



# AIRPORTS IN Parcelflasses INDIA

## AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

- It is a statutory body, under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Civil Aviation, Government of India.
- It is responsible for creating, upgrading, maintaining and managing civil aviation infrastructure in India.
- Established : 1 April, 1995
- Jyotiraditya Scindia is the Minister of Civil Aviation in India.



<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>AIRPORT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
1.	<b>Sheikh ul-Alam International Airport</b> • It is also known as Srinagar Airport	Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir
2.	<b>Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport</b>	Amritsar, Punjab
3.	<b>Chandigarh International Airport</b> • It serves the union territory of Chandigarh, and the cities of Mohali (in Punjab) and Panchkula (in Haryana).	Chandigarh
4.	<b>Indira Gandhi International Airport</b> • It is the busiest airport of India in terms of passenger traffic.	Delhi
5.	<b>Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport</b>	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>AIRPORT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
6.	<b>Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport</b> • It was earlier known as Amausi Airport.	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
7.	<b>Kushinagar International Airport</b>	Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh
8.	<b>Noida International Airport</b> • under construction • It is officially known as Noida International Greenfield Airport. also known as Jewar Airport. • Once completed, it is planned to be the country's largest airport.	Noida, Uttar Pradesh
9.	<b>Gaya Airport</b>	Gaya, Bihar
10.	<b>Jay Prakash Narayan International Airport</b>	Patna, Bihar

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>AIRPORT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
11.	<b>Swami Vivekananda International Airport</b>	Raipur, Chhattisgarh
12.	<b>Biju Patnaik International Airport</b> • also known as Bhubaneswar Airport	Bhubaneswar, Odisha
13.	<b>Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport</b> • It is locally known as Kolkata Airport and Dum Dum Airport	Kolkata, West Bengal
14.	<b>Bagdogra International Airport</b>	Siliguri, West Bengal

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>AIRPORT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
15.	<b>Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport</b> • It is also known as Guwahati Airport. • It was formerly known as Borjhar Airport.	Guwahati, Assam
16.	<b>Maharaja Bir Bikram Airport</b> • It is also known as Agartala Airport	Agartala, Tripura
17.	<b>Imphal International Airport</b>	Imphal, Manipur
18.	<b>Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport</b>	Ahmedabad, Gujarat
19.	<b>Vadodara Airport</b>	Vadodara, Gujarat
20.	<b>Surat International Airport</b>	Surat, Gujarat

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>AIRPORT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
21.	<b>Jaipur International Airport</b>	Jaipur, Rajasthan
22.	<b>Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar International Airport</b>	Indore, Madhya Pradesh
23.	<b>Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport</b>	Nagpur, Maharashtra
24.	<b>Navi Mumbai International Airport (under construction - 2024)</b>	Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
25.	<b>Chhatrapati Sambhaji Raje International Airport</b> • It is the second busiest airport in the country.	Pune, Maharashtra

<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>AIRPORT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
26.	<b>Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport</b>	Mumbai, Maharashtra
27.	<b>Dabolim International Airport</b>	Goa
28.	<b>Rajiv Gandhi International Airport</b>	Hyderabad, Telangana
29.	<b>Visakhapatnam International Airport</b>	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
30.	<b>Tirupati Airport</b>	Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh
31.	<b>Vijayawada Airport</b>	Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>AIRPORT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
32.	<b>Kempegowda International Airport</b>	Bengaluru, Karnataka
33.	<b>Mangalore International Airport</b>	Mangaluru, Karnataka
34.	<b>Cochin International Airport</b> • In 2015, Cochin International Airport became the world's first fully solar powered airport	Kochi, Kerala
35.	<b>Trivandrum International Airport</b>	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
36.	<b>Calicut International Airport</b> • It is also known as Karipur Airport	Kozhikode, Kerala
37.	<b>Kannur International Airport</b>	Kannur, Kerala

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>AIRPORT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
38.	<b>Chennai International Airport</b>	Chennai, Tamil Nadu
39.	<b>Coimbatore International Airport</b>	Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
40.	<b>Tiruchirappalli International Airport</b>	Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu
41.	<b>Madurai International Airport</b>	Madurai, Tamil Nadu
42.	<b>Veer Savarkar International Airport</b>	Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

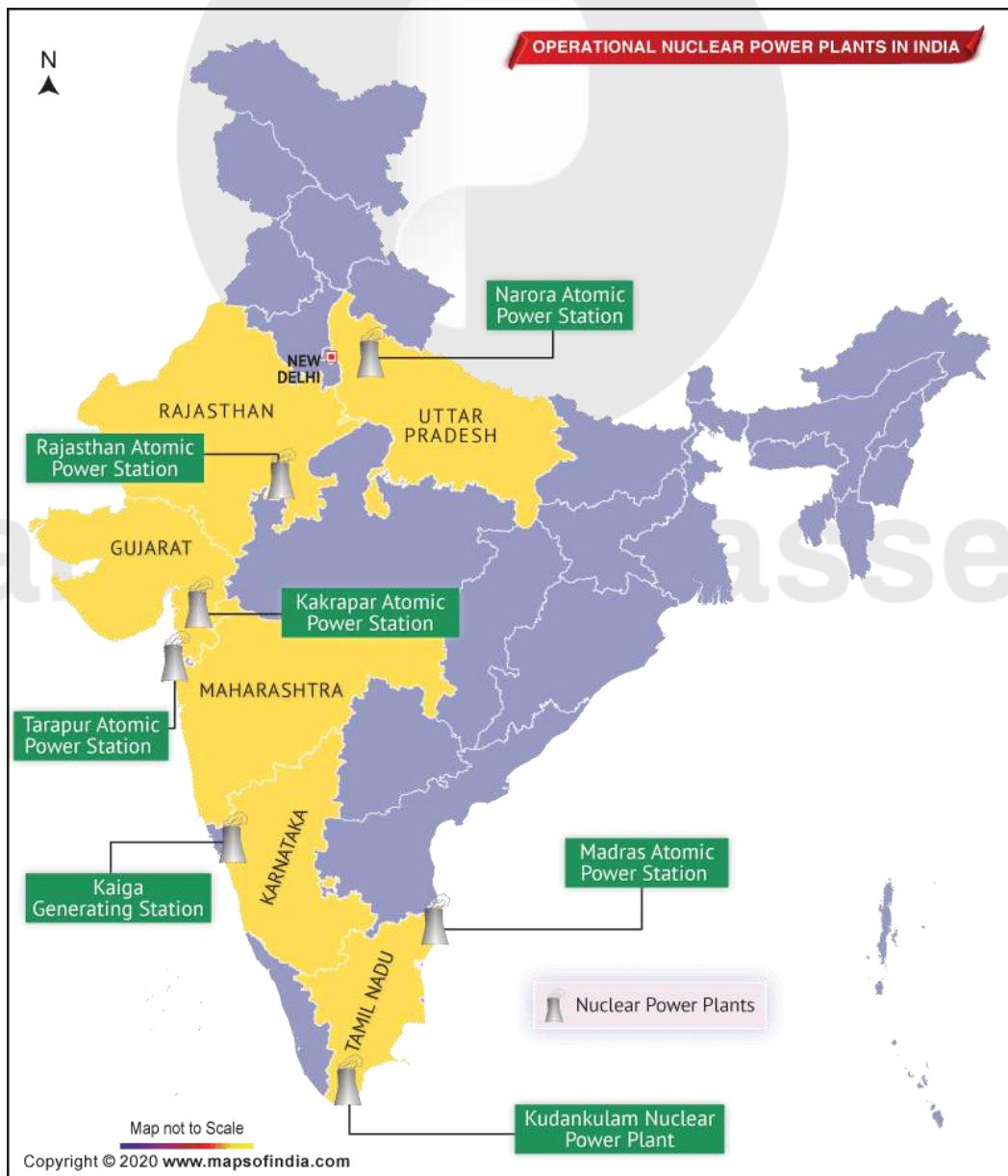


When something is important enough, you do it even if the odds are not in your favour!



# Parcham Classes

# ATOMIC & NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN INDIA



# Introduction to Nuclear Energy

- **Nuclear Power** - Power produced by Nuclear Reactions
- Nuclear power is an efficient way of boiling water to create steam, this steam is used to turn turbines, which creates electricity.
- Nuclear energy has smaller land footprint and the amount of waste it produces.
- Nuclear Reactions releases huge energy - **fission and fusion**
  - **Fission** is the splitting of a heavy, unstable nucleus into two lighter nuclei, and
  - **Fusion** - two light nuclei combine together (Sun, Atoms bombs)
- Three most relevant fissile isotopes are **uranium-233, uranium-235 and plutonium-239**.
- The architect of the Indian Atomic Energy programme, and the father of nuclear research in India : **Homi Jehangir Bhabha**

## Few Facts

- **APSARA:** The first experimental nuclear reactor (Research Reactor)
  - At **Trombay campus of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre**
  - was indigenously built and commissioned in 1956.
  - With APSARA, India became the first Asian country outside the erstwhile Soviet Union, to have designed and built its own nuclear reactor.
- **KAMINI:** the first reactor in the world operating with 233U fuel.
  - KAMINI (Kalpakkam Mini reactor) is at **Indira Gandhi Center for Atomic Research in Kalpakkam**
- The first nuclear power project was commenced at **Tarapur, Maharashtra**, 1969.
- The first PHWR project is located at **Rawatbhata, Rajasthan**.
  - The reactors are located on bank of Rana Pratap Sagar Lake on Chambal River.
  - Pressurized heavy-water reactor (**PHWR**) is a nuclear reactor that uses heavy water (deuterium oxide D<sub>2</sub>O) as its coolant and neutron moderator
- highest-capacity nuclear plant in India: **Kudankulam Nuclear Power**

# NUCLEAR POWER CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED (NPCIL)

- fully owned company of the Government of India, Department of Atomic Energy
- Started functioning from 17th September 1987.
- It is responsible for the generation of nuclear power for electricity.
- **Location :** Mumbai, Maharashtra
- **Chairman & Managing Director :**

Shri Mukesh Singhal (in-charge)



## **NUCLEAR POWER IN INDIA**

- Nuclear power is the fifth-largest source of electricity in India after coal, gas, hydroelectricity and wind power.
- India has 22 nuclear reactors in operation in 7 nuclear power plants.



### Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS)

**Location :** Narora, Uttar Pradesh

### Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS)

**Location :** Gujarat

(proximity of Surat and Tapi river)

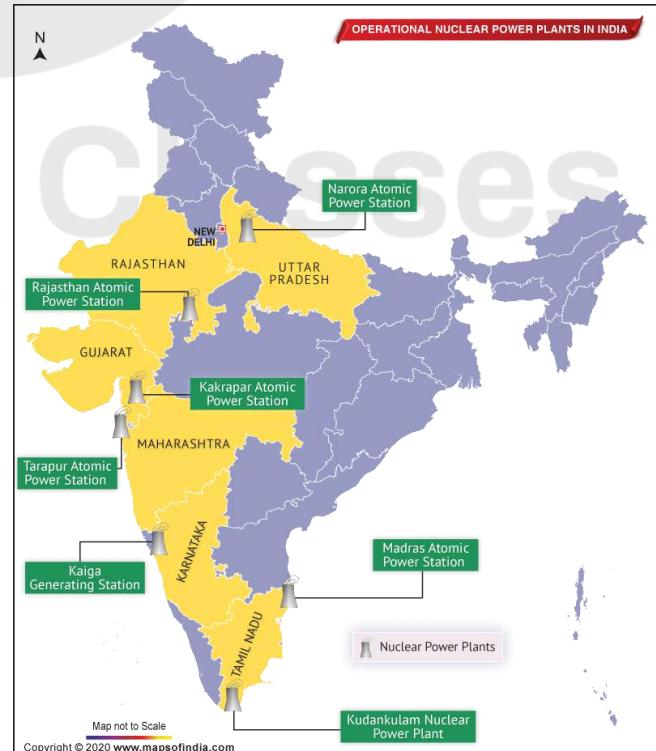
### Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS)

**Location :** Rawatbhata, Rajasthan

(Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, Chambal River)

### Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS)

**Location :** Tarapur, Maharashtra



Kaiga Generating Station (KGS)

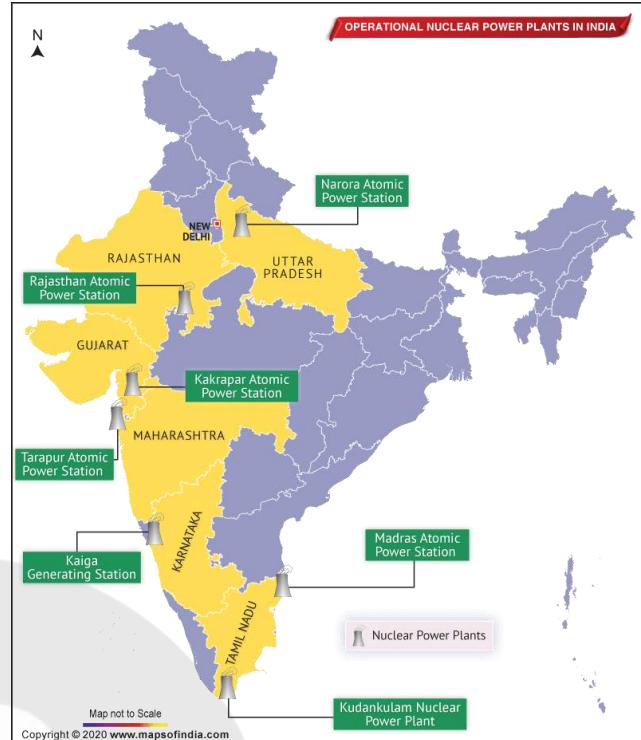
**Location :** Kaiga, Karnataka  
(Proximity of Kali River)

Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS)

**Location :** Kalpakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

Kudankulam Nuclear Power Station (KKNPS)

**Location :** Tirunelveli, TN



## Nuclear Power Plants in India - Under Construction

### Power Plant                          Location

Madras (Kalpakkam)                          Tamil Nadu

Kakrapar Unit 4                          Gujarat

**Gorakhpur**                          Haryana

Rajasthan Unit 7 & 8                          Rajasthan

Kudankulam Unit 3 & 4                          Tamil Nadu

nine nuclear reactors by 2024 and a new nuclear project, the first in northern India

# Classes

## Nuclear Power Plants in India - Planned Projects



Power Plant	Location
Kaiga	Karnataka
Jaitapur	Maharashtra
Kovvada	Andhra Pradesh
Kavali	Andhra Pradesh
Gorakhpur	Haryana
Mahi Banswara	Rajasthan
Chutka	Madhya Pradesh
Kudankulam Unit 5 & 6	Tamil Nadu
Madras	Tamil Nadu
Tarapur	Maharashtra

# BIOSPHERE RESERVES IN INDIA

## Biosphere Reserve - *INTRODUCTION*

- Biosphere reserves are sites established by countries and at times recognized under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme to **promote sustainable development** based on local community efforts and sound science.
- An ecosystem with plants and animals of unusual scientific and natural interest.
- *Areas of terrestrial and coastal/ marine ecosystems.*
- Protection is granted not only to the flora and fauna of the protected region, but also to human communities who inhabit these regions, and their ways of life.
- Concept of Biosphere Reserves **launched in 1971** as a part of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)'s '**Man and Biosphere Programme**'.
- The **National Biosphere Reserve Programme in India** - **initiated in 1986** - to serve a wider base for conservation of entire range of living resources and their ecological foundations in addition to already established protected area network system.

## Aims & Functions of Biosphere Reserves

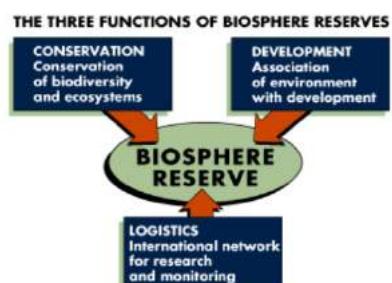
Aim - to get a balanced relationship between mankind and nature

### Functions:

**Conservation** - of biodiversity and cultural diversity

**Development** - Economic development that is socio-culturally and environmentally sustainable

**Logistics** – supporting development through research, monitoring, education and training

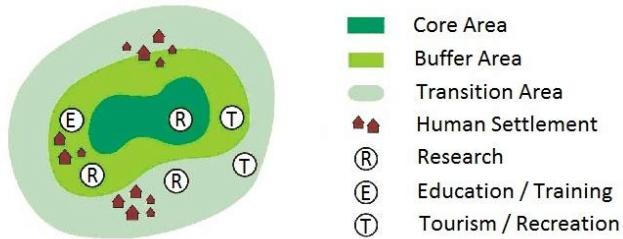


## Zones of Biosphere Reserves

Core Area

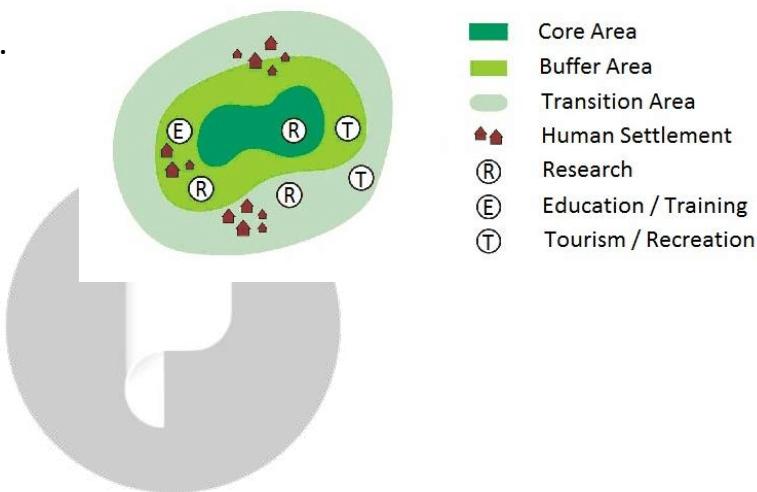
Buffer Zone

Transition Zone (Area of Co-operation)



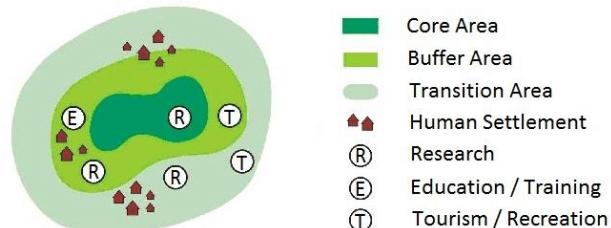
### Core Zone

- It is the **innermost** undisturbed ecosystem.
- Legally protected area where **human intervention** is strictly prohibited.



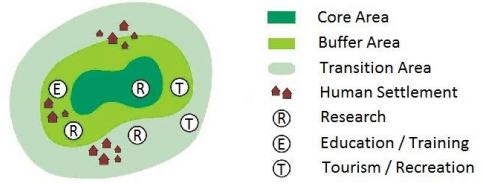
### Buffer Zone

- Area **surrounding the core zone**
- Only **research and education** activities are permitted to humans. These activities should not obstruct the conservation objectives of the core area.
- It includes restoration, limited **tourism, fishing, grazing**, etc; which are permitted to reduce its effect on the core zone.
- Human activities are less intensive in this zone as compared to the transition zone.



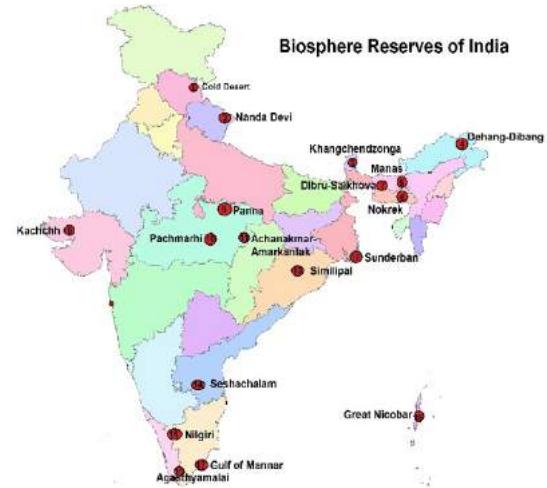
## Transition Zone

- **Peripheral area** of a biosphere reserve
- **Zone of cooperation** where human ventures and conservation are done in harmony.
- Cropping, recreation, forestry, and **human settlements** are permitted



## IMPORTANT FACTS

*There are 18 Biosphere Reserves in India. Of these, 12 are part of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves.*



- ❖ **First BR:** Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve (1986) in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka
- ❖ **Largest BR:** Gulf of Kachch in Gujarat
- ❖ **Smallest BR:** Dibru-Saikhowa in Assam



S. No.	Name	States	Established	World Network of BR
1	Nilgiri	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka	1.08.1986	Included (2000)
2	Gulf of Mannar	Tamil Nadu	18.02.1989	Included (2001)
3	Sunderbans	West Bengal	29.03.1989	Included (2001)
4	Nanda Devi	Uttarakhand	18.01.1988	Included (2004)
5	Simlipal	Odisha	21.06.1994	Included (2009)
6	Nokrek	Meghalaya	1.09.1988	Included (2009)
7	Pachmarhi	Madhya Pradesh	03.03.1999	Included (2009)
8	Achanakamar-Amarkantak	Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh	30.03.2005	Included (2012)
9	Great Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6.01.1989	Included (2013)

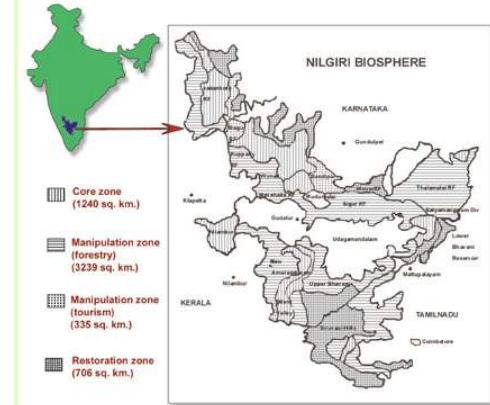
S. No.	Name	States	Established	World Network of BR
10	Agasthyamalai	Kerala and Tamil Nadu	12.11.2001	Included (2016)
11	Khangchendzonga	Sikkim	7.02.2000	Included (2018)
12	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	25.08.2011	Included (2020)
13	Manas	Assam	14.03.1989	-
14	Dibru-Saikhowa	Assam	28.07.1997	-
15	Dehang-Dibang	Arunachal Pradesh	2.09.1998	-
16	Great Rann of Kutch	Gujarat	29.01.2008	-
17	Cold Desert	Himachal Pradesh	28.08.2009	-
18	Seshachalam	Andhra Pradesh	20.09.2010	-

## 1. Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve - 1986

- **World Natural Heritage Site**
- **Location** - Parts of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka
- UNESCO designated it a biosphere reserve in 2000

### ◎ Protected Areas:

1. Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary (Also Tiger Reserve)
2. Wyanaad Wildlife Sanctuary
3. Bandipur National Park (Also Tiger Reserve)
4. Nagarhole National Park (Also Tiger Reserve)
5. Mukurthi National Park
6. Silent Valley



### Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve - Biodiversity

**Fauna** - Nilgiri tahr, Nilgiri langur, Lion – tailed macaque

**Rivers** - Bhavani, Moyar, Kabini (tributaries of Cauvery), Chaliyar, Punampuzha, etc.



## 2. Gulf of Mannar 1989

### ◎ First marine Biosphere Reserve in India

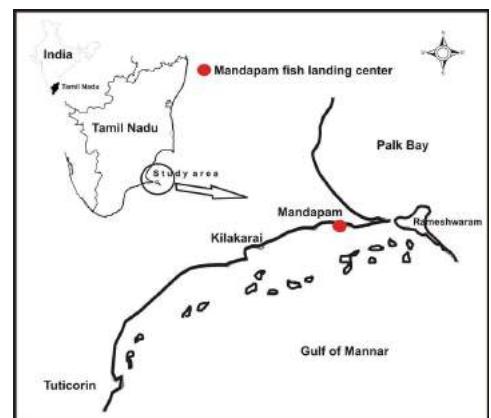
**◎ Location** - Tamil Nadu (Indian part of Gulf of Mannar)

**◎ Large shallow bay forming part of the Laccadive Sea** in the Indian Ocean with least depth of 5.8 m (19 ft).

**◎ The Malvathu Oya (Malvathu River) of Sri Lanka and the estuaries of Thamirabarani River and Vaippar River**

**◎ Protected Area –**  
Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park

**UNESCO designated it a biosphere reserve in 2001**



## Gulf of Mannar Biodiversity

Sea Cow (dugong), Sea Anemone, sea cucumbers, Sea turtles



Dugongs

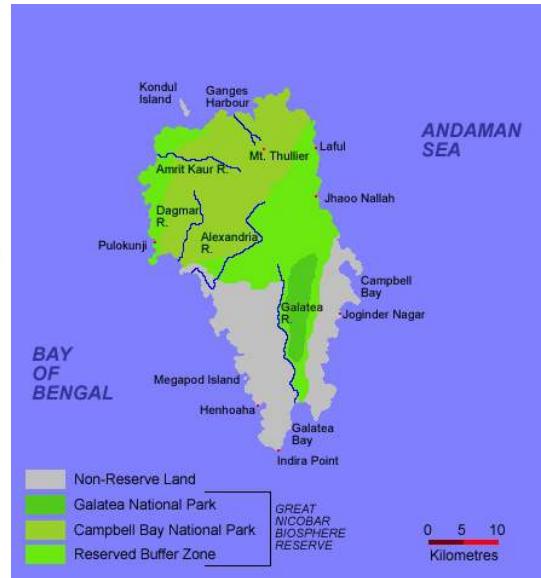


Sea Cucumbers



## 3. Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve 1989

- ◎ **Location** - Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- ◎ Great Nicobar is the southernmost island of the Nicobar Islands Archipelago.
- ◎ Encompasses a large part (some **85%**) of the island of Great Nicobar
- ◎ Included in the list of Man and Biosphere program of UNESCO in 2013
- ◎ **Protected Areas:**
  1. Campbell Bay National Park
  2. Galathea National Park



## Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve - Biodiversity



Nicobar long-tailed



Nicobar scrub fowl



Nicobar tree shrew



Salt water crocodile



Edible-nest

#### 4. Agasthyamala Biosphere Reserve-2001

- ◎ **Location:** southernmost end of the Western Ghats in Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- ◎ **Protected Areas-**
  - Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary
  - Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary
  - Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary
  - Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve
- ◎ **Fauna-** Bengal Tiger, Asian Elephant, and Nilgiri Tahr.

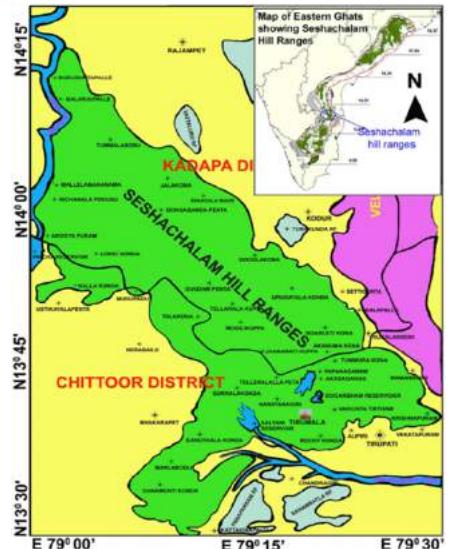


Part of the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves since 2016



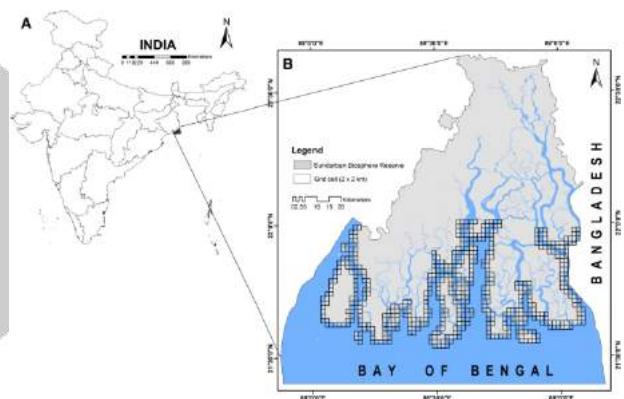
## 5. Seshachalam Hills Biosphere Reserve- 2010

- **Location** – Southern Eastern Ghats in Seshachalam Hill Ranges covering parts of Chittoor and Kadapa districts, Andhra Pradesh
- **Fauna** - Slender loris



## 6. Sunderban - 1989

- **World Natural Heritage Site**
- **Location** - Part of delta of Ganges and Brahmaputra river system in West Bengal
- Sunderban - largest continuous mangrove area (along with Bangladesh) in the world
- Spans from Hooghly River in West Bengal (India) to Baleswar River (Bangladesh).
- **Fauna** - Royal Bengal tiger
- **Protected Areas**
  - 1.Sundarban National Park /Sundarban Tiger Reserve
  - 2.Sajnekhali Wildlife Sanctuary
  - 3.Lothian Wildlife Sanctuary
  - 4.Holiday Wildlife Sanctuary

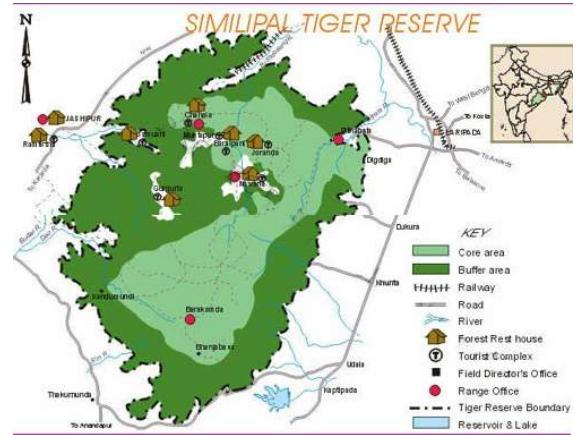


## 7. Simlipal Biosphere Reserve -1994

- ◎ **Location:** Mayurbhanj district , Odisha
- ◎ **Protected Areas-**

- Part of the Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve
- Simlipal Tiger Reserve
- Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary
- Kuldha Wildlife Sanctuary

- ◎ **Part of the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves since 2009**
- ◎ ***The biosphere reserve has the largest zone of Sal in all of India***



### Simlipal Biosphere Reserve -Biodiversity

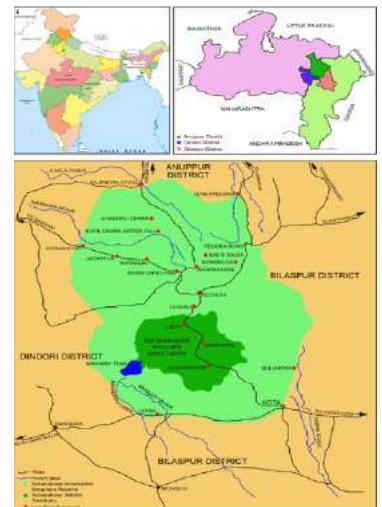
- ◎ **Fauna- Bengal tiger, Asian elephant, gaur, and chausingha**



## 8. Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve -

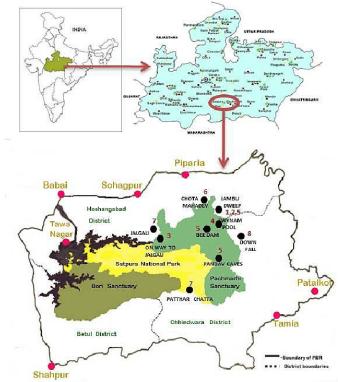
- ◎ **Location:** Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
- ◎ Bilaspur district (Chhattisgarh), Anuppur and Dindori (Madhya Pradesh)
- ◎ **Protected area -** Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary
- ◎ **Fauna -** Four horned antelope, Indian wild dog, Saras crane, Asian white-backed vulture, Sacred grove bush frog.

**Part of the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves since 2012**



## 9. Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve - 1999

- ◎ **Location:** Satpura Range of Madhya Pradesh
- ◎ Satpura mountain ranges cross India from west to east and Pachmarhi lies directly in its centre
- ◎ **Protected Areas:**
  - Bori Sanctuary
  - Pachmarhi Sanctuary
  - Satpura National Park
- ◎ **UNESCO designated it a biosphere reserve in 2009**



### Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve – Biodiversity

- ◎ **Rare & Endangered Fauna** - Giant Squirrel and Spilornis cheela (Crested serpent eagle)



## 10. Panna Biosphere Reserve- 1981

- ◎ **Location:** Vindhya Mountain Range in Panna & Chhatarpur districts of Madhya Pradesh
- ◎ **Ken River** (tributary of Yamuna) flows through the reserve
- ◎ **Ken-Betwa river interlinking project** will be located in it
- ◎ **Protected Areas –**
  - Panna National Park
  - Ken Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary



Part of the **UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves** since 2020

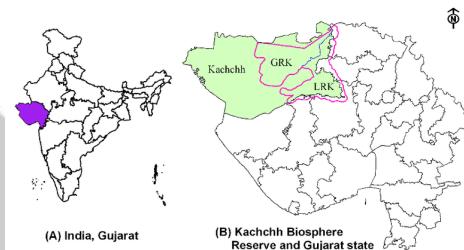
## Panna Biosphere Reserve - Biodiversity

- ⦿ Tiger, leopard, chital, chinkara, nilgai, sambhar and sloth bear
- ⦿



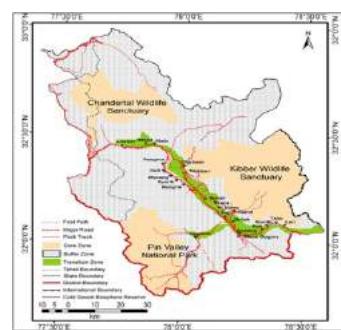
## 11. Great Rann of Kutch Biosphere Reserve- 2008

- **Location-** Part of Kutch, Morbi, Surendranagar and Patan districts (Gujarat)
- Largest biosphere reserve in India
- Fauna - Indian wild ass



## 12. Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve- 2009

- **Location :** Western Himalayas region in Himachal Pradesh
- **Protected Areas:**
  - Pin Valley National Park
  - Chandratal Wildlife Sanctuary
  - Sarchu Wildlife Sanctuary
  - Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary
- **Fauna-** Snow leopard

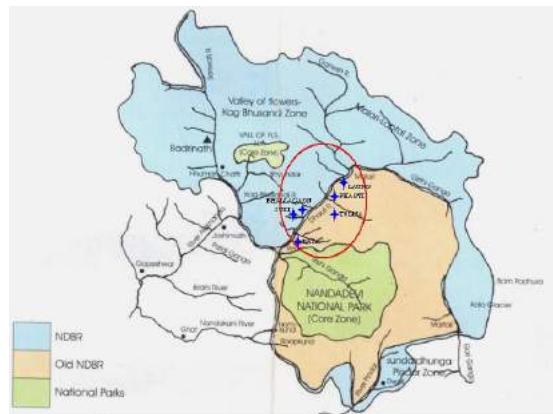


### 13. Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve 1988

- ◎ World Natural Heritage Site
- ◎ Location - Uttarakhand
- ◎ River - Rishi Ganga
- ◎ Protected Areas:

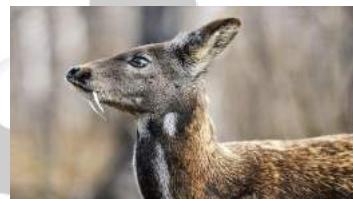
1. Nanda Devi National park
2. Valley of Flowers National Park

UNESCO designated it a biosphere reserve in 2004



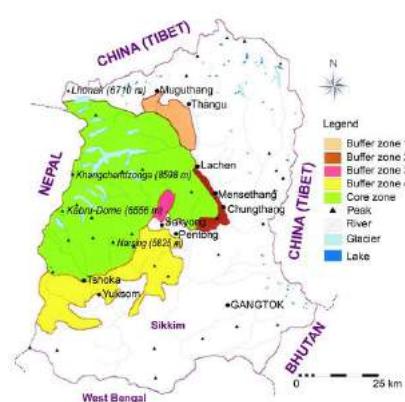
#### Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve - Biodiversity

**Endangered mammal species** - Snow leopard, Himalayan black bear, brown bear, Musk deer (State animal of Uttarakhand) and bharal/blue sheep



### 15. Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve- 1977

- ◎ Location: Sikkim
- ◎ UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 2016, becoming the first "**Mixed Heritage**" site of India
- ◎ The site is one of the world's 34 **biodiversity hotspots**.
- ◎ Part of the **UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves** since 2018



## Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve- Biodiversity

- ⦿ Musk deer, snow leopard, Himalayan tahr, dhole, sloth bear, viverrids, Himalayan black bear, red panda.



Himalayan tahr



Dhole



Red Panda



Viverrids

## 15. Manas Biosphere Reserve - 1989

- ⦿ UNESCO Natural World Heritage site
- ⦿ National park, a Project Tiger reserve, an elephant reserve and a biosphere reserve
- ⦿ Location - Assam
- ⦿ River - Manas-Beki



### Manas Biosphere Reserve Biodiversity

- ⦿ Assam roofed turtle, hispid hare, golden langur and pygmy hog.
- ⦿ Manas is famous for its population of the wild water buffalo



pygmy hog



Assam roofed turtle



hispid hare



golden langur



water buffalo

## 16. Dibru-Saikhowa Biosphere Reserve- 1997

- **Location** - Part of Dibrugarh and Tinsukia district, Assam
- **Smallest** of all BR
- Bounded by the Brahmaputra and Lohit Rivers in the north and Dibru river in the south
- **Largest salix swamp forest** in north-eastern India with a tropical monsoon climate with a hot and wet summer and cool and usually dry winter



## Dibru-Saikhowa Biosphere Reserve- Biodiversity

- White-winged wood duck, water buffalo, black-breasted parrotbill, tiger, capped langur



White-winged  
wood duck



water buffalo



black-breasted  
parrotbill

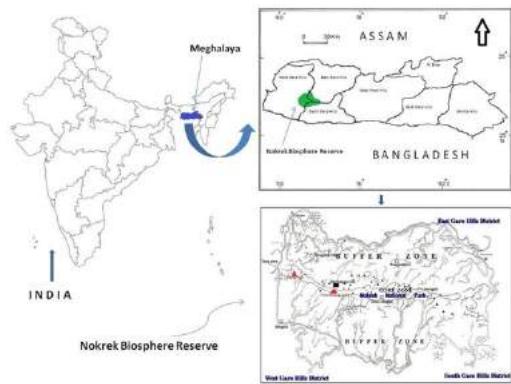


capped langur

## 17. Nokrek Biosphere Reserve- 1988

- ◎ **Location** – on Tura Range, Garo Hills, Meghalaya (Nokrek is the highest peak of the Garo hills)
- ◎ **Rivers** - Ganol, Dareng and Simsang
- ◎ 90% of the Reserve is covered by evergreen forest
- ◎ **Protected Area** - Nokrek National Park

UNESCO designated it a biosphere reserve in 2009



### Nokrek Biosphere Reserve- **Biodiversity**

Asian elephant, Giant flying squirrel, Pig-tailed macaque, Hoolock gibbons (most endangered apes in India)



Asian elephant



Hoolock gibbons



Pig-tailed macaque



Giant flying squirrel

### 18. Dihang-Dibang Biosphere Reserve - 1989

**Location** – district of West Siang, Upper Siang and Dibang valley of Arunachal Pradesh

◎ **Protected Areas –**

- Mouling National Park
- Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary

◎ **One of the world's "Bio-Diversity Hot spots"**



### Dihang-Dibang Biosphere Reserve Biodiversity

Mishmi takin, red goral, musk deer, red panda, Gongshan muntjac



Mishmi takin



red goral



musk deer



red panda



Gongshan muntjac



<u>Name</u>	<u>Newspaper/Book/Journal</u>	<u>Author or Publisher</u>
“The Indian Struggle 1920-1942”	Book	Subhas Chandra Bose
“An Indian Pilgrim - An Unfinished Autobiography”	Book	
“Udbodhan”	Magazine	
“Prabuddha Bharata”	English monthly journal	Swami Vivekananda
“Raja Yoga”	Book	
“Karma Yoga”	Book	

- “Prabuddha Bharata” is India’s longest-running English magazine. It was started by Swami Vivekananda back in 1896.
- “Hicky's Bengal Gazette” was the first newspaper printed in Asia.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Newspaper/Book/Journal</u>	<u>Author or Publisher</u>
“Kesari”	Marathi newspaper	Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Along with Chiplunkar and Agarkar)
“Maratha”	English newspaper	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
“Geeta Rahasya”	Book	
“Unhappy India”	Book	
“England's Debt to India”	Book	Lala Lajpat Rai
“Arya Samaj”	Book	
“The Discovery of India”	Book	
“An Autobiography”	Book	Jawaharlal Nehru
“Glimpses of world history”	Book	

Name	Newspaper/Book/Journal	Author or Publisher
“Samvad Kaumudi”	Bengali weekly newspaper	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
“Mirat-ul-Akbar”	Persian language journal	
“The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness”	Book	
“Banga-Dutta”	Newspaper in four languages (Bengali, English, Persian, Hindi)	
“Indian Mirror”	Newspaper	Devendra Nath Tagore
“Rigvedadi Bhashya Bhumika”	Book	Dayanand Saraswati
“Satyarth Prakash”	Book	

Name	Newspaper/Book/Journal	Author or Publisher
“Indian Opinion”	Newspaper	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
“Nav Jeevan”	Newspaper	
“Harijan”	Weekly English newspaper	
“Young India”	Weekly English journal	
“The Story of My Experiments with Truth”	Book	
“Rast Goftar”	Anglo-Gujarati paper	Dadabhai Naoroji and Kharshedji Cama
“Poverty and Un-British Rule in India”	Book	Dadabhai Naoroji
“Sambad Prabhakar”	Newspaper	Ishwar Chandra Gupta

<u>Name</u>	<u>Newspaper/Book/Journal</u>	<u>Author or Publisher</u>
"Mook Nayak"	Marathi journal	B.R. Ambedkar
"Bahishkrit Bharat"	Marathi journal	
"Janta"	Newspaper	
"Annihilation of Caste"	Book	
"The Buddha and His Dhamma"	Book	
"The Untouchables"	Book	
"Riddles in Hinduism"	Book	

<u>Name</u>	<u>Newspaper/Book/Journal</u>	<u>Author or Publisher</u>
"New India"	Daily newspaper	Annie Besant
"The Independent"	Newspaper	Motilal Nehru
"New India"	Weekly newspaper	Bipin Chandra Pal
"India's Struggle for Independence"	Book	
"Bande Mataram"	English weekly newspaper	Founded by : Bipin Chandra Pal Edited by : Sri Aurobindo
"Al-Balagh"	Journal	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
"Al-Hilal"	Urdu weekly newspaper	

<u>Name</u>	<u>Newspaper/Book/Journal</u>	<u>Author or Publisher</u>
“The Comrade”	English weekly newspaper	Mohammad Ali Jauhar
“Hamdard”	Urdu daily newspaper	
“Bombay Chronicle”	English-language newspaper	Sir Pherozeshah Mehta
“Hindustan Dainik”	Hindi-language daily newspaper	
“The Leader”	English-language newspaper	Madan Mohan Malviya
“Hindustan Times”	English daily newspaper	Sunder Singh Lyallpuri

<u>Name</u>	<u>Newspaper/Book/Journal</u>	<u>Author or Publisher</u>
“Som Prakash”	Newspaper	Started by : Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
		Edited by : Dwarakanath Vidyabhushan
“Borno Porichay”	Book	Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
“Indian Mirror”	Newspaper	Devendranath Tagore
“The Bengalee”	English language newspaper	Girish Chandra Ghosh
“Amrita Bazar Patrika”	Newspaper	Sisirkumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh

<u>Book</u>	<u>Author or Publisher</u>
“Wings of Fire: An Autobiography”	A P J Abdul Kalam, Arun Tiwari
“India 2020: A Vision for the New Millennium”	
“Mission India: A Vision For Indian Youth”	A P J Abdul Kalam, Y. S. Rajan
“Advantage India: From Challenge to Opportunity”	A P J Abdul Kalam and Srijan Pal Singh
“Target 3 Billion”	

<u>Book</u>	<u>Author or Publisher</u>
“Ignited Minds: Unleashing the Power Within India”	
“The Luminous Sparks”	
“Inspiring Thoughts”	
“Indomitable Spirit”	A P J Abdul Kalam
“Turning Points: A journey through challenges”	
“My Journey: Transforming Dreams into Actions”	

<u>Name</u>	<u>Newspaper/Book/Journal</u>	<u>Author or Publisher</u>
“Why I am an Atheist”	Book	Bhagat Singh
“The Bandit Queen of India”	Book	Phoolan Devi
“Atmakatha”	Book	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
“India Divided”	Book	
“My Times”	Book	J. B. Kripalani
“The Golden Threshold”	Book	Sarojini Naidu
“India Wins Freedom”	Book	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
“A Nation in Making”	Book	Sir Surendranath Banerjea

<u>Name</u>	<u>Newspaper/Book/Journal</u>	<u>Author or Publisher</u>
“India for Indians”	Book	Chittaranjan Das
“Why socialism?”	Book	Jayaprakash Narayan
“Love and Death”	Book	Sri Aurobindo
“Hicky's Bengal Gazette”	English weekly newspaper	Founded by : James Augustus Hicky
“Bengal Gazetti”	Bengali weekly newspaper	Edited by : Ganga Kishore Bhattacharya
“The Indian War of Independence 1857”	Book	Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

## Rabindranath Tagore

- Kal Mrigaya
- Post Master
- Kabuliwallah
- Chitrangada
- Sonar Tari
- Manihara
- Chokher Bali
- Birpurush
- Gora
- Gitanjali
- Dak Ghar
- Aparichita
- Ghare Baire
- Tota Kahini
- Shesher Kobita
- Gitabitan

## Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

- Bangadarshan
- Anandamath
- Devi Chaudhurani
- Durgeshnandini
- Kapalkundala
- Bishabriksha

## Sukumar Ray

- Abol Tabol
- Pagla Dashu
- HaJaBaRaLa
- Abak Jalpan

## Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay

- Srikanta
- Choritrohin
- Devdas
- Parineeta
- Pother Dabi
- Dena-Paona
- Baikunther Will
- Pallisomaj

## Bibhutibhushan Bandyopadhyay

- Pather Panchali
- Chander Pahar
- Aranyak



Success is not final,  
Failure is not fatal,  
It is the courage to  
continue that  
counts!

Online Classes

# CURRENCY



# CAPITAL



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
1.	Russia (Northern Asia)	Moscow	Russian ruble
2.	Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	Mongolian tögrög
3.	China	Beijing (Peking)	Renminbi or Yuan
4.	Taiwan	Taipei	New Taiwan dollar
5.	North Korea	P'yongyang	Won
6.	South Korea	Seoul	Won
7.	Japan	Tokyo	Yen

## EASTERN ASIA



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
8.	Tajikistan	Dushanbe	Somoni
9.	Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Kyrgyzstani Som
10.	Kazakhstan	Nur-Sultan	Tenge
11.	Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Uzbekistan som
12.	Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	Turkmenistani manat

## CENTRAL ASIA



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
13.	Nepal	Kathmandu	Nepalese rupee
14.	Bhutan	Thimphu	Ngultrum
15.	India	New Delhi	Indian Rupee
16.	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka
17.	Pakistan	Islamabad	Pakistani rupee
18.	Afghanistan	Kabul	Afghan afghani
19.	Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colombo (executive and judicial capital)</li> <li>• Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (legislative capital)</li> </ul>	Sri Lankan rupee
20.	Maldives	Malé	Maldivian Rufiya

## SOUTH ASIA



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
21.	Myanmar	Naypyidaw	Kyat
22.	Thailand	Bangkok	Baht
23.	Laos	Vientiane	Kip
24.	Vietnam	Hanoi	Dong
25.	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Cambodian Riel

## SOUTH-EAST ASIA



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
26.	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit
27.	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore dollar
28.	Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan	Brunei dollar
29.	Indonesia	Jakarta	Indonesian rupiah
30.	East Timor	Dili	United States Dollar
31.	Philippines	Manila	Peso

## SOUTH-EAST ASIA



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
32.	Iran	Tehran	Iranian rial
33.	Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi dinar
34.	Jordan	Amman	Jordanian dinar
35.	Israel	Jerusalem	Israeli Shekel
36.	Palestine	Ramallah	Israeli Shekel
37.	Syria	Damascus	Syrian pound

## SOUTH-WEST ASIA



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
38.	Turkey	Ankara	Turkish lira
39.	Cyprus	Nicosia	Euro
40.	Lebanon	Beirut	Lebanese pound
41.	Armenia	Yerevan	Armenian dram
42.	Azerbaijan	Baku	Azerbaijani manat
43.	Georgia	Tbilisi	Georgian lari

## SOUTH-WEST ASIA



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
44.	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Saudi riyal
45.	Qatar	Doha	Qatari riyal
46.	Yemen	Sanaa	Yemeni rial
47.	Oman	Muscat	Omani rial
48.	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	United Arab Emirates Dirham
49.	Bahrain	Manama	Bahraini dinar
50.	Kuwait	Kuwait-City	Kuwaiti dinar

## SOUTH-WEST ASIA



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
1.	Spain	Madrid	Euro
2.	United Kingdom	London	Pound sterling
3.	Finland	Helsinki	Euro
4.	Norway	Oslo	Norwegian krone
5.	Denmark	Copenhagen	Danish Krone
6.	Germany	Berlin	Euro
7.	Greece	Athens	Euro

## EUROPE



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
8.	Austria	Vienna	Euro
9.	Belgium	Brussels	Euro
10.	Belarus	Minsk	Belorussian ruble
11.	Croatia	Zagreb	Croatian kuna
12.	Czech Republic	Prague	Koruna
13.	France	Paris	Euro
14.	Hungary	Budapest	Hungarian forint



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
15.	Ireland	Dublin	Euro
16.	Italy	Rome	Euro
17.	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Euro
18.	Portugal	Lisbon	Euro
19.	Russia	Moscow	Russian ruble
20.	Sweden	Stockholm	Krona
21.	Switzerland	Berne	Swiss franc



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
22.	Ukraine	Kiev	Hryvnia
23.	Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev
24.	Liechtenstein	Vaduz	Swiss franc
25.	Poland	Warsaw	Zloty
26.	Romania	Bucharest	Romanian Rupee
27.	Serbia	Belgrade	Serbian Dinar



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
1.	Canada	Ottawa	Canadian dollar
2.	United States of America	Washington D.C	United States Dollar
3.	Mexico	Mexico City	Mexican peso
4.	Guatemala	Guatemala City	Guatemalan quetzal
5.	Nicaragua	Managua	Nicaraguan córdoba
6.	Panama	Panama City	Balboa and U.S. dollar
7.	Cuba	Havana	Cuban Peso
8.	The Bahamas	Nassau	Bahamian dollar
9.	Jamaica	Kingston	Jamaican dollar
10.	Barbados	Bridgetown	Barbados dollar

## NORTH AMERICA



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
1.	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Peso
2.	Peru	Lima	Peruvian sol
3.	Chile	Santiago	Chilean Peso
4.	Brazil	Brasilia	Brazilian real
5.	Uruguay	Montevideo	Uruguayan Peso
6.	Paraguay	Asuncion	Paraguayan guaraní

## SOUTH AMERICA

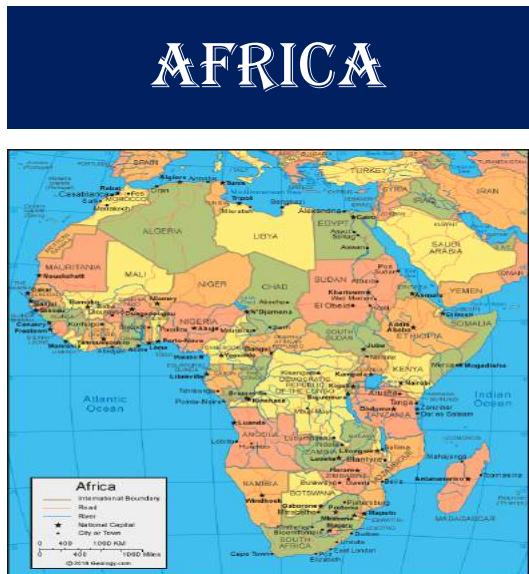


<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
7.	Bolivia	La Paz (executive and legislative); Sucre (constitutional and judicial)	Boliviano
8.	Colombia	Bogota	Colombian Peso
9.	Ecuador	Quito	U.S. dollar
10.	Guyana	Georgetown	Guyanese dollar
11.	Suriname	Paramaribo	Surinamese dollar
12.	Venezuela	Caracas	Venezuelan bolívar
13.	Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	Trinidad and Tobago dollar

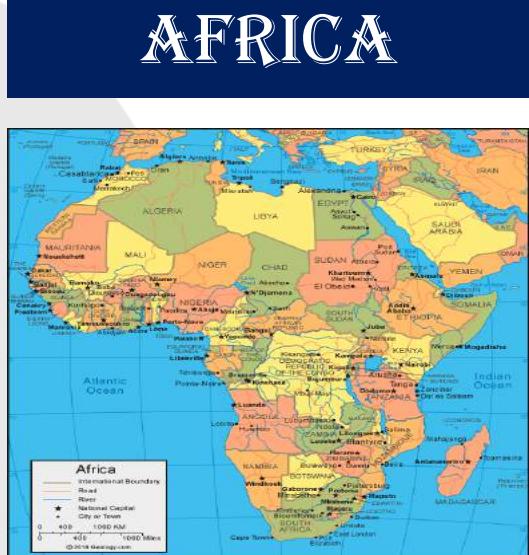
## SOUTH AMERICA



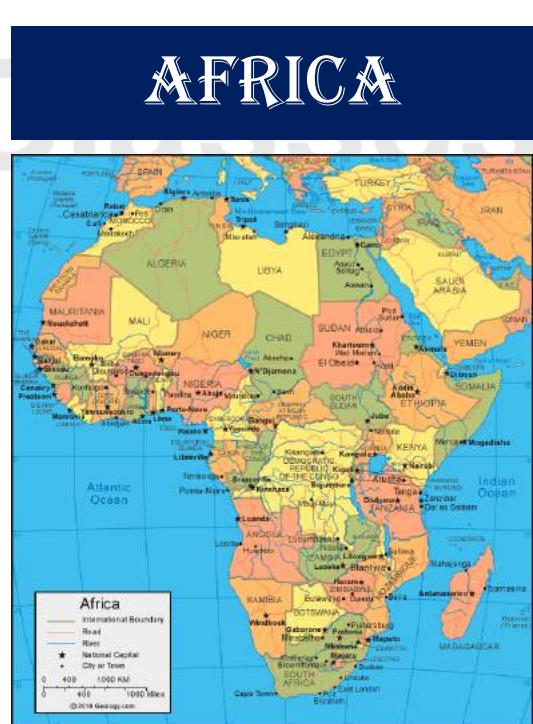
<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
1.	Algeria	Algiers	Algerian dollars
2.	Zimbabwe	Harare	Zimbabwean dollar
3.	Djibouti	Djibouti City	Djiboutian franc
4.	Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian pound
5.	Eritrea	Asmara	Nakfa
6.	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Ethiopian birr
7.	Ghana	Accra	Ghanaian cedi



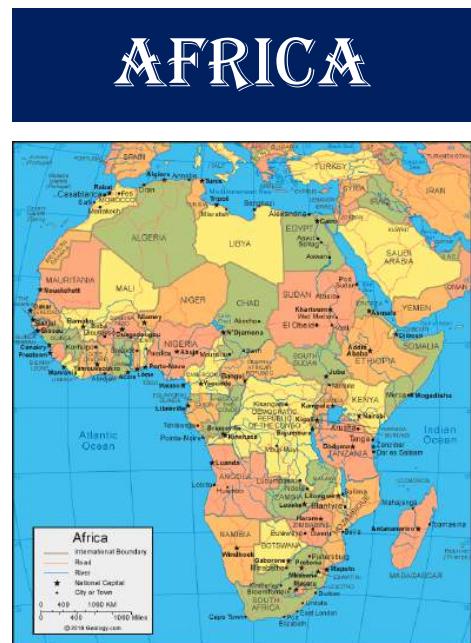
<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
8.	Kenya	Nairobi	Kenyan shilling
9.	Liberia	Monrovia	Liberian dollar
10.	Libya	Tripoli	Libyan dinar
11.	Madagascar	Antananarivo	Malagasy ariary
12.	Mali	Bamako	CFA franc
13.	Mauritius	Port Louis	Mauritian rupee
14.	Morocco	Rabat	Moroccan dirham



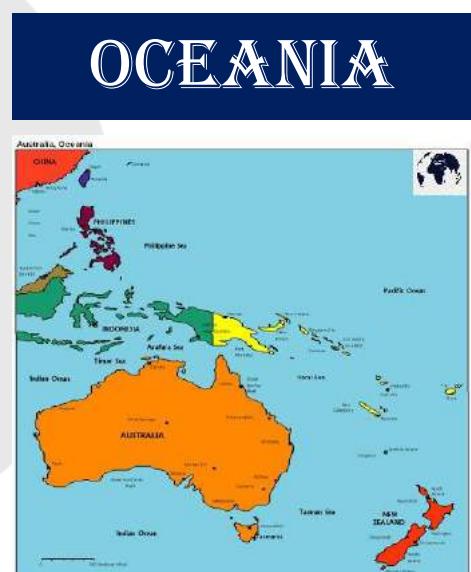
<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
15.	Mozambique	Maputo	Mozambican metical
16.	Niger	Niamey	CFA franc
17.	Nigeria	Abuja	Naira
18.	Rwanda	Kigali	Rwandan franc
19.	Seychelles	Victoria	Seychellois rupee
20.	Somalia	Mogadishu	Shilling



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
21.	South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pretoria (executive)</li> <li>Cape Town (legislative)</li> <li>Bloemfontein (judicial)</li> </ul>	South African rand
22.	Sudan	Khartoum	Sudanese pound
23.	South Sudan	Juba	South Sudanese pound
24.	Uganda	Kampala	Ugandan shilling



<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>CAPITAL</u>	<u>CURRENCY</u>
1.	Australia	Canberra	Australian dollar
2.	Fiji	Suva	Fiji dollar
3.	Kiribati	Tarawa	Australian dollar
4.	New Zealand	Wellington	New Zealand dollar



# Parcham Classes

What is the capital of Philippines?

- Kuala Lumpur
- **Manila**
- Vientiane
- Jakarta
- None of these

What is the currency of Argentina?

- **Peso**
- Euro
- Franc
- Dollar
- Sol

Which of the statement is/are correct?

- a. Argentina is a North American country
- b. **Capital of Australia is Canberra**
- c. **Rupiah is capital of Indonesia**
- d. Shilling is currency of Mauritius

- a, b and d is correct.
- **b and c is correct.**
- a and d is correct.
- All are correct.

Which of the Country-Capital-Currency is correct?

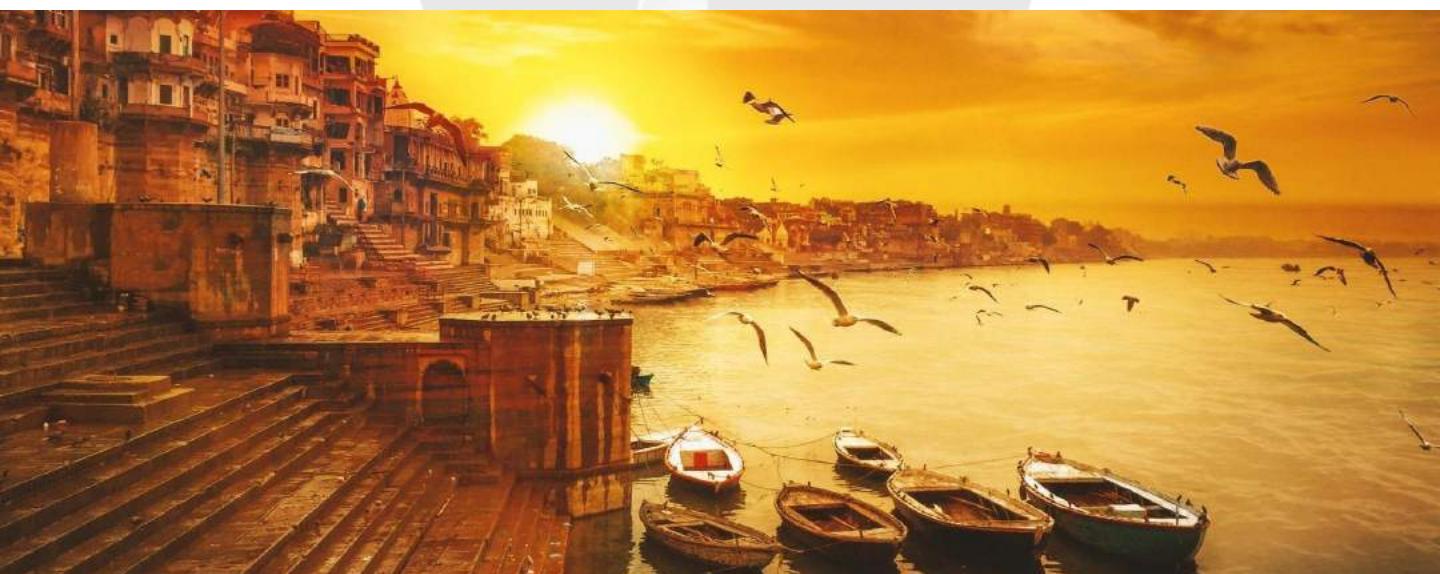
- Kenya - Nairobi - Shilling
- Brazil - Brasilia - Real
- Kiribati - Tarawa - Australian Dollar
- Pakistan - Islamabad - Pakistani Rupees
- **All are correct**

Bandar Seri Bagwan is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_

- Brunei
- Belgium
- Botswana
- Bogota
- Bahrain

**Parcham Classes**

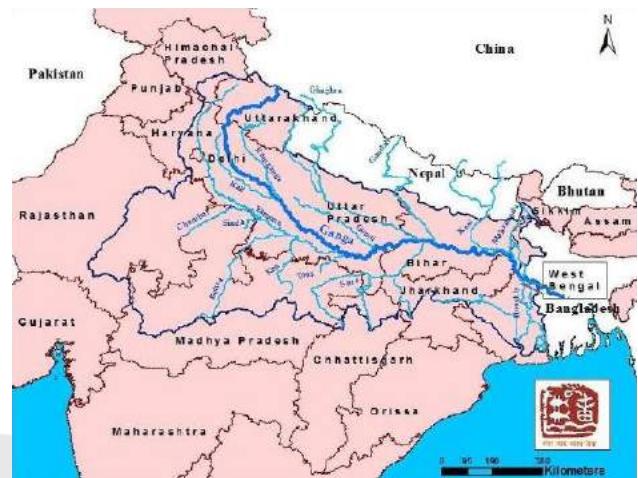
# CITIES ON THE BANKS OF RIVERS



## Ganga basin covers 11 states & UTs

1. Uttarakhand
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Bihar
4. Jharkhand
5. West Bengal
6. Chhattisgarh
7. Madhya Pradesh
8. Rajasthan
9. Delhi (UT)
10. Haryana
11. Himachal Pradesh

## THE GANGA RIVER



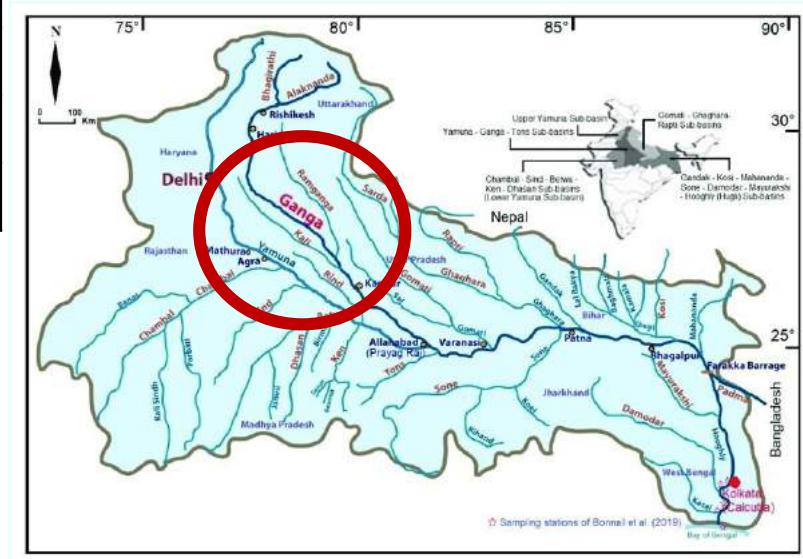
### **UTTARAKHAND (PANCH PRAYAG)**

Vishnuprayag	on the confluences of Dhauliganga River and Alaknanda River
Nandaprayag	on the confluences of Nandakini River and Alaknanda River
Karnaprayag	on the confluences of Pindar River and Alaknanda River
Rudraprayag	on the confluences of Mandakini River and Alaknanda River
Devprayag	on the confluences of Bhagirathi River and Alaknanda River



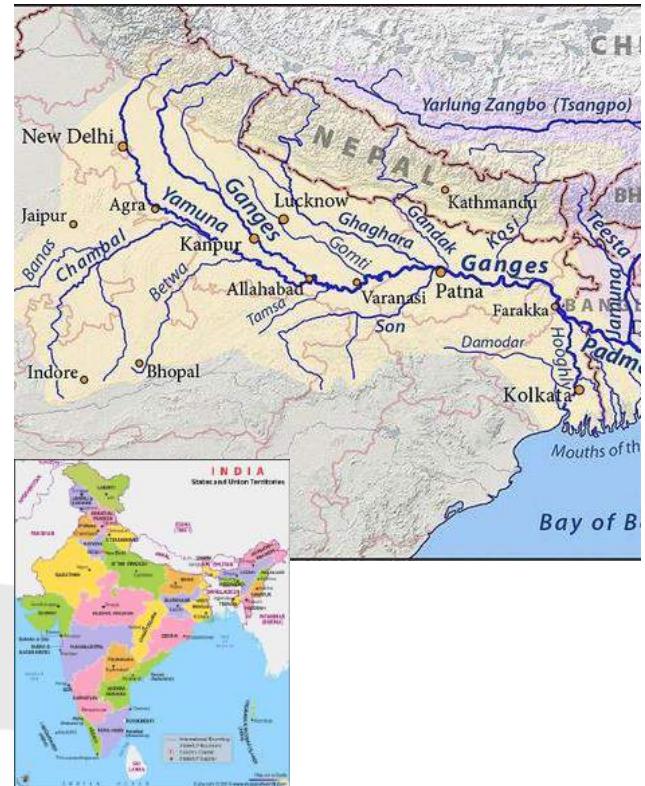
### **UTTARAKHAND**

Badrinath	Alaknanda River
Haridwar	Ganges River
Rishikesh	Ganges River



## UTTAR PRADESH

Mirzapur	Ganges River
Kannauj	Ganges River
Varanasi	Ganges River
Kanpur	Ganges River
Etawah	Yamuna River
Agra	Yamuna River
Mathura	Yamuna River



## UTTAR PRADESH

Allahabad	At confluence of Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati River
Ayodhya	Saryu River
Jaunpur	Gomti River
Lucknow	Gomti River
Gorakhpur	Rapti River



## BIHAR

Gaya	Falgu (Neeranjana) River
Patna	Ganges River
Munger	Ganges River
Muzaffarpur	Burhi Gandak River



## WEST BENGAL

Kolkata	Hooghly River
Howrah	Hooghly River
Farakka	Ganges River

## MADHYA PRADESH

Gwalior	Chambal River
Ujjain	Shipra River

## RAJASTHAN

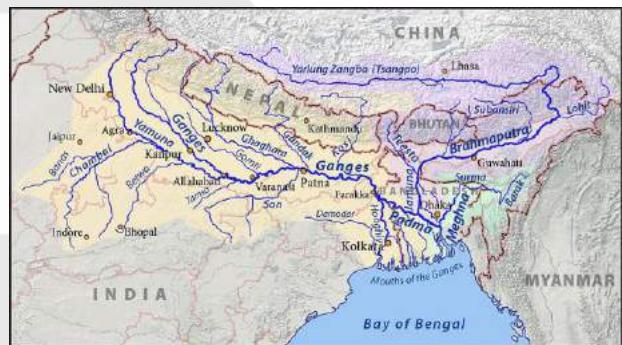
Kota	Chambal River
Dholpur	Chambal River

## DELHI

New Delhi	Yamuna River
-----------	--------------

- It is a trans-boundary river.
- It originates in China, then flows into India and then into Bangladesh.
- Passes through states :
  1. Arunachal Pradesh
  2. Assam

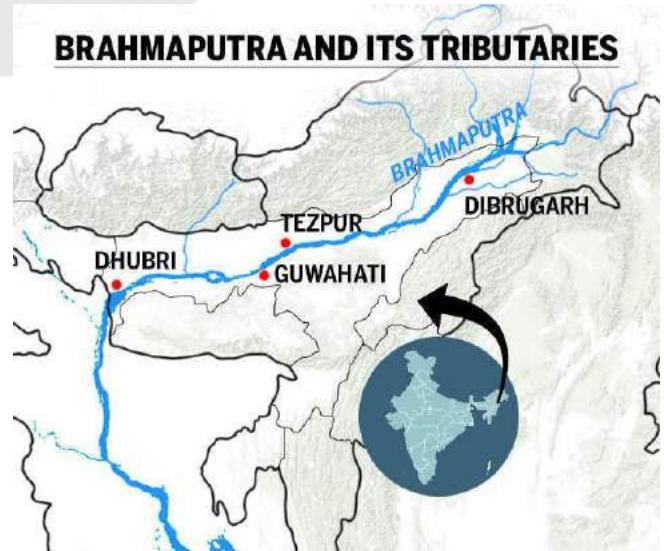
## BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER



## ASSAM

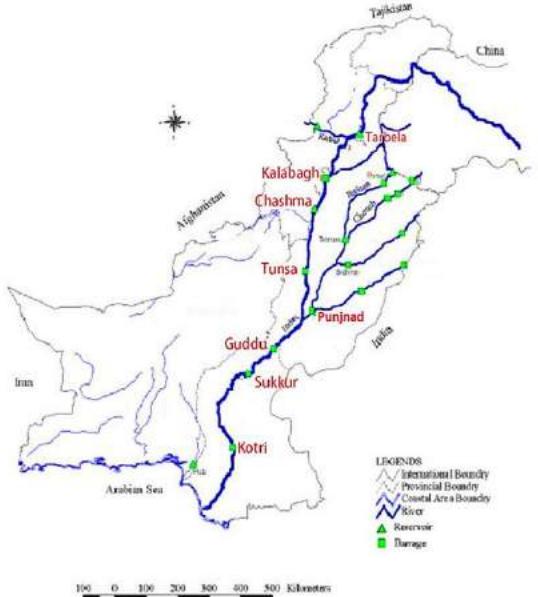
Dibrugarh	Brahmaputra River
Guwahati	Brahmaputra River
Lakhimpur	Brahmaputra River
Sadiya	Lohit River

## BRAHMAPUTRA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES



# INDUS RIVER

- It is a trans-boundary river.
- It originates in Tibet, then flows to India and then to Pakistan.
- **Passes through states :**
  1. Ladakh
  2. Jammu and Kashmir
  3. Punjab
  4. Himachal Pradesh



<b>J&amp;K AND LADAKH</b>	
Leh	Indus River
Srinagar	Jhelum River
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>	
Kullu	Beas River
Manali	Beas River
<b>PUNJAB</b>	
Ludhiana	Sutlej River



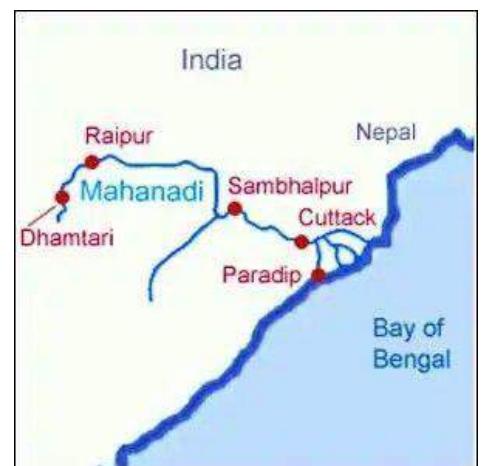
# MAHANADI RIVER

- **Passes through states**

:

1. Chhattisgarh
2. Odisha

<b>ODISHA</b>	
Cuttack	Mahanadi River
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>	
Raipur	Mahanadi River



# **GODAVARI**

## **RIVER**

- Passes through states :

1. Maharashtra
2. Telangana
3. Andhra Pradesh

### **MAHARASHTRA**

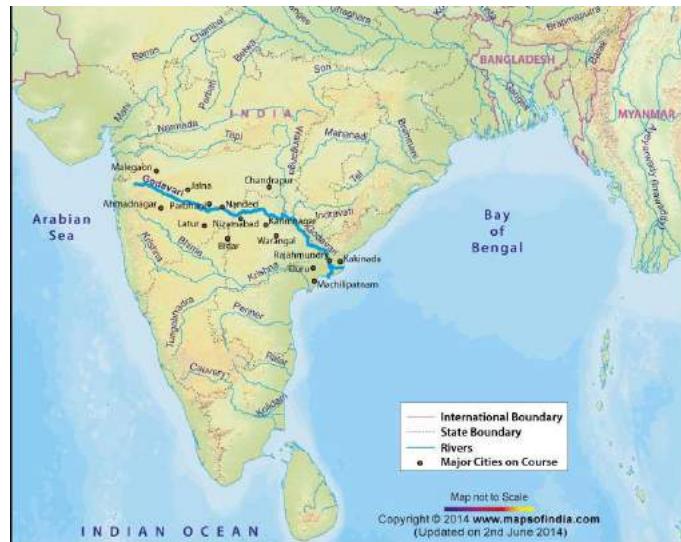
Nashik	Godavari River
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### **TELANGANA**

Ramagundam	Godavari River
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### **ANDHRA PRADESH**

Rajahmundry	Godavari River
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Kumbh Mela - Prayag, Haridwar, Ujjain, and Nasik.

