rights Commission	Justice Rangnath Mishra
□ Hindi Literature person-awarded Bhartiya Gyan Peeth Puraskar	Sumitra Nandan Pant (1968)
□ Indian who won the World Billiard award	Wilson Jones
□ Indian who won the Grammy award	Pt. Ravi Shankar
□ Person delivered the lecture in Hindi in U.N.O.	Prakash Vir Shastri
□ Indian member in British House of Commons	Dadabhai Naoroji (1892)
□ First President of Indian Science Congress	Hon. Justice Sir Asutosh Mookherjee

List Of Important Indian Lakes

Lake	Description
Pulicat	Situated in Andhra Pradesh. It is the second largest brackish water lake of India. Sriharikota Island separates this lake from Bay of Bengal. Sriharikota is the home of Satish Dhawan Space Centre
Kanwar	It is situated in Bihar. It is Asia's largest fresh water oxbow lake
Chilika	It is situated in Odisha. World's second and India's largest coastal lagoon, place for migrating birds in winter.
Dhebar	Situated in Rajasthan. It is India's second largest artificial lake
Sambhar	It is in Rajasthan. It is the India's largest inland salt water lake. It is the most saline water lake of India
Vembanad Kayal	Located in Kerala. It is the largest lake of India. It is the largest lake of Kerala also.
Lonar	It is situated in Maharashtra. The impact of a meteor created it
Kolleru	It is in Andhra Pradesh. It is between the Krishna and Godavari delta. It is one of the largest fresh water lake of India
Wular	Located in Jammu and Kashmir. It is the largest fresh water lake of India. It was created by Tectonic activity and fed by river Jhelum
Dal lake	It is situated in Srinagar. Asia's largest tulip garden is on the banks of this lake. This lake is also known as Srinagar's Jewel.
Loktak	It is in Manipur. It is the largest fresh water lake of North East India. Keibul Lamjao, the only floating National Park of World, floats over it.
Nal Sarovar Lake	Located in Gujarat. It is the home of largest bird sanctuary of India.
Roop Kund	Located in Uttarakhand. It has a very special place for the Hindu devotees. It is also known as Skeleton Lake.

Major Sea Ports of India



Name	Information Major Ports On The East Coast
Kolkata (West Bengal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A riverine port located on the bank of the Hooghly River. Handles diversified commodities, coming from South-east Asian countries, Australia and New Zealand.
Haldia (West Bengal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new port which has been developed on the River Hooghly to relieve Kolkata port. Site of oil refinery.
Paradip (Odisha)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on the coast of Odisha, handles iron ore and coal.
Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India's deepest landlocked port handling crude oil and petroleum products.
Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second largest port in terms of volume of traffic handled and is the oldest artificial harbour on the east coast of India. Handles petroleum products, crude oil, fertilizers, iron ore and dry cargo.
Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handles mainly coal, salt, edible oil dry cargo and petroleum products.

Major ports on the West Coast

Name	Information Major Ports On The West Coast
Kandla (Gujarat)	: Tidal port and free trade zone located at the eastern end of Rann of Kachchh. Handles crude oil, petroleum products, edible oil, food grains, salt, cotton, etc.
Mumbai (Maharashtra)	: Natural harbour on the west coast and is also the biggest port of India. Handles maximum traffic (over one-fifth of total traffic of all ports in India) which includes mineral oil and dry cargo.
Jawaharlal Nehru (Nhava Sheva) near Mumbai	: Equipped with modern facilities having mechanised container berths for handing dry cargo and service berths.
Mormugao (Goa)	: Occupies fifth position in terms of total traffic handled.
New Mangalore (Karnataka)	: Handles the export of iron ore of Kudremukh and imports of petroleum products, fertilizers, edible oils etc.
Cochin (Kerala)	: Natural harbour. Handles the export of tea, coffee and spices and imports of petroleum oil and fertilizers.

Important Institutes & Headquarters

Education

□ Commission of Scientific and Technical Terminology	New Delhi
□ English and Foreign Languages University	Hyderabad
□ Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	New Delhi
□ Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	Tirupati
□ Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	New Delhi
□ National Bal Bhavan	New Delhi
□ Central Institute of Indian Languages	Mysore
□ Indian Institute of Advanced Study	Shimla
□ Indian Council of Social Science Research	New Delhi
□ Indian Council of Philosophical Research	New Delhi
□ Indian Institute of Science	Bengaluru
□ Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management	Gwalior
□ Kendriya Hindi Sansthan	Agra

Environmental Institutes

□ Central Arid Zone Research Institute	Jodhpur
□ Central Pollution Control Board	Delhi
□ National Museum of Natural History	New Delhi
□ Centre for Social Forestry and Eco Rehabilitation	Allahabad
□ G. B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development	Almora
□ Himalayan Forest Research Institute	Shimla
□ Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education	Dehradun
□ Indian Institute of Forest Management	Bhopal
□ Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute	Bengaluru
□ Institute of Forest Genetic and Tree Breeding	Coimbatore
□ Institute of Forest Productivity	Ranchi
□ Centre for Forestry Research and Human Resource Development	Chindwara
□ Rainforest Research Institute	Jorhat (Assam)
□ National Botanical Research Institute	Lucknow
□ Anthropological Survey of India	Kolkata
□ Forest Survey of India	Dehradun
□ Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology	Pune

Defence Institutes

- Air Force Academy Hyderabad
- Air Force Technical College Bengaluru
- College of Military Engineering Pune
- College of Defence Management Secunderabad
- Defence Services Staff College Wellington (Tamil Nadu)
- Directorate General N.C.C. New Delhi
- Electronics and Mechanical Engineering School Vadodara
- Hindustan Aeronautics Limited Bengaluru
- Indian Military Academy Dehradun
- Defence Institute of Advanced Technology Pune
- National Defence Academy Khadakwasala (Pune)
- Naval College of Engineering Lonavala (Pune)
- Officers Training Academy Chennai

Food and Civil Supply

- Bureau of Indian Standards Delhi.

Health and Family Welfare

- Central Health Education Bureau New Delhi
- National Academy of Medical Sciences New Delhi
- National Institute of Ayurveda Jaipur
- National Institute of Siddha Chennai
- National Institute of Yunani Medicine Bengaluru
- Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga...New Delhi
- National Institute of Naturopathy Pune
- National Institute of Homeopathy Kolkata
- Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth New Delhi
- Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. ... Rasoyni (Maharashtra)

Industries

- South India Textile Research Association Coimbatore
- Northern India Textile Research Institute Ghaziabad
- The Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association Mumbai
- Indian Jute Industries Research Association... .. Kolkata
- Wool Research Association Thane
- Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. Mumbai
- Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology . Gurugram
- Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. Pimpri, Pune
- Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology Chennai
- Indian Bureau of Mines Nagpur
- National Aluminium Co. Ltd. Bhubneshwar
- Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Udaipur

Law and Justice

- National Judicial Academy India Bhopal
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy.. Hyderabad
- Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science New Delhi

Labour

- V. V. Giri National Labour Institute Noida (U. P.)
- Central Board for Workers Education Nagpur

- Director General of Mines Safety Dhanbad

Mass Communication

- Department of Publication New Delhi
- Film Division of India Mumbai
- National Film Archive of India Pune
- Children's Film Society India Mumbai
- Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity Delhi
- Directorate of Field Publicity Delhi
- Film and Television Institute of India Pune
- Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute Kolkata

