

CHAPTER – I

GEOGRAPHY

The Solar System

The Solar System is centred on the Sun. It consists of a star called the Sun and all the objects that travel around it. The Solar System includes 8 planets, and four major Dwarf planets i.e., Pluto, Charon, Eris (2003 UB 313/xena), Ceres. The eight major planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. Upto 2006 August, Pluto was also considered as the 9th planet. But on August 24, 2006, about 2,500 scientists at The International Astronomical Union's (IAU) meeting in Prague adopted historic new guidelines that demoted Pluto, the smallest and most distant planet, to a secondary category, i.e., a dwarf planet. The status of Pluto discovered in 1930 by the American Clyde Tombaugh, has been contested for many years. The Solar System includes 8 major planets and along with the satellites (not less than 63 moons accompanying the planets) that travel around most of them; (2) planet-like objects called asteroids (hundreds of asteroids); (3) chunks of iron and stone called meteoroids; (4) bodies of dust and foreign gases called 'comets' (thousands of comets); and (5) drifting particles called 'interplanetary dust' and electrically charged gas called 'plasma' that together make up the interplanetary medium.

The Solar System is tucked away in a corner of the Milky Way at a distance of about 30,000 to 33,000 light years from the centre of the galaxy.

The Solar System originated in a primitive solar nebula – a rotating disc of gas and dust. It is from this rotating disc that the planets and the rest of the Solar System evolved.

The Sun

Sun is a shining spherical heavenly body around which the planets rotate. It is one of some 10,000,000 stars which constitute our galaxy. A rather ordinary, middle-age star, the gaseous Sun may reach a temperature of 15.4 million degree Celsius at its core. Its 11 – year cycle is now approaching a solar maximum, a period marked by frequent Sunspots and flares. Just 1 square metre of Sun's surface shines as brightly as 1 million 60 watts bulbs. Sun's hydrogen core converts Hydrogen to Helium at a rate of 600 m tonnes/second. In doing so it loses 4 m tonnes of its mass/second.

The glowing surface of the Sun, which we see is called 'Photosphere'. Above the Photosphere is the 'Chromosphere', so called because of its reddish colour. Beyond this layer is the magnificent 'corona' of the Sun

which is visible during eclipses. The 'corona' is the least dense of the Sun's layers.

Sunspots

Sunspots are dark patches noticed on the surface of the Sun. They appear dark because they are cooler (around 1500°C) than the surface of the Sun which has a temperature of about 6000°C.

Polar Auroras

Polar Auroras are two Auroras, the Aurora Borealis or Northern Lights and the Aurora Australis or Southern Lights. These are lights that sweep across the sky in waves or streamers or folds. They are very often multi-coloured and provide one of the finest spectacles in nature. They occur in the Arctic and the Antarctica regions respectively. But the Northern Lights can be seen as far south as New Orleans in America and the Southern lights as far north as Australia.

Eclipse

The total or partial obscuration of light from a celestial body as it passes through the shadow of another body is known as 'eclipse'.

Equinoxes

Equinoxes or equal nights (and consequently equal days) are the times when the Sun is shining directly overhead at the Equator. March 21 is called the Vernal Equinox and September 23 is called the Autumnal Equinox.

Solstice

Summer Solstice

On June 21, the earth is so located in its orbit that the Sun is overhead on the Tropic of Cancer. The Northern Hemisphere is tipped towards the Sun, having the longest day, while the Southern Hemisphere is tipped away from the Sun, having the shortest day.

Winter Solstice

On 22 December, the earth is in an equivalent position, on the opposite front point, in its orbit. So the Southern Hemisphere is tipped towards the Sun, and the Northern Hemisphere away from it. The Sun is overhead on the Tropic of Capricorn resulting in the shortest day in Northern Hemisphere and longest day in Southern Hemisphere.

Heavenly body	Important features	Moons
MERCURY	Smallest planet, nearest to Sun; Polar regions covered with ice.	Nil
VENUS	Morning Star or Evening Star; Rotates from east to west unlike other planets.	Nil
EARTH	4.6 billion years old 'oblate ellipsoid – shaped'	One (MOON)
MARS	Nicknamed Red planet	Two (Phobos and Deimos)
JUPITER	Largest planet	79 - Biggest moon (Ganymede)
SATURN	Second largest planet	62 - Titan has its own atmosphere
URANUS	Discovered by Sir William Herschel (1781)	27
NEPTUNE	Discovered in 1846 by J. G. Galle, John Couch Adams, Urbain Le verrier	14

Asteroids

Asteroids are minor planets whose orbits lie between Jupiter and Mars. These are said to be the fragments of a larger planet disrupted long ago. More than 1,400 have been named. Ceres, the first to be discovered, is the largest asteroid having a diameter of 670 km.

Meteors

Meteors are small bodies coming from interplanetary space. They become luminous by friction on entering the Earth's atmosphere, and are popularly called "Shooting Stars".

Meteorites

Meteorites are the larger meteors that reach the Earth. All meteorites were meteors when in flight.

Stars

Stars are Suns or self-luminous bodies, situated at enormous distance from the Solar System. The distances of stars are expressed in light years.

Comet

Comet is a luminous celestial body which moves about the Solar System in elliptical or hyperbolic orbits. Comets are usually accompanied by a long shining tail. Hyperbolic comets are seen only once and they do not reappear.

Elliptical comets are periodic and their recurrence can be calculated, as in the case of Halley's Comet.

Nebulae

The clouds of rarefied gas glow due to the radiation of the light of the stars. The radiated clouds of rarefied gas are called 'Nebulae'. Their visibility is hazy and faint.

Earth Data

Superficial area	510,100,500 sq.km
Land surface	148,950,800 sq.km
Water surface	361,149,700 sq.km
Equatorial circumference	40,067 km
Polar circumference	40,000 km
Equatorial diameter	12,754 km
Equatorial radius	6,377 km
Mean distance from the Sun	149,407,000 km
Time of rotation on its own axis	23h,56 m,4.09 sec
Period of revolution around the Sun	365 days, 5 hr 48 m, 45.51 sec
Inclination of the axis to the plane of the elliptic	23° 27'
Escape velocity (i.e., speed necessary to break away from the Earth into outer space)	11.2 m/sec

CONTINENTS

Name	Area (sq.km)	Highest point in meters (from sea-level)	Lowest point in meters (from sea-level)
Asia	43,998,000	Everest	Dead Sea
Africa	29,800,000	Kilimanjaro	Lake Assai
N.America	21,510,000	McKinley	Death Valley
S.America	17,598,000	Aconcagua	Valdes Penin
Europe	9,699,550	Elbrus	Caspian Sea
Australia	7,699,000	Kosciusko	Lake Eyre
Antarctica	13,600,000	Vinson Massif	Deep Lake, Vestfold hills