# **KRISHNA RIVER**

- Passes through states :

1. Maharashtra
2. Karnataka
3. Telangana
4. Andhra Pradesh



### **MAHARASHTRA**

Mahabaleshwar	Krishna River
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### **KARNATAKA**

Raichur	Krishna River and Tungabhadra River
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Hampi	Tungabhadra River
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## ANDHRA PRADESH

Vijayawada	Krishna River
Machilipatnam	Krishna River
Guntur	Krishna River
Amaravati	Krishna River
Srisailam	Krishna River
Kurnool	Tungabhadra River

# CAUVERY RIVER

- **Passes through states :**

1. Karnataka
2. Tamil Nadu



## **KARNATAKA**

Mysore	Kaveri River
Srirangapatna	Kaveri River

## **TAMIL NADU**

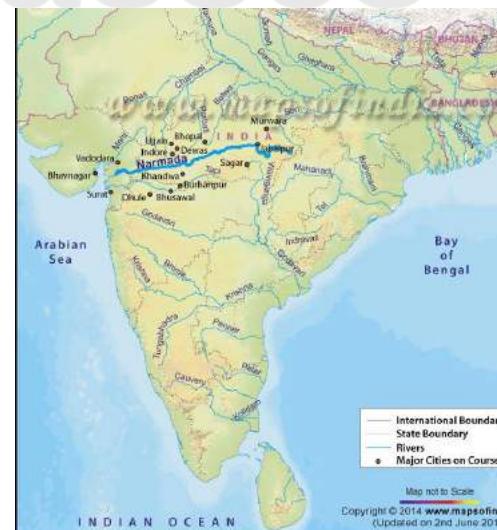
Tiruchirappalli	Kaveri River
Thanjavur	Kaveri River



# NARMADA RIVER

- Passes through states :**

1. Madhya Pradesh
2. Gujarat



## **MADHYA PRADESH**

Jabalpur	Narmada River
Narmadapuram / Hoshangabad	Narmada River
Maheshwar	Narmada River
Omkareshwar	Narmada River
Amarkantak	Narmada River

## **GUJARAT**

Bharuch	Narmada River
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# **MISCELLANEOUS**

<b><u>CITY</u></b>	<b><u>RIVER</u></b>	<b><u>STATE</u></b>
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati River	Gujarat
Gandhinagar		
Vadodara	Vishwamitri River	Gujarat
Surat	Tapi River	Gujarat
Rajkot	Aji and Nyari Rivers	Gujarat

<b><u>CITY</u></b>	<b><u>RIVER</u></b>	<b><u>STATE</u></b>
Rourkela	Brahmani River	Odisha
Hyderabad	Musi River	Telangana
Nellore	Penna River	Andhra Pradesh
Thiruvananthapuram	Karamana River	Kerala
Madurai	Vaigai River	Tamil Nadu

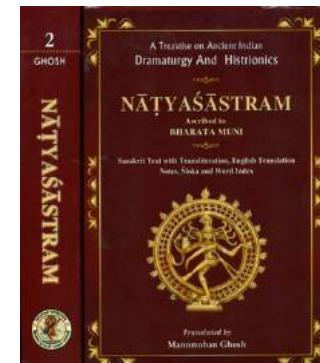
# **Parcham Classes**

# Classical Dances of India



## Bharata Natyashastra

- It is believed to have been written by **Bharata Muni**.
- The Natyashastra is the foundational treatise for classical dances of India.
- As per Natya Shastra, there are two basic aspects of Indian classical dance : Tandava and Lasya
  1. **Tandava (movement & rhythm)** : This is symbolic to the male aspects of dance.
  2. **Lasya (grace, bhava, rasa & abhinaya)** : It is symbolic to the feminine features of dance.

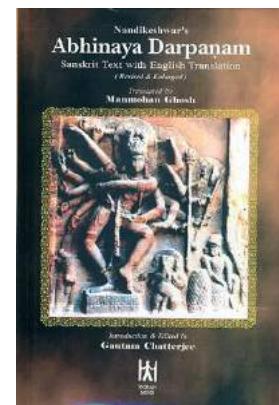


This ‘guru-shisya parampara’ forms the core of Indian classical art form.

## Parcham Classes

As per Nandikeshwara’s famous treatise on dance, “Abhinaya Darpan”, an act has been broken into three basic elements :

- **Nritta** : It refers to the basic dance steps, performed rhythmically but devoid of any expression or mood.
- **Natya** : It means dramatic representations and refers to the story that is elaborated through the dance recital.
- **Nritya** : It refers to the sentiment and the emotions evoked through dance. It includes the mime and the different methods of expression including mudras in the dance.



- There are nine rasas or emotions that are expressed through the dance.
- शृंगार रस, रौद्र रस, वीर रस, वीभत्स रस, हास्य रस, करुण रस, अद्भुत रस, भयानक रस, शांत रस
- **The nine rasas are : Love, Heroism, Anger, Disgust, Wonder, Comedy, Tragedy, Horror and Tranquility.**
- These moods and expressions are expressed through the use of **mudras** (a combination of hand gestures and body postures).
- There are 108 fundamental mudras, a combination of which is used to depict a particular emotion.



**Sangeet Natak Akademi has recognised 8 classical dance forms :**

- Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Kathakali, Mohiniattam, Odissi, Manipuri, Kathak and Sattriya.

**The Ministry of Culture has recognised 9 classical dance forms :**

- Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Kathakali, Mohiniattam, Odissi, Manipuri, Kathak, Sattriya and Chhau.

#### **Sangeet Natak Akademi**

- India's national academy of music, dance and drama.
- It is the first national academy of the performing arts set up by the Republic of India.

#### **Minister of Culture**

- Shri G.K Reddy
- Constituency : Secunderabad (Telangana)

### **9 classical dance forms**

1. Bharatnatyam (Tamil Nadu)
2. Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh)
3. Kathakali (Kerala)
4. Mohiniattam (Kerala)

5. Odissi (Odisha)
6. Manipuri (Manipur)
7. Kathak
8. Sattriya (Assam)
9. Chhau (Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal)

### Bharatnatyam (Tamil Nadu)

- “Bharat” is derived from Bharat Muni and “Natyam” means “Dance” in Tamil language.
- However, it is also believed that “Bharata” is related to ‘Bhava’, ‘Raga’ and ‘Taal’.
- Origin - temple dancers or ‘devadasis’ in Tamil Nadu.
- Hence it was also referred to as ‘Dashattam’.
  
- With the decline of the Devadasi system, the art too became nearly extinct.
- However, the efforts of **E. Krishna Iyer**, a prominent freedom fighter, revived this dance form.
- **Rukmini Devi Arundale**, another famous proponent of Bharatnatyam, is remembered for giving global recognition to the dance.



## Tanjore quartet

- In the early nineteenth century, four dance teachers of Thanjavur, known as the '**Tanjore quartet**' defined the elements of a Bharatnatyam recital.
- Under them, Bharatnatyam also came to be known as **Tanjore natyam**.



## Important Features

- It is considered as the oldest classical dance form.
- Bharatnatyam is often referred to as the '**fire dance**', as it is the manifestation of fire in the human body. Most of the movements in Bharatnatyam resemble to that of a dancing flame.
- The music of Bharatanatyam belongs to the Carnatic system of southern India.

## Famous proponents

- Yaminie Krishnamurthy,
- Lakshmi Viswanathan,
- Padma Subramaniam,
- Mrinalini Sarabhai,
- Mallika Sarabhai



## Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh)

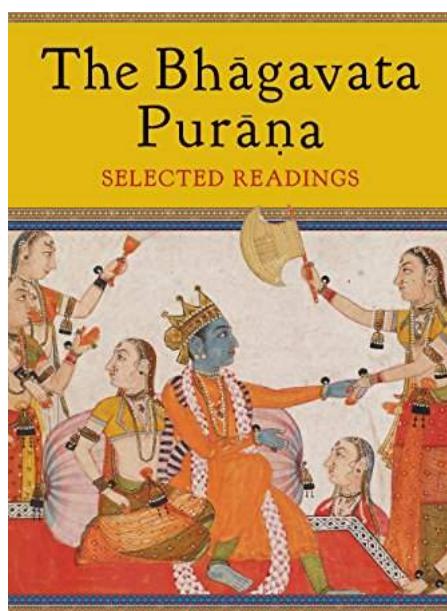
- “Kuchipudi” derives its name from the Andhra village of Kusselavapuri or Kuchelapuram.
- With the advent of Vaishnavism, the dance form became a monopoly of the male Brahmins and began to be performed at temples.
- Stories of Bhagavat purana became a central theme of the recitals.
- The dance form gained prominence under the patronage of the Vijayanagar and Golconda rulers.



### Important Features

- Most of the Kuchipudi recitals are based on stories of Bhagwata purana but have a secular theme. There is a predominance of Shringara ras.
- Each principal character introduces itself on the stage with “daaru”, which is a small composition of dance and song, specifically choreographed for the revelation of each character.
- The Kuchipudi dance style is a manifestation of the earthly elements in the human body.
- A Kuchipudi recital is generally accompanied with Carnatic music; Violin and Mridangam being the principal instruments. The recital is in Telugu language.

# Parcham Classes



### Famous proponents

- Radha Reddy and Raja Reddy,
- Yamini Krishnamurthy,
- Indrani Rehman



### Kathakali (Kerala)

- ‘Katha’ meaning story and ‘Kali’ meaning drama.
- Origin : Two forms of dance-drama, Ramanattam and Krishnattam, evolved in the temples of Kerala, narrating episodes from Ramayana and Mahabharata.
- These folk drama traditions latter became the source of Kathakali.

### Important Features

- It was revived in the 1930s by the famous Malayali poet V. N. Menon under the patronage of Mukunda Raja.
- Kathakali is essentially an all-male troupe performance.
- There is minimal use of props in the Kathakali recital - very elaborate facial make up along with a head gear is used for different characters.
- Most Kathakali recitals are a grand representation of the eternal conflict between good and evil.
- It draws its themes from the stories narrated in the epics and the puranas. It is also called as the ‘ballad of the east’.
- The language used for Kathakali songs is Manipravalam, i.e., a mixture of Malayalam and Sanskrit.



## Important Features

Different colours have their own significance :

- Green indicates nobility, divinity and virtue.
- Red patches beside the nose indicate royalty.
- Black colour is used to indicate evil and wickedness.
- Yellow colour is for saints and women.
- Completely Red painted face indicates evil
- White beard indicates beings with higher consciousness and divinity.



## Famous proponents

- Guru Kunchu Kurup,
- Gopi Nath,
- Kottakkal Sivaraman,
- Rita Ganguly



# Parcham Classes

## Mohiniattam (Kerala)

- ‘Mohini’ meaning beautiful woman and ‘attam’ means dance.
- Mohiniattam or the Dance of an Enchantress is essentially a solo dance performance by women.
- It was revived by the famous Malayali poet V. N. Menon along with Kalyani Amma.
- Mohiniattam combines the grace and elegance of Bharatnatyam with the vigour of Kathakali.
- Mohiniattam generally narrates the story of the feminine dance of Vishnu.



### Important Features

- Costume is of special importance in Mohiniattam, with white and off-white being the principal colours and presence of gold coloured brocade designs.
- The element of air is symbolised through a Mohiniattam performance.
- ‘Atavakul or Atavus’ is the collection of forty basic dance movements.
- Musical instruments used are : Manjira (cymbals), veena, drums, flute, etc.



### Famous proponents

- Sunanda Nair,
- Kalamandalam Kshemavathy,
- Madhuri Amma,
- Jayaprabha Menon etc.



Sunanda Nair

# Parcham Classes

### Odissi (Odisha)

- “Odissi” derives its name from the ‘Odra nritya’ mentioned in Natya Shastra.
- It was primarily practised by the ‘maharis’ and patronised by the Jain king Kheravela.
- The caves of Udayagiri-Khandagiri provide some of the earliest examples of Odissi dance.



### Important Features

- The dancers create intricate geometrical shapes and patterns with her body. Hence, it is known as 'mobile sculpture'.
- Odissi dance is accompanied by Hindustani classical music and instruments generally used are Manjira (Cymbals), Pakhawaj (Drums), Sitar, Flute, etc.
- The dance form symbolises the element of water.
- The lyrics of Gita Govinda, written by Jayadeva, is used along with compositions of some local poets.
- The woman dancer wears an elaborate hair-style, silver jewellery, long necklace etc.



### Famous proponents

- Guru Pankaj Charan Das,
- Guru Kelu Charan Mohapatra,
- Sonal Mansingh,
- Sharon Lowen (USA),
- Myrla Barvie (Argentina).



# Parcham Classes

### Manipuri (Manipur)

- The mythological origin is from the celestial dance of Shiva and Parvati in the valleys of Manipur along with the local 'Gandharvas'.
- The dance form also traces its origin to the festival of Lai Haraoba where many dances were performed.



- However, the dance gained prominence with the advent of Vaishnavism in 15<sup>th</sup> century. Then, Krishna became the central theme of this dance form.
- In the modern times, Raja Bhag Chandra of Manipur in 18<sup>th</sup> century tried to revive Manipuri dance.
- Rabindranath Tagore brought back the dance form into limelight when he introduced it in Shantiniketan.

### Important Features

- Manipuri dance is unique in its emphasis on devotion.
- It is performed generally by females.
- The faces are covered with a thin veil and facial expression is of lesser importance, Hand gestures and gentle movement of feet are important.
- The females wear unique long skirts.
- The drum – pung – is an intricate element of the recital. Flute, Khartals (wood clapper), dhols ,etc also accompany music.
- Compositions of Jayadeva and Chandidas are used extensively.



### Famous proponents

- **Jhaveri sisters** : Nayana, Suverna, Ranjana and Darshana,
- Guru Bipin Singha etc.

**Chaitan Classes**

## Kathak

- “Kathak” derived its name from the “Kathika” meaning “the story-tellers”.
- The story-tellers who recited verses from the epics, with gestures and music.
- Origin : The Ras Leela of Brajbhoomi.
- The classical style of Kathak was revived by Lady Leela Sokhey in the twentieth century.
- Kathak is generally accompanied with dhrupad music. Taranas, thumris and ghazals were also introduced during the Mughal period.



## Different Gharanas

- Lucknow : Reached its peak under the reign of Nawab Wajid Ali Khan. It puts more importance on expression and grace.
- Jaipur : Initiated by Bhanuji, it emphasised fluency, speed and long rhythmic patterns.
- Raigarh : It developed under the patronage of Raja Chakradhar Singh. It is unique in its emphasis on percussion music.
- Banaras : It developed under Janakiprasad. It sees a greater use of floorwork and lays special emphasis on symmetry.

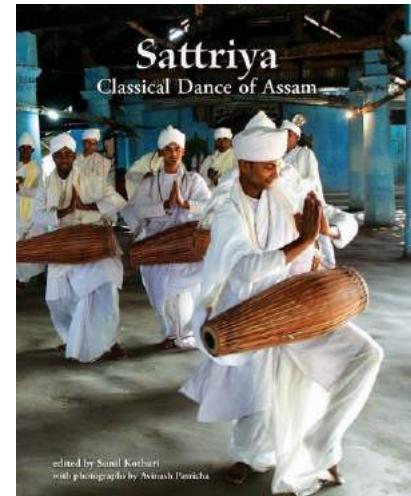
## Famous Proponents

- Birju Maharaj,
- Lacchu Maharaj,
- Sitara Devi,
- Damayanti Joshi etc.



## Sattriya (Assam)

- “Sattriya” is derived from the Vaishnava monasteries known as “Satras”, where it was primarily practised.
- Sattriya dance in modern-form was introduced by the Vaishnava saint Shankaradeva in the 15<sup>th</sup> century A.D in Assam.
- The songs composition of Shankaradeva are known as ‘Borgeets’.
- It is inspired from Bhakti Movement.
- The focus of the Sattriya recitals is the devotional aspect of dance and narrates mythological stories of Vishnu.



## Important Features

- The dance is generally performed in group by male monks known as ‘Bhokots’ as part of their daily rituals or even on festivals.
- Costumes (male dancers) : Dhoti, and ‘Paguri’ (turban).
- Costumes (female dancers) : traditional Assamese jewellery, ‘Ghuri’ and ‘Chador’ made in Pat silk.
- Waist cloth is worn by both men and women.

## Important Features

- Khol (drum), Cymbals (Manjira) and flute form the major accompanying instruments of this dance form.
- In the modern times, Sattriya dance has evolved into two separate streams :
  - i. The Gayanbhayanar Nach and
  - ii. The Kharmanar Nach.
  - iii. Ankia Naat :
  - iv. It is type of Sattriya.
  - v. It involves play or musical-drama.
  - vi. It is also called ‘Bhaona’.
  - vii. It involves stories of Lord Krishna.



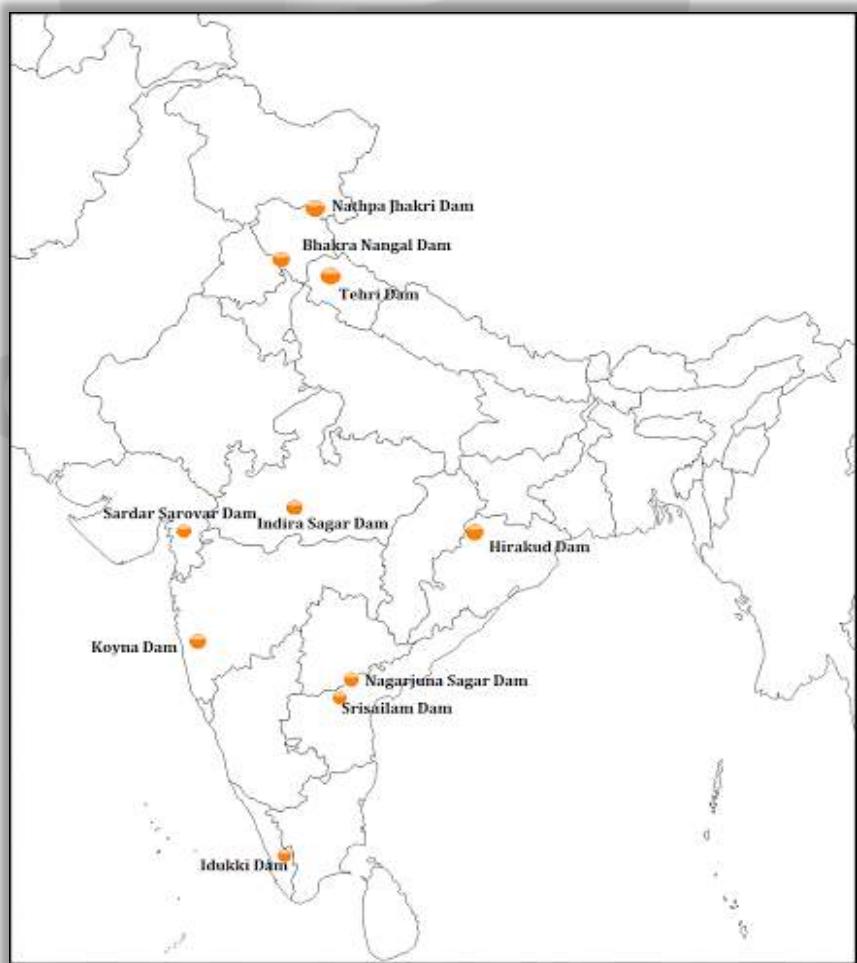
## Chhau Dance

- Sangeet Natak Academy recognises 8 classical dances, while Ministry of Culture recognises Chhau also in that list.
- Semi classical with martial, tribal and folk traditions
- Originates from Chhaya meaning shadow. Vigorous martial movements. Usually mask is used and based on mythological stories. 3 main styles:
  - Mayurbhanj Chhau – Odisha (mask not used)
  - Saraikella Chhau – Jharkhand
  - Purulia Chhau – West Bengal
- Got inscribed in UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2010



# Parcham Classes

# *Major Dams of India*



# Dam

A barrier that stops or restricts the flow of water

Reservoirs created by dams - suppress floods, provide water for irrigation, electricity, human consumption, industrial use, aquaculture, and navigability



## Highlights on some important Dams in India:

Highest Dam in India	Tehri Dam (Uttarakhand)	River: Bhagirathi River
Longest Dam in India	Hirakud Dam (Odisha)	River: Mahanadi
Oldest Dam in India	Kallanai Dam (Tamil Nadu)	River: Kaveri

## JAMMU & KASHMIR

Uri Dam/ उरी बांध

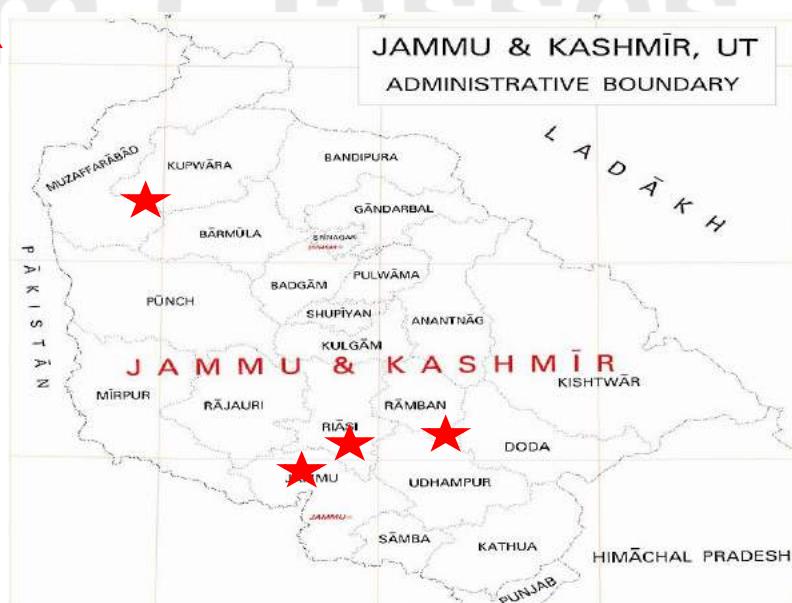
River: Jhelum

Dulhasti Dam

Salal Dam

Baglihar Dam

River: Chenab

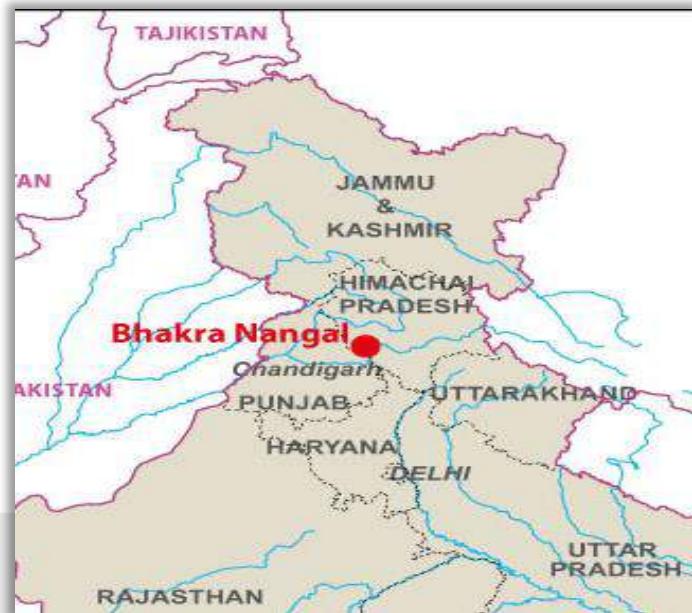


# HIMACHAL PRADESH

Bakra Dam  
River: Sutlej

Koldam Dam  
Sutlej

Nathpa Jhakri Dam /  
Sutlej river



## HIMACHAL PRADESH

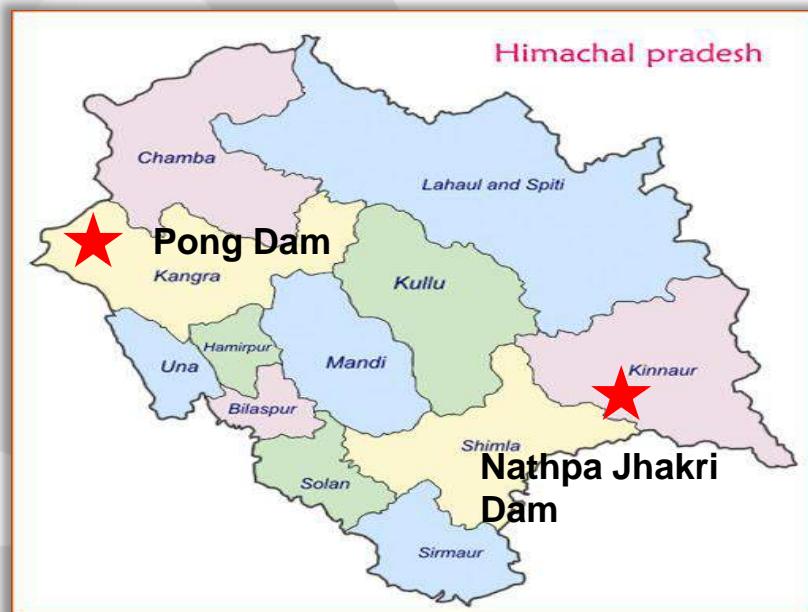
Pong Dam  
Beas river

Chamera Dam  
Ravi

## PUNJAB

Ranjith Sagar Dam (Thein  
Dam/ ਥੀਨ ਬਾਂਧ)

On border of Punjab and  
Jammu and Kashmir  
Ravi River



Nangal Dam  
River: Sutlej

# The Bhakra Nangal Dam

- India's 2<sup>nd</sup> tallest at 225 m.
- Bhakra Dam – Himachal; Nangal Dam - Punjab
- Reservoir of Bhakra Dam - Gobind Sagar
- Described as "New Temple of Resurgent India" by Jawaharlal Nehru
- Nangal dam is another dam downstream of Bhakra dam.
- Sometimes both the dams together are called Bhakra-Nangal dam though they are two separate dams.

## UTTARAKHAND

Tehri Dam

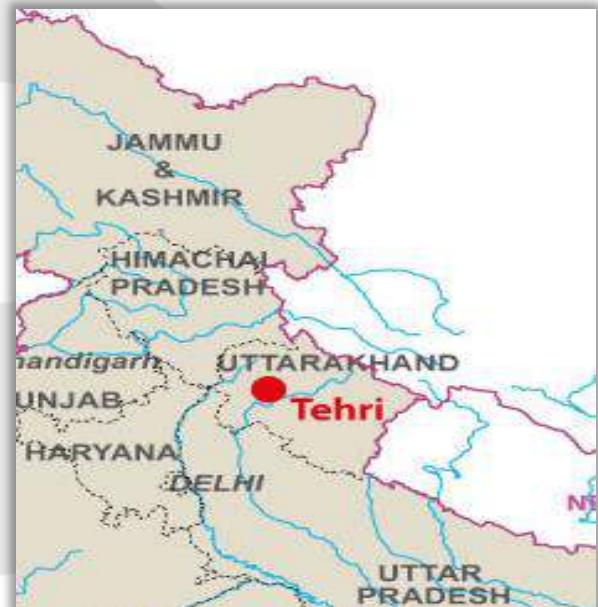
River: Bhagirathi

Tallest Dam in India

Height: 260.5 meters

Koteshwar Dam

Bhagirathi River



## UTTARAKHAND

Lakhwar-Vyasi Dam

Yamuna River

Ramganga Dam  
(Kalagarh Dam)

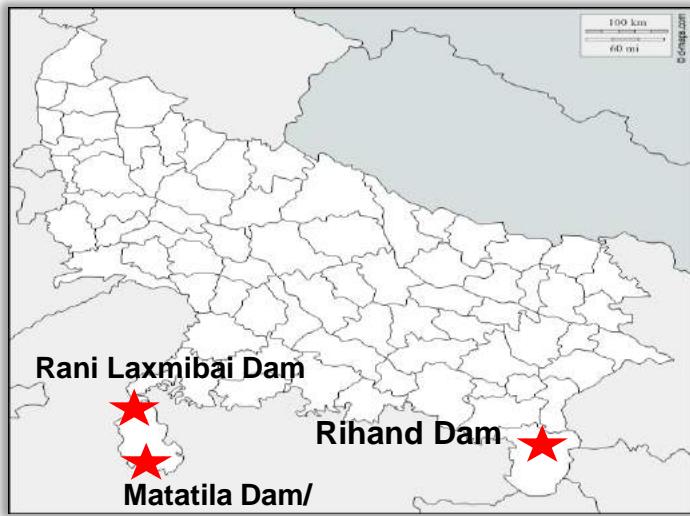
Ramganga River

Jamrani Dam

Gola River

(Lakhwar-Vyasi Dam project - biggest hydroelectric dam complex on the Yamuna River)





## UTTAR PRADESH

**Rihand Dam/**  
**Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar Dam**  
**Rihand River** (tributary of the Son River)

Reservoir in UP & MP border

**Rani Laxmibai dam (Rajghat Dam)**  
**Matatila Dam**  
 Betwa River

## ODISHA

**Hirakud Dam (Longest Dam in India)**

**River: Mahanadi**

(Total Length: 25.79 km

Length of Main Dam: 4.8 km)



**Indravati Dam – Indravati River**

(tributary of Godavari)

**Kapur Dam – Kapur river**

**Rengali Dam – Brahmani river**

**Haldia dam – Haldia river**

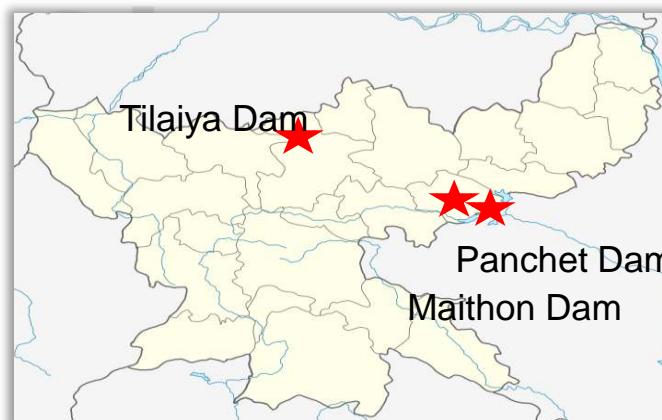


## JHARKHAND

**Tilaiya Dam and Maithon Dam**

**River - Barakar**

(a tributary of Damodar river)



**Panchet Dam- Damodar river**

**Konar Dam - Konar River** (a tributary of Damodar river)

**Tenughat Dam – Damodar River**

Damodar valley multipurpose project four dams:

Tilaiya and Maithon (on Barakar River), Konar (Konar River), and Panchet (Damodar River).

# RAJASTHAN



Bisalpur Dam  
Banas River

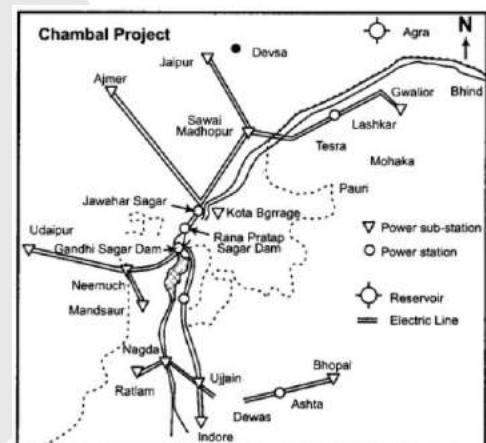
Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam  
Mahi river

Jaswant Sagar  
Luni River

Rana Pratap Sagar dam,  
Jawahar Sagar Dam  
Chambal River

Chambal is a tributary of Yamuna

Chambal Valley Development Project:  
consisted of three dams, namely, **Gandhi Sagar** in  
**Madhya Pradesh**,  
**Rana Pratap Sagar** and **Jawahar Sagar** in Rajasthan  
for power production and the **Kota Barrage** in  
Rajasthan for irrigation.



MADHYA PRADESH  
Gandhi Sagar Dam  
Chambal River

Indra Sagar Dam  
Narmada River

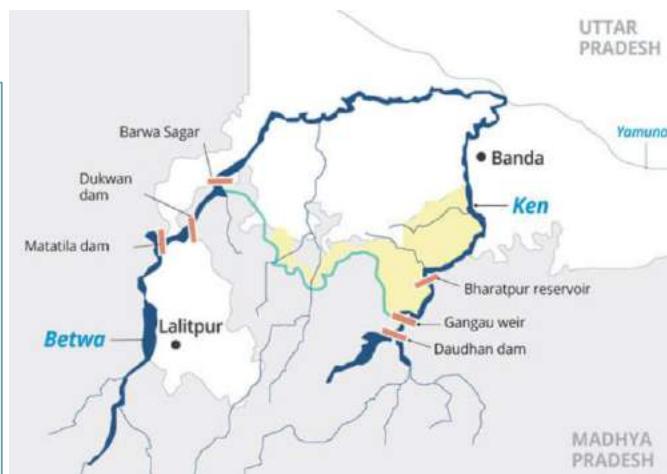
Bansagar Dam  
Son River  
(Tributary of Ganga)

Tawa Dam  
Tawa River  
(tributary of Narmada)

Omkareshwar Dam  
Narmada River  
(upcoming world's largest floating 600 MW solar  
energy project to be constructed)

# Daudhan Dam

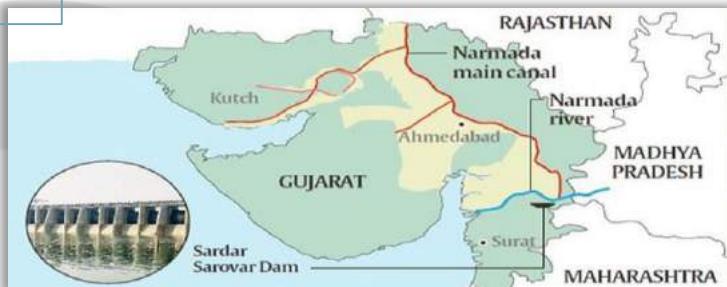
- Daudhan dam will be built on Ken river inside the Panna Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh.
- Construction of the Daudhan dam will result into the submergence of 10% of the critical tiger habitat of MP's Panna Tiger Reserve that will adversely affect the tiger conservation efforts.
- Submergence by Daudhan and Makodia reservoirs will result into the displacement of 20,000 people of the Bundelkhand region and will give rise to rehabilitation issues.



## GUJARAT

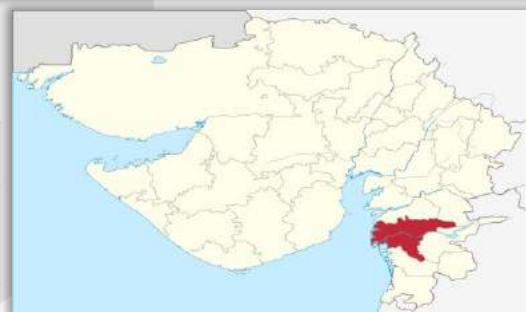
### Sardar Sarovar

River: Narmada



### Ukai Dam & Kakrapar Dam

River: Tapti

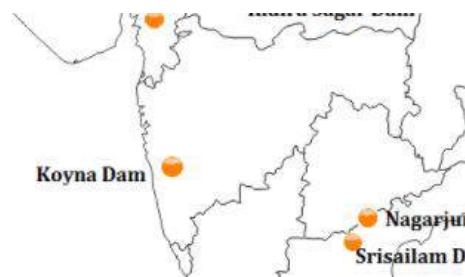


Kadana Dam	Mahi River
Karjan Dam	Karjan River (Tributary of Narmada)
Sipu Dam	Sipu River (Tributary of Banas)

# Parcham Classes

## MAHARASHTRA

Koyna Dam	Koyna River (tributary of Krishna)
Ujani Dam	Bhima River
Jayakwadi Dam	Godavari River
Bhatsa Dam	Bhatsa & Chorna Rivers
Aruna Dam	Aruna River



# TELANGANA



Nagarjuna Sagar & Srisailam straddles the border between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

# ANDHRA PRADESH



Nagarjuna Sagar & Srisailam straddles the border between Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

**Pochampad Dam**  
(Sri Ram Sagar Project)  
**Godavari River**

**Nagarjuna Sagar,**  
**Srisailam Dam**  
**River: Krishna**

**Nizam Sagar Dam,**  
**Singur Dam**  
**Manjira River**  
(tributary of Godavari)

**Polavaram Project**  
(upcoming)  
**Godavar**

**Nagarjuna Sagar,**  
**Srisailam Dam**  
**River: Krishna**

**Somasila Dam**  
**Pennar River**

# Karnataka

Almatti Dam ★

Tunga Bhadra Dam

Krishna Raja Sagara Dam ★

Krishna Raja Sagara Dam

Kaveri River

Tungabhadra Dam

Tungabhadra River

Basava Sagar Dam,

Almatti Dam

(Lal Bahadur Shastri Dam)

Krishna River

Supa Dam – Kali Nadi

Hidkal Dam - Ghataprabha

# Kerala



Idduki Dam

River: Periyar

**Biggest Arch Dam of India**

Mullaperiyar Dam

River: Periyar

Banasura Sagar Dam

River: Kabini

(tributary of Cauvery)



# TAMIL NADU



**Kallanai Dam**  
(Oldest Dam in India)  
**River:** Cauver

**Mettur Dam**  
**River Cauver**

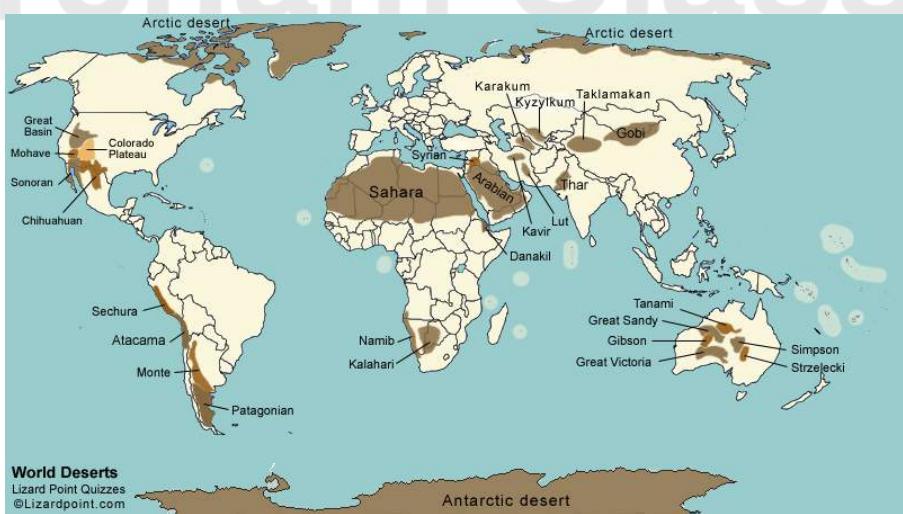
**Bhavanisagar Dam,**  
**Pillur Dam**  
**Bhavani River**  
(tributary of Cauver)

**Sholayar Dam**  
**Sholayar River**

Dam	State	River
Dudhawa Dam	Chhattisgarh	Mahanadi
Hasdeo Bango Dam	Chhattisgarh	Hasdeo
Nagi Dam & Nakti Dam	Bihar	Nagi & Nakti respectively
Kohira Dam	Bihar	Kohira
Mayurakshi reservoir project	West Bengal	Mayurakshi
Rangit Dam	Sikkim	Rangit river (tributary of Teesta)
Arunachal Pradesh	Ranganadi Dam	Ranganadi

# Major Deserts in the World

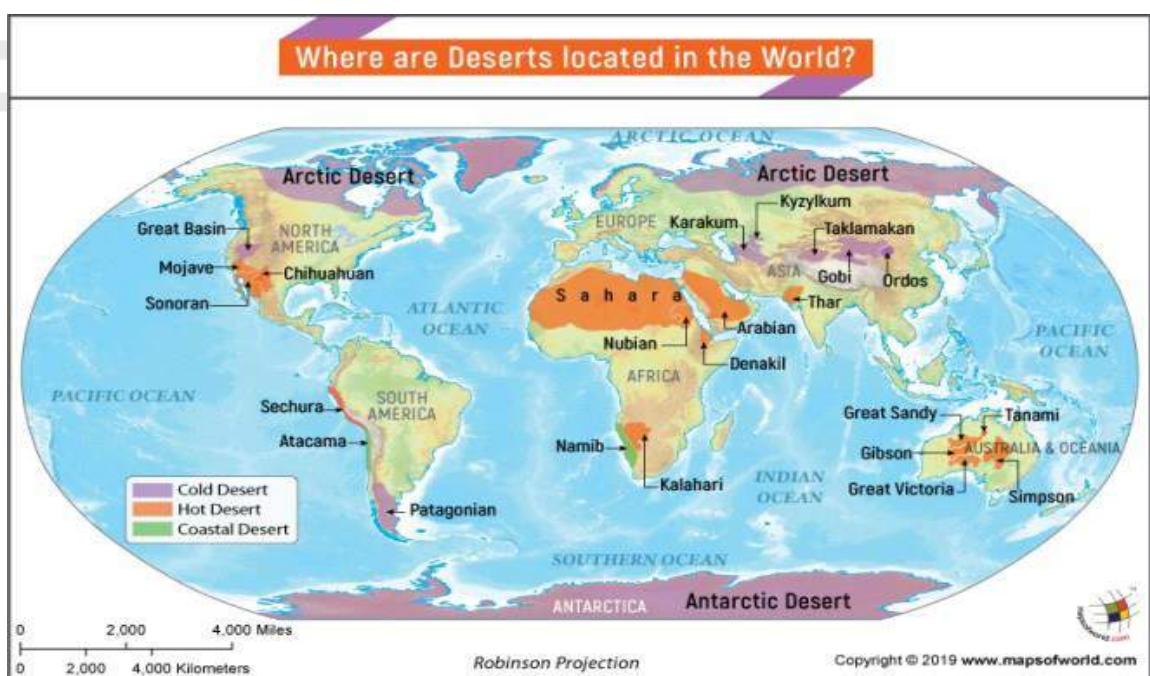
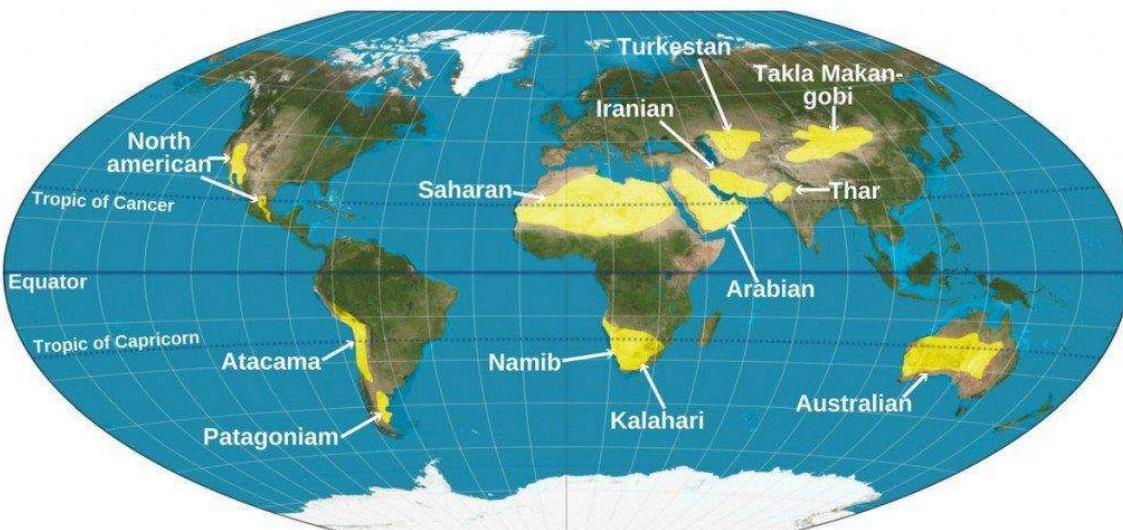
Parcham Classes



# Desert & Types

- A place that receives less than 10 inches (25 centimetres) of rain per year is considered a desert.
- Deserts cover more than one-third of the Earth's land area, and they are found on every continent.
- **Types of Deserts:**
  - Polar
  - Sub-Tropical
  - Cold Winter
  - Coastal

## Sub Tropical Deserts



## Ten largest deserts

Rank	Desert	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Type
1	<b>Antarctica Desert</b> (Antarctica)	1,42,00,000	Polar
2	<b>Arctic Desert</b> (Arctic)	1,39,00,000	Polar
3	<b>Sahara Desert</b> (Africa)	92,00,000	Subtropical
4	<b>Arabian Desert</b> (Middle East)	23,30,000	Subtropical
5	<b>Gobi Desert</b> (Asia)	12,95,000	Cold Winter
6	<b>Patagonian Desert</b> (South America)	6,73,000	Cold Winter
7	<b>Great Victorian Desert</b> (Australia)	6,50,000	Subtropical
8	<b>Kalahari Desert</b> (Africa)	5,60,000	Subtropical
9	<b>Great Basin Desert</b> (North America)	4,92,000	Cold Winter
10	<b>Syrian Desert</b> (Middle East)	4,90,000	Subtropical

### Antarctica Desert (polar)

- Largest desert on earth
- 98 % of Antarctica is covered by ice
- The research stations scattered across the continent – the largest being McMurdo Station
- It's covered by a permanent ice sheet that contains 90% of the Earth's fresh water



Source: Worldatlas.com

### Arctic Desert (polar)

- Second largest desert on Earth
- During the summer months sun doesn't sets for a period of 60 days.



## Sahara Desert (subtropical)

- **3<sup>rd</sup> largest overall**
- **Largest hot desert in world**
- Location: Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Sudan, Eritrea, Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia
- Rivers – Nile, Niger



## Arabian Desert (subtropical)

- **Largest in Asia**
- World's second largest subtropical desert
- Rich in natural resources, such as oil and sulphur
- It is bordered to North by the Syrian Desert, to East by the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, to the southeast and south by the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Aden, and to the west by the Red Sea



## Gobi Desert (cold winter)

- 2<sup>nd</sup> largest desert in Asia
- **Largest Non-Polar Cold Desert**
- Location: China and Mongolia
- Extremely high temperatures during summer and frigid temperatures during winter
- River: Yellow River



## Patagonian Desert (cold winter)

- Continent: South America
- Location: Argentina and Chile



## Great Victorian Desert (subtropical)

- Continent: Australia
- The Great Victoria desert is a World Wildlife Fund Ecoregion



## Kalahari Desert (subtropical)

- Continent: Africa
- Location: Botswana, Namibia and South Africa
- Land of famous **San people(hunters)**
- Famous for **diamond mining**
- River: Okavango (Orange river)
- Kalahari means great thirst.



## Great Basin desert (cold winter)

- Continent: North America
- Location: United states
- The Great Basin Desert boasts some of the darkest night skies in the United States and is designated as International Dark Sky Park.

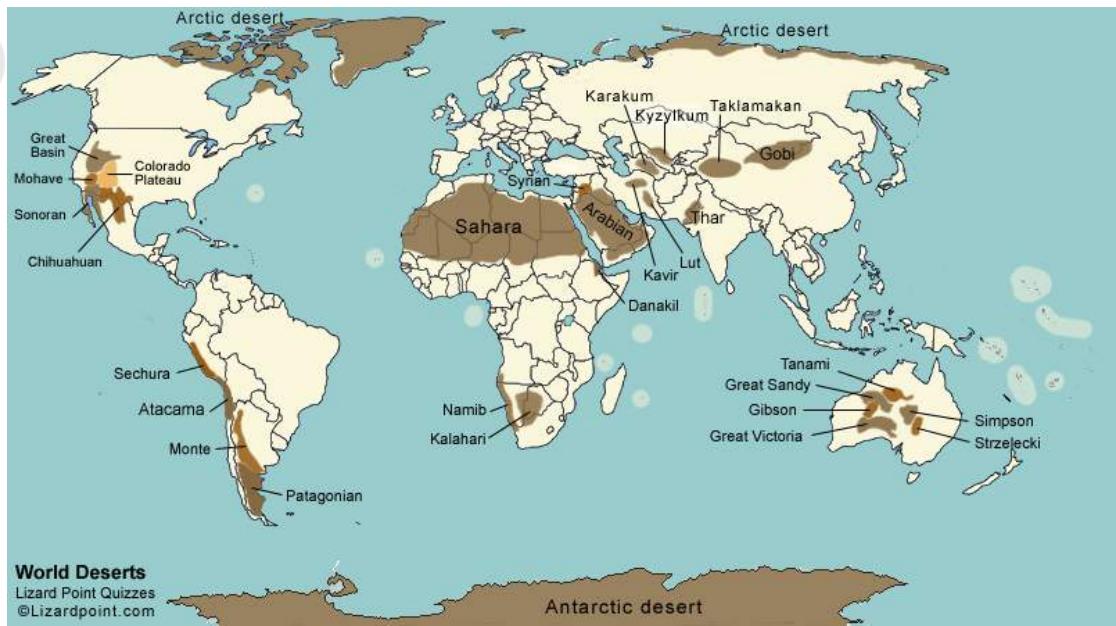


## Syrian Desert (subtropical)

- Continent: Asia
- Location: Syria, Iraq and Jordan



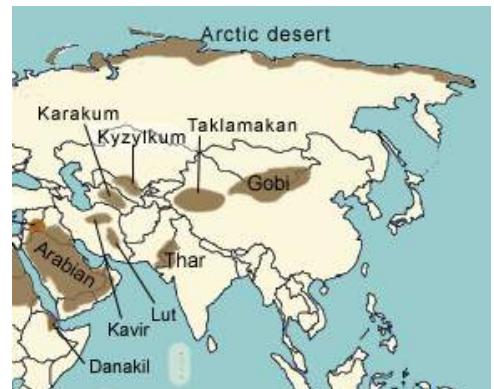
# Other Important Deserts (Continent-wise)



## ASIA

- Arabian (subtropical)
- Gobi (cold)
- Taklamakan Desert (cold)
- Thar (subtropical)
- Syrian (subtropical)
- Karakum (continental climate)
- Kyzylkum (continental climate)

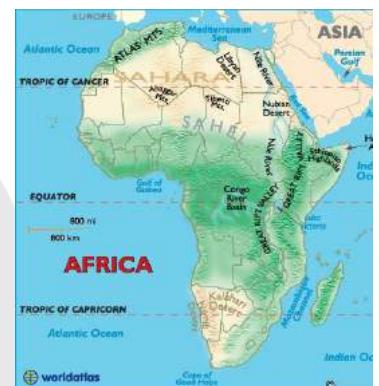
Karakum Desert (black sand) is in Turkmenistan



Kyzylkum Desert (red sand) is in Uzbekistan & Kazakhstan

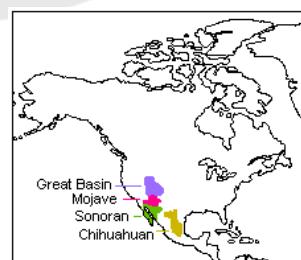
## Africa

- Sahara Desert (subtropical)
- Kalahari Desert (subtropical)
- Namib Desert (Coastal)



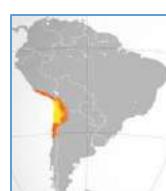
## North America

- Great Basin Desert (cold)
- Chihuahuan Desert (subtropical)
- Sonoran Desert (subtropical)
- Mojave Desert (subtropical)



## South America

- Patagonian Desert (cold)
- Atacama Desert (coastal)
  - Driest non polar desert in world
  - Continent: South America
  - Location: Chile
  - The soil here is compared to planet Mars



## Australia (subtropical deserts)

- Great Victorian Desert
- Great Sandy Desert
- Gibson Desert
- Tanami Desert
- Simpson Desert



### Key Points

Polar Largest –

- Antarctica
- Arctic

Cold Winter Largest -

- Gobi Desert
- Patagonian

Subtropical Largest –

- Sahara
- Arabian

- Driest Non-Polar: Atacama
- Largest Non-Polar – Sahara
- Coldest Non-Polar - Gobi

# Parcham Classes

# FESTIVALS OF INDIA

Calendar	Date	Festival name	Region / Communities / Religions
Solar	fixed, 13/14/15 April	Mesha Sankranti/Vaisakhi (Hindu Solar New Year)	Punjab, Haryana, Jammu, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nepalis (Sikkim, Darjeeling)
Solar	fixed, 13/14/15 April	Puthandu	Tamil Nadu
Solar	fixed, 13/14/15 April	Vishu	Kerala
Solar	fixed, 14/15 Apr	Buisu	Tripura
Solar	fixed, 13/14/15 Apr	Bwisagu	Bodoland, Assam
Solar	fixed, 13/14/15 April	Rongali/Bohag Bihu	Assam
Solar	fixed, 13/14 April	Pana Sankranti	Odisha
Solar	fixed, 14/15 April	Pahela Baishakh	West Bengal
Solar	fixed, 13/14/15 April	Jur Sital	Mithila
Solar	fixed, 13/14 Apr	Sangken	Arunachal Pradesh (Khamti, Singpho, Khamyang, Tangsa), Assam (Tai Phake, Tai Aiton, Turung)
Solar	fixed, 13/14 Apr	Bizhu	Chakma (Arunachal, Mizoram, Tripura, Assam)
Solar	varies, 17, 18, 19 Aug	Pateti	Parsis
Solar	fixed, 21 March	Nowruz	Zoroastrians

In Gujarat the next day after Diwali is celebrated as the first day of the Vikram Samvat calendar.

Calendar	Date	Festival name	Region / Communities / Religions
Lunar	varies, Mar/Apr	Ugadi	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka
Lunar	varies, Mar/Apr	Gudhi Padwa	Maharashtra, Goa
Lunar	varies, Mar/Apr	Navreh	Kashmir
Lunar	varies, Jun/Jul	Ashadhi Bij	Kutch
Lunar	varies, Mar/Apr	Cheti Chand	Sindhi
Lunar	varies, Mar/Apr	Chaitra Navaratri (Hindu Lunar New Year)	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand
Lunar	varies, Mar/Apr	Sajibu Cheiraoba	Manipur
Lunar	varies, Feb	Losar	Arunachal Pradesh (Monpa)
Lunar	varies, Feb/Mar	Gyalpo Lhosar	Sikkim (Sherpa)
Lunar	varies, Oct/Nov	Nutan Varsh or Bestu Varsh	Gujarat
Lunar	varies, Dec	Losoong/Namsoong	Sikkim (Bhutia, Lepcha)
Lunar	varies, Dec	Galdan Namchot	Ladakh
Lunar	varies, Dec/Jan	Tamu Lhosar	Sikkim (Gurung)
Lunar	varies, Jan/Feb	Sonam Lhosar	Sikkim (Tamang)

## FESTIVALS OF LADAKH

### Hemis Festival

- Hemis is the largest monastery (gompa) located in Ladakh
- Hemis Festival is celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of Padmasambhava who is known as the founder of Tibetan Buddhism
- Celebrated for two days in the fifth month of the year, also called Tibetan lunar month
- Saka Dawa Festival/

Buddha Purnima or Vesak Day

- Tak - Tok Festival

### Dosmoche festival

- also known as the "Festival of Scapegoat"
- being celebrated for peace and prosperity in the coming Ladakhi new year
- Celebrated in February; 28th and 29th day of the 12th month of the Tibetan lunar calendar every year

### Sindhu Darshan Festival

- held in Leh every year in June on the full moon day of Guru Purnima.

### Nomadic Festival

- Ladakh Lieutenant Governor RK Mathur inaugurated a 2-Day Ladakh Nomadic Festival at Korzok Phu, Changthang region of eastern Ladakh.
- The festival is organised by Ladakh Cultural Academy in collaboration with Ladakh Tourism Department.
- It aims to highlight the distinctive culture of Changthang region.
- The Changthangi is a breed of cashmere goat native to Ladakh, reared by the nomads of the region for fine-grade Pashmina wool.



Name of Festival	Purpose	Organized by/date	Held at
The Losar Festival	Losar also known as Tibetan New Year, is a festival in Tibetan Buddhism.	The holiday is celebrated on various dates depending on location tradition.	Ladakh, H.P., Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim
Spituk Gustor Festival	It is a celebration of peace and prosperity. 'Thangka' painting of Je Tsongkhapa, the founder of the Gelugpa sect, which is put on display for the public.	30th & 31st January 2022	Leh and Ladakh Union Territory
1st Himalayan Film Festival 2021	To showcase the film making talent from all the Himalayan states and UTs	Organised by UT of Ladakh and Directorate of Film Festivals, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Sindhu Sanskriti Kendra of Leh

## FESTIVALS OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

### Tulip Festival

- Srinagar hosts the great Tulip Festival every year
- Indira Gandhi Memorial Tulip Garden in Kashmir is Asia's largest tulips garden.



# Parcham Classes

### Shikara Festival

- Celebrated once in a year on Dal Lake in Kashmir
- Kashmir's government began this festival in 2016.
- Shikaras are painted and dressed beautifully.
- Shikaras participate in Shikara Race, Dragon Boat Race and Canoe Polo Match.



### Gurez festival

### Aharbal Festival

- Kulgam district administration and the Department of Tourism, Jammu & Kashmir organized the 1st ever Aharbal Festival at Kulgam, J&K to promote tourism in Kashmir, particularly at the Aharbal waterfall.
- Aharbal falls, also known as "Niagara Falls" of Kashmir, is a hill station in the southwestern part of Kashmir Valley in the Jammu and Kashmir.



<b>Kanchoth Festival or Gauri Tritya</b>	This festival is a symbol of ancient Nag Culture during the Shukla Paksha of Magh month which usually falls in January or February.	8th February 2022	Jammu and Kashmir
<b>'Herath' Festival</b>	The festival assumes colossal importance among the Kashmiri Pandit Community who celebrate it to mark the wedding of "Lord Shiva with Goddess Parvati".		Jammu and Kashmir

## FESTIVALS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

### Kullu Dussehra

- One of the most significant festivals in Himachal Pradesh.
- Grand fair is organised in October in the Kullu valley.
- Fair commences on Vijaya Dashmi and continues for the next seven days



### Losar

- Religious festival of Buddhists in Himachal Pradesh
- The new year according to the Tibetan calendar.
- Phagli
- To usher in spring from mid Jan onwards
- Worship of Shiv, Naga and goddess Hadimba

## Halda

- One of the beautiful festivals in Himachal Pradesh closely resembles Diwali, the festival of lights.
- 2-day grand carnival celebrated in the secluded region of Lahaul valley.
- It is dedicated to Shiskar Apa, the Goddess of wealth.



## Chaitraul Festival

- Celebrated in Sirmaur Area in the month of Chaitra on a bright fortnight of moon.
- Also known as festival of pictures - walls in the house are cleared, painted and decorated with figures of male animals and crops symbolising plenty.

## **FESTIVALS OF PUNJAB**

### Hola Mohalla

- An annual event at Anandpur Sahib that spans three days.
- Celebrations include displays of bravery and military prowess by the **Nihang Sikhs**.



### Gurupurab

- A celebration related to the lives of the Sikh Gurus, typically their birth or death anniversary.
- A number of gurupurabs are observed through the year, with Guru Nanak Dev Ji's birth anniversary being amongst the major celebrations.

### Baishakhi

- Also called Vaisakhi - marks the first day of the month of Vaisakha
- Marks the end of peak winter & beginning of Punjabi New Year, birth of the Khalsa
- A harvest festival of northern India



### **Lohri**

- Marks the end of peak winter; celebrates the harvest of crops.
- It is a popular festival in Punjab and Jammu.

## **FESTIVALS OF HARYANA**

### **Pinjore Heritage Festival**

- a two-day winter festival held every year in the last week of December
- showcases exquisite cultural heritage of the state and region with cultural performances, dance and music competitions, craft bazar, food court and evening performances.



### **International Gita Mahotsava**

- The weeklong festival is celebrated at Kurukshetra during November/December

## **FESTIVALS OF UTTARAKHAND**

# **Parcham Classes**

- ### **Phool Dei**
- Is the harvest festival of Uttarakhand that is celebrated in the month of Chaitra (March-April) in the Hindu calendar.
  - On this occasion, girls decorate their houses with flowers.

### **Harela**

- in the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand and some regions of Himachal Pradesh.
- celebrated thrice every year - during Chaitra Navratri (March-April), Sharad Navratri (September) and Shravan Harela, in the rainy season (July).

### **Kandali**

- This unique festival coincides with the blooming of the kandali flower, which blooms once every 12 years (it last bloomed in 2011). Celebrated between August and October.
- **Anduri Utsav or the butter festival**
  - held in Raithal in Uttarkashi district every year to thank Lord Krishna for protecting cattle from evil forces while they were grazing in the open meadows
- **Bhitauli**
  - A festival dedicated to married women of the state
  - Bhitauli is celebrated in the month of March or April.
- **Egaas/Igas or Igas Diwali**
  - is celebrated 11 days after Diwali. Folklore says that the news of Lord Rama's return to Ayodhya from exile reached the hilly regions of Kumaon and Garhwal 11 days late.
- **Ghee Sankranti festival**
  - is held in August. Mostly celebrated in villages by farmers, it marks the harvesting season. Dishes are made with ghee (clarified butter).
- **Chhipla Jaat** is a festival that is celebrated in August, once in three years
- **Janopunya**
  - Celebrated along with Raksha Bandhan.
  - On this day, people change their janeu (sacred thread worn across the body by Hindu men).
  - **Hilljatra**
  - is associated with paddy transplantation, which is held during the rainy season.
- **Khatarua**

- A special festival of the pastoral and agricultural community in the Kumaon region observed in mid-September to mark the onset of autumn and winter.
- large quantities of fire-wood and dry grass are stacked at cross-roads or open grounds and bonfires are lit in the evening.

## FESTIVALS OF UTTAR PRADESH

**Ganga Festival, Varanasi** : October- November.

### KHICHDI

- Makar Sankranti is called Khichdi in Uttar Pradesh
- It is a harvest festival and involves ritual bathing.

### Buddha Mahotsav, Shilpotsava, Kajari Mahotsav

<u>Banana Festival</u>	The state government had in 2018 organized the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme to promote traditional enterprise.	Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh
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## FESTIVALS OF MADHYA PRADESH

### Bhagoria Haat Festival

- Tribal Festival of Malwa Region
- Young girls and boys try to entice each other and if both like each other, then they put red powder on their partner's face.



### Malwa Utsav

one of the biggest, largest and most spectacular events in **Madhya Pradesh**. Dance and music performances are the most integral part of the festival.



## OTHER FESTIVALS

- Khajuraho Dance Festival
- Lokrang Festival
- Nagaji Fair
- Tansen Music Festival
- Pachmarhi Utsav
- Jal Mohotsav
- Bhagoria Haat Festival - by the Bhil tribe of Madhya Pradesh.

## **Mandu Festival**

- The three-day famous “Mandu Festival” began at the historic town of Mandu in Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh on February 13, 2021.
- During the festival, the newly constructed Dino Adventure Park and Fossils Museum were inaugurated in Mandu. The Dinosaur Park is the first modern fossil park in India which has 24 eggs and other fossils of dinosaurs on display.



Name of Festival	Purpose	Date	Held at
97th World Sangeet Tansen festival	To celebrate Tansen	December 25 to December 30	Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

## **FESTIVALS OF RAJASTHAN**

### Gangaur

- Celebrated by females and dedicated to Lord Shiva and Parvati as the symbol of love and successful marriage.

### Rajasthan International Folk Festival

- An annual music and art festival organized to promote traditional folk music and arts held at Mehrangarh Fort, Jodhpur

**Bundi Festival** - celebrated in the month of Kartik (Oct-Nov)

**Summer Festival** - Held in Mount Abu every year

**Camel Festival:** bBkaner

**elephant Festival:** Jaipur

- held on the day of Holi festival, usually in the month of March.  
The festival features Elephant polo and Elephant Dance.

**KITE FESTIVAL:** Jaipur

**MATSYA FESTIVAL** - Alwar

Name of Festival	Purpose	Organized by/date	Held at
24th Lokrang 2021	To present the beauty of folk arts of their different regions	JKK, RUDA (Rural Non-Agriculture Development Agency), and Art and Culture Department	Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) in Jaipur, Rajasthan

The Maru Mahotsav or Jaisalmer Desert Festival	Theme: New Year, New Hope, New Celebration	13th to 16th Feb 2022	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan
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## FESTIVALS OF GUJARAT

**Uttrayan/International Kite Festival**

- Celebrated around Makar Sankranti to mark the transit of Sun northwards from tropic of Capricorn to tropic of Cancer.

**Rann Utsav** – at Kutch

**Uttarardh** – Modhera Dance Utsav

**Panch Mahotsav – at Panchmahal**  
**NAVRATRI**  
**Saputara Monsoon Festival**

## FESTIVALS OF MAHARASHTRA

**Gudi Padwa -** Maharashtrian New Year

**Marabats and Badgyas (मराबात और बड़जस)** – Nagpur – around Aug/Sept

- directly confront social evils and criticise their perpetrators through a procession with effigies
- Marabat and Badgyas are female and male representations respectively.
- In the evening a festival of toy bulls, called ‘Tanha Pola’, is celebrated by children.

**Khandoba Festival/ Champa Shashthi**

Six-day festival for worshipping Lord Shiva.  
Prayers are offered to Khanderao or Khandoba (incarnation of Lord Shiva).



## FESTIVALS OF GOA

# Parcham Classes

**Feast of Saint Francis Xavier**

- 3rd December marks the anniversary of St Francis Xavier's death, when thousands gather at the Basilica of Bom Jesus.
- This annual festival, known as the Feast of St Francis Xavier or Goinchea Saibache Fest, (Lord of Goa Festival), is the biggest of all the Christian festivals in Goa

**Feast of Three Kings**

- celebrated as an ode to the ‘Our Lady of The Mount’, a statue of Virgin Mary with infant Jesus in her hand, viewed to be the protector of the people.

### **Sao Joao Festival**

- Celebrated on 24th June every year amongst the Catholic community and is dedicated to St. John the Baptist

### **SHIGMOTSAV/ Shigmo festival (a spring festival celebrated)**

## **FESTIVALS OF BIHAR**

### **Bihula – Eastern Bihar, mainly Bhagalpur**

- People worship Devi Mansa for the welfare of their families.

### **Chhath Pooja**

- Sun God, along with His wife Usha, is worshipped to thank them for bestowing life on Earth.

### **Madhushravani**

- Mainly celebrated by the Maithil Brahmins of Bihar. It marks the arrival of Monsoon in the region.

### **JANAKI NAUMI / Sita Navami - birth anniversary of Goddess Sita.**

## **FESTIVALS OF JHARKHAND**

# Parcham Classes

### **Hal Punhya**

- begins with the fall of winter. The first day of Magh month, known as "Akhain Jatra" or "Hal Punhya", considered as the beginning of ploughing.

### **Rohini**

- a festival of sowing seeds in the field. Farmers starts sowing seeds from this day

### **Tusu Parab or Makar**

- harvest festival held during the winter - celebrated in Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha.
- It is also for the unmarried girls.

### **Karam/ Karma**

- vibrant youth festival in Jharkhand's tribal area.
- worship of Karam devta, the god of power, youth and youthfulness.

### **Sarhul**

- main festival of the tribal population of Jharkhand. The verbal meaning of Sarhul is worship of the Sal tree.
- can also be redefined as worship of nature in which local people worship Sita as 'Dhartimata'.

### **Bhagta Parab**

- the tribal festival comes between spring and summer.
- Bhagta Parab is best known as the worship of Budha Baba.

### **Sohrai**

- known for the care of domestic animals such as cows and buffaloes
- celebrated immediately after diwali, on the new moon day.

## **FESTIVALS OF CHATTISGARH**

### **Bastar Dussehra**

- It is the longest celebrated Dussehra in the world. It is celebrated for 75 days from August to October.

### **Madai festival**

- by people belonging to the Gond Tribe

### **Bhagoriya Festival**

- a festival of the Bhil tribe and is celebrated in the Jhabua district of Chhattisgarh.

### **OTHER FESTIVALS:**

- Bhoramdeo Festival (last week of March)
- Chakradhar Festival



- Rajim Lochan Mahotsa
- Hareli
- First fruit Festival
- Earth Festival

### **Goncha Festival**

- Also popularly known as the Chariot Festival
- celebrated at a time when Hindus celebrate Rath Yatra.
- Generally falls in the month of July



### **Pola Festival**

- It is a festival of the state of Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh which is celebrated by the farmers by the worship of the bull.



### **Navakhana Festival**

- Newly harvested rice is offered to the family deity on the 9th day (Navami) of Bhadrapad month.



# **Parcham Classes**

### **National Tribal Dance Festival 2021**

- Chhattisgarh has observed the annual 2nd National Tribal Dance Festival 2021 at Raipur's Science College ground as a part of the tourism development plan of the state. It was inaugurated by the Chief Minister (CM) of Jharkhand Hemant Soren and CM of Chhattisgarh Bhupesh Baghel. The event was clubbed with Chattisgarh's Rajyotsava (state foundation day- November 1, 2021).



## SAMPLE PYQ

\_\_\_\_\_ festival in the Bastar region is celebrated along with the worship of the local goddess, Kesharpal Kesharpalin Devi.

1. Phool Dei
2. Harela
3. **Madai**
4. Khatarua

## FESTIVALS OF ODISHA

### Jagannath Puri Rath Yatra

- It is also known as Gundicha Yatra, Chariot festival, Dasavatara or Navadina Yatra.
- The festival is dedicated to Lord Jagannath, his sister Subhadra and his elder brother Balabhadra.
- on the second day in bright fortnight of Aashaadha month, during June/July.



### Chhau Festival

- Primarily attached to the Chhau dance of Mayurbhanj District.
- The festival usually happens in March/April.



### Dhanu Yatra

- The largest open air theatre in the world
- This eleven-day long folk theatre is essentially based on Krishna Leela and Mathura Vijay.
- It falls in the month of Pousa(Dec/Jan) which is called Dhanu



### Budi Thakurani Yatra

- The biennial Maa Budi Thakurani Yatra is held during the month of Chaitra (March /April) and is the main festival of Ganjam.