Institutes of Science and Technology

- National Botanical Research Institute Lucknow
- Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science Kolkata
- Indian Astrophysics Institute Bengaluru
- Jawahar Lal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research Bengaluru
- Indian Institute of Geomagnetism Mumbai
- Indian Academy of Science Bengaluru
- Indian National Science Academy New Delhi
- Indian Science Congress Association Kolkata
- Indian National Academy of Engineering New Delhi
- Indian National Centre for Information Service . Hyderabad
- National Institute of Oceanic Technology Chennai
- National Antarctic and Ocean Research Centre Goa
- National Centre for Biological Science Bengaluru
- National Centre for Cell Science Pune
- National Institute of Plant-Genome Research New Delhi
- Indian Institute of Surveying and Mapping..... Hyderabad (with the help of U.N.D.P.)
- Bose Institute Kolkata
- Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Mumbai
- Institute for Plasma Research (I. P. R.) Ahmedabad
- Harish Chand Research Institute Allahabad
- Institute of Physics Bhubaneshwar
- Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre Kolkata

- Deptt. of Atomic Energy Mumbai
- Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management Project Directorate Chennai
- Centre for D. N. A. Fingerprinting and Diagnostics..Hyderabad
- Vishvesvaraya National Institute of Technology Nagpur
- National Geophysical Research Institute Telangana
- Marine Engineering and Research Institute Kolkata

Transport

- Diesel Locomotive Works Varanasi
- Chitranjan Locomotive Works Chitranjan
- Rail Coach Factory Kapurthala
- Integral Coach Factory Chennai
- Rail Wheel Factory Bengaluru
- Inland Waterways Authority of India Noida
- Maritime Training Institute Mumbai
- Hindustan Shipyard Limited Visakhapatnam
- Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Kolkata
- Bureau of Civil Aviation Security Delhi
- National Institute of Aviation Management and Research ... Delhi

- Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy....Furshatganj, Raebareli (Uttar Pradesh)
- Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management Delhi
- National Institute of Water Sports Goa

Water Resources

- Central Soil and Material Research Station Delhi
- Central Water and Power Research Station ..Khadakwasala (Pune)
- National Hydrology Institute Roorkee (Uttarakhand)

Welfare

- National Institute for Visually Handicapped Chennai
- National Institute for Orthopedically Handicapped Kolkata
- National Institute of Mentally Handicapped Secundrabad (Hyderabad)
- National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research Cuttack (Odisha)
- National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development New Delhi

Main Government Schemes

1. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna

About : Distribution of LPG connections to identified beneficiaries like eligible BPL households. The scheme provides a financial support of Rs. 1600 for each LPG connection to BPL households.

Aim : Replacing the unclean cooking fuels used in the most underprivileged households with clean and more efficient LPG cylinders.

Launch date: 1st May, 2016

2. Jan Suraksha Schemes (PMJJBY, PMSBY, APY)

About : This includes Social Security Schemes, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna, Atal Pension Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana.

Aim : Protect an Indian citizen against illness, accidents or penury in old age. **Launched** : 9th May, 2015

3. Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

About : It is a National Mission to ensure access to financial services, namely Banking/Savings & Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance, Pension in an affordable manner.

Aim : The plan aims for universal access to banking facilities with at least one bank account for every household, financial literacy, access to credit, insurance and pension facility.

Announced: On 28 August, 2014.

Department: Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance

4. Swachh Bharat Mission

About : A national campaign of Indian Government, covering 4041 statutory towns, to clean the streets, roads and infrastructure of the country. It is India's biggest ever cleanliness drive and 3 million

government employees and school and college students of India have participated in this event.

Re-Launched: 2nd October, 2014

Earlier Launch : Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)- 1999 was renamed to Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)- 2012. Campaign was relaunched as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, 2014.

Ministry/ Department : Ministry of Urban Development

5. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana

Abbreviation: DAY

About : Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana is a government scheme for the upliftment of urban and rural poor.

Aim : The main aim is to provide skill training to 0.5 million people in urban area per annum from 2016 and in rural area it is skill training to 1 million people by 2017

Department: Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

Date : 25th September, 2014

6. Mission Housing for all or Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

About : This is one of the major schemes of government's urban development and housing initiatives.

Aim : The program proposes to build 2 crore houses across the nation by 2022.

Department: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

Launched : 17th June, 2015

Re-launched It was renamed as Pradhan mantra Awas yojana on 25th June 2015.

7. Namami Gange Programme

About : Namami Gange Programme is an ambitious Union Government Project which integrates the efforts to clean and protect the Ganga river in a comprehensive manner.

Aim : This project aims at Ganga Rejuvenation by combining the existing ongoing efforts and planning under it to create a concrete action plan for future.

Launched: June 2014

Department: Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.

8. DigiLocker

About : DigitalLocker is one of the key initiatives under the Digital India Programme.

Department: Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY).

Aim : It is aimed at minimizing the usage of physical documents and enable sharing of e-documents across agencies.

Launched: 1st July, 2015

9. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna

About : It provides insurance cover to Rabi and Kharif crops and also financial support to farmer in case of contingencies.

Aim : One Nation - One Scheme; Boosting the farming sector

Launching Date :- 13th January, 2016

Department : Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

10. Digital India

About : Digital India is an initiative of Government of India to integrate the government departments and the people of India. Digital India has three core components. These include:

- The creation of digital infrastructure
- Delivering services digitally
- Digital literacy

Aim : It aims to ensure that the government services are made available to citizens electronically by reducing paperwork. The project is slated for completion by 2019

Department: The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology

Launching Date :- 2nd July, 2015

11. E-Basta

About : The platform e-Basta, is merely not a library of books, but a collaborative platform where school Book publishers, School teachers, students and even various retailers can participate.

Aim : It aims to bring various publishers (free as well as commercial) and schools together on one platform.

Launching Date : June 30, 2015

Department: Ministry of Human Resources Development

12. Make in India

About : Make in India is an initiative of the Government of India, to encourage companies to manufacture their products in India.

Launched : 25th September 2014

Aim : The major objective behind the initiative is to focus on 25 sectors of the economy for job creation and skill enhancement.

- The initiative also aims at high quality standards and minimising the impact on the environment.

13. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

About : Focused on the rural poor youth and its emphasis on sustainable employment through the prominence and incentives given to post-placement tracking, retention and career progression.

Aim : The Government of India has set an ambitious target for providing skill training to 50.5 million of its youth by 2022.

Department: Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD).

Launch date : 25th Septmeber, 2014

Previous Name:Aajeevika Skills Development Programme (ASDP).

14. The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI AAYOG)

Previous Name : Planning Commission

About : NITI Aayog will seek to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process.

Aim : To foster involvement and participation in the economic policy-making process by state, Government of India, a “bottom-up” approach in contrast to the Planning Commission’s tradition of “top-down” decision-making.

Launched : January 2015

Headquarter : New Delhi

15. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna (PMMY)

About : Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) will be responsible for refinancing all last mile financines.

Aim : To create an inclusive, sustainable and value based entrepreneurial culture.

Department : Ministry of Rural Development

Launch date : 8 April, 2015

16. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission

Abbreviation : SPMRM

About : Rurban Mission for 300 clusters to be developed over the next three years across the country.

Launched and approved : 16 September, 2015

17. National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

Aim : It’s main aim is to provide an umbrella framework to all skilling activities being carried out within the country, to align them to common standards and link the skilling with demand sectors.

Previous Scheme: It replaces National Policy on Skill Development 2009.

Department : Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

Launched : 15th July 2015
(World Youth Skills Day)

18. National Sports Talent Search Scheme

Abbreviations : NSTSS

About : The scheme has been formulated for talent identification in the age group of 8-12 years and nurturing of identified talented sports persons.