Principal Peaks

Name	Country
Mt. Everest	Nepal-Tibet
K2 (Mt. Godwin Austen)	India (PoK)
Kanchenjunga	Nepal-India
Lhotse	Nepal-Tibet
Nanga Parbat	India
Annapurna	Nepal
Nanda Devi	India
Mt. Kamet	India
Saltoro Kangri	India
Gurla Mandhata	Tibet

Great Deserts

Name	Country
Sahara	Africa
Libyan	Africa
Nubian	Africa
Australian	Australia
Great Victoria	Australia
Great Sandy	Australia
Simpson (Arunta)	Australia
Arabian	Arabia
Gobi	Mongolia, China
Kalahari	Botswana, Namibia
Takla Makan	China
Sonoran	USA, Mexico
Kara Kum	Turkmenistan
Thar	India
Atacama	Chile

Largest Islands

Name	Location
Australia	Indian Ocean
Greenland	Arctic Ocean
New Guinea	W. Pacific
Borneo	Indian Ocean
Malagasy Republic	Indian Ocean
Baffin Island	Arctic Ocean
Sumatra	Indian Ocean

Oceans

Name	Deepest Point
Pacific	Marina Trench
Atlantic	Puerto Rico Trench
Indian	Java Trench
Arctic	Eurasian Basin
Antarctic	

Principal Seas

Name	
South China Sea	Sea of Pacific Ocean
Caribbean Sea	Sea of Atlantic Ocean
Mediterranean Sea	Sea of Atlantic Ocean
Bering Sea	Sea of Pacific Ocean
Gulf of Mexico	Sea of Atlantic Ocean

Longest Rivers

Name	Country / Continent
Nile	Africa
Amazon	S. America
Mississippi- Missouri	USA
Yangtze Kiang	China
Ob-Irtysh	Russia
Zaire	Africa
Lena	Russia
Hwang Ho	China
Mackenzie	Canada
Mekong	Asia
Niger	Africa

Largest Lakes

Name	Location
Caspian Sea	Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Iran
Superior	Canada, US
Victoria	E. Africa
Tanganyika	E. Africa
Baikal	Russia

Highest Waterfalls

Name	Country
Angel	Venezuela
Mongefossen	Norway
Kukenaan	Venezuela
Utigord	Norway
Ribbon	USA

Largest Peninsulas

Name	
Arabia	located in southwest Asia at junction of Asia and Africa
Alaska	extends from Southwest of Alaska to Aleutian Islands
Labrador	located in Eastern Canada
Scandinavia	located in Northern Europe
Iberian Peninsula	located in South Western Europe

CHAPTER – II

THE WORLD

The total surface area of the Earth is 509,700,000 sq.km, of which 29 per cent is land area and the rest 71% is water.

The Population Division of UN projects that world population will grow from 6 billion in 1999 to 8.9 billion by 2050.

China is the most populous country accounting for 18 per cent of the world population, followed by India with 17 per cent. Vatican City is at the other extreme with least population.

Russia is the largest country in terms of area while the smallest is Vatican City.

The Biggest Countries

In Area

Country

Russia
Canada
China
USA
Brazil
Australia
India
Argentina
Kazakhstan
Algeria

In Population (2019)

Country Population (approx.)

China	1,389,618,778
India	1,311,559,204
USA	331,883,986
Indonesia	264,160,124
Brazil	210,009,622
Pakistan	200,238,868
Nigeria	195,507,539
Bangladesh	166,654,860
Russia	142,500,842
Mexico	130,759,074

The Smallest Countries

In Area

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

In Population

Country	Location
Vatican City	Europe
Tuvalu	S. Pacific
Nauru	S. Pacific
Palau	W. Pacific
Monaco	Europe
San Marino	Europe
Liechtenstein	Europe
St.Kitts-Nevis	E.Caribbean
Dominica	N.Pacific Ocean
Marshall Islands	E.Caribbean

Biggest Economies 2018 (IMF)

Rank	Country/Region	GDP (\$ in trillions) (approximately)
1	The USA	\$20.4 trillion
2	China	\$14 trillion
3	Japan	\$5.1 trillion
4	Germany	\$4.2 trillion
5	The U.K	\$2.94 trillion
6	France	\$2.93 trillion
7	India	\$2.85 trillion
8	Italy	\$2.18 trillion
9	Brazil	\$2.14 trillion
10	Canada	\$1.8 trillion

Top Exporters (2018)

Rank	Country	Exports in Billion U.S Dollars (approximately)
1	China	2,274
2	USA	1,547
3	Germany	1,448
4	Japan	698
5	Netherlands	652
6	South Korea	574
7	Hong Kong China	550
8	France	535
9	Italy	506
10	U.K	445
19	India	298

Top Importers (2018)

Rank	Country	Billion Dollars (approximately)
1	USA	2,409
2	China	1,842
3	Germany	1,167
4	Japan	672
5	UK	644
6	France	625
7	Hong Kong	590
8	Netherlands	574
9	Italy	453
10	India	447

World's Top 10 Receptients of Migrant Remittances (2018) World Bank

Country	Remittances (\$ billions)
India	80
China	67
Philippines & Mexico	34
France	27
Egypt	26
Nigeria	25
Pakistan	20
Germany	18
Ukraine	16
Bangladesh	15

World Agriculture

Crop/Commodity

1. Rice
2. Wheat
3. Maize
4. Barley
5. Oats
6. Rye
7. Millets
8. Potatoes
9. Tomatoes
10. Apples
11. Dates
12. Cassava
13. Yam
14. Groundnut
15. Soya Bean
16. Pineapple
17. Tea
18. Coffee
19. Cocoa
20. Sugar Cane
21. Sugar Beet
22. Rubber
23. Synthetic Rubber
24. Oil Palm
25. Coconut
26. Olive
27. Cotton Seeds
28. Cotton

Major Producers

- China, India, Indonesia
- USA, China
- USA, China, Brazil
- Russia, Canada
- Russia, USA, Canada
- Russia, Poland, Germany
- India, China
- Russia, China, India
- China, USA
- China, USA
- Egypt, Iraq, Iran
- Brazil, Indonesia
- Nigeria, Ghana
- India, China
- USA, Brazil
- Thailand, Philippines
- India, Sri Lanka, China
- Brazil, Vietnam
- Ivory Coast, Ghana
- India, China, Brazil
- France, Germany
- Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia
- USA, Japan
- Malaysia
- The Philippines, Indonesia, India
- Italy, Spain
- Russia, USA
- USA, China, India

Crop/Commodity

29. Linseed
30. Tobacco
31. Wool
32. Silk
33. Jute
34. Nylon
35. Rayon

Major Producers

Canada
China, USA, India
Australia, New Zealand
China, India
Bangladesh, China, India
USA, Japan
Russia, Japan