- The festival is celebrated with the concept that after her marriage, the Goddess returns to her paternal home



### **'Eco Retreat' festival**

- A luxury camping festival

### **Raja Parba**

- Three days long festival at the onset of the rainy season.
- the first day is called Pahili Raja, second day is called Raja Sankanthi and third day is called Basi Raja.
- Raja Parba (festival) is also one of the few festivals in the country which celebrates menstruation and conveys the message of empowerment against the societal taboos.



### **Nuakhai Festival**

- Nuakhai or Navkhana is the harvesting festival to welcome the new rice of the season.
- held in the months of August and September.

### **Baliyatra Festival (Boita Bandana ritual)**

- The word Baliyatra literally means voyage to Bali.
- Each year during Kartik Purnima, particularly in Cuttack, people observe the ritual of 'Boita Bandana' by floating paper/cork boats, in ponds, rivers and other water bodies.
- The festival is the maritime tradition that is celebrated as a testament to the maritime trade history of Kalinga, tradesmen and mariners known as sadhabas travelled on boitas (boats) to trade with distant island nations that share borders with the Bay of Bengal like Indonesia, Java, Sumatra and Bali.



## FESTIVALS OF WEST BENGAL

### Durga Pooja

- One of the oldest traditions of the Hindu community in Bengal, celebrated in the month of October.
- They worship Goddess Durga during the festival. Women put red powder on each other's faces.



### **'Dol Utsav' or 'Dol Jatra'**

- In West Bengal & Odisha, Holi is known by the name of "Dol Jatra", "Dol Purnima" or the "Swing Festival".
- The festival is dedicated to Lord Krishna and Radha and celebrated on full moon day.
- It also marks the last festival of the year as per the Bengali calendar.



### Other Festivals

Festival	Purpose/Theme	Organized by/date	Held at
'Vigyan Sarvatra Pujiyate'	To celebrate science and technology (S&T) and display the country's scientific legacy and technology prowess.	22nd to 28th Feb 2022	Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi
5th edition of Ganga Utsav 2021	To celebrate the glory of the river Ganga.	1st-3rd November 2021	Delhi
International Mango Festival	Two-day festival showcasing mangoes	July every year	Delhi

# FESTIVALS OF INDIA (Part 2)

## SOUTHERN & NORTH-EASTERN STATES

### FESTIVALS OF TELANGANA

#### Bonalu (1<sup>st</sup> state festival)

- Hindu festival dedicated to Goddess Mahakali.



#### Batukamma Panduga (2<sup>nd</sup> state festival)

- Nine days long floral festival which starts on the first day of Navratri and ends on Durgashtami.



#### Peerla Panduga (Muharram)

- celebrated by Hindus and Muslims
- celebrated across the Sufi shrines called as Ashurkhana.



Name of Festival	Purpose/Theme	Organized by/date
Medaram Jatara 2022 Festival/ Sammakka Sarakka Jathara	To honour the Goddesses Sammakka and Saralamma	16th to 19th Feb 2022. It is celebrated by Koya Tribe

#### Nagoba Jatara

- It is the second biggest tribal carnival, celebrated by Gonds for 10 days.

## **Ugadi** (Telugu New Year)

## **Kakatiya Festival**

## **Deccan Festival**

- an annual celebration in Hyderabad that goes on for a span of 5 days. It is also known as the Hyderabad festival

# FESTIVALS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

## **Brahmotsavam**

- Nine days long festival celebrated at the Venkateshwara Temple, Tirupati.



## **Ugadi** (Telugu New Year)

- Ugadi or Yugadi, also known as Samvatsarādi, is the New Year's Day for the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Karnataka in India. It is observed on the first day of the Hindu lunisolar calendar month of Chaitra.



# Parcham Classes

## **Ratha Saptami**

- festival that marks the birth of the Sun God.
- In Tirumala, it is celebrated with a procession, of the idols of Lord Malayappa Swamy and his consorts, through the streets.



## **NAGULA CHAVITHI** (Festival of Snakes)

- is celebrated on the fourth day after Deepavali in Andhra Pradesh. On this day, women and children feed milk to the snakes on the hills.

## FESTIVALS OF KARNATAKA

### Gombe Habba (festival of dolls)

- celebrated during Dasara/Navaratri each year.
- Dolls are set up in multiple levels, usually around 9, representing 9 days of Navratri.



### **Gowri Habba**

- celebration dedicated to Gowri, mother of Lord Ganesha.
- Gowri Habba is celebrated one day prior to Ganesha Chaturthi. The two festivals together are often referred to as Gowri Ganesha Habba.



### Mysore Dasara

- state festival of Karnataka, commonly called 'Nadahabba'.
- Spans over a period of ten days.
- The festival celebrates the victory of Goddess Chamundeshwari who killed the demon Mahishasura on the day of Vijay Dashmi



### Karaga

- One of the oldest festivals of Karnataka & auspicious festival of the Thigala community
- Karaga is celebrated in honour of Goddess Shakti at the famous Dharmarayswamy temple in Bangalore.



### **Basavanagudi Kadalekai Parishe**

- Popularly known as the groundnut festival, welcomes the first yield of the groundnut crop.



### **Kaveri Sankaramana**

- an auspicious festival of Kodavas, is celebrated on the first day of Tula or Tholyar month of the Hindu calendar (mid-October).
- This festival celebrates the birth of River Kaveri at Talakaveri located on Brahmagiri hills in Kodagu.
- Theerthodbhava (phenomenon involving the appearance of holy water at fountain head of the pond located in Talakaveri).



### **Vairamudi Brahmostava**

- It is 10-day annual festival centered on Cheluva Narayana Swamy temple in Melukote, a sacred temple town in Mandya district.



### **Shravana Belagola Maha Mastakabhisheka**

- Is a once in 12 year celebration involving worshipping Gomateshwara (Bahubali) statue.
- Last Mahamastakabhisheka was held in 2018 and the next one will be held in 2030.
- Maha Mastakabhisheka celebrations last about 9 days.



# Parcham Classes

### **Bhoota Kola - Bhootha Aradhane (devil worship)**

- is very common in the coastal towns of Karnataka.



### **Kambala (buffalo race event)**

- popular in **Coastal Karnataka** districts.
- Karnataka Kambala buffalo jockey Srinivas Gowda's run draws comparison with Usain Bolt



### **Nagamandala / Nagaradhane**

- a multi-day festival and worship program in honour of the snake god.
- People of Dakshina Kannada



### **Udupi Paryaya Utsava**

- Udupi Paryaya Utsava is a biennial festival held in the temple town of Udupi in Coastal Karnataka. The colourful Paryaya Festival, where officiating priests from one of the Ashta Mathas hand over their responsibilities to other pontiffs



### **Vitla Pindi**

- also known as Mosaru Kudike is a popular festival in Udupi city, Coastal Karnataka.
- recalls childhood antics of Lord Krishna and is celebrated during Srikrishna Janmastami



### Hampi Utsav

- Celebrated over three days in the first week of November. This festival, also called the Vijay Utsav



### Chalukya Utsava

- annual cultural and heritage festival held in historic cities of Badami and Aihole in north Karnataka. Chalukya Utsava is celebrated as a two or three days event, usually early February.

### Kanakagiri Utsava

- annual festival held at Kakakagiri Lakshminarasimha Swamy temple in Koppala district. Celebrated during February-March month



### Lakkundi Utsava

- annual festival held in the town of Lakkundi, in February/March every year.

### Pattadakallu Dance festival

- usually held in the month of January.



## FESTIVALS OF KERALA

### Onam

- State Festival Of Kerala
- harvest festival of Kerala that falls in the Malayali month of Chingam (September). It is celebrated to commemorate the Vamana avatar of Lord Vishnu and homecoming of King Mahabali.



### Vishu

- New year of Kerala

### Thrissur Pooram

### Kerala Boat Festival

### Theyyam Festival

- 800-year-old festival flaunts folk dances and ar
- 

### Attukal Pongala

- The festival has been appreciated in the Guinness Book of World Records, for hosting the largest gathering of women for the religious purpose.

### Makaravilakku

- Occurs on the famous Hindu festival, Makar Sankranti. On this day, people of Kerala worship Lord Ayyappa's idol. The whole program is organized at the Ayyappa Temple located in Sabarimala.

### Thiruvathira:

- popular as Arudhra Darisanam and is celebrated in Kerala and Tamil Nadu in a grand way.
- It is believed that on this day Goddess Parvati met Lord Shiva and he accepted his partner.



### Arattu Of Lord Padmanabhan (Alpasi Utsavam)

- Arattu means holy bath; Celebration of the annual bathing ritual of deities in the Sree Padmanabhaswamy temple.

### Ambalapuzha Arattu:

- The Grand Lord Krishna Festival
- celebrated for 10 days at Sree Krishnaswamy Temple in Alappuzha.

## FESTIVALS OF TAMIL NADU

### Pongal (Pongal is the name of a dish)

- The most famous festival in Tamil Nadu. It is the harvest festival that lasts for four days and is celebrated in the middle of January.
- **Bhogi** - first day - honours Lord Indra
- **Thai Pongal** - second day - symbolises the birth of a new tamil month
- **Mattu Pongal** - celebrated as a thanksgiving to the bulls. **Jallikattu** event is conducted as part of Mattu Pongal
- **Kaanum Pongal** - final day - treated as the "sightseeing day".



### Jallikattu (or sallikkattu),

- A traditional event in which a bull is released and multiple human participants attempt to grab the large hump on the bull's back

### Arubathumoovar Festival

- at the Kapaleeswarar temple, Chennai



### Chittirai Festival (Madurai)

- takes place for 12 days and is celebrated to commemorate the wedding of Lord Sundareswarar with Goddess Meenakshi.



### **Kanthuri Festival**

- celebrated during July and August, at the Nagore Dargah.
- The State government has been providing free sandalwood for the festival since 2013.

### **Saral Vizha Festival**

- celebrates the rainy season at Courtallam Water Falls.

### **Karthigai Deepam**

- celebrated on the full moon day in the tamil month of Karthigai, most homes light clay lamps and place them all around.
- at the Tiruvannamalai Temple a huge fire (Maha Deepam) is lit on top of a 2668 feet high holy mountain



### **Mahamaham Festival, Kumbakonam**

- Celebrated every 12 years in the Mahamaham Tank that's located in Kumbakonam.
- Held in the calendar month of Magha, it is said to be equivalent to attending the Kumba Mela. The festival is held over a 10-day period.

### **Mamallapuram Dance Festival**

- from early January to February for a period of four weeks.

### **Natyanjali Festival**

- an annual festival commemorating Lord Shiva, began in 1981. Held in the 12th Century Chidambaram Temple

### **Thaipusam**

- Thaipusam is a festival celebrated by the Tamil devotees of Lord Kartikeya (Lord Murugan), the son of Lord Shiva and Devi Parvati.

### **Onjal Festival (Festival of the Swing)**

- is a ten-day festival held at the Meenakshi Amman Temple, Madurai.

### **Thyagaraja Festival, Thiruvaiyaru**

- in memory of the telugu saint-composer Thyagaraja

### **Puthandu/ Puthuvarudam/ Chithirai Thirunal/ Tamil New Year**

- The first day of the year in the Tamil calendar falls in the month of Chittirai-usually the 14<sup>th</sup> of April.

### **Val Vil Ori Festival (vizha)**

- celebrated in Kollihills during the month of August every year.

### **Float Festival – Madurai**

- between mid January and mid February.

### **Velankanni festival**

- annual festival in honour of Mother Mary, who is known as Annai Velankanni in Tamil.
- The annual 11-day festival will be held at the Our Lady of Good Health Churches

## **FESTIVALS OF SIKKIM**

### **Losar**

- Losar is the Tibetan New Year which falls in the month of February
- Two days prior to Losar, the Gutor Chaam is performed at Rumtek monastery depicting the battle between good and evil and the ritualized destruction of evil.

### **Sonam Lochar**

- Sonam Lochar is an important festival of Tamang community. The festival falls in the month January – February

### **Saga Dawa**

- Celebrated by Buddhist communities living in Sikkim
- Celebrated on the full moon of the 4th month of the Tibetan calendar called Saga Dawa or the Month of Merits [celebrated as Buddha Purnima in the rest of India]
- Celebrated to commemorate the birth, enlightenment and death of Buddha

### **Tendong Lho Rum Faat**

- Tendong Lho Rum Faat is one of the oldest festivals of the Lepchas and is usually held in August.

### **Guru Rimpoche's Thunkar Tshechu**

- The birth anniversary of Guru Padmasambhava, the patron saint of Sikkim
- It falls on the tenth day of the fifth Tibetan month.

### **Pang-Lhabsol**

- This festival is unique to Sikkim and commemorates the consecration of Mount Khangchendzonga as the guardian deity of Sikkim.

### **Sakewa**

- one of the most significant cultural and religious festivals for the Kirat Khambu Rai community in Sikkim. Celebrated as a homage to Mother Earth

### **Kagyed Dance / Kagyed Chham**

- One of the most popular Buddhist festivals, marked by masked monks and lamas performing some rigorous dance moves, symbolizing destruction of all the evil and negative forces

### **Losoong Festival**

- also called Namsoong by the Lepchas in the Sikkimese
- is a harvest festival mostly celebrated in December by Lepchas and Bhutias.

### **Tamu Lochar**

- one of the traditional festivals of the Gurung Community. It marks the beginning of the Gurung New Year

## **FESTIVALS OF ASSAM**

FESTIVAL	MONTH	DETAILS
Rabha Hajong Chandubi Festival	January	on the bank of Chandubi Beel in Kamrup. Rabha and Hajong are main communities of the region.
Junbeel Mela	January	From 15 <sup>th</sup> Century AD. It is the only fair in India where barter system is alive.
Me-dam-me-phi	January	celebrated by the Ahom people - the festival of ancestor worship
Karbi Youth Festival	February	Karbi Cultural Society organises Karbi Youth Festival at Diphu every year, where showcases Karbi ethnic culture.

# Parcham Classes

FESTIVAL	MONTH	DETAILS
Sanken Festival/ Sangkran festival	April	-
Karam Puja	Aug – Sept	Karam, the god of power, and youthfulness. The Karam festival is an agricultural festival celebrated by different tea tribes of Assam.
Felcon Festival	Oct-Nov	In Umrangsu
Assam Tea Festival	Nov	In Jorhat. Jorhat has the world famous Teklai Experimental Centre.
Judima Festival	Dec	In Haflong
Dehing Patkai Festival	Dec	-

### Assam Majuli Festival

- One of the modern festivals
- Held in Majuli - the largest river island in the world
- Located on the river Brahmaputra in Assam
- It has been a center of Vaishnavite culture in Assam since the 16th century.



### Assam Elephant Festival/ Kaziranga Elephant festival

- For the purpose of conservation and safeguard of Asiatic elephants.



## Bihu Festival

- Traditionally associated with changing seasons & harvest
- Assamese celebrate Bihu thrice in a year:
  1. **Bohag or Rongali Bihu** - Celebrated in Spring to mark the beginning of Assamese New Year (April)
  2. **Kati or Kongali Bihu**
  3. **Maagh or Bhogali Bihu** - marks the end of the harvesting season



## Ambubachi Mela

- Most important festival of **Kamakhya Temple of Guwahati**.
- Also known as **Mahakumbh of the East**
- Ambubachi Mela is associated with Fertility rituals and alleged “Tantrik means”.
- Belief: Devi Kamakhya (Mother Shakti) goes through her annual cycle of menstruation during this time stretch.
- Doors of the Temple remain closed for three days in June.
  - Belief: Mother Earth becomes unclean for three days.
  - During this time any kind of farming work is not taken on



## **North East Festival**

- 9th edition of North East Festival concludes in Guwahati
- The popular annual North East Festival was supposed to be organised at the Jawharlal Nehru Stadium in Delhi, but it got cancelled and the organisers shifted to a smaller version in Guwahati.



## FESTIVALS OF MEGHALAYA

- **Nongkrem Dance Festival / Shad Nongkrem**
  - Important festival of Khasi tribe of Meghalaya.
  - Celebrated in November
  
- **Wangala Festival**
  - Also called festival of "The Hundred Drums"
  - Celebrated by the Garo tribe
  - Post-harvest festival, marks beginning of Winter
  - Garos give thanks to 'Misi Saljong' the sun god, for blessing people with a rich harvest
  
- **Bob Dylan festival**
  - For several decades now, Shillong has hosted an informal celebratory concert every year on his birthday: 24 May.



### Mangona or Chugana –

- Post-funeral ceremony of the Garos.

### Ahaia Festival – Garo Tribe

### Seng Kut Snem – Khasi Community in Meghalaya



### Cherry Blossom Festival 2021

- India International Cherry Blossom Festival in Shillong, Meghalaya, takes place in mid-November
- The annual festival coincides with the actual blooming of the Himalayan cherry blossom flowers.

## FESTIVALS OF TRIPURA

FESTIVAL	MONTH	DETAILS
Garia Puja	April	
Pilak Festival	February/March	Pilak Archaeological Site
Kharchi Festival	July	Khayerpur, Old Agartala, West Tripura
Neermahal Festival	Every year in the month of August and December	At Rudrasagar Lake, near Agartala

### Kharchi Puja

- Originally began as a festival of the Royal Family of Tripura
- Hindu festival performed for 10 days in July or August
- Celebrated in honour of Lord Shiva who had ordered the people to worship 14 other deities
- These 14 deities housed in Puran Haveli in Agartala
- People trek to this temple



## FESTIVALS OF MIZORAM

Festivals in Mizoram rotate around the operations of Jhum. Kut are the traditional festivals of Mizoram. Some of those important ones are:

### Chapchar Kut

- A spring festival (March)
- Celebrated after the clearing of the forests for jhum cultivation
- named after bamboo that has been cut and is drying.



### Mim Kut (Maize Festival)

- After the harvest of the maize crop is over (August-Sept)

### Pawl Kut

greatest of all the festivals celebrated in the state of Mizoram. Celebrated once all the harvests are over (December or January).

## FESTIVALS OF MANIPUR

### Sangai Festival

- Annual Cultural Festival in November.
- Started in 2010
- Named after State animal Sangai – brow antlered deer found only in Manipur



### Cheiraoba Festival (Manipuri New Year)

- Celebrated in April
- Worship of domestic deity 'Sanamahi'



### Heikru Hitongba

- a boat race celebrated in September

### **Gang-Ngai**

- Celebrated for five days in December/January,
- an important festival of the Kabui Nagas.

### **Lui-Ngai-Ni**

- seed sowing festival of the Nagas in Manipur & Nagaland in February.

### **Yaosang (premier festival of Manipur)**

- Celebrated for five days commencing from the full moon day of Phalguna (February/March), Yaoshang is the.
- Yaoshang to Manipur is what Diwali in north India.

### **Kang Chingba (Ratha Yatra of Manipur)**

- One of the biggest Hindu festivals in Manipur
- Similar to Jagannath Puri Rath Yatra
- Enacts journey of Lord Jagannath with brother Balabhadra & sister Subhadra
- 8 day long celebration in July;
- Rath Yatra begins from Sri Govindajee Temple in Imphal
- ‘Kang’ means massive chariot on which the idols are taken on yatra



# Parcham Classes

Name of Festival	Purpose	Organized by/date	Held at
<b>8th Kachai Lemon Festival</b>	To promote a unique kind of lemon fruit and support lemon farmers. The festival was held under the theme of 'Organic Kachai Lemon for Safe Environment and Rural Transformation'.	January 14, 2022	Manipur
<b>'Nata-Sankirtana' Festival</b>	To mark important occasions in person's life such as from birth to death.	Celebrated by the Government of India	Imphal, Manipur

### PRACTICE PYQ

In which of the following Indian states is the Lai Haraoba festival celebrated?

1. Karnataka
2. Goa
3. Kerala
- 4. Manipur**

- Lai Haraoba means '**Festivity of the Gods**' or merry making of Gods.
- observed by the Meitei community in the honour of **Umang Lai deity of the state**.
- Meiteis are the **majority ethnic groups** of the state of Manipur.
- The community is spread across **Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Myanmar and Bangladesh**.

# Parcham Classes

## FESTIVALS OF NAGALAND

- **Hornbill Festival**
  - Major agricultural festival of Nagaland
  - Begins on 1<sup>st</sup> December each year
  - Attended by all major tribes in Nagaland



- **Lui-Ngai-Ni Festival**
  - Post harvest festival Celebrate by Naga Tribes in Nagaland and Manipur
- **Sekrenyi**
  - By Angami tribe in February.



### **Tsukhenyie festival**

- harvest festival of Chakhesang tribe in March.



### **Aoleang**

- harvest festival of Konyak tribe in April



### **Naknyulum**

- by Chang tribe in July

### **Mim Kut**

- Post harvest festival of Kuki tribe, in January.



### **Tokhu Emong**

- Post harvest festival of Lotha tribe, in November.



### **Tuluni**

- Harmony festival by Sumi tribe during July



## **FESTIVALS OF NAGALAND**



NGADA FESTIVAL



HEGA FESTIVAL



TSUKHENYE FESTIVAL



SUKRENYE FESTIVAL



MIM KUT FESTIVAL



BUSHU FESTIVAL



YEMSHE FESTIVAL



NAKNYÜLÜM FESTIVAL



MOATSU FESTIVAL



AOLING FESTIVAL



METUMNIU FESTIVAL



MONGMONG FESTIVAL



MONYU FESTIVAL



MIU FESTIVAL



TOKHU EMONG  
FESTIVAL



TULUNI FESTIVAL

## FESTIVALS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

- Siang River Festival (December)
- Ziro Festival of Music
- Dree Festival
- Solung
- Losar Festival – celebrated as Tibetan New Year.
- Murung of Apatanis
- Torgya Festival or Dung-gyur festival
- Reh of Idu Mishmi
- Mopin of Galos
- Chalo Loku
- Boori Boot
- Monpa Festival

### Ziro Festival of Music

- Hosted by Apatani people in Ziro Valley
- Biggest and most happening outdoor festivals in Arunachal Pradesh.
- This four-day festival is for all music lovers to enjoy both international and local music artists



# Parcham Classes



### Dree Festival

- fertility festival of the Apatanis held annually on July 5.
- Unique feature: cucumber is distributed to all attendees as a symbol of good harvest

## ‘Solung’ festival Arunachal Pradesh

- SOLUNG is a socio-cultural festival of the Adi community
- The festival is celebrated in first week of September every year
- Solung festival celebrated for better and rich harvests
- ‘Solung’ also called the ‘festival of refreshment’
- ‘Ponung’ is the dance associated and organised with the Solung festival. It is also known as ‘Solung-Ponung’.



Torgya Festival	To chases out evil spirits which usher in diseases and misfortunes.	31 <sup>st</sup> January 2022-1 <sup>st</sup> February 2022	Tawang Monastery, Arunachal Pradesh
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# Parcham Classes



# First in India Females

## IN THE GOVERNMENT

<b>1.</b>	<b>First Woman President</b>	<b>Pratibha Patil</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>First Woman Prime Minister</b>	<b>Indira Gandhi</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>First Woman Governor</b>	<b>Sarojini Naidu (Uttar Pradesh)</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>First Woman Chief Minister</b>	<b>Sucheta Kripalani (Uttar Pradesh)</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>First Woman Union Minister</b>	<b>Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (Ministry of Health)</b>

<b>6.</b>	<b>First Woman Speaker of Lok Sabha</b>	<b>Smt. Meira Kumar (15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha)</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>First Woman Actress to be a member of Rajya Sabha</b>	<b>Nargis Dutt</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>India's First full-time Woman Finance Minister</b>	<b>Nirmala Sitharaman</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>India's First full-time Woman Defence Minister</b>	

## AWARD ACHIEVERS

<b>10.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman to get Nobel Prize</b>	<b>Mother Teresa (Nobel Peace Prize, 1979)</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman to get Bharat Ratna</b>	<b>Indira Gandhi (1971)</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman Musician to get Bharat Ratna</b>	<b>M. S. Subbulakshmi (1998)</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman to get Jnanpith Award</b>	<b>Ashaporna Devi (1976) (Bengali Language)</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman to get Booker Prize</b>	<b>Arundhati Roy (1997) Novel : "The God of Small Things"</b>

<b>15.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman to get Sahitya Akademi Award</b>	<b>Amrita Pritam (1956) Sunehure (Poetry) in Punjabi</b>
<b>16.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman to get Oscar Award</b>	<b>Bhanu Athaiya (1983) (55<sup>th</sup> Academy Awards for costume design in the film “Gandhi”)</b>
<b>17.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman to become “Miss World”</b>	<b>Reita Faria (1966)</b>
<b>18.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman to become “Miss Universe”</b>	<b>Sushmita Sen (1994)</b>
<b>19.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman to get Ashok Chakra</b>	<b>Neerja Bhanot (1987) (Awarded posthumously)</b>

<b>War Time Gallantry Awards:</b> • Param Vir Chakra, Mahavir Chakra, Vir Chakra	<b>Peace Time Gallantry Awards:</b> • Ashoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra, Shaurya Chakra
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## OFFICE HOLDERS

<b>20.</b>	<b>First Woman IAS Officer</b>	<b>Anna Rajam Malhotra (1951)</b>
<b>21.</b>	<b>First Woman IPS Officer</b>	<b>Kiran Bedi</b>
<b>22.</b>	<b>First Woman Chairperson of UPSC</b>	<b>Rose Millian Bathew Kharbuli (1992-1996)</b>

## JUSTICE DEPARTMENTS

<b>23.</b>	<b>First Female Supreme Court Judge</b>	<b>Justice Fathima Beevi</b>
<b>24.</b>	<b>First Female Judge in India</b>	<b>Anna Chandy</b>
<b>25.</b>	<b>First Female High Court Judge</b>	
<b>26.</b>	<b>First Female Advocate in India</b>	<b>Cornelia Sorabji</b>

## MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

27.	First Woman Fighter Pilot of IAF	Bhawana Kanth, Mohana Singh, Avani Chaturvedi
28.	First Woman Rafale fighter jet pilot	Shivangi Singh
29.	First Woman Air Marshal in IAF	Padmavathy Bandopadhyay (Padma Shri)
30.	First Woman IAF Officer to go to war	Gunjan Saxena (Kargil war, 1999)
31.	First Indian Woman Flight Engineer	Hina Jaiswal
32.	First woman Flight Test Engineer	Aashritha V Olety

33.	First Woman Jawan in the Indian Army	Shanti Tigga
34.	First Woman Lieutenant General of Indian Army	Dr. Punita Arora
35.	First Woman Indian Army Officer to Lead BRO Unit	Major Aaina Rana
36.	First Woman to be conferred with the Sword of Honour prize by the Indian Army	Captain Divya Ajith Kumar
37.	First Woman to become Director General of Police (DGP) of a State	Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya

## Challenging the Limits

38.	First Indian Woman to Climb Mount Everest	Bachendri Pal (1984)
39.	First Female Amputee to scale Mount Everest (India's as well as World's first)	Arunima Sinha (2013)
	First female amputee to climb Mount Vinson (the highest peak of Antarctica)	
	She also climbed Mount Kosciusko (Australia), Mount Elbrus (Russia), Mount Kilimanjaro (Africa), Mount Aconcagua (South America)	
40.	First Indian Woman Mountaineer to scale the Seven Continental Peaks	Premlata Agrawal

<b>41.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman to go to space</b>	<b>Kalpana Chawla</b>
<b>42.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman swim across the English Channel</b>	<b>Arati Saha (1959)</b>
<b>43.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman to have walked across the Gobi desert (1600 km)</b>	<b>Sucheta Kadethankar</b>
<b>44.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman to make a solo motorbike trip from Kanyakumari to Kashmir</b>	<b>Roshni Sharma</b>

## Sports

<b>45.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman to win a Medal at the Paralympics (Silver)</b>	<b>Deepa Malik (2016)</b>
<b>46.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman to win a Paralympic Gold</b>	<b>Avani Lekhara (2021)</b>
	<b>First Indian Woman to win 2 Paralympic Medals</b>	
<b>47.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman to win a Grand Slam Title</b>	<b>Sania Mirza</b>
	<b>First Indian Woman to win a WTA Singles Event</b>	

<b>48.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman Cricketer to score a Century in T20 Internationals</b>	<b>Harmanpreet Kaur (2018)</b>
<b>49.</b>	<b>First Indian to win a gold medal at the IAAF World Under-20 Athletics Championships</b>	<b>Hima Das (2019)</b> nicknamed Dhing Express
<b>50.</b>	<b>First Indian Woman Shooter to win a Gold at the Asian Games</b>	<b>Rahi Sarnobat (2018)</b>
<b>51.</b>	<b>First ever Woman to be appointed to the ICC International Panel of Match Referees</b>	<b>GS Lakshmi (2021)</b>

**IAAF: International Association of Athletics Federations**

## MISCELLANEOUS

52.	First Woman Driver in Indian Railways	Surekha Yadav
53.	First Indian Woman to fly an Aircraft	Sarla Thukral
	First Indian Woman to earn a Pilot's License	
54.	First ever Woman pilot to cross the Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean solo in a light sport aircraft	Aarohi Pandit

55.	First Woman Newsreader	Pratima Puri (in Doordarshan)
56.	First Indian Woman President of the UN General Assembly	Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
57.	First (Non-Indian) Woman President of INC	Annie Besant (1917)
58.	First Indian Woman President of INC	Sarojini Naidu (1925)



Hard work beats talent when  
Talent doesn't work hard!



**First in India**  
Paricham Classes

## History

1.	First National Income calculation (Unofficial)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By Dadabhai Naoroji</li> <li>• In 1867-1868</li> <li>• Estimated per capita income to be Rs. 20</li> </ul>
2.	First National Income calculation (Official)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Income Committee headed by Professor PC Mahalanobis in 1949</li> <li>• National Income of India was Rs. 8710 crore and Per Capita Income was Rs. 225 in 1948-49</li> </ul>
3.	First Census (Unofficial)	<p>In 1872</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lord Mayo</li> </ul>
4.	First Census (Official)	<p>In 1881</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By W.C. Plowden (Census Commissioner of India).</li> <li>• Censuses undertaken uninterruptedly every ten years.</li> </ul>

## ISRO

5.	First satellite (India + Russia)	<b>Aryabhata</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch date : 19<sup>th</sup> April, 1975</li> <li>• Launch vehicle : C-1 Intercosmos</li> <li>• Launch Site : Volgograd Launch Station (Russia)</li> </ul>
6.	First Lunar Mission	<b>Chandrayaan 1</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch date : 22 October 2008</li> <li>• Launch vehicle : PSLV - C11</li> <li>• Launch Site : Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota</li> </ul>
7.	First Solar Mission	<b>Aditya-L1</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be launched in 2022 by ISRO</li> </ul>

8.	First Multipurpose satellite built by India	<b>INSAT-2A</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch date : July 10, 1992</li> <li>• Launch vehicle : Ariane 4</li> <li>• Launch Site : French Guyana</li> </ul>
9.	First Educational Satellite	<b>EDUSAT / GSAT-3</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch date : September 20, 2004</li> <li>• Launch vehicle : GSLV-F01</li> <li>• Launch Site : SHAR, Sriharikota</li> </ul>

**INSAT:** Indian National Satellite  
**GSAT:** Geostationary Satellite

## Movies

10.	First Silent Movie	<b>Raja Harishchandra</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1913</li> <li>• Directed and produced by Dadasaheb Phalke</li> </ul>
11.	First Talkie Movie	<b>Alam Ara</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1931</li> <li>• Directed by Ardeshir Irani</li> </ul>
12.	India's First Coloured Movie	<b>Kisan Kanya</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1937</li> <li>• Directed by Ardeshir Irani</li> </ul>
13.	First 3D Film	<b>My Dear Kuttichathan (Malayalam)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1984</li> <li>• Directed by Jijo Punnoose</li> <li>• Later dubbed in Hindi as Chhota Chetan</li> </ul>

## National Park-Wildlife Sanctuary-Biosphere Reserve

14.	First National Park	<b>Hailey National Park</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established in : 1936</li> <li>• Location : Uttarakhand</li> <li>• Renamed as Jim Corbett National Park</li> </ul>
15.	First Marine Wildlife Sanctuary	<b>Established in : 1980</b> <b>Location : Gulf of Kutch, Gujarat</b>
16.	First Marine National Park	<b>Established in : 1982</b> <b>Location : Gulf of Kutch, Gujarat</b>
17.	First Biosphere Reserve	<b>Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve</b> Established in : 1986 Location : Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka

## Expressways & Railways

18.	First passenger Train	<b>Bombay's Bori Bunder station to Thane</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 34 km</li> <li>• In 1853</li> </ul>
19.	Hospital on Wheels (Initiative by : Indian Railways + Health Ministry + Impact India Foundation)	<b>Jeevanrekha Express / Lifeline Express</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started running in 1991</li> </ul>
20.	India's First 6-lane wide expressway	<b>Mumbai to Pune</b>
21.	India's first 8-lane wide expressway	<b>Delhi–Noida Direct Flyway</b>

## Miscellaneous

22.	First Indigenous Submarine	<b>INS Kalvari (1967)</b>
23.	First Indigenous Aircraft Carrier Indian Ship	<b>INS Vikrant (2013)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The name "Vikrant" means "Courageous"</li> <li>• Builder : Cochin Shipyard Limited</li> </ul>
24.	First UNESCO World Heritage Site	<b>Agra Fort (1983) in Uttar Pradesh</b>
		<b>Taj Mahal (1983) in Uttar Pradesh</b>
		<b>Ajanta Caves (1983) in Maharashtra</b>
		<b>Ellora Caves (1983) in Maharashtra</b>

25.	First Post Office Opened	<b>Calcutta General Post Office (1774)</b>
26.	First High Court	<b>Calcutta High Court (1862)</b>
27.	First Panchayat	<b>Nagaur, Rajasthan (2<sup>nd</sup> Oct, 1959)</b>
28.	First Lokayukta Office	<b>Maharashtra (1972)</b>
29.	First Atomic Reactor	<b>Apsara (1956)</b> By Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC)
30.	First Atomic Power Station	<b>Tarapur Atomic Power Station in Maharashtra (1969)</b>

31.	First dam	<b>Kallanai Dam</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Also known as the Grand Anicut</li> <li>• On Kaveri river in Tamil Nadu</li> </ul>
32.	First News Paper	<b>Hicky's Bengal Gazette</b>
33.	First Classical Language	<b>Tamil (declared in 2004)</b>
34.	First Asian Games	<b>New Delhi in 1951</b>
35.	First Woman Court	<b>In Malda, West Bengal</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India's first special court to deal with crimes against women</li> <li>• All the staff and government lawyers are women</li> </ul>

Six languages in India - **Tamil**, Telugu, Sanskrit, Kannada, Malayalam and Odia have been given the status of classical language

## Miscellaneous

36.	First State to implement MGNREGA	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh (on 2nd February 2006)
37.	Jana Gana Mana first time sung	Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress (1911)
38.	Vande Matram first time sung	Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress (1896)
39.	First Bank	Bank of Hindustan (1770)
40.	First Open University	Andhra Pradesh Open University (1982 in Hyderabad) (Renamed as B.R. Ambedkar Open University or Telangana Open University)

MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.  
NREGA Act passed in 2005

Parcham Classes



Transformation doesn't happen overnight.  
It calls for persistence.

Parcham Classes

# FOLK DANCES IN INDIA

Parcham Classes

## LADAKH

- **Jabro** - Done by Changpas. Integral part of Losar (Tibetan New Year)
- **Cham** - Component of Buddhist celebrations in Ladakh
- **Shondol** - Royal dance of Ladakh; (Guinness book of world records as the largest Ladakhi dance on the occasion of the annual **Naropa Festival**.)
- Spao, Koshan, Lharna, Surahi Dance



JABRO



CHAM



SHONDOL

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR

- **Rauf** – by women folk of the Kashmir valley
- Damali/Dhambali - By men; Fading away except special occasions of few Sufi saints
- Dumhal - By men of Wattal tribe
- Hikat
- **Hafiza, Kud, Mandjas**



RAUF



DAMALI



DUMHAL

## HIMACHAL PRADESH

- **Charba** - during Dussehra
- **Chham** - by Buddhist monks
- Thoda - based on martial arts, dance of archery
- **Nati, Dangi, Chapeli, Jhora, Jhali, Jhamakhra**
- **Namgen**



NATI



DANGI

## UTTARAKHAND

- **Bhotia Dance**, Dandala, **Chamfuli**, Dhusaka and Dhurang, Badra Nati
- **Chholia Dance** - by boys and men at marriage processions
- **Pandava dance** - during Dussehra and Deepawali
- Tharu dance - to welcome newly-married couple
- **Chanchari** - related to Garhwal and Almora region
- Jhoda dance - specially during Holi
- Hurkiya baul - community dance during sowing season
- **Shotiya, Langvir Nritya**



**Chholia**



**Chanchari**



**Pandava**

## PUNJAB

**Bhangra**

**Giddha** – Female counterpart of male bhangra

**Jhoomar** – by tribal Sikhs. Harvest dance. Movement of arms most important. Brought in India by traders from Balochistan

**Kikkli**

**Karthi, Sammi, Jindua, Dandass, Viyahula Giddha**



**Bhangra**



**Giddha**



**Kikkli**

## HARYANA

- **Loor** – by girls
- Phag – by agricultural folk
- Gugga – devotional – Gugga Pir
- Jhumar, Daph, Dhamal, Khoria



**LOOR**

## UTTAR PRADESH

- **Raslila** – around Radha Krishna and Gopis
- Nautanki, Kajri
- Dadra – semi classical form; popular in courtesans of Lucknow region
- Charkula



Raslila

## MADHYA PRADESH

- **Jawara** – harvest dance, Bundelkhand region. Includes balancing Jawar basket on head.
- **Matki** – women solo dance – balancing earthen pots on head. Variants – Aada Nach, Khada Nach
- Phul Pati – unmarried girls
- Grida, Charkula



Jawara



Matki

## RAJASTHAN

- **Ghoomar** – Initially by women of Bhil tribe
- **Kalbeliya** – moves similar to serpents. ‘Been’ popular instrument. Inscribed in 2010 on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity
- **Terah Taali, Kachhi Ghodi, Chari, Gair, Kathputli, Neja, Jhulan Leela, Jhuma, Ghapal, Suisini, Bhavai**



Ghoomar



Kalbeliya



Kachhi Ghodi

## GUJARAT

- **Garba** – during Navratri; Garba refers to ‘Garbha Deep’ – earthern pot with holes in which lamp is lit and women dance around in a circle
- **Dandiya Ras** – Sticks used; depicts mock fight between *Durga* and *Mahishasur*
- Bhavai , Tippani Juriun, Hudo
- **Padhar dance**



Garba



Dandiya Ras

## MAHARASHTRA

- **Lavani**,
- **Koli** – by Koli fisher folk
- **Lezim**, Gafa, Nakata, Dahikala, Dasavtar or Bohada
- **Tamasha**



Lezim



Lavani

## GOA

- **Tarangamel** – during Dussehra & Holi. Use of rainbow like costumes and colorful flags
- **Fugdi** – in Konkan region, during festivals by women
- **Dhangar** – during Navratri
- **Dekhni, Dhalo, Kunbi**, Romta Mel, Corredinho, Bhandap, Ghode Modni, Ranmale, Goff, Dashavatara



Fugdi



Dekhni

## BIHAR

**Jat-Jatin** – especially in Mithila region. Represents affection and quarrel of married couple

**Bidesia** – on social evils

**Jumari** – similar to Gujarati garba

**Fagua, Paniki, Bakho-Bakhain, Biraha**

**Sohar** – on child birth

**Jhijiya** - for rain



Jat-Jatin

## JHARKHAND

**Paika , Saraikella Chhau**

**Mundari Dance** – usually to celebrate newly married, Mundari tribe

**Damkach Jhumta, Damkach**

**Janani Jhumar** – during cultivation

**Mardana Jhumar** – after harvest

**Karam Naach** – Kadam Tree worship, Chhota Nagpur Plateau

**Jhika, Danga, Baroa**

**Jadopatiya**



Mardana Jhumar



Karam Naach



Mundari Dance

# CHHATTISGARH

- **Gaur Maria** - men & women of Bison Horn Maria tribe. Imitates movement of Bison.
- **Raut Naach** – by Yadav community, during Diwali
- **Panthi** – by Satnami Community, devotees of Guru Ghasidas
- **Saila, Sua, Gendi**



**Gaur Maria**



**Raut Nacha**



**Panthi**

# ODISHA

## Chhau

- Sangeet Natak Academy recognises 8 classical dances, while Ministry of Culture recognises Chhau dance also in that list.
- Semi classical with **martial**, tribal and **folk** traditions
- Originates from **Chhaya** meaning **shadow**. Vigorous martial movements. Usually mask is used and based on mythological stories. 3 main styles:
  - Mayurbhanj Chhau – Odisha
  - Saraikella Chhau – Jharkhand
  - Purulia Chhau – West Bengal
- Got inscribed in UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2010



# ODISHA

**Paika** – **Martial folk dance of Southern Odisha**. Word Paika signifies Battle

**Danda-Jatra (Danda Nata)** – one of oldest folk arts of India. Only by males. Pray Goddess Kali and Lord Shiva during Danda period

**Dalkhai** – mostly during Dussehra

**Munari, Savari, Ghumara, Jhumar**

**Nachni, Gotipua**



**Danda-Jatra**



**Paika**

## WEST BENGAL

- **Gambhira**, Kirtan Dance, **Alkap**, Dhali, Jatra, Domni, Dhunachi, Purulia Chhau
- **Kalikapatadi, Nachni**



Purulia Chhau



Alkap

## TELANGANA

- Perini Sivatandavam – typical war dance by males
- Burrakatha/ Jangam Katha – dance narration
- Chindu Bhagvatam
- Dappu Nritya, Lambadi, Mayuri
- Gusadi – by Gondulu tribes
- Tholu Bommalata – shadow puppet
- Bathukamma



Perini Sivatandavam



Lambadi

## ANDHRA PRADESH

- Burrakatha/ Jangam Katha – dance narration
- Butta Bommalu – Butta means basket toys. Dancers wear toy like masks. West Godavari district.
- Kolattam/ Kolannalu - Stick dance
- Andhra Natyam, Veera Natyam (veerabhadra)
- Mathuri – by Mathuri tribe of Adilabad district
- Garalu, Bathkampa (marriages), Bhamakalpam, Lambadi, Dhimsa, Dappubaghram



Burrakatha



Andhra Natyam



Kolattam

## KARNATAKA

- **Yakshagana** - traditional theatre form of dance drama based on mythological stories and Puranas
- **Dollu Kunitha** – Kunitha means ritual dance. By shepherd community called Kuruba
- **Pata Kunitha** – Mysore region. Religious dance by men. Use of long bamboo poles decorated with ribbons (pata)
- Suggi Kunitha, Puja Kunitha ([Bangalore](#))
- Veeragase, **Bhootha Aradhane**, Kamsale ([Mysore](#))
- **Bedara Vesha (Hunter dance), Bolak-aat**



**Yakshagan**



**Kunitha**

## KERELA

### Mudiyettu (മുടിയേട്ട്)

- Ritual theatre and dance drama of Kerala
- Based on mythological tale of a battle between the goddess Kali and the demon Darika

#### UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2010

युनेस्को की मानवता की अमृत सांस्कृतिक विरासत की प्रतिनिधि सूची



**Mayilattam** – [Kerala & Tamil Nadu](#). Mayil means peacock (peacock dance)

**Kummi** – [Kerala & Tamil Nadu](#). By women during Pongal & festivals. No music, dance on Rhythmic clapping.

**Kaikottikali** – temple dance at Onam to celebrate harvest

**Mayilattam**



**Padayani** – martial dance in temples of South Kerala. Padayani means rows of Infantry/soldiers. Dancers wear huge masks (Kolam).



**Kolkali-Parichakali** – martial dance in South Kerala & Lakshadweep. Kol- stick, Paricha – shield. Enact fight sequence with mock weapons

**Theyyam, Koodiyattam, Oppana, Ottam Thulal, Velakali Thullal**



**Margamkali** (ancient Indian round dance of the St. Thomas Christians community)

**Padayani**

**Kummi**

## TAMIL NADU

- **Mayilattam, Kummi, Bommai Attam** ([Puppet Show](#))
- **Thol Pavai Koothu** – [400 year old art](#), Deerskin/goat skin puppets perform this dance
- **Karakattam** - Rain goddess Mariamman is praised
- **Puliyattam** ([Tiger dance](#))
- **Poikkal Kudirai Aattam** ([dummy horse dance](#))
- **Kai Silambu Attam**, Devaraattam, Parai Attam, Kavadi attam, Oyilattam
- **Paampu attam** ([Snake dance](#))



Pavai Koothu



Karakattam



Parai Attam

## PUDUCHERRY

**Garadi dance** : In this dance form, dancers make movements and postures of that of a monkey.

## LAKSHADWEEP

**Lava dance**

## SIKKIM

- **Singhi Chham** ([Snow Lion Dance](#)) – tribute to Kanchenjunga peak
- Chu Faat – Chu means snow range, Faat means worship
- Yak Chham, Richunma, Maruni



Singhi Chaam



Yak Chham

## ASSAM

- **Bihu** – men & women in group. Rapid hand movement.
- **Bagurumba** ([Butterfly dance](#)) – [Bodo community](#)
- Deodhani – [worship of the snake goddess Manasa](#)
- Bhor Tal Nritya, Jhumur ([tea folks](#)), Natpuja, Bichhua, Hobjanai



Bihu



Bagurumba

## MEGHALYA

- **Laho**, Shad Suk Mynsiem, Baglaa, **Nongkrem Dance**, Wangala Dance (100 Drums)



Laho



Nongkrem



Wangala

## TRIPURA

- **Bijhu** - Bijhu means 'Chaitra-Sankranti'- denotes end of Bengali calendar year
- Garia – for happy harvest
- Lebang Boomani, Hojagiri, Hik-Hak



Hojagiri

## MIZORAM

- **Cheraw Dance** – very old, bamboo sticks used
- Zangtalam, Sarlamkai/Solakia, Chailam



Cheraw Dance

## MANIPUR

- **Thang Ta** – Martial dance. Thang – Sword, Ta - spear
- **Pung Cholom** or **Dhol Cholom** (Drum Dance)
- **Luivat Pheizak Dance**
- **Shim Lam Dance** (fly dance)
- Rakhal, Nat Rash, Maha Rash, Raukhhat



Luivat Pheizak Dance



Shim Lam Dance



Thang Ta



Pung Cholom

## NAGALAND

- **Chang Lo** (Sua Lua), **Khamba Lim**
- **Rangma** (bamboo dance) – war dance of Nagas
- **Zeliang**, Khaiva
- **Aaluyattu**



Chang Lo



Zeliang

## ARUNACHAL PRADESH

- **Aji Lamu, Chalo, Hiiri Khaniing, Popir, Ponung, Pasi Kongki, Rekham Pada, Roppi**
- **Bardo Chham, Ponu Yoksi, Lion & Peacock Dance**



**Aji Lamu**

### Classical Dance Forms

List of Classical dances in India	State of Origin
Kathak	Uttar Pradesh
Odissi	Odisha
Sattriya	Assam
Manipuri	Manipur
Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh
Mohiniyattam	Kerala
Kathakali	Kerala
Bharatanatyam	Tamil Nadu

PYQ

Siddhendra Yogi, a doyen of the \_\_\_\_\_ dance form, was lauded as Adi Guru.

1. Kuchipudi
2. Kathakali
3. Bharatanatyam
4. Kathak

**Correct answer : 1. Kuchipudi**

Which dance performed by Buddhists to ward off evil spirits, is a dance form of Himachal Pradesh.

1. Chham
2. Natya
3. Dham
4. Gogra

**Correct answer : 1. Chham**

## PYQ

\_\_\_\_\_ is a group folk dance of Sikkim performed in honour of Mount Khangchendzonga, the guardian deity of the Sikkimese people.

1. Zo-Mal-Lok
2. Tendong Lo Rum Faat
3. Chu-Faat
4. Kinchum-Chu-Bomsa

**Correct answer : 3. Chu-Faat**

Which tribe of Pakistan performs a traditional dance form called 'Waziri Dance'?

1. Sindhi
2. Baloch
3. Pashtun
4. Brahuis

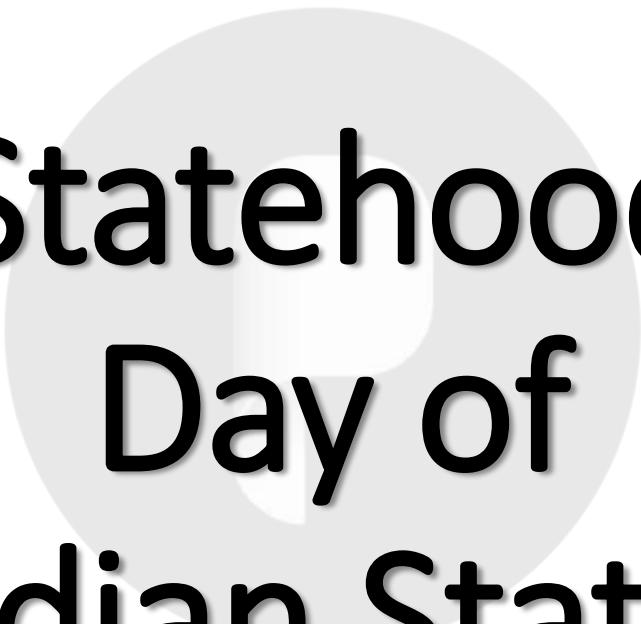
**Correct answer : 3. Pashtun**

In which state is Ponu Yoksi, a sword-like instrument, used during ceremonial dances performed by priests?

1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Arunachal Pradesh
4. Madhya Pradesh

**Correct answer : 3. Arunachal Pradesh**

# Parcham Classes



**Statehood  
Day of  
Indian States  
Parcham Classes**

<u>State/Union Territory</u>	<u>Statehood Day</u>	<u>Formation</u>
Tripura	21 <sup>st</sup> January, 1972	
Manipur	21 <sup>st</sup> January, 1972	
Meghalaya	21 <sup>st</sup> January, 1972	• Meghalaya was carved out of Assam.
Uttar Pradesh	24 <sup>th</sup> January, 1950	
Himachal Pradesh	25 <sup>th</sup> January 1971	
Assam	26 <sup>th</sup> January, 1950	
West Bengal	26 <sup>th</sup> January, 1950	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	26 <sup>th</sup> January, 2020	• 2 Union Territories Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu were merged to form one Union Territory.
Arunachal Pradesh	20 <sup>th</sup> February, 1987	• Arunachal Pradesh was carved out of Assam.
Mizoram	20 <sup>th</sup> February, 1987	• Mizoram was carved out of Assam.

<u>State/Union Territory</u>	<u>Statehood Day</u>	<u>Formation</u>
Bihar	22 <sup>nd</sup> March, 1912	• carved out of Bengal.
Rajasthan	30 <sup>th</sup> March, 1949	
Odisha	1 <sup>st</sup> April, 1936	• carved out of Bengal.
Maharashtra	1 <sup>st</sup> May, 1960	• carved out of Bombay State.
Gujarat	1 <sup>st</sup> May, 1960	• carved out of Bombay State.
Sikkim	16 <sup>th</sup> May, 1975	
Goa	30 <sup>th</sup> May, 1987	
Telangana	2 <sup>nd</sup> June, 2014	• carved out of Andhra Pradesh • 29 <sup>th</sup> and the youngest state
Tamil Nadu	Previous : 01 Nov 1956 Now : July 18	
Jammu and Kashmir	31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2019	
Ladakh	31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2019	• carved out of Jammu and Kashmir.

## Tamil Nadu

- On November 1, 1956, Linguistic Reorganisation of States was done in the country following which parts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala went away from the then Madras State.
- So, the previous government had announced November 1 from 2019 as Tamil Nadu Day.
- Tamil Nadu observed its first formation day, 'Tamil Nadu Day' on November 1, 2019.
- MK Stalin** announced that July 18 (when Tamil Nadu got its present name), should be the day to be celebrated as the state's formation day.

<b>State/Union Territory</b>	<b>Statehood Day</b>	<b>Formation</b>
Puducherry	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1954	
Andhra Pradesh	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first State to be formed on linguistic basis in the country on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1953.</li> <li>• Andhra Pradesh was carved out of Madras.</li> </ul>
Karnataka	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Karnataka was carved out of Madras</li> </ul>
Kerala	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1956	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kerala was carved out of Madras</li> </ul>
Madhya Pradesh	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1956	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1956	
Lakshadweep	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1956	
Delhi	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1956	
Haryana	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Haryana was carved out of Punjab</li> </ul>
Punjab	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1966	
Chhattisgarh	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh.</li> </ul>

<b>State/Union Territory</b>	<b>Statehood Day</b>	<b>Formation</b>
Uttarakhand	9 <sup>th</sup> November, 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uttarakhand was carved out of Uttar Pradesh.</li> </ul>
Jharkhand	15 <sup>th</sup> November, 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jharkhand was carved out of Bihar.</li> </ul>
Nagaland	1 <sup>st</sup> December, 1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nagaland was carved out of Assam.</li> </ul>

# Parcham Classes



**Year-wise  
compilation**

**Parcham Classes**

<u>State</u>	<u>Statehood Day</u>
Bihar	22nd March, 1912
Odisha	1 <sup>st</sup> April, 1936
Rajasthan	30 <sup>th</sup> March, 1949
Uttar Pradesh	24 <sup>th</sup> January, 1950
Assam	26 <sup>th</sup> January, 1950
West Bengal	26 <sup>th</sup> January, 1950
Andhra Pradesh	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1956
Karnataka	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1956
Kerala	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1956
Madhya Pradesh	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1956
Tamil Nadu	Previous : 01 Nov 1956 Now : July 18

<u>State</u>	<u>Statehood Day</u>
Maharashtra	1 <sup>st</sup> May, 1960
Gujarat	1 <sup>st</sup> May, 1960
Nagaland	1 <sup>st</sup> December, 1963
Haryana	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1966
Punjab	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1966
Himachal Pradesh	25 <sup>th</sup> January 1971
Tripura	21 <sup>st</sup> January, 1972
Manipur	21 <sup>st</sup> January, 1972
Meghalaya	21 <sup>st</sup> January, 1972
Sikkim	16 <sup>th</sup> May, 1975

<u>State</u>	<u>Statehood Day</u>
Arunachal Pradesh	20 <sup>th</sup> February, 1987
Mizoram	20 <sup>th</sup> February, 1987
Goa	30 <sup>th</sup> May, 1987
Chhattisgarh	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 2000
Uttarakhand	9 <sup>th</sup> November, 2000
Jharkhand	15 <sup>th</sup> November, 2000
Telangana • 29 <sup>th</sup> and the youngest state in Union of India.	2 <sup>nd</sup> June, 2014

<u>Union Territory</u>	<u>Foundation Day</u>
Puducherry	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1954
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1956
Lakshadweep	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1956
Delhi	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1956
Chandigarh	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 1966
Jammu and Kashmir	31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2019
Ladakh	31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2019
Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	26 <sup>th</sup> January, 2020



# Parcham Classes

# FAMOUS ANCIENT BOOKS & AUTHORS



S. NO.	BOOK	AUTHOR
1.	Malavikagnimitram	Kalidasa
2.	Ritu Samhara	
3.	Meghdootam	
4.	Raghuvamsam	
5.	Abhigyan Shakuntalam	
6.	Kumārasaṁbhavam	
7.	Vikramōrvaśiyam	
8.	Arthashastra	Chanakya / Kautilya / Vishnugupta
9.	Mudrarakshsha	Vishakhadutta
10.	Debichandraguptam	

S. NO.	BOOK	AUTHOR
11.	Pancha-Siddhantika	Varāhamihira
12.	Brihat-Samhita	
13.	Brihat Jataka	
14.	Panchatantra	Vishnu Sharma
15.	Hitopadesha	
16.	Brahmasphuṭasiddhanta	Brahmagupta
17.	Ashtadhyayi	Panini
18.	Saundarananda	Ashvaghosha
19.	Buddhacharita	
20.	Sutralankara	

S. NO.	BOOK	AUTHOR
21.	Parishishtaparvan	Hemachandra
22.	Mūlamadhyamakakārikā	Nagarjuna
23.	Kama Sutra	Vātsyāyana
24.	Rajatarangini	Kalhana
25.	Mṛichchhakatika	Shudraka
26.	Sushruta Samhita	Sushruta
27.	Amarakosha	Amarasimha
28.	Brihat Katha	Gunadhya
29.	Gathasaptasati / Sattasai	Hala Satavahana
30.	Kalpasutra	Bhadrabahu

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>BOOK</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>
31.	Futuhat-i-Firoz Shahi	Firoz Shah Tughlaq
32.	Tuzuk-e-Babari	Babar
33.	Babur-nama	Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan
34.	Humayun-nama	Gulbadan Begum
35.	Tarikh-i-Shershahi	Abbas Khan Sarwani
36.	Akbarnama	Abul Fazl
37.	Ain-i-Akbari	Abul Fazl
38.	Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri / Jahangir-nama	Jahangir
39.	Khetakautukam	Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan
40.	Dwatrimsheyogavali	

<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>BOOK</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>
41.	Ramacharitmanas	Tulsidas
42.	Kavitawali	
43.	Gitawali	
44.	Sur Sagar	Sur Das
45.	Sur Saravali	
46.	Mahabhasya	Patanjali
47.	Nitisara	Kamandaka
48.	Harshacharita	Banabhatta
49.	Kadambari	
50.	Padmavat	Malik Muhammad Jayasi

<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>BOOK</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>
51.	Natyashastra	Bharata
52.	Aihole Inscription	Ravikirti
53.	Ratnavali	Harshavardhana
54.	Nagananda	
55.	Priyadarshika	
56.	Gitagovinda	Jayadeva
57.	Sangeeta Sara	Tansen
58.	Sutya Siddhant	Aryabhata
59.	Aryabhatia / Aryabhatiyam	
60.	Dashgeetika	

<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>BOOK</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>
61.	Lilavati	Bhaskara II
62.	The Rihla	Ibn Battuta
63.	Badshahnama/Padshahnama	Abdul Hamid Lahori
64.	Prithviraj Raso	Chand Bardai
65.	Pavanaduta	Dhoyin
66.	Aryasaptasati	Govardhana
67.	Tughlaq-nama	Amir Khusrau
68.	Indica	Megasthenes



# Parcham Classes

# HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF INDIA



Part 1: Historical Monuments of India

## Jammu and Kashmir

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Charar-E-Sharif	Budgam, Jammu and Kashmir	Zain-ul-Abidin	-

## Ladakh

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Leh Palace	Leh, Ladakh	Sengge Namgyal (17th-century Namgyal dynasty King of Ladakh)	also known as Lachen Palkar Palace
Mulbekh Monastery	Kargil, Ladakh	The students of great Tibetan scholar Lotsawa Rinchen Zangpo	

## Delhi

Monuments	Built by	Remarks
Feroz Shah Kotla	Feroz Shah Tughlaq	
Jama Masjid	Shah Jahan	• one of the largest mosques in India.
Khirki Masjid	Khan-i-Jahan Junan Shah (vazir of Feroz Shah Tughlaq)	
Tughlaqabad Fort	Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq	
India Gate	Designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens	• It was formerly known as the All India War Memorial.

**Mughal Rulers - Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah.**

Monuments	Built by	Remarks
Purana Qila	Construction began by Humayun and completed by Sher Shah Suri	• one of the oldest forts in Delhi.
Qutub Minar	Construction began by Qutubuddin Aibak and completed by Iltutmish	• UNESCO World Heritage Site. • named after Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki (a sufi saint).
Humayun's Tomb	-	• UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1993.

## Delhi

Monuments	Built by	Remarks
Red Fort	Shah Jahan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2007.</li> </ul>
Moti Masjid	Aurangzeb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is located within the Red Fort complex.</li> </ul>
Rashtrapati Bhavan	British Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the official residence of the President of India.</li> <li>Current tenants : Ram Nath Kovind (President of India) Savita Kovind (First Lady of India)</li> </ul>
<b>Mughal Rulers - Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah.</b>		

## Uttar Pradesh

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Agra Fort	Agra	Akbar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1983.</li> </ul>
Aram Bagh	Agra	Babur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the oldest Mughal Garden in India.</li> </ul>
Bada Imambara	Lucknow	Asaf-ud-daula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This imambara is the second largest after the Nizamat Imambara (Murshidabad, WB).</li> </ul>
Chhota Imambara	Lucknow	Muhammad Ali Shah	

**Mughal Rulers - Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah.**

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Sati Burj	Mathura	Raja Bhagwan Das	
Deewan-E-Khas	Agra fort	Shah Jahan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was also known as the Shah Mahal.</li> </ul>
Moti Masjid	Agra	Shah Jahan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>within the Agra Fort complex.</li> </ul>
Taj Mahal	Agra	Shah Jahan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ivory-white marble mausoleum on the right bank of the river Yamuna.</li> <li>Tomb of Shah Jahan's favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal.</li> <li>It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1983.</li> <li>It is one of the New 7 Wonders of the World.</li> </ul>

## Uttar Pradesh

<u>Monuments</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Built by</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Fatehpur Sikri	Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Akbar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fatehpur Sikri is a town in the Agra District of Uttar Pradesh</li> <li>UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1986</li> </ul>
Jama Masjid	Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Akbar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a mosque in the Fatehpur Sikri in Uttar Pradesh</li> </ul>
Buland Darwaza	Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Akbar (to commemorate his victory over Gujarat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It means Door of Victory</li> <li>It is the entrance to Fatehpur Sikri's Jama Masjid</li> </ul>

## Bihar

<u>Monuments</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Built by</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Nalanda Mahavihara	Nalanda district, Bihar	King Kumaragupta I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2016.</li> </ul>
Pathar Ki Masjid	Patna, Bihar	Parviz Mirza (son of Jahangir)	
Sher Shah's Tomb	Sasaram, Bihar	Designed by the architect Aliwal Khan	

# Parchnam Classes

## Rajasthan

<u>Monuments</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Built by</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra	Ajmer	Qutubuddin Aibak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The word 'adhai' means two and a half in Hindi and it is said that the mosque was constructed in two and a half days.</li> <li>It was designed by Abu Bakr of Herat.</li> </ul>
Ajmer Sharif Dargah	Ajmer	Humayun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the tomb of Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chishti (the Sufi saint from Persia).</li> </ul>

## Rajasthan

<b>Monuments</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Built by</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Hawa Mahal	Jaipur	Sawai Pratap Singh	
Nahargarh Fort	Jaipur	Sawai Jai Singh	Sawai Jai Singh or Jai Singh II
Jaigarh Fort	Jaipur	Sawai Jai Singh	
Vijaya Stambha	Chittorgarh	Rana Kumbha of Mewar	to commemorate his victory over the combined armies of Malwa and Gujarat sultanates led by Mahmud Khalji
Lohagarh Fort	Bharatpur	Raja Surajmal Singh	
<b>Monuments</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Built by</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Mehrangarh Fort	Jodhpur	Rao Jodha	
Lake Palace	Udaipur	Maharana Jagat Singh II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• located amidst the Lake Pichola.</li> <li>• formally known as Jag Niwas.</li> <li>• now transformed into a luxury hotel.</li> </ul>

- In the early 18th century, Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur constructed five Jantar Mantar in total, in New Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi; they were completed between 1724 and 1735.
- Jaipur Jantar Mantar is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2010.

## Gujarat

<b>Monuments</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Built by</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Rani ki Vav	Patan	Chalukya rulers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2014.</li> <li>• It is inscribed on the back side of the new Rs. 100 currency note issued by RBI.</li> <li>• On the banks of Saraswati River.</li> </ul>
Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park	Panchmahal		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2004.</li> </ul>

## Gujarat

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Laxmi Vilas Palace	Vadodara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III</li> <li>• Architect : Major Charles Mant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the largest private home built till date and four times the size of Buckingham Palace</li> </ul>
Haji Pir Dargah	Kutch		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Dargah is dedicated to a Muslim saint Hajipir.</li> </ul>

## Maharashtra

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Ajanta Caves	Aurangabad		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are a total of 29 caves.</li> <li>• It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1983.</li> </ul>
Ellora Caves	Aurangabad		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a group of 34 monasteries and temples.</li> <li>• It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1983.</li> </ul>
Bibi Ka Maqbara	Aurangabad	Aurangzeb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was built in the memory of Aurangzeb's wife Dilras Banu Begum.</li> </ul>

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Elephanta Cave	Elephanta Island, Raigarh	Rashtrakuta rulers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1987.</li> </ul>
Gateway of India	Mumbai	British Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to commemorate the landing of King George V and Queen Mary at Apollo Bunder on their visit to India in 1911.</li> </ul>
Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus	Mumbai	Designed by Frederick William Stevens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• formerly known as Victoria Terminus.</li> <li>• UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2004.</li> </ul>

## Madhya Pradesh

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Bhimbetka Rock Shelters	Raisen		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It exhibits the earliest traces of human life in India and evidence of Stone Age.</li> <li>It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site (2003).</li> <li>It consists of seven hills and over 750 rock shelters distributed over 10 km</li> </ul>
Jahangir Mahal	Orchha	Bir Singh Deo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This palace is the symbol of friendship between the Bir Singh Deo and Jahangir.</li> <li>During the first visit of Jahangir in Orchha, this palace was built in his honor</li> </ul>

**Mughal Rulers - Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah.**

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Sanchi Stupa	Sanchi Town in Raisen	Ashoka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNESCO World Heritage Sites since 1989.</li> </ul>
Gwalior Fort	Gwalior	Man Singh Tomar	
Jai Vilas Mahal	Gwalior	Jayajirao Scindia	
Taj-ul Masjid	Bhopal	Sultan Shah Jehan Begum of Bhopal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It means “Crown of Mosques”</li> <li>It is the largest mosque in India and one of the largest mosques in Asia</li> </ul>

## West Bengal

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Victoria Memorial Hall	Kolkata	British Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is dedicated to the memory of Empress Victoria.</li> </ul>
Shaheed Minar	Kolkata	Designed by J. P. Parker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Built-in 1848 to honor Sir David Ochterlony.</li> <li>It was later dedicated to Indian freedom fighters.</li> </ul>
Nizamat Imambara	Murshidabad	Nawab Siraj ud-Daulah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the largest imambara in India.</li> <li>It is frequently mentioned as the largest imambara in the world.</li> </ul>

## Telangana

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Char - Minar	Hyderabad	Quli Qutub Shah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has been officially incorporated as the Emblem of Telangana for the state of Telangana.</li> </ul>
Makka Masjid	Hyderabad	Quli Qutub Shah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is one of the largest and important mosque in India.</li> <li>The name is derived from the Grand Mosque in Mecca on which it is modeled.</li> </ul>
Golconda Fort	Hyderabad		
Falaknuma Palace	Hyderabad	Nawab Sir Viqar-ul-Umra	Falak-numa means "Like the Sky" or "Mirror of Sky" in Urdu.

## Karnataka

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Lal Bagh	Bengaluru	Hyder Ali	
Gol Gumbaz	Vijayapura	Architect Yaqut of Dabul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the mausoleum (tomb) of the king Mohammed Adil Shah.</li> <li>It is considered the 'Taj of the south'.</li> <li>It is one of the largest domes ever built.</li> </ul>
Mysore Palace	Mysore	Designed by Henry Irwin	
Group of Monuments at Hampi	Vijayanagara		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2012</li> </ul>

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Lord Gometeshwara Statue	Vindhya Hill, Shravanbelagola	Chamundaraya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is one of the tallest monolithic statues in the world.</li> <li>It is carved out of a single block of granite.</li> <li>Height : 18 m</li> <li>It is visible up to 30 km away.</li> <li>It is dedicated to the Jain figure Bahubali.</li> <li>It symbolises the Jain precepts of peace, non-violence, sacrifice of worldly affairs, and simple living.</li> </ul>

## Kerala

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Bolgatty Palace	Bolgatty Island in Kochi	Dutch traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is one of the oldest existing Dutch palaces outside Holland.</li> </ul>
Anchuthengu Fort	Kerala		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The fort was the East India Company's first permanent post on the Malabar Coast.</li> </ul>
Bekal Fort	Bekal, Kerala	Shivappa Nayaka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the largest fort in Kerala.</li> </ul>

## Goa

Monuments	Remarks
Basilica of Bom Jesus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNESCO as a World Heritage Site since 1986.</li> </ul>

## Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Cellular Jail	Port Blair, Andaman	Britishers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is also known as Kala Pani or Black Water.</li> <li>The prison was used by the British government for the purpose of exiling political prisoners to the remote archipelago.</li> </ul>

“Optimism is the one quality more associated with success and happiness than any other.” - Brian Tracy

# HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF INDIA



Part 1: Historical Monuments of India

## Jammu and Kashmir

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Charar-E-Sharif	Budgam, Jammu and Kashmir	Zain-ul-Abidin	-

## Ladakh

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Leh Palace	Leh, Ladakh	Sengge Namgyal (17th-century Namgyal dynasty King of Ladakh)	also known as Lachen Palkar Palace
Mulbekh Monastery	Kargil, Ladakh	The students of great Tibetan scholar Lotsawa Rinchen Zangpo	

## Delhi

Monuments	Built by	Remarks
Feroz Shah Kotla	Feroz Shah Tughlaq	
Jama Masjid	Shah Jahan	• one of the largest mosques in India.
Khirki Masjid	Khan-i-Jahan Junan Shah (vazir of Feroz Shah Tughlaq)	
Tughlaqabad Fort	Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq	
India Gate	Designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens	• It was formerly known as the All India War Memorial.

**Mughal Rulers - Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah.**

Monuments	Built by	Remarks
Purana Qila	Construction began by Humayun and completed by Sher Shah Suri	• one of the oldest forts in Delhi.
Qutub Minar	Construction began by Qutubuddin Aibak and completed by Iltutmish	• UNESCO World Heritage Site. • named after Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki (a sufi saint).
Humayun's Tomb	-	• UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1993.

## Delhi

Monuments	Built by	Remarks
Red Fort	Shah Jahan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2007.</li> </ul>
Moti Masjid	Aurangzeb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is located within the Red Fort complex.</li> </ul>
Rashtrapati Bhavan	British Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the official residence of the President of India.</li> <li>Current tenants : Ram Nath Kovind (President of India) Savita Kovind (First Lady of India)</li> </ul>
<b>Mughal Rulers - Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah.</b>		

## Uttar Pradesh

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Agra Fort	Agra	Akbar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1983.</li> </ul>
Aram Bagh	Agra	Babur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the oldest Mughal Garden in India.</li> </ul>
Bada Imambara	Lucknow	Asaf-ud-daula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This imambara is the second largest after the Nizamat Imambara (Murshidabad, WB).</li> </ul>
Chhota Imambara	Lucknow	Muhammad Ali Shah	

**Mughal Rulers - Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah.**

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Sati Burj	Mathura	Raja Bhagwan Das	
Deewan-E-Khas	Agra fort	Shah Jahan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was also known as the Shah Mahal.</li> </ul>
Moti Masjid	Agra	Shah Jahan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>within the Agra Fort complex.</li> </ul>
Taj Mahal	Agra	Shah Jahan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ivory-white marble mausoleum on the right bank of the river Yamuna.</li> <li>Tomb of Shah Jahan's favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal.</li> <li>It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1983.</li> <li>It is one of the New 7 Wonders of the World.</li> </ul>

## Uttar Pradesh

<u>Monuments</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Built by</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Fatehpur Sikri	Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Akbar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fatehpur Sikri is a town in the Agra District of Uttar Pradesh</li> <li>UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1986</li> </ul>
Jama Masjid	Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Akbar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a mosque in the Fatehpur Sikri in Uttar Pradesh</li> </ul>
Buland Darwaza	Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Akbar (to commemorate his victory over Gujarat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It means Door of Victory</li> <li>It is the entrance to Fatehpur Sikri's Jama Masjid</li> </ul>

## Bihar

<u>Monuments</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Built by</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Nalanda Mahavihara	Nalanda district, Bihar	King Kumaragupta I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2016.</li> </ul>
Pathar Ki Masjid	Patna, Bihar	Parviz Mirza (son of Jahangir)	
Sher Shah's Tomb	Sasaram, Bihar	Designed by the architect Aliwal Khan	

# Parchnam Classes

## Rajasthan

<u>Monuments</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Built by</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra	Ajmer	Qutubuddin Aibak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The word 'adhai' means two and a half in Hindi and it is said that the mosque was constructed in two and a half days.</li> <li>It was designed by Abu Bakr of Herat.</li> </ul>
Ajmer Sharif Dargah	Ajmer	Humayun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the tomb of Khwaja Moin-ud-din Chishti (the Sufi saint from Persia).</li> </ul>

## Rajasthan

<b>Monuments</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Built by</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Hawa Mahal	Jaipur	Sawai Pratap Singh	
Nahargarh Fort	Jaipur	Sawai Jai Singh	Sawai Jai Singh or Jai Singh II
Jaigarh Fort	Jaipur	Sawai Jai Singh	
Vijaya Stambha	Chittorgarh	Rana Kumbha of Mewar	to commemorate his victory over the combined armies of Malwa and Gujarat sultanates led by Mahmud Khalji
Lohagarh Fort	Bharatpur	Raja Surajmal Singh	
<b>Monuments</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Built by</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Mehrangarh Fort	Jodhpur	Rao Jodha	
Lake Palace	Udaipur	Maharana Jagat Singh II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• located amidst the Lake Pichola.</li> <li>• formally known as Jag Niwas.</li> <li>• now transformed into a luxury hotel.</li> </ul>

- In the early 18th century, Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur constructed five Jantar Mantar in total, in New Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Mathura and Varanasi; they were completed between 1724 and 1735.
- Jaipur Jantar Mantar is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2010.