Aim : Identification of sporting talent among students in the age group of 8–12 years

Launched: 26th May, 2015

Department: Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports

19. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Shramev Jayate Karyakram

About : The scheme is aimed at creating conducive environment for industrial development and doing business with ease.

Aim : The scheme is aimed at creating conducive environment for industrial development and doing business with ease, it complement 'Make in India' Campaign.

Launched : 16 October 2014 at New Delhi.

Department: Ministry of Labour & Employment

20. Kisan Vikas Patra

About : Kisan Vikas Patra is a saving certificate scheme which was first launched in 1988 by India Post.

Re-launched: In year 2014

21. Soil Health Card Scheme

About : The scheme launched by the Government of India in 2015. The Government plans to issue the cards to 14 crore farmers.

Aim : Focusing attention on the health of soil in agricultural areas across the country, to boost productivity and bring about increased prosperity.

Launched : 17th February, 2015

Department : Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

22. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana

About : The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana is part of a group of pro-farmer measures that the NDA government endeavours to implement.

Aim : Aimed at ensuring access to water to every farm (Har Khet Ko Pani) round the year and improving water use efficiency (Per Drop More Crop)

Department: Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture

Time Period : 5years

Launching Date : 1st July, 2015

23. One Rank One Pension Scheme

Abbreviations : OROP

About : It is a scheme for same rank and for the same length of service, irrespective of the date of retirement.

Department: Ministry of Defence

Re-launch date : On 5th September, 2015

24. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

About : Government of India scheme that aims to generate awareness and improving the efficiency of welfare services meant for women.

Aim : To end female foeticide and discrimination against girl child Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched BetiBachao, Beti Padhao Abhiyan.

Launched : 22nd January, 2015 in Panipat.

Department: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resources, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

25. Sukanya Samriddhi Account

About : Sukanya Samriddhi Account is a special deposit account under the Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (Girl child prosperity scheme).

Launched : 22nd January, 2015

Aim : Aim of improving the welfare of female children in India.

26. Multi skill programme–Skill India

About : This programme would skill the youth with an emphasis on employability and entrepreneur skills.

Aim : The main goal is to create opportunities, space and scope for the development of the talent of the Indian youth and to develop more of those sectors which have already been put under skill development for the last so many years.

Launched : March 2015

27. PAHAL-Direct Benefits Transfer for LPG (DBTL) Consumers Scheme

About : It became one of the largest cash transfer schemes of the world.

Aim : To transfer subsidies directly to the people through their bank accounts. It will be implemented in 2 phases.

Previous Scheme : The Direct Benefit transfer of LPG (DBTL)

Re-launched : 15.11.2014 in 54 districts and rest of India on 01.01.2015

28. The National Urban Development Mission

About : The mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

Aim : At providing shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner.

Replacement: It replaces The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

29. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

About : It is a rural development programme broadly focussing upon the development in the villages which includes social development, cultural development and spread motivation among the people on social mobilization of the village community.

Aim : The aim is to develop three Adarsh Grams by March 2019, of which one would be achieved by 2016. Thereafter, five such Adarsh Grams (one per year) will be selected and developed by 2024.

Launched : 11 October 2014 on the birth anniversary of Jaya prakash Narayan at New Delhi.

30. Smart Cities Mission

About : The Smart Cities Mission of the Government is a bold, new initiative. It is meant to set examples that can be replicated both within and outside the Smart City, catalysing the creation of similar Smart Cities in various regions and parts of the country.

Aim : To promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions.

Launching Date :- 25th June, 2015

31. Atal Pension Yojana

- About** : Under the APY the subscribers would receive the fixed minimum pension of Rs 1000 at the age of 60 years.
- Aim** : Address the longevity risks among the workers in unorganised sector and to encourage the workers in unorganised sector to voluntarily save for their retirement
- Launch date** - 9 May 2015

32. Rashtriya Gokul Mission

- About** : It is a focused project under National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, with an outlay of ₹500 crore during the 12th Five Year Plan.
- Aim** : To Conserve and Develop Indigenous cattle Breeds through professional farm management and superior nutrition.
- Launched** : 28 July 2014
- Department:** Department of Animal husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries.

33. Atal mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation

- About** : It provides basic services (e.g. water supply, sewerage, urban transport) to households and build amenities in cities which will improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged is a national priority.
- Aim** : The purpose of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is to ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection; increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks); reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling).
- Launched date** : 24th June 2015
- Time Period** : 5 years

34. Setu Bhartam Project

- About** : Setu Bhartam programme for building bridges for the safe and seamless travel on National Highway.
- Aim** : To make all National Highways free of railway level crossings by 2019
- Launch date** : 4 March, 2016.

35. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana

- Abbreviations** : DDUGJY
- About** : It is a Central Government's scheme aimed to provide continuous power supply to rural India.
- Aim** : It aims to supply 24x7 uninterrupted power supplies to all homes.
- Launched** : 25th July 2015 in Patna

Old Scheme: Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY).
Department: Ministry of Power

36. Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana

- Abbreviation** : (HRIDAY)
- About** : It is an initiative by Government of India which focuses on holistic development of heritage cities.
- Aim** : To preserve and revitalise soul of the heritage

city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative & secured environment.

Launched : 21st January, 2015

Department : Ministry of Urban Development
Investment : INR 500 Crores

Inventions and Discoveries

Physics		
Inventions	Inventors	Year
Air Brake	George Westinghouse	1869
Amplitude Modulation	Reginald Fessenden	–
Anemometer	Leon Battista Alberti	1450
Barometer	Evangelista Torricelli	–
Cathode Ray Tube	Ferdinand Braun	1897
Dynamometer	Edme Regnier	1798
Ammeter	Friedrich Dexler	1884
Calorimeter	Antoine Lavoisier	1780
Inclinometer	Rufus Porter	–
Magnetometer	Sheldon Breiner	–
Telescope	Hans Lippershey	–
Microscope	Hans Lippershey and Zacharias Janssen	1595
LED	Oleg Losev,	
	Nick Holonyak	1962
Gravity	Sir Isaac Newton	1687
Hubble Space Telescope	NASA (named after Edwin Hubble)	1990
Induction Motor	Nikola Tesla	1885
Kinetoscope	Louis Le Prince	–
Fuel Cell	William Grove	1839
Battery	Alessandro Volta	1799
Steam Turbine	Charles Parson	1884
Transformer	Michael Faraday	1831
Electromagnet	William Sturgeon	1820
Large Hadron Collider	CERN	2008
Gamma Rays	Paul Villard	1930
Mercury	Gabriel Fahrenheit	1714
Thermometer		
Vernier Caliper	Pierre Vernier	–
Celsius	Anders Celsius	–
Air Pressure	Evangelista Torricelli	–
Atomic Nucleus	Ernest Rutherford	1911
Anode Rays	Eugen Goldstein	1886
LCD	Friedrich Reinitzer	1888

Chemistry

Inventions	Inventors	Year
Osmosis	Jean Antoine Nollet	1748
Electrons	J.J. Thomson	1897
Neutrons	James Chadwick	1932
Protons	Ernest Rutherford	1911
Inert Gases	Sir William Ramsay	1894
Radioactivity	Henri Becquerel	1896
Periodic Table	Dmitri Mendeleev	1869
Oxygen	Carl Wilhelm Scheele and Joseph Priestley	1773 & 1774
Hydrogen	Henry Cavendish	1766
Atoms	John Dalton	1803
Neon	Georges Claude	1910
Acid	Albert Hofmann	1938
Ionic Bonds	Svante August Arrhenius	1884
Covalent Bonds	Gilbert Newton Lewis	1916
Aluminum	Charles Martin Hall	1886
Dynamite	Alfred Nobel	1867
pH meter	Arnold O. Beckman	1934
Polyvinyl Chloride	Waldo Semon	1926
Synthetic Rubber	Fritz Hofmann	1909
Titanium	William Kroll	1940
Radium	Marie Sklodowska-Curie and Pierre Curie	1898