World Minerals**Mineral**

1. Iron Ore
2. Manganese
3. Coal
4. Petroleum
5. Gold
6. Diamond
7. Nickel
8. Silver
9. Mica
10. Copper
11. Bauxite
12. Uranium
13. Thorium
14. Lignite
15. Tin
16. Platinum
17. Tungsten

Major Producer Country

China, Brazil, Australia, India
China, South Africa, Australia
USA, China, Russia, Germany/Ruhr basin
Saudi Arabia, Iran, USA, Russia, Kuwait
South Africa, Russia, Zaire, USA
South Africa
Australia, Canada
Canada, Mexico
USA, Republic of Korea
Chile, USA, Indonesia
Australia
Canada, Australia
India, Australia
Germany, Russia
China, Indonesia, Peru
Canada, South Africa
Russia, China

CHAPTER – III

INDIA

India, the second most populous and the seventh largest country (area-wise) in the world, lies to the north of the equator between 8° 4' and 37° 6' north latitude, and 68° 7' and 97° 25' east longitude. India measures 3,214 km from north to south and 2,933 km from east to west with a total land area of 3,287,263 sq. km. It has a land frontier of 15,200 km and a coastline of 7516.6 km. The southern most point is Indira Point in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

India shares its political borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan on the west, and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east. The northern boundary is made up of the Sinkiang province in China, Nepal and Bhutan. India is separated from Sri Lanka by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar. On this 2.42 per cent of earth's surface live about 17.84 per cent of world's population.

The Union of India is made up of 29 States and 7 Union Territories including the National Capital Territory (Delhi).

Area-wise, Rajasthan is the biggest State (342,239 sq km), and Goa the smallest (3,702 sq km).

Population-wise, Uttar Pradesh is the largest State in India and Sikkim the smallest. UP's population is 16.17 per cent of India's total.

India has 6,38,596 villages as against 4041 statutory Towns, and 70 per cent of the population lives in rural areas.

Every man and woman of 18 and over is an elector for the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and respective Legislative Assembly. India has the largest number of persons on the electoral roll.

National Flag

Date of adoption by the Constituent Assembly: 22 July, 1947.

Presented to the Nation on: 14 August, 1947.

Description:

The National Flag of India is a horizontal tricolour having a deep saffron (Kesari) band at the top, a white band in the middle, and a dark green band at the bottom. At the centre of the white band, there is a wheel (chakra) which is of navy blue colour. The wheel has 24 spokes and its diameter is approximately equal to the width of the white band. The design of the wheel is that of the Chakra which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Emperor Ashoka.

National Emblem

Date of adoption by the Government of India: 26 January, 1950.

Description:

The National Emblem is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital Emperor Ashoka as preserved in the Sarnath Museum. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' taken from the 'Mundaka Upanishad' meaning 'Truth Alone Triumphs' are inscribed below the abacus in Devanagari script.

National Anthem

Composer: Rabindranath Tagore

First sung: 27 December, 1911 at Calcutta

First published: January, 1912

Date of adoption by the Constituent Assembly: 24 January, 1950

The National Anthem is the song 'Jana-gana-mana' by Rabindranath Tagore which was published under the title 'Bharata Vidhata' in the 'Tatva Bodhini Patrika'. It was translated by Tagore himself in 1919 under the title 'Morning Song of India'.

National Song

Composer: Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

First sung: 1896 session of the Congress

Date of adoption by the Constituent Assembly: 24 January, 1950 (along with National Anthem)

English translation: Rendered by Sri Aurobindo

The National Song 'Vande Mataram' has been taken from Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel 'Ananda Math' published in 1882.

National Calendar (Saka)

From 22 March, 1957 (Saka, 1879), a unified National Calendar, to be used for official purposes, was introduced based on the Saka Era which began with vernal equinox of AD 78. Chaitra is the first and Phalgun the last month of the Saka year.

National Bird: Peacock.

National Flower: Lotus.

National Animal: Tiger.

National Aquatic Animal: River Dolphin

National River: Ganga

National Tree: Banyan Tree

(a) Census of India 2011

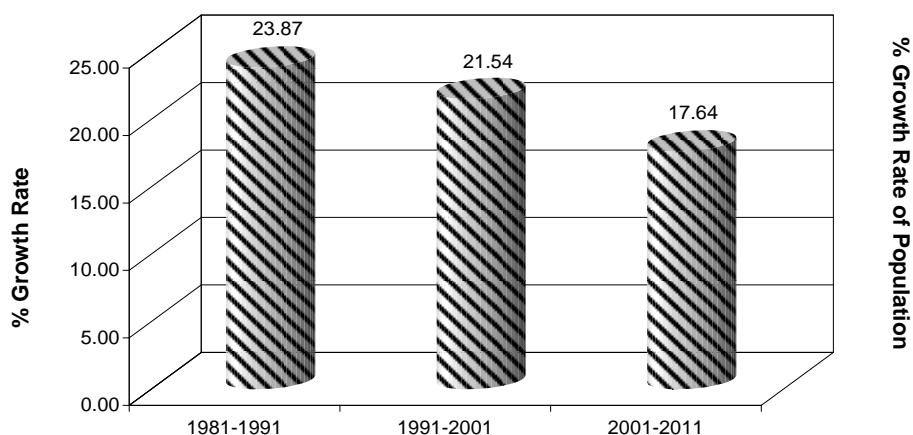
Our Census, Our Future

Highlights

- The population of India has increased by more than 181 million during the decade 2001-2011.
- The absolute addition is slightly lower than the population of Brazil, the fifth most populous country in the world!
- The population of India, at 1210.2 million, is almost equal to the combined population of U.S., Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Japan put together (1214.3 million)!