## Gujarat

<b>Monuments</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Built by</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Rani ki Vav	Patan	Chalukya rulers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2014.</li> <li>• It is inscribed on the back side of the new Rs. 100 currency note issued by RBI.</li> <li>• On the banks of Saraswati River.</li> </ul>
Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park	Panchmahal		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2004.</li> </ul>

## Gujarat

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Laxmi Vilas Palace	Vadodara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III</li> <li>• Architect : Major Charles Mant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the largest private home built till date and four times the size of Buckingham Palace</li> </ul>
Haji Pir Dargah	Kutch		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Dargah is dedicated to a Muslim saint Hajipir.</li> </ul>

## Maharashtra

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Ajanta Caves	Aurangabad		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are a total of 29 caves.</li> <li>• It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1983.</li> </ul>
Ellora Caves	Aurangabad		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a group of 34 monasteries and temples.</li> <li>• It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1983.</li> </ul>
Bibi Ka Maqbara	Aurangabad	Aurangzeb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was built in the memory of Aurangzeb's wife Dilras Banu Begum.</li> </ul>

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Elephanta Cave	Elephanta Island, Raigarh	Rashtrakuta rulers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1987.</li> </ul>
Gateway of India	Mumbai	British Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to commemorate the landing of King George V and Queen Mary at Apollo Bunder on their visit to India in 1911.</li> </ul>
Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus	Mumbai	Designed by Frederick William Stevens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• formerly known as Victoria Terminus.</li> <li>• UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2004.</li> </ul>

## Madhya Pradesh

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Bhimbetka Rock Shelters	Raisen		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It exhibits the earliest traces of human life in India and evidence of Stone Age.</li> <li>It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site (2003).</li> <li>It consists of seven hills and over 750 rock shelters distributed over 10 km</li> </ul>
Jahangir Mahal	Orchha	Bir Singh Deo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This palace is the symbol of friendship between the Bir Singh Deo and Jahangir.</li> <li>During the first visit of Jahangir in Orchha, this palace was built in his honor</li> </ul>

**Mughal Rulers - Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb, Bahadur Shah.**

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Sanchi Stupa	Sanchi Town in Raisen	Ashoka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNESCO World Heritage Sites since 1989.</li> </ul>
Gwalior Fort	Gwalior	Man Singh Tomar	
Jai Vilas Mahal	Gwalior	Jayajirao Scindia	
Taj-ul Masjid	Bhopal	Sultan Shah Jehan Begum of Bhopal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It means “Crown of Mosques”</li> <li>It is the largest mosque in India and one of the largest mosques in Asia</li> </ul>

## West Bengal

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Victoria Memorial Hall	Kolkata	British Govt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is dedicated to the memory of Empress Victoria.</li> </ul>
Shaheed Minar	Kolkata	Designed by J. P. Parker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Built-in 1848 to honor Sir David Ochterlony.</li> <li>It was later dedicated to Indian freedom fighters.</li> </ul>
Nizamat Imambara	Murshidabad	Nawab Siraj ud-Daulah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the largest imambara in India.</li> <li>It is frequently mentioned as the largest imambara in the world.</li> </ul>

## Telangana

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Char - Minar	Hyderabad	Quli Qutub Shah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has been officially incorporated as the Emblem of Telangana for the state of Telangana.</li> </ul>
Makka Masjid	Hyderabad	Quli Qutub Shah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is one of the largest and important mosque in India.</li> <li>The name is derived from the Grand Mosque in Mecca on which it is modeled.</li> </ul>
Golconda Fort	Hyderabad		
Falaknuma Palace	Hyderabad	Nawab Sir Viqar-ul-Umra	Falak-numa means "Like the Sky" or "Mirror of Sky" in Urdu.

## Karnataka

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Lal Bagh	Bengaluru	Hyder Ali	
Gol Gumbaz	Vijayapura	Architect Yaqut of Dabul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is the mausoleum (tomb) of the king Mohammed Adil Shah.</li> <li>It is considered the 'Taj of the south'.</li> <li>It is one of the largest domes ever built.</li> </ul>
Mysore Palace	Mysore	Designed by Henry Irwin	
Group of Monuments at Hampi	Vijayanagara		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2012</li> </ul>

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Lord Gometeshwara Statue	Vindhya Hill, Shravanbelagola	Chamundaraya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is one of the tallest monolithic statues in the world.</li> <li>It is carved out of a single block of granite.</li> <li>Height : 18 m</li> <li>It is visible up to 30 km away.</li> <li>It is dedicated to the Jain figure Bahubali.</li> <li>It symbolises the Jain precepts of peace, non-violence, sacrifice of worldly affairs, and simple living.</li> </ul>

## Kerala

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Bolgatty Palace	Bolgatty Island in Kochi	Dutch traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It is one of the oldest existing Dutch palaces outside Holland.</li></ul>
Anchuthengu Fort	Kerala		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The fort was the East India Company's first permanent post on the Malabar Coast.</li></ul>
Bekal Fort	Bekal, Kerala	Shivappa Nayaka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It is the largest fort in Kerala.</li></ul>

## Goa

Monuments	Remarks
Basilica of Bom Jesus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>UNESCO as a World Heritage Site since 1986.</li></ul>

## Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Monuments	Place	Built by	Remarks
Cellular Jail	Port Blair, Andaman	Britishers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It is also known as Kala Pani or Black Water.</li><li>The prison was used by the British government for the purpose of exiling political prisoners to the remote archipelago.</li></ul>

“Optimism is the one quality more associated with success and happiness than any other.” - Brian Tracy

# **IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL AWARDS**



## NOBEL PRIZE

- Alfred Nobel was a Swedish chemist, engineer, and industrialist most famously known for the invention of dynamite.
- The Nobel Prizes began in 1901.
- The Prizes are awarded in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, and Peace.



- In 1968, Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden's central bank) funded the establishment of the Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel.
- The Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, began in 1969.
- The prize ceremonies take place annually.
- Nobel Prizes are widely regarded as the most prestigious awards available in their respective fields.

### Facts on Nobel Prize

- **Frederick Sanger** is the only laureate who has been awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry twice, in 1958 and 1980.
- **Linus Pauling** is the only person to have been awarded two unshared Nobel Prizes – the 1954 Nobel Prize in Chemistry and the 1962 Nobel Peace Prize.
- In 2014, **Malala Yousafzai** became the youngest Nobel laureate to win the Nobel Peace Prize, at the age of 17

## 2021 NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

### Nobel Prize in Physics

1. Syukuro Manabe
2. Klaus Hasselmann
3. Giorgio Parisi

### Nobel Prize in Chemistry

1. Benjamin List
2. David W.C. MacMillan

### Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

1. David Julius
2. Ardem Patapoutian

### Nobel Prize in Literature

1. Abdulrazak Gurnah

### Nobel Peace Prize

1. Maria Ressa
2. Dmitry Muratov

### Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences

1. David Card
2. Joshua D. Angrist
3. Guido W. Imbens

## ABEL PRIZE



ABEL  
PRISEN



- Prize awarded annually to one or more outstanding mathematicians.
- The Prize is awarded by The Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters.
- It is named after Norwegian mathematician Niels Henrik Abel (Norway's greatest mathematician throughout the times).
- It was specifically intended to give the mathematicians their own equivalent of a Nobel Prize.

### Abel Prize laureates 2003 (1st Edition)

JEAN-PIERRE SERRE



### Abel Prize laureates 2021

AVI WIGDERSON  
And  
LÁSZLÓ LOVÁSZ



S. R. SRINIVASA VARADHAN is an Indian American mathematician who won Abel Prize in 2007.

## OSCAR AWARDS

- Pancham Classes
- The Academy Awards are popularly known as the Oscars.
  - These are awards for artistic and technical merit in the film industry.
  - The awards are an international recognition of excellence in cinematic achievements.
  - Given annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS).
  - The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences was founded in 1927.



## 1ST ACADEMY AWARDS : 1929

- The first Academy Awards ceremony was a May 16, 1929 at the Roosevelt Hotel's Blossom Room with 270 attendees.

### ACTOR

EMIL JANNINGS

Film : The Last Command

### ACTRESS

JANET GAYNOR

Film : 7<sup>th</sup> Heaven

### Best Picture

Film: Wings

## 93RD ACADEMY AWARDS : 2021

Venue : Union Station Los Angeles and the Dolby Theatre at the Hollywood & Highland Center

### ACTOR IN A LEADING ROLE

ANTHONY HOPKINS

Film : The Father

### ACTRESS IN A LEADING ROLE

FRANCES McDORMAND

Film : Nomadland

### BEST PICTURE

NOMADLAND

### DIRECTING

Chloé Zhao

Film : NOMADLAND

### ANIMATED FEATURE FILM

SOUL

### INTERNATIONAL FEATURE FILM

ANOTHER ROUND

## INDIAN OSCAR AWARDS WINNERS

### BHANU ATHAIYA

- The First Indian to win the Academy Awards.
- It was THE 55TH ACADEMY AWARDS in 1983
- Film : GANDHI
- She won the award for COSTUME DESIGN



The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences awarded Satyajit Ray an Honorary Award in 1992 for Lifetime Achievement.

## INDIAN OSCAR AWARDS WINNERS



### In the 81ST ACADEMY AWARDS of 2009 :

- FILM : SLUMDOG MILLIONAIRE
- A.R. RAHMAN won the Academy Awards for Music (original score)
- "Jai Ho" in "Slumdog Millionaire" [Music by A.R. RAHMAN; Lyric by GULZAR] won the Academy Awards for Music (original song)
- RESUL POOKUTTY (along with Ian Tapp and Richard Pryke) won the Academy Awards for Sound Mixing.

## FACTS ON INDIAN MOVIES IN OSCARS

- The Indian documentary "Writing With Fire" is nominated for Academy Awards 2022. Film's directors, Rintu Thomas and Sushmit Ghosh.
- It tells the story of the fearless journalists of Khabar Lahariya, India's only rural women's newspaper.
- As of 2021, only **three** Indian films—Mother India (1957), Salaam Bombay! (1988) and Lagaan (2001)—have been nominated for the award.

## PULITZER PRIZE

- *The Pulitzer Prize administration awards prizes across 22 categories in journalism and the art, within the United States.*
- It is administered by Columbia University.
- It was established in 1917 by provisions in the will of Joseph Pulitzer.

### 2021 Pulitzer Prizes

- **The New York Times**
- **Category : Public Service**



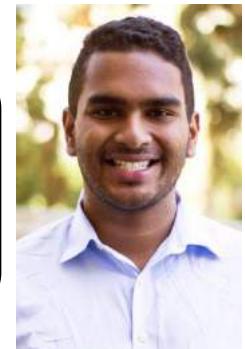
## MEGHA RAJAGOPALAN (of BuzzFeed News)

- She is an Indian-origin journalist
- She (along with two contributors) has won the Pulitzer Prize, 2021
- Category : International Reporting
- She won the prize for innovative investigative reports that exposed a vast infrastructure of prisons and mass internment camps secretly built by China for detaining hundreds of thousands of Muslims in its restive Xinjiang region.



## NEIL BEDI (of Tampa Bay Times)

- He (along with one contributor) has won the Pulitzer Prize, 2021
- Category : Local Reporting



## MAGSAYSAY AWARDS

- The Ramon Magsaysay Award is an annual award established to spread former Philippine President Ramon Magsaysay's example of integrity in governance, courageous service to the people, and pragmatic idealism within a democratic society.
- The foundation gives the prize to Asians achieving excellence in their field.
- The prize was established in April 1957. First awarded in 1958.
- It has six categories, five of which were discontinued in 2009:
  - Government Service (Until 2008)
  - Public Service (Until 2008)
  - Community Leadership (Until 2008)
  - Journalism, Literature, and Creative Communication Arts (Until 2008)
  - Peace and International Understanding (Until 2008)
  - Emergent Leadership (2001–)
  - Uncategorized (2009–)



RECIPIENT	COUNTRY
Vinoba Bhave	India
Robert McCulloch Dick	Philippines
Mochtar Lubis	Indonesia
Mary H. Rutnam	Sri Lanka
Chiang Mon-Lin	China
Operation Brotherhood	Philippines

1958 AWARDEES

## 2021 AWARDEES

RECIPIENT	COUNTRY
Watchdoc Media Mandiri	Indonesia
Roberto Ballon	Philippines
Firdausi Qadri	Bangladesh
Steven Muncy	Southeast Asia
Muhammad Amjad Saqib	Pakistan

## FEW INDIAN RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARDEES

**First Indian to win the Award :**

- Vinoba Bhave in 1958 (the first edition).



**First Indian citizen Female to win the Award :**

- Mother Teresa in 1962.



**First Indian Female to win the Award :**

- Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay in 1966.
- Ravish Kumar won the award in 2019.

## International Booker Prize

*The International Booker Prize (formerly known as the Man Booker International Prize) is an international literary award hosted in the United Kingdom.*

Each year, the prize is awarded to the best novel of the year written in English and published in the UK and Ireland.

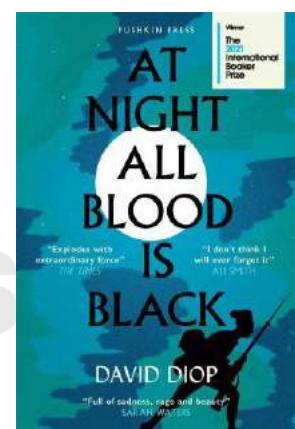
2021 Winner:

**Book - At Night all Blood is Black**

**Author - David Diop**

Translated by Anna Moschovakis

Published by Pushkin Press



## World Food Prize

**World Food Prize** - international award recognizing achievements of individuals who have advanced human development by improving the quality, quantity, or availability of food in the world. Started in 1987.

**Presented by:** World Food Prize Foundation, with various sponsor companies

**2021 Winner :**

Dr. Shakuntala Haraksingh Thilsted

the first woman of Asian ancestry to be awarded the prize.



# Golden Peacock Environment Management Award 2021

*Golden Peacock Environment Management Award is a prestigious award that was **instituted by the World Environment Foundation** in 1998. The award encourages the corporates to enhance their environmental performances.*

## Winner: Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

For adopting various environmental measures - upgrading of pollution control facilities, water conservation efforts with aim to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge, efficient handling of different solid wastes, carbon sequestration through afforestation, eco-restoration of mined out area and etc.

SAIL has received the award for **three consecutive years**.



## PETA India's Awards 2021

PETA Progressive Business Concept Award 2021 -

**Meghalaya Environment and Forest Minister James Sangma** for promoting vegan pineapple leather.



'Person of the Year' 2021 by PETA India –

**Alia Bhatt**

*People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) - American animal rights organization*



## Legion of Merit (LOM)

The **Legion of Merit (LOM)** is a military award of the United States Armed Forces that is given for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services and achievements.

In 2020 Prime Minister Narendra Modi was awarded LOM for “his leadership in elevating the U.S.-India strategic partnership,”



## 'UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards' 2021

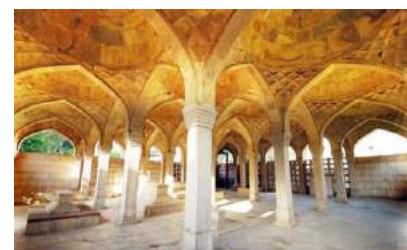
**Nizamuddin Revival Project**, India's project on the holistic urban revitalisation of the historic **Nizamuddin Basti community, in New Delhi** has won the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation 2021.

**Nizamuddin Revival Project won these awards under 2 categories:**

Award of Excellence

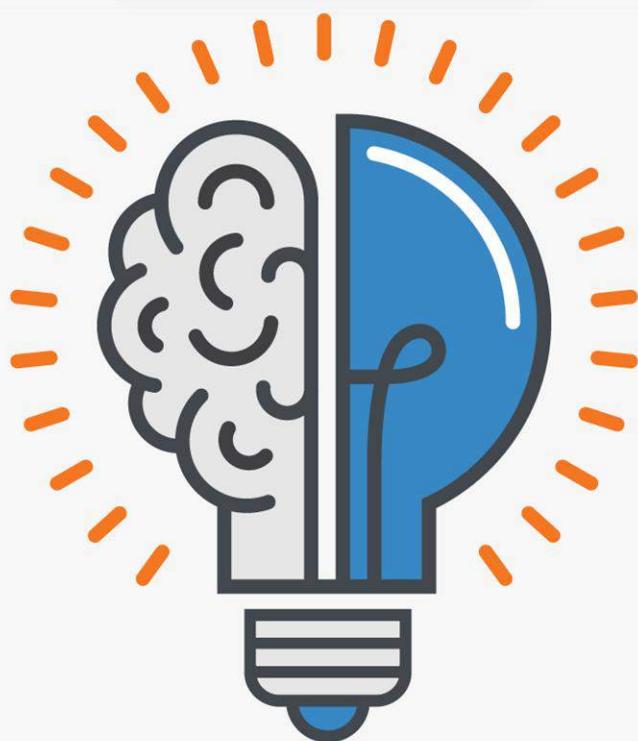
Special Recognition for Sustainable Development.

The settlement around the tomb of Noted Sufi saint Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya, who settled in a Delhi village Ghiyaspur located on the tributary of River Yamuna, is known as the Hazrat Nizamuddin Basti.



# Important Inventions & Discoveries

Part 1: **Par-** **ses**



Radio	Guglielmo Marconi
Telephone	Alexander Graham Bell
Electricity	Benjamin Franklin
Electric Light Bulb	Thomas Edison
Thermometer	Galileo Galilei
Diesel Engine	Rudolf Diesel
Rocket Engine	Robert Goddard
Helicopter	Igor Sikorsky
Dynamite	Alfred Nobel
Nuclear Reactor	Enrico Fermi
Refrigerator	William Cullen

Airplane	Wright Brothers
Television	John Logie Baird
Typewriter	Christopher Latham Sholes
Transistor	John Bardeen, Walter Brattain, and William Shockley
Fountain Pen	Lewis E. Waterman
Air Conditioners	Willis Haviland Carrier (1902) designed the first modern air-conditioning system
Elevator	Elisha G. Otis (1852)
Electric Fan	Schuyler Skaats Wheeler (1882)
Car/automobile	Karl Friedrich Benz (1885)

Rubber: (vulcanization process) Charles Goodyear

Radio waves: Karl Jansky

Neutron: James Chadwick

Atomic theory: (modern) John Dalton

Atomic structure Rutherford

Hydrogen Henry Cavendish

Helium Jules Janssen

Oxygen Joseph Priestley

Ozone Christian Schönbein

Aspirin	Dr. Felix Hoffman
Chloroform	Sir James Young Simpson
Neon Lamp	Georges Claude
Polio Vaccine	Jonas Edward Salk
Stethoscope	Rene Laennec
Vitamin A	Frederick Gowland Hopkins
Pacemaker	Rune Elmqvist
Vaccination	Edward Jenner
Vitamin	Casimir Funk
Simple microscope	Anton van Leeuwenhoek
First test tube baby	Robert Edward and Patrick Steptoe
Chromosomes	Hofmeister
Cancer	Hippocrates
Blood group (ABO group)	Karl Landsteiner
5 kingdom classification	R. H. Whittaker
DNA Structure	James Watson and Francis Crick

Penicillin	Alexander Fleming
Hormone	William Bayliss
Insulin	Frederick Banting and Charles H. Best
Cell	Robert Hooke
Anthrax vaccine	Pasteur
Virus	Dmitri Ivanovsky & Martinus Beijerinck
Mitochondria	Kolliker
Nucleus	Robert Brown

X-ray	Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen (1895)
Laser	Theodore H. Maiman (1960)
Evolution	Charles Darwin
Bacteria	Antonie van Leeuwenhoek
BCG vaccine (bacille Calmette-Guerin)	Albert Calmette and Camille Guérin
Radioactivity	Henry Becquerel
Radium	Madam Curie
Photo electric effect	Albert Einstein
Transformer	Michael Faraday

Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria that causes tuberculosis (TB)	Dr. Robert Koch
Malaria parasite	Sir Ronald Ross
Homeopathy	Samuel Hahnemann
Computer	Charles babbage (1833) Designed the first mechanical computer. (father of the computer)
Microsoft	Bill Gates and Paul Allen (1975)
World Wide Web	Tim Berners Lee (1989)
Internet	Robert Kahn and Vinton Cerf (1973)
Email	Raymond Samuel Tomlinson (1971) Shiva Ayyadurai (1978)



# Parcham Classes



# **IMPORTANT NATIONAL DAYS**

**Parcham Classes**

DATE	DAY	THEME/ REMARK
5th April	National Maritime Day	Theme 2021 - ‘Sustainable Shipping beyond COVID-19’ To commemorate the maiden voyage of the first Indian flag merchant vessel ‘S.S.LOYALTY’ from Mumbai to London, on the 5th April ,1919.
14th April	Ambedkar Jayanti	to commemorate the memory of B. R. Ambedkar, the first minister of Law and Justice of India and the Father of the Indian Constitution.
21st April	National Civil Service Day	to commemorate the day when first Home Minister of Independent India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed the probationers of Administrative Services Officers in 1947 at Metcalf House, Delhi, he referred to civil servants as the ‘steel frame of India’.
24th April	National Panchayati Raj Day	(National Local Self-Government day) is the national day of Panchayati Raj System in India celebrated by Ministry of Panchayati Raj . Dr. Manmohan Singh declared the first National Panchayati Raj Day on 24 April 2010.

DATE	DAY	THEME/ REMARKS
May 11	National Technology Day	Theme 2021 – “Science and Technology for a Sustainable future” India successfully tested Shakti-I nuclear missile at Pokhran on this day.
May 16	National Dengue Day	Dengue viruses (chikungunya too) spread through bites of Aedes species mosquitoes (Ae. aegypti or Ae. Albopictus)
May 21	National Anti-Terrorism Day	Commemorates death anniversary of Rajiv Gandhi (21st May, 1991)
May 21	National Endangered Species Day	(Third Friday in May)

DATE	DAY	THEME/ REMARK
27 June	Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day	MSME 2021: key to an inclusive and sustainable recovery
29 June	National Statistics Day (Birth anniversary of Prof. P C Mahalanobis. )	Theme 2021- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)-2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture.

DATE	DAY	THEME/ REMARK
1 JULY	National Doctors' Day/ राष्ट्रीय डॉक्टर दिवस	National Doctor's Day is observed to honour the legendary physician and West Bengal's second Chief Minister, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy
1 JULY	National CA Day/ नेशनल चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स दिवस	To commemorate the establishment of ICAI (Institute of Chartered Accountants of India)- the second largest professional body of Chartered Accountants in the world.
1 JULY	GST Day (National)/GST दिवस	Observed every year to mark the roll-out of the historic tax reform
23 JULY	National Broadcasting Day/ राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण दिवस	On this day in 1927, Indian Broadcasting Company (IBC) began organized radio broadcasting from Bombay station.
24 JULY	National Income tax day/ आयकर दिवस	Income tax was introduced for the first time in India on July 24, 1860, by James Wilson to compensate for the losses incurred during the First War of Independence in 1857.
26 JULY	Kargil Vijay Diwas	To pay tributes to the heroes of Kargil War. In 1999, the Indian armed forces defeated Pakistan's attempts to capture strategic heights in Kargil in 'Operation Vijay'

DATE	DAY	THEME/ REMARK
7 Aug	National Handloom Day	To commemorate the Swadeshi Andolan that began in 1905 on this very day.
8 Aug	August Kranti Diwas (Quit India Day)	On 8 August 1942 at the All-India Congress Committee session in Bombay, Gandhiji had launched the 'Quit India' movement.
12 Aug	National Librarian Day	In remembrance of Dr S.R Ranganathan, who was awarded Padma Shri for his valuable contributions to Library Science
20 Aug	Sadbhavana Diwas	To commemorate the birth anniversary of India's youngest Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi
20 Aug	Akshay Urja Day	To create awareness about the importance of renewable resources of energy
29 Aug	National Sports Day (Rashtriya Khel Divas )	To commemorate the birth anniversary of hockey legend Dhyan Chand, who won gold medals in Olympics for India in 1928, 1932 and 1936.
30 Aug	National Small Industry Day	

DATE	DAY	THEME/ REMARK
1 to 7 Sept	National Nutrition Week	<b>Theme 2021-</b> feeding smart right from start
6-12 Sept	Food Processing Week	By Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) under Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav
9 Sept	Himalaya Diwas	Celebrated in Uttarakhand since 2015. <b>Theme 2021 - Contribution Of Himalayas And Our Responsibilities</b>
11 Sept	National Forest Martyrs Day	Observed to commemorate the Khejarli massacre in 1730 involving Maharaja Abhay Singh and Bishnoi community in Khejarli village in Rajasthan.
14 Sept	Hindi Day (राष्ट्रीय हिंदी दिवस)	On 14 September 1949, Hindi was adapted as official language in India.
15 Sept	Engineer's day in India	To commemorate the birth anniversary of the greatest Indian Engineer, Bharat Ratna Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya
25 Sept	Antyodaya Diwas	To mark the birth anniversary of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya. Antyodaya means uplifting the poorest of the poor.

DATE	DAY	THEME/ REMARK
1 Oct	National Voluntary Blood Donation Day	To recognise and commemorate the immense contribution made by Dr Jai Gopal Jolly (known as Father of Transfusion Medicine in India)
2 - 8 Oct	Wild life Week	-
8 Oct	Indian Air Force Day	Was officially established on 8 October 1932. Motto - नमः स्पृशं दीपसम् "Touch the sky with Glory" (Taken from Bhagavad Gita)
10 Oct	National Post Day	Postal service was introduced in India in 1854 by Lord Dalhousie. India has 23 postal circles and 9 postal zones. 6-digit PIN Code system was introduced in India in 1972
27 Oct	Infantry Day	Observed as a remembrance of the first military event of independent India, when the Indian Army repelled the first Pakistani attack on the Indian soil on October 27, 1947, in the Kashmir valley.
31 Oct	National Unity Day - Rastriya Ekta Diwas	It was introduced by the Government of India in 2014. The day is celebrated to mark the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

DATE	DAY	THEME/ REMARK
2 Nov	National Ayurveda Day	Theme 2021 -'Ayurveda for Poshan' by the Ministry of AYUSH on the day of Dhanvantari Jayanti (Dhanteras) since 2016.
7 Nov	National Cancer Awareness Day	The National Cancer Control Programme was initiated in 1975 to provide cancer treatment facilities in the country.
9 Nov	National Legal Services Day	To commemorate the enactment of the Legal Services Authorities Act 1987 & formation of National Legal Services Authority of India (NALSA).
11 Nov	National Education Day	To commemorate the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the first Education Minister of the country.
14-20 Nov	National Cooperative Week	The celebration is conducted and organized by the National Cooperative Union of India.
15 Nov	Janjatiya Gaurav Divas (Tribal Pride Day)	Birth anniversary of the legendary tribal freedom fighter, Bhagwan Birsa Munda. Started in 2021

DATE	DAY	THEME
16 Nov	National Press Day	To acknowledge and honour the Press Council of India.
17 Nov	National Epilepsy Day	Epilepsy is a chronic disorder of brain characterized by recurrent 'seizures' or 'fits'.
18 Nov	National Sapper's Day	The Corps of Engineers of the Indian Army are also called the Sappers. Four pillars of the Corps are Combat Engineers, the Military Engineering Services, the Border Roads Organisation and the Military Survey of India.
19 Nov	National Integration Day/ Quami Ekta Divas	To promote peace, unity, and integration between all of the different segments of society Commemorates Indira Gandhi's Birthday
26 Nov	Constitution Day of India	Also known as National Law Day. On 26 November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted to the Constitution of India, and it came into effect on 26 January 1950.

DATE	DAY	THEME/ REMARK
2 Dec	National Pollution Control Day	To raise awareness about the importance of pollution control and educate people on how to prevent pollution. Observed in remembrance of those who lost their lives in the Bhopal Gas tragedy (methyl isocyanate leaked out of the Union Carbide plant on night of December 2-3 in 1984).
4 Dec	Indian Navy Day	Swarnim Vijay Varsh (50 years of 1971 war) To respect the Indian Navy's counter-attack in Operation Trident during the Indo-Pakistan war in 1971.
7 Dec	Armed Forces Flag Day	Also the Flag Day of India - dedicated towards collection of funds from people of India for the welfare of the Indian Armed Forces personnel.  It has been observed annually in India on December 7 since 1949
8-14 Dec	All India Handicrafts Week	-
14 Dec	National Energy Conservation Day	The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), under Ministry of Power spearheads the celebrations every year.

DATE	DAY	THEME
16 Dec	Vijay Diwas	Bijoy Dibos or Vijay Diwas or विजय दिवस or Victory Day is commemorated in Bangladesh and India, to observe India's victory over Pakistan in War of 1971 for the liberation of Bangladesh from Pakistan.
18 Dec	Minorities Rights Day in India	In 1992 National Commission for Minorities was set up by the Government of India.
22 Dec	National Mathematics Day	to recognise and celebrate the works of Indian mathematical genius Srinivasa Ramanujan.
23 Dec	Kisan Diwas	Commemorates birthday of the 5th Prime Minister of India, Choudhary Charan Singh, also a farmer's leader
24 Dec	National Consumer Rights Day	Theme - " <b>Tackling Plastic Pollution</b> " the formation of this day was held in 1986 under Consumer Protection Act.
25 Dec	Good Governance Day (India) सुशासन दिवस	birth anniversary of former-Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Theme of Good Governance Week 2021 – " <b>Prashasan Gaon Ki Aur</b> "
26 Dec	Veer Bāī Diwas	marks the day on which Sahibzada Zorawar Singh Ji and Sahibzada Fateh Singh Ji (younger pair of Sahibzade), sons of Guru Gobind Singh Ji, attained martyrdom.

DATE	DAY	THEME/ REMARK
1 Jan	DRDO Day	Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)
9 Jan	NRI (Non-Resident Indian) Day or Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas	The day commemorates the return of Mahatma Gandhi from South Africa to Mumbai on 9 January 1915.
11- 17 Jan	National Road safety week	Theme 2022 - "Sadak Suraksha – Jeevan Raksha".
12-Jan	National Youth Day (Vivekananda Jayanti)	Theme 2022 – "It's all in the mind".
14-Jan	Armed forces veteran day	initially called Armistice Day. celebrated to honour the sacrifice of our veterans in serving the nation. Field Marshal KM Cariappa, the first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Armed Forces retired on 14 January 1953.
15-Jan	Indian Army Day	In recognition of Field Marshal K. M. Cariappa's (then a Lieutenant General) taking over as the first Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army in 1949.

DATE	DAY	THEME/ REMARK
16 Jan	National Startup Day	Started in 2022
19-Jan	National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Raising Day	National Disaster Management Authority is the parent body of the NDRF. Located at 12 different locations in the country, there are 12 NDRF battalions.
23-Jan	Parakram Divas	Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Jayanti
24-Jan	National Girl Child Day	Started by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Government of India in 2008

DATE	DAY	THEME
25-Jan	National Tourism Day	<b>Theme 2022 - Rural and Community Centric Tourism</b>
25-Jan	National Voters Day	<b>Theme 2022 - 'Making Elections Inclusive, Accessible and Participative'</b> to mark the Foundation day of Election Commission of India (1950)
30-Jan	Martyr's day or Shaheed Diwas	In 1948, Gandhiji was assassinated by Nathuram Godse. It is also observed to pay homage to the freedom fighters who laid their lives for the country's independence. Shaheed Diwas is also observed on 23 March to honour the martyrdom of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev & Rajguru in 1931.

DATE	DAY	THEME/ REMARK
1 Feb	Indian Coast Guard Day	The interim Indian Coast guard was established on 1 February 1977 to prevent sea-borne smuggling of goods which were hampering India's domestic economy.
10 Feb	National De-Worming Day	Initiative of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, to make every child in the country worm free. First round of NDD was conducted in February 2015
12 Feb	National Productivity Day	Celebrated by the National Productivity Council (NPC) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to promote productivity culture in India.
12-18 Feb	National Productivity Week	<b>Theme: "Self Reliance Through Productivity"</b>

DATE	DAY	THEME/ REMARK
13 Feb	National Women's Day	Sarojini Naidu's Birth Anniversary nickname 'Nightingale of India' or 'Bharat Kokila'
18 Feb	Taj Mahotsav	<b>Theme 2022 "Jashn-e-Virasat"</b> annual 10-day (from 18 to 27 February) event at Shilpgram in Agra.
24 Feb	Central Excise Day	Celebrated to commemorate the legislation of the Central Excise and Salt Act on 24 February 1944.
27 Feb	National Protein Day	<b>Theme – Food Futurism.</b> to create awareness about protein deficiency and encourage people to include this macronutrient in their diet
28 Feb	National Science Day	<b>Theme - 'Integrated Approach in S&amp;T for Sustainable Future'.</b> to mark the discovery of the Raman effect by Indian physicist Sir C. V. Raman, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930.

DATE	DAY	THEME/ REMARK
4th March	National Safety Day	Theme 2022 - “Nurture young minds - Develop safety culture” National Safety Day was first observed on the foundation day of the National Safety Council in 1972.
10th March	CISF Raising Day Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)	On this day, in 1969, the CISF was set up. It is directly under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs and its headquarters are at New Delhi. The objective of the CISF is - Better protection and security of industrial undertakings in both government and private sectors in the country.
16th March	National Vaccination Day	The first dose of the Oral Polio Vaccine was administered in 1995 on this date, under the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Global Polio Eradication Initiative which had begun in 1988.
18th March	Ordnance Factories Day (India)	The production of India's oldest Ordnance Factory, which is at Cossipore of Kolkata, was started on the 18th of March, 1802. The day is celebrated by displaying the rifles, guns, artillery, ammunition etc in exhibitions all over India.



# Parcham Classes

# Indian Folk Paintings & Folk Art



## Folk Paintings

<u>Paintings</u>	<u>State</u>
Sanjhi Art	Uttar Pradesh
Thangka Painting	a Tibetan Buddhist painting Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh region and Arunachal Pradesh
Khambana Kao Phaba	Manipur
Mandala Art	Buddhist Monks

<u>Paintings</u>	<u>State</u>
Madhubani Paintings (also called Mithila paintings)	Bihar
Manjusha Painting	Bhagalpur, Bihar
Paitkar Painting	Jharkhand
Jadopatiya Paintings	Jharkhand
Sohrai Paintings	Jharkhand
Khovar Paintings	Jharkhand

<u>Paintings</u>	<u>State</u>
Pattachitra Pattachitra on palm leaf is known as Talapattachitra	Odisha & West Bengal
Saura painting	Odisha
Patua Painting	West Bengal
Kalighat Painting	West Bengal
Masan Painting	West Bengal
Santhal Painting	West Bengal

<u>Paintings</u>	<u>State</u>
Miniature Paintings	Rajasthan
Gemstone Paintings	Rajasthan
Phad Painting	Rajasthan
Kajali Painting	Rajasthan
Kishangarh Paintings (Bani Thani)	Rajasthan
Ragamala Paintings	Chawand, Rajasthan
Kavad Painting	Rajasthan
Mandana Art	Rajasthan

<u>Paintings</u>	<u>State</u>
Pithora Painting	Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
Mata Ni Pachedi Painting	Gujarat
Gond paintings	Madhya Pradesh
Bhil Painting	Madhya Pradesh
Warli Painting	Maharashtra
Pinguli Chitrakathi	Maharashtra
Chitrakathi Painting	Maharashtra

<u>Paintings</u>	<u>State</u>
Kalamkari Paintings	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana
Nirmal Painting	Telangana
Lepakshi Paintings on Veerabhadra temple walls	Andhra Pradesh
Savara Paintings	Andhra Pradesh
Cheriyal Scroll Paintings	Telangana
Reverse Glass Painting/ Tanjore Painting or Thanjavur Painting	Tamil Nadu
Kurumba painting	Tamil Nadu

## Folk Art & Handicrafts

<u>Arts and Crafts</u>	<u>State</u>
Kashida embroidery	Kashmir
Kashidakari	J&K
Aari Work	J&K (also known as Zalakdozi work) and Gujarat
Aipan art	Almora in Uttarakhand
Chamba Rumals	Himachal Pradesh
Chikankari work	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
Zardozi work	Uttar Pradesh (Agra, Jaipur, Lucknow, Delhi, Banaras and Bareilly are the hubs for original handmade zardozi)
Mukesh work	Uttar Pradesh

## Parcham Classes

# Folk Art & crafts & Traditions

<u>Arts and Crafts</u>	<u>State</u>
Phulkari embroidery	Punjab
Bagh embroidery	Punjab
Mirror work	Rajasthan and Gujarat
Pichwai art	Nathdwara, Rajasthan
Gota work	Rajasthan
Karchobi (कारचोबी) work	Rajasthan
Mojadis	Jaipur and Jodhpur, Rajasthan
Meenakari	(Rajasthan)

<b>Arts and Crafts</b>	<b>State</b>
Kantha (Nakshi kantha)	West Bengal
Conch Shell Craft	West Bengal
Bankura Horses	West Bengal
Sholapith craft	West Bengal
Baluchari Sari	West Bengal
Jamdani Sari	West Bengal
Tant Sari	West Bengal
Dokra Art	West Bengal & Odisha

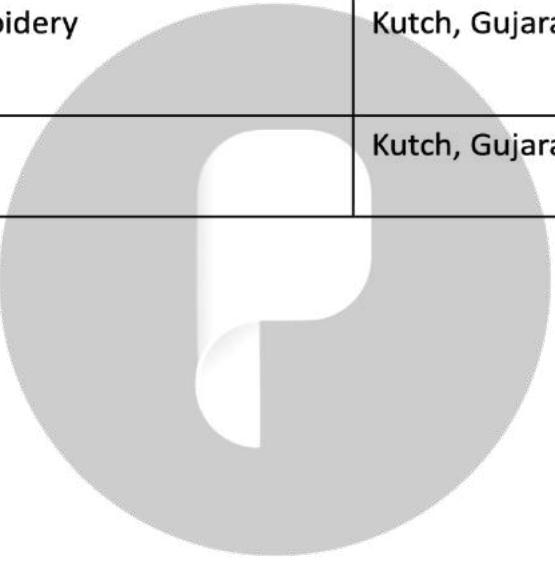
<u>Arts and Crafts</u>	<u>State</u>
Zari Zardozi Embroidery	Madhya Pradesh
Batto Bai Dolls	Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
Nandna Print	Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh
Chanderi Sari	Madhya Pradesh
Bagh Print	Madhya Pradesh
Kolhapuri Chappals	Maharashtra

<u>Arts and Crafts</u>	<u>State</u>
Akshida	Bihar
Tikuli Art	Bihar
Bomkai	Odisha
Pipli Art	Odisha
Tassar Silk Painting	Odisha
Saura Art	Odisha
Godna Painting	Chhattisgarh
Shamilami	Manipur
Assamese Miniature Painting	(Assam)

<u>Arts and Crafts</u>	<u>State</u>
Pochampalli/ Ikat or tie and dye weave	Telangana
Banjara Embroidery	Lambada tribes of Telangana and Banjara tribes of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh
Kondapalli Toys	Andhra Pradesh
Leather Puppet Art	Andhra Pradesh
Kalamezhuthu Art	Kerala

<u>Arts and Crafts</u>	<u>State</u>
Kasuti embroidery	Karnataka
Panche	(tradition dress, same as dhoti) Karnataka
Chittara Art	Karnataka
Ganjifa Art	Mysore, Karnataka
Surpur Folk Art	Mysore, Karnataka

<u>Arts and Crafts</u>	<u>State</u>
Dharaniya (ધરનિયા) Embroidery	Gujarat
Rabari Embroidery	Gujarat
Heer Embroidery	Gujarat
Banni Embroidery	Kutch, Gujarat
Rogan Art	Kutch, Gujarat



# Parcham Classes

# Important International Organizations

## The South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

- Headquarters: Kathmandu, Nepal (The Secretariat of the Association was set up in Kathmandu on 17 January 1987)
- Secretary General: Esala Ruwan Weerakoon (Sri Lanka)
- Established in: 8 December, 1985 (in Dhaka)
- Members: 8 countries - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- Role: To promote the welfare of people of South Asia, strengthen collective self-reliance, promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in various fields, and cooperate with international and regional organizations.



## Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

- Headquarters : Dhaka, Bangladesh
- Secretary-General : Tenzin Lekphell (Bhutan)
- Established in : 6 June, 1997, through the Bangkok declaration.
- Members : 7 countries - Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.
- Role : Technological and economical cooperation among south Asian and South East Asian countries along the coast of the Bay of Bengal.



## ABOUT BIMSTEC

BIMSTEC initially had four-members :

1. Bangladesh
2. India
3. Sri-Lanka and
4. Thailand

Myanmar joined BIMSTEC in 1997.

Nepal and Bhutan joined BIMSTEC in 2004.



## Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

- Headquarters: Jakarta, Indonesia
- Secretary-General: Lim Jock Hoi (Brunei)
- Established in: 8 August, 1967 (in Bangkok, Thailand)
- Members: 10 countries - Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- Role: An economic union, promotes intergovernmental cooperation and facilitates economic, political, security, military, educational, and sociocultural integration among its members and other countries in Asia.



ASEAN initially had 5 members :

- Indonesia,
  - Malaysia,
  - Philippines,
  - Singapore and
  - Thailand
- Brunei joined ASEAN on 7 January 1984
- Viet Nam on 28 July 1995,



- Laos and Myanmar on 23 July 1997 and
- Cambodia on 30 April 1999 - making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN.

### Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)



- Headquarters : Beijing, China
- Secretary General : Mr. Zhang Ming
- Established in : 2001
- Members: 8

(China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India and Pakistan) ; India and Pakistan joined SCO as full members in 2017

- Official languages : Russian and Chinese.
- Role : Eurasian political, economic, and security alliance.  
Largest regional organisation in the world in terms of geographical coverage and population

### BRICS

Established in : 2006

Members : Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa

Initially 4 members - Brazil, Russia, India, and China (BRIC)

South Africa was invited to join BRIC in December 2010. After that the group adopted the acronym BRICS.

1st BRIC summit was held in Yekaterinburg, Russia on 16 June 2009.

13<sup>th</sup> BRICS summit was held in New Delhi, India on September 9, 2021.

The theme for India's Chairship was 'BRICS @ 15: Intra-BRICS Cooperation for Continuity, Consolidation and Consensus'.

14<sup>th</sup> BRICS summit will be held in China in June, 2022.



### **New Development Bank (NDB)**



- Headquarters : Shanghai, China
- President : Marcos Troyjo
- Established in : 2015 (by BRICS countries)
- Formerly referred to as the BRICS Development Bank.
- Role : It is an International organization jointly founded by the BRICS Countries.
  
- Members : Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Bangladesh and United Arab Emirates
- Bangladesh - Membership date : September 16, 2021
- United Arab Emirates - Membership date : October 4, 2021
- Egypt and Uruguay are prospective members.
- [Prospective members have been admitted by NDB's Board of Governors and will officially become a member country once they deposit their instrument of accession.]

### **Group of Seven (G-7)**

- Established in : 1975
- Members : Canada, USA, UK, France, Germany, Japan and Italy.
- G8 :- Canada, USA, UK, France, Germany, Japan, Italy and Russia.
- Role : The heads of government of the member states meet at the annual G7 Summit. The major purpose of the G-7 is to discuss and deliberate on international economic issues. It sometimes acts in concert to help resolve other global problems, with a special focus on economic issues.



## How did G7 become G8 and G8 become G7?

- The G-7 was known as the 'G-8' for several years after the original seven were joined by Russia in 1997.
- The other nations of the group decided to suspend Russia from the G8 and the group became G7 again in 2014.



## G-20

- Established in : 1999
- Members : The G20 (Group of 20) is an international forum which includes 19 of the world's largest economies and the European Union.
- Role : The Group of Twenty, or G20, is the premier forum for international cooperation on the most important aspects of the international economic and financial agenda.



# Parcham Classes

## European Union (EU)

- Members : 27
- The EU has 24 official languages.
- Role : The European Union plays important roles in diplomacy, the promotion of human rights, trade, development and humanitarian aid and working with multilateral organisations.
- European Union – Brexit : On January 31, 2020, the United Kingdom (U.K) formally left the European Union. U.K is the first country to leave the E.U.



## Commonwealth of Nations

- Headquarters : London, United Kingdom
- Head : Queen Elizabeth II
- Secretary-General : Patricia Scotland
- Members : 54 (including India)
- Role : The main goal of the Commonwealth organisation is to improve the well-being of all Commonwealth citizens and to advance their shared interests globally.



## Asian Development Bank (ADB)

- Headquarters : Philippines
- President : Masatsugu Asakawa
- Vice President : Ashok Lavasa
- Established in : 19 December, 1966
- Members : 68 countries (including India)
- Role : To provide prosperity, inclusivity, resilience, and sustainability to Asia and Pacific along with eradication of poverty.



## Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

- Headquarters : Beijing, China
- President : Jin Liqun
- Vice-president : Urjit Patel
- Established in : 2016
- Members : 105
- Role : An international development bank with the stated goal of improving social and economic conditions throughout Asia.



### World Economic Forum (WEF)

- Headquarters : Cologny, Switzerland
- Executive Chairman : Klaus Martin Schwab
- Established in : 1971
- Role : it is an international NGO of public-private partnership. The Forum engages the foremost political, business, cultural and other leaders of society to shape global, regional and industry agendas.



### International Cricket Council (ICC)

- Headquarters : Dubai, United Arab Emirates
- Chairman : Greg Barclay
- Established in : Founded as the Imperial Cricket Conference in 1909,

Renamed as International Cricket Conference in 1965

Renamed as International Cricket Council in 1989.

- Members : 106 member nations
- Role : The International Cricket Council (ICC) is the international governing body of cricket.



*International Cricket Council*

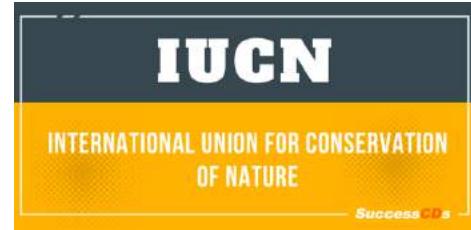
### Interpol - International Criminal Police Organization

- Headquarters : Lyon, France
- Secretary General : Jürgen Stock
- Established in : 1923
- Members : 195 member countries (including India).
- Role : It is an international organization that facilitates worldwide police cooperation and crime control.
- It is world's largest police organization.



### International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

- Headquarters : Gland, Switzerland
- President : Razan Al Mubarak
- Director General : Dr Bruno Oberle
- Established in : 1948
- Role : The IUCN is a global union composed of both government as well as civil society organisations. Its aim is to encourage international cooperation and provide scientific knowledge and tools to guide conservation action.



### Amnesty International (AI)

- Headquarters : London, United Kingdom
- Established in : 1961
- Role : Amnesty draws attention to human rights abuses and it campaigns for compliance with international laws and standards. It works to mobilize public opinion to generate pressure on governments where abuse takes place.



# Parcham Classes

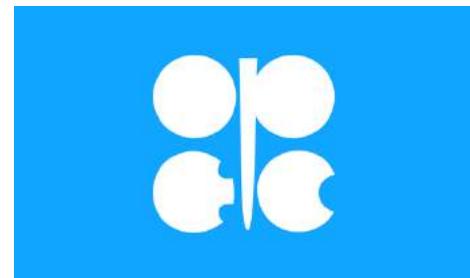
### Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

- Headquarters : Paris, France
- Secretary-General : Mathias Cormann
- Established in : 1961
- Members : 38
- On 25/05/2021 Costa Rica became 38<sup>th</sup> member of OECD.
- Role : The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organisation that works to build better policies for better lives.



## Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

- Headquarters : Vienna, Austria
- Established in : 1960
- OPEC had its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, in the first five years of its existence. This was moved to Vienna, Austria, on September 1, 1965.
- Secretary General : Mohammed Sanusi Barkindo
- Members : 13
- Role : To coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of its Member Countries and ensure the stabilization of oil markets in order to secure an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consumers



**Mr Haitham Al-Ghais of Kuwait will be appointed as Secretary General of OPEC, with effect from 1 August 2022, for a period of three years.**

## UN & INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

UNDP

UNEP

UNFPA

UN - Habitat

UNICEF

WFP

FAO, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, ITU,  
UNESCO, UNIDO, UNWTO, UPU, WIPO,  
WMO, WHO, World Bank

- CTBTO
- IAEA
- IOM
- OPCW
- UNFCCC
- UNAIDS
- UNCTAD
- UNHCR
- UNOPS
- UNRWA
- UN-WOMEN
- UNIDIR
- UNITAR
- UNSSC
- UNU



# LAKES OF INDIA

# LAKES

The low lying areas of the earth's surface where water accumulates from various sources



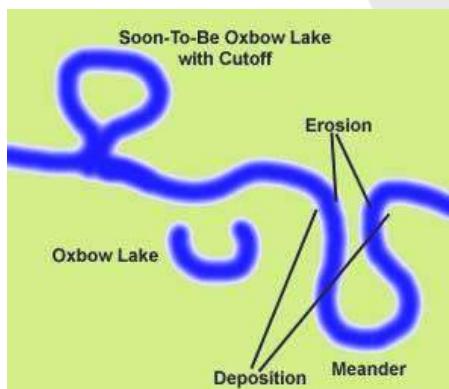
## Types of Lakes

- Freshwater Lakes
- Saltwater Lakes
- Glacial Lakes
- Crater Lakes
- Artificial Lakes

## Types of Lakes

### Oxbow Lakes

when meandering rivers is cut-off from mainstream



### Lagoon

Shallow body of water separated from a larger body by reefs, barrier islands, etc.



## Lakes in India

- Largest Freshwater Lake – Wular (J&K)
- Largest Freshwater Lake in North-East India – Loktak (Manipur)
- Largest Brackish Water Lake/Lagoon – Chilika (Odisha)
- Largest Artificial Lake – Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar -reservoir of Rihand Dam (U.P. & M.P.)
- Largest inland Salt water Lake – Sambhar (Rajasthan)
- Longest Lake – Vembanad (Kerala) 96.5 km
- Highest Lake - Cholamu or Tso Lhamo (Sikkim) 17,487 feet (Gurudongmar Lake 2<sup>nd</sup> highest – 17,100 feet)

# Ramsar Sites

- For conservation of wetlands – Convention (संधि) in Ramsar, Iran
- Adopted – 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb 1971; Came into force in 1975
- As on 2022 – 49 Ramsar Sites in India
- **Montreux Record** – Register of those Ramsar sites where ecological changes have occurred or are occurring – Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan) & Loktak Lake (Manipur)

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR

- **Wular Lake**
- **Dal Lake**
- Anchar Lake
- Barinag lake
- Sheshnag Lake
- Nagin Lake (jewel in the ring)
- Vishansar Lake
- Mansar Lake – [Ramsar Site](#)
- Gadsar Lake (lake of fishes)
- Manasbal Lake

### Wular Lake

- ❖ Largest fresh water lake in India
- ❖ Bandipora district in J&K
- ❖ Fed by the Jhelum River
- ❖ Lake basin formed as a result of tectonic activity
- ❖ The lake's size varies seasonally 30 to 260 km<sup>2</sup>
- ❖ Ramsar Site since 23 March 1990

### Dal Lake

- ❖ Second largest in Jammu and Kashmir
- ❖ Named the *Lake of Flowers, Jewel in the crown of Kashmir or Srinagar's Jewel*



## LADAKH

- Tsomoriri Lake : Ramsar Site
- Tso Kar Lake : Ramsar Site
- Pangong Tso or Pangong Lake

## Himachal Pradesh

Suraj Taal	Freshwater (High Altitude)	Bhaga River inflow
Maharana Pratap Sagar (Pong Dam Lake)	Freshwater	Ramsar site
Prashar lake	Holomitic (Freshwater)	It has a floating Island
Renuka lake	Freshwater	It is designated as the Ramsar site
Ghepan Lake	Freshwater	
Karerri Lake	Freshwater	
Chandra Taal	Freshwater	

Holomictic lakes are lakes that have a uniform temperature and density from top to bottom at a specific time during the year, which allows the lake waters to completely mix.

## UTTARAKHAND

- ❖ Roopkund Lake - Skeleton lake mystery lake - notable for hundreds of skeletons at the lake's edge found in 1942
- ❖ Bhimtal Lake - largest lake in Kumaon region
- ❖ Nainital Lake – Nainital - lake district of India
- ❖ Devtal Lake
- ❖ Malatal Lake
- ❖ Sattal Lake

## UTTAR PRADESH

- Fulhar Lake
- Belasagar / Bela Taal

## PUNJAB

- Harike Lake : Ramsar Site
- Kanjli Lake : Ramsar Site
- Ropar Lake : Ramsar Site

# HARYANA

- Surajkund
- Damdama Lake
- Badkhal Lake
- Brahma Sarovar
- Blue Bird Lake

# RAJASTHAN

- ❖ Sambhar Lake - India's largest inland salt lake – Ramsar site
- ❖ Lunkaransar Lake (natural)
- ❖ Pachpadra Lake (natural)
- ❖ Nakki Lake
- ❖ Rajsamand Lake
- ❖ Balsamand lake
- ❖ Dhebar Lake/ Jaisamand Lake (India's 2<sup>nd</sup> largest artificial lake)
- ❖ Pushkar Lake
- ❖ Didwana Lake
- ❖ Udaipur Lake

# Gujarat

<b>Nal Sarovar</b>	Natural freshwater	Ramsar Site
<b>Hamirsar lake</b>	Artificial	Situated in centre of Bhuj
<b>Kankaria lake</b>	Artificial	During 14th century by Muhammed Shah II
<b>Narayan Sarovar</b>	Artificial freshwater	Pilgrimage site for Hindus
<b>Thol Lake</b>	Artificial	Ramsar Site

# Maharashtra

- Shiv Sagar Lake
- Venna Lake – Mahabaleshwar
- Salim Ali Lake
- **Lonar Lake (Lonar crater)**
  - Notified National Geo-heritage Monument
  - Located at Lonar in Buldhana district, Maharashtra
  - Was created by an asteroid collision with earth impact during the Pleistocene Epoch



The water of Lonar Lake turned into pink colour recently, due to the Haloarchaea microbes present in the salty water.

## BIHAR

- Kabar Tal/ Kanwar Taal : It the first Ramsar site in Bihar.

## ASSAM

- Deepor Beel : Ramsar Site
- Chapanala Lake
- Haflong Lake
- Chandubi Lake

## ODISHA

### • Chilika Lake

- Victoria Sagar Lake
- Anshupa Lake
- Kanjia Lake

### Chilika Lake

- ❖ Ramsar Site
- ❖ Largest brackish water lagoon in India
- ❖ It is the largest coastal lagoon in India
- ❖ Spread over the Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha state on the east coast of India

### MANIPUR - Loktak Lake

- ❖ Ramsar Site, also under Montreux Record
- ❖ Largest freshwater lake in North-Eastern India.
- ❖ Also called the only floating lake in the world due to the floating Phumdis.
- ❖ Located on this phumdi - **Keibul Lamjao National Park**- the only floating national park in the world
- ❖ Park is the last natural refuge of endangered **Sangai** (state animal of Manipur)



Phumdi



Sangai

# SIKKIM

## ❖ Cholamu Lake/ Tso Lhamo - (Highest lake of India)

- ❖ Gurudongmar Lake
- ❖ Khecheopalri Lake
- ❖ Tsongmo Lake
- ❖ Samiti Lake
- ❖ South Lhonak glacial lake

# ANDHRA PRADESH

## ❖ Pulicat Lagoon

- ❖ Second largest brackish water lagoon in India
- ❖ Between Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu

## ❖ Kolleru Lake

- ❖ Freshwater Lake
- ❖ Ramsar Site
- ❖ Located between Krishna and Godavari delta

Nagarjuna Sagar	Andhra Pradesh	Artificially constructed; Krishna river
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# Telangana

Hussain Sagar	Artificial Gibraltar rock-island
Badrakali lake	Artificial lake
Osman Sagar	Artificial (dam reservoir on Musi River)
Himayat Sagar	Artificial lake
Pakhal Lake	Artificial lake

# Karnataka

- Shanti Sagar/Sulekere lake (artificial)
- Agara Lake
- Ulsoor Lake
- Bellandur Lake
- Pampa Sarovar

# KERALA

- Vembanad Lake (Ramsar site)
- Ashtamudi Lake (Ramsar Site)
- Periyar Lake
- Sasthamkotta lake (queen of lakes) - largest freshwater lake in Kerala. (Ramsar Site)
- Vellayani Lake
- Veli Lake
- Kuttanad

## Vembanad Lake

- ❖ Ramsar Site
- ❖ India's longest lake
- ❖ Largest lake/ brackish lagoon (Kayal) in Kerala
- ❖ **Kayal** - Kerala backwaters - shallow lagoons or inlets of the sea, lying parallel to the coastline.

## TAMIL NADU

- ❖ Kodaikanal Lake
- ❖ Veeranam Lake
- ❖ Kaliveli Lake
- ❖ Chembarambakkam Lake
- ❖ Berijam Lake
- ❖ Pulicat
  - ❖ Second largest brackish water lagoon in India
  - ❖ Between Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu

## Other Lakes

Bhojtal	Madhya Pradesh	Ramsar site; largest artificial lake in India
Sala Lake	Arunachal Pradesh	High altitude lake
Umiam Lake / Barapani Lake	Meghalaya	Artificial, by damming the Umiam river
Tamdil / Tam Lake	Mizoram	Also called Lake of Mustard

## The Largest Lakes (surface area) by Continent

- Australia – Lake Eyre (salt lake)
- Africa – Lake Victoria, also the third-largest freshwater lake on Earth. It is one of the Great Lakes of Africa.
- Antarctica – Lake Vostok (subglacial)
- Asia – Lake Baikal (if the Caspian Sea is considered a lake, it is the largest in Eurasia, but is divided between the two geographic continents)
- Europe – Lake Ladoga, followed by Lake Onega, both located in northwestern Russia.
- North America – Lake Superior.
- South America – Lake Titicaca, which is also the highest navigable body of water on Earth at 3,812 metres above sea level. The much larger Lake Maracaibo is a contiguous body of water with the sea, so it is ignored.



# Parcham Classes

“Belief creates the actual fact.”

— William James

# Maharatna & Navratna Companies in India



Parcham Classes

## Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in India

- The companies in which the share of the central government of India is 51% or more is known as the **Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)**.
- The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Ministry of Finance is the nodal department for all the CPSEs and formulates policy pertaining to CPSEs.
- The Government of India categorizes CPSEs under three different categories :
  1. Maharatna
  2. Navaratna and
  3. Miniratna (Category I and Category II)

### Maharatna Companies

- There are total 11 Maharatna Companies in India.

#### Criteria to get Maharatna Status

- a) Having Navratna status.
- b) Listed on Indian stock exchange with minimum prescribed public shareholding under SEBI regulations.
- c) An average annual turnover of more than Rs 25,000 crore during the last three years.
- d) An average annual net worth of more than Rs 15,000 crore during the last three years.
- e) An average annual net profit after tax of more than Rs 5,000 crore during the last three years.
- f) Should have significant global presence/international operations.

The Maharatna CPSEs are:

1. **Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)**
2. **Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)**
3. **Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)**
4. **Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)**
5. **Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)**
6. **Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)**
7. **Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)**
8. **Coal India Limited (CIL)**
9. **National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)**
10. **Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)**
11. **Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC)**

## Maharatna Companies

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>RESEARCH INSTITUTE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>HEAD</u>
1.	Power Grid Corporation of India (PGCIL)	Gurgaon, Haryana	Kandikuppa Sreekant (Chairman & MD)
2.	Coal India Limited (CIL)	Kolkata, West Bengal	Pramod Agarwal (Chairman)
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Arun Kumar Singh (Chairman & MD)
4.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Mr. Mukesh Kumar Surana (Chairman & Managing Director)

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>RESEARCH INSTITUTE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>HEAD</u>
5.	Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)	New Delhi	Soma Mondal (Chairman)
6.	Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)	New Delhi	Shri Manoj Jain (Chairman & Managing Director)
7.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)	New Delhi	Dr. Nalin Shinghal (Chairman & Managing Director)
8.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)	New Delhi	Alka Mittal (First woman CMD)

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>RESEARCH INSTITUTE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>HEAD</u>
9.	National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)	New Delhi	Gurdeep Singh (Chairman & MD)
10.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)	New Delhi	Shrikant Madhav Vaidya (Chairman)
11.	Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC)	New Delhi	Ravinder Singh Dhillon (Chairman & MD)

- Govt. of India accorded 'Maharatna' status to the Power Finance Corporation Ltd (PFC) in October, 2021.
- PFC has become the 11th public sector enterprise to get the 'Maharatna' status in the country.

## Navaratna Companies

- There are total 13 Navaratna Companies in India.

### Criteria to get Navaratna Status

- The CPSEs which are Miniratna I, Schedule 'A' and have obtained 'excellent' or 'very good' MOU rating in three of the last five years and have a 'Composite Score' of performance to be 60 or above in six identified performance parameters. The parameters are:

- 1) Net Profit to Net worth
- 2) Manpower Cost to total Cost of Production or Cost of Services
- 3) PBDIT to Capital employed (**PBDIT** is Profit before Deduction of Income Tax)
- 4) PBIT to Turnover
- 5) Earning Per Share
- 6) Inter Sectoral Performance

### Navratna CPSEs are:

1. Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)
2. Engineers India Limited (EIL)
3. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)
4. Shipping Corporation of India Limited (SCI)
5. Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR)
6. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)
7. National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)
8. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC)
9. National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)
10. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)
11. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)
12. National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC)
13. Oil India Limited (OIL)

<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>RESEARCH INSTITUTE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>HEAD</u>
1.	<b>Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)</b>	New Delhi	<b>PK Purwar (CMD)</b>
2.	<b>National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC)</b>	New Delhi	<b>P K Gupta (Chairman &amp; MD)</b>
3.	<b>Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)</b>	New Delhi	<b>Sanjay Malhotra (Chairman &amp; MD)</b>
4.	<b>Container Corporation of India (CONCOR)</b>	New Delhi	<b>V. Kalyana Rama (Chairman &amp; MD)</b>

## Navaratna Companies

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>RESEARCH INSTITUTE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>HEAD</u>
5.	Oil India Limited (OIL)	Duliajan, Assam	Shri Sushil Chandra Mishra (CMD)
6.	National Aluminium Company (NALCO)	Bhubaneswar, Odisha,	Sridhar Patra (Chairman & MD)
7.	Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Mrs H.K.Joshi (Chairperson & MD)
8.	National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)	Hyderabad, Telangana	Sumit Deb (Chairman & MD)

<u>SL. NO.</u>	<u>RESEARCH INSTITUTE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>HEAD</u>
9.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Atul Bhatt (Chairman & MD)
10.	Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)	Bangalore, Karnataka	Mrs Anandi Ramalingam CMD (Additional Charge)
11.	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)	Bangalore, Karnataka	Shri R Madhavan (Chairman & MD)
12.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) India Limited	Tamil Nadu	Shri. Rakesh Kumar (Chairman & MD)
13.	Engineers India Limited (EIL)	New Delhi	Vartika Shukla (Chairman & MD)

## Miniratna Companies

- **Category I :** CPSEs should have made profit in the last three years continuously, the pre-tax profit should have been Rs. 30 crore or more in at least one of the three years and should have a positive net worth.
- There are total 61 Category I Miniratna Companies in India.
- **Category II :** CPSEs should have made profit for the last three years continuously and should have a positive net worth.
- There are total 12 Category II Miniratna Companies in India.



DREAMS  
WON'T WORK  
UNLESS YOU  
DO!



Parch

# Major Mountain Peaks of the World

# SEVEN SUMMITS

## 14 Eight Thousanders



# SEVEN SUMMITS

## Highest Peaks of the Seven Continents

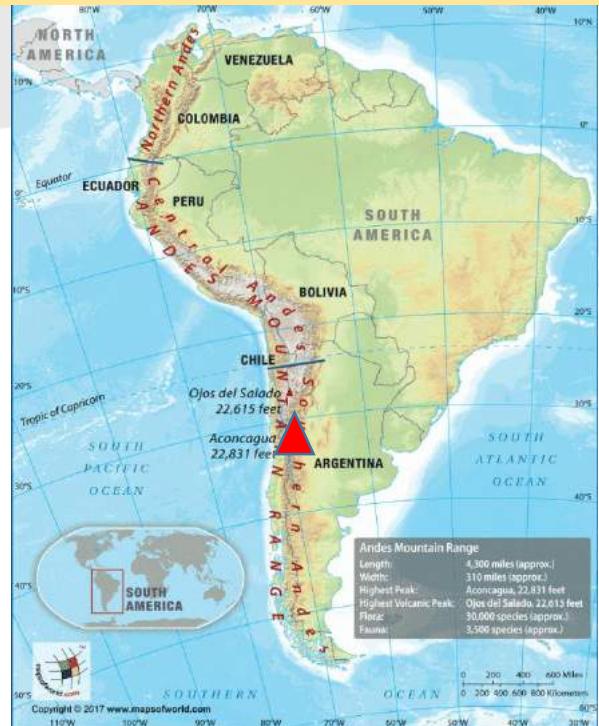
### Mount Everest - Asia - Himalayas Mountains

- Highest Peak in the world (8848.86m above sea level)
- Located in - Nepal-China border
- Parent range – Mahalangur Himal
- Local Names –
  - Sagarmatha
  - Chomolungma



### Aconcagua – South America - Andes Mountains

- Highest Peak in Western Hemisphere (6,959 m)
- Highest Peak outside Asia
- Highest Peak outside Himalaya & Karakoram
- Located in Argentina, near Chile border
- Parent range - Andes - Longest mountain range in world (7000 km)



## Mount McKinley – North America – Alaska Range

- Highest Peak in North America (6,194 m)
- Also called Mt. Denali
- Located in – Alaska
- Parent Range – Alaska Range
- Longest Mountain Range in North America – Rocky Mountains



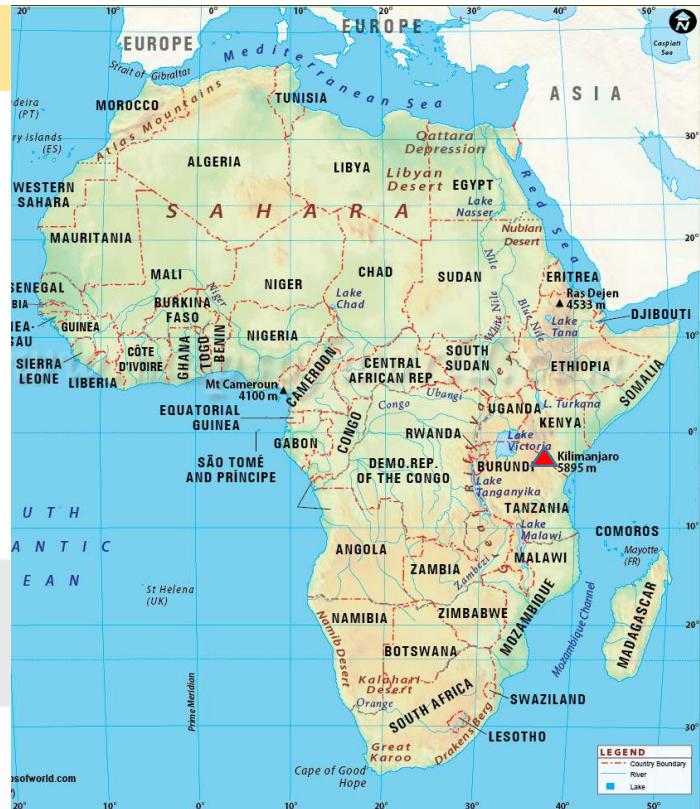
## Mount Elbrus – Europe – Caucasus Mountains

- Highest peak in Europe (5,642 m)
- Located in - Russia
- Parent Range – Caucasus Mountains
- Caucasus Mountains form part of the conventional boundary between Europe and Asia.