Biology

Invention	Inventors	Year
Anesthesia	Thomas Green Morton	–
Penicillin	Alexander Fleming	1928
Aspirin	Felix Hoffman	1899
Automated DNA Sequencer	Lloyd M. Smith	1987
Spiral Structure of Protein	Linus Pauling	
Bacteria	Antonie van Leeuwenhoek	1676
Microbes	Robert Hooke and Antonivan Leeuwenhoek	–
BCG Vaccine	Albert Calmette and Camille Guerin	1921
Blood Group	Karl Landsteiner	1900
Calcium	Humphry Davy	1808
DDT	Paul Hermann Müller	1939
Cholera Vaccine	Waldemar Haffkine	1892
Rubella Vaccine	Maurice Hilleman	1963
Hepatitis–B Virus	Baruch Blumberg	1965
Hepatitis–B Vaccine	Pablo DT Valenzuela	1986
Polio Vaccine	Jonas Edward Salk	–
Smallpox Vaccine	Edward Jenner	1796
Anthrax Vaccine	Louis Pasteur	–

Plague Vaccine	Waldemar Haffkine	1897
Kidney Dialysis	Willem Johan Kolff	–
Xray	Wilhelm Rontgen	1895
Vitamin	Casimir Funk	1912
Insulin	Frederick Banting and J J R Macleod	–
HIV	Luc Montagnier	
ECG	Willem Einthoven	–
Vitamin A	Frederick Gowland Hopkins	1912
Vitamin B1	Christiaan Eijkman	1897
Vitamin C	Albert Szent-Gyorgi	
Vitamin E	Herbert McLean Evans and Katherine Scott Bishop	1922
Vitamin K	Henrik Dam	1929
Homeopathy and Allopathy	Samuel Hahnemann	–
Cell	Robert Hooke	1665
Cell Nucleus	Robert Brown	–

Computer

Invention	Inventors	Year
World Wide Web	Tim Berners Lee with Robert Cailliau,	1989
Search Engine	Alan Emtage	10 Sept. 1990
Cable Modem	Rouzbeh Yassini	–
Webcam	Quentin Stafford Fraser and Paul Jardetzky	1991
Smart phone (Simone)	IBM	1992
Walkie-Talkie	Dan Noble, Henryk Magnuski, Marion Bond ;Lloyd Morris;and Bill Vogel.	1940
JAVA Computing Language	James Gosling	–
Surface Computing	Microsoft	2007
Iphone	Steve Jobs	2007
TCP/IP Internet Protocol	Bob Kahn with Vint Cerf	–
Email	Ray Tomlinson	1971
Google	Larry Page and Sergey Brin	1998
Supercomputers	Seymour Cray	1960
Laptop	Adam Osborne	1981
C Programming Language	Dennis Ritchie	1972
Microprocessors	Ted Hoff, Federico Faggin, and Stan Mazor	1971
Python	Guido van Rossum	1991
C++	Bjarne Stroustrup	1983
Facebook	Mark Zuckerberg	2004
Yahoo	Jerry Yang and David Filo	1994

Space Science

Invention	Inventors	Year
Ballistic Missile	Wernher Von Braun	1936
Global Positioning System	Ivan A. Getting Roger L. Easton Bradford Parkinson	1995
Uranus Communication	William Herschel	1781

Other Inventions

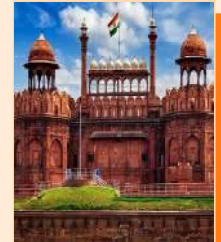
Invention	Inventors	Year
Newspaper	Johann Carolous	1609
Printing Press	Johannes Gutenberg	1440
Electric Bulb	Thomas Edison	1879
Fan	Schuyler Skaats Wheeler	1882
Airplane	The Wright Brothers, Wilbur and Orville Wright	1903
Telephone	Alexander Graham Bell	1876
Radio	Guglielmo Marconi	1895
Calculator	Blaise Pascal	1642
Television	Philo Taylor Farnsworth	1927

Indian Places & Their Nick Name

Nick Name	Indian Place	Nick Name	Indian Place
Abode the God	Prayag (Allahabad)	Blue Mountains	Nilgiri
Boston of India	Ahmedabad	City of Buildings	Kolkata
City of Castles	Kolkata	City of Festivals	Madurai
City of Lakes	Srinagar	City of Nawabs	Lucknow
City of Rallies	New Delhi	City of Seven Islands	Mumbai
City of Temples	Varanasi	City of Weavers	Panipat
Dakshin Ganga	Godavari	Deccan Queen	Pune
Egg Bowl of Asia	Andhra Pradesh	Electronic city of India	Bengaluru
Garden city of India	Bengaluru	Garden of spices of India	Kerala
Gateway of India	Mumbai	Golden city	Amritsar
Heaven of India	Jammu & Kashmir	Hollywood of India	Mumbai
Manchester of India	Ahmedabad	Manchester of the North	Kanpur
Manchester of the South	Coimbatore	Old Ganga	Godavari
Pink City	Jaipur	Pittsburg of India	Jamshedpur
Queen of the Mountains	Mussoorie (Uttarakhand)	Sacred River	Ganga
Silicon valley of India	Bengaluru	Soya Region	Madhya Pradesh
Space city	Bengaluru	State of five rivers	Punjab
Steel city of India	Jamshedpur (Tatanagar)	Switzerland of India	Kashmir
Venice of the East	Cochin		

World Smallest Countries (in order of Population)

Name	Location
Vatican City	Europe
Nauru	South Pacific
Tuvalu	South Pacific
San Marino	Europe
Monaco	Europe
Liechtenstein	Europe
St. Kitts-Nevis	Eastern Caribbean
Marshall Islands	North Pacific
Maldives	Indian Ocean
Malta	Europe



CENSUS : 2011

CENSUS-2011 : AT A GLANCE

State-Wise Distribution of Indian Population, Decadal Growth, Sex Ratio, Population Density and Literacy