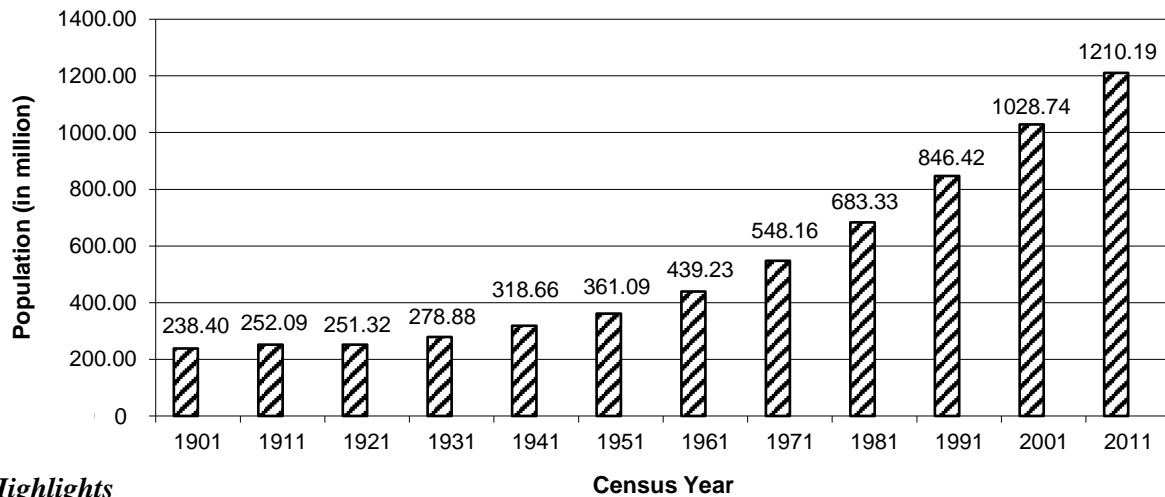
Decadal Population 2001–2011				
	2001	2011	Difference	% Growth 2001–2011
Persons	1,02,87,37,436	1,21,01,93,422	18,14,55,986	17.64
Males*	53,22,23,090	62,37,24,248	9,15,01,158	17.19
Females	49,65,14,346	58,64,69,174	8,99,54,828	18.12

*Males includes males & others.



Largest and the Smallest states / UTs			
Top 5 states / UTs		Bottom 5 states / UTs	
Uttar Pradesh	19,95,81,477	Lakshadweep	64,429
Maharashtra	11,23,72,972	Daman & Diu	2,42,911
Bihar	10,38,04,637	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,42,853
West Bengal	9,13,47,736	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,79,944
Andhra Pradesh	8,46,65,533	Sikkim	6,07,688

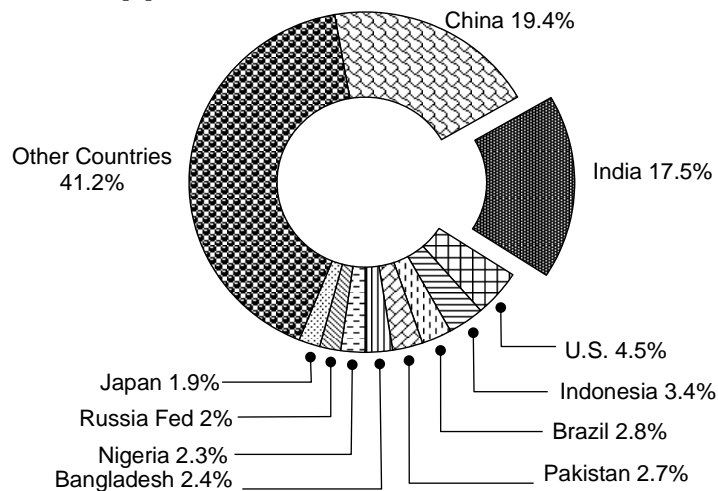
Population 1901-2011



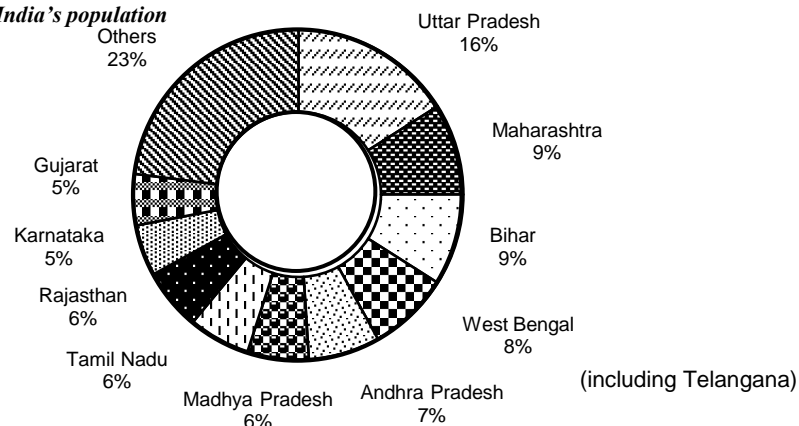
Highlights

- 2001-2011 is the first decade (with the exception of 1911-1921) which has actually added lesser population compared to the previous decade.
- The percentage decadal growth during 2001-2011 has registered the sharpest decline since Independence - a decrease of 3.90 percentage points from 21.54 to 17.64 per cent.
- During 2001-2011, as many as 25 states / UTs with a share of about 85% of the country's population registered an annual growth rate of **less than 2%** as compared to 15 states / UTs with a share of about 42% during the period 1991-2001.
- 15 states / UTs have grown by **less than 1.5** per cent per annum during 2001-2011, while the number of such states / UTs was only 4 during the previous decade.

INDIA compared to nine other most populous countries in the world



Share of different states in India's population



Gender Composition of Population 2011				
	2001		2011 (Provisional)	
	Population (in mn)	Proportion (in %)	Population (in mn)	Proportion (in %)
Males	532.2	51.74	623.7	51.54
Females	496.5	48.26	586.4	48.46
Sex Ratio	933		940	

Overall Sex ratio at the National level has increased by 7 points since Census 2001 to reach 940 at Census 2011. This is the highest Sex Ratio recorded since Census 1971 and a shade lower than 1961.

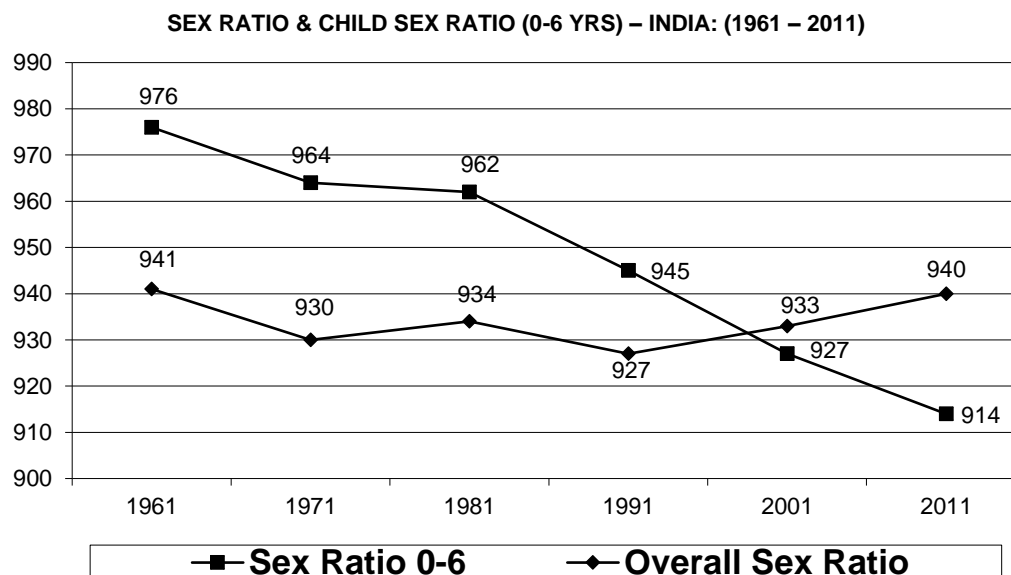
States / UTs ranked as per Sex Ratio* 2011			
Top 2 States / UTs		Bottom 2 States / UTs	
States / UTs	Sex Ratio	States / UTs	Sex Ratio
Kerala	1,084	Daman & Diu	618
Puducherry	1,038	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	775

* Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males

Increase in Sex Ratio is observed in 29 states / UTs. Three major states (J&K, Bihar & Gujarat) have shown decline in Sex Ratio as compared to Census 2001.