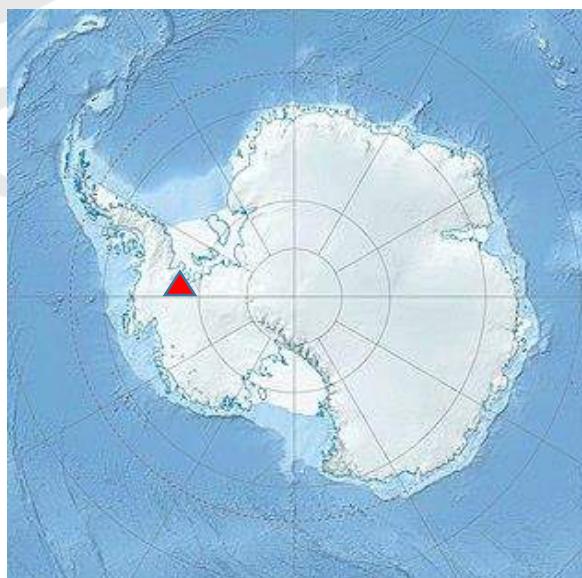
## Mt. Kilimanjaro – Africa

- Highest peak in Africa (5,895 m)
- Located in - Tanzania
- Highest single free-standing mountain in the world
- Parent Range – none



## Vinson Massif – Antarctica - Ellsworth Mountains

- Highest peak in Antarctica (4,897 m)
- Parent Range – Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains



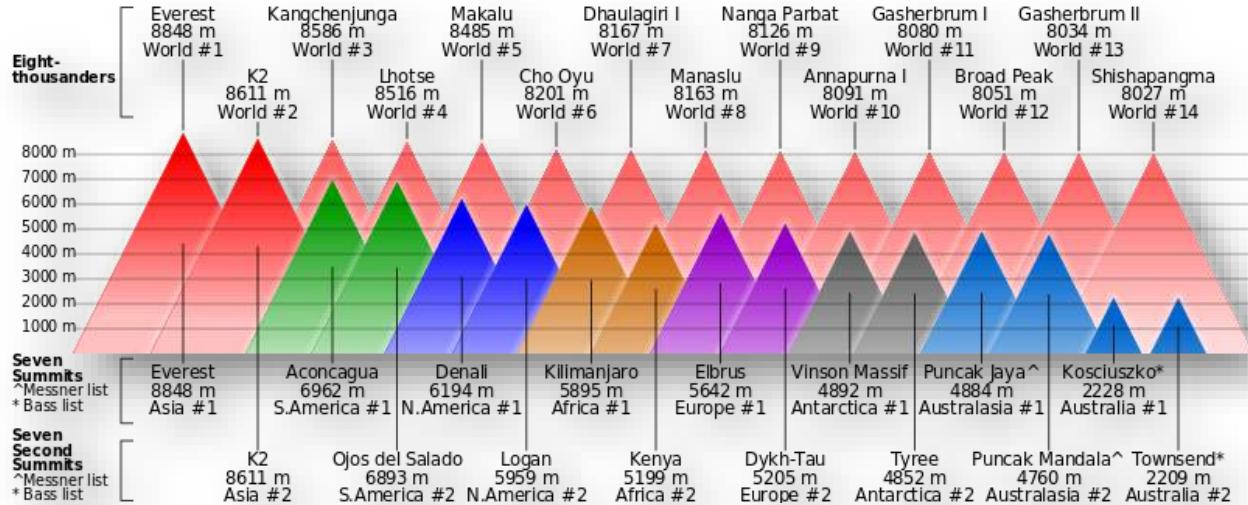
# Mount Kosciuszko – Australia – Australian Alps

- Highest peak in Australian Mainland (2,228 m)
- Located in – New South Wales, Australia
- Parent Range – Snowy Mountains of the Australian Alps

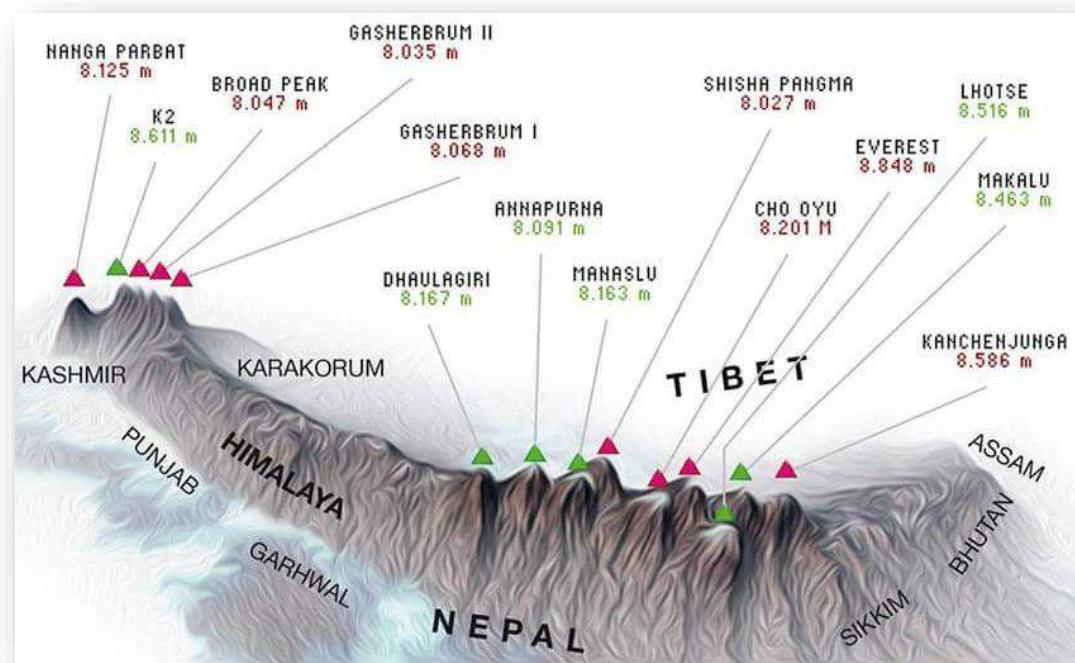


## 14 Eight Thousanders

- International Mountaineering and Climbing Federation recognises **eight-thousanders** as the 14 mountains that are more than 8,000 metres (26,247 ft) in height above sea level.
- All 14 are located in Himalaya or Karakoram ranges in Asia.



## Positioning of the 14 Eight Thousanders



## 10 Highest Peaks in the World

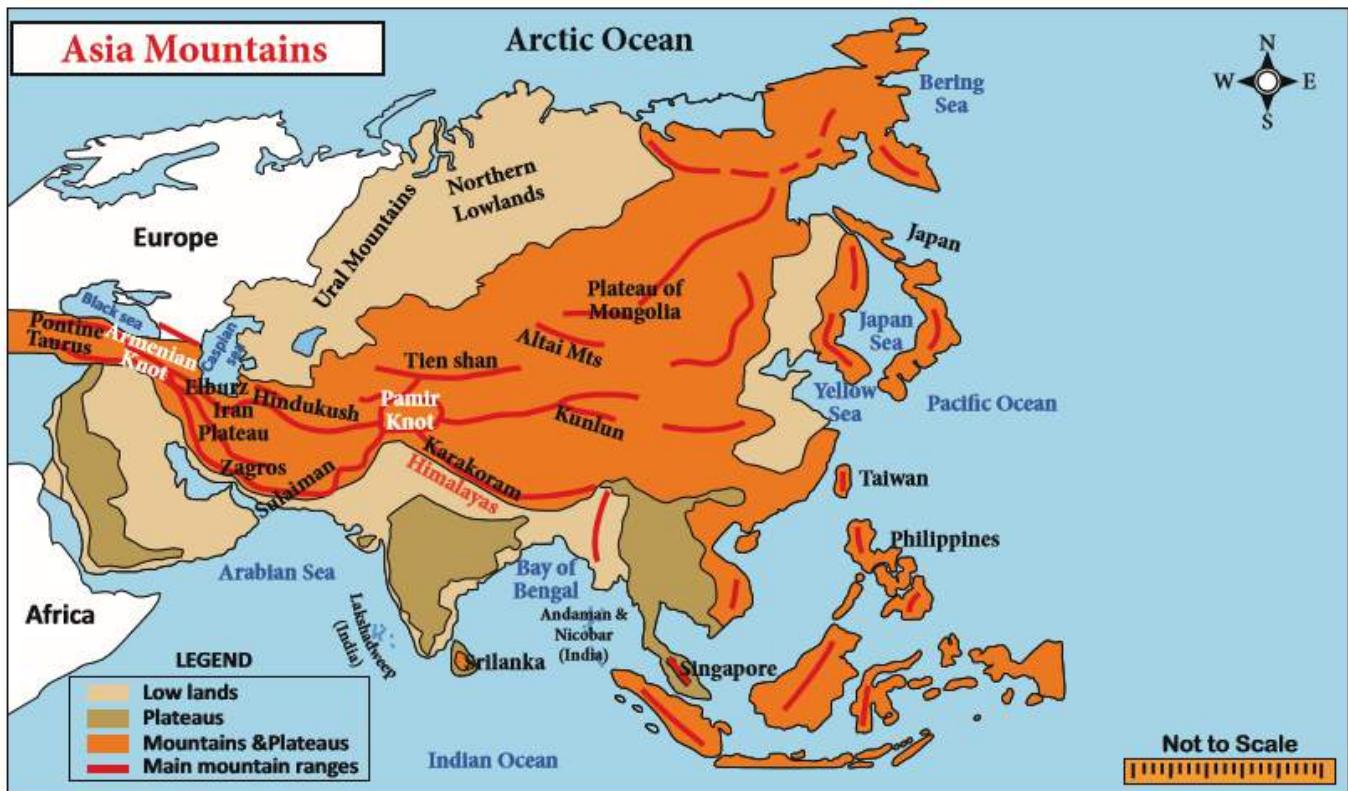
Rank	Mountain	Range	Country
1.	Everest	Himalayas	Nepal/Tibet
2.	K2 (Mount Godwin Austen)	Karakoram	POK/China
3.	Kanchenjunga	Himalayas	India/Nepal
4.	Lhotse	Himalayas	Nepal/Tibet
5.	Makalu	Himalayas	Nepal/Tibet
6.	Cho Oyu	Himalayas	Nepal/Tibet
7.	Dhaulagiri	Himalayas	Nepal
8.	Manaslu	Himalayas	Nepal
9.	Nanga Parbat	Himalayas	POK
10.	Annapurna	Himalayas	Nepal

# Other Important Mountains

Parcham Classes

## Longest Mountain Ranges In Asia

Rank	Mountain Range	Country	Length (Km)
1	Kunlun Mountains	China	3,000
2	Tian Shan	China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan	2,900
3	Ural Mountains	Russia	2,500
4	Himalaya	Nepal, Bhutan, China, India, Pakistan	2,400
5	Lower Himalayan Range	India, Nepal, Bhutan	2,400
6	Siwalik Range	India, Nepal, Bhutan	2,400
7	Altai Mountains	Russia, China, Mongolia, Kazakhstan	2,000
8	Zagros Mountains	Iran, Iraq	1,800



## Important Mountains of North America

Range	Countries	Highest Point
Alaska Range	US (Alaska)	Denali (6,200m)
Brooks Range	US (Alaska)	Mount Isto (2,736 m)
Appalachian Mountains	US	Mount Mitchell (2,037m)
Cascade Range	US / Canada	Mount Rainier (4,392m)
Olympic Mountains	US (Washington)	Mount Olympus (2,432m)
Rocky Mountains	Canada / US	Mount Elbert (4,401m)
Sierra Madre	Mexico	Cerro Potosi (3,700m)
Sierra Nevada	US (California and Nevada)	Mount Whitney (4,421m)
White Mountains	US	Mount Washington (1,917m)

Range	Countries
Alaska Range	US (Alaska)
Appalachian Mountains	US
Cascade Range	US / Canada
Olympic Mountains	US (Washington)
Rocky Mountains	Canada / US
Sierra Madre	Mexico
Sierra Nevada	US (California and Nevada)
White Mountains	US



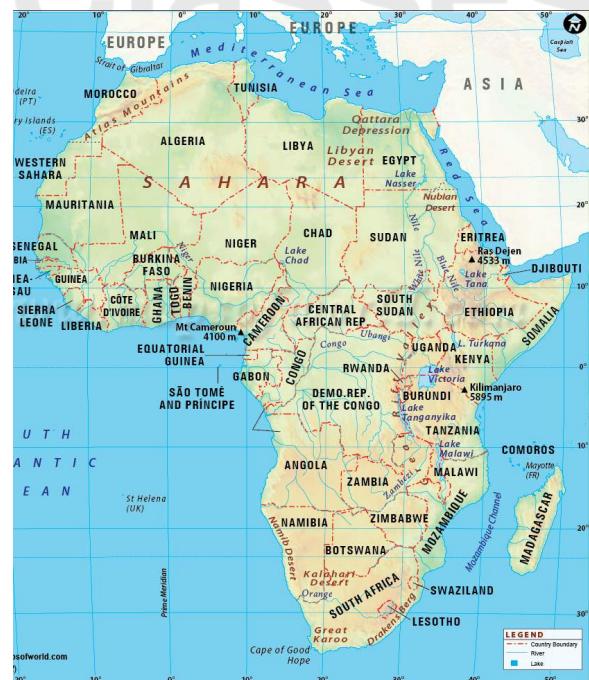
## Important Mountains of Europe

Range	Countries	Highest Point
Caucasus Mountains	Russia, Azerbaijan, Georgia	Mount Elbrus (5,642m)
Alps	France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Slovenia	Mount Blanc (4,810m)
Pyrenees	Spain and France	Aneto (3,404m)
Apennine Mountains	Italy	Corno Grande (2,912m)
Balkan Mountains	Bulgaria and Serbia	Botev Peak (2,376m)
Black Forest	Germany	Feldberg (1493m)



## Imp. Mountains of Africa

Range	Countries	Highest Point
Atlas Mountains	Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia	Mount Toubkal (4,167m)
Drakensberg	South Africa	Thabana Ntlenyana (3,482m)
Ethiopian Highlands	Ethiopia	Mount Abuna Yosef (4,550m)
Nuba Mountains	Sudan	Unknown



# **Major Ports in India**

## **INTRODUCTION**

- **Ports** are strategic geographical locations which are situated at the edge of ocean, seas, rivers, or lakes, where ships load and discharge cargo and passengers.
- Indian Ports handle around 95% of EXIM Cargo by volume and 68% by value.
- 12 major ports and more than 200 non-major ports in the country.
- Out of the 200 minor ports, around 65 ports are handling cargo and the others are “Port Limits” where no cargo is handled.
- Major ports are under the jurisdiction of the Government of India (Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways).
- Non-major ports come under the jurisdiction of the respective state Governments’ Maritime Boards (GMB).
- The Major Ports are governed under Major Port Trusts Act 1963, except Ennore port, which is administered under the Companies Act 1956.
- All the Non-Major Ports (minor ports) are governed under the IPA Act, 1908
- Major Ports may be:
  - Seaports - located in the coastal region
  - Inland ports - located on a navigable water channel (river, lake, canal etc.)
- Cabinet Minister of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways - Sarbananda Sonowal

## Ports on Eastern Coast of India



### West Bengal

- Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port (Riverine)

### Odisha

- Paradip Port (Natural)

### Andhra Pradesh

- Visakhapatnam Port (Natural)

### Tamil Nadu

- Kamarajar Port (Artificial)
- Chennai Port (Artificial)
- V. O. Chidambaranar Port (Artificial)

## Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port (West Bengal)

- Also known as Kolkata Port.
- Oldest operating port in India (constructed by British East India Company).
- The only riverine Major Port in India.
- Called the gateway to Eastern India.
- It has two dock systems :
  - Kolkata Dock System at Kolkata
  - Haldia Dock Complex at Haldia
- Haldia Port is located at the point where Hooghly river meets Haldi river



## Paradip Port (Odisha)

- The only major port of Odisha.
- Located in Jagatsinghpur district of Odisha.
- At the confluence of river Mahanadi and Bay of Bengal.
- **Known as: India's first major post-Independence port on the east coast. (1966).**

## Visakhapatnam Port (Andhra Pradesh)

- Visakhapatnam – also called Vizag – is a historic port city.
- The Dolphin's Nose Hill to the north of the entrance channel protects the harbour from cyclones that strike the east coast
- **Known as: India's deepest landlocked port, India's oldest shipyard.**

## Chennai Port (Tamil Nadu)

- Old name - Madras Port.
- It is an artificial and all-weather.
- **Known as: Largest port in the Bay of Bengal, Gateway to South India.**

## V. O. Chidambaranar Port Tamil Nadu)

- Old name - Tuticorin Port.
- Artificial port, located in Gulf of Mannar.
- Famous for pearl fishery in the Bay of Bengal.
- Thus, Thoothukudi (or Tuticorin) is also known as the pearl city.
- World's largest evacuation mission by Indian Navy to repatriate the Indian nationals abroad, 'Samudra Setu' under the 'Vande Bharat' Mission, was carried out through V.O. Chidambaranar Port in 2020



## Kamarajar Port (Tamil Nadu)

- Old name - Ennore Port.
- First and only Corporatized Major Port (is registered as a company) under the management control of Kamarajar Port Limited (KPL).
- This port is registered as a public company and 67% of its stake is owned by Government of India.
- Was constructed to relieve pressure at Chennai Port

## Ports on Western Coast of India

### Gujarat

- Deendayal Port (Natural)

### Maharashtra

- Mumbai Port Trust (Natural)
- Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (Artificial)

### Goa

- Mormugao Port (Natural)

### Karnataka

- New Mangalore Port (Natural)

### Kerala

- Kochi Port (Natural)



## Deendayal Port

- Old Name - Kandla Port.
- Situated in the Kandla Creek on the Gulf of Kutch
- Constructed in the 1950s as the chief seaport serving western India, as after the partition, Karachi port went to Pakistan
- India's second busiest container Port after Mundra port (2020-21).
- India's busiest Major Port (2020-21)
- The mainstay of Deendayal Port is crude oil imported for Essar Oil's Vadinar refinery. It accounts for half of the port's cargo traffic.

## Mundra Port in Gujarat (Private Port)

- Owned and operated by Adani Port and Special Economic Zone Limited (APSEZ), India's largest private port operator
- India's busiest container port in 2020-21, as per the Annual Report 2021 of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways
- **Known as: India's largest private port, India's largest commercial port, largest coal import terminal.**



## Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT)

**Maharashtra**

- **Old name - Nhava Sheva.**
- Situated along the eastern shore of Mumbai harbour off Elephanta Island.
- **This port is also the terminal of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor.**
- **Known as: India's largest container port, India's top container port, India's largest artificial port.**



### Mumbai Port (Maharashtra)

- In operation since 1873, Mumbai Port is India's second oldest port (Kolkata being the oldest)
- This port has 3 enclosed wet docks:
  - Prince's Dock
  - Victoria Dock
  - Indira Dock
- Tags: **India's largest port (by size), India's largest natural port, India's second oldest port.**

### Mormugao Port (Goa)

- It is situated on the estuaries of the Juari river.
- It is a leading iron ore exporting port in India.

### New Mangalore Port (Karnataka)

- Situated on the backwaters of the Netravati and Gurpur rivers off the coast of Mangaluru
- **It is referred as 'Gateway of Karnataka'.**
- **100% powered by solar energy**

### Cochin Port or Kochi Port (Kerala)

- **It is known as the 'queen of Arabian sea'.**
- **It is a natural port.**
- Located on the Willington Island



## Upcoming Major & PPP Ports

- Government has given in-principle approval for development of a **Major port at Vadhavan in Maharashtra**, with the government holding 51 per cent stake in the project.
- '**Vizhinjam International Seaport Ltd (VISL)**', being developed by Adani Group in collaboration with Kerala Government, will be operational by December 2023
- In 2018-19 India invested approx. Rs. 10 Crore for **development and operations of Chabahar Port in Iran**

## Chabahar Port (Iran)

- Located in south-eastern Iran, on the Gulf of Oman.
- Iran's only oceanic port
- Consists of two separate ports named:
  - Shahid Kalantari and
  - Shahid Beheshti
- Being close to Afghanistan and the Central Asian countries of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and others, it has been termed the "**Golden Gate**" to these landlocked countries.
- In October 2017, India's first shipment of wheat to Afghanistan was sent through the Chabahar Port.
- In December 2018, India took over the port's operations.



## Superlatives in Major Ports of India

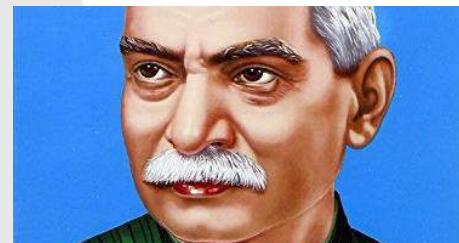
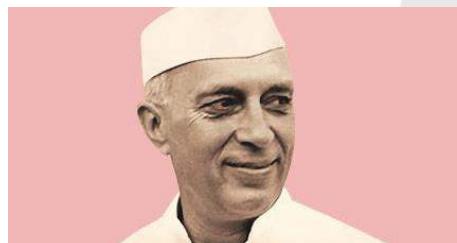
- **Oldest operating port** - Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port (150 years)
- **Only riverine Major Port** - Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port
- **Gateway to South India** - Chennai Port
- **Largest port in the Bay of Bengal** - Chennai Port
- **Largest port in Arabian Sea** - Mumbai Port
- **First and only Corporatized Major Port** - Kamarajar Port
- **Busiest container port by cargo volume** - Deendayal Port (2020-21)
- **Largest container port of India** - Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust

## New Names of various Major ports

Old Name	New Name	State
Kolkata Port	Dr. Syama Prasad Mukherjee Port	West Bengal
Ennore Port	Kamarajar Port	Tamil Nadu
Tuticorin Port	V.O. Chidambaram Port	Tamil Nadu
Kandla Port	Deendayal Port Trust	Gujarat
Nhava Sheva	Jawaharlal Nehru Port	Maharashtra

---

# MEMORIALS OF FAMOUS PERSONALITIES



Parrot Glassess

NAME	POSITION HOLD	MEMORIAL	LOCATION
<b>Jawaharlal Nehru</b> (14 November 1889 – 27 May 1964)	• 1st Prime Minister of India	Shantivan	Delhi
<b>Lal Bahadur Shastri</b> (2 October 1904 – 11 January 1966)	• 2 <sup>nd</sup> Prime Minister of India	Vijay Ghat	Delhi
<b>Indira Gandhi</b> (19 November 1917 – 31 October 1984)	• The first and, to date, only female prime minister of India. • (Daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru)	Shakti Sthal	Delhi
<b>Morarji Desai</b> (29 February 1896 – 10 April 1995)	• Prime Minister of India	Abhay Ghat	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

NAME	POSITION HOLD	MEMORIAL	LOCATION
<b>Choudhary Charan Singh</b> (23 December 1902 – 29 May 1987)	• Prime Minister of India	Kisan Ghat	Delhi
<b>Rajiv Gandhi</b> (20 August 1944 – 21 May 1991) (Son of Indira Gandhi and Feroze Gandhi)	• The youngest Indian Prime Minister at the age of 40.	Veer Bhumi	Delhi
<b>Chandra Shekhar</b> (1 July 1927 – 8 July 2007)	• Prime Minister of India	Jannayak Sthal	Delhi
<b>P. V. Narasimha Rao</b> (28 June 1921 – 23 December 2004)	• Prime Minister of India	P.V. Ghat	Delhi

NAME	POSITION HELD	MEMORIAL	LOCATION
<b>Atal Bihari Vajpayee</b> (25 December 1924 – 16 August 2018)	• The first Indian prime minister not of the Indian national congress to serve a full term in office.	Sadaiv Atal	Delhi
<b>Inder Kumar Gujral</b> (4 December 1919 – 30 November 2012)	• Prime Minister of India	Smiriti Sthal	Delhi
<b>Gulzarilal Nanda</b> (4 July 1898 – 15 January 1998)	• Acting Prime Minister of India	Narayan Ghat	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
<b>Devi Lal</b> (25 September 1914 – 6 April 2001)	• Deputy Prime Minister of India	Sangharsh Sthal	Delhi

NAME	POSITION HOLD	MEMORIAL	LOCATION
<b>Rajendra Prasad</b> (3 December 1884 – 28 February 1963)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1st President of India</li> <li>• 1st Minister of Agriculture</li> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> President of the Constituent Assembly</li> </ul>	Mahaprayan Ghat	Patna(Bihar)
<b>Giani Zail Singh</b> (5 May 1916 – 25 December 1994)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Sikh President of India</li> </ul>	Ekta Sthal	Delhi
<b>Shankar Dayal Sharma</b> (19 August 1918 – 26 December 1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President of India</li> </ul>	Karma Bhumi	Delhi
<b>K.R. Narayanan</b> (27 October 1920 – 9 November 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President of India</li> </ul>	Uday Bhoomi	Delhi

NAME	POSITION HELD	MEMORIAL	LOCATION
<b>A. P. J. Abdul Kalam</b> (15 October 1931 – 27 July 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President of India</li> <li>• 1st Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India</li> </ul>	Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Memorial	Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu
<b>Krishna Kant</b> (28 February 1927 – 27 July 2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vice President of India</li> </ul>	Nigam Bodh Ghat	Delhi

NAME	POSITION HELD	MEMORIAL	LOCATION
<b>B.R. Ambedkar</b> (14 April 1891 – 6 December 1956)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chairman of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly.</li> <li>• The first Law and Justice Minister of independent India</li> </ul>	Chaitya Bhoomi	Dadar (Maharashtra)
<b>Mahatma Gandhi</b> (2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An Indian lawyer and political ethicist</li> </ul>	Raj Ghat	Delhi
<b>Jag Jivan Ram</b> (5 April 1908 – 6 July 1986)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Labour Minister of India</li> <li>• Deputy Prime Minister of India</li> </ul>	Samta Sthal	Delhi



Before anything else, getting ready is the secret of success.

-- Henry Ford

# Parcham Classes

# Famous Musicians & Instruments



Name	Name
Buddhaditya Mukherjee	Nikhil Banerjee
Ustad Bande Hassan Khan	Shahid Parvez
Ustad Vilayat Khan	Uma Shankar Mishra
Nishaat Khan	Pt. Ravi Shankar
Jaya Biswas	Anoushka Shankar
Debu Chaudhuri	Shujaat Khan

### Sitar

stringed instrument



Hint



Name
S. Balachander
Bahauddin Dagar
Kalyanakrishna Bhagavatar
Doreswamy Iyengar
Asad Ali Khan

### Veena

stringed instrument



Hint



Name	Name
Ustad Amjad Ali Khan	Sharan Rani
Ustad Ali Akbar Khan	Mukesh Sharma
Ustad Alauddin Khan	Vasant Rai
Hafiz Ali Khan	Biswajit Roy Chaudhury

### Sarod

stringed instrument



Hint: Bollywood



Name	Name
Pandit Inderlal	Ashique Ali Khan
Pandit Ramnarayanji	Shakoor Khan
Aruna Narayan Kale	Ustad Bendu Khan
Santosh Mishra	

### Sarangi

stringed instrument



Name	Name
Dr. Smt. N. Rajam	Malaikkottai Govindaswamy Pillai
Vishnu Gobind Jog	T. N. Krishnan
L. Subramaniam	M. S. Gopalakrishnan
Sangeeta Shankar	Lalgudi Jayaraman

### Violin

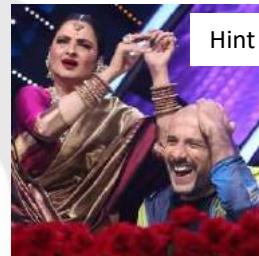
stringed instrument



Name	Name
Zakir Hussain	Ustad Allarakha Qureshi
Ustad Shafat Ahmed Khan	Kishan Maharaj
Gudai Maharaj	Faiyaz Khan
Swapan Chaudhury	

### Tabla

percussion instrument



Name	Name
Pannalal Ghosh	Rajendra Prasanna
Hari Prasad Chaurasia	Rajendra Kulkarni
Raghunath Seth	Prakash Saxena
Sikkil Kunjumani	Sikkil Neela

### Flute

woodwind instrument



Name
Ustad Bismillah Khan
Daya Shankar
Hari Singh
Ali Ahmed Hussain Khan
Shailesh Bhagwat

### Shehnai

wind instrument



Name
Pandit Shivkumar Sharma
Tarun Bhattacharya
Bhajan Sopori
Rahul Sharma

## Santoor

stringed instrument



Hint

Name
Shri Purushottam Walawalkar
Appa Jalgaonkar

## Harmonium

stringed instrument



Name
Jagdish Mohan
Ghasiram Nirmal
Ram Swaroop Prabhakar

## Jal Tarang

percussion instrument



Name
U. Srinivas
Khagen Dey
Snehashish Mozumder

## Mandolin

stringed instrument



Name
Thakur Bhikam Singh
Palghat R. Raghu
T. K. Murthy
Umayalpuram K. Sivaraman
Karaikudi Mani

## Mridangam

percussion instrument



Name
Ustad Rehman Khan
Gopal Das
Chhatrapati Singh
Ramakant Pathak

## Pakhavaj

percussion instrument



# Others

Name	Instrument
Vishwa Mohan Bhatt	Mohan veena
Imrat Khan	Surbahar
Annapurna Devi	Surbahar
T. H. Vinayakram	Ghatam
Jnan Prakash Ghosh	Harmonium and Tabla
Abdul Latif Khan	Sitar, Santoor, Tabla and Sarangi
Zia Mohiuddin Dagar	Rudra Veena



# Parcham Classes





GEOGRAPHY  
*National Parks  
of India*

भारत के राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

With Maps & Memory  
Techniques



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## NATIONAL PARK - INTRODUCTION

- ❖ Protected natural habitats-established by central and state governments-according to the regulations from the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)
- ❖ Provide protection to the entire ecosystem, i.e. flora, fauna, landscape, etc. of that region.
- ❖ National parks are given a greater degree of protection, with human activity greatly restricted - only certain areas can be visited



## NATIONAL PARK - DEFINITION

According to the Indian Ministry of Environment & Forests, a national park is

"[a]n area, whether within a sanctuary or not, [that] can be notified by the state government to be constituted as a National Park, by reason of its ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, or zoological association or importance, needed to for the purpose of protecting & propagating or developing wildlife therein or its environment.

No human activity is permitted inside the national park except for the ones permitted by the Chief Wildlife Warden of the state under the conditions given in **CHAPTER IV, WPA 1972**".

## IMPORTANT FACTS ON NATIONAL PARKS

- ❖ First National Park in India:
  - Hailey National Park - Established in 1936
  - Now known as Jim Corbett National Park (Uttarakhand)
- ❖ Largest in India:
  - Hemis National Park (Ladakh) - 4400 sq. km.
  - Also National Park located in high altitude
- ❖ Smallest in India:
  - South Button Island National Park (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) – 0.03 sq. km.
- ❖ States with largest number of National Parks:
  - Madhya Pradesh – 11 (latest addition - Kuno National Park)

# IMPORTANT FACTS ON NATIONAL PARKS

## ❖ First Marine National Park in India:

- Marine National Park (Gulf of Kutch, Gujarat)
- Around 6 Marine National Parks in India



## ❖ Floating National Park in the world –

Keibul Lamjao National Park, Manipur

(Loktak lake)



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In Asia India Nature & Outdoors

## Where The Jungle Book comes to life

In the forests of India's Kanha Tiger Reserve - Shere Khan still rules.

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## On 'The Jungle Book' trail at Kanha National Park

Here's what Jayadev Calamur discovers on the path made famous by Rudyard Kipling

## Rudyard Kipling's Jungle Book – KANHA or PENCH???



## J&K and Ladakh



National Park (J&K)	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
City Forest (Salim Ali) National Park	9
Dachigam National Park	141
Kishtwar National Park	425
National Park (Ladakh)	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
Hemis National Park	3350



### Dachigam National Park- Srinagar

The name of the park literally stands for "ten villages" which could be in memory of the ten villages that were relocated for its formation.



**Hemis National Park** - Ladakh  
Snow leopards  
*(largest National park)*

## Uttarakhand



In June 2014, the **Great Himalayan National Park** was added to the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites

National Park of Himachal Pradesh	Total Area(km <sup>2</sup> )
Great Himalayan National Park	754.5
Pin Valley National Park	675
Inderkilla National Park	104
Khirganga National Park	710
Simbalbara National Park	27.88

## Uttarakhand



Name of NP	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
Valley of Flowers National Park	87.50
Rajaji National Park	820
Nanda Devi National Park	630.33
Jim Corbett National Park	1318.5
Govind Pashu Vihar National Park	79.45
Galathea National Park	110



### Jim Corbett National Park: 1936- Hailey National Park , 1<sup>st</sup> of India

- ✓ Bengal Tiger
- ✓ The reserve was renamed in 1954–55 as *Ramganga National Park* and was again renamed in 1955–56 as *Corbett National Park*,
- ✓ one of the thirteen protected areas covered by the World Wide Fund For Nature under their Terai Arc Landscape Program
- ✓ The park was the first to come under the Project Tiger initiative

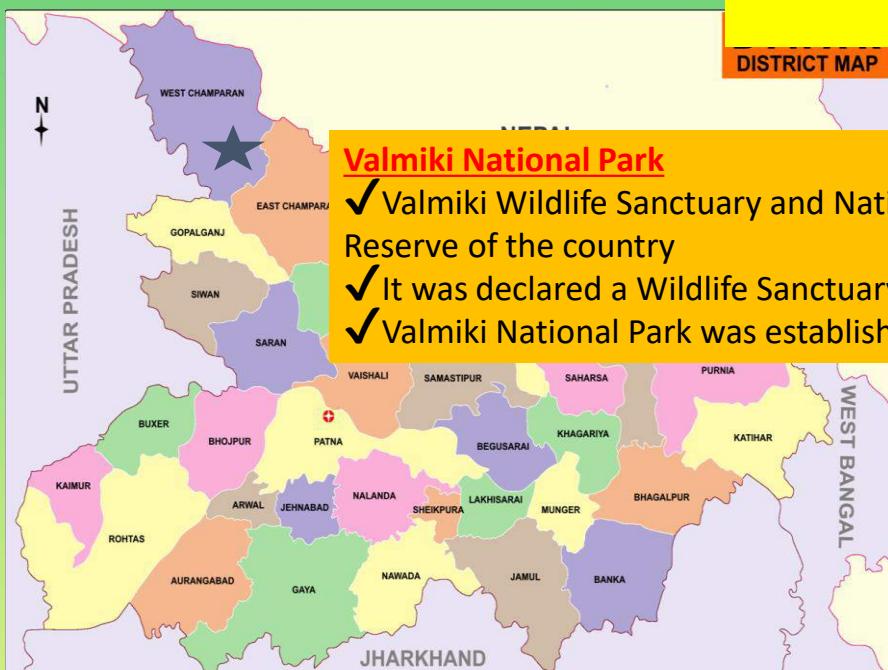
## ***Uttar Pradesh***



- ✓ The Dudhwa National Park -
- ✓ It is part of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve
- ✓ Tigers, Indian rhinoceros, Leopards

# Bihar

## DISTRICT MAP



### Valmiki National Park

- ✓ Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park is the 18th Tiger Reserve of the country
- ✓ It was declared a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1978.
- ✓ Valmiki National Park was established in the year 1990.

# Jharkhand



### Betla National Park

It was declared as a National Park in the year of 1986.

In the year of 1973, it was declared a wildlife sanctuary. The area was set up as the Palamau Tiger Reserve in the year of 1974.





# ***West Bengal***

**The Sundarbans National Park** is a national park, tiger reserve, and biosphere reserve. Designated as a Ramsar site since 2019. World Network of Biosphere Reserve (Man and Biosphere Reserve) from 1989.



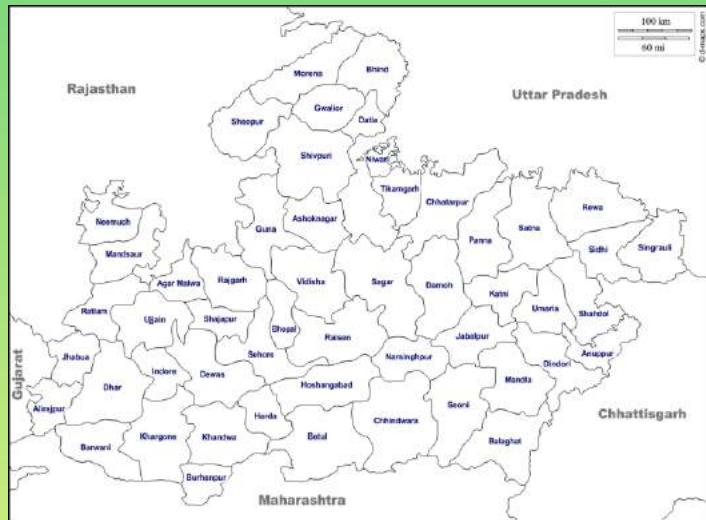
Name of National Park	Total Area(km <sup>2</sup> )
Buxa National Park	117.10
Gorumara National Park	79.45
Neora Valley National Park	159.89
Singalila National Park	78.60
Sunderban National Park	1330.10
Jaldapara National Park	215.51

*Odisha*



Name of National Park	Total Area(km <sup>2</sup> )
<u>Bhitarkanika National Park</u>	145
<u>Simlipal National Park</u>	845.7

# Madhya Pradesh



Name	Area
Kanha National Park	940 km <sup>2</sup>
Bandhavgarh National Park	437 km <sup>2</sup>
Madhav National Park	354 km <sup>2</sup>
Sanjay National Park	467 km <sup>2</sup>
Van Vihar National Park	4.45 km <sup>2</sup>
Panna National Park	543 km <sup>2</sup>
Satpura National Park	524 km <sup>2</sup>
Pench National Park	293 km <sup>2</sup>
Fossils National Park	0.27 km <sup>2</sup>
Dinosaur fossil park	108 km <sup>2</sup>
Kuno National Park	748 km <sup>2</sup>





## *Chhatisgarh*

National Park	Total Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
Indravati (Kutru) National Park	1,258.37
Kanger Valley National Park	200
Guru Ghasi Das (Sanjay) National Park	1,440.71

## *Rajasthan*



National Parks	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )
Mukundra Hills (Darrah) National Park	200.54
Desert National Park	3162
Keoladeo National Park	28.73
Ranthambore National Park	282
Sariska National Park	273.8

**Gujarat**

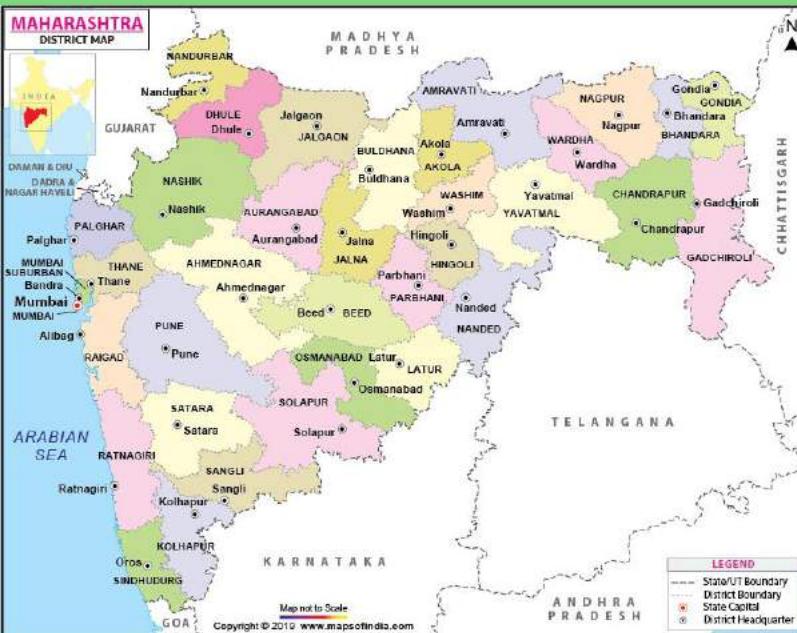


**Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary**, also known as **Sasan Gir**

- ✓ It was established in 1965
  - ✓ Asiatic Lion



## ***Maharashtra***



Name of National Park	Total Area(km <sup>2</sup> )
Chandoli National Park	317.67
Gugamal National Park	361.28
Nawegaon National Park	133.88
<b>Sanjay Gandhi (Borivilli) National Park</b>	86.96
Tadoba National Park	116.55

## ***Andhra Pradesh***



National Park	Total Area (In km <sup>2</sup> )
Sri Venkateswara National Park	353.62
Rajiv Gandhi National Park	2.40
Papikonda National Park	1012.86

# *Karnataka*



National Park	Total Area(km <sup>2</sup> )
Anshi National Park	417.37
Bandipur National Park	874.2
Bannerghatta National Park	260.51
Kudremukh National Park	600.32
Rajiv Gandhi (Nagarahole) National Park	643.39



**Nagarhole National Park** was declared the thirty seventh Project Tiger, Tiger reserves of India in 1999  
Tigers, Gaur, elephants, Indian leopards, and deer



**Bandipur National Park** established in 1974 as a tiger reserve under Project Tiger



**Periyar National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary (PNP)** - elephant reserve and a tiger reserve  
Declared as the Periyar National Park in 1982.

National Park	Total Area(km <sup>2</sup> )
Anamudi Shola National Park	7.5
Ervikulam National Park	97
Mathikettan Shola National Park	12.82
Pambadum Shola National Park	1.318
Periyar National Park	350
Silent Valley National Park	89.52

## Tamil Nadu

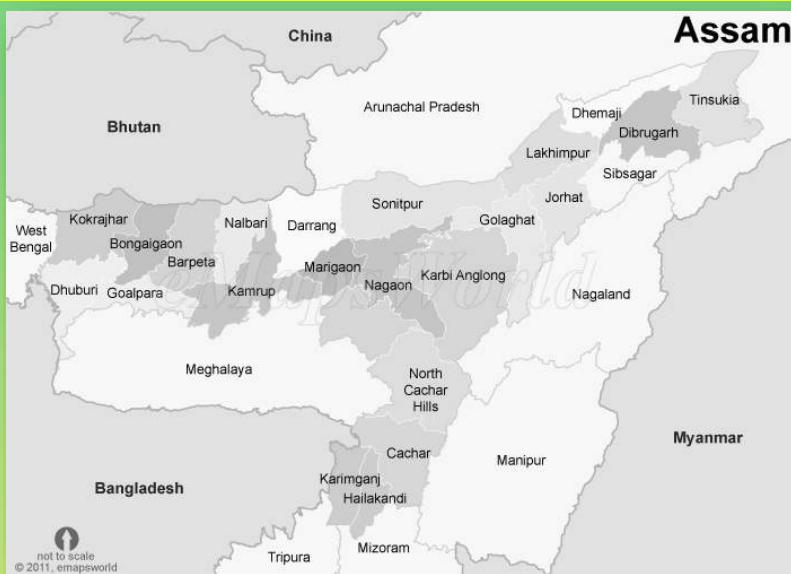
Tamilnadu District Map



National Park	Total Area(km <sup>2</sup> )
Guindy National Park	2.82
Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park	6.23
Indira Gandhi (Annamalai) National Park	117.1
Mudumalai National Park	103.23
Mukurthi National Park	78.46

## Assam

Assam



Name of NP	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	340
Kaziranga National Park	858.98
Manas National Park	500
Nameri National Park	200
Rajiv Gandhi Orang National Park	78.81
Dehing Patkai National Park	234.26
Raimona National Park	422



### Manas National Park

UNESCO World Heritage Site, Tiger Reserve, Elephant Reserve, Biosphere Reserve, and also a Wildlife Sanctuary

#### Wild Buffalo



### Kaziranga National Park

**One-horned rhinoceros, elephant, wild buffalo, wild boar, tiger, leopard**

Two-thirds of the world's great one-horned rhinoceroses, is a World Heritage Site



### Sikkim

#### Khangchendzonga National

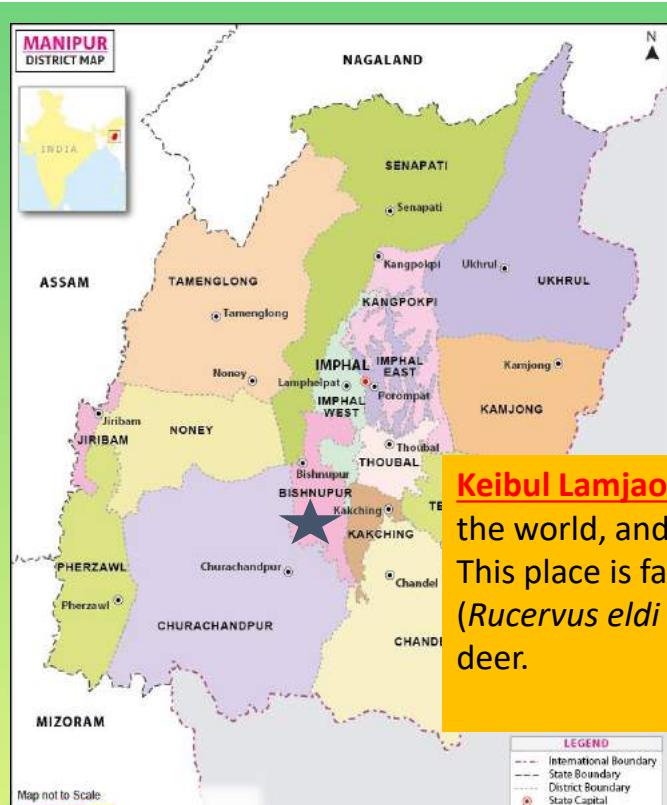
#### Park also Kanchenjunga Biosphere Reserve

The UNESCO World Heritage Sites list in July 2016, becoming the first "Mixed Heritage" site of India.

It was recently included in the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme.

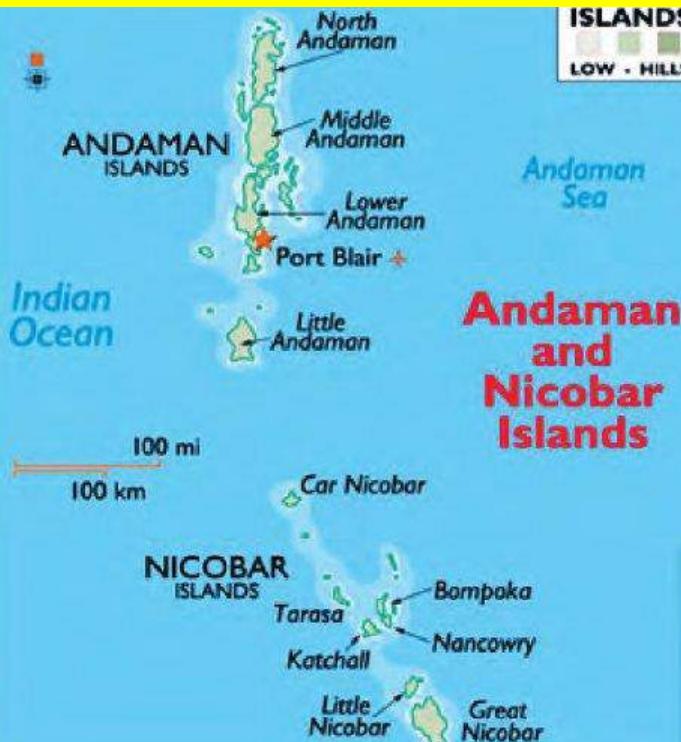
The park gets its name from the mountain , the third-highest peak in the world.

# Manipur



**Keibul Lamjao National Park** - The only floating park in the world, and an integral part of Loktak Lake. This place is famous for Manipur brow-antlered deer (*Rucervus eldi eldi*) also popularly known as the Sangai deer.

## Andaman & Nicobar Islands



National Park	Area(km <sup>2</sup> )
Campbell Bay National Park	426.23
Galathea Bay National Park	110
Mahatama Gandhi Marine (Wandoor) National Park	281.5
Middle Button Island National Park	0.44
Mount Harriett National Park	46.62
North Button Island National Park	0.44
Rani Jhansi Marine National Park	256.14
Saddle Peak National Park	32.54
South Button Island National Park	0.03

NATIONAL PARKS	STATE
Namdapha National Park	Arunachal Pradesh
Ntangki/Intanki National Park	Nagaland
Murlen National Park	Mizoram
Phawngpui National Park	Mizoram
Kalesar National Park	Haryana
Sultanpur National Park	Haryana

*Keep acquiring knowledge...*

*keep growing!*





National Symbols  
of India

# NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF INDIA

Parcham Classes





# National Flag of India

- The National Flag is a **horizontal tricolor**.
- The three colours are India saffron (kesaria), white and India green in equal proportion.
- **Saffron** (at the top) symbolizes the strength and courage of the country.
- **White** (in the middle) symbolizes peace and truth.
- **Green** (at the bottom) symbolizes the fertility, growth and auspiciousness of the land.
- In the centre of the white band is a navy-blue wheel with **24 equally spaced spokes** which represents the **Ashoka Chakra**. It symbolizes the dynamism of a peaceful change.



- The ratio of width of the flag to its length is **two to three**.
- The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on **22 July 1947**.
- The flag is designed by **Pingali Venkayya**.
- By law, the flag is to be made of **khadi** or **silk**, made popular by Mahatma Gandhi.





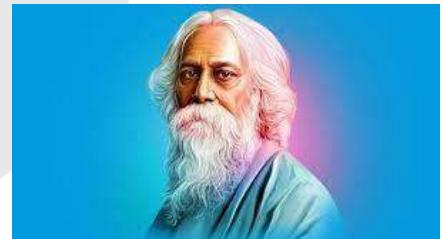
जन-गण-मन अधनियक जय हे  
भारत-भाग्य-वधिता ।  
पंजाब सधि गुजरात मराठा  
दरावडि उत्कल बंग ।  
वधिय हमिचल यमुना गंगा,  
उच्छ्वल-जलधि-तिरंग ।  
तव शुभ नामे जागे,  
तव शुभ आश्चि माँगे,  
गाहे तव जय गाथा ।  
जन-गण मंगलदायक जय हे,  
भारत-भाग्य-वधिता ।  
जय हे, जय हे, जय हे,  
जय जय जय, जय हे ॥

*Lyrics & Music by Rabindranath Tagore  
Graphic by Deepika*

## National Anthem of India

### JANA-GANA-MANA

- Composed by : Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali
- First sung on : December 27, 1911
- First sung at : the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress (1911)
- The original song consists of five stanzas.



- The Hindi version of the song was adopted as the National Anthem of India by the Constituent Assembly on **January 24, 1950**.
- Only **first stanza** was taken as the full version of the National Anthem.
- The playing time of the National Anthem is approximately **52 seconds**.

# वंदे मातरम्



सुजला सुफला मलयजशीतलाम्  
सस्य श्यामला मातरम्  
शुभ ज्योत्सनाम् पुलकित यामिनीम्  
फूल कुसुमित द्रुमदलशोभिनीम्  
सुहसिनी सुमधुर भाषणीम्  
सुखदा वरदा मातरम् ॥

सम कोटि कवठ कलकल निनाद कराले  
द्विसम कोटि भुजैधेत खरकरवाले  
के बोले मा तमी अबले

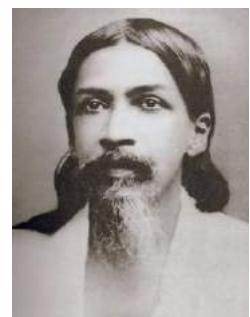
## National Song of India

### VANDE MATARAM

- Composed by : **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay**
- The song was a part of Bankimchandra's most famous Bengali novel Anand Math (1882).
- First sung in : 1896
- First sung at : the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress (1896)
- First sung by : Rabindranath Tagore
- The original *Bande Mataram* consists of six stanzas.



- On **24 January 1950**, the Constituent Assembly of India has adopted "Vande Mataram" as national song.
- Only **first two stanzas** were taken as the full version of the National Song
- It was **translated by Sri Aurobindo Ghosh**.
- It has an equal status with Jana-gana-mana.
- On January 24, 1950, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad came up with a statement in the Constituent Assembly, "the song Vande Mataram, which has played a historic part in the struggle for Indian freedom, shall be honoured equally with Jana Gana Mana and shall have equal status with it."
- First Sessions of Parliament usually begin with Jana Gana Mana and conclude with Vande Mataram.





# State Emblem of India



## LION CAPITAL OF ASOKA AT SARNATH

- The State Emblem is an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Asoka at Sarnath.
- The actual Sarnath capital features the following things :**
  - There are four lions, mounted back to back, on a circular abacus. They symbolize power, courage, confidence, and pride.
  - The abacus rests on a bell-shaped lotus (in full bloom).
  - The frieze of the abacus has sculptures of :
  - an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion.
  - They are separated by intervening Dharma Chakras.
  - This is carved from a single block of sandstone.



## **The State Emblem of India includes and shows :**

- Three lions mounted on the abacus (the fourth being hidden from view)
  - A dharma chakra in the centre of the abacus.
  - A bull on the right
  - A galloping horse on the left
  - Outlines of Dharma Chakras on the extreme right and left.
  - The motto Satyameva Jayate (meaning 'Truth Alone Triumphs'), written in Devanagari script below the profile of the Lion Capital is part of the State Emblem of India
  - The bell-shaped lotus was omitted.
- It was adopted the State Emblem of India by the Government on 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950.



## FEW FACTS

- The **Ashoka Chakra** (Ashoka wheel) on its base features in the centre of the national flag of India.
- The **bull** represents hard work and steadfastness.
- The **horse** represents loyalty, speed, and energy.

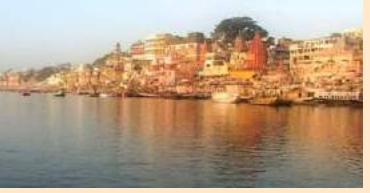
- The motto **Satyameva Jayate** is a quote from **Mundaka Upanishad**.
- Dinanath Bhargava**, the student of legendary painter Nandalal Bose designed the National Emblem. He was 21-year-old at that time.



- In the State Emblem lies the official seal of the Government of India.
- It appears on all Indian currency as well.

National Symbols	Name	Scientific Name	Picture
National Flower	Lotus	<i>Nelumbo Nucifera Gaertn</i>	
National Fruit	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	
National Animal	Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	
National Bird	The Indian peacock	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	

National Symbols	Name	Scientific Name	Picture
National Tree	Indian fig tree	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	
National Heritage Animal	Indian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus indicus</i>	
National Reptile	King Cobra	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>	
National Aquatic Animal	Ganges River Dolphin	<i>Platanista gangetica</i>	

National Symbols	Name	Picture
National River	Ganga	

#### National Calendar

- Based on the Saka Era
- Total number of days : 365
- First month : Chaitra
- Adopted as National Calendar on 22 March, 1957

## THE SYMBOL OF INDIAN RUPEE

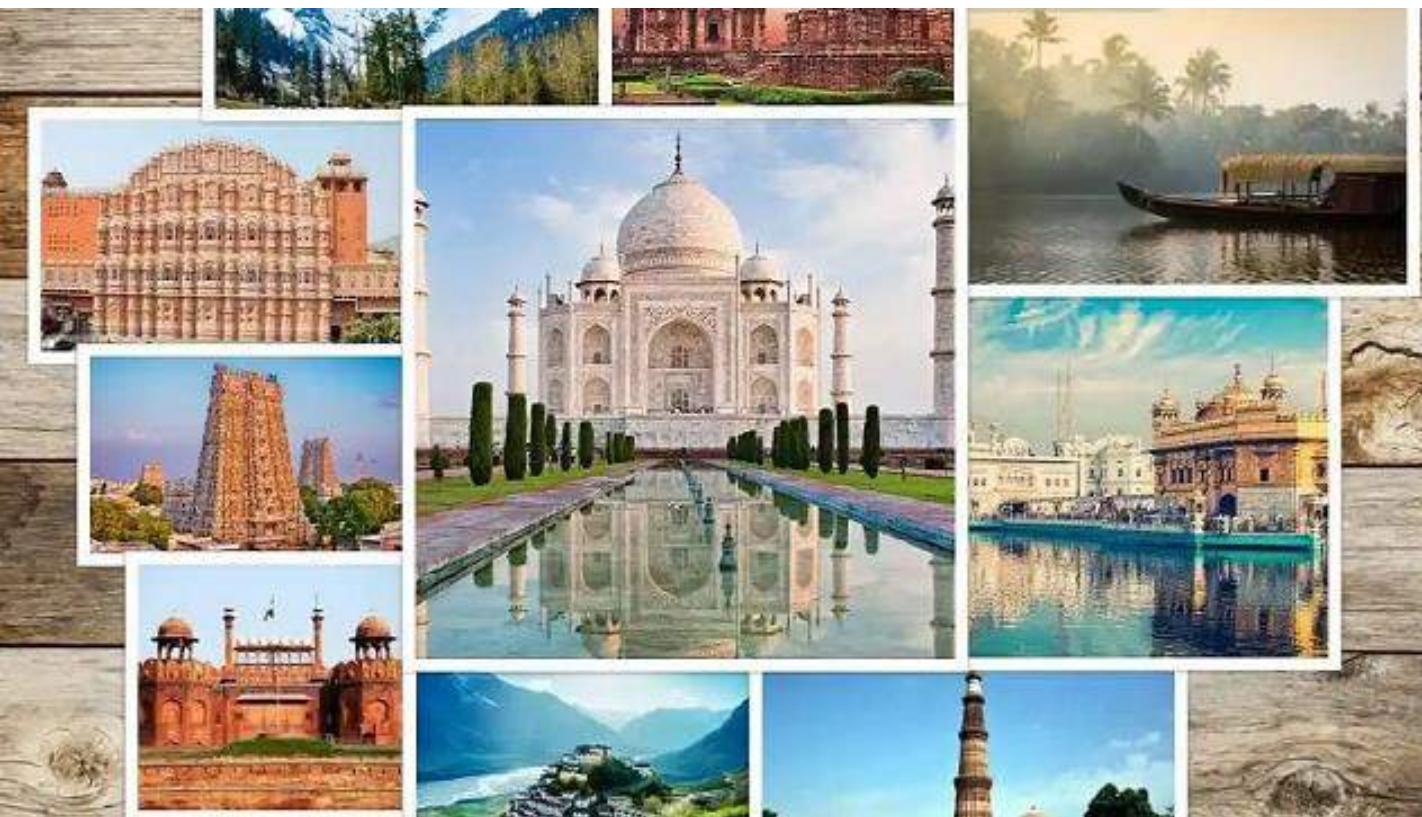
- The symbol is an amalgam of Devanagari "र" (ra) and the Roman Capital "R" with two parallel horizontal stripes running at the top representing the national flag and also the "equal to" sign.
- The symbol, conceptualised and designed by **Udaya Kumar**, a post graduate in Design from Indian Institute of Technology Bombay.
- The Indian Rupee sign was adopted by the Government of India on **15th July, 2010**.



Laying a strong foundation plays a crucial role in building a strong architecture!

Parcha





# CITY NICKNAMES

Parcham Classes

### Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	City	Nickname
1	Rishikesh	<b>Yoganagari</b>
		<b>Yoga Capital of the World</b>
2	Mussoorie	<b>Queen of the Hills</b>
3	Nainital	<b>Lake city</b>

### Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	City	Nickname
4	Varanasi	<b>The City of Temples</b>
5	Lucknow	<b>The City of Nawabs</b>
6	Kanpur	<b>Leather City of the World</b> (largest producer and exporter of leather in India)
		<b>Manchester of the East; Manchester of North India</b>

### Bihar

S. No.	City	Nickname
7	Muzaffarpur	<b>Land of Leechi</b>
8	Gaya	<b>The City of Enlightenment</b>

### Jharkhand

S. No.	City	Nickname
10	Dhanbad	<b>Coal Capital of India</b> (has some of the largest coal mines in India)
11	Jamshedpur	<b>Steel city of India</b>
		<b>Pittsburgh of India</b>

## West Bengal

Sl. No.	City	Nickname
12	Kolkata	The City of Joy (City of Joy is a 1985 novel by Dominique Lapierre. Calcutta is nicknamed "the City of Joy" after this novel)
13	Asansol	Land of Black Diamond; City of Brotherhood

## Odisha

Sl. No.	City	Nickname
14	Bhubaneshwar	Sports Capital of India
		Temple city of India (preserves over 500 of India's finest temples)
15	Cuttack	Silver city of India

## Rajasthan

Sl. No.	City	Nickname
16	Jaipur	The Pink City
17	Jodhpur	The Blue City
		The Sun City
18	Udaipur	The White City
		The City of Lakes
19	Jaisalmer	The Brown City
		The Golden city

Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh and Nainital in Uttarakhand also known as City of Lakes.

## Gujarat

Sl. No.	City	Nickname
20	Ahmedabad	The Manchester of India
		Boston of India
21	Surat	Diamond city of India
22	Anand	Milk Capital of India (for Amul dairy and its milk revolution)
23	Ahmedabad	India's First World Heritage City (UNESCO's World Heritage City list of 2017)
24	Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar	Twin City

## Maharashtra

Sl. No.	City	Nickname
25	Mumbai	<b>City of 7 Islands</b>
		<b>Gateway of India</b>
		<b>Financial and Commercial Capital of India</b>
26	Pune	<b>Deccan Queen/The Queen of Deccan</b>
		<b>Oxford of the East</b> (by Jawaharlal Nehru)
27	Nagpur	<b>Orange city</b>
		<b>Tiger Capital of India</b> (it connects many Tiger Reserves in India to the world)
28	Nashik	<b>Wine Capital of India</b>
29	Jalgaon	<b>Banana City</b>

## Telangana

S. No.	City	Nickname
30	Hyderabad	<b>City of Pearls</b> (pearl processing and trading industry)
		<b>Hitech city</b>
		<b>The City of Nizams</b>
31	Hyderabad and Secunderabad	<b>Twin city</b>

# Parcham Classes

Tuticorin or Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu is also known as Pearl City due to pearl fishing.

## Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	City	Nickname
32	Visakhapatnam or Vizag	<b>The City of Destiny</b>
33	Guntur	<b>Chilli Capital or Chilli City of India</b>

## Karnataka

S. No.	City	Nickname
34	Bangaluru	<b>The Silicon Valley of India</b> , IT capital of India
		<b>TecHalli</b>
		<b>Garden city of India</b>
		<b>Space city</b>
		<b>Science city</b>
35	Coorg or Kodagu	<b>Scotland of India</b> (largest Coffee producer district of India)
		<b>Coffee Cup of India</b>
36	Mysore	<b>Sandalwood city</b> (hub of a sandalwood cottage industry)
37	Mangalore	<b>Rome of the East</b>
		<b>Ice cream capital of India</b>

**Shillong in Meghalaya is known as Scotland of East.**

## Kerala

S. No.	City	Nickname
38	Kochi	<b>Queen of Arabian Sea</b> (was the centre of Indian spice trade)
39	Kollam	<b>Cashew Capital of the World</b>
40	Thiruvananthapuram	<b>Evergreen city of India</b> (by Mahatma Gandhi)
41	Thrissur	<b>Gold capital of India</b> (largest businesses of gold)
42	Kozhikode or Calicut	<b>City of Spices</b>
43	Alappuzha or Alleppey	<b>Venice of the East</b>
44	Kasaragod	<b>Land of Seven Languages</b> (Saptha Bhasha Sangama Bhoomi)
45	Kannur	<b>City of Looms and Lores</b> (handloom industries and the presence of unique ritual and folk arts practice in religious places)

## Tamil Nadu

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Nickname</b>
<b>46</b>	<b>Chennai</b>	<b>Detroit of India</b> (hub of automobile manufacturing facilities for leading carmakers)
		<b>Banking Capital of India</b>
		<b>Health Capital of India</b>
<b>47</b>	<b>Kodaikanal</b>	<b>Princess of Hill stations</b>
<b>48</b>	<b>Coimbatore</b>	<b>Manchester of South India</b>
		<b>Pump City of India</b> (fulfils more than 40% of motors and pumps requirements of the country)

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Nickname</b>
<b>49</b>	<b>Madurai</b>	<b>Athens of the East</b>
		<b>The City of Festivals;</b> <b>Cultural capital of Tamil Nadu</b>
		<b>City of Jasmine</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>Erode</b>	<b>Turmeric City of India</b> (Yellow City)
<b>51</b>	<b>Kumbakonam</b>	<b>Cambridge of South India</b> (important centre of education in the late 19th century)
<b>52</b>	<b>Thoothukudi (Formerly : Tuticorin)</b>	<b>Pearl City</b> (due to the pearl fishing)

## Others

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Nickname</b>
<b>53</b>	<b>Shillong (Meghalaya)</b>	<b>Scotland of East</b>
<b>54</b>	<b>Panipat (Haryana)</b>	<b>City of Weavers</b> (biggest center for quality blankets and carpets in India)
<b>55</b>	<b>Dibrugarh (Assam)</b>	<b>Tea City of India</b>
<b>56</b>	<b>Tezpur (Assam)</b>	<b>City of Blood</b> (myth involving a fierce battle fought between Hari (Lord Krishna) and Hara (Lord Shiva in the form of Banasura))
<b>58</b>	<b>Amritsar (Punjab)</b>	<b>The Golden Temple City</b>
<b>59</b>	<b>Pondicherry</b>	<b>Paris of the East</b>
<b>60</b>	<b>Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)</b>	<b>City of Lakes</b>



Try harder than yesterday if you want a  
better tomorrow!



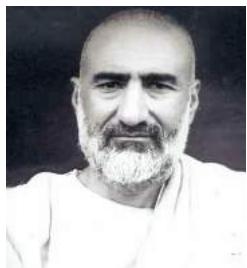
NICKNAMES  
OF  
EMINENT  
PERSONALITIES



Parcham Classes



# Politics



## Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

1. Frontier Gandhi
2. Badshah Khan



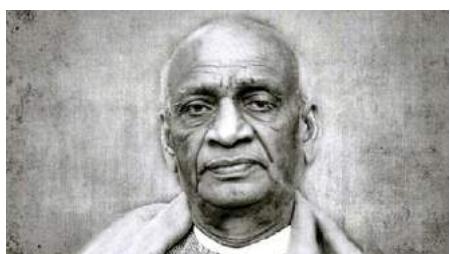
## Dadabhai Naoroji

1. Grand Old man of India



## Jawaharlal Nehru

1. Chacha,
2. Pandit ji



## Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

first deputy Prime Minister of India

1. Iron Man of India
2. Bismarck of India



## Indira Gandhi

1. Iron Lady of India
2. Priyadarshini

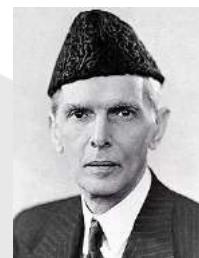
## Lal Bahadur Shastri

1. Man of Peace



## Bhagat Singh

1. Prince of Martyrs,
2. Sahid-e-Azam



## Mohammad Ali Jinnah

1. Quaid-i-Azam  
(Arabic: "Great Leader")



## Subhash Chandra Bose

1. Netaji,
2. Patriot of Patriots
3. Prince of Patriots



## Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah

1st elected PM of J&K after its accession to India.

1. Lion of Kashmir



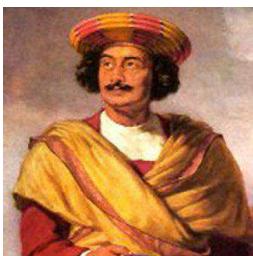
## Sarojini Naidu

1. Nightingale of India
2. Bharat Kokila



## Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya

1. Mahamana  
(founder of Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha)



### Raja Ram Mohan Roy

1. Morning Star of India Renaissance  
(founder of the Brahmo Samaj)



### Dayanand Saraswati

1. Martin Luther of India  
(founder of the Arya Samaj)



### Chitta Ranjan Das

1. Desh bandhu



### Jatindra Mohan Sengupta

1. Deshpriya



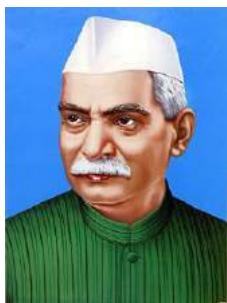
### Charles Freer Andrews

1. Deenabandhu

### Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

Founding Father & the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh

1. Banga Bandhu



### Dr. Rajendra Prasad

1. Desh Ratna,  
2. Ajatshatru

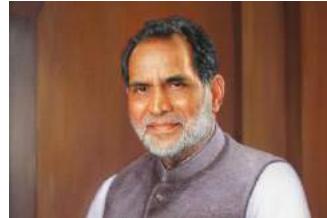
### Chakravarti Rajagopalachari

1. CR,
2. Rajaji



### Chandra Shekhar

1. Young Turk



### Karpoori Thakur

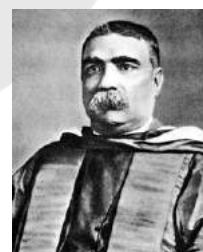
(Ex-CM of Bihar)

1. Jananayak



### Jayaprakash Narayan

1. Loknayak



### Ashutosh Mukherjee

1. Banglar Bagh/The Bengal Tiger



### Tanguturi Prakasam

1. Andhra Kesari  
(First CM of Andhra State)



### Dr. Srikrishna Singh

1. Bihar Kesari  
(First CM of Bihar )

Parcnam Classes

## LAL-BAL-PAL

- Lala Lajpat Rai  
➤ Punjab Kesari
- Bal Ganghadhar Tilak  
➤ Lokmanya
- Bipin Chandra Pal



# Parcham Classes



# Parcham Classes

## Historical Characters

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>EMINENT PERSONALITIES</u>	<u>NICKNAMES</u>
1.	Shah Jahan	Prince of Builders
2.	Muhammad bin Tughlaq	The wise fool
3.	Mahakavi Kalidas	Shakespeare of India
4.	Valmiki	Adi Kavi
5.	Lord Buddha	Enlightened One
6.	Chanakya/Kautilya	Machiavelli of India
7.	Tipu Sultan	Tiger of Mysore
8.	Samudra Gupta	Napoleon of India <small>(Given by Historian A V Smith)</small>
9.	Amir Khushro	Parrot of India; Tota-e-Hind

# Parcham Classes



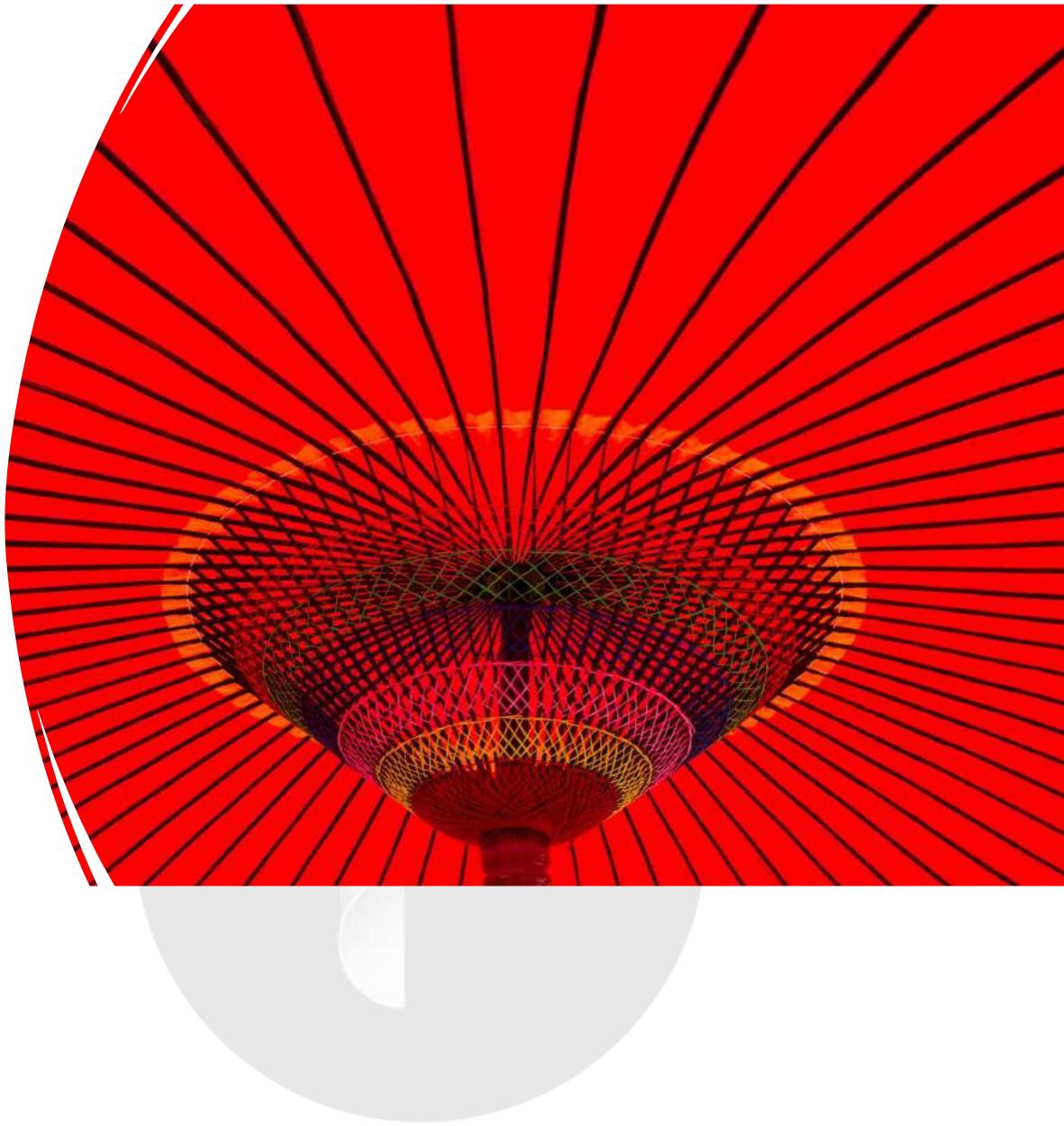
# Parcham Classes

## Sportspersons

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>EMINENT PERSONALITIES</u>	<u>NICKNAMES</u>
1.	Dhyanchand	Magician of Hockey
2.	Sunil Gavaskar	Little Master
3.	Sachin Tendulkar	Master Blaster
4.	Kapil Dev	Haryana Hurricane
5.	Saurav Ganguly	Prince of Kolkata
6.	Saurav Ganguly	Dada
7.	Milkha Singh	Flying Sikh
8.	Saina Nehwal	Steffi Saina

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>EMINENT PERSONALITIES</u>	<u>NICKNAMES</u>
9.	PT Usha	Udanpari
10.	PT Usha	Golden Girl
11.	PT Usha	Sprint Queen
12.	PT Usha	Payyoli Express
13.	Hima Das	Dhing Express
14.	Zaheer Khan	Baroda Express
15.	Javagal Srinath	Mysore Express
16.	Shoaib Akhtar	Rawalpindi Express

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>EMINENT PERSONALITIES</u>	<u>NICKNAMES</u>
17.	Rahul Dravid	The Wall
18.	Mary Kom	Magnificent Mary
19.	Karnam Malleswari	Iron Lady of Indian sport
20.	Vishwanathan Anand	The Lightning Kid



# Parcham Classes

## Miscellaneous

<u>S.NO.</u>	<u>EMINENT PERSONALITIES</u>	<u>NICKNAMES</u>
1.	Rabindranath Tagore	Vishwa Kavi
2.	Rabindranath Tagore	Kaviguru
3.	Rabindranath Tagore	Gurudev
4.	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	Sahitya Samrat
5.	Sarat Chandra Chattpadhyay	Kathasilpi
6.	Kazi Nazrul Islam	Bidrohi Kobi/Rebel Poet
7.	Swar Kokila	Lata Mangeshkar
8.	Lady with the Lamp	Florence Nightingale
9.	Anugrah Narayan Sinha	Bihar Vibhuti

<u>S. NO.</u>	<u>EMINENT PERSONALITIES</u>	<u>NICKNAMES</u>
10.	Salim Ali	Bird man of India
11.	Verghese Kurien	Milkman of India
12.	Jadav Payeng	Forest Man of India
13.	Rajendra Singh	Waterman of India
14.	Ripu Daman Bevli	Plogman of India
15.	Tushar Kanti Ghosh	Grand old man of Indian Journalism
16.	Tushar Kanti Ghosh	The dean of Indian journalism
17.	Jamnalal Bajaj	Fifth son of mahatma gandhi
18.	Hiuen Tsang (Chinese traveller)	Prince of Pilgrims



Fear, Uncertainty  
and Discomfort  
are your  
compass towards  
Growth.