State/ Union teries	India/States Union	Total Population				Literacy Rate		
		Population	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)	Population Density (Persons)	Area	Total	Males	Females
	India	1,21,08,54,977	943	382	3,287,263	74.04	80.9	65.6
1.	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	8,45,80,777	993	308	1,60,205 1,14,840	67.0	74.9	59.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13,83,727	938	17	83,743	65.4	72.6	57.7
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,80,58	876	46	8,249	86.6	90.3	82.4
4.	Assam	3,12,05,576	958	398	78,438	72.2	77.8	66.3
5.	Bihar	10,40,99,452	918	1,106	94,163	61.8	71.2	51.5
6.	Chandigarh	10,55,450	818	9,258	114	86.0	90.0	81.2
7.	Chattisgarh	2,55,45,198	991	189	1,35,191	70.3	80.3	60.2
8.	Daman & Diu	2,43,247	618	2,191	102	87.1	91.5	79.5
9.	Dadra & Na.Haveli	3,43,709	774	700	491	76.2	85.2	64.3
10.	Gujarat	6,04,39,692	919	308	1,96,021	78.0	85.8	69.7
11.	Goa	14,58,545	973	394	3,702	81.17	92.6	84.7
12.	Himachal Pradesh	68,64,602	972	123	55,673	82.8	89.5	75.9
13.	Haryana	2,53,51,462	879	573	44,200	75.6	84.1	65.9
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,25,42,302	889	124	2,22,236	67.2	76.8	56.4
15.	Jharkhand	3,29,88,134	949	414	79,784	66.4	76.8	55.4
16.	Karnataka	6,10,95,297	973	319	1,91,791	75.4	82.5	68.1
17.	Kerala	3,34,06,061	1,084	860	3,88,63	94.0	96.1	92.1
18.	Lakshadweep	64,473	947	2,149	32	91.8	95.6	87.9
19.	Manipur	28,55,794	985	128	22,327	79.2	86.1	72.4
20.	Mizoram	10,97,206	976	52	21,081	91.3	93.3	89.3
21.	Madhya Pradesh	7,26,26,809	931	236	3,08,252	69.3	78.7	59.2
22.	Maharashtra	11,23,74,333	929	365	3,07,713	82.3	88.4	75.9
23.	Meghalaya	29,66,889	989	132	22,249	74.4	76.0	72.9
24.	Nagaland	19,78,502	931	119	16,579	79.6	82.8	76.1
25.	NCT Delhi	1,67,87,941	868	11,320	1,483	86.2	90.9	80.8
26.	Odisha	4,19,74,218	979	270	1,55,707	72.9	81.6	64.0
27.	Punjab	2,77,43,338	895	551	50,362	75.8	80.4	70.7
28.	Puducherry	12,47,953	1,037	2,547	479	85.8	91.3	80.7
29.	Sikkim	6,10,577	890	86	7096	81.4	86.6	75.6
30.	Tamil Nadu	7,21,47,030	996	555	1,30,058	80.1	86.8	73.4
31.	Tripura	36,73,917	960	350	10,486	87.2	91.5	82.7
32.	Uttarakhand	1,00,86,292	963	189	5,43,483	78.8	87.4	70.0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	19,98,12,341	912	829	2,40,928	67.7	77.3	57.2
34.	Rajasthan	6,85,48,437	928	200	3,42,240	66.1	79.2	52.1
35.	West Bengal	9,12,76,115	950	1,028	88,752	76.3	81.7	70.5

HISTORY



Indus valley civilization

1. **The Social System of the Harappans was:**
(A) Fairly egalitarian (B) Slave-Labour based
(C) Colour Varna based (D) Caste based

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 1999]

Exp: i) The Social System of Harappan was fairly egalitarian (equality and equal rights).
ii) No signs of slave tradition or Varna system have been found.

2. **Which statement on the Harappan Civilization is correct?**

- (A) Horse sacrifice was known to them.
(B) Cow was sacred to them.
(C) 'Pashupati' was venerated by them.
(D) The culture was generally static.

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 1999]

Exp: Harappan's people worshiped Pashupati (Modern Shiva).

3. **Out of the following remains excavated in Indus Valley, which one indicates the commercial and economic development?**

- (A) The Pottery (B) Seals
(C) The boats (D) The houses

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO SI 2003]

Exp: More than 2000 seals were excavated from Harappan sites. These seals were made of soapstone, terracotta and copper. Harappan seals also found in Mesopotamia.

4. **The earliest city discovered in India was**

- (A) Harappa (B) Punjab
(C) Mohenjo Daro (D) Sindh

Ans. (A) [SSC CPO SI 2003]

Exp: i) Harappa is an important site of Indus valley Civilization.
ii) It is situated at the present day Sahiwal district of Punjab, Pakistan.
iii) The first Harappan sites were discovered by Dr. D.R. Sahni and Dr. R.D. Banarjee in 1921.

5. **Which among the following has not been found in the excavation of Harappan sites?**

- (A) Drains and well (B) Fort
(C) Reservoirs (D) Temple with Shikhar

Ans. (D) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2003]

Exp: No temples have been excavated from the sites of Harappan Civilization. They used to worship 'Mother and Pashupati Maharaj. Yoni and Lingam worship culture was also prevalent in Harappa.

6. **The Harappan Civilization was discovered in the year:**

- (A) 1935 (B) 1942 (C) 1921 (D) 1922

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2004]

Exp: First Harappan civilization was discovered in 1921.

7. **The organic relationship between the ancient culture of the Indus Valley and Hinduism of today is proved by the worship of**

- (A) Pashupati, Indra and the Mother Goddess
(B) Stones, trees and animals
(C) Vishnu and Lakshmi (D) Siva and Sakti

Ans. (B) [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax)]

Exp: Like Harappan Civilization we worshiped stones, trees and animals in modern Hinduism in various form.

8. **Which was the only Indus site with an artificial brick dockyard?**

- (A) Lothal (B) Kalibangan
(C) Harappa (D) Mohenjo Daro

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp: Lothal was the port city of Indus Valley Civilization. It was located at Saragwala, Gujarat.

A massive dockyard was found at Lothal which is supposed to be the earliest dock in the history of the world.

9. **Which of the following domesticated animals was absent in the terracottas of the Indus civilization?**

- (A) Buffalo (B) Sheep
(C) Cow (D) Pig

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2005]

Exp: The terracotta figurines excavated at Harappan site had images of oxen, buffaloes, pigs, goat, sheep and humped bull. Cow was famous in vedic culture.

10. **Which was the only Indus city without a citadel?**

- (A) Kalibangan (B) Harappa
(C) Mohenjodaro (D) Chanhudaro

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2005]

Exp: Chanhudaro was the only Indus city without a citadel.

11. **The essential feature of the Indus Valley Civilization was**

- (A) worship of forces of nature
(B) organised city life
(C) pastoral farming (D) caste society

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2007]

Exp: The Indus valley civilization had advanced urban culture, proper town planning and wide roads cutting each other at 90°.

12. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization usually built their houses of

- (A) Burnt bricks (B) Stone
(C) Wood (D) All of the above

Ans. (A) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2008]
[SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp: Indus Valley civilization had urban culture. The house were made of burnt bricks.

13. The first metal used by man was

- (A) Aluminium (B) Copper
(C) Iron (D) Silver

Ans. (B) [SSC Investigator 2010]

Exp : The first metal used by man was Copper.

14. The striking feature of the Indus Valley Civilization was

- (A) Urban Civilization (B) Agrarian Civilization
(C) Mesolithic Civilization
(D) Paleolithic Civilization

Ans. (A) [FCI Assistant 2012]

Exp: Explained above (Q.no. 11)

15. Which of the following scholars, who was the first to discover the traces of the Harappan Civilization?

- (A) Sir Johan Marshall (B) R.D. Banerjee
(C) A. Cunningham (D) Daya Ram Sahani

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

Exp : In 1875, the first Indus Valley seal was studied and published by Alexander Cunningham. He was the Director General of Archeological Survey of North India.

16. Kalibangan is situated in-

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Sindh
(C) Rajasthan (D) Gujarat

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999, 2002]

Exp : Kalibangan is a Harappan site. It is situated on the bank of river Ghaggar at district Hanumangarh (Rajasthan).

17. Who amongst the following is associated with the study of the Harappan Civilization?

- (A) Charles Mason (B) Cunningham
(C) M. Wheeler (D) M.S. Vats

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp : Madho Swarup Vats was an Indian Archaeologist. He supervised the excavations at Mohenjodaro from 1924. He wrote a book "Being an Account of Archaeological Excavations at Harappa" Carried out between the years 1920-21 and 1933-34.