Districts ranked as per Sex Ratio 2011			
Top 2 Districts		Bottom 2 Districts	
District	Sex Ratio	District	Sex Ratio
Mahe (Puducherry)	1,176	Daman (Daman & Diu)	533
Almora (Uttarakhand)	1,142	Leh (Ladakh) (Jammu & Kashmir)	583

* Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males



Whereas overall Sex Ratio has shown improvement since 1991, decline in Child Sex Ratio (0-6) has been unabated since 1961 census

(b) Minerals

Metallic Minerals

1. Antimony:
 - Punjab
 - Karnataka
2. Bauxite:
 - Odisha
 - Gujarat
 - Jharkhand
3. Chromite:
 - Orissa
 - Maharashtra
4. Coal:
 - Jharkhand
 - West Bengal
 - Telangana
5. Copper:
 - Jharkhand
 - Rajasthan
 - Madhya Pradesh
6. Diaspore:
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Madhya Pradesh
7. Gold:
 - Karnataka
 - Andhra Pradesh
8. Iron:
 - Goa
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Jharkhand
9. Lead:
 - Rajasthan
 - Andhra Pradesh
10. Lignite:
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Gujarat
11. Manganese:
 - Orissa
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Karnataka
12. Nickel:
 - Orissa
13. Natural Gas:
 - Assam
 - Gujarat
 - Maharashtra
14. Petroleum:
 - Assam
 - Gujarat

15. Silver:
 - Rajasthan
 - Bihar
 - Karnataka
16. Tin:
 - Bihar
17. Tungsten:
 - Rajasthan
 - West Bengal
18. Uranium:
 - Kerala
 - Bihar
 - Rajasthan
19. Zinc:
 - Rajasthan

Non-Metallic Minerals

1. Asbestos:
 - Andhra Pradesh
 - Bihar
2. Ball clay:
 - Andhra Pradesh
 - Rajasthan
3. Barytes:
 - Andhra Pradesh
 - Maharashtra
4. Calcite:
 - Rajasthan
 - Gujarat
5. China clay (Kaolin):
 - Rajasthan
 - West Bengal
6. Conundrum:
 - Karnataka
 - Maharashtra
7. Diamond:
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Andhra Pradesh
8. Dolomite:
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Orissa
9. Feldspar:
 - Rajasthan
 - Tamil Nadu
10. Fire clay:
 - Bihar
 - Gujarat

11. Fluorite:
 - Gujarat
 - Rajasthan
12. Graphite:
 - Orissa
 - Rajasthan
13. Gypsum:
 - Rajasthan
 - Andhra Pradesh
14. Kyanite:
 - Bihar
 - Maharashtra
15. Limestone:
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Telangana
16. Magnetite:
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Uttar Pradesh
17. Marble:
 - Rajasthan
18. Mica:
 - Jharkhand
 - Rajasthan
 - Andhra Pradesh
19. Ochre:
 - Rajasthan
 - Madhya Pradesh
20. Pyrites:
 - Bihar
21. Sulphur:
 - Tamil Nadu
22. Quartz:
 - Andhra Pradesh
 - Karnataka
23. Quartzite:
 - Orissa
 - Bihar
24. Silica sand:
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Gujarat
25. Sillimanite:
 - Maharashtra
 - Meghalaya

(c) National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India

Name	Location
Achanakmar Sanctuary.....	Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)
Bandhavgarh National Park.....	Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh)
Bandipur National Park.....	Mysore (Karnataka)
Bannarghatta National Park.....	Bangalore (Karnataka)
Bhadra Sanctuary.....	Chikmangulur (Karnataka)
Bhimbandh Sanctuary.....	Munger (Bihar)
Bori Sanctuary.....	Hoshangabad (Maharashtra)
Borivili National Park	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
Chandraprabha Sanctuary.....	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
Corbett National Park.....	Nainital (Uttarkhand)
Dachigam Sanctuary.....	Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)
Dandeli Sanctuary.....	Dharwar (Karnataka)
Dudwa National Park.....	Lakshmipuri Kheri (Uttar Pradesh)
Ernakulam Rajamallam National Park.....	Idukki (Kerala)
Gandhisagar Sanctuary.....	Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh)
Grampian Sanctuary.....	Diphu (Assam)
Ghana Bird Sanctuary.....	Bharatpur (Rajasthan)
Gir National Park.....	Junagarh (Gujarat)
Gautam Buddha Sanctuary.....	Gaya (Bihar)
Hazaribagh Sanctuary.....	Hazaribagh (Bihar)
Intanki Sanctuary.....	Kohima (Nagaland)
Jaldapara Sanctuary.....	Jalpaiguri (West Bengal)
Kanha National Park.....	Mandla and Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh)
Kawal Sanctuary.....	Adilabad (Telangana)
Kaziranga National Park.....	Jorhat (Assam)
Khang Chandzenda.....	Gangtok (Sikkim)
Kinnersani Sanctuary.....	Khammam (Telangana)
Kolleru Pelicanary.....	Eluru (Andhra Pradesh)
Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary.....	Nellore (Andhra Pradesh)
Manas Sanctuary.....	Barpeta (Assam)
Mudumalai Sanctuary.....	Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu)
Mukambika Sanctuary.....	South Canara (Karnataka)
Namdapha Sanctuary.....	Tirap (Arunachal Pradesh)
Nawegoan National Park.....	Bhandare (Maharashtra)
Panchmarhi Sanctuary.....	Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh)
Periyar Sanctuary.....	Idukki (Kerala)
Ranthambore Tiger Project.....	Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)
Rohla National Park.....	Kulu (Madhya Pradesh)
Sariska Sanctuary.....	Alwar (Rajasthan)
Sharavati Valley Sanctuary.....	Shimoga (Karnataka)
Shikari Devi Sanctuary.....	Mandi (Madhya Pradesh)
Similipal Sanctuary.....	Mayurbhanj (Orissa)
Sunderbans Tiger Reserve.....	24-Parganas (West Bengal)
Tadoba National Park.....	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)
Tadvai Sanctuary.....	Warangal (Telangana)
Tansa Sanctuary.....	Thane (Maharashtra)
Tungabhadra Sanctuary.....	Bellary (Karnataka)
Valvadar National Park.....	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)
Wayanad Sanctuary.....	Cannanore and Kozhikode (Kerala)