Parc





# **Old Names & New Names**

Cities, Countries, Railway Stations,  
Ports, Rivers, etc.

**Parcham Classes**

## Places

Sl. No.	Old Name	New Name	Location
1.	Pataliputra	Patna	Bihar
2.	Kashi	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Allahabad	Prayagraj	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Cawnpore	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Saket	Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh
6.	Panjim	Panaji	Goa
7.	Bhojpal	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Hoshangabad	Narmadapuram	Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Old Name	New Name	Location
9.	Cochin	Kochi	Kerala
10.	Calicut	Kozhikode	Kerala
11.	Palghat	Palakkad	Kerala
12.	Trivandrum	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
13.	Aleppey	Alappuzha	Kerala
14.	Bombay	Mumbai	Maharashtra
15.	Poona	Pune	Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Old Name	New Name	Location
16.	Tuticorin	Thoothukudi	Tamil Nadu
17.	Cape Comorin	Kanya Kumari	Tamil Nadu
18.	Madras	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
19.	Calcutta	Kolkata	West Bengal
20.	Karnavati	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
21.	Baroda	Vadodra	Gujarat
22.	Pragjyotisha / Kamrupa	Assam	Assam

Sl. No.	Old Name	New Name	Location
23.	Mangalore	Mangaluru	Karnataka
24.	Mysore	Mysuru	Karnataka
25.	Bangalore	Bengaluru	Karnataka
26.	Belgaum	Belagavi	Karnataka
27.	Bijapur	Vijayapura	Karnataka
28.	Hubli	Hubballi	Karnataka

### Countries

Sl. No.	Old Name	New Name
1.	East Pakistan	Bangladesh
2.	Ceylon	Sri Lanka
3.	Burma	Myanmar
4.	Siam	Thailand
5.	Persia	Iran
6.	Mesopotamia	Iraq
7.	Nippon	Japan

**Parcham Classes**

### Railway Stations

S. No.	Old Name	New Name	Location
1.	Jhansi Railway Station	Virangana Lakshmibai Railway Station	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Mughalsarai railway station	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Station	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Dandupur ailway station	Maa Barahi Devi Dham	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Manduadih Railway Station	Banaras Railway Station	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Faizabad Railway Junction	Ayodhya Cantt Railway Station	Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Old Name	New Name	Location
6.	Miyon ka Bara railway station	Mahesh Nagar Railway Station	Jodhpur, Rajasthan
7.	Patalpani Railway Station	Tantya Mama railway station	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Habibganj Railway station	Rani Kamlapati Railway Station	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Kevadiya Station	Ekta Nagar Railway Station	Gujarat
10.	Haveri Railway station	Mahadevappa Mailara Railway Station	Karnataka

### Ports

Sl. No.	Old Name	New Name	Location
1.	Ennore Port	Kamarajar Port	Tamil Nadu
2.	Madras Port	Chennai Port	Tamil Nadu
3.	Tuticorin Port	V. O. Chidambaranar Port	Tamil Nadu
4.	Kandla port	Deendayal port	Gujarat
5.	Kolkata port	Shyamaprasad Mukherjee port	West Bengal

### Stadiums

S. No.	Old Name	New Name	Location
1.	Sardar Patel Stadium / Motera Stadium	Narendra Modi Cricket Stadium	Gujarat
2.	Mohali International Hockey Stadium	Olympian Balbir Singh Senior International Hockey Stadium	Mohali, Punjab
3.	Feroz Shah Kotla stadium	Arun Jaitley Stadium	New Delhi
4.	Army Sports Institute stadium	Neeraj Chopra Stadium	Pune, Maharashtra
5.	Maharani Usharaje Trust Cricket Ground	Holkar Stadium	Indore, Madhya Pradesh
6.	Ekana International Cricket Stadium	Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Cricket Stadium	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

## Rivers

Sl. No.	Old Name	New Name
1.	Sindhu	Indus
2.	Vitasta	Jhelum
3.	Asikini	Chenab
4.	Parusni	Ravi
5.	Vipasa	Beas
6.	Sutudri	Sutlej

## Miscellaneous

S. No.	Old Name	New Name
1.	Ministry of Human Resource and Development	Ministry of Education
2.	Ministry of Shipping	Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways
3.	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award
4.	Kakori Kand	Kakori Train action
5.	Mumbai-Karnataka region	Kittur Karnataka
6.	Hyderabad-Karnataka region	Kalyana Karnataka
7.	Howrah-Kalka Mail	Netaji Express

Sl. No.	Old Name	New Name	Location
8.	Majherhat bridge	Jai hind bridge	Kolkata, West Bengal
9.	Ayodhya airport	Maryada Purushottam Shriram International Airport	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Rohtang tunnel	Atal Tunnel	Himachal Pradesh
11.	Chenani Nashri tunnel	Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Tunnel, also known as Syama Tunnel	J&K

Sl. No.	Old Name	New Name	Location
12.	Rajiv Gandhi Orang National Park	Orang National Park	Assam
13.	Mount Harriet	Mount Manipur	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
14.	Gorewada International Zoo	Balasaheb Thackeray Gorewada International Zoological Park	Nagpur, Maharashtra



# Parcham Classes



Don't let your can nots & have nots  
interfere with what your cans & haves!





# Ramsar Sites of India (WETLANDS)



# Ramsar Convention: Introduction

- Intergovernmental treaty established by UNESCO - provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.
- Adopted on 2nd February 1971 in Ramsar, Iran
- Came into force from 21st December, 1975.

# Wetland

- Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is covered by shallow water
- Wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes:
  - 1) at least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes;
  - 2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and
  - 3) the substrate is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year.



## **Wetlands as per the Ramsar Convention**

Wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.

For example, marine and coastal areas; Estuaries; Lakes and rivers; Marshes and peatlands; Groundwater and human-made wetlands such as rice paddies, shrimp ponds, and reservoirs.

# OBJECTIVES OF THE CONVENTION

- Designation of wetlands for inclusion in the list of Wetlands of International Importance.
- Maintenance & sustainable use of the Ramsar wetlands.
- Promotion of International Cooperation with regard to trans boundary wetlands, shared water systems, and shared species.

# The Ramsar Sites Criteria

## Group A : Sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types

Criterion 1:- Wetland must contain a representative, rare or unique example of natural or near natural wetland type found within the appropriate bio-geographic region.

## Group B: Sites of international importance for conserving biological diversity

Criterion 2:- The wetland must support vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities.

Criterion 3:- The wetland must support populations of plant and or animal species important to maintain the biodiversity of a particular bio-geographic region.

## The Ramsar Sites Criteria

Criterion 4:- The wetland must support plant and or animal species at a critical stage in their life cycles, or provides refuge during adverse conditions.

Criterion 5:- The wetland must support 20,000 or more water birds.

Criterion 6:- The wetland must regularly support 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of water bird.

## The Ramsar Sites Criteria

Criterion 7:- The wetland must support a significant proportion of indigenous fish subspecies, species or families, life-history stages

Criterion 8:- The wetland must be an important source of food for fishes, spawning ground, nursery.

Criterion 9:- The wetland must support 1% of the individuals in a population of one species of wetland dependent non-avian animal species.

## Important facts about Ramsar sites

- ❖ Tamil Nadu has the largest number of Ramsar Sites in India with 14 Indian Wetlands.
- ❖ Chilika Lake (Odisha) and Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan) were recognized as the first Ramsar Sites of India [Designation date : 01.10.1981]
- ❖ **Montreux Record** is maintained as part of the Ramsar List. It includes those sites where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference.

# New Ramsar Sites in India - 2021

## ✓ *In April 2021:*

- Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary in Gujarat
- Wadhvana Wildlife Sanctuary in Gujarat
- Khijadia Wildlife Sanctuary in Gujarat
- Haiderpur Wetland in Uttar Pradesh

## ✓ *In May 2021:*

- Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary in Haryana
- Sultanpur National Park in Haryana

## ✓ *In June 2021:*

- Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh

# Ramsar Sites in India

S. No.	Name of Site	रामसर स्थल (वेटलैंड्स)	State	Date of Designation
1	Hokera Wetland	होकेरा वेटलैंड	Jammu and Kashmir	8.11.2005
2	Wular Lake	वुलर झील	Jammu & Kashmir	23.3.1990
3	Surinsar-Mansar Lakes	सूरिंसार-मानसर झीलें	Jammu and Kashmir	8.11.2005
4	Tsomoriri Lake	त्सो-मोरीरी	Ladakh	19.8.2002
5	Tso Kar Wetland Complex	त्सो कार आद्रभूमि परिसर	Ladakh	17.11.2020
6	Chandertal Wetland	चंद्रताल वेटलैंड	Himachal Pradesh	8.11.2005
7	Pong Dam Lake	पौंग बांध झील	Himachal Pradesh	19.8.2002
8	Renuka Wetland	रेणुका वेटलैंड	Himachal Pradesh	8.11.2005
9	Asan Conservation Reserve	आसन संरक्षण रिजर्व	Uttarakhand	21.7.2020

# Ramsar Sites in India (Uttar Pradesh)

S. No.	Name of Site	रामसर स्थल (वेटलैंड्स)	Date of Designation
10	Upper Ganga River (Brijghat to Narora Stretch)	ऊपरी गंगा नदी, ब्रजघाट से नरोरा खिंचाव	8.11.2005
11	Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary	नवाबगंज पक्षी अभ्यारण्य	19.9.2019
12	Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary	पार्वती अरगा पक्षी अभ्यारण्य	2.12.2019
13	Saman Bird Sanctuary	समन पक्षी अभ्यारण्य	2.12.2019
14	Samaspur Bird Sanctuary	समसपुर पक्षी अभ्यारण्य	3.10.2019
15	Sandi Bird Sanctuary	साण्डी पक्षी अभ्यारण्य	26.9.2019
16	Sarsai Nawar Jheel	सरसई नावर झील	19.9.2019
17	Sur Sarovar	सुर सरोबर	21.8.2020

# Ramsar Sites in India (Uttar Pradesh)

S. No.	Name of Site	रामसर स्थल (वेटलैंड्स)	Date of Designation
18	Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary	बखिरा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य	29.06.2021
19	Haiderpur Wetland	हैदरपुर वेटलैंड	13.04.2021

Parcham Classes

# Ramsar Sites in India

S. No.	Name of Site	रामसर स्थल (वेटलैंड्स)	State	Date of Designation
20	Beas Conservation Reserve	ब्यास संरक्षण रिजर्व	Punjab	26.9.2019
21	Harike Lake	हरिके झील	Punjab	23.3.1990
22	Kanjli Lake	कंजली झील	Punjab	22.1.2002
23	Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve	केशोपुर मिआनी कम्युनिटी रिजर्व	Punjab	26.9.2019
24	Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary	नांगल वन्यजीव अभयारण्य	Punjab	26.9.2019
25	Ropar Lake	रोपड़ झील	Punjab	22.1.2002
26	Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary	भिंडावास वन्यजीव अभयारण्य	Haryana	25.05.2021
27	Sultanpur National Park	सुल्तानपुर नेशनल पार्क	Haryana	25.05.2021
28	Keoladeo Ghana NP	केवलादेव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	Rajasthan	1.10.1981

# Ramsar Sites in India

S. No.	Name of Site	रामसर स्थल (वेटलैंड्स)	State	Date of Designation
29	Sambhar Lake	सांभर झील	Rajasthan	23.3.1990
30	Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary	नालसरोवर पक्षी अभ्यारण्य	Gujarat	24.09.2012
31	Khijadia Wildlife Sanctuary	खिजादिय वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य	Gujarat	13.04.2021
32	Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	थोल झील वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य	Gujarat	05.04.2021
33	Wadhwana Wildlife Sanctuary	वाधवाना वेटलैंड वन्यजीव अभ्यारण्य	Gujarat	05.04.2021
34	Bhoj Wetlands	भोज वेटलैंड	Madhya Pradesh	19.8.2002
35	Bhitarkanika Mangroves	भितरकनिका मैंग्रोव	Orissa	19.8.2002
36	Chilka Lake	चिलिका झील	Orissa	1.10.1981

# Ramsar Sites in India

S. No.	Name of Site	रामसर स्थल (वेटलैंड्स)	State	Date of Designation
37	Kabartal Wetland	काबर तल	Bihar	21.07.2020
38	Sunderbans Wetland	सुंदर वन डेल्टा	West Bengal	30.1.2019
39	East Kolkata Wetlands	पूर्व कलकत्ता वेटलैंड्स	West Bengal	19.8.2002
40	Deepor Beel	दीपोर बील	Assam	19.8.2002
41	Loktak Lake	लोकतक झील	Manipur	23.3.1990
42	Rudrasagar Lake	रुद्रसागर झील	Tripura	8.11.2005
43	Lonar Lake	लोनार झील	Maharashtra	22.7.2020
44	Nandur Madhameshwar	नंदूर मधमेश्वर	Maharashtra	21.6.2019
45	Kolleru Lake	कोलेरु झील	Andhra Pradesh	19.8.2002

# Ramsar Sites in India

S. No.	Name of Site	रामसर स्थल (वेटलैंड्स)	State	Date of Designation
46	Asthamudi Wetland	अष्टमुडी वेटलैंड	Kerala	19.8.2002
47	Sasthamkotta Lake	सस्थमकोट्टा झील	Kerala	19.8.2002
48	Vembanad Kol Wetland	वेम्बनाड-कोल वेटलैंड	Kerala	19.8.2002
49	Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary	प्वाइंट कैलिमेरे वन्यजीव और पक्षी अभयारण्य	Tamil Nadu	19.8.2002

Parcham Classes

## Tso Kar Wetland , Ladakh

Designation date:17-11-2020



**High-altitude wetland complex, consisting of two principal waterbodies, Startsapuk Tso, a freshwater lake of about 438 hectares to the south, and Tso Kar itself, a hypersaline lake of 1800 hectares to the north.**

- It is situated in the Changthang region of Ladakh.
- It is called Tso Kar, meaning white lake, because of the white salt efflorescence found on the margins due to the evaporation of highly saline water.

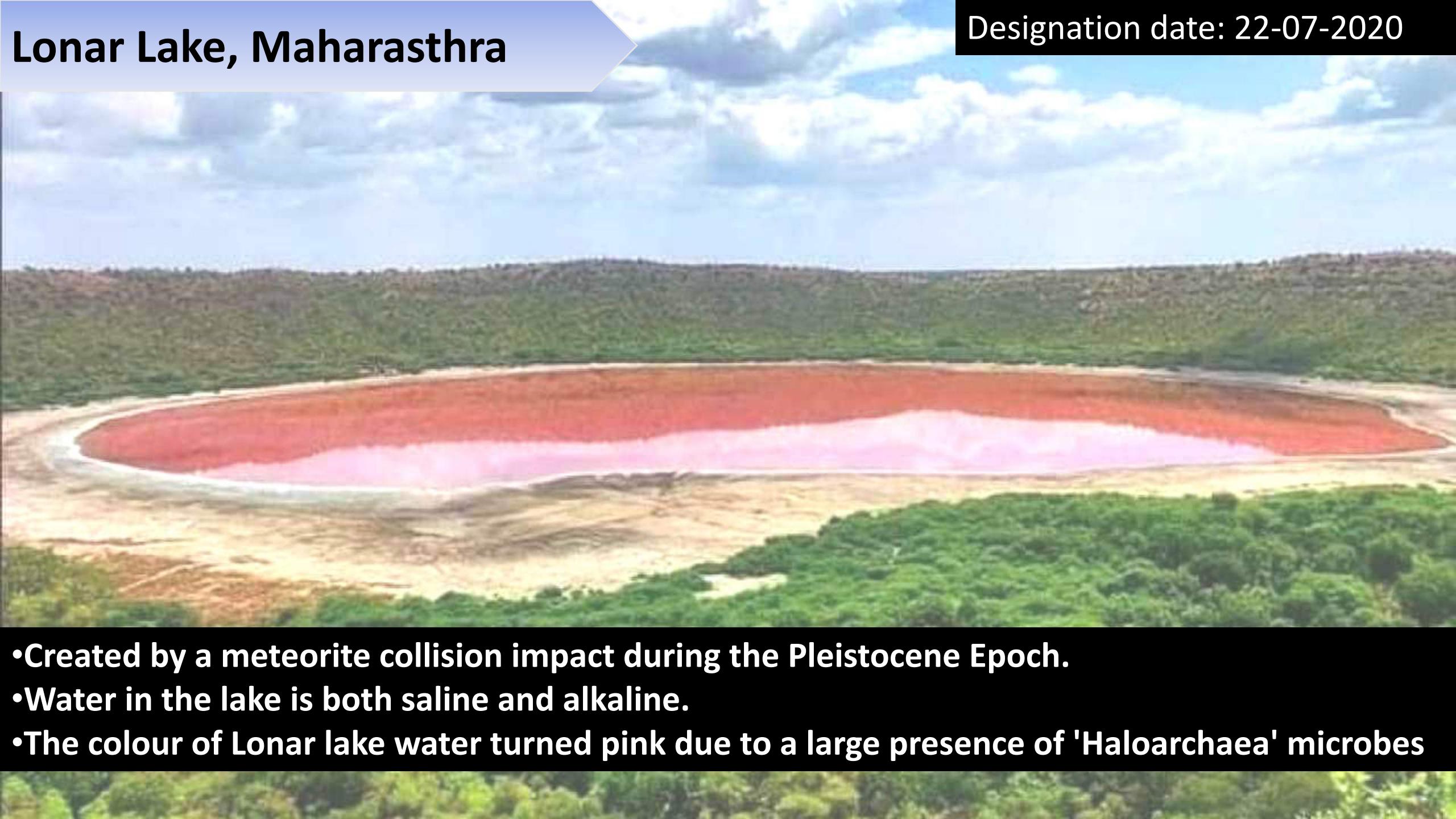
# Tso Kar Wetland , Ladakh

- Endangered saker falcon (*Falco cherrug*) and Asiatic wild dog or dhole (*Cuon alpinus laniger*)
- One of the most important breeding areas in India for the black-necked crane (*Grus nigricollis*).



# Lonar Lake, Maharashtra

Designation date: 22-07-2020



- Created by a meteorite collision impact during the Pleistocene Epoch.
- Water in the lake is both saline and alkaline.
- The colour of Lonar lake water turned pink due to a large presence of 'Haloarchaea' microbes



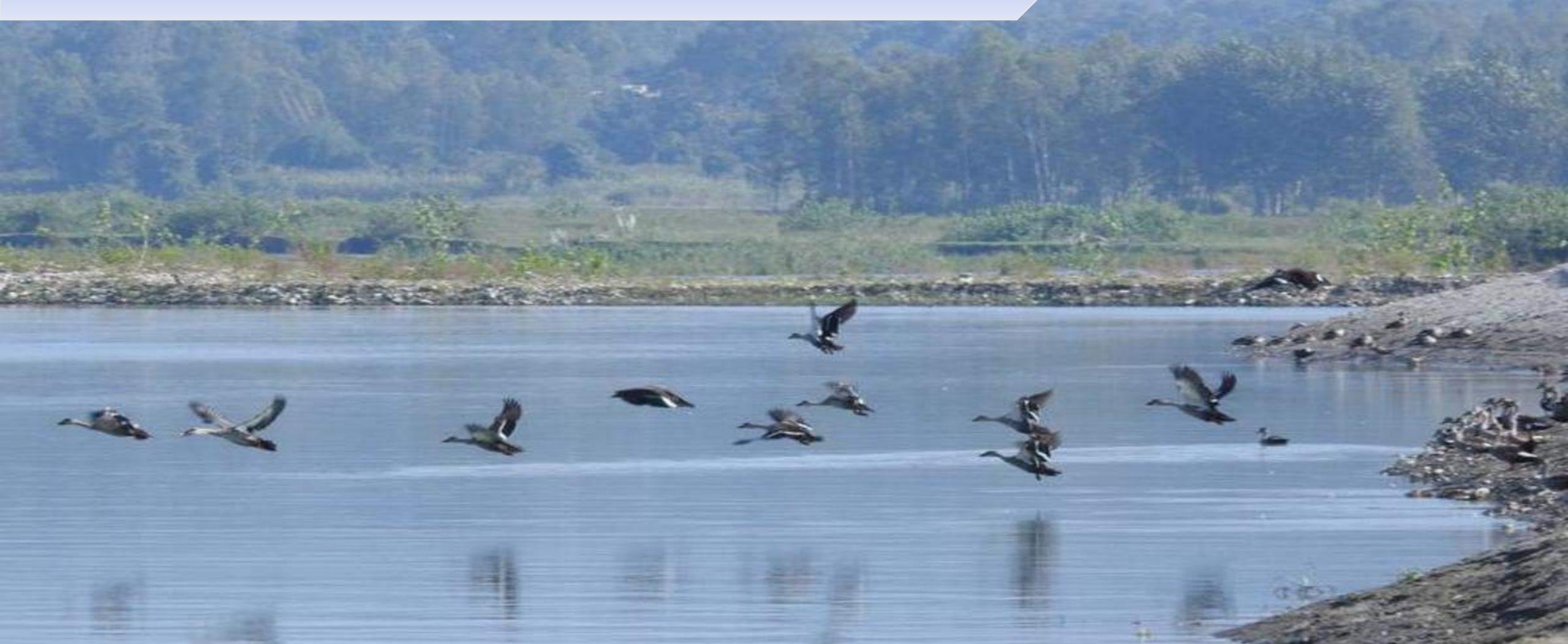
- Sur Sarovar, also known as Keetham Lake, is a human-made reservoir; originally created to supply water to the city of Agra in summer.
- Threatened species include the vulnerable greater spotted eagle (*Clanga clanga*), sarus crane (*Grus antigone*) and catfish *Wallago attu*.



- Kanwar Jheel, covers parts of Indo-Gangetic plains in the northern Bihar.
- Five critically endangered species (3 of vultures, 2 of waterbirds) :
  - the red-headed vulture, white-rumped vulture and Indian vulture (*Gyps indicus*)
  - the sociable lapwing and Baer's pochard

# Asan Conservation Reserve (Uttarakhand)

Designation date: 21-07-2020



- It is a 444-hectare stretch of the Asan River running down to its confluence with the Yamuna River in Dehradun, Uttarakhand.
- Critically endangered red-headed vulture, white-rumped vulture and Baer's pochard

# Chilika Lake

## Odisha



Notable	Critically endangered	Endangered
Irrawaddy Dolphin	Scalloped Hammerhead, Smalltooth Sawfish, Ganges Shark	Irrawaddy Dolphin, Winghead Shark, Longhead Eagle Ray

**Date of Designation**

October 1, 1981

**Location**

Puri, Khurda and Ganjam Districts

**Area**

1,16,500 hectares

**Designation Criteria**

2

**Protection Status**

15.5 km<sup>2</sup> island Nalabana designated as Bird Sanctuary

**Wetland Type**

Natural lagoon

**Management Authority**

Chilika Development Authority

# Keoladeo National Park

Rajasthan



## Notable

Sarus Crane, Greater spotted Eagle, Painted Stork, Hog Deer

## Critically endangered

Greater Adjutant, Hog Deer

© IUCN

## Designation Criteria

2

## Protection Status

Keoladeo National Park

## Date of Designation

October 1, 1981

## Location

Bharatpur District

## Area

2,873 hectares

## Wetland Type

Freshwater marsh and swamp

## Other Designations

UNESCO World Heritage Site

## Management Authority

Rajasthan Forest Department

# Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary (Uttar Pradesh)

Designation date:29.06.2021



- Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary is a freshwater marsh in the Sant Kabir Nagar district.
- It is the largest natural floodplain wetland of eastern Uttar Pradesh.
- The wetland is internationally important for its birdlife as it supports over 80 species.
- It provides a wintering ground for over 25 species that migrate on the Central Asian Flyway.

# Haiderpur Wetland (Uttar Pradesh)

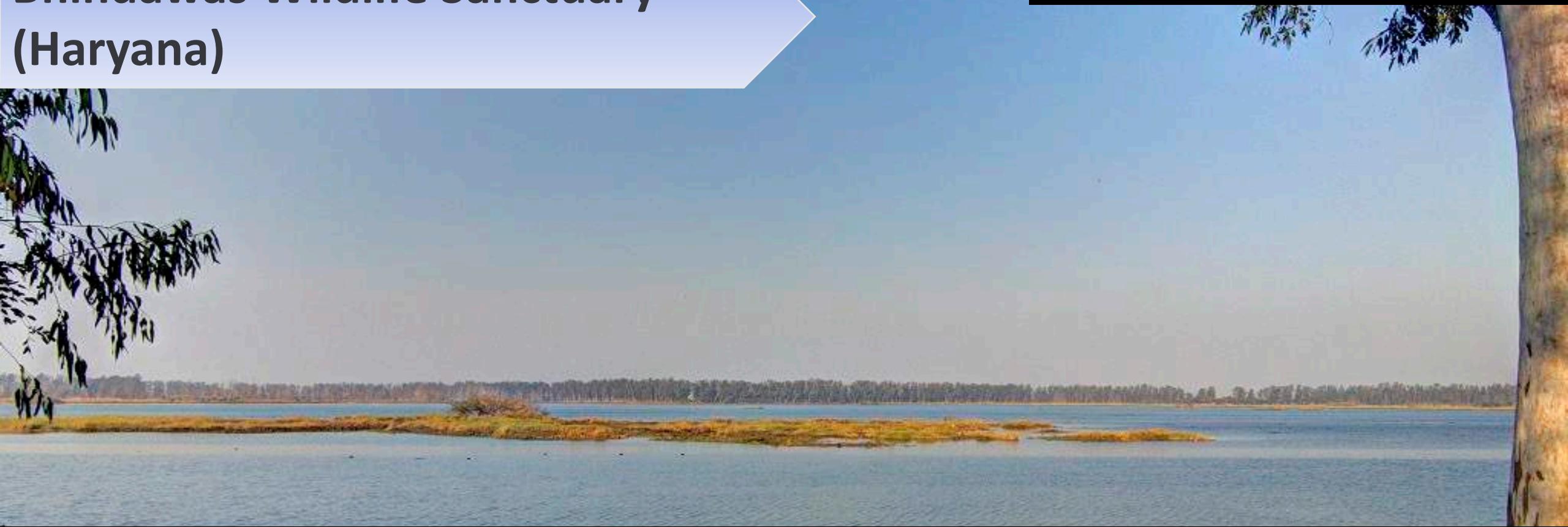
Designation date:13.04.2021



- Haiderpur Wetland is located within the boundaries of Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary.
- Haiderpur Wetland provides habitat for numerous animal and plant species, including more than 30 species of plants, over 300 species of birds including 102 waterbirds, more than 40 fish and more than ten mammal species.

# Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary (Haryana)

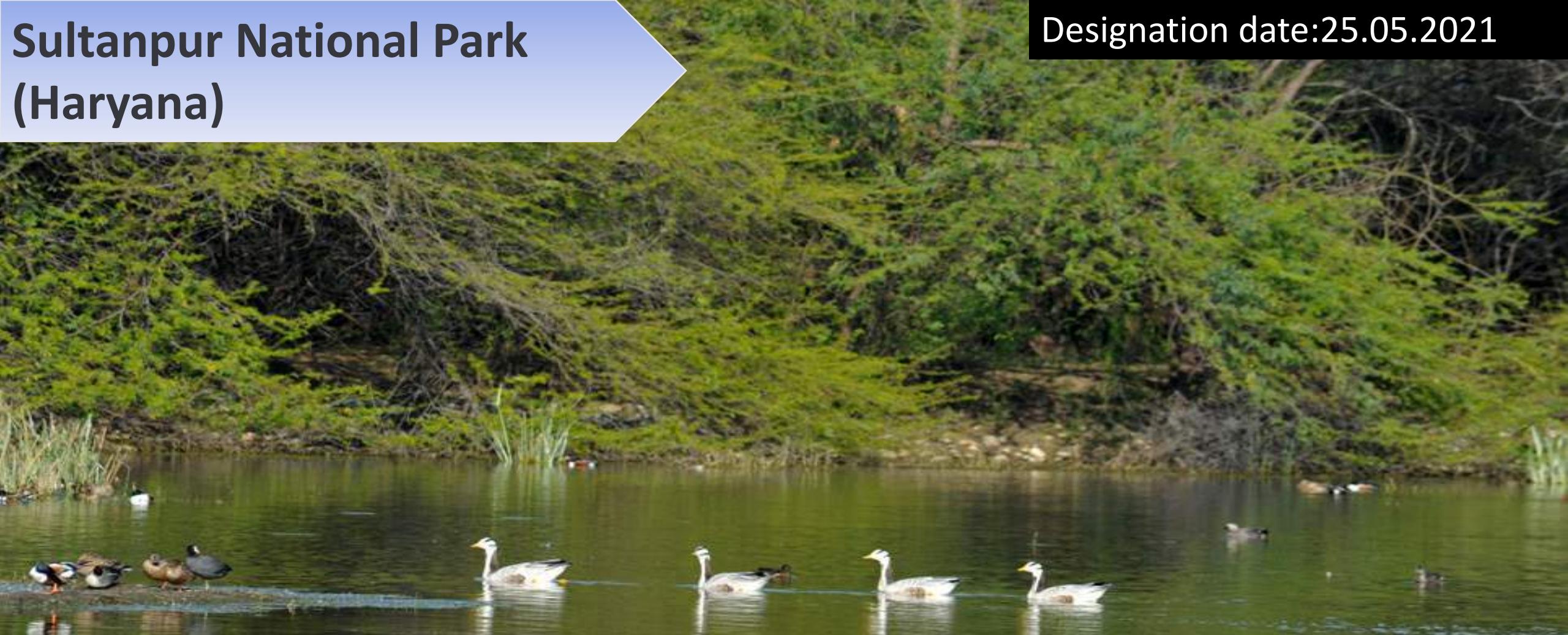
Designation date:25.05.2021



- Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary is a human-made freshwater wetland, and is the largest wetland in Haryana State.
- Over 250 species use the Sanctuary throughout the year as a resting and roosting site.
- The Site supports more than ten globally threatened species including the endangered Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), steppe eagle (*Aquila nipalensis*), Pallas's fish eagle (*Haliaeetus leucoryphus*) and black-bellied tern (*Sterna acuticauda*).

# Sultanpur National Park (Haryana)

Designation date:25.05.2021



- The shallow lake at the core of the Sultanpur National Park is fed by the overflow from neighbouring canals and fields, and replenished by saline groundwater.
- The wetland harbours a rich plant and animal life: it supports more than 220 species of resident, winter migratory and local migratory waterbirds at critical stages of their life cycles.

# Khijadia Wildlife Sanctuary (Gujarat)

Designation date:13.04.2021



- Khijadia Wildlife Sanctuary is a freshwater wetland near the coast of the Gulf of Kutch.
- The sanctuary is now part of Marine National Park, Jamnagar, Gujarat.
- More than 180 plant species are present, including the critically endangered Indian bdellium-tree (*Commiphora wightii*), commonly called guggal.
- The Site contributes to the maintenance of hydrological regimes, erosion protection and nutrient cycling.

# Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary (Gujarat)

Designation date:05.04.2021



- Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary is on the Central Asian Flyway and more than 320 bird species can be found, making up some 57% of all the bird species of Gujarat.
- The area falls within the administrative jurisdiction of Mehsana district of Gujarat state.

# **Wadhvana Wildlife Sanctuary (Gujarat)**

Designation date: 05.04.2021



- Wadhvana Wetland is located in Dabhoi Tehsil (Taluka), Vadodara district, Gujarat.
- The wetland is internationally important for its birdlife as it provides wintering ground to migratory waterbirds, including over 80 species that migrate on the Central Asian Flyway.

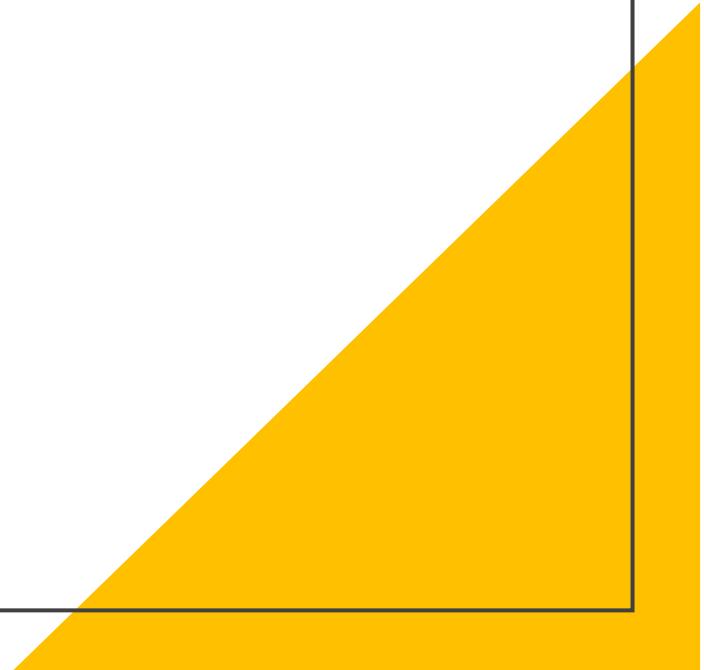
The Ramsar Convention works with the collaboration of the following organizations:

- ✓ International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
- ✓ Birdlife International
- ✓ International Water Management Institute (IWMI).
- ✓ Wetlands International
- ✓ Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT)
- ✓ WWF International

Parcham Class



# Ramsar Sites 2022



# Introduction to Ramsar Convention

- Intergovernmental treaty established by UNESCO - provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.
- Adopted on 2nd February 1971 in Ramsar, Iran. Came into force from 21st December, 1975. February 2 is celebrated as the International Wetlands Day
- India is one of the Contracting Parties to Ramsar Convention, signed it on 1st Feb 1982.

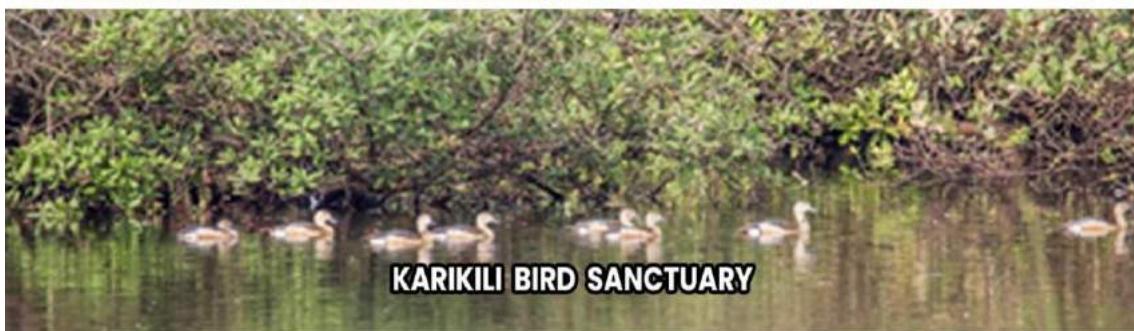
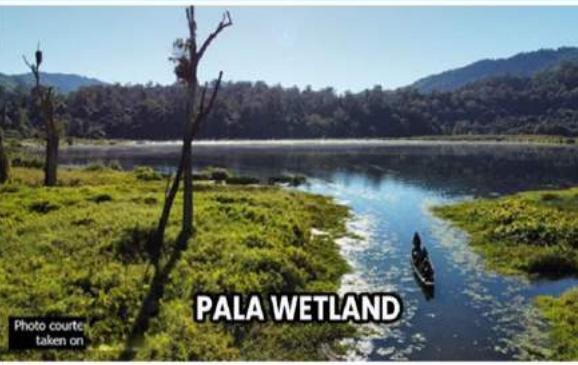
# Introduction to Indian Ramsar Sites

- India has a total 75 Ramsar sites, covering an area of 13,26,677 hectares.
- India's first Ramsar site were Chilika Lake in Odisha and Keoladeo National Park in Rajasthan.
- Vembannur Wetland Complex (Tamil Nadu) with 19.7 hectares is the smallest Ramsar Wetland site in India. Renuka wetland in Himachal Pradesh has an area of 20 hectares.
- Tamil Nadu has maximum Ramsar sites (14), followed by UP (10)

## Year wise designation of 75 Ramsar sites (source: PIB)

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Year of Designation</b>	<b>No of site designated (As per date of designation)</b>	<b>Sites designated upto 2013 and after 2014 to till date</b>	<b>Area covered in Ha</b>
1	1981	2	<b>26</b> (1981 to 2013)	633871
2	1990	4		
3	2002	13		
4	2005	6		
5	2012	1		
6	2019	11	<b>49</b> (2014 to 2022)	692807
7	2020	5		
8	2021	14		
9	2022	19		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1326678</b>

# 5 wetlands added as Ramsar sites (26<sup>th</sup> July, 22)



Classes

# 5 wetlands added as Ramsar sites (26<sup>th</sup> July, 22)

S.No	Name of wetland	आर्द्रभूमि का नाम	State/UT
1	Karikili Bird Sanctuary	करीकिली पक्षी अभ्यारण्य	Tamil Nadu
2	Pallikaranai Marsh Reserve Forest	पल्लीकरनई मार्श रिजर्व फॉरेस्ट	
3	Pichavaram Mangrove	पिचवरम मैंग्रोव	
4	Pala wetland	पाला आर्द्रभूमि	Mizoram
5	Sakhya Sagar	साख्य सागर	Madhya Pradesh

# 10 wetlands added as Ramsar sites (3<sup>rd</sup> Aug, 22)



Koothankulam Bird Sanctuary,  
Tamil Nadu



Nanda Lake, Goa



Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary,  
Karnataka



Satkosia Gorge, Odisha



Vembannur Wetland Complex,  
Tamil Nadu



Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary,  
Tamil Nadu



Vellode Bird Sanctuary,  
Tamil Nadu



Udhayamarthandapuram  
Bird Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu



Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve, Tamil Nadu



Sirpur Wetland, Madhya Pradesh

# 10 wetlands added as Ramsar sites (3<sup>rd</sup> Aug, 22)

S.No	Name of wetland	आर्द्धभूमि का नाम	State
1	Satkosia Gorge	सतकोसिया गॉर्ज	Odisha
2	Nanda Lake	नंदा झील	Goa
3	Ranganathituu BS	रंगनाथितु बी एस	Karnataka
4	Sirpur wetland	सिरपुर आर्द्धभूमि	Madhya Pradesh

# 10 wetlands added as Ramsar sites (3<sup>rd</sup> Aug, 22)

S.No	Name of wetland	आर्द्रभूमि का नाम	State
5	Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary	वेदान्थंगल पक्षी अभ्यारण्य	
6	Udhayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary	उदयमार्थदपुरम पक्षी अभ्यारण्य	
7	Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary	कूनथनकुलम पक्षी अभ्यारण्य	Tamil Nadu
8	Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve	मन्नार की खाड़ी समुद्री बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व	
9	Vembannur Wetland Complex	वेम्बन्नूर वेटलैंड कॉम्प्लेक्स	
10	Vellode Bird Sanctuary	वेलोड पक्षी अभ्यारण्य	

# 11 wetlands added as Ramsar sites (13<sup>th</sup> Aug, 22)



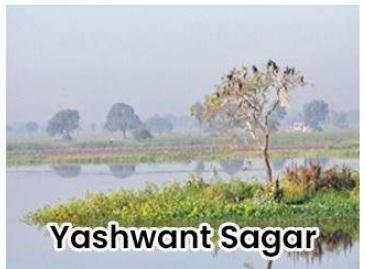
Tampara Lake



Hirakud Reservoir



Ansupa Lake



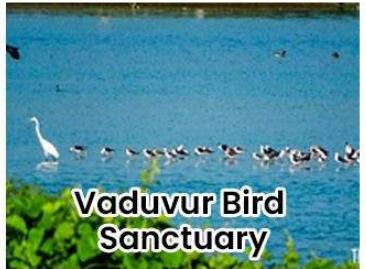
Yashwant Sagar



Chitrangudi Bird  
Sanctuary



Suchindram Theroor  
Wetland Complex



Vaduvur Bird  
Sanctuary



Kanjirankulam  
Bird Sanctuary



Thane Creek



Hygam Wetland  
Conservation Reserve



Shallibagh Wetland  
Conservation Reserve

# 11 wetlands added as Ramsar sites (13<sup>th</sup> Aug, 22)

S.No.	Name of wetland	आर्द्रभूमि का नाम	State/UT
1	Tampara Lake	टाम्परा झील	
2	Hirakud Reservoir	हीराकुंड जलाशय	Odisha
3	Ansupa Lake	अंसुपा झील	
4	Yashwant Sagar	यशवंत सागर	Madhya Pradesh
5	Thane Creek	ठाणे क्रीक	Maharashtra

# 11 wetlands added as Ramsar sites (13<sup>th</sup> Aug, 22)

S. No.	Name of wetland	आर्द्रभूमि का नाम	State/UT
6	Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary	चित्रांगुडी पक्षी अभ्यारण्य	
7	Suchindram Theroor Wetland Complex	सुचिन्द्रम थेरूर वेटलैंड कॉम्प्लेक्स	Tamil Nadu
8	Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary	वडुवुर पक्षी अभ्यारण्य	
9	Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary	कांजीरंकुलम पक्षी अभ्यारण्य	
10	Hygam Wetland Conservation Reserve	हाइगम वेटलैंड कंजर्वेशन रिजर्व	Jammu & Kashmir
11	Shallbugh Wetland Conservation Reserve	शालबुग वेटलैंड कंजर्वेशन रिजर्व	

# Important info about the newly added wetlands

- Sakhya Sagar Lake is an integral part of the Madhav National Park in Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh.
- Koothankulam Bird Sanctuary (கூந்தன்குலம் பக்ஷி அம்யாரண்ய)
  - man-made wetland & is the largest reserve for breeding water birds in South India.
- Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve
  - This is the first Marine Biosphere Reserve in South & South -East Asia.
- Vembannur Wetland Complex
  - human-made inland tank, believed to have been constructed during Pandyan king Veeranarayana.
  - forms the southernmost tip of peninsular India.

# Important info about the newly added wetlands

- Hirakud Reservoir is the largest earthen dam in Odisha
- Ansupa Lake is the largest freshwater lake of Odisha and is an oxbow lake formed by River Mahanadi
- Vaduvur bird sanctuary is a large human-made irrigation tank
- Thane Creek has been declared as Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary.
- Hygam Wetland falls within the River Jhelum basin in Baramulla district.
- Shallabug Wetland Conservation Reserve is in Srinagar

# Important Ramsar sites around the world

- World's first Ramsar Site - Cobourg Peninsula in Australia, designated in 1974.
- World's largest Ramsar Site - Rio Negro in Brazil (1,20,000 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Country with maximum Ramsar Sites - United Kingdom (175 sites)
- Largest area under the Ramsar Convention protection - Bolivia (1,48,000 km<sup>2</sup>)

Parcham Classes

Identify the incorrect option:

- A) Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary – Tamil Nadu
- B) Nanda Lake – Goa
- C) Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve – Tamil Nadu
- D) Satkosia Gorge – Tamil Nadu

Ans: D

Parcham Classes

Sirpur wetland is located in which state?

- A) Madhya Pradesh
- B) Karnataka
- C) Goa
- D) Tamil Nadu

Ans: A



Parcham Classes

Udhayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary is in which state?

- A) Karnataka
- B) Odisha
- C) Kerala
- D) Tamil Nadu

Ans: D



Parcham Classes

Which is the first Ramsar Wetland from Goa?

- A) Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary
- B) Pala wetland
- C) Nanda Lake
- D) Ansupa Lake

Ans: C



Parcham Classes

Which state has the largest number of Ramsar Wetlands in India?

- A) Karnataka
- B) Tamil Nadu
- C) Uttar Pradesh
- D) Maharashtra

Ans: B



Parcham Classes

# Research Centers in India

Parcham Classes



<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Research Institute</u>	<u>Location</u>
1.	Central Potato Research Institute	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
2.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)	New Delhi
3.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is commonly known as the Pusa Institute.</li> <li>The institute was originally located in Pusa, Bihar</li> </ul>	New Delhi
4.	Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)	New Delhi
5.	National Highways Authority of India	Dwarka, New Delhi
6.	Indian Council of Historical Research	New Delhi

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Research Institute</u>	<u>Location</u>
7.	Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)	New Delhi
8.	National Institute of Malaria Research	New Delhi
9.	India Meteorological Department	New Delhi
10.	Archeological Survey of India	New Delhi
11.	Indian Meteorological Department	New Delhi

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Research Institute</u>	<u>Location</u>
12.	National Brain Research Centre	Gurgaon, Haryana
13.	International Solar Alliance	Gurugram, Haryana
14.	National Dairy Research Institute	Karnal, Haryana
15.	Indian Institute of Petroleum	Dehradun, Uttarakhand

Anand in gujarat is known as the Milk Capital of India

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Research Institute</u>	<u>Location</u>
16.	Indian Institute of Pulses Research	Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
17.	National Sugar Institute	Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
18.	Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
19.	Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
20.	National Botanical Research Institute	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Research Institute</u>	<u>Location</u>
21.	Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research	Dhanbad, Jharkhand
22.	Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums <small>(Formerly Indian Lac Research Institute)</small>	Ranchi, Jharkhand
23.	Uranium Corporation of India	Jharkhand
24.	National Rice Research Institute	Cuttack, Odisha
25.	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Kolkata, West Bengal

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Research Institute</u>	<u>Location</u>
26.	Zoological Survey of India	Kolkata, West Bengal
27.	Geological Survey of India	Kolkata, West Bengal
28.	Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute	Tonk, Rajasthan
29.	Institute for Plasma Research	Gandhinagar, Gujarat
30.	Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Institute	Bhavnagar, Gujarat

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Research Institute</u>	<u>Location</u>
31.	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) Dr. Ajit Kumar Mohanty (Director)	Trombay, Mumbai, Maharashtra
32.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	Mumbai, Maharashtra
33.	Central Institute for Cotton Research	Nagpur, Maharashtra
34.	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute	Nagpur, Maharashtra
35.	India Security Press	Nashik, Maharashtra
36.	National Institute of Oceanography	Dona Paula, Goa

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Research Institute</u>	<u>Location</u>
37.	Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics	Hyderabad, Telangana
38..	Central Tobacco Research Institute	Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh
39.	Central Power Research Institute	Bengaluru, Karnataka
40.	Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) Chairman : S. Somanath	Bengaluru, Karnataka
41.	Directorate of Cashew Research	Puttur, Karnataka

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Research Institute</u>	<u>Location</u>
42.	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Kochi, Kerala
43.	Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
44.	Central Coir Research Institute	Alappuzha, Kerala
45.	Central Leather Research Institute	Chennai, Tamil Nadu

- Leather City : Kanpur
- Leather Research Institute : Chennai

You are the artist  
of your own life.  
Do not hand the  
brush to anyone  
else.



Parcham Classes



# **Slogans by Famous Personalities**

Parcham Classes



“Brothers and sisters of America”

### Swami Vivekananda

“Vedon Ki Or Lauto”  
(Go back to the Vedas)

“India for the Indians”



### Dayanand Saraswati

“Jai Hind”

“Dilli Chalo”

Tum Mujhe Khoon Do,  
Main Tumhe Azadi  
Doonga  
(Give me blood and I will  
give you freedom!)



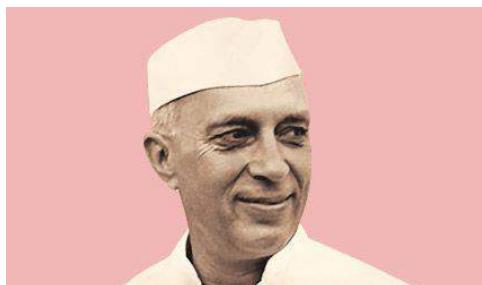
### Subhas Chandra Bose

“Freedom is not given - it is  
taken”

“Aaram haram hai”

Purna Swaraj/Full self-governance

“Who lives if India dies”



### Jawaharlal Nehru



“Maaro Firangi Ko”

Mangal Pandey

“Bharat Chhoro”  
(Quit India)

“Hey Ram”

“Do or Die”

“There is no salvation for India unless you strip yourself of this jewellery and hold it in trust for your country men in India”

While Gandhi gave the clarion call of Quit India, the slogan was coined by **Yusuf Meherally**, a socialist and trade unionist who also served as Mayor of Mumbai.



Mahatma Gandhi

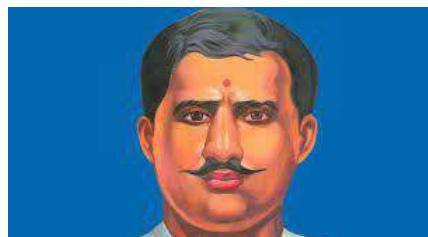


“Satyameva Jayate”

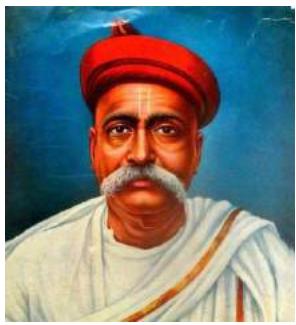
- It is a part of a *mantra* from the Hindu scripture *Mundaka Upanishad*.
- It is inscribed in the Devanagari script at the base of the Lion Capital of Ashoka and forms an integral part of the Indian national emblem.

Madan Mohan Malviya

“Sarfroshi Ki Tamanna Ab  
Hmare Dil Me Hai”



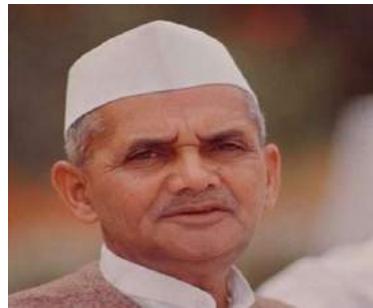
Ramprasad Bismil



“Swaraj is my birth right  
and I shall have it”

**Bal Gangadhar  
Tilak**

“Jai Jawaan, Jai Kisan”



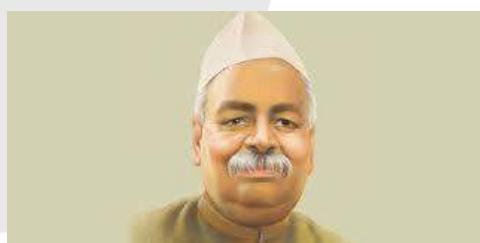
**Lal Bahadur Shastri**



“Nobody holds any patent rights in  
the fundamental ideas of a  
Constitution”

**BR Ambedkar**

“I believe separate electorates  
will be suicidal to the minorities”

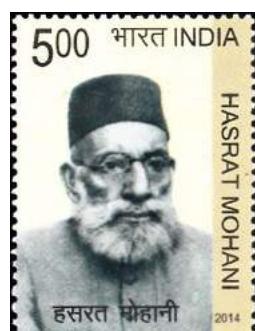


**Govind Ballabh  
Pant**

“Inquilab  
Zindabad”



**Shouted by or popularized by :  
Bhagat Singh**



**Given by or coined by :  
Maulana Hasrat Mohani  
Real name : Syed Fazl-ul-Hasan**



“Simon, go back”

“Every blow on my body will prove a nail in the coffin of the British Empire”/ “A blow to sticks on my head will prove to be the nail of the casket of the British rule”

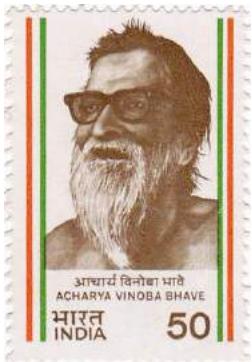
### Lala Lajpat Rai

in 1928 Yusuf Meherally had coined the slogan “Simon Go Back”.



“Shram ev Jaiyete”

### Indira Gandhi



### Vinoba Bhave

“Jai Jagat”



“Kam Adhik Batain Kam”

### Sanjay Gandhi



### Jaiprakash Narayan

“Sampurn Kranti”

**“Kar Mat Do”  
(Don’t give tax)**



**Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel**



**Bhartendu  
Harishchandra**

**“Hindi, Hundu Hindustan”**

**“Desh Bachao, Desh  
Banao”**



**P.V. Narsimha Rao**



**Atal Bihari Vajpayee**

**“Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai  
Vigyan”**

**“Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai  
Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan”**



**Narendra Modi**



**Chandrashekhar  
Azad**

“Dushman ki golion ka hum samna  
karenge, azad hee rahein hain, azad  
hee rahenge”

“If your blood does not rage, it is  
water that flows in your vein”

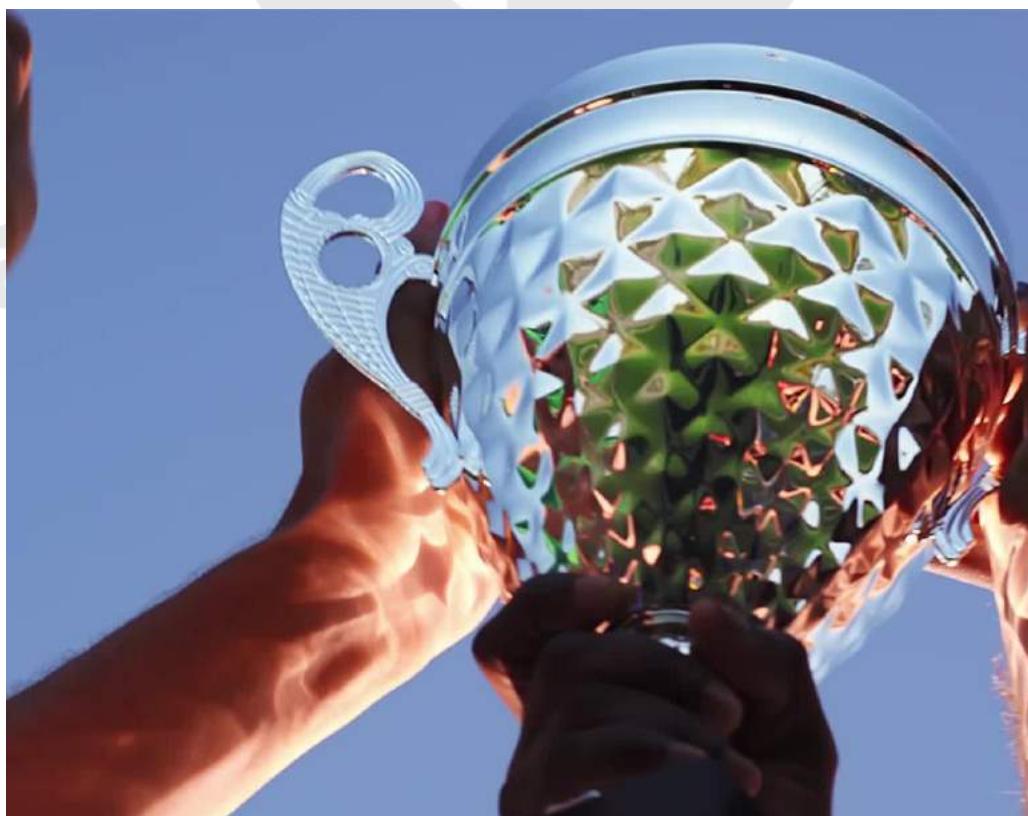
“Aisi jawaani kisi kaam ki nahi jo  
apni matrbhoomi ke kaam na aa  
sake”



## **SONGS**

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| • “Vande Matram”                            | : Bankim Chandra Chatterjee |
| • “Jana Gana Mana”                          | : Rabindra Nath Tagore      |
| • “Ekla chalo re”                           | : Rabindra Nath Tagore      |
| • “Aye mere watan ke logon”                 | : Kavi Pradeep              |
| • “Sare Jahan Se Achha<br>Hindustan Hamara” | : Muhammad Iqbal            |

# Sports Cups and Trophies



## Golf

- Ryder Cup
- Walker Cup
- Solheim Cup
- Augusta Masters
- Eisenhower Trophy



## Rowing

- Wellington Trophy



National Sports Day : 29<sup>th</sup> August

International Day of Sport for Development and Peace : 6<sup>th</sup> April

## Polo

- Ezra Cup
- Maharaj Prithi Singh Baria Cup
- Radha Mohan Cup
- Winchester Cup



## Basketball

- Basalat Jha Trophy
- William Jones Cup
- Todd Memorial Trophy
- BC Gupta Trophy
- Larry o'brien trophy



## Weightlifting

- Burdwan Trophy



## Boat Racing (Kerala)

- Nehru Trophy Boat Race



## Horse Racing

Nizam Gold Cup  
Beresford Stakes

## Chess

- Khaitan Trophy



## Billiards

- Arthur Walker Trophy



## Athletics

- Charminar Trophy



## Bridge

- Ruia Gold Cup
- Holkar Trophy



## Tennis

- Australian Open
- French Open
- Wimbledon Open
- US Open
- Davis Cup
- Rajendra Prasad Cup
- Malaysian Open
- U Thant Cup
- Wightman Cup

**Grand Slam**



## Table Tennis

- Bama Belleck Cup
- Travancore Cup
- Swathling Cup
- Ramanujan Trophy



**Australian Open in January,  
French Open (also known as Roland-Garros) from late May to early June,  
Wimbledon in late June to early July, US Open in August–September**

## Hockey

- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Aga Khan Cup                   | • Sultan Azlan Shah Cup  |
| • Dhyanchand Trophy              | • Beighton Cup           |
| • Maharaja Ranjit Singh Gold Cup | • Lady Ratan Tata Trophy |
| • Murugappa Gold Cup             | • Rangaswamy Cup         |
| • Sindhi Gold Cup                |                          |
| • Stanley Cup                    |                          |



• Major Dhyan Chand was an Indian field hockey player widely regarded as the greatest field hockey player in history. He is known as The Wizard or The Magician of hockey.

## Badminton

- Amrit Diwan Cup
- Chaddha Cup
- Harilela Cup
- Sudirman Cup
- Ibrahim Rahimattullah Challenger Cup
- Konica Cup
- Malaysia Open
- Sophia Cup
- Thomas Cup (Men)
- Uber Cup (Women)
- Yonex Cup



## Football

- Bandodkar Gold Trophy
- B.C. Roy Trophy
- Confederation Cup
- DCM Trophy (Delhi Cloth Mills Trophy)
- Durand Cup
- FIFA world Cup
- Jules Rimet Trophy
- Begum Hazrat Mahal Trophy
- Mir Iqbal Hussain Trophy
- Vittal Trophy
- Kalinga Cup
- Merdeka Cup
- Rovers Cup
- Santosh Trophy
- Scissor Cup
- Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee Trophy
- Subroto Cup
- UEFA Champions League
- Euro Cup
- IFA Shield



## Cricket

- # Cricket Classes
- Ashes Cup
  - Asia Cup (Asian Cricket Council Asia Cup)
  - C.K. Naidu Trophy
  - Deodhar Trophy
  - Duleep Trophy
  - Border-Gavaskar Trophy
  - Mango Cup
  - Ranji Trophy
  - Titan Cup
  - Vizzy Trophy
  - ICC World Cup
  - Irani Trophy
  - Rani Jhansi Trophy
  - Rohinton Barcia Trophy
  - Gillette Cup
  - G.D. Birla Trophy
  - Vijay Hazare Trophy (also known as the Ranji One-Day Trophy)
  - Wisden Trophy
  - Viiay Merchant Trophy



## Questions

With which of the following sports is Ruia Gold Cup associated?

- 1. Bridge**
2. Water polo
3. Badminton
4. Swimming

Lakshya Sen is associated with which of the following sports?

1. Lawn tennis
2. Table tennis
3. Basketball
- 4. Badminton**

With which sport is Archana Kamath associated?

1. Squash
- 2. Table Tennis**
3. Lawn Tennis
4. Badminton

Vijay Hazare was a famous Indian player associated with the sport of \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Football
- 2. Cricket**
3. Rifle Shooting
4. Boxing

# Parcham Classes



Sports Terminologies

Parcham Classes

## Athletics

- Track and Field
- Relay
- Sprint
- Hurdles
- Steeplechase
- Lap
- High Jump
- Long Jump
- Triple Jump
- Pole vault or Pole jumping
- Hammer Throw
- Discuss Throw
- Javelin throw
- Shot Put



## Gymnastics

- Push-up
- Bridge
- Parallel bar
- Horizontal bar
- Uneven bar
- Floor exercise
- Sit up
- Handstand
- Headstand



## Skiing

- |                        |                   |                 |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ● All-Mountain Ski     | ● Grooming        | ● Quarterpipe   |
| ● Alpine Skiing        | ● Halfpipe        | ● Racing Ski    |
| ● Black Diamond        | ● Huck            | ● Rail          |
| ● Bomber               | ● Jib             | ● Schussing     |
| ● Bunny Slope          | ● Mashed Potatoes | ● Shell         |
| ● Carving              | ● Milk Run        | ● Ski Patrol    |
| ● Cross-country Skiing | ● Moguls          | ● Skier's Left  |
| ● Dump                 | ● Never-ever      | ● Skier's Right |
| ● First Tracks         | ● No-fall Zone    | ● Skijoring     |
| ● Freestyle            | ● Off-piste       | ● Tracked Out   |
| ● French Fries         | ● Pizza           | ● White Out     |
| ● Glade                | ● Pole Grip       | ● Yard Sale     |
| ● Goggles              | ● Powder          |                 |



## Skiing

<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Black diamond	steepest in the ski area, rides more narrow than other surrounding slopes
Dump	huge snowfall
French Fries	Pizza and french fries refer to the way you position your skis
Mashed Potatoes	Mushy spring snow often found at busy trail crossings or near the base area at the end of a warm day
Milk run	The first run of the day.
Yard sale	when a skier crashes and loses everything such as their outerwear, skies, poles, goggles, beanies, and gloves.
Moguls	a skiing event in which skiers descend a slope which is covered in mounds of snow, making two jumps during the descent.

## Football

- Kick
- Goal
- Head
- Move
- Stopper
- Defender
- Penalty
- Free-Kick
- Bicycle kick or Overhead kick or Scissors kick
- Off side



Goal-post



Bicycle kick

- |                |               |              |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| • Goal (score) | • Trap        | • Goal Kick  |
| • Shot         | • Tackle      | • Goal (net) |
| • Pass         | • Cross       | • Goalie     |
| • Assist       | • Punt        | • Defender   |
| • Header       | • Throw In    | • Midfielder |
| • Save         | • Free Kick   | • Forward    |
| • Volley       | • Corner Kick |              |

## Football

<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Dribble	Dribbling is maneuvering a ball by one player while moving in a given direction, avoiding defenders' attempts to intercept the ball.
Hand-Ball	The act of touching the ball with your hand or arm.
Volley	an air-borne strike
Trap	to bring the football under control from a pass or when the ball is running loose.
Hattrick	Term used when a player scores 3 goals in a single football match.
Throw-In	A throw-in is a method of restarting play when the ball has exited the side of the field of play.
Cross	a medium- to-long-range pass from a wide area of the field towards the centre of the field near the opponent's goal.
Punt	certain kind of kick, like when a rugby player drops the ball and kicks it before it hits the ground.

## Shooting

- Rapid fire Pistol
- Standard rifle
- Free pistol
- Air rifle
- Shooting range

- Caliber
- "Ears on"
- "Bull/Bullseye"
- Count Back
- "Are you ready"?
- Accidental discharge (AD)
- "Lock and Load"

<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Bull's eye	The bull's-eye is the small circular area at the centre of a target.
caliber	caliber of a gun refers to the diameter of the inside of the gun's barrel, also known as the bore.



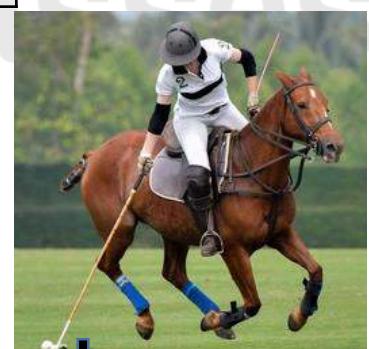
## Polo

### Terms Related to Polo

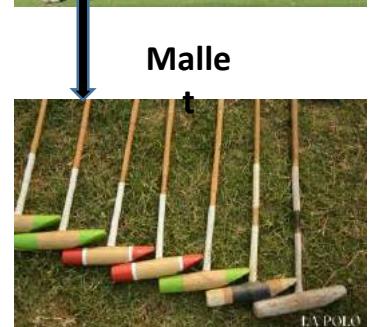
- Bump
- Bunder
- Divot
- Hook

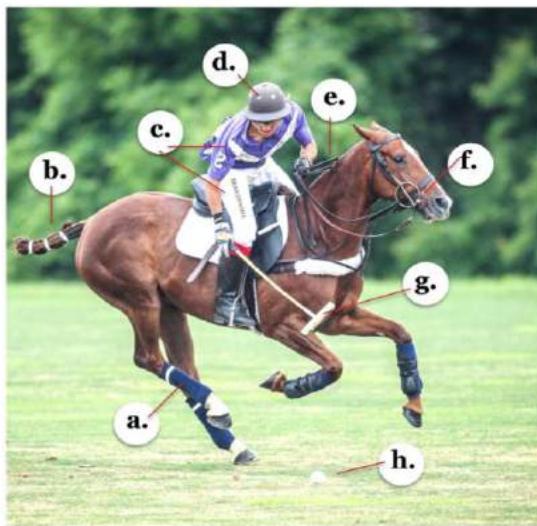
### Terms Related to Polo Horse or Pony

- Bits
- Martingale
- Girth
- Reins



<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Chukker (Chukkas) or Period	Polo matches are divided into six periods of play called chukkers (the English call them chukkas), each lasting seven minutes.
Mallet	A mallet used to strike the ball in polo.
Bump	to ride off another to spoil his shot or to remove him from the play.





a.

**Bandages**

Protective wrapping that shield ponies' legs against contact with ball.

b.

**Braided Tail**

Prevents interference with mallet.

c.

**Whites / Game Jersey**

Polo jerseys are always white and branded with team name or club name. Game Jersey displays team name and player's number 1-4 on all sides for identification and player field position.

d.

**Helmet**

Polo helmet is vital for protecting player from swinging mallets, and balls traveling at speeds nearly 100mph.

e.

**Reins**

Traditionally polo ponies are ridden in double reins to enhance control of the pony.

f.

**Gag Bit**

Traditionally polo ponies are ridden in a gag bit, which instead of a bit's effect of pulling straight back, the pull from a gag bit translates to the side pieces of bridle and over the poll.

g.

**Polo Mallet**

The mallet head is made from wood and the shaft is made from Bamboo so it can bend no break when swing. Some players like a whippier feeling mallet. They come in variety of lengths depending on horse.

h.

**Polo Ball**

Once made of willow wood, polo balls for grass play are now solid white plastic, 3.5" in diameter and weigh 402g.

## Boxing

- Knock out
- Jab
- Punch
- Upper-cut
- Foot work
- Hook
- Ring Stoppage
- Bob & Weave
- Saved by the bell
- Southpaw

- Stance
- Footwork
- Punching
- Jab
- Cross
- Hook
- Uppercut
- Mental Toughness



**Boxing gloves**



**Boxing ring**

Terminology	Meaning
Kidney punch	powerful punching technique that targets one of the two kidneys & is illegal
Jab	Straight punch from forwardmost hand
Hooks	Punches thrown from the sides
Bob & Weave	Defensive techniques

## Hockey

- Hattrick
- Goal
- Penalty stroke or Penalty flick
- Push-in
- Scoop
- Dribble
- Astroturf
- Centre forward
- Half back
- Sudden death
- Striking circle
- 16-yard hit



Hockey cleats



Hockey stick



Hockey ball

Terminology	Meaning
Bully	Restart the game after stoppage.
Short corner or Penalty corner	A penalty given against the defending team.
Under cutting	one type of foul in which a player hits the ball on the underside so that it pops into the air.
Striker	The player who shoots the ball is called striker.
Tackle	It is a defense action to take the ball from the opponent.
Sudden death	when it's overtime and the first goal scored will end the game.

## Tennis

- Grandslam
- Advantage
- Game Point
- Break point
- Shot
- Drop shot
- Ace
- Love



Net



Tennis ball



Tennis racket

# Tennis



Terminology	Meaning
Serve (formally Service)	A shot to start a point.
Deuce	When both players have forty points. One player has to win two points one after the other to win the game.
Smash	A smash in tennis is a shot that is hit above the hitter's head with a serve-like motion.
Fault	If you miss a serve, it is called a fault.
Let	If a serve hits the net but lands inside the service box, it is called a let, and the server replays that serve.
Groundstrokes	These are the shots that you hit from the baseline. There are two kinds of groundstrokes -- the forehand and backhand.
Volley	The volley is the shot that is hit closer to the net, typically out of the air (before it bounces on the ground).

## Types of tennis courts

1. Grass court (Wimbledon)
2. Clay court (French Open)
3. Hard court (Australian Open & US Open)
4. Carpet court



## Areas of the tennis court

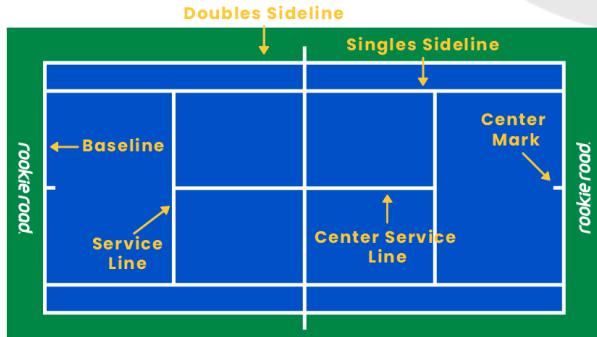


Table Tennis Tables



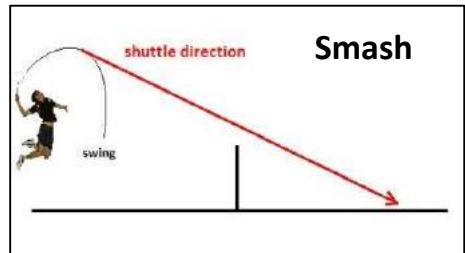
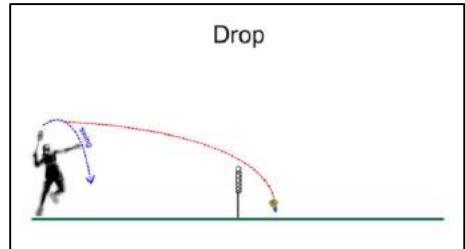
### What Are The Tennis Court Lines?