18. The Harappans were the earliest people to produce-

- (A) Seals (B) Bronze implements
(C) Cotton (D) Barely

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp : The Indus valley civilization is considered the birthplace of cotton. The Harappans were the first to produce and spin cotton. Yarns of spin – cotton were excavated at Mohenjodaro.

19. Which of the following materials was mainly used in the manufacturing of Harappan seals?

- (A) Terracotta (B) Bronze
(C) Copper (D) Iron

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp: Most of the Harappan seals were made up of terracotta on which inscriptions and animals engraved on them.

20. The language from which the term 'India' is derived is-

- (A) English (B) Greek
(C) Persian (D) Arabic

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

Exp : The term 'India' was derived from word 'Indus' of old Persian Language.

21. Harappa is situated on the bank of the river:

- (A) Ganga (B) Ravi
(C) Yamuna (D) Sindhu

Ans. (B) [SSC Steno. Grade C and D 2010]

Exp : Harappan is the most important site of Indus Valley civilization situated in Punjab, Pakistan on the banks of former course of River Ravi.

22. The Great Bath of Indus Valley Civilization is found at-

- (A) Harappa (B) Mohenjodaro
(C) Ropar (D) Kalibangan

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp: The Great Bath of Indus Valley civilization is found at Mohenjodaro.

23. Which was the backbone of Indus Economy?

- (A) Agriculture (B) Trade
(C) Wheel Made (D) Carpentry

Ans. (A) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp: The Indus economy was based on Agriculture and Agricultural Surplus.

24. Name the oldest civilization

- (A) Indus Valley civilization
(B) Mesopotamian civilization
(C) Egyptian civilization
(D) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp: The order of Civilization is:- Mesopotamian Civilization, Egyptian civilization, Indus Valley civilization, Chandragupta Vikramaditya.

25. One of the following Indus Valley sites is in Pakistan-

- (A) Lothal (B) Kalibangan
(C) Alamgirpur (D) Harappa

Ans. (D) [SSC CGI 2015]

Exp:

Lothal	-	Gujrat
Kalibangan	-	Rajasthan
Alamgirpur	-	Uttar Pradesh
Harappa	-	Pakistan

26. The people of the Indus valley civilization worshipped

- (A) Vishnu (B) Pashupati
(C) Indra (D) Brahma

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

Exp: The people of Indus Valley worshipped Pashupati Shiva also called Protoshiva.

27. Match the following

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| A. Mohenjodaro | 1. Statue of a priest |
| B. Harappa | 2. Port |
| C. Kalibangan | 3. Plough marks |
| D. Lothal | 4. The Great Bath |
- (A) A - 4, B - 1, C - 3, D - 2
(B) A - 3, B - 2, C - 4, D - 1
(C) A - 2, B - 3, C - 1, D - 4
(D) A - 1, B - 4, C - 2, D - 3

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

Exp: Mohenjodaro	-	The Great Bath
Harappa	-	Statue of a Priest
Kalibangan	-	Plough marks
Lothal	-	Port (Dockyard)

28. How were the streets of cities in Indus Valley Civilization?

- (A) Wide and Straight (B) Narrow and Unhygienic
(C) Slippery (D) Narrow and Curved.

Ans. (A) [SSC FCI 2012]

Exp: Indus Valley civilization had system of wide roads running straight from north to south and east to west cutting each other at 90°

29. The Ruins of Harappa and Mohanjodaro were found on which of the following river bank?

- (A) Ravi (B) Indus
(C) Beas (D) a and b both

Ans. (D) [SSC Stenographer (grade (D) Exam 2010]

Exp: Mohenjodaro was located the west of Indus river in Sindh, Pakistan. City of Harappan was located near the Ravi river, in Punjab, Pakistan.

30. Which is the script of Indus Valley Civilization?

- (A) Tamil (B) Kharshthi
(C) Unknown (D) Brahmi

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2013]

Exp: Seals found during excavation of Indus Valley civilization had symbolic (pictographic) script which has not been deciphered yet.

31. Which was the only city of the Indus without fortification?

- (A) Kalibangan (B) Harappa
(C) Mohanjodaro (D) Chanhudaro

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2005]

Exp: Citadels or fortified upper towns were part of town planning of Indus Valley civilization. Chanhudaro was the only city without citadel.

32. Which was the biggest building in Mohanjodaro?

- (A) Great Bath (B) Granary
(C) Huge Hall (D) Two Story Building

Ans. (B) [SSC FCI 2012]

Exp: The Great Granary of Mohenjodaro was the largest building of the town. It was 45.71 m high and 15.25 m wide.

33. The Great bath was found at –

- (A) Harappa (B) Lothal
(C) Chanhudaro (D) Mohanjodaro

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL 2015]

Exp: The 'Great Bath' was found at Mohenjodaro. It was public water tank used for religious purposes. It had a set of staircase on two sides that lead down into the tank. There was also a changing room along the bath.

34. Whose statue was an important creation of the people of Indus Valley Civilization?

- (A) Natraj (B) Dancing Girl
(C) Buddha (D) Narasimha

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL, 2006]

Exp: A nude bronze statue of a 'dancing girl' was found at Mohenjodaro. The Girl was in dancing position and was wearing a no. of bangles in her both hands.

35. The worship of Mother goddess was related-

- (A) With the Aryan Civilization
(B) With the Mediterranean Civilization
(C) With the Indus Valley Civilization
(D) With the Vedic Civilization

Ans. (C) [SSC FCI 2012]

Exp: A large no. of Mother Goddess terracotta figurines have been excavated from Mohenjodaro are evident of the fact that the Mother Goddess was the chief deity of the people of Indus Valley civilization.

36. What was the strength of Indus economy?

- (A) Agriculture (B) Business
(C) Pottery (D) Crockery

Ans. (A) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp: Agriculture was the main strength of Indus economy. They produced wheat, barley, dates sesame etc. Indus people were first to grow cotton in the world. The fertile soil due to inundation of Indus river and the wooden ploughshare and stone sickle used for Ploughing and harvesting helped growth of agriculture in Indus civilization.

37. Which of the following has not been found in the excavation in Terracotta of Indus Valley sites?

- (A) Buffalo (B) Sheep (C) Cow (D) Pig

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2015]

Exp: Cow was related to vedic culture not from Indus Valley civilization.

38. The people of the Indus Valley civilization worshipped _____.

- (A) Vishnu (B) Pashupati
(C) Indra (D) Brahma

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp: Pashupati Mahadeva was the chief male diety of people of Indus valley civilization. The Pashupati seal found at Mohanjodaro has an image of Pashupati Mahadeva with three face, two horns, sitting on a low throne. He is surrounded by a tiger, a rhino, a buffalo and an elephant, with two deers near his feet.



Vedic Age

1. The home of Gargi, Maitrey and Kapila was at

- (A) Vidisha (B) Ujjain
(C) Pataliputra (D) Mithila

Ans. (D) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 1997]

Exp: Gargi, Maitrey and Kapila all were great philosophers of Vedic Age. They all belonged to Mithila (present-Bihar).

2. Which of the following Vedas provides information about the civilization of the Early Vedic Age?

- (A) Rig-veda (B) Yajur-veda
(C) Atharva-veda (D) Sama-veda

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 1999]

Exp: Rigveda is the oldest of four Vedas. It is a collection of thousands of hymns (mantras).