CHAPTER – IV

POLITY

Presidents of India

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term of Office</i>
Dr. Rajendra Prasad.....	1950-1962
Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.....	1962-1967
Dr. Zakir Husain.....	1967-1969
Varahagiri Venkata Giri.....	May-July 1969 (Acting)
Justice Mohammed Hidayatullah.....	July-August 1969 (Acting)
V. V. Giri.....	1969-1974
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.....	1974-1977
B. D. Jatti.....	February-July 1977 (Acting)
Neelam Sanjeev Reddy.....	1977-1982
Giani Zail Singh.....	1982-1987
R. Venkataraman.....	1987-1992
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma.....	1992-1997
K. R. Narayanan.....	1997-2002
A. P. J. Abdul Kalam.....	2002-2007
M.S. Pratibha Patil.....	2007-2012
Pranab Mukherjee.....	2012-2017
Ram Nath Kovind.....	2017-

Vice Presidents of India

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term of Office</i>
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.....	1952-1962
Dr. Zakir Hussain.....	1962-1967
V. V. Giri.....	1967-1969
Gopal Swarup Pathak.....	1969-1974
B. D. Jatti.....	1974-1979
Mohammed Hidayatullah.....	1979-1984
R. Venkataraman.....	1984-1987
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma.....	1987-1992
K. R. Narayanan.....	1992-1997
Krishan Kant.....	1997-2002
Bhairon Singh Shekawat.....	2002-2007
Mohammad Hamid Ansari.....	2007-2017
Venkaiah Naidu.....	2017-

Prime Ministers of India

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term of Office</i>
Jawaharlal Nehru.....	August 15, 1947-May 27, 1964
Guljari Lal Nanda.....	May 27, 1964-June 9, 1964
Lal Bahadur Shastri.....	June 9, 1964-January 11, 1966
Guljari Lal Nanda.....	January 11, 1966-January 24, 1966
Indira Gandhi.....	January 24, 1966-March 24, 1977
Morarji Desai.....	March 24, 1977-July 28, 1979
Charan Singh.....	July 28, 1979-January 14, 1980
Indira Gandhi.....	January 14, 1980-October 31, 1984
Rajiv Gandhi.....	October 31, 1984-December 1, 1989
V. P. Singh.....	December 2, 1989-November 10, 1990
Chandrashekhar.....	November 10, 1990-June 21, 1991
P. V. Narasimha Rao.....	June 21, 1991-May 16, 1996
A. B. Vajpayee.....	May 16, 1996-June 1, 1996
H. D. Deve Gowda.....	June 1, 1996-April 21, 1997
I. K. Gujral.....	April 21, 1997-March 19, 1998
A. B. Vajpayee.....	March 19, 1998-October 12, 1999
A. B. Vajpayee.....	October 13, 1999-May 21, 2004
Manmohan Singh.....	May 22, 2004-May 26, 2014
Narendra Modi.....	May 26, 2014

CHAPTER – V

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Inventions and Discoveries

<i>Invention</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Inventor</i>	<i>Country</i>
Aeroplane.....	1903.....	Orville and Wilbur Wright.....	U.S.A.
Bakelite.....	1907.....	LS. H. Baekeland.....	Belgium
Ball-Point Pen (improved form).....	1938.....	L. and G. Biro.....	Hungary
Barometer.....	1644.....	E. Torricelli.....	Italy
Bicycle.....	1839.....	K. Macmillan.....	Britain
Bicycle tyre (air)	1888.....	J. B. Dunlop	Britain
Calculating Machine.....	1642.....	Blaise Pascal.....	France
Celluloid.....	1861.....	Alexander Parkes.....	Britain
Centigrade Scale (Celsius)	1742.....	Anders Celsius.....	France
Chloroform.....	1831.....	E. Souberran.....	France
Cinema.....	1895.....	Nicolas & Jean Lumiere.....	France
Blood Circulation.....	1628.....	William Harvey	Britain
Clock (mechanical)	1725.....	I-Hsing and Liang Ling-Tsan.....	China
Clock (pendulum)	1656.....	Christian Huygens.....	The Netherlands
Diesel Engine.....	1895.....	Rudolf Diesel.....	Germany
Dynamite.....	1867.....	Alfred Nobel.....	Sweden
Dynamo (principle)	1831.....	Michael Faraday	Britain
Electric Iron.....	1882.....	H. W. Seely	U.S.A.
Electric Lamp.....	1879.....	Thomas Alva Edison	U.S.A.
Electric Motor (AC).....	1888.....	Nikola Tesla.....	U.S.A.
Electric Motor (DC)	1873.....	Zenobe Gramme.....	Belgium
Film (Musical).....	1923.....	Dr. Lee de Forest.....	U.S.A.
Fountain Pen.....	1884.....	L. E. Waterman.....	U.S.A.
Glider.....	1853.....	Sir George Cayley.....	Britain
Gramophone.....	1878.....	Thomas Alva Edison	U.S.A.
Insulin.....	1921.....	Sir Frederick Banting & Best.....	Canada
Jet Engine.....	1937.....	Sir Frank Whittle.....	Britain
Lift.....	1852.....	E. G. Otis.....	U.S.A.
Lightning Conductor.....	1752.....	Benjamin Franklin.....	U.S.A.
pLocomotive (steam)	1804.....	Richard Trevithic.....	Britain
Match, safety.....	1855.....	J. E. Lundstrom.....	Sweden
Microphone.....	1876.....	Thomas Alva Edison.....	U.S.A.
Microscope.....	1590.....	Z. Janssen	The Netherlands
Motor car (petrol)	1885.....	Karl Benz.....	Germany
Motorcycle.....	1848.....	Edward Butler.....	Britain
Motor Scooter.....	1919.....	G. Bradshaw.....	Britain
Nylon.....	1937.....	Dr. W. H. Carothers	U.S.A.
Parachute.....	1797.....	A. J. Garnerin.....	France
Penicillin.....	1928.....	Sir Alexander Fleming.....	Britain
Photography (paper)	1835.....	W. H. Fox Talbot.....	Britain
Photography (film)	1888.....	John Carbutt.....	U.S.A.
Piano.....	1711.....	Cristofori.....	Italy
Printing Press.....	1455.....	Johann Gutenberg.....	Germany
Radar.....	1922.....	A. H. Taylor and L. C. Young	U.S.A.
Radium.....	1898.....	Marie and Pierre Curie.....	France
Radio Telegraphy.....	1901.....	Guglielmo Marconi	Italy
Rayon.....	1883.....	Sir Joseph Swann.....	Britain
Razor (safety)	1895.....	K. G. Gillette.....	U.S.A.
Razor (electric)	1931.....	Col. Jacob Schick.....	U.S.A.