- Serve
- Topspin
- Backspin
- Sidespin
- Drive spin
- Forehand
- Backhand
- Chop
- Penhold grip
- Shakehand grip
- Dead ball

Terminology	Meaning
Volley	Hitting the ball before it bounces on the table.
Half volley	A half volley in tennis is a shot that is hit immediately after the ball bounces but before it reaches the apex of its bounce.

## Badminton

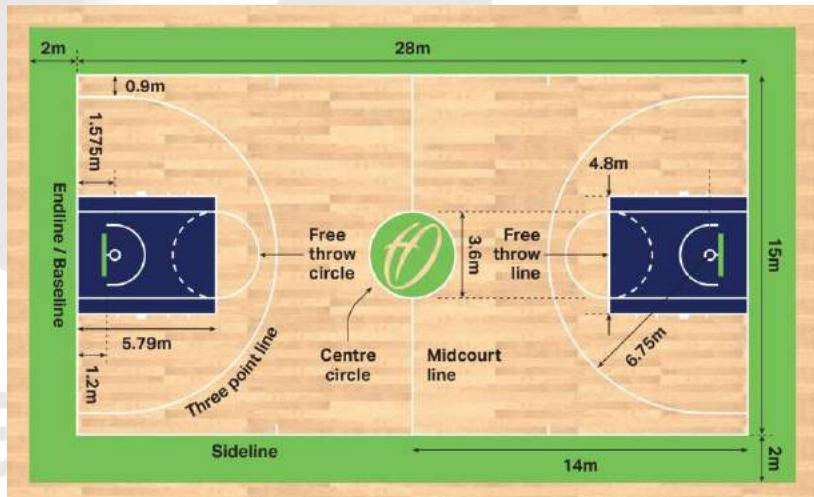
- Shuttlecock
- Service court
- Net
- Double fault
- Fore-hand
- Back Hand
- Hit
- Drop



<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<b>Smash</b>	The smash shot is hit with power and speed downward into the opponent's court
<b>Love</b>	It means one player is in zero point. The word Love comes from French word l'ouef, which means egg which is the shape of zero.
<b>Deuce</b>	If the score reaches 20-20, the game will be "deuce". This means that either one side must lead by 2 points to win the game.

## Basketball

- Common foul
- Frontcourt
- Under head
- Held-Ball
- Technical foul
- Rebound
- Over head
- Steal
- Court



<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<b>Free throw</b>	Unopposed attempts to score points by shooting from behind the free throw line.
<b>Dunk or Slam dunk</b>	This is a method of scoring in basketball when a player puts the ball directly in the basket using one or both of their hands.
<b>Layup</b>	A layup in basketball is a shot attempt made by leaping from below, laying the ball up near the basket, and using one hand to bounce it off the backboard and into the basket.
<b>Pivot</b>	A Pivot is when a player maintains one foot having contact with the ground without changing its position on the floor and utilizes the other foot to rotate their body to improve position while in possession of the basketball.
<b>Dribbling</b>	In basketball, dribbling is bouncing the ball on the floor continuously with one hand at a time.
<b>Cherry picking</b>	Cherry picking, in basketball and certain other sports, refers to play where one player (the cherry picker) does not play defense with the rest of the team but remains near the opponents' goal.

## Weight Lifting

- **Snatch** : Lift the weight over head in one single motion.
- **Clean and Jerk** : Lift the weight in two stages :
  - **The Clean** : to get the lift at shoulder level
  - **The Jerk** : to lift the weight over head.
- **Barbell** : A piece of exercise equipment used in weight training, bodybuilding, weightlifting and powerlifting, consisting of a long bar, usually with weights attached at each end.



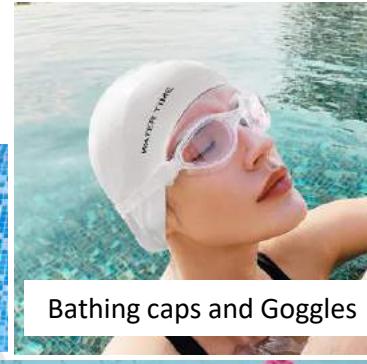
## Swimming

### Swimming Equipment

- Swimsuit
- Bathing caps
- Goggles
- Fin
- Kickboards
- Pull Buoys or Leg Float
- Hand paddles



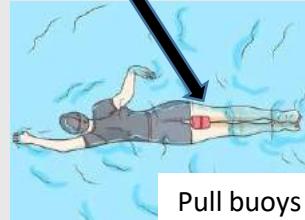
Fin



Bathing caps and Goggles



Kickboards



Pull buoys



Hand paddles

## Wrestling

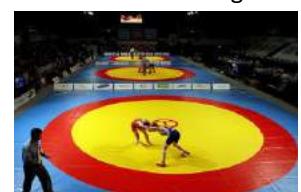
● All-American	● Cradle	● Green	● Russian
● Angle	● Cut him / cut her	● Heel	● Shoot
● Arm throw	● Dirty finish	● Hit	● Single-leg takedown
● Babyface	● Double-leg takedown	● Iowa style	● Singlet
● Backdoor	● Escape	● Kayfabe	● Slam
● Blind	● Exposure	● Leg shot	● Slick
● Blowoff	● Finisher	● Level change	● Spot
● Bottom position	● Five	● Made weight	● Stalling
● Break an opponent	● Folkstyle	● Neutral position	● Takedown
● Breakdown	● Freestyle	● Over/under	● Throw
● Bridge	● Funk	● Professional wrestling	● Tie-up
● Bump	● Gassed	● Pin	● Top position
● Buried / burial	● Gimmick	● Reversal	● Tweener
● Cauliflower ear	● Good on their feet	● Riding time	● Whizzer
● Clean finish	● Got caught	● Roll around	● Work
● Control	● Greco-Roman		



Cross-Face



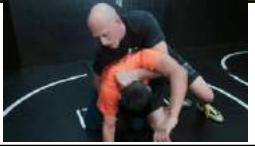
Chicken-Wing



Wrestling Mat

Heave, Chicken-Wing, Cross-Face, Elbow-Drop, Attack

# Wrestling

Terminology	Meaning	
<b>Half-Nelson</b>	A ground hold used by a wrestler who places one arm through their opponent's corresponding armpit and then around his neck.	
<b>Full-Nelson</b>	A ground hold used from a position behind the opponent by putting both arms under their armpits and fastening the hands or wrists on the back of his neck.	

Terminology	Meaning	
<b>Bridge</b>	A movement by a wrestler to support himself/herself on his/her head, elbows and feet. This prevents his/her shoulders and back from touching the mat.	
<b>Cradle</b>	A ground hold used by a wrestler when applying a cross-face hold with one arm, while bringing the other arm through the opponent's crotch/behind the knee.	
<b>Headlock</b>	It is a hold in wrestling in which a wrestler grips his opponent's head between his elbow and the side of his body.	

# Chess

- Chess board



● Action Chess	● Check	● Endgame	● International Master	● Ply
● Amateur	● Checkmate	● Expert	● Isolated Pawns	● Promote
● Attack	● Chessboard	● Exchange	● Gambit	● Rank
● Back Rank	● CTD	● Fianchetto	● Grandmaster	● Rating
● Back Rank-Mate	● Desperado	● FIDE	● Material	● Resign
● Battery	● Defence	● FIDE Master	● Major Piece	● Sacrifice
● Blitz	● Discovery	● Fifty-Move Rule	● Match	● Section
● Book	● Double Attack	● File	● Minor Piece	● Skittles
● Blunder	● Doubled Pawns	● Flag	● Middlegame	● Stalemate
● Bughouse	● Doubled Rooks	● Fool's Mate	● Notation	● Sudden Death
● Bye	● Draw	● Fork	● Open File	● Touch Move
● Capture	● End Passant	● Forfeit	● Opening	● Unrated
● Castle	● End Prise	● Illegal Move	● Pin	● USCF
				● Zugzwang

## Chess

<b>Terminology</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<b>Checkmate</b>	A checkmate (also known as "mate") occurs when a king is placed in check and has no legal moves to escape. Checkmating the opponent wins the game
<b>Stalemate</b>	It happens when the player who has to move is not in check but has no legal moves available. The game then ends immediately in a tie, and each player is awarded half a point.
<b>Grand Master</b>	The highest title awarded in chess.
<b>International Master</b>	The international master (IM) title is the second most difficult title to attain.
<b>Zugzwang</b>	One player is put at a disadvantage because of their obligation to make a move

## Golf

- Hole
- Albatross
- Nib-Lick
- Grain
- Bogey
- Attend the flag
- Iron
- Half shot
- Putt
- Ostrich
- Bunker
- In the leather
- Stymie
- Banana
- Hazard
- Mulligan
- Caddie
- Baseball grip
- Wedge bounce
- Gilligan
- Tee
- Divot
- Bump and Run
- Wiff
- Links
- Birdie
- Amen Corner
- Dog license
- Eagle
- Attack Angle
- Dogleg hole
- Fairway
- Condor
- Putting green
- Four-Ball
- Chip



## Cricket

- Bat
- Gloves
- Hook
- Ball
- Dead ball
- Pull
- Stumps or Wickets
- Follow-on
- Sweep
- Cricket Bails
- Spin-bowling
- Glance
- Helmet
- Not out
- Chinaman
- Arm guard
- Googly
- Chinaman
- Chest guard
- Overthrow
- Elbow guards
- Cover drive
- Jockstrap
- Follow Through



Chinaman - a ball that spins from off to leg, bowled by a left-handed bowler to a right-handed batsman.

## Cricket

<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<b>Caught</b>	Caught is a method of dismissing a batsman in cricket. A batsman is out caught if the batsman hits the ball, from a legitimate delivery, with the bat, and the ball is caught by the bowler or a fielder before it hits the ground.
<b>Bowled</b>	It is the act of propelling the ball towards the wicket defended by a batsman.
<b>Bowled out</b>	It is a method of dismissing a batsman, by hitting the wicket with a ball delivered by the bowler.
<b>Stumped or Stump out</b>	Stumped is a method of dismissing a batsman in cricket, which involves the wicket-keeper putting down the wicket while the batsman is out of his ground
<b>Run out</b>	A run out usually occurs when the batsmen are attempting to run between the wickets, and the fielding team succeed in getting the ball to one wicket before a batsman has crossed the crease line near the wicket.
<b>Hit Wicket</b>	When batsman hits the wicket by himself while playing the ball he is considered dismissed and this method is termed as Hit Wicket.

<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<b>L. B. W.</b>	Leg before wicket (lbw) is one of the ways in which a batsman can be dismissed in the sport of cricket.
<b>Timed out</b>	It occurs when an incoming batsman is not ready to play within three minutes of the previous batsman being out.
<b>Extras</b>	No ball, Wide ball, Byes and Leg byes.
<b>Over</b>	In cricket, an over consists of six legal deliveries bowled.
<b>Maiden over</b>	A maiden over is an over in which no runs are scored.
<b>Boundary line</b>	In cricket, the boundary is the perimeter of a playing field.

<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<b>Throwing or Chucking</b>	It is an illegal bowling action.
<b>Cricket pavilion</b>	It is the main building within which the players usually change in dressing rooms and which is the main location for watching the cricket match for members and others.
<b>Sixer</b>	A shot in which the ball passes over the boundary without touching the ground, for which the batting team is awarded 6 runs.
<b>Four runs</b>	Four runs are scored if the ball bounces, or rolls along the ground, before touching or going over the edge of the field.

<u>Terminology</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
<b>Toss</b>	The toss is the flipping of a coin to determine which captain will have the right to choose whether their team will bat or field at the start of the match.
<b>Run</b>	In cricket, a run is the unit of scoring.
<b>Wicket</b>	Wicket in the game of Cricket is when a Batsman gets dismissed. For the batting team, this phenomenon may also be known as "Losing a Wicket".
<b>Pitch</b>	The cricket pitch consists of the central strip (a rectangular area) of the cricket field between the wickets. It is 22 yd (20.12 m) long (1 chain) and 10 ft (3.05 m) wide.
<b>Crease</b>	The positions of a bowling crease, a popping crease and two return creases shall be marked by white lines.

# Stadiums in India

Parcham Classes

## Cricket Stadiums in India

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Location</u>
1.	Himachal Pradesh Cricket Association Stadium	Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh
2.	Punjab Cricket Association Inderjit Singh Bindra Stadium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>commonly known as the Mohali Stadium.</li> </ul>	Mohali, Punjab
3.	Arun Jaitley Stadium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Former name : Firoz Shah Kotla Ground.</li> </ul>	New Delhi
4.	Rajiv Gandhi International Cricket Stadium	Dehradun, Uttarakhand

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Location</u>
5.	Green Park Stadium	Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
6.	Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Cricket Stadium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Former name : Ekana International Cricket Stadium</li> </ul>	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
7.	JSCA International Stadium Complex (Jharkhand State Cricket Association Stadium)	Ranchi, Jharkhand
8.	Eden Gardens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oldest cricket stadium in India.</li> <li>Established in : 1864</li> <li>It is the second-largest cricket stadium (by capacity) in India after the Narendra Modi Stadium.</li> </ul>	Kolkata, West Bengal
9.	Dr. Bhupen Hazarika Cricket Stadium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other name : Barsapara Cricket Stadium</li> </ul>	Guwahati, Assam

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Location</u>
10.	Saurashtra Cricket Association Stadium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>known as the Khandheri Cricket Stadium.</li> </ul>	Rajkot, Gujarat
11.	Narendra Modi Stadium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Former name : Motera Stadium</li> <li>It is the largest cricket stadium (by capacity) in the world.</li> </ul>	Ahmedabad, Gujarat
12.	Holkar Stadium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Former name : Maharani Usharaje Trust Cricket Ground.</li> </ul>	Indore, Madhya Pradesh

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Location</u>
13.	<b>Vidarbha Cricket Association Stadium</b> • largest cricket stadium in India in terms of field area.	Nagpur, Maharashtra
14.	<b>Maharashtra Cricket association Stadium</b>	Pune, Maharashtra
15.	<b>Wankhede Stadium</b>	Mumbai, Maharashtra
16.	<b>Brabourne Stadium</b>	Mumbai, Maharashtra

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Location</u>
17.	<b>Rajiv Gandhi International Cricket Stadium</b>	Hyderabad, Telangana
18.	<b>Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy ACA-VDCA Cricket Stadium</b>	Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
19.	<b>M. Chinnaswamy Stadium</b> • It is the first cricket stadium in the world to use solar panels to generate a bulk of the electricity needed to run the stadium.	Bengaluru, Karnataka
20.	<b>M.A. Chidambaram Stadium</b> • It is commonly known as the Chepauk Stadium.	Chennai, Tamil Nadu

# Parcham Classes



## Football Stadiums in India

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Location</u>
1.	Bakshi Stadium	Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir
2.	Lajwanti Stadium	Hoshiarpur, Punjab
3.	Ambedkar Stadium	New Delhi
4.	Birsa Munda Football Stadium	Ranchi, Jharkhand

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Location</u>
6.	Vivekananda Yuba Bharati Krirangan • Also known as Saltlake Stadium.	Kolkata, West Bengal
7.	Kalyani Stadium	Kalyani, West Bengal
8.	East Bengal Ground	Kolkata, West Bengal
9.	Mohun Bagan Ground	Kolkata, West Bengal
10.	Rabindra Sarobar Stadium	Kolkata, West Bengal

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Location</u>
11.	Jorethang Ground	Sikkim
12.	Paljor Stadium	Gangtok, Sikkim
13.	Bhaichung Bhutia Stadium	Namchi, Sikkim
14.	Indira Gandhi Athletic Stadium • It is also known as Sarusajai Stadium.	Guwahati, Assam

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Location</u>
15.	Tilak Maidan Stadium	Vasco da Gama, Goa
16.	Duler Stadium	Mapusa, Goa
17.	Calicut Medical College Stadium	Kozhikode, Kerala.
18.	Chandrasekharan Nair Stadium	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
19.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium	Kollam, Kerala

# HOCKEY STADIUMS IN INDIA



<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Location</u>
1.	Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It served as the venue for the 1st Asian Games in 1951.</li> </ul>	New Delhi
2.	Olympian Balbir Singh Senior International Hockey Stadium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Old name - Mohali International Hockey Stadium</li> </ul>	Mohali, Punjab
3.	Biju Patnaik Hockey Stadium	Rourkela, Odisha
4.	Birsa Munda International Hockey Stadium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is an under-construction hockey stadium.</li> <li>will be the largest hockey stadium in India.</li> <li>The stadium is being built to host the 2023 Men's FIH Hockey World Cup.</li> </ul>	Rourkela, Odisha
5.	Aishbagh Stadium	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh



# MULTIPURPOSE STADIUMS

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Location</u>
1.	Guru Nanak Stadium	Ludhiana, Punjab
2.	Tau Devi Lal Stadium	Gurgaon, Haryana
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	New Delhi
4.	Dr Sampurnanda Stadium • Also known as Sigras Stadium	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
5.	Greater Noida Sports Complex Ground • Other name : Shaheed Vijay Singh Pathik Sports Complex	Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Location</u>
6.	JRD Tata Sports Complex	Jamshedpur, Jharkhand
7.	Barabati Cricket Stadium	Cuttack, Odisha
8.	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Indoor Stadium	Kolkata, West Bengal
9.	Kanchenjunga Stadium	Siliguri, West Bengal
10.	Satindra Mohan Dev Stadium	Silchar, Assam
11.	Khuman Lampak Main Stadium	Imphal, Manipur

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Location</u>
12.	Tatyasaheb Patil Stadium	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
13.	Ravi Shankar Shukla Stadium	Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
14.	Fatorda Stadium • It is also known as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.	Margao, Goa
15.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium • Formerly known as Fateh Maidan	Hyderabad, Telangana

<u>S. No.</u>	<u>Stadium</u>	<u>Location</u>
16.	<b>Sree Kanteerava Stadium</b> • <a href="#">Formerly known as the Sampangi Stadium</a>	Bengaluru, Karnataka
17.	<b>Visvesvaraya Stadium</b>	Karnataka
18.	<b>Greenfield International Stadium</b> • It is a multipurpose stadium, used mainly for football and cricket.	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
19.	<b>Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium</b> • <a href="#">Locally known as Kaloor Stadium</a>	Kochi, Kerala
20.	<b>Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium</b> • It is also known as the Marina Arena.	Chennai, Tamil Nadu



# Parcham Classes



Don't stop when you are tired,  
stop when you are done!

# Parcham Classes



# **IMPORTANT STRAITS & CHANNELS**

## **OF THE WORLD**

Parentham classes

# STRAIT

A naturally formed, narrow, typically navigable waterway that lies between two land masses and connects two larger bodies of water.

Some straits are not navigable because they are too shallow, or because of an unnavigable reef or archipelago.



**Longest strait – Strait of Malacca**  
**Narrowest strait – Strait of Bosphorus**

- Location: Between Tamil Nadu and the Jaffna District of the Northern Province of Sri Lanka.

- It connects the Bay of Bengal in the northeast with Palk Bay in the southwest.

- Rivers- the Vaigai River of Tamil Nadu.



Palk Bay at its southern end has a chain of low islands and reef shoals that are collectively called Adam's Bridge, historically known in Hindu Mythology as "Ram Setu" i.e. The Bridge of Rama

This chain extends between Pamban Island (also known as Rameswaram Island) in Tamil Nadu and Mannar Island in Sri Lanka.



## The Duncan Passage

- Strait in the Indian Ocean.

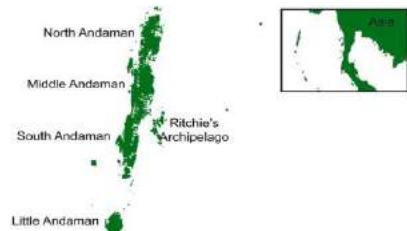
- It separates Rutland Island (part of Great Andaman) to the north, and Little Andaman to the south.

- West of Duncan Passage is the Bay of Bengal; east is the Andaman Sea.



## The Ten Degree Channel

- Separates the Andaman Islands and Nicobar Islands from each other in the Bay of Bengal.

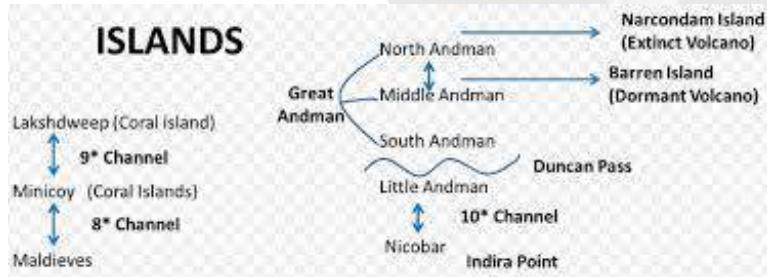


- Lies on the 10-degree line of latitude north of the equator, hence the name.

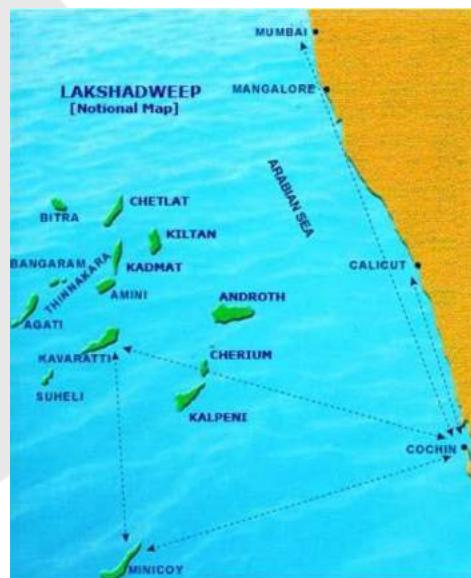


- Separates the island of Minicoy from the main Lakshadweep archipelago

- Lies in the Indian Ocean between the Laccadive Islands of Kalpeni and Suheli Par, and Maliku Atoll.
- Lies on the 9-degree line of Latitude, north of the equator.



## The Nine Degree Channel



# Parcham Classes

## The Strait of Malacca

- Between the Malaysia and the Indonesian island of Sumatra .
- Main shipping channel between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean
- Link between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea - shortest sea route between India and China
- One of the busiest strait in the world



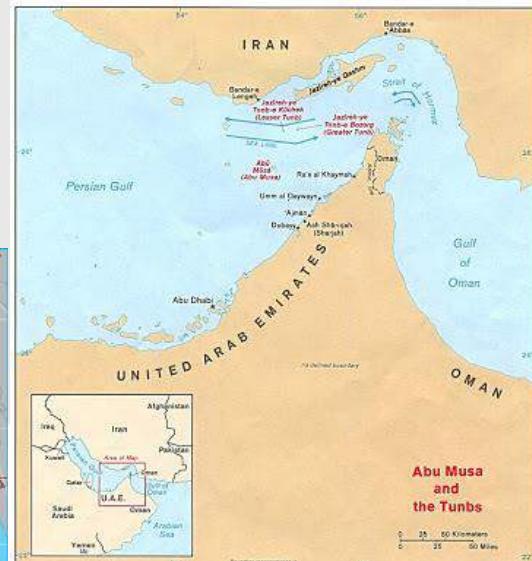
## The Sunda Strait

- Between the Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra.
- Connects the Java Sea to the Indian Ocean.



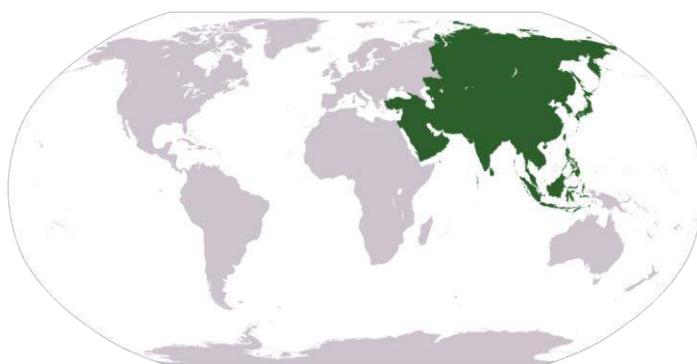
## The Strait of Hormuz

- Between the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman
- It provides the only sea passage from the Persian Gulf to the open ocean and is one of the world's most strategically important choke points
- On the north coast lies Iran, and on the south coast the United Arab Emirates and Oman.



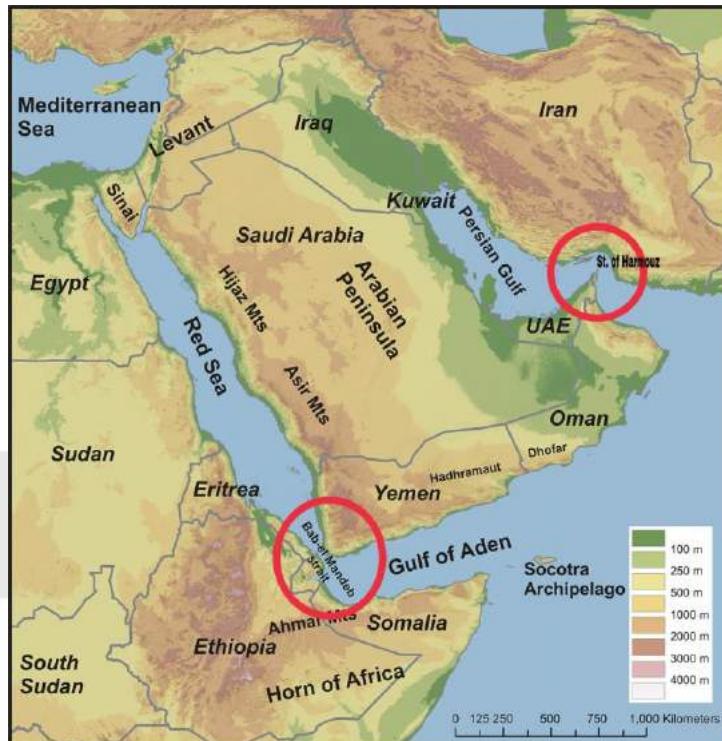
Parcham Classes

- World's biggest Oil-Chokepoint
- A third of the world's liquefied natural gas and almost 25% of total global oil consumption passes through the strait, making it a highly important strategic location for international trade.



## The Bab-el-Mandeb

- The Bab-el-Mandeb, means “Gate of Grief”
- A strait between Yemen on the Arabian Peninsula, Djibouti and Eritrea, north of Somalia, in the Horn of Africa
- Connects the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden.
- An important link between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, via the Red Sea and the Suez Canal of Egypt.



It is an arm of the Indian Ocean located between the Southeast African countries of Madagascar and Mozambique

## The Mozambique Channel



## The Bosphorus Strait

- Also known as the **Strait of Istanbul**
- Located in northwestern Turkey; The city of Istanbul - intercontinental city
- Connects Black Sea to Sea of Marmara
- Forms part of continental boundary between Europe and Asia, and divides Turkey by separating Anatolia from Thrace.



## The Dardanelles

- Also known as **Strait of Gallipoli or Hellespont**
- Located in northwestern Turkey; forms part of continental boundary between Europe and Asia
- Connects the Sea of Marmara with the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas*



**Bosporus** Strait and **Dardanelles** Strait together known as **Turkish Straits** and separate Asian Turkey from European Turkey



# Parcham Classes

- Connects Atlantic Ocean to Mediterranean Sea
- Separates Iberian Peninsula in Europe from Morocco in Africa
- On the northern side of the Strait are Spain and Gibraltar while on the southern side are Morocco and Ceuta
- Its boundaries were known in ancient times as the Pillars of Hercules.



## The Strait of Gibraltar



## English Channel

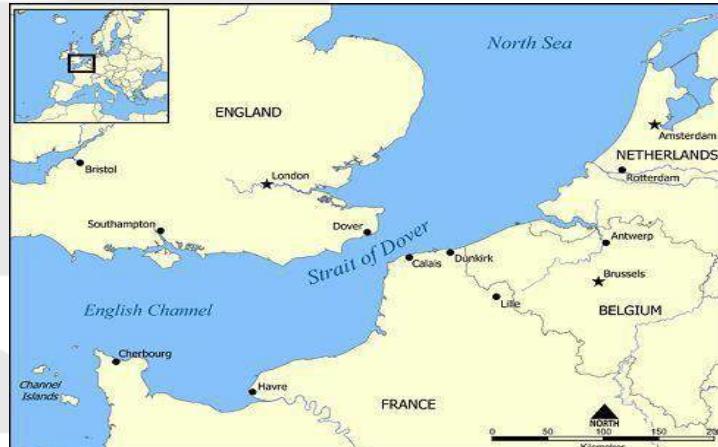
- An arm of the Atlantic Ocean that separates Southern England from northern France
- Tapers eastward to link to the North Sea at the Strait of Dover
- One of the busiest shipping area in the world.



## The Strait of Dover

- Historically known as the Dover Narrows
- Separates Great Britain from continental Europe
- This strait is at the narrowest part of the English Channel, marking the boundary between the Channel and North Sea

Parcham



## The North Channel

- Strait between north-eastern Northern Ireland and south-western Scotland.
- The channel connects the Irish Sea with the Atlantic Ocean



## The Davis Strait

- A northern arm of the Atlantic Ocean - lies north of the Labrador Sea and south of Baffin Bay
- It lies between mid-western Greenland and Baffin Island in Canada.



## The Hudson Strait

- Links the Atlantic Ocean and Labrador Sea to Hudson Bay in Canada.
- Lies between Baffin Island and Northern Quebec, Canada



Parcnam Giasses

## The Bering Strait

- Separates Russia and the United States slightly south of the Arctic Circle at about  $65^{\circ} 40' N$  latitude.

• *It borders the Chukchi Sea (part of Arctic Ocean) to the north and the Bering Sea (part of Pacific Ocean) to the south*



- The Diomede Islands lie midway in the Strait

- This national and continental boundary separates Diomede Islands in the Bering Strait, with Big Diomede in Russia and Little Diomede in the U.S.

- The International Date Line runs equidistant between the Strait's Diomede Islands.



## The Cook Strait

- Separates the North and South Islands of New Zealand.

- Connects the Tasman Sea on the northwest with the South Pacific Ocean on the southeast

- Runs next to the capital city, Wellington.

- Considered one of the most dangerous and unpredictable waters in the world.



Parcham Classes



## **OTHER IMPORTANT STRAITS**

# Parcham Classes



Strait	Connects	Separates
Bass strait	Pacific Ocean (No other water body)	Tasmania from the Australian mainland
Torres Strait	Arafura Sea to Coral Sea (Pacific Ocean)	Australia from Papua New Guinea



**Pacific joins Atlantic - through Drake Passage and Strait of Magellan (Chile).**



# Parcham Classes

Kerch Strait

connecting the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

It separates the Kerch Peninsula of Crimea from the Taman Peninsula of Russia's Krasnodar Krai.





© maps.com

Florida Strait	Cuba and the USA	Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean
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© GraphicMaps.com

Formosa Strait (Taiwan Strait)	China and Taiwan	The South China Sea and the East China Sea
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## Taiwan Strait



Taiwan Strait, also known as Formosa Strait, is a 180 km wide strait separating Taiwan and mainland China

Strait is currently part of South China Sea and connects to East China Sea to north. The narrowest part is 130 km wide

Entire strait is on Asia's continental shelf

**Isthmus:** A narrow strip of land with sea on either side, forming a link between two larger areas of land.

The Isthmus of Panama is a narrow strip of land at the southernmost end of Central America.

It lies between the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea while linking North and South America.

# Superlatives of India

(Largest, Longest,  
Oldest, etc.)

Parcham Classes

# Bridges



Longest Sea Bridge in India:

## **Bandra-Worli Sea Link**

officially known as Rajiv Gandhi Sea Link.

5.6 km long and 8-lane wide bridge.

links Bandra in the Western Suburbs of Mumbai with Worli in South Mumbai.



Longest sea bridge under construction

## **Mumbai Trans Harbour Link (MTHL)**

- also known as the Sewri Nhava Sheva Trans Harbour Link.
- expected to be completed by 2022.
- It will be a six-lane plus two emergency lanes, 27-metre wide bridge.
- The total bridge will be 21.8 km long of which 16.5 km will run in the sea.



# Parcham Classes

Longest river bridge:

## **Dhola-Sadiya Bridge**

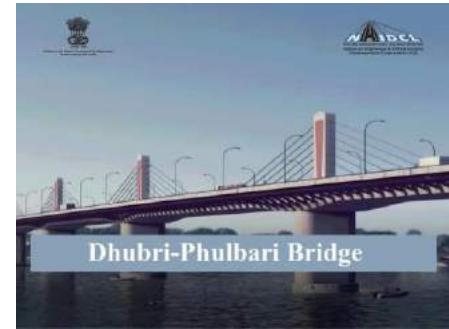
- Renamed Bhupen Hazarika bridge
- It connects Assam to Arunachal Pradesh.
- located over Lohit river (a tributary of the Brahmaputra river).
- 9.15 km long.
- Famous singer Bhupen Hazarika was born in Sadiya.



Longest river bridge under construction

### Dhubri-Phulbari bridge

- going to be longest river bridge of India.
- located in Dhubri (Assam) and Phulbari (Meghalaya) over Brahmaputra river.
- will be a four-lane bridge and 19-km long.
- will be completed by 2028 by Larsen & Toubro Ltd.



World's highest railway bridge:

### Chenab Bridge

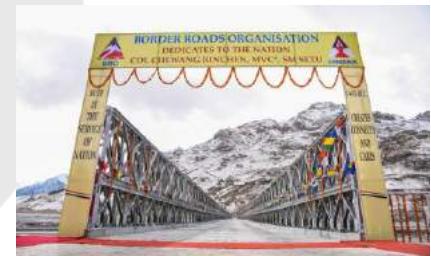
- Under construction over Chenab river in J&K.
- It is made at a height of 359 metres above the river bed.
- likely to be completed by December 2022
- is a part of the ambitious Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla rail link (USBRL) project.



Highest all-weather permanent bridge:

### Col Chewang Rinchen Setu

- It is located on Shyok River in eastern Ladakh at nearly 45 km from the country's border with China.
- It is 1400-ft long.
- constructed at an altitude of 14,650 feet.



Longest rail-cum-road bridge:

### Bogibeel Bridge

- built over Brahmaputra River at Bogibeel near Dibrugarh in Assam.
- It is a 4.94 km long double-decker bridge.



Largest cantilever bridge

### **Howrah Bridge**

- built over Hooghly River in West Bengal.
- A cantilever bridge is a bridge built using cantilevers.
- A cantilever is a rigid structural element that extends horizontally and is supported at only one end.



# Parcham Classes

# Water Bodies



Category	River	Facts
Largest river	Ganga River	Length : 2525 km (NCERT)
Longest river		
Smallest river	Arvari River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It originates in Aravalli range.</li> <li>It flows through the Alwar District of Rajasthan.</li> </ul>
Longest river of South India	Godavari River (Dakshin Ganga)	Length : 1,465 km (NCERT)
Tallest Waterfall of India	Kunchikal Falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Located in Karnataka.</li> <li>Formed by Varahi river.</li> <li>It has a height of 455 meters.</li> </ul>

Category	Lake	State/UT
Largest Freshwater Lake of India	Wular Lake	Jammu & Kashmir
Largest brackish/saline water lake of India	Chilika Lake	Odisha
Largest inland Salt Lake	Sambhar Lake	Rajasthan
Highest lake of India	Tso Lhamo Lake or Cholamu Lake (altitude of 5,100 m)	Sikkim
Longest Lake of India	Vembanad Lake (96.5 km long)	Kerala



# Architectures

Category	Architecture	Location
Oldest Church of India	St. Thomas Church	Kerala
Biggest Sports Stadium of India	<p>Narendra Modi Stadium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• world's biggest cricket Stadium.</li> <li>• seating capacity of over 1 lakh.</li> <li>• previously known as Motera Stadium and Sardar Patel Stadium.</li> </ul>	Ahmedabad, Gujarat
Largest dome	Gol Gumbaz (tomb of king Mohammed Adil Shah)	Bijapur , Karnataka

Category	Architecture	Location
Largest Cave Temple of India	<p>Shri Kailashnath Temple, Ellora Caves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• world's largest monolithic structure</li> </ul>	Maharashtra
Largest Auditorium of India	<p>Sri Shanmukhananda Hall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seating capacity is approximately 2763.</li> </ul>	Mumbai
Largest museum of India	<p>The Indian Museum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• earliest and the largest multipurpose Museum in the Asia-Pacific region of the world.</li> </ul>	Kolkata, West Bengal

Category	Architecture	Location
Largest Hockey Stadium of India	Birsa Munda International Hockey Stadium <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity - 20,000</li> <li>• Completion by 2022</li> </ul>	Rourkela, Odisha
Tallest statue of India	Statue of Unity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• statue of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel</li> <li>• Height : 182m</li> <li>• It is the world's tallest statue.</li> </ul>	on the Narmada River in Kevadiya, Gujarat
Longest corridor	Corridor of Sri Ramanathaswamy Temple	Tamil Nadu
Richest Temple of India	Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Richest Temple in the World</li> </ul>	Kerala



# Parcham Classes

# Transport



Category	Transport	Location
Longest railway Tunnel in India	Pir Panjal Railway Tunnel (11.215 km)	Jammu & Kashmir
Longest Road/Highway Tunnel in India	Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Tunnel (9.28 km)	Jammu and Kashmir
Longest highway tunnel above 10,000 feet in India	Atal Tunnel (9.02 km) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formerly known as the Rohtang Tunnel.</li> <li>• Connects Manali to Lahaul-Spiti valley.</li> </ul>	Himachal Pradesh

Category	Transport	Location
Longest rail route in India	Vivek Express <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• joins Dibrugarh in Assam, to Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu.</li> <li>• covers a total of 4273 km (approx).</li> <li>• about 80 hours to cover this distance.</li> </ul>	Dibrugarh to Kanyakumari
Longest running national highway in India	National Highway 44 (NH 44) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was previously known as National Highway 7</li> <li>• It starts from Srinagar in the north and ends in Kanyakumari in the south.</li> </ul>	Srinagar to Kanyakumari

Category	Transport	Location
Longest railway platform in India & world	Gorakhpur (1366.33 metres)  Hubballi Railway Station (1505 metres length) – under construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is officially Shree Siddharoodha Swamiji railway station</li> </ul>	Lucknow, UP  Karnataka



# Dams

Category	Dam	Location
Tallest dam in India	Tehri Dam <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>on Bhagirathi River</li><li>Height : 260.5 m</li></ul>	Uttarakhand
Longest dam in India	Hirakund Dam <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>on Mahanadi River</li><li>world's longest earthen dam.</li><li>Total length : 25.79 km</li></ul>	Odisha
Oldest Dam in India	Kallanai Dam <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Also known as the Grand Anicut</li><li>On Kaveri river</li></ul>	Tamil Nadu

# Mountains



Category	Mountain	Location
Highest mountain in Indian subcontinent	K2 or Godwin Austen (8611)	between Baltistan and Xinjiang
Highest mountain in India	Kanchenjunga (8586 m) • highest peak in India and the third highest summit in the world.	Sikkim (India) and Nepal border
Highest mountain of South India	Anamudi Peak (2,695 m)	Kerala

# Other Superlatives

Largest delta in India	Sunderban delta <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• also known as the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta.</li><li>• world's largest delta.</li></ul>
Longest sea beach of India	Marina beach in Chennai along the Bay of Bengal
Longest international border in India	Bangladesh (4,096.7 km)
Oldest National Park of India	Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand
Newest National Park of India	Dehing Patkai National Park and Raimona National Park <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Both in Assam</li></ul>
Largest animal fair in India	Sonepur cattle fair <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• in Sonepur, Bihar</li><li>• also known as Harihar Kshetra Mela.</li></ul>
Highest gateway of India	Buland Darwaza <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is the main entrance to the Jama Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri.</li></ul>
State with maximum forest area	Madhya Pradesh
State with highest percentage of forest	Mizoram
Largest desert in India	Thar Desert in Rajasthan.
Wettest Place in India	Mawsynram, Meghalaya

Prepare yourself well &  
when opportunity strikes,  
make the most out of it.



# Parcham Classes



# Parcham Classes

## Temples in India

## BASIC FORM OF HINDU TEMPLE

1. **Sanctum Sanctorum:** (Garbhagriha or 'womb-house')  
small cubicle with a single entrance - grew into a larger chamber in time.  
made to house the main icon.
2. **Mandapa:**  
entrance to the temple - may be a portico (porch) or hall that incorporates space for a large number of worshippers.
3. **Shikhara:**  
mountain-like spire, can be curvilinear (North India) or pyramidal (South India);
4. **Vahana:**  
mount or vehicle of the temple's main deity  
placed axially before the sanctum sanctorum

## Styles of Temples

- Two broad orders : 1. Nagara in North. 2. Dravida in South

**In the Nagara style, there are multiple Towers.** In Dravida style, it is always a single Tower.

**In Nagara style, the central tower is curvilinear in shape.** In Dravida style, the central tower is shaped like a pyramid.

- At times, the **Vesara** - created through the selective mixing of Nagara and Dravida orders.



### 12 Maha Jyotirlingas

- Kedarnath Temple (Uttarakhand)
- Kashi Vishwanath Temple (Uttar Pradesh)
- Somnath Temple (Gujarat)
- Nageshwar Temple (Gujarat)
- Mahakaleshwar Temple (Madhya Pradesh)
- Omkareshwar Temple (Madhya Pradesh)
- Baidyanath Temple (Jharkhand)
- Bhimashankar Temple (Maharashtra)
- Trimbakeshwar Temple (Maharashtra)
- Grishneshwar Temple (Maharashtra)
- Mallikārjuna Temple (Andhra Pradesh)
- Ramanathaswamy Temple (Tamil Nadu)

### Char Dham of India

**Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri, and Rameswaram**

### Char Dham of Uttarakhand

**Yamunotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath, and Badrinath**

### Panch Kedar (Lord Shiva)

**Kedarnath, Madhmaheshwar, Tungnath, Rudranath, Kalpnath (all in Uttarakhand).**

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Vaishno Devi Temple	Katra, Trikuta Mountains, Jammu & Kashmir	Vaishno Devi
Amarnath Temple	Pahalgam, Jammu & Kashmir	Lord Shiva

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Jwalamukhi Temple • It is believed that Sati Devi's tongue fell here.	Kangra, Himachal Pradesh	Goddess Jwalamukhi Built by : Raja Bhumi Chand Katoch
Hidimba Devi Temple	Manali, Himachal Pradesh	Hidimbi Devi (wife of Bhima) Built by : Maharaja Bahadur Singh
Baba Balak Nath Temple	Hamirpur district, Himachal Pradesh	Incarnation of Lord Shiva in Kaliyuga
Manikaran Temple/Gurudwara	Kullu, Himachal Pradesh	On banks of Parvati river

- Manikaran is a pilgrimage centre for Hindus and Sikhs.
- It has many temples and a Gurudwara. There are temples of the Hindu deities Rama, Krishna, and Vishnu.
- The area is well known for its hot springs.

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Yamunotri Temple	Uttarkashi district, Uttarakhand	Goddess Yamuna
Gangotri Temple	Uttarkashi district, Uttarakhand	Goddess Ganga
Kedarnath Temple	Uttarakhand	Lord Shiva
Badrinath Temple	Chamoli, Uttarakhand	Lord Vishnu
Kashi Vishwanath Temple	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	Lord Shiva

In ancient times, Varanasi was known as Kashi.

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Swaminarayan Akshardham Temple	Delhi	Swaminarayan Built by : Pramukh Swami Maharaj
Golden Temple or Harmandir Sahib	Amritsar, Punjab	Gurudwara Guru Arjan Sahib, the Fifth Nanak, conceived the idea of creating a central place of worship for the Sikhs and he himself designed the architecture of the Golden Temple.
Markandeshwar Mahadev Temple	Kurukshetra district of Haryana	Lord Shiva

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Somnath Temple	Veraval, Gujarat	Lord Shiva
Nageshwar Temple	Dwarka, Gujarat	Lord Shiva
Dwarkadhish Temple	Dwarka, Gujarat	Lord Krishna
Bahuchara Mata	Bahucharaji town in Mehsana district, Gujarat	Goddess Bahuchara Mata
Modhera Sun Temple	Modhera, Gujarat	Sun God

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Birla Mandir	Jaipur, Rajasthan	Goddess Lakshmi and Lord (Narayan)  Built by : Renowned Indian industrialists, the Birlas
Karni Mata Temple (Famous as Temple of Rats)	Deshnok, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Goddess Durga

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Baidyanath Temple	Deoghar, Jharkhand	Lord Shiva
Mahabodhi Temple <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• named as World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2002.</li><li>• Gautam Buddha attained enlightenment or Nirvana in Bodh Gaya, in Magadha (now Bihar) , besides Niranjana river under a pipal tree, at the age of 35 years.</li></ul>	Bodh Gaya, Bihar	Lord Gautam Buddha  Built by : Emperor Ashoka
Mundeshwari Devi Temple	Kaimur, Bihar	Lord Shiva and Shakti

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Jagannath Temple <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is called the White Pagoda of India.</li><li>• The temple is famous for its annual Ratha Yatra.</li></ul>	Puri, Odisha	Lord Jagannath along with his brother Lord Balabhadra and sister Devi Subhadra
Konark Sun Temple <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is called the Black Pagoda of India.</li><li>• It is named as World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1984.</li></ul>	Konark, Odisha	Sun God  Built by : Narasimha Deva I
Lingaraja Temple	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Harihara, form of Shiva

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Dakshineshwar Kali Temple	Kolkata, West Bengal	Bhavatarini Kali Built by : Rani Rashmoni
Belur Math • The headquarters of Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission	Belur, Howrah, West Bengal	Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Sarada Devi and Swami Vivekananda Built by : Swami Vivekananda
Kalighat Temple	Kalighat, Kolkata, West Bengal	Goddess Kali

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Kamakhya Temple	Nilachal Hill in Guwahati, Assam	Goddess Kamakhya
Umananda Devaloi	Peacock Island on river Brahmaputra in Guwahati, Assam	Lord Shiva Built by : Ahom King Gadadhar Singha
Navagraha Temple	Chitrasal Hill in Guwahati, Assam	Navagraha Built by : Ahom King Rajeswar Singha
Negheriting Shiva Doul	Dergaon, Assam	Lord Shiva
Hayagriva Madhava Temple	Monikut Hill in Hajo, Assam	Narasimha

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Malinithan/Akashganga Temple • It is an archaeological site which consists of ruins of a Hindu temple.	Arunachal Pradesh (Northern bank of the Brahmaputra River)	Deity Durga in her Shakti form
Unakoti Cave Temple	Unakoti Caves, Tripura	Lord Shiva
Govindajee Temple	Imphal, Manipur	Lord Krishna-Radha
Nartiang Durga Temple	Jaintia Hills district, Meghalaya	Goddess Durga
Kirateshwari Mahadev Temple	Bank of Rangit River, Sikkim	Lord Shiva
Dimapur Kalibari Temple	Dimapur, Nagaland	Goddess Kali

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Bhoramdeo Temple	Chaura Village, Chattisgarh	Lord Shiva
Danteshwari Temple	Dantewada Bastar district, Chattisgarh	Goddess Danteshwari
Mahamaya Temple	Ratanpur, Chattisgarh	Goddess Lakshmi & Saraswati
Kandariya Mahadeva Temple	Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh	Lord Shiva
Khajuraho Temple • It is named as World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1986.	Chhatarpur district, Madhya Pradesh	Hinduism and Jainism Built by : Chandela Dynasty

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
<b>Sanchi Stupa</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is named as World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1989.</li> <li>Motif of Sanchi Stupa is printed on the back side of the new Rs. 200 note issued by RBI.</li> </ul>	Raisen District, Madhya Pradesh	Buddhism  Built by : Emperor Ashoka
<b>Mahakaleshwar Temple</b>	Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	Lord Shiva
<b>Omkareshwar Temple</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The temple is located on the bank of Narmada River.</li> </ul>	Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh	Lord Shiva
<b>Sas-Bahu Temple (also called Sahastrabahu temple)</b>	Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva in two separate Temples

### Images on back of Indian Currency Notes

<u>Notes</u>	<u>Images</u>
10 Rupees	Sun Temple, Konark
20 Rupees	Ellora Caves
50 Rupees	Hampi
100 Rupees	Rani ki Vaav
200 Rupees	Sanchi Stupa
500 rupees	Red Fort
2000 rupees	Mangalyaan

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
<b>Shirdi Sai Baba Temple</b>	Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	The Indian saint Sai Baba of Shirdi
<b>Siddhivinayak Temple</b>	Prabhadevi, Mumbai	Lord Shri Ganesha
<b>Vitthal Temple or Vithoba Temple</b>  (Shri Vitthal-Rukmini Mandir)	Pandharpur, Maharashtra	Lord Vitthal or Lord Vithoba
<b>Bhimashankar Temple</b>	Pune, Maharashtra	Lord Shiva
<b>Trimbakeshwar Temple</b>	Nashik, Maharashtra	Lord Shiva  Built by : Third Peshwa Balaji Bajirao
<b>Grishneshwar Temple</b>	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Lord Shiva
<b>Shani Shingnapur Temple</b>	Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	Lord Shani

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Tirupati Balaji Temple	Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.	Lord Sri Venkateswara
Sri Bhramaramba Mallikarjuna Temple	Srisailam, Andhra Pradesh.	Lord Shiva & Parvati  Built by : Inscriptional evidences from the Satvahana Dynasty. Modern additions were done during the time of king Harihara of Vijayanagar Empire.
Varaha Lakshmi Narasimha Temple (also known as Simahachalam Temple)	Simahachalam Hill, Andhra Pradesh	Lord Varaha Narasimha (a lion man incarnation of Lord Vishnu)

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Suryanarayana Temple (also known as Arasavalli Sun Temple)	Arasavalli, Andhra Pradesh	Sun God  Built by : Devendra Sarma (7 <sup>th</sup> century AD)
Sri Ranganthaswami Temple	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	Lord Ranganatha (a resting form of Lord Vishnu)
Veerabhadra Temple	Lepakshi in the Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh	Lord Shiva  Built by : Virupanna Nayaka and Viranna (both brothers who were Governors under the Vijayanagar Empire) in 1530.

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Thousand Pillar Temple or Rudreswara Swamy Temple	Hanamakonda, Telangana	Lord Vishnu, Lord Shiva and Lord Surya
Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple UNESCO World Heritage Site 2021	Telangana	Ramalingeswara Swamy By rulers Rudradeva and Recharla Rudra.

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Hoysaleshwara Temple Nominated for UNESCO World Heritage Site	Halebidu, Karnataka	12th-century temple dedicated Lord Shiva by King Vishnuvardhana
Kesav Temple nominated for UNESCO World Heritage Site	Somanathpur, Karnataka	Lord Krishna in 3 forms
Chennakeshava temple nominated for UNESCO World Heritage Site	Belur, Karnataka	Lord Vishnu By Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana
Murudeshwar Temple	Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka	Lord Shiva

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
<b>Virupaksha Temple</b> • This temple is located on the south bank of the river Tungabhadra.	Hampi, Karnataka	Lord Shiva  Built by : Vijaynagar empire
Vittala Temple	Hampi, Karnataka	Lord Vitthala, an avatar of Lord Vishnu
Gomateshwara Temple	Shravanbelagola, Karnataka	The Jain figure Bahubali • The statue is considered to be one of the world's tallest free-standing monolithic statues carved out of a single block of granite. • Built by : Chamundaraya (The Ganga dynasty minister and commander)

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Sabrimala Temple	Inside the Periyar Tiger Reserve, Kerala	Lord Ayyappa (an incarnation of Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva)
Sree Padmanabha Swamy Temple • the Richest Temple in the World	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Lord Vishnu

<u>Temple</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dedicated to</u>
Meenakshi Temple	Madurai, Tamil Nadu	Goddess Meenakshi, a form of Parvati, and her consort, Sundareswar, a form of Shiva
Nataraja Temple	Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu	Lord Shiva
Ramnathaswamy Temple	Rameswaram island, Tamil Nadu	Lord Shiva
Ranganathaswamy Temple	Srirangam, Tamil Nadu	Lord Vishnu
Brihadeshwara Temple	Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	Lord Shiva  Built by : Raja Raja Chola-I
Murugan Temple	Palani, Tamil Nadu	Murugan (Lord Kartikeya)
Shore Temple	Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu	Lord Shiva
Thanumalayan Temple or Sthanumalayan Temple	Suchindram in the Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu	Lord Shiva, Lord Vishnu and Lord Brahma

## BUDDHIST PILGRIMAGE SITES IN INDIA

1. Mahabodhi temple, Bodh Gaya (Bihar)
2. The Mahaviharas of Nalanda, Vikramshila, Odantapuri, Pushpagiri
3. Sirpur in Chhattisgarh.
4. Lalitagiri, Vajragiri and Ratnagiri in Odisha
5. Rock-cut elephant and Ashokan edicts at Dhauli, Odisha
6. Sarnath, near Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh). **Site of first sermon of Buddha.**
7. Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh
8. Piprahwa, (UP) on the Nepal border.
9. Sanchi and Bharhut in Madhya Pradesh
10. Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu
11. Namdroling Monastery, Bylakuppe, Karnataka.
12. Bhaja & Karla caves, Pune (Maharashtra)
13. Ajanta, Ellora and Pithalkora caves, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
14. Kanheri caves (Mumbai); Pandavleni caves (Nashik) in Maharashtra.
15. Ghum monastery, West Bengal
16. Rumtek, Pemayangtse and Enchay Monastery, Sikkim
17. **Tawang Monastery (largest monastery in India), Bomdila Monastery**  
Arunachal Pradesh
18. Alchi Monastery, Spituk Monastery, Shey Monastery etc. in Ladakh
19. Dhankar Monastery, Nako Monastery (Kinnaur), Kye Monastery, Tabo  
Monastery (Spiti valley) etc. in Himachal Pradesh

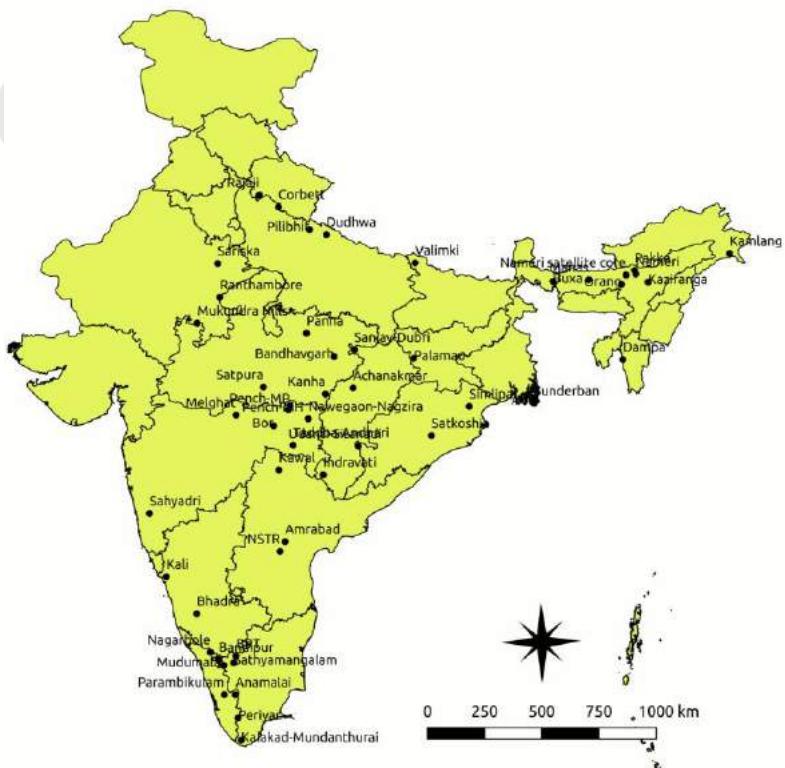
## **JAIN PILGRIMAGE SITES IN INDIA**

- 1. Palitana temples in Kathiawar, Gujarat**
- 2. Girnar temples in Junagadh district, Gujarat**
- 3. Hathee Singh Jain Temple, Ahmedabad, Gujarat**
- 4. Shikarji, Parasnath in Jharkhand**
- 5. Pawapuri in Nalanda district, Bihar**
- 6. Dilwara temples in Mount Abu, Rajasthan**
- 7. Ranakpur temples in Pali district, Rajasthan**
- 8. Nasiyan Temple in Ajmer, Rajasthan**
- 9. Bawangaja in Barwani district, Madhya Pradesh.**
- 10. Various temples at Gwalior, Chanderi and Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh**
- 11. Shantinath temple complex in Deogarh, Lalitpur district in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh.**
- 12. Kankali Tila near Mathura, Uttar Pradesh**
- 13. Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves in Odisha**
- 14. Shravanabelagola in Karnataka**
- 15. Sittanavasal Caves in Tamil Nadu.**
- 16. Mangi-Tungi near Tahrabad in Maharashtra**



# Tiger Reserves in India

Par ses





# Tiger

- Scientific Name : *Panthera tigris*
- Position in IUCN category : Endangered
- IUCN classified Endangered species -species which are very likely to become extinct in the near future.
- Tiger State : Madhya Pradesh

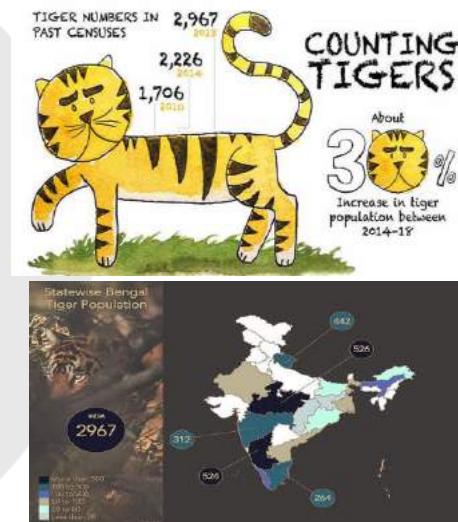


**International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) -**  
It is an international organization working in the field of nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

Headquarters : Gland, Switzerland

## Tiger population

- India is home to 2,967 tigers (According to the results of the All India Tiger Estimation, 2018 released by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India).
- Top 5 states with maximum number of tigers :
  1. Madhya Pradesh – 526 tigers
  2. Karnataka – 524 tigers
  3. Uttarakhand – 442 tigers
  4. Maharashtra – 312 tigers
  5. Tamil Nadu – 264 tigers



## Techniques used for Tiger Census

- **Pugmark Census Technique** – prints of pugmarks recorded and identified
- **Camera Trapping** – Tigers photographed and identified with stripes
- **DNA Fingerprinting** – identification from scats/poops



# What are the threats tigers face

## Poaching (illegal hunting)

- Poaching is the most immediate threat to wild tigers.

## Habitat loss

- Tigers have lost an estimated 95% of their historical range.
- Their habitat has been destroyed, degraded, and fragmented by human activities.

## Human-wildlife conflict

- People and tigers increasingly compete for space. As forests shrink and prey becomes scarce, tigers are forced to leave protected areas in search of food and to establish territories. This takes them into human-dominated areas.

## Effects of climate change

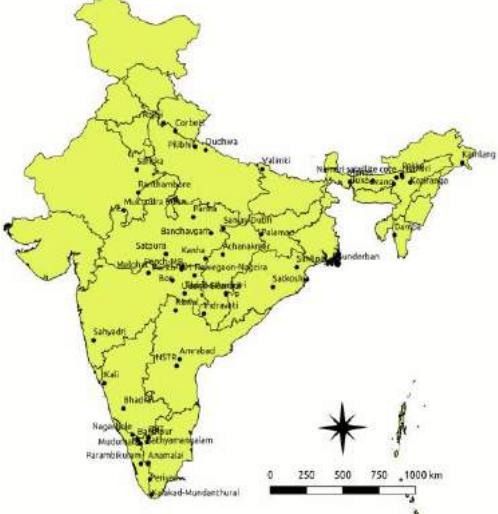
- Sundarbans is a large mangrove forest area on the coast of Bay of Bengal. These forests are threatened by the rising sea levels caused by climate change.

## Why to conserve tiger?

- Tiger plays a pivotal role in the health and diversity of an ecosystem.
- It is a top predator and at the apex of the food chain. It maintains the balance between herbivores and the vegetation they eat.
- The extinction of this top predator is an indication that its ecosystem is not sufficiently protected, and neither would it exist for long thereafter.
- No Tigers – More Herbivores – Less Plants (ecological imbalance)

Tiger stripes are individually as unique as human fingerprints.

## Tiger Reserves in India



- There are 53 tiger reserves in India (in 18 states) - governed by Project Tiger which is administrated by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA).
- The tiger reserves constitute-
  - Core Area (Critical Tiger Habitat Area, notified by State Govt.)
  - Buffer Area (Peripheral Area)

# National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) & Wildlife Institute of India (WII)

- NTCA - National Tiger Conservation Authority - is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.
- WII - Wildlife Institute of India - is an autonomous natural resource service institution under the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate change, Government of India.
- Minister of Environment, Forests and Climate Change : **Sh. Bhupender Yadav**

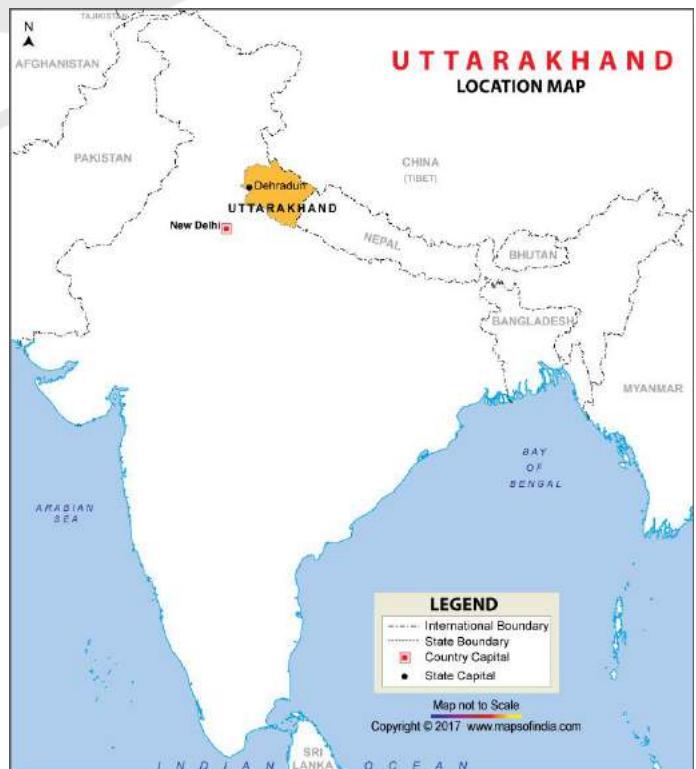


## Project Tiger to Protect Tiger

- Launched by Government of India in April, **1973**.
- **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
- Provides central assistance to tiger States for tiger conservation in designated tiger reserves.
- From 9 tiger reserves since its formative years, the Project Tiger coverage has increased to 53 at present, spread out in 18 of our tiger range states. This amounts to around 2.21% of the geographical area of our country.



## UTTARAKHAND



# TIGER RESERVES IN UTTARAKHAND

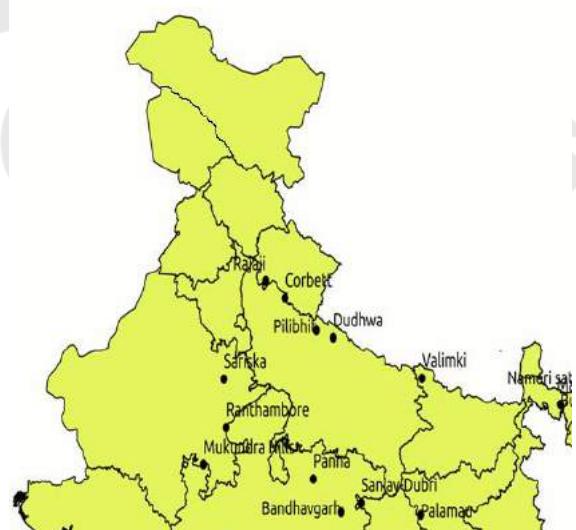
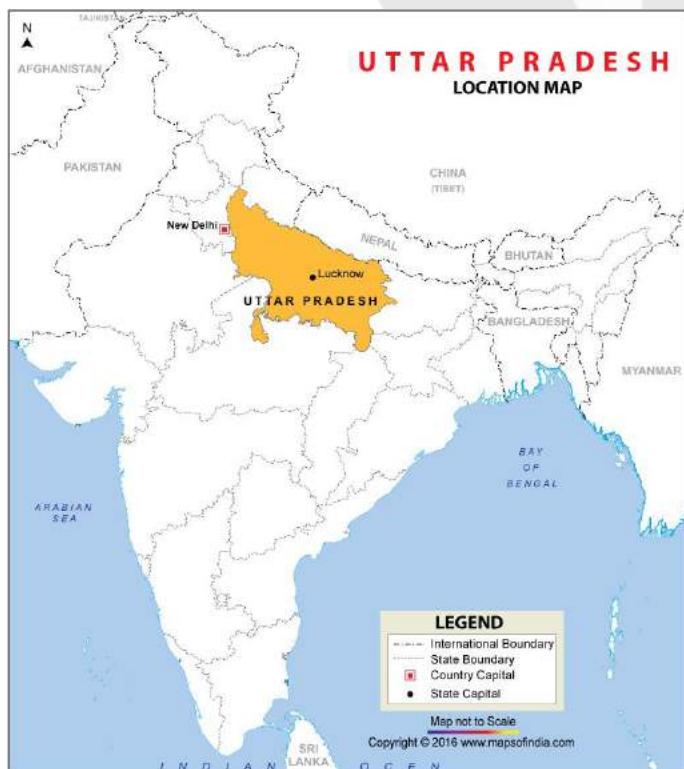
Corbett Tiger Reserve

Rajaji Tiger Reserve

- Corbett Tiger Reserve has highest number of tigers (252 inside the reserve and 266 using the reserve) in India.
- Buffer area of Corbett TR is known as Amanagarh TR in Uttar Pradesh.
- Corbett TR has Jim Corbett National Park which is the first and Oldest National Park in India, estd in: 1936 (as Hailey National Park).
- First National Park to come under Project Tiger.



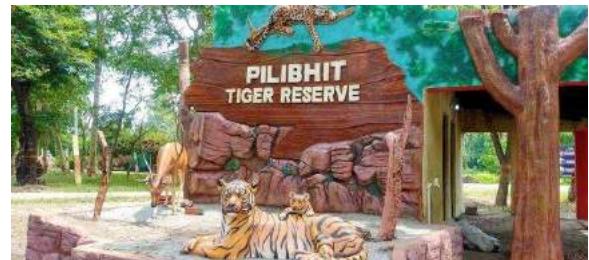
## UTTAR PRADESH



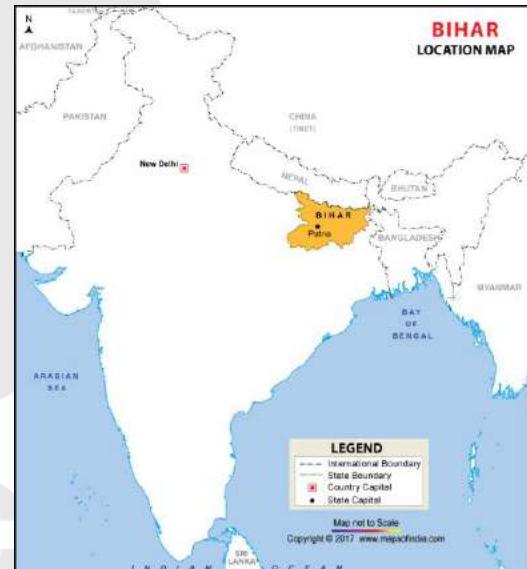
## TIGER RESERVES IN UTTAR PRADESH

Dudhwa Tiger Reserve  
Pilibhit Tiger Reserve

- Buffer area of Corbett TR is known as Amanagarh TR in Uttar Pradesh



## BIHAR



## Parcham Class

### TIGER RESERVES IN BIHAR

Valmiki Tiger Reserve



# JHARKHAND



## TIGER RESERVES IN JHARKHAND

### Palamau Tiger Reserve



# ODISHA

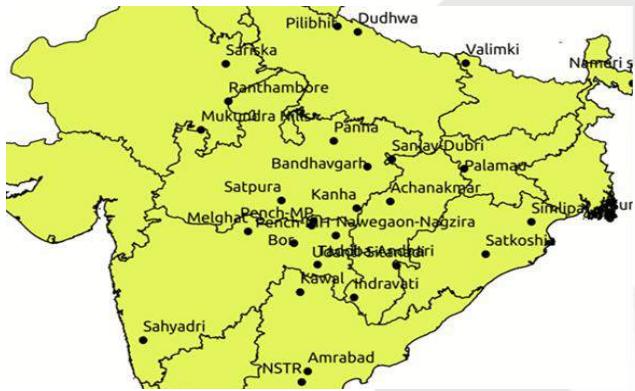


## TIGER RESERVES IN ODISHA

Satkosia Tiger Reserve  
Simlipal Tiger Reserve



## CHHATTISGARH



## TIGER RESERVES IN CHHATTISGARH

Indravati Tiger Reserve  
Udanti Sitanadi Tiger Reserve  
Achanakmar Tiger Reserve  
  
Guru Ghasidas National Park and Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary (53rd TR)



(Guru Ghasidas National Park connects Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh and provides a corridor for tigers to move between the Bandhavgarh and Palamau Tiger Reserves.

Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary was identified as part of the Sarguja Jashpur Elephant Reserve in 2011)

# WEST BENGAL



## TIGER RESERVES IN WEST BENGAL

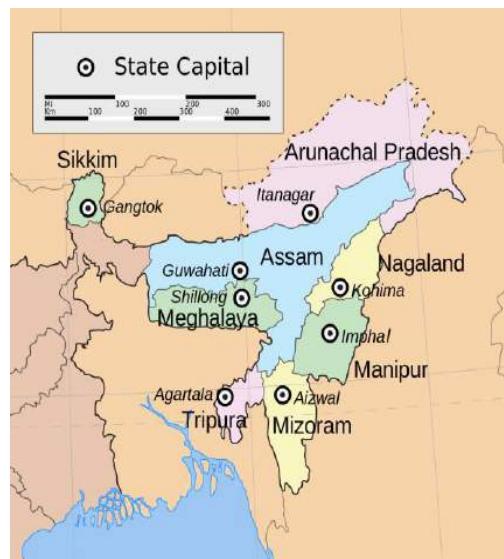
Sunderban Tiger Reserve

Buxa Tiger Reserve



# Parchar

## MIZORAM



## TIGER RESERVES IN MIZORAM

Dampa Tiger Reserve



## ASSAM



## Parcham Classes TIGER RESERVES IN ASSAM

Manas Tiger Reserve

Nameri Tiger Reserve

Kaziranga Tiger Reserve

Orang Tiger Reserve



# ARUNACHAL PRADESH



## TIGER RESERVES IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Pakke Tiger Reserve

Namdapha Tiger Reserve

Kamlang Tiger Reserve



## RAJASTHAN



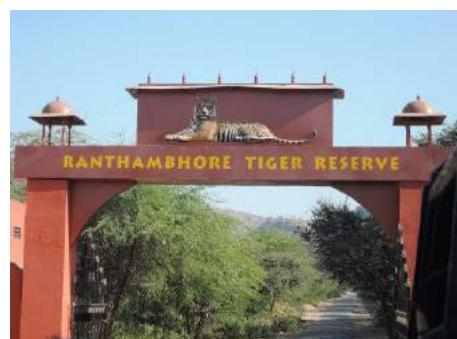
## TIGER RESERVES IN RAJASTHAN

Mukundara Tiger Reserve

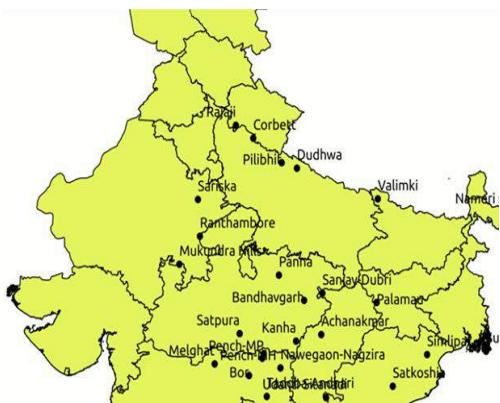
Ranthambore Tiger Reserve

Sariska Tiger Reserve

Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserves (52nd TR)



# MADHYA PRADESH



## TIGER RESERVES IN MADHYA PRADESH

Kanha Tiger Reserve  
Pench Tiger Reserve  
Satpura Tiger Reserve  
Panna Tiger Reserve  
Sanjay Dhubri Tiger Reserve  
Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve

WITH 526 TIGERS  
MADHYA PRADESH  
REGAINS CLAIM OVER  
"TIGER STATE OF INDIA"  
STATUS



m Classes  
**MAHARASHTRA**



# TIGER RESERVES IN MAHARASHTRA

Melghat Tiger Reserve  
Pench Tiger Reserve  
Nawegaon Nagzira Tiger Reserve  
Tadobha Andhari Tiger Reserve  
Sahyadri Tiger Reserve  
Bor Tiger Reserve

Bor Tiger Reserve is area wise the smallest tiger reserve in India.