3. The most important text of vedic mathematics is:

- (A) Satapatha Brahman (B) Atharva Veda
(C) Sulva Sutras
(D) Chhandogya Upanishad

Ans. (C)

Exp: The sulva Sutras are the part of Shrauta sutras. It contains geometry related to the altar construction. Major sulva sutras are: Baudhyana, Manava, Apastamba and Katyayana.

4. Which of the following Craftsmanship was not practised by the Aryans?

- (A) Pottery (B) Jewellery
(C) Carpentry (D) Blacksmith

Ans. (D) [SSC CPO SI 2003]

Exp: Iron metal was not known to Aryans who belonged to Vedic Age. The people of post - Vedic age used Iron.

5. The words "Satyameva Jayate" in the State Emblem of India were taken from-

- (A) Upanishads (B) Sama Veda
(C) Rig Veda (D) Ramayana

Ans. (A) [SSC CPO SI 2003]

Exp: The words "Satyameva Jayate" were taken from Mundka - Upanishad.

6. Who is hailed as the "God of Medicine" by the practitioners of Ayurveda?

- (A) Susruta (B) Chyavana
(C) Dhanwantari (D) Charaka

Ans. (C) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2005]

Exp:

1. Dhanwantari was believed as the incarnation of Lord Vishnu.
2. He was the physician of the Vedic Gods.
3. He wrote 'Dhanvantari Nighantu'-the oldest medical glossaries in the world.
4. He is also known as God of Medicine.

7. The word 'Veda' means-

- (A) Knowledge (B) Wisdom
(C) Skill (D) Power

Ans. (A) [SSC Tax Asst. (IncomeTax) 2007]

Exp: Veda means "knowledge".

These were composed by Aryans in Vedic Age.

There are four Vedas-**Rigveda, Atharvaveda, Yajurveda and Samaveda.**

8. Which metal was first used by the Vedic people?

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

Ans. (D) [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax) 2007]

Exp: Copper was first metal used by the vedic people.

9. The caste system of India was created for:

- (A) Immobility of labour
(B) Recognition of the dignity of labour
(C) Economic uplift
(D) Occupational division of labour

Ans. (D) [FCI Assistant 2012]

Exp: The cast system in vedic period was occupational division of labour but in post vedic on the behalf of the birth.

10. The origins of Indian music could be traced to

- (A) Rigvedic Samhita (B) Yajurvedic Samhita
(C) Samavedic Samhita (D) Atharvavedic Samhita

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp: The Samaveda (Song knowledge) is a collection (samhita) of hymns taken from sakala sakha of Rigveda. These verses were sung by Udgatar priests at sacrifices. The Indian Classical music has one of its root in Samveda.

11. The crop which was not known to Vedic people is

- (A) Barley (B) Wheat
(C) Rice (D) Tobacco

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

Exp: Wheat, Barley and Rice were the major food grains consumed of Vedic People.

12. The staple food of the Vedic Aryans was

- (A) Barley and rice (B) Milk and its products
(C) Rice and pulses (D) Vegetables and fruits

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

Exp: The staple food of the vedic Aryans was milk and its products

13. The tax which the kings used to collect from the people in the Vedic period was called –

- (A) Bali (B) Vidatha
(C) Varman (D) Kara

Ans. (A) [SSC DEO 2008]

Exp: In Vedic age the king used to collect Bali from the people which is an offering made to king or God. It was voluntarily paid in Rig-Vedic Period but later it was made compulsory.

14. Which one of the following stages of the life of man in Aryan Society, in ascending order of age, is correct?

- (A) Brahmacharya – Grihashta–Vanaprastha – Sanyasa
(B) Grihastha–Brahmacharya–Vanaprastha–Sanyasa
(C) Brahmacharya–Vanaprastha–Sanyasa–Grihastha
(D) Grihastha–Sanyasa–Vanaprastha–Brahmacharya

Ans. (A) [SSC DEO 2009]

Exp: Ashram system of Vedic period were the four stages of life. The four Ashramas are :

- (i) Brahmacharya (Student life)
(ii) Grihastha (family life)
(iii) Vanaprastha (Retired life)
(iv) Sanyasa (life of renunciation)

15. The Rig-Vedic Aryans were a pastoral people is born out by the fact that-

- (A) There are many references to the cow in the Rig-Veda
(B) Most of the wars were fought for the sake of cows.
(C) Gifts made to priests were usually cows
(D) All of the above

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL 2010]

Exp: The economy of Rig. Vedic Aryan was dependent on pastoralism and agriculture. Cattle was as the measure of wealth. The wealthy man was called Gomat. They used the term 'Aghanya' for cow which means not to be killed.

16. The Aryans succeeded in their conflicts with the pre-Aryans because

- (A) They used elephants on a large scale
(B) They were taller and stronger
(C) They were from an advanced urban culture
(D) They used chariots driven by horses

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL 2010]

Exp: The success of Aryans over pre- Aryans can be attributed to the fact that the former had more advanced Bronze and Iron tools, ox-carts and horse carts with light spoked wheels.

17. Who among the following was the pioneer of Yoga?

- (A) Patanjali (B) Banabhatta
(C) Atreya (D) Vrudukanta

Ans. (A) [SSC CISF Cont. GD 2011]

Exp: Patanjali was pioneer of yoga. He wrote 'Yoga sutras' collection of 196 sutras which are the foundational texts of Raja Yoga.

18. Who among the following was not a physician?

- (A) Sushruta (B) Charaka
(C) Charvaka (D) Dhanvantari

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Exp: Charvaka (originally known as Lokayata was an ancient school of philosophy and Indian materialism it rejected the notion karma, moksha and the authority of the vedas.

19. The first grammarian of the Sanskrit language was

- (A) Kalhana (B) Maitreyi
(C) Kalidasa (D) Panini

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL 2012]

Exp: Panini was the first grammarian of the Sanskrit language. He wrote ASHTADHYAYI.

20. Which one of the following Vedas contains sacrificial formulae?

- (A) Sama Veda (B) Rig Veda
(C) Yajur Veda (D) Atharva Veda

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2012]

Exp: The Yajur Veda is a ritual veda. Yajur Veda means knowledge of sacrifice of sacrificial texts and formulas.

21. Subject matter which Manu Smriti deals with is related to :

- (A) Economics (B) Politics
(C) Law (D) Arts

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2012]

Exp: Manusmriti (Manav Dharmasastra) was an ancient Indian legal text. It is the most important Hindu Law Book. It was used to lay foundation of Hindu Law and first prudence of ancient Indian scantly.

22. Name the temple in Combodia where scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharatha are depicted-

- (A) Borobudur (B) Kailashnath
(C) Angkor Wat (D) Brihadeshwara

Ans. (C) [SSC FCI Asst. 2012]

Exp: The Angkor Wat temple (Combodia) have scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharata. It is UNESCO world of heritage site. Primary deity of this temple is Vishnu.

23. The term 'Upanishad' Literally implies-

- (A) Knowledge (B) Wisdom
(C) Sitting near (D) Recitation

Ans. (C) [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & 2014]

Exp: The term 'Upanishad' means to sit near. It is used in context of disciples sitting near their guru.

24. The Sage who is said to have Aryanised South India, was-

- (A) Yagnavalkya (B) Vashistha
(C) Agastya (D) Vishwamitra

Ans. (C) [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & 2014]

Exp: Agastya was the first to write grammar of Tamil language. He spread the Aryan culture and literature in South India.

25. The origin of Indian music can be traced to which of the following Vedic Samhitas?

- (A) Rigveda (B) Samaveda
(C) Yajurveda (D) Atharvaveda

Ans. (B) [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & 2014]

Exp: The origin of Indian music can be traced to Samaveda.