Refrigerator.....	1851	James Harrison, Alexander Catlin	U.S.A.
Revolver.....	1835	Samuel Colt	U.S.A.
Rubber (vulcanised).....	1841	Charles Goodyear	U.S.A.
Rubber (waterproof).....	1819	Charles Macintosh	Britain
Safety Lamp.....	1816	Sir Humphry Davy	Britain
Safety Pin.....	1849	William Hunt	U.S.A.
Sewing Machine (improved).....	1851	Issac M. Singer	U.S.A.
Ship, Steam.....	1775	J. C. Perier	France
Ship, Turbine.....	1894	Sir Charles Parsons	Britain
Shorthand (modern).....	1837	Issac Pitman	Britain
Steam Engine.....	1698	Thomas Savery	Britain
Steam Engine (piston).....	1712	Thomas Newcomen	Britain
Steam Engine (condenser).....	1765	James Watt	Britain
Steel (stainless).....	1913	Harry Brearley	Britain
Submarine.....	1776	David Bushnell	U.S.A.
Tank.....	1914	Sir Ernest Swinton	Britain
Telegraph code.....	1837	Samuel F. B. Morse	U.S.A.
Telephone.....	1861	J. P. Reis	Germany
Telephone (practical).....	1876	Alexander Graham Bell	U.S.A.
Telescope.....	1608	Hans Lippershey	The Netherlands
Television.....	1926	John Logie Baird	Britain
Thermometer.....	1593	Galileo Galilei	Italy
Tractor.....	1892	John Froelich	U.S.A.
Transistor	1948	John Bardeen, William Shockley	U.S.A.
		and Walter Brattain	
Typewriter.....	1864	Mitterhofer	Austria
Typewriter (improved).....	1868	Christopher Sholes	U.S.A.
Watch (Self-winding)	1791	A. L. Breguet	France
X-ray.....	1895	Wilhelm Roentgen	Germany
Zip fastener.....	1891	W. L. Judson	U.S.A.

Communicable Diseases

<i>Name</i>	<i>Cause</i>	<i>Transmission</i>	<i>Incubation Period</i>
AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)	Human Immuno-deficiency virus (HIV)	Sexual relations; sharing of syringes; blood transfusion	Several years
Brucellosis	Brucellus abortus or B meliteusis bacteria	Cattle or goats	3-6 years
Chickenpox (Varicella)	Varicella zoster virus (US) Herpes zoster virus (UK)	Infected persons; articles contaminated by discharge from mucous membranes	10-21 days
Cholera	Vibrio cholerae bacterium	Contaminated water and seafood	a few hours-5 days
Common cold	Numerous viruses	Respiratory droplets of infected person	1-4 days
Diphtheria	Cornybacterium diphtheriae	Respiratory secretions and saliva of infected persons or carriers	2-6 days
Encephalitis	Viruses	Bite from infected mosquito	4-21 days
Gas gangrene	Clostridium Welchii bacterium	Soil or soil-contaminated articles	1-4 days
Gonorrhoea	Neisseria gonnorrhoeoe bacterium	Urethral or vaginal secretions of infected persons	3-8 days
Hepatitis A (infectious)	Hepatitis A virus	Contaminated food and water	15-50 days

Hepatitis B (Serum type B)	Hepatitis B virus	Infected blood; parenteral injection	6 weeks-6 months
Influenza	Numerous viruses (types A, B, C,)	Direct contact; respiratory droplets, possibly airborne	1-4 days
Leprosy	Mycobacterium leprae bacillus	Droplet infection (minimally contagious)	variable
Malaria	Plasmodium protozoa	Bite from infected mosquito	6-37 days
Measles (rubeola)	Rubeola virus	Droplet infection	10-15 days
Meningitis	Various bacteria (bacterial meningitis) and viruses (Viral meningitis)	Respiratory droplets	varies with causative
Mumps	Virus	Direct contact with infected persons; respiratory droplets and oral secretions	14-21 days
Paratyphoid fevers	Salmonella bacteria	Ingestion of contaminated food and water	1-14 days
Pneumonia	Streptococcus Pneumoniae bacterium	Droplet infection	1-3 weeks
Poliomyelitis	Polio viruses	Direct contact with nasopharyngeal secretions of infected persons; vomit	7-21 days
Rabies	Virus	Bite from rabid animal	10 days-6 months
Rubella (German measles)	Rubella virus	Direct contact or droplet spread of nasopharyngeal secretion	14-21 days
Scarlet fever	Group A molytic Streptococcus bacteria	Direct or indirect contact with infected persons, or droplet infection	1-5 days
Smallpox (Variola)	Poxvirus variola	Direct contact; droplet	7-14 days
Syphilis	Treponema pallidum bacteria	Sexual relations; contact with open lesions; blood transfusion	10-90 days
Tetanus (lockjaw)	Clostridium tetani bacillus	Animal faeces and soil	3-21 days
Tuberculosis	Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacillus	Droplet spread; ingestion from variable contaminated milk	2-10 weeks
Typhoid fever	Salmonella typhi bacillus	Contaminated food and water	7-24 days
Whooping Cough (pertussis)	Bordetella pertussis bacterium	Droplet spread	10-21 days
Yellow fever	Arbovirus	Bite from infected mosquito	3-6 days

From The Sciences

Lowest Melting Point

Since Mercury melts at -38.8°C (-38°F), it is liquid at room temperature. Mercury is used in thermometers because it expands as it is heated.

Highest Melting Point

The temperature must be $3,652^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($6,606^{\circ}\text{F}$) before Carbon will melt, two-thirds as hot as the Sun's surface.

Rarest Elements

Astatine is the rarest element on Earth; rhodium is the scarcest metal in the world-just 3 tonne is mined every year.

Heaviest Metal

A 33-cm^3 (13-in^3) cube of Osmium weighs 640 kg – equivalent to ten people each weighing 64 kg, or a small car.

Acid and Alkalis

The acid or alkali (or base) content of a substance is measured in pH (potential Hydrogen) on a scale of 0-14. Acids dissolve in water to form sharp-tasting solutions, like lemon juice. Alkalis dissolve in water to form soapy solutions.

<u>Substance</u>	<u>pH</u>
Hydrochloric acid	0
Car battery acid	1.0
Lemon juice	2.4
Apple	3.0
Vinegar	4.0
Rainwater	5.6
Milk	6.6
Pure water (Neutral)	7.0
Human blood	7.4
Sea water	7.8
Baking soda	8.5
Ammonia	12.0
Caustic soda (Alkali)	14.0

The Sciences

Acoustics: The study of sound (or the science of sound).