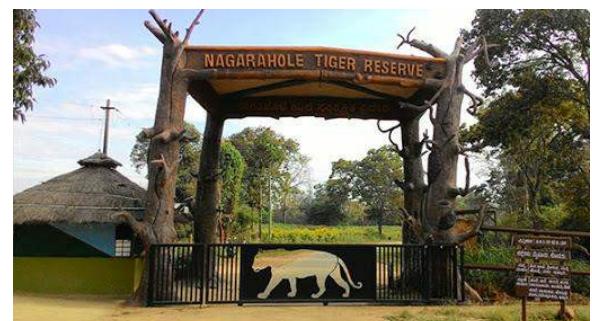
## KARNATAKA



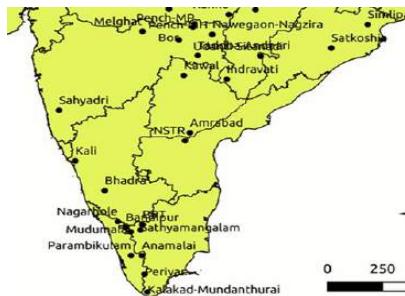
# Parcham Classes

TIGER RESERVES IN KARNATAKA

Bandipur Tiger Reserve  
Bhadra Tiger Reserve  
Biligiri Ranganatha Temple Tiger Reserve  
Anshi Dandeli (Kali) Tiger Reserve  
Nagarhole Tiger Reserve



## ANDHRA PRADESH



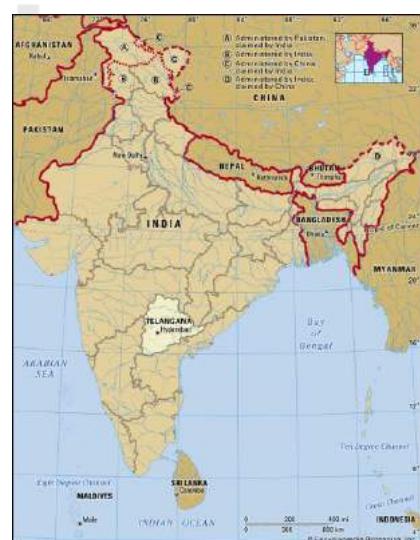
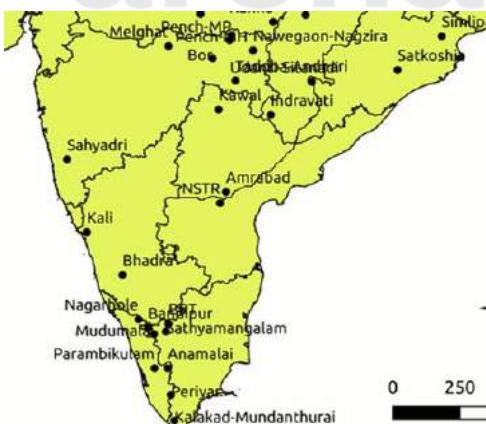
## TIGER RESERVES IN ANDHRA PRADESH

### Nagarjunsagar Sagar-Srisailam Tiger Reserve

Nagarjunsagar Sagar Srisailam Tiger reserve is area wise the largest tiger reserve in India.



## TELANGANA



# TIGER RESERVES IN TELANGANA

Kawal Tiger Reserve

Amrabad Tiger Reserve



## KERALA



# TIGER RESERVES IN KERALA

Periyar Tiger Reserve

Parambikulam Tiger Reserve



## TAMIL NADU



## TIGER RESERVES IN TAMIL NADU

Srivilliputhur Megamalai Tiger Reserve  
Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve  
Mudumalai Tiger Reserve  
Anamalai Tiger Reserve  
Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve

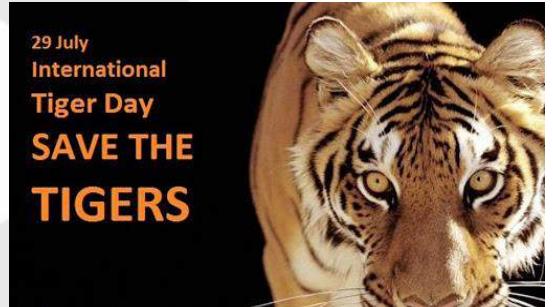


Srivilliputhur Megamalai Tiger Reserve was the 51<sup>st</sup> tiger reserve in India.

Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve got TX2 Award 2022

### International Tiger Day

- Celebrated annually on July 29
- Purpose : To spread awareness about the need to protect tigers which are an endangered species.
- Theme of 2021 : "Their survival is in our hands".



# Parcham Classes

Act Responsibly & Keep Learning!

# **UN & INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**



## Funds and Programmes

- The funds and programmes are established by a resolution of the UN General Assembly and have a focused mandate
  - UN funds and programmes are supported by voluntary contributions
1. UNDP
  2. UNEP
  3. UNFPA
  4. UN - Habitat
  5. UNICEF
  6. WFP

### UNDP-United Nations Development Programme

- **Headquarters:** New York City, USA
- **Formation:** 22 Nov 1965
- **Head:** Administrator - Achim Steiner
- To eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities – sustainable development



### UNEP-United Nation Environment Programme

- **Headquarters:** Nairobi, Kenya
- **Formation:** 5 June 1972
- **Head:** Executive Director - Inger Andersen
- The acts as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the wise use and sustainable development of the global environment.



## UNFPA - United Nation Population Fund

- **Headquarters:** New York City, USA
- **Formation:** 1969
- **Head:** Executive Director - Dr. Natalia Kanem
- Lead UN agency for delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled.



## UN – Habitat United Nations Human Settlement Programme

- **Headquarters :** Nairobi, Kenya
- **Founded:** 1978
- **Head:** Executive Director - Maimunah Mohd Sharif
- To promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all



## UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

- **Headquarters:** New York City, USA
- **Formation:** 11 Dec 1946
- **Head:** Executive Director - Catherine M. Russell
- UNICEF works to save children's lives, to defend their rights, and to help them fulfill their potential, from early childhood through adolescence.



## WFP- World Food Programme

- **Headquarters:** Rome, Italy
- **Formation:** 19 Dec 1961
- **Head:** Executive Director - David Beasley
- To eradicate hunger and malnutrition.
- Works to help people who cannot produce or obtain enough food for themselves and their families



## UN Specialized Agencies

- Autonomous organizations working with the United Nations.
- All brought into relationship with UN through negotiated agreements.
- Specialized Agencies - FAO, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, ITU, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNWTO, UPU, WIPO, WMO, WHO, World Bank

## FAO-Food and Agriculture Organisation

- **Headquarters:** Rome, Italy
- **Formation:** 16 Oct 1945
- **Head:** Director General - Qu Dongyu
- The FAO leads international efforts to fight hunger



## ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization)

- **Headquarters:** Montreal, Canada
- **Formation:** 4 April 1947
- **Head:** Secretary-General : Mr. Juan Carlos Salazar
- Develops standards for global air transport and assists Member States in sharing the world's skies to their socio-economic benefit



## IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)

- **Headquarters:** Rome, Italy
- **Formation:** 15 December 1977
- **Head : President :** Gilbert F. Houngbo
- Focused exclusively on rural poverty reduction in developing countries, to eliminate hunger and malnutrition; raise their productivity and incomes



## ILO- International Labour Organisation

- **Headquarters:** Geneva, Switzerland
- **Formation:** 1919 (under League of Nations)
- **Head:** Director General - Guy Ryder
- To advance social and economic justice through setting international labour standards.



## IMF- International Monetary Fund

- **Headquarters:** Washington DC
- **Formation:** 27 Dec 1945
- **Head:** Managing Director - Kristalina Georgieva
- Promote international monetary co-operation, facilitate international trade, foster sustainable economic growth



## WHO- World Health Organisation

- Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland
- Formation: 7 April 1948
- Head: Director General - Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
- WHO is the directing and coordinating authority on international health



## UNESCO- United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

- Headquarters: Paris, France
- Formation: 16 Nov 1945
- Head: Director General - Audrey Azoulay
- Provides teacher training , helping improve education worldwide , protecting important historical and cultural sites



## IMO (International Maritime Organization)

- Headquarters: London, United Kingdom
- Formation: 17 March 1948
- Head : Secretary-General : Kitack Lim
- Creates a comprehensive shipping regulatory framework, addressing safety and environmental concerns, legal matters, technical cooperation, security, and efficiency



## ITU (International Telecommunication Union)

- Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland
- Formation: 17 May 1865
- Head : Secretary-General : Houlin Zhao
- To facilitate international connectivity in communications networks



## UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization)

- **Headquarters:** Vienna, Austria
- **Formation:** 17 November 1966
- **Head : Director-General :** Gerd Müller
- Promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.



## UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism Organization)

- **Headquarters:** Madrid, Spain
- **Formation:** 1 November 1974
- **Head : Secretary-General :** Zurab Pololikashvili
- Responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism



## UPU (The Universal Postal Union)

- **Headquarters:** Bern, Switzerland
- **Formation:** 9 October 1874
- **Head: Director-General :** Masahiko Metoki
- Primary forum for cooperation between postal sector players. It helps to ensure a truly universal network of up-to-date products and services



## WIPO (The World Intellectual Property Organization)

- **Headquarters:** Geneva, Switzerland
- **Formation:** 14 July 1967
- **Head : Director-General :** Daren Tang
- Protects intellectual property throughout the world through 23 international treaties



## **WMO (The World Meteorological Organization)**

- **Headquarters:** Geneva, Switzerland
- **Formation:** 23 March 1950
- **Head :** General Secretary : Petteri Taalas
- **Role:** Dedicated to international cooperation and coordination on the state and behaviour of Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with land and oceans, the weather and climate it produces, and the resulting distribution of water resources.



## **World Bank**

- **Headquarters:** Washington, DC, USA
- **Formation:** July 1944
- **President:** David R. Malpass
- **CFO & MD:** Anshula Kant
- Provides financing, policy advice, and technical assistance to governments of developing countries



## **UN RELATED ORGANIZATIONS**

1. CTBTO
2. IAEA
3. IOM
4. OPCW
5. UNFCCC
6. WTO

## **CTBTO (Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization)**

- **Headquarters:** Vienna, Austria
- **Formation:** 19 November 1996
- **Head: Executive Secretary - Dr Robert Floyd**
- Bans nuclear explosions by everyone, everywhere: on the Earth's surface, in the atmosphere, underwater and underground.
- **CTBT almost universal but has yet to become law.**



## IAEA- International Atomic Energy Agency

- **Headquarters:** Vienna, Austria
- **Formation:** 29 July 1957
- **Head:** Director General - Rafael Mariano Grossi
- Serves as an intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical co-operation in the **peaceful use of nuclear technology and nuclear power worldwide**



## IOM ( International Organization for Migration)

- **Headquarters:** Geneva, Switzerland
- **Formation:** 1951
- **Head:** Director General - **António Vitorino**
- Ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.



## OPCW (Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons)

- **Headquarters:** The Hague, Netherlands
- **Formation:** 29 April 1997
- **Head:** Director General - **Fernando Arias**
- OPCW Member States work together to achieve a world free of chemical weapons.



## UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)

- Headquarters: Bonn, Germany
- Formation: July 1944
- Head: Executive Secretary : Patricia Espinosa
- Responds to the threat of climate change.



## WTO- World Trade Organisation

- Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland
- Formation: 1 January 1995
- Head: Director-General - Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala (first woman & first African to hold this post)
- A forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements



## OTHER UN ENTITIES

1. UNAIDS
2. UNCTAD
3. UNHCR
4. UNOPS
5. UNRWA
6. UN-WOMEN

## UNAIDS (The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS)

- Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland
- Formation: 26 July 1994
- Head: *Executive Director*, Winnie Byanyima
- Leads and inspires the world to achieve zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths.



## UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)

- Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland
- Formation: 30 Dec 1964
- Head: Secretary General - Rebeca Grynspan (first woman to serve as UNCTAD's secretary-general)
- Part of the United Nations Secretariat dealing with trade, investment, and development issues



## UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)

- Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland
- Formation: 14 December 1950
- Head: High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi
- UNHCR protects refugees worldwide and facilitates their return home or resettlement.



## UNOPS (United Nations Office for Project Services)

- Headquarters: Copenhagen, Denmark
- Formation: December 1973
- Head : Executive Director - Grete Faremo
- Helps the UN, governments and other partners to manage projects, and deliver sustainable infrastructure and procurement in an efficient way



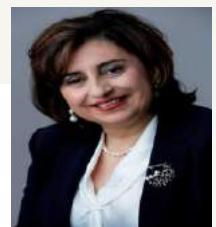
## UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East)

- Headquarters: Amman, Jordan
- Formation: 8 December 1949
- Head : Commissioner-General : Philippe Lazzarini
- Supports the relief and human development of Palestinian refugees



## UN Women

- Headquarters: New York City, USA
- Formation: 2 July 2010
- Head: Executive Director - Ms. Sima Sami Bahous
- Focus exclusively on gender equality and women's empowerment.



# UN Research & Training Organizations

1. UNIDIR
2. UNITAR
3. UNSSC
4. UNU

## UNIDIR (United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research)

- Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland
- Formation: 1980
- Head: Director, Robin Geiss
- Generates ideas and promotes action on disarmament and security



## UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research)

- Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland
- Formation: 11 December 1963
- Head: Executive Director, Nikhil Seth
- Provides innovative learning solutions to individuals, organizations and institutions to enhance global decision-making and support country-level action for shaping a better future



## UNSSC (United Nations System Staff College)

- Headquarters: Turin, Italy
- Formation: 1 January 2002
- Head: Director : Dr. Jafar Javan
- It designs and delivers learning programmes for staff of the UN system and its partners



## UNU (United Nations University)

- Headquarter: Tokyo, Japan
- Formation: December 1972
- Head: Rector : Dr. David M. Malone
- Academic and Research arm of the United Nations - mission is to help resolve global issues related to human development and welfare through collaborative research and education.



# UNITED NATIONS: HISTORY & PRINCIPAL ORGANS



# The United Nations

- An International Organization
- Founded in 1945 with the purpose to:
  - To maintain international peace and security
  - To promote economic and social development
  - To promote Human Rights
  - Original Members – 51; Present Members – 193.
  - (Latest Member - South Sudan - July 2011)
- Headquarters - in New York



## History of the UN

- After World War II - nations were in ruins and world wanted peace
- 50 countries gathered in San Francisco in 1945 to sign a document – The UN Charter - which created an organisation – The United Nations
- The Charter signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of 50 countries. Poland signed it later and became one of the original 51 Member States
- Charter came into force/ The UN officially came into existence on 24 October 1945 (24th Oct. - UN day)
- India is a founding member of the United Nations.
- The forerunner of UN was the League of Nations

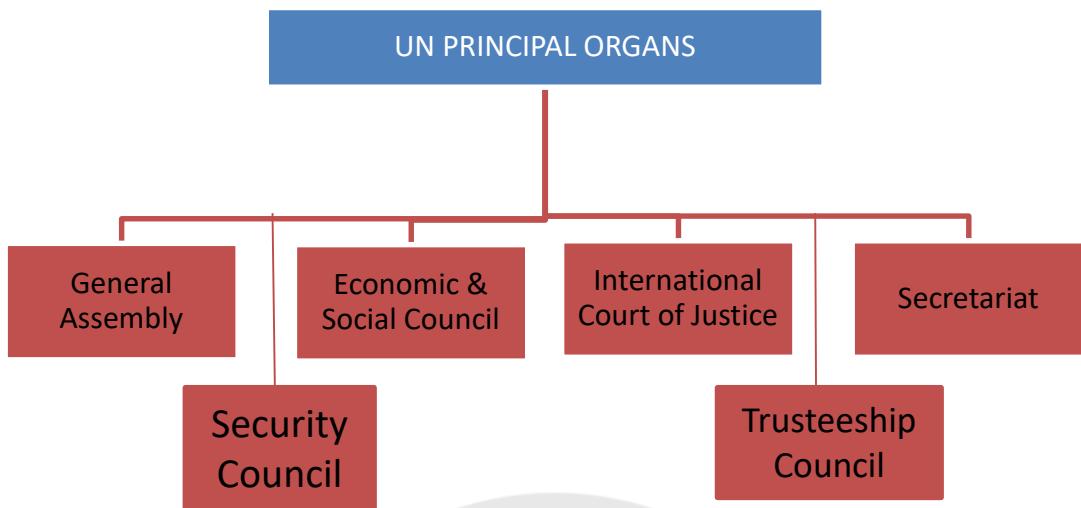
## League of Nations

- An organization conceived during First World War
- Established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles
- To promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security
- The International Labour Organization (ILO) was also created under the Treaty of Versailles as an affiliated agency of the League.
- The League of Nations ceased its activities after failing to prevent the Second World War.

## Important Exam related Facts

- The name ‘United Nations’ - coined by the then U.S. President - Franklin D. Roosevelt
- First used in the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, during Second World War.
- Original UN logo - created by a team of designers in 1945 - led by Oliver Lincoln Lundquist
- Official languages of UN - Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish

# The United Nations System



- All were established in 1945 when the UN was founded

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- Main Deliberative, Policymaking and Representative organ of UN
- All 193 members represented in the General Assembly (only UN body with universal representation)
- Located in New York
- Meets each year - in September
- Elects a General Assembly President each year
- **76<sup>th</sup> General Assembly President Abdulla Shahid (Maldives)**
- Membership of States in UN - by a decision of General Assembly upon recommendation of Security Council

## UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- **Decisions Making in General Assembly:**
  - Two-Third Majority: on decisions of importance (peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters)
  - Simple Majority: other decisions
- **Sitting arrangements** in the General Assembly Hall changes each session
  - During the 76th Session (2021-2022) - Suriname occupied the first seat in the Hall

Q. Where did the first General Assembly meeting held?

Ans : Westminster Central Hall, London

## Security Council

- **Role** - to maintain International peace and security
- Takes lead in determining existence of threat to the peace or act of aggression
- Located in New York
- **Security Council President** - changes every month on rotation
- **Total Members** - 15 (5 permanent and 10 non permanent – for 2 year term).
- Each Member has one vote.
- 5 permanent members - China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States
- A member state of UN which is not a member of Security Council may participate in discussions (without a vote) when the Council considers that country's interests are affected
- **Veto Power:** refers to the power of permanent member to veto (Reject) any resolution of Security Council
- The unconditional veto possessed by the five governments has been seen as the **most undemocratic** character of the UN

## Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

- UN's central platform for reflection, debate, and innovative thinking on sustainable development
- Work towards 3 dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental
- Also responsible for follow-up to major UN conferences and summits
- Members – 54 – for overlapping 3 year terms
- Located in New York
- **Current President** - Collen Vixen Kelapile of Botswana

## Trusteeship Council

- It was established to provide International supervision for 11 Trust Territories and to promote their advancement towards self-government or independence
- **Trust territory** - a non-self-governing territory placed under an administrative authority by the Trusteeship Council of UN
- Aims of Trusteeship System got fulfilled by 1994 all Trust Territories attained self-government or independence, either as separate States or by joining neighbouring independent countries
- Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994 - a month after independence of Palau - last remaining UN trust territory
- By a resolution adopted on 25 May 1994 – Trusteeship Council amended its rules of procedure - dropped annual meets and agreed to meet as occasion required

## International Court of Justice

- Principal judicial organ of UN
- **Role:** to settle legal disputes submitted to it by States (in accordance with international law) and to give advisory opinions on legal questions
- **Composed of** 15 judges, elected for 9 years by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council
- Its **seat** is at the Peace Palace in the Hague (Netherlands)
- The only Principal organ of UN not located in New York (USA)
- Its **official languages** are English and French
- ICIJ is the successor of the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ), which was established by the League of Nations in 1920
- **President** - Joan E. Donoghue

From India, Judge Dalveer Bhandari is a member

## The Secretariat

- Comprises - Secretary General and tens of thousands of International UN staff members
- Organized along departmental lines, each department/office having distinct action and responsibility
- Appointment of Secretary General - by the General Assembly - for a 5 year, renewable term
- Secretary-General is the Chief Administrative Officer and Head of the Secretariat
- Located in New York
- Current Secretary General of UN: Antonio Guterres
- Ninth Secretary-General
- Took office on 1st January 2017
- Before becoming Secretary General - served as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees from June 2005 to December 2015
- Served as Prime Minister of Portugal from 1995 to 2002



### Important Facts

- UN and its Secretary-General Kofi Annan were awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 2001
- First Secretary General of UN – Trygve Lie (Norway)
- First Secretary General of UN from African continent – Boutros-Boutros Ghali
- Only Secretary General of UN to have died in office – Dag Hammarskjold
- First Indian to be President of UN General Assembly – Smt. Vijay Laxmi Pandit

# Parcham Classes



# **UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN INDIA**

## **Parcham Classes**

## INTRODUCTION

- World Heritage Sites are important places of cultural or natural heritage - as described in UNESCO World Heritage Convention (an international treaty) - **established in 1972**.
- UNESCO encourages identification, protection and preservation of such heritage sites which are considered to be of outstanding value to humanity.
- India is an active Member State on the World Heritage from **1977**
- 40 World Heritage Sites in India - **32 cultural sites, 7 natural sites** and **1 mixed-criteria** site.
- India has the sixth largest number of sites in the world.
- Italy 58 sites
- China 56 sites
- Germany 51 sites
- Spain 49 sites
- France 49 sites

### UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES, INDIA (Cultural )

Agra Fort (1983)	Ajanta Caves(1983)
Ellora Caves (1983)	Taj Mahal (1983)
Sun Temple, Konark (1984)	Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)
Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)	Fatehpur Sikri (1986)
Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986)	Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)
Elephanta Caves (1987)	Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)
Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)	Great Living Chola Temples (1987,2004)
Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)	Qutub Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)
Mountain Railways of India (1999,2005,2008)	Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya(2002)

### UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES, INDIA (Cultural)

Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)
Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (2004)	Red Fort Complex (2007)
The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (2010)	Hill Forts of Rajasthan (2013)
Rani-ki-Vav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat (2014)	Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda, Bihar (2016)
The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier (2016)	Historic City of Ahmadabad (2017)
Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles of Mumbai (2018)	Jaipur City, Rajasthan (2019)
Dholavira, Gujarat (2021)	Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Telangana (2021)

## UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES, INDIA (Natural)

Kaziranga National Park (1985)

Keoladeo National Park (1985)

Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985)

Sundarbans National Park (1987)

Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Park (1988,2005)

Western Ghats (2012)

Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area (2014)

## UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES, INDIA (Mixed)

Khangchendzonga National Park (2016)

# HIMACHAL PRADESH

- Located in the Kullu region of Northern Himachal Pradesh.
- Part of the Himalayan **Biodiversity Hotspots**
- Snow leopard, Himalayan brown bear, Himalayan Tahr, musk deer spruces, horse chestnuts and vast alpine meadows

### Great Himalayan National Park

Declared - 2014



# UTTARAKHAND



**World Network of Biosphere Reserves**  
Famous for Asiatic Black Bear, Snow Leopard, Brown Bear, Blue Sheep and Himalayan Monal,

Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks  
Declared – 1988 & 2005 respectively

# CHANDIGARH

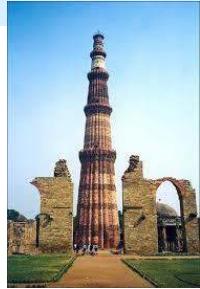
## The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier

Declared – 2016



***The Capitol Complex in Chandigarh, hosts the legislative assembly for both the states of Haryana and Punjab, High Court and the Secretariat***

## DELHI



### Qutub Minar and its Monuments, 1993

*Includes Qutub Minar, Alai Darwaza, Alai Minar, Qubbat-ul-Islam Mosque, Tomb of Iltumish, and Iron Pillar.*

*Built in 1193 by the first Muslim ruler of Delhi, Qutub-ud-din Aibak.*



### Humayun's Tomb, 1993

*It's a tomb complex consisting of several smaller monuments.*

*Built by Begum Bega, the first wife of Humayun*



### Red Fort Complex, 2007

*Built by Emperor Shah Jahan when he shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi*

*Famous for/as: Shahjahanabad, Persian, Timuri and Indian Architectural Styles,*

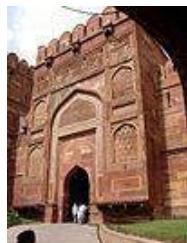
*Red Sandstone Architecture, Moti Masjid*



Parchom Classes

# UTTAR PRADESH

UTTAR PRADESH



## Agra Fort, 1983

Includes a number of monuments like Khas Mahal, Sheesh Mahal, Muhamman Burie (an octagonal Tower)



## Taj Mahal, 1983

One of Seven Wonders of the World, White Marble Mughal Architecture  
Considered “Jewel of Muslim Art in India”.



## Fatehpur Sikri, 1986

Constitutes: Jama Masjid, **Buland Darwaza** (the most significant door of Asia), Panch Mahal or Jada Baai ka Mahal (considered as the origin place of the Navaratnas -Birbal, Tansen, etc. Interior to the Buland Darwaza lies the Tomb of Salim Chishti.

# RAJASTHAN



## The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur, 2010

*It is an astronomical observatory.*

*It is a collection of 19 astronomical instruments including the world's largest stone Sundial. All these instruments are man-made.*



## Jaipur city, 2019

*Known as pink city, home to a few other UNESCO World Heritage sites including Amer Fort and Jantar Mantar*



## Keoladeo National Park , Bharatpur, 1985

*Also known as Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary*

*Famous for/as Man-Made Wetland Bird Sanctuary, Siberian Cranes, Hotspot for Ornithologists.*

# RAJASTHAN

## Hill Forts of Rajasthan, 2013

Jaisalmer



Ranthambore



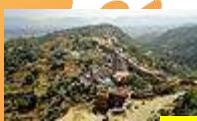
Chittorgarh



Amer



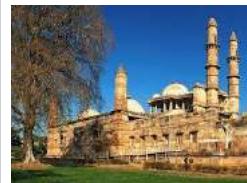
Kumbhalgarh



Gagron



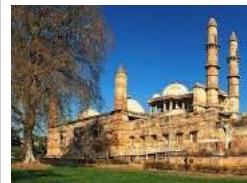
# GUJARAT



## Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park, 2004

Located in the Panchmahal district

It includes **11 different types of heritage monuments** that are- Mosques, Temples, Tombs, Gateways, Fortress and walls, Palaces and Pavilion, Helical Wells, Custom house all **belonging to the 16th century**



## Rani ki vav (The Queen's Stepwell), 2014

Known for its **Stepped Corridors, Sculptures and Stone Carvings** in the Well. Most of the sculptures in the well are devoted to Lord Vishnu in the form of his ten avatars



## Historic City of Ahmedabad, 2017

Walled city on the banks of Sabarmati

The city of Ahmedabad has around 25 ASI (Archaeological Survey of India) protected structures



## Dholavira: a Harappan City, 2021

The ancient city is sited on the arid island of Khadir in the State of Gujarat.



# MAHARASHTRA



## Ajanta Caves, 1983

*Ajanta Caves: Famous for/as Buddhist Rock-cut Cave Monuments, Richly Decorated Paintings similar to Sigiriya Paintings of Sri Lanka*



## Ellora Caves, 1983

*Ellora Caves: Famous for/as Buddhist, Jain and Hindu Temples and Monasteries, Caves Excavated out of Hills, Rock-cut Architecture.*



## Elephanta Caves, 1987

Located on an island in Arabian Sea, close to Mumbai.  
Famous for their rock-cut sculptures and carvings depicting Shiva as the Creator and the Destroyer of the Universe.



## Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, 2004

*Famous for/as Central Railways Headquarter, Terror Attacks on Mumbai in 2008, Gothic Style (or pointed) Architecture*



## The Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai, 2018

*Collection of 94 buildings, located in the Fort Area of Mumbai. They are the Bombay High Court, Rajabai Clock Tower, Eros Cinema and Convocation Hall, University of Mumbai, etc.*

# MADHYA PRADESH



## Khajuraho Group of Monuments , 1986

Well known for their Nagara style symbolism and **erotic figures and sculptures**. It consists of a total of 85 Temples



## Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi, 1989

One of the oldest stone structures in India  
Its core was a hemispherical brick structure built over the relics of Buddha



## Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka, - 2003

Famous for Rock Paintings within Natural Rock Shelters, **Stone Age Inscriptions**, Sitting Place of Bhima (Mahabharata)  
Located at the foothills of the Vindhya Mountains in the Deccan Plateau

# BIHAR



## Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara at Nalanda, 2016

Was a centre of learning and a Buddhist monastery from 3rd century BCE to the 13th century CE



## Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya, 2002

Bodh Gaya is considered to be the holiest pilgrimage spot for the Buddhists.

The holy Bodhi Tree is the site where Siddhartha gained Enlightenment and became Gautam Buddha.

# GOA



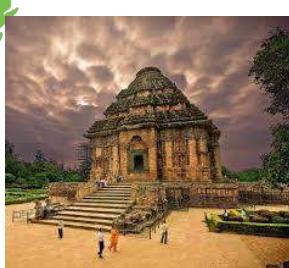
## Churches and Convents of Goa, 1986

•These monuments were influential in spreading forms of Manueline, Mannerist and Baroque art in all the countries of Asia where missions were established.

•*Includes* - Saint Catherine's Chapel, Church and Convent of Saint Francis of Assisi, Basílica do Bom Jesus, Igreja de São Francisco de Assis, Church of Saint Cajetan and its seminary, Church of Our Lady of the Rosary and Church of Saint Augustine.



# ODISHA



## Sun Temple, Konârak, 1984

Famous for **Black Pagoda**, Chariot of the Sun, **Kalinga Architecture**, Included in Seven Wonders of India.

The Sun Temple is in the shape of a gigantic chariot with carved stone wheel, pillars and walls and is led by six enormously carved horses.

# WEST BENGAL

## Sunderbans National Park, 1987

Famous for Royal Bengal Tigers,  
the Sunderban National Park is a known Tiger  
reserve and a Biosphere Reserve

It's the world's largest mangrove forest  
reserve



# SIKKIM

## SIKKIM

## Khangchendzonga(Kangchenjunga) National Park, 2016

Located in the Himalayan Ranges part of North  
and West Sikkim

Includes the Kanchenjunga Peak, 3rd highest  
peak in the world

The only mixed World Heritage Site in India



# ASSAM



## Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, 1985

Famous for/as **Project Tiger Reserve**, Elephant Reserve and  
Biosphere Reserve, Assam Roofed Turtle, Hисpid Hare, Golden  
Langur and Pygmy Hog.



## Kaziranga National Park, 1985

Famous for/as Worlds 2/3 rd Great **One-Horned Rhinoceroses**  
This park lies on the flood plains of the river Brahmaputra and  
consists mainly of dense grasslands, forests

# WESTERN GHATS



Declared in 2012

Sahyadri Sub-Cluster (Maharashtra)

Talakaveri Sub-Cluster (Karnataka)

Kudremukh Sub-Cluster (Karnataka)

Agasthyamalai Sub-Cluster (Kerala)

Periyar Sub-Cluster (Kerala)

Anamalai Sub-Cluster (Kerala)

Nilgiri Sub-Cluster (Tamil Nadu)

- Famous for/as Among World's Ten "Hottest Biodiversity Hotspots",
- Includes many National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Reserve Forests.

## MOUNTAIN RAILWAYS OF INDIA



Kalka-Shimla Railway, Himachal Pradesh (2008)

Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (1999), Darjeeling, West Bengal

Nilgiri Mountain Railway (2005) Ooty, Tamil Nadu

## KARNATAKA



### Group of Monuments at Pattadakal, 1987

Cover a series of nine Hindu temples, as well as a Jain sanctuary in northern Karnataka

It is famous for its Chalukya style of architecture



# TAMIL NADU



## Great Living Chola Temples, 1987

Built by kings of the Chola Empire. The site includes three great 11th- and 12th-century Temples: The **Brihadisvara Temple** at Thanjavur, the **Brihadisvara Temple** at Gangaikonda cholisvaram and the **Airavatesvara Temple** at Darasuram



## Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram, 1984

Founded by the Pallava kings

Carved out of rock along the Coromandel coast in the 7th and 8th centuries.

It is known especially for its *rathas* (temples in the form of chariots), *mandapas* (cave sanctuaries), giant open-air reliefs such as the famous 'Descent of the Ganges', and the temple of Rivaige, with thousands of sculptures to the glory of Shiva.

# Telangana

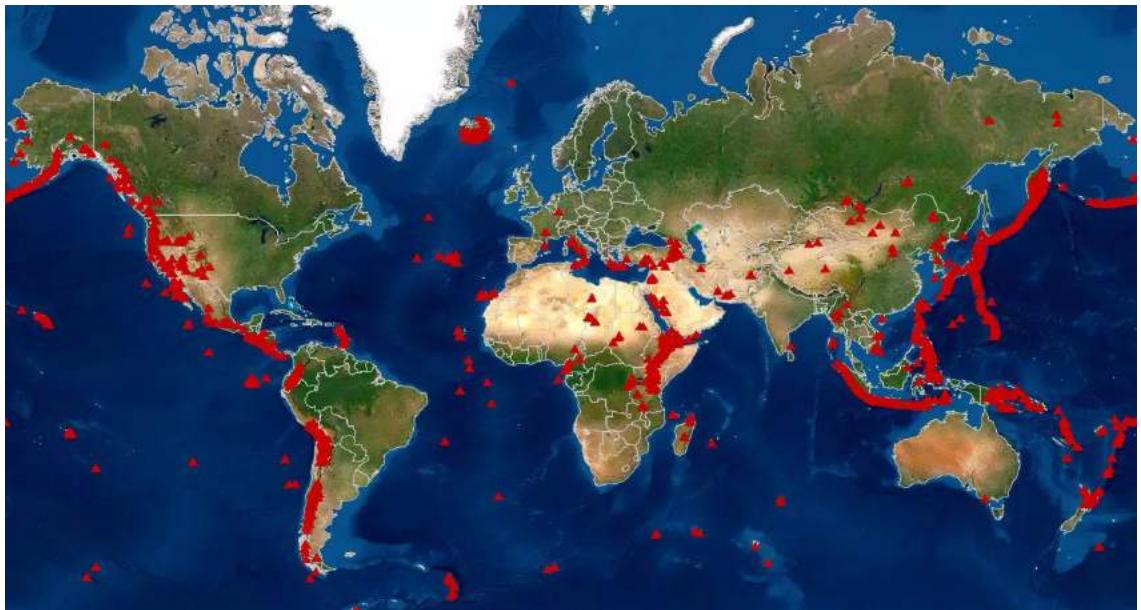


## Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, 2021

Rudreshwara, popularly known as Ramappa Temple, is located in the village of Palampet approximately 200km north-east of Hyderabad, in the State of Telangana. It is the main Shiva temple in a walled complex built during the Kakatiyan period (1123–1323 CE) under rulers Rudradeva and Recharla Rudra.

## 6 Proposed UNESCO Heritage Site

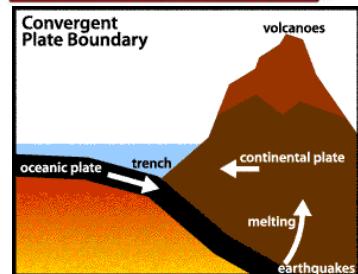
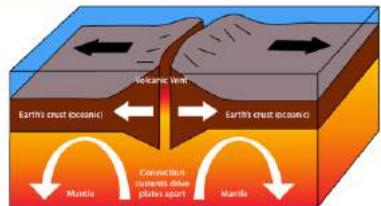
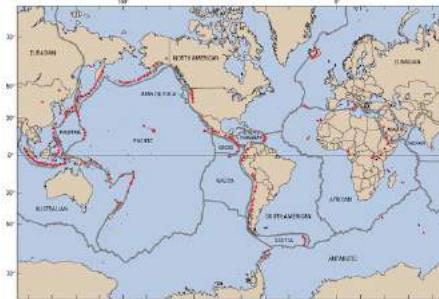
- Satpura Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh)
- Ghats of Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
- Megalithic Site of Hire Benkal (Karnataka)
- Maratha Military Architecture in Maharashtra
- Bhedaghat-Lametaghat in Narmada Valley- Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
- Temples of Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu)



# Volcanoes of the World

# **FORMATION OF VOLCANOES**

- Volcanoes are mostly located in intensely folded or faulted regions specially along plate margins, where crustal plates are either moving towards or away from one another:
  - **Constructive margin** - this is where two plates move away from one another. Magma rises up to fill the gaps in between.
  - **Destructive margin** - this is where two plates move towards one another. The oceanic crust sinks beneath continental crust at a subduction zone - a point where one crustal plate is forced beneath another. As the oceanic crust sinks into the mantle it creates magma, which rises to form a volcano.

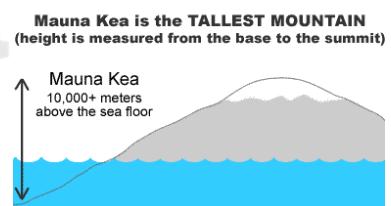


- The Ring of Fire is also referred to as the **Circum-Pacific Belt**.
  - It is a path along the Pacific Ocean.
  - It is characterized by active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes.
  - The majority (two-third) of Earth's volcanoes are located along the Ring of Fire.
  - The Ring of Fire is stretched to approximately 40,000 kilometers (24,900 miles).
  - The chain runs up along the western coast of South and North America, crosses over the Aleutian Islands in Alaska, runs down the eastern coast of Asia past New Zealand and into the northern coast of Antarctica.
  - Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, United States, Canada, Russia, Japan, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Antarctica are some of the important places located in the ring of the fire.

# **RING OF FIRE**



- Tamu Massif is the most massive volcano. Mauna Kea is the tallest. Ojos del Salado is the highest.
    - **Mauna Kea: The Tallest Volcano (from base to summit) – Hawaii Islands, US**
    - **Ojos del Salado/** Nevado Ojos del Salado : Highest volcano above sea level and the highest peak in Chile (South America)



- Stromboli is known as ‘the Lighthouse of the Mediterranean’.
  - Mount Erebus is an active volcano in Antarctica and the southernmost active volcano on Earth.
  - Barren Island located in the Andaman Sea is the only confirmed active volcano in the Indian subcontinent.
  - Narcondam Island located in the Andaman Sea is a dormant volcano in the Indian subcontinent.
  - Wolf Volcano - tallest mountain in the Galapagos islands, Ecuador, South America

S. No.	Volcano	Location
1.	Mount Krakatoa	Indonesia
2.	Mount Merapi	Indonesia
3.	Mount Semeru	Java, Indonesia
4.	Mount Agung	Bali, Indonesia
5.	Mount Kerinci	Sumatra, Indonesia
6.	Mount Rinjani	Lombok, Indonesia
7.	Mount Tambora	Indonesia

## Asia

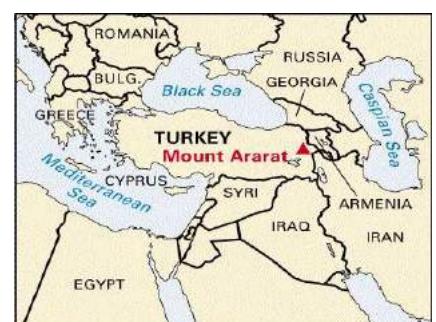


## Asia

S. No.	Volcano	Location
8.	Mount Fujiyama	Japan
9.	Mount Unzen	Japan
10.	Sakurajima	Japan
11.	Mount Pinatubo	Philippines
12.	Mount Taal	Philippines
13.	Mount Mayon	Philippines



S. No.	Volcano	Location
14.	Mount Popa/Popa Hill	Myanmar
15.	Koh-i-Sultan	Balochistan, Pakistan
16.	Damavand	Iran
17.	Mount Ararat	Turkey



## North America

S. No.	Volcano	Location
18	Mauna Loa	USA
19	Mount Rainier	Washington, USA
20	Mount Katmai	Alaska, USA
21	Mount Shasta	California, USA
22	Arenal Volcano	Costa Rica
23	Masaya	Masaya, Nicaragua
24	Popocatepetl	Mexico
25	Kīlauea	Hawaiian Islands
26	Santa Maria Volcano	Guatemala
27	Volcán de Fuego	Guatemala



## South America

S. No.	Volcano	Location
28	Cotopaxi	Ecuador
29	Volcan Sangay	Ecuador
30	Chimborazo	Ecuador
31	Ojos del Salado	Argentina and Chile
32	Galeras	Colombia



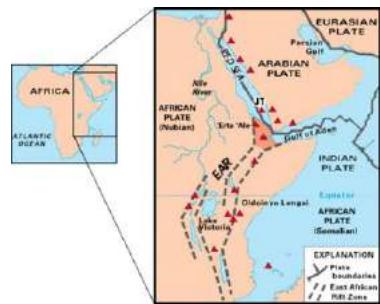
## Europe

S. No.	Volcano	Location
33.	Mount Vesuvius	Italy
34.	Mount Etna	Italy
35.	Stromboli	Italy
36.	Hekla	Iceland
37.	Mount Elbrus	Russia
38.	Mount Pelee	Martinique Island (France)



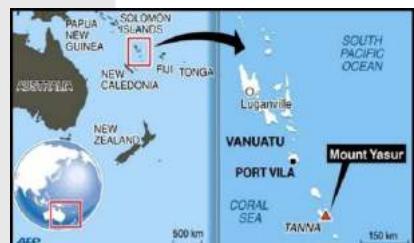
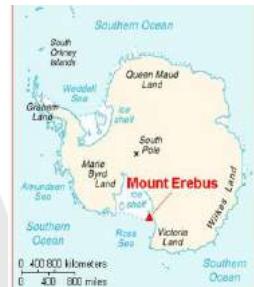
## Africa

S. No.	Volcano	Location
39.	Mount Meru	Tanzania
40.	Kilimanjaro	Tanzania
41.	Mount Cameroon	Cameroon (Central Africa)
42.	Mount Kenya	Kenya
43.	Erta Ale	Ethiopia



## Others

S. No.	Volcano	Location
44.	Mount Erebus	Ross Island (Antarctica)
45.	Mount Yasur	Tanna Island, Vanuatu



# Parcham Classes



# Parcham Classes

## Waterfalls in India

## Waterfall?

Water, particularly from a stream or river, vertically falling from mountains or hills to a lower place, is known as a waterfall.



## Top 10 highest waterfalls in India

Waterfall in India	Location
Kunchikal Falls	Karnataka
Barehipani Falls	Odisha
Nohkalikai Falls	Meghalaya
Nohsngithiang Falls or Mawsmai Falls	Meghalaya
Dudhsagar Falls	Goa
Kynrem Falls	Meghalaya
Meenmutty Falls	Kerala
Thalaiyar Falls	Tamil Nadu
Vajrai Falls	Maharashtra
Barkana Falls	Karnataka

## Parcham City

### Karnataka

- Kunchikal Falls
- Mekedaatu Falls
- Gokak Falls
- Jog Falls
- Shivasamudra Falls
- Barkana Falls
- Kalhatti Falls
- Keppa Falls
- Koosalli Falls
- Dabbe falls
- Kudumari Falls
- Magod
- Hebbe



## Kunchikal Falls

- **India's tallest waterfall.**
- located in Shimoga district of Karnataka.
- **formed by Varahi river.**
- The waterfall has a height of 455 meters in a cascading form.
- It ranks 116<sup>th</sup> in height in the world.
- **Mani Dam is constructed at the base of the waterfall.**
- Most the water flows into the dam to generate high power hydroelectricity.



## Jog Falls

- situated on the borders of Shimoga and North Kanara of Karnataka.
- **also called Gersoppa falls.**
- formed by Sharavati river.



## Shivasamudra Falls

- located in Chamarajanagar district of Karnataka.
- **formed by Kaveri river.**



## Gokak Falls

- located in Belagavi district of Karnataka.
- **formed by Ghataprabha river.**
- It takes a leap over a horseshoe-shaped sandstone cliff.

## Mekedaatu Falls

- **It is formed by Kaveri river.**
- ‘Mekedatu’ means ‘goat’s leap’ in Kannada.



## Kerala

- Meenmutty Falls
- Vazhachal Falls
- Soochipara Falls
- Athirappilly Falls



## Vazhachal Falls

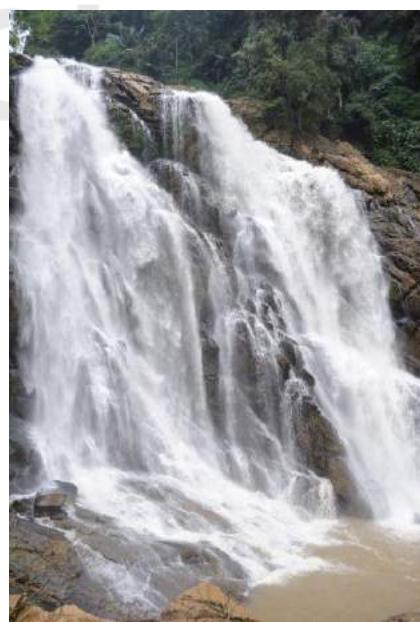
- located in Thrissur district of Kerala.
- formed by Chalakudy river.



## Soochipara Falls

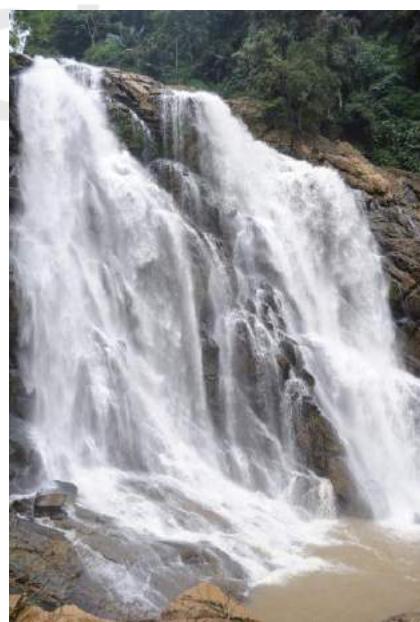


- It is located in Wayanad district of Kerala.
- **It is also known as Sentinel Rock Waterfalls.**



## Meenmutty Falls

- In Malayam, “Meenmutty” means “Where the fishes are blocked”.
- It is formed by Kallar river.



## Tamil Nadu

- Vattaparai Falls
- Hogenakal Falls
- Pykara falls
- Thalaiyar Falls
- Agaya Gangai
- Kiliyur Falls



## Pykara falls

- formed by Pykara river on Nilgiri hills at Ooty.



## Hogenakal Falls

- It is located on the border between Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu and Chamrajnagar district of Karnataka.
- It is formed by Kaveri river.



## Vattaparai Falls

- It is located in Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.
- It is formed by Pazhayar River.



## Odisha

- Duduma Falls (Odisha & AP border)
- Joranda Falls
- Barehipani Falls
- Khandadhar Falls



## Barehipani Falls



## Joranda Falls

- It is located in Simlipal National Park in Mayurbhanj district in Odisha.
- It is formed by Budhabalanga River.

## Duduma Falls



# Parcham Classes

## Chhattisgarh

- Chitrakut Falls
- Teerathgarh Falls

## Chitrakut Falls

- located in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh.
- formed by Indravati River.
- Popular as Niagara Falls of India



## Jharkhand

- Rajrappa Falls (रजरप्पा)
- Hundru Falls
- Lodh Falls
- Lower Ghaghri Falls



### Rajrappa Falls

- It is located at the confluence of Damodar and Bhairav river.
- It is located in the Ramgarh district of Jharkhand.



### Hundru Falls



- located in Ranchi district of Jharkhand.
- It is formed by Subarnarekha river.

# Parcham Classes

## Madhya Pradesh

- Dhuandhar Falls
- Kapildhara Falls
- Chachai Falls
- Keoti Falls
- Rajat Prapat
- Bahuti Falls
- Gatha Falls



## Dhuandhar Falls

- located at Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh.
- formed by Narmada River.



## Kapildhara Falls

- located in the Amarkantak district of Madhya Pradesh.
- formed by Narmada river.
- named after famous sage Kapil, who had written "Sankhya Philosophy".

## Rajasthan

- Chuliya falls
- located in Kota.
- formed by Chambal river.



## Maharashtra

- Yenna Falls
- Vajrai Falls
- Kune Falls
- Pandavgad Falls



## Yenna Falls

- It is located in Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra.
- It is formed by Krishna river.
- It is also called Enna Falls.



## Goa

- Dudhsagar Waterfalls



## Dudhsagar Falls

- It is located in the Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary and Mollem National Park among the Western Ghats.
- It is formed by Mandovi river.
- The name 'Dudhsagar' literally translates to 'sea of milk'.
- Its height is 310 metres.
- It is the fifth tallest waterfall of India.



# Uttarakhand

- Shahastradhara falls
- Shahastradhara means thousandfold spring.
- located in Dehradun.
- Kali Gad River, a tributary of Song River, forms Shahastradhara falls.



# Meghalaya

- Elephanta Falls
- Nohkalikai Falls
- Nohsngithiang Falls
- Kynrem Falls
- Bishop Falls
- Beardon Falls
- Sweet Falls
- Langshiang Falls



## Nohsngithiang Falls

- It is also known as the Seven Sisters Waterfalls or Mawsmai Falls.
- Its height is 315 metres.
- It is the fourth tallest waterfall of India.

## Elephanta Falls

- The original Khasi name for the falls is Ka Kshaid Lai Pateng Khohsiew.
- It is located in Shillong.
- Since it looked like the face of elephant, it was named as Elephanta Falls by the Britishers.



## Nohkalikai Falls

- It is located near Cherrapunji.
- Its height is 340 metres.
- It is the third tallest waterfall of India.



## Other Important Waterfalls in India

### Mizoram

- Vantawng Falls

### Himachal Pradesh

- Palani Falls

### Bihar

- Bundla Falls
- Kakolat Falls

### Andhra Pradesh

- Talakona falls



# Important Wildlife Sanctuaries & Bird Sanctuaries in India



# **Wildlife Sanctuary**

- Wild life - includes any animal, aquatic or land vegetation which forms part of any habitat
- A wildlife sanctuary is an area where animals are protected in their natural habitat.
- Such areas are created with the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment.
- Wildlife sanctuaries of India are classified as IUCN Category IV protected areas.
- IUCN - International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
- There are 564 existing wildlife sanctuaries in India covering an area of 1,22,509.33 km<sup>2</sup>, which is 3.73% of the geographical area of the country (National Wildlife Database, Dec. 2021).
- As per Chapter IV of WPA 1972 - WLS- The State Government may, by notification, declare its intention to constitute any area other than an area comprised within any reserve forest or the territorial waters as a sanctuary if it considers that such area is of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural or zoological significance, for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment.

## **National parks**

- Are given a greater degree of protection, with human activity greatly restricted.
- National parks in India are IUCN category II protected area

## **Biosphere Reserve**

- Biosphere reserves are protected large areas of natural habitat, that includes a national park and animal wildlife sanctuary. There are 18 biosphere reserves in India, created to demonstrate a balanced relationship between people and nature.

## **Largest Wildlife Sanctuary by area :**

- Kachchh Desert Wildlife Sanctuary (7506.22 km<sup>2</sup>) – in Gujarat

## **Smallest Wildlife Sanctuary by area :**

- Rowe Island Wildlife Sanctuary (0.01 km<sup>2</sup>) - in Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary - (Pitti Bird Sanctuary) Wildlife Sanctuary (0.01 km<sup>2</sup>) - in Lakshadweep

## **Oldest Wildlife Sanctuary of India :**

- Vedanthangal Lake Bird Wildlife Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu
- Year of Notification – 1936

### Andaman & Nicobar Islands

- Barren Island Wildlife Sanctuary
- Narcondam Island Wildlife Sanctuary
- Rowe Island Wildlife Sanctuary
- Bamboo Island
- Lohabarrack (Saltwater Crocodile)
- Galathea Bay



Endangered Narcondam HORNBILLS

### Lakshadweep

- Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary - (Pitti Bird Sanctuary)

### Ladakh

- Changthang
- Karakoram (Nubra Shyok) WLS

### J&K

- Hirapora WLS
- Surinsar Mansar WLS
- Tral WLS

### Himachal Pradesh

- Pong Dam Lake Wildlife Sanctuary
- Kibber WLS
- Dhauladhar WLS

### Uttarakhand

- Govind Pashu Vihar WLS
- Nandhaur WLS
- Jhilmi Jheel Conservation Reserve (Bird)

### Punjab

- Harike Lake WLS
- Abohar WLS
- Nangal WLS
- Bir Motibagh WLS

### Haryana

- Chhilchhila Lake WLS
- Kalesar WLS
- Bhindawas Bird Sanctuary
- Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary

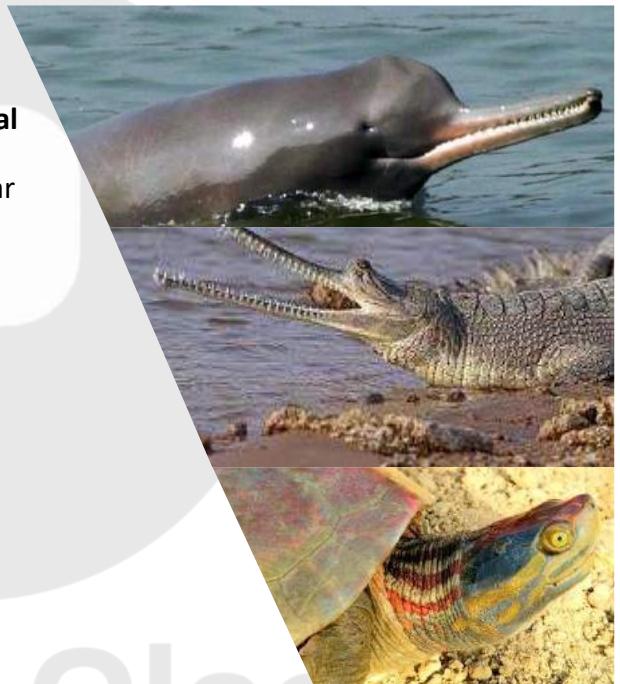


## Rajasthan

- National Chambal Sanctuary
- Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary
- Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary
- Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary
- Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary
- Phulwari Ki Nal
- Sitamata (famous for flying squirrels)
- Tal Chhapar
- Jamwa Ramgarh



- **National Chambal Sanctuary (National Chambal Gharial WLS)** - Located on Chambal River near tripoint of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh - for Critically Endangered gharial, red-crowned roof turtle and Endangered Ganges river dolphin.
- **Mount Abu Sanctuary** - has the highest peak in Rajasthan, Guru Shikhar (1722 m).
- **Sariska WLS** - It is the first reserve in the world with successfully relocated tigers



# Parcham Classes

## Gujarat



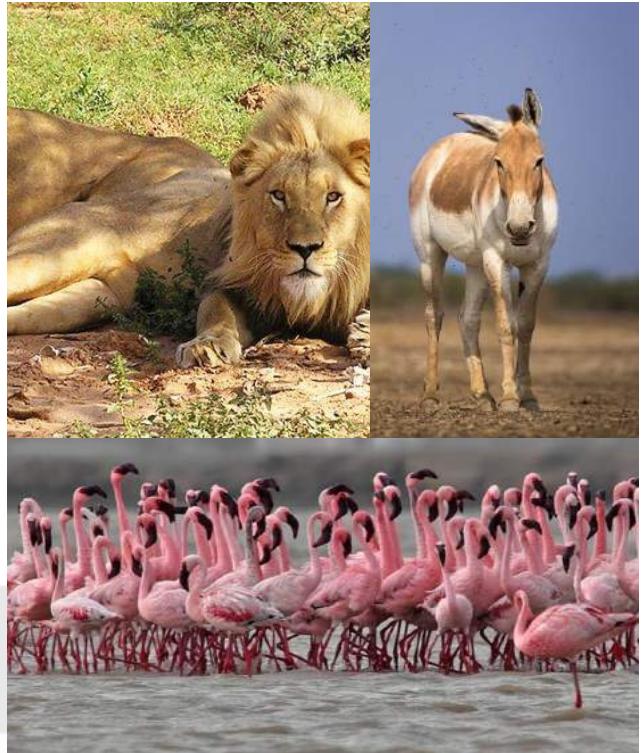
- Gaga WLS (Great Indian Bustard)
- Gir WLS (Asiatic Lions)
- Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary
- Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary
- Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary
- Purna Wildlife Sanctuary
- Porbandar Bird WLS
- Kachchh (Lala) Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary
- Kachchh Desert WLS
- Jessore Sloth Bear WLS
- Ratanmahal Sloth Bear WLS
- Khol-Hi-Raitan (Morni Hills) WLS

- Gir WLS - Asiatic Lions
- Wild Ass WLS - Indian wild ass (*Equus hemionus khur*), also called Ghudkhur, Khur
- Kachchh Desert WLS – largest WLS in area - covers ‘Flamingo City’ – a site where thousands of Flamingos nest and breed regularly



### Maharashtra

- Melghat WLS
- Bor Wildlife Sanctuary
- Nandur Madhmeshwar Bird Sanctuary
- Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary
- Naigaon Peacock WLS
- Karanja Sohal Blackbuck
- Thane Creek Flamingo



### Madhya Pradesh

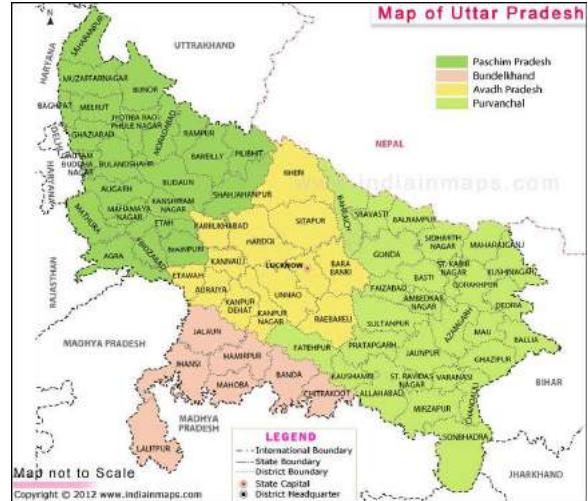
- Bori Wildlife Sanctuary
- Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary
- Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary
- Orcha Wildlife Sanctuary
- Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary
- Ken Gharial
- Sardarpur Khamor (Lesser Florican) sanctuary (Khamor or ‘Grass Peacock’)



- Nauradehi WLS – Largest in M.P.
- Great Indian Bustard WLS (Jawaharlal Nehru Bustard Sanctuary of Maharashtra) is for the Great Indian bustard (*Ardeotis nigriceps*)

## Uttar Pradesh

- Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Bird WLS
- Chandra Shekhar Azad (Nawabganj) Bird WLS
- Patna Wildlife Sanctuary
- Pilibhit Wildlife Sanctuary
- Turtle WLS
- Nawabganj Priyadarshini Bird Sanctuary (Renamed as Shahid Chandra Shekhar Azad Bird Sanctuary)
- Saman Bird Sanctuary
- Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
- Sandi Bird Sanctuary
- Soor Sarovar Bird Sanctuary



## Bihar

- Barela Jheel Salim Ali Bird Wildlife Sanctuary
- Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary (National Park)
- Kanwarjheel
- Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Wildlife Sanctuary
- Gautam Budha Wildlife Sanctuary



## Chhattisgarh

- Tamor Pingla WLS
- Sitanadi WLS
- Achanakmar WLS
- Udanti Wild Buffalo WLS

## Jharkhand

- Gautam Budha Wildlife Sanctuary
- Mahuadnr Wolf WLS (महुआडांड)
- Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary
- Palamau Wildlife Sanctuary
- Palkot Wildlife Sanctuary

## West Bengal

- Buxa Wildlife Sanctuary
- Jorepokhri Salamander WLS
- Pakhi Bitan Bird WLS
- Lothian Island WLS
- Haliday Island WLS

## Odisha

- Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary
- Gahirmatha (Marine) Wildlife Sanctuary
- Chilika (Nalaban) Wildlife / Nalabana Bird Sanctuary.
- Nandankanan Wildlife Sanctuary
- Satkosia Wildlife Sanctuary Gorge
- Simlipal Wildlife Sanctuary



- Bhitarkanika WLS - second largest mangrove ecosystem in India

- Gahirmatha Marine WLS - the only marine sanctuary of Orissa - famous for its nesting beach for Olive Ridley Turtles.

- Nandankanan WLS - famous for its white tigers.

- Simlipal WLS - derives its name from the abundance of red silk cotton trees (সেমল) growing in the area. It is also a Biosphere Reserve.

### Goa

- Dr. Salim Ali Bird (Chorao) WLS
- Bhagwan Mahavir WLS
- Netravali WLS

### Karnataka

- **Cauvery WLS**
- Chincholi WLS
- **Daroji Sloth Bear WLS**
- Gudekote Sloth Bear WLS
- Rangayyanadurga Four-horned antelope WLS
- Adichunchunagiri Peacock WLS
- Ranebennur Black Buck WLS
- Ramadevara Betta Vulture WLS
- Yadahalli Chinkara WLS
- Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary



### Telangana

- Kawal WLS
- Kinnersani WLS
- Manjeera Crocodile WLS

### Andhra Pradesh

- **Coringa WLS**
- Kolleru WLS
- Krishna WLS
- Nagarjuna Sagar-Srisailam WLS
- **Pulicat Lake WLS**
- **Sri Lankamalleshwara Wildlife Sanctuary**



- **Cauvery WLS** – in Karnataka, highly endangered grizzled giant squirrel is found here
- **Daroji Sloth Bear WLS** - Asia's first sloth bear Sanctuary
- **Coringa WLS** – critically endangered white backed and long billed vultures found here.
- **Pulicat Lake (A.P. & T.N.)** is the second largest brackish-water eco-system in India after Chilka lake in Odisha.
- **Sri Lankamalleshwara WLS** - is the only habitat in the world which provides home for the Jerdon's courser, a highly endangered bird species.

### Kerala

- Idukki Wildlife Sanctuary
- Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary
- Chulannur Peafowl WLS
- Chinnar WLS
- Thattekad Bird Sanctuary (Salim Ali described this sanctuary as the richest bird habitat on peninsular India).
- Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary (also known as Vembanad Bird Sanctuary).



### Tamil Nadu

- Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary
- Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary
- Pulicat Lake Bird Wildlife Sanctuary
- Srivilliputhur Wildlife Sanctuary (Grizzled Squirrel WLS)
- Vedanthangal Lake Bird WLS (oldest WLS)
- Gangaikondam Spotted Deer

### Tamil Nadu

#### **Koonthangulam Bird Sanctuary**

This is the largest reserve for breeding water birds in South India.

#### **Thiruppudai- Maruthur**

#### **Conservation Reserve (Bird)**

first Conservation Reserve to be established in India.

### Arunachal Pradesh

- Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary
- Eagle Nest Wildlife Sanctuary
- Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary
- Pakke (Pakhui) Wildlife Sanctuary
- Tale Wildlife Sanctuary
- Sessa Orchid



### Assam

- Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary
- Dihing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary
- Pabitora Wildlife Sanctuary
- Hollongapar Gibbon
- Sonai Rupai



• **Eagle Nest WLS** – It is a part of Kameng Elephant Reserve. Eagle Nest derives its name from Red Eagle Division of the Indian Army which was posted in this area in 1950s.

• **Pabitora WLS** - popularly known as ‘miniature Kaziranga’ for its highest density of one horned Rhinoceros in Assam.

### Sikkim

- Barsey Rhododendron WLS
- Shingba Rhododendron WLS
- Kyongnosla Alpine

### Tripura

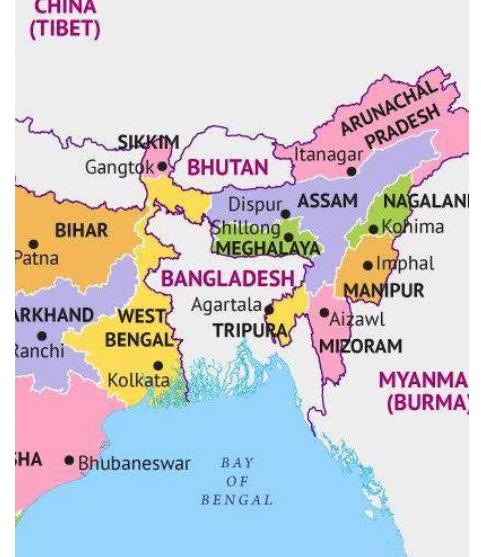
- Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary

### Mizoram

- Dampa Wildlife Sanctuary

### Manipur

- Jiri Makru WLS
- Khongjaingamba Ching WLS



## Nagaland

- Singphan WLS

## Meghalaya

- Narpuh Wildlife Sanctuary
- Siju Wildlife Sanctuary
- Baghmara Pitcher Plant Sanctuary
- Nongkhylliem WLS



- Puducherry – Oussudu WLS
- Chandigarh - Sukhna Lake WLS
- Delhi - Asola Bhati (Indira Priyadarshini) WLS
- Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu – Fudam WLS

Bird Sanctuary	Location
<b>Khonoma Nature Conservation and Tragopan sanctuary</b>	<b>Nagaland</b>
<b>Nalabana Bird Sanctuary</b>	<b>Odisha</b>
<b>Harike Pattan Bird Sanctuary</b>	<b>Punjab</b>
<b>Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary (Keoladeo National Park)</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>
<b>Kitam Bird Sanctuary</b>	<b>Sikkim</b>
<b>Uduhuwa Lake Bird Sanctuary</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>
<b>City Bird Sanctuary (Also called Parrot Bird Sanctuary)</b>	<b>Chandigarh</b>
<b>Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary</b>	<b>Chorao island, Goa</b>
<b>Pitti Bird Sanctuary</b>	<b>Lakshadweep</b>
<b>Okhla Bird Sanctuary</b>	<b>on Delhi-Uttar Pradesh state border</b>

# World Space Agencies

## INTRODUCTORY TERMS

### ❖ What is Astronomy?

- Astronomy is the scientific study of celestial objects (stars, planets etc.).

### ❖ What is Space Agency?

- Space agency is a government agency engaged in activities related to outer space and space exploration.

### ❖ What is Space?

- In astronomy, space is the vast 3-dimensional region that begins where the earth's atmosphere ends.

### ❖ Spacecraft: A vehicle that travels in space.

### ❖ Astronaut: A person who travels in a spacecraft.

### ❖ An astronaut of the Soviet or Russian space program is called **Cosmonaut**.

## Important Dates & Days

- World Space Week : 4 to 10 October
- The 2021 theme of World Space Week : "Women in Space."
- International Day of Human Space Flight : 12 April
- 12 April 1961 was the date of the first human space flight, carried out by Yuri Gagarin, a Soviet citizen.
- India celebrates National Space Day on the first Friday in May.

## America

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Space Agency</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
1.	United States	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	Washington, D.C.
2.	Mexico	Mexican Space Agency (AEM)	Mexico City
3.	Brazil	Brazilian Space Agency (AEB)	Brasília
4.	Canada	Canadian Space Agency (CSA)	John H. Chapman Space Centre, Quebec

## Asia

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Space Agency</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
5.	India	Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)	Bengaluru, Karnataka
6.	Japan	Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)	Tokyo, Japan
7.	Israel	Israel Space Agency (ISA)	Tel Aviv, Israel
8.	China	China National Space Administration (CNSA)	Beijing, China
9.	Pakistan	Space & Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO)	Karachi, Pakistan
10.	United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates Space Agency (UAESA)	Abu Dhabi, UAE
11.	South Korea	Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI)	Daejeon, South Korea
12.	South Korea	Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute (KASI)	Daejeon, South Korea
13.	North Korea	National Aerospace Development Administration (NADA)	Pyongyang
14.	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Space Commission	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

## Europe

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Space Agency</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
15.	Italy	Italian Space Agency	Rome, Italy
16.	The Netherlands	Netherlands Space Office (NSO)	The Netherlands
17.	France	National Centre for Space Studies or Centre national d'études spatiales (CNES)	Paris, France
18.	Russian Federation	State Space Corporation "Roscosmos"	Moscow, Russia
19.	United Kingdom	United Kingdom Space Agency (UKSA)	Swindon, Wiltshire
20.	Sweden	Swedish National Space Agency (SNSA)	Solna, Sweden
21.	Belgium	Royal Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy (BIRA-IASB)	Brussels, Belgium

## Others

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Space Agency</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
22.	Australia	Australian Space Agency	Adelaide, South Australia
23.	South Africa	South African National Space Agency (SANSA)	Pretoria

## Indian Space Research Organisation

- Established in :- 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1969
- Founder :- Vikram Sarabhai
- Headquarters :- Bengaluru, Karnataka
- Chairman :- Shri S. Somanath
- Vikram Sarabhai is internationally regarded as the Father of the Indian Space Program.



## International Space Station

- It is a modular space station (habitable artificial satellite) in low Earth orbit (LEO).
- It involves five participating space agencies:
  1. NASA (United States),
  2. Roscosmos (Russia),
  3. JAXA (Japan),
  4. ESA (Europe), and
  5. CSA (Canada)



### Purpose

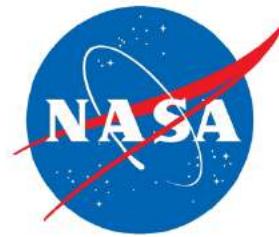
- It serves as a microgravity and space environment research laboratory.
- Here scientific research is conducted in astrobiology, astronomy, meteorology, physics and other fields.
- It is suited for testing the spacecraft systems and equipment required for possible future long-duration missions to the Moon and Mars.



- The International Space Station (ISS) is a multi-nation construction project that is the largest single structure humans ever put into space.
- The first module of the ISS, Zarya, was launched on 20 November 1998 (on an Russian rocket).
- Its main construction was completed between 1998 and 2011.
- The first long-term residents arrived at ISS on 2 November, 2000.
- 251 individuals from 19 countries have visited the International Space Station (December, 2021), mostly from United States (155 people).
- According to NASA's budget estimates, the ISS's re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere will take place in January, 2031.
- Mission control will first lower its altitude and the spacecraft will begin to descent into the "South Pacific Oceanic Uninhabited Area" (SPOUA) in an area known as Point Nemo.

## National Aeronautics and Space Administration

- Establishment :- 1958
- Founder :- Dwight D. Eisenhower
- Headquarters :- Washington, D.C., United States
- Administrator :- Bill Nelson



## European Space Agency

- It is an intergovernmental organisation of 22 member states dedicated to the exploration of space.
- Established in 1975
- Headquarter: Paris, France
- Administrator:- Josef Aschbacher
- Members: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.



European Space Agency

## Canadian Space Agency

- Headquarters:- John H. Chapman Space Centre, Quebec
- President :- Lisa Campbell



## Roscosmos

- Headquarters :- Moscow, Russia  
Administrator :- Dmitry Rogozin

Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency

Headquarters :- Tokyo, Japan

Administrator :- Hiroshi Yamakawa



Parcham Classes