26. The Earliest Settlements of Aryan tribes were at

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bengal
(C) Sapta Sindhu (D) Delhi

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2014]

Exp : The earliest settlements of Aryan tribes were at 'Sapta-Sindhu' (land of seven, sacred).

27. Who compiled the tales of "The Panchatantra"?

- (A) Valmiki (B) Veda Vyasa
(C) Vishnu Sharma (D) Tulsidas

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp: "The Panchatantra" was written by Vishnu Sharma.

28. The first to invade India were the-

- (A) Aryans (B) Greeks
(C) Persians (D) Arabs

Ans. (A) [SSC CHSL 2014]

Exp: Aryans are believed to first invade India, during the time of Indus valley civilization.

29. Find the odd one:

- (A) Samveda (B) Yajurveda
(C) Vishnu Purana (D) Rigveda

Ans. (C) (SSC CHSL LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015)

Exp: The four Vedas are Rigveda, Samaveda, Atharva veda and Yajur Veda. Vishnupurana - is one of the eighteen puranas written by sage Veda Vyasa.

30. The Veda which deals with the rituals is known as-

- (A) Rigveda (B) Yajurveda
(C) Samaveda (D) Atharvaveda

Ans.(B) [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

Exp : Yajurveda deals with the rituals.

31. From where the famous 'Gayatri Mantra' has been taken?

- (A) Yajurveda (B) Atharva Veda
(C) Rig Veda (D) Sama Veda

Ans.(C) [SSC CHSL 2012]

Exp : 'Gayatri Mantra' is taken from 3rd mandal of Rig Veda, it also known as Savitri mantra (dedicated to Savitr, the Sun deity)

32. Recognize the medicinal trio of ancient India from the following options-

- (A) Charaka, Sushruta, and Bharata
(B) Charak, Sushruta and Patanjali
(C) Charak, Sushruta, and Banabhatta
(D) Charak, Vatsyayana, and Banabhatta.

Ans. (B) [SSC C.P.O 2012]

Exp : The great medical trio of ancient India is Charak, Sushruta and Patanjali.

33. The Upanishads are the _____.

- (A) Great Epics (B) Story Books
(C) Source of Hindu Philosophy
(D) Law Books

Ans: (C) [SSC CGL 2016]

Exp : Upanishads are collection of text, of spiritual and philosophical learning of Hinduism, written in Sanskrit language. These are also known as 'Vedanta'. There are 108 Upanishads, out of which 11 are predominant, these are called 'Mokhya Upanishads'.

34. Who was the eldest brother among the Pandavas?

- (A) Yudhishtira (B) Bhima
(C) Sahadeva (D) Nakula

Ans: (A)

Exp: Yudhishtira was the eldest brother among the Pandavas (Yudhishtira, Bhima, Arjuna, Nakula and Sahadeva).



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Rise of Magadha



1. Which area of India was known as Avantika in ancient times?

- (A) Avadh (B) Ruhelkhand
(C) Bundelkhand (D) Malwa

Ans. (D) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 1997]

Exp: • Avanti was one of the 16 Mahajanapadas .
• It was located at present day Malwa.
• It was divided into two parts by Vindhyas
• Northern Part with its capital Ujjaiyini
• Southern part with its capital Mahismati

2. The 'Ajivikas' were-

- (A) Sect contemporary to the Buddha
(B) Breakaway branch of the Buddhists
(C) Sect founded by Charvaka
(D) Sect founded by Shankaracharya

Ans. (A) [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax) 2004]

Exp: • The Ajivika were the Indian sect of naked wandering ascetics who were heterodox Hindus.
• They belonged to Mahajanapadas period.
• They became prominent during reign of Mauryan emperor Bindusara.

3. Which ruler murdered his father, Bimbisara to ascend the throne?

- (A) Ashoka (B) Ajatshatru
(C) Kanishka (D) Simukha

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

Exp: Bimbisara was the first ruler of Haryanka dynasty of the Magadha (Capital-Rajgriha). His son Ajatshatru imprisoned him and killed him to ascend the throne.

4. Alexander and the army of Porus camped on the opposite bank of which river?

- (A) Ravi (B) Jhelum
(C) Sutlej (D) Chenab

Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

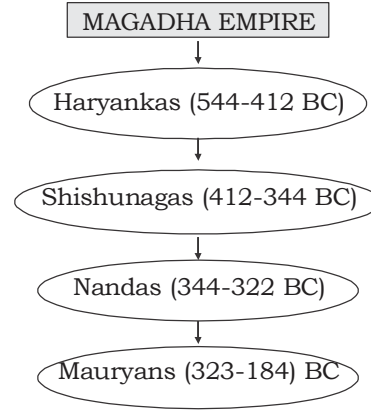
Exp: The Battle of Hydaspes was fought between Alexander the Great and Porus of the Paurvan Kingdom in 326 BC on the banks of river Hydaspes (now known as Jhelum).

5. Arrange the following Magadhan dynasties in chronological order:

- I. Nandas II. Shishu nagas
III. Mauryas IV. Haryankas
(A) IV, II, III and I (B) II, I, IV and III
(C) IV, II, I and III (D) III, I, IV and II

Ans. (C) [SSC MTS 2011]

Exp:



6. King Kharvela was the greatest ruler of the Chedi Dynasty of

- (A) Cholamandalam (B) Kalinga
(C) Kannauj (D) Purushpur

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2013]

Exp: King Kharvela was the great ruler of the Chedi dynasty of Kalinga. Hatimgumpha inscription tells about King Kharvela

7. Name the kingdom which first used elephants in wars-

- (A) Kosala (B) Magadha
(C) Champa (D) Avanti

Ans. (B) [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & ASI 2015]

Exp: Magadha was the first kingdom to use elephants in war.

8. Whose army did Alexander the Greek ruler confront on the banks of the river Jhelum?

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
(B) Ambi
(C) Dhanananda (D) Porus

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015]

Exp: Explained above (Q.no. 4)

9. Name of Republic which was a confederacy to tribes in the 6th century B.C.-

- (A) Gandhara (B) Vajji
(C) Koushal (D) Avanti

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015]

Exp: Vajji (Vrijji) was one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas. It was the earliest democracy in India. It was a confederacy of the Licchavis, the Jnatreckas, the Videhas and the others.

10. Which one of the following scholar, challenged Invincible Yajnavalkya for debate?

- (A) Ghosha (B) Apala
(C) Maitreyi (D) Gargi

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Exp: Gargi Vachaknavi sage Yajnavalkya for debate at Rajasuya Yagya held by king Janaka.

11. Which of the following ruler was responsible for the rise of Magadha?

- (A) Bindusara (B) Ajatshatru
(C) Bimbisara (D) Vasudeva

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2008]

Exp: King Bimbisara of Haryanka dynasty was responsible for the rise of Magadha the most powerful Mahajanapada during (6th and 4th century B(C). His

matrimonial alliances with different princely family led to the expansion of the Magadha Empire.

12. Which dynasty ruled over 'Magadha' after Mauryan Dynasty?

- (A) Satavahan (B) Shunga
(C) Nanda (D) Kanva

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2013]

Exp: Pushyamitra Shunga was the founder of Shunga dynasty.

13. Nalanda Mahavira site is in

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Assam
(C) Bihar (D) Gujarat

Ans. (C)

Exp: Nalanda Mahavira is situated in Bihar (98 kms from Patna). It is a part of UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2016.



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