Aerodynamics:

- (I) The branch of mechanics that deals with the motion of air and other gases.
- (II) The study of the motion and control of solid bodies like aircraft, missiles, etc., in air.

Aeronautics: The science or art of flight.

Agronomy: The science of soil management and the production of field crops.

Agrostology: The study of grasses.

Anatomy: The science dealing with the structure of animals, plants or human body.

Anthropology: The science that deals with the origins, physical and cultural development of mankind.

Archaeology: The study of antiquities.

Astrology: The ancient art of predicting the course of human destinies with the help of indications deduced from the position and movement of the heavenly bodies.

Astronautics: The science of space travel.

Astronomy: The study of heavenly bodies.

Astrophysics: The branch of astronomy concerned with the physical nature of heavenly bodies.

Bacteriology: The study of bacteria.

Biochemistry: The study of chemical processes of living things.

Biology: The study of living beings.

Biometry: The application of mathematics to the study of living things.

Bionics: The study of functions, characteristics and phenomena observed in the living world and application of this knowledge to the world of machines.

Bionomics: The study of the relation of an organism to its environment.

Botany: The study of plants.

Ceramics: The art and technology of making objects from clay, etc.

Chemistry: The study of elements and their laws of combination and behaviour.

Chemotherapy: The treatment of disease by using chemical substances.

Chronobiology: The study of the duration of life.

Conchology: The branch of zoology dealing with the shells of molluscs.

Cosmogony: The science of origin or generation of the universe.

Cosmology: The study of universe as a whole and of its form, nature, etc.

Cryptography: The study of ciphers (secret or coded writings).

Crystallography: The study of the structure, forms and properties of crystals.

Cryogenics: The science dealing with the production, control, and application of very low temperatures.

Cytology: The study of cells, especially their formation, structure, and functions.

Dactylography: The study of fingerprints for the purpose of identification.

Ecology: The study of the relation of animals and plants to their surroundings, animate and inanimate.

Econometrics: The application of mathematics in testing economic theories.

Economics: The science dealing with the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services.

Embryology: The study of development of embryos.

Entomology: The study of insects.

Epidemiology: The branch of medicine dealing with epidemic diseases.

Epigraphy: The study of inscriptions.

Ethnology: A branch of anthropology that deals with the origin, distribution, and distinguishing characteristics of the races of mankind.

Ethology: The study of animal behaviour.

Eugenics: The study of the production of better offspring by the careful selection of parents.

Genealogy: The study of family origins and history. It includes the compilation of lists of ancestors and arranging them in pedigree charts.

Genesiology: The science of generation.

Genetics: The branch of biology dealing with the phenomena of heredity and the laws of governing it.

Geography: The development of science of the earth's surface, physical features, climate, population, etc.

Geology: The science that deals with the physical history of the earth.

Geomorphology: The study of the characteristics, origin, and development of landforms.

Gerontology: The study of old age, its phenomena, diseases, etc.

Histology: The study of tissues.

Horticulture: The cultivation of flowers, fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants.

Hydrology: The study of water with reference to its occurrence, and properties in the hydrosphere and atmosphere.

Metallurgy: The process of extracting metals from their ores.

Meteorology: The science of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

Metrology: The scientific study of weights and measures.

Microbiology: The study of minute living organisms, including bacteria, moulds, and pathogenic protozoa.

Mycology: The study of fungi.

Neurology: The study of the nervous system, its functions and disorders.

Numerology: The study of numbers. The study of the date and year of one's birth and to determine its influence on one's future life.

Odontology: The scientific study of the teeth.

Optics: The study of nature and properties of light.

Ornithology: The study of birds.

Osteology: The study of bones.

Paleobotany: The study of fossil plants.

Palaeontology: The study of fossils.

Pathology: The study of diseases.

Petrology: Study of rocks.

Phonetics: The study of speech sounds and the production, transmission, reception, etc.

Phrenology: The study of the faculties and qualities of minds from the shape of the skull.

Phthisiology: The scientific study of tuberculosis.

Phycology: The study of algae.

Physics: The study of the properties of matter.

Physiology: The study of the functioning of the various organs of living beings.

Pomology: The science that deals with fruits and fruit growing.

Psychology: The study of human and animal behaviour.

Radiology: The study of X-rays and radioactivity.

Rheology: The study of the deformation and flow of matter.

Seismology: The study of earthquakes and the phenomena associated with it.

Selenology: The scientific study of 'Moon', its nature, origin, movement, etc.

Sericulture: The raising of silkworms for the production of raw silk.

Sociology: The study of human society.

Teleology: The study of the evidences of design or purpose in nature.

Telepathy: Communication between minds by some means other than sensory perception.

Therapeutics: The art and science of healing.

Topography: A special description of a part or region.

Toxicology: The study of poisons.

Virology: The study of viruses.

Zoology: The study of animal life.

Temperature Scales

Currently, three systems of temperature measurement are in use – the Celsius Scale, the Fahrenheit Scale, and the Kelvin Scale. The Celsius Scale was worked out by the Swedish physicist and astronomer Anders Celsius in 1742. It appears to have been revised by another Swedish physicist J. P. Christen. This scale was originally known as the Centigrade scale. It was renamed Celsius Scale in honour of its inventor Celsius.

The Fahrenheit Scale was devised by the German-born physicist Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit (1686-1736) around 1715.

The Kelvin Scale was pioneered by the British physicist William Thompson Kelvin (1824-1907), later Lord Kelvin.

The International System of units (SI) recognises the Celsius and Kelvin Scales. The Kelvin Scale is derived from thermodynamics and is of special importance to scientists. The Scale generally used by all is the Celsius.

Absolute Zero is a thermodynamic concept, that is to say, it is based on heat energy. It is the point at which molecules have no heat energy. At this point all motion stops. Even atomic particles slow down.

Conversion Formula

Celsius to Kelvin: $K = C + 273.16$

Fahrenheit to Celsius: $C = (F - 32) \times 0.555$

Celsius to Fahrenheit: $F = C \times 1.8 + 32$

Common benchmarks for comparison of temperature scales are

	F	C	K
Absolute zero	-459.7	-273.15	0
Freezing point of water	32	0	273.15
Normal human body temperature	98.6	37	310.15
Boiling point of water	212	100	373.15

Scientific measures

Ampere: Unit of electric current. It is approximately equal to the flow of 6×10^{18} electrons per second.

Atomic Weight: The weight of an atom of hydrogen is taken as the standard; the respective weights of the atoms of all other substances are expressed in terms of it. So when it is stated that the atomic weight of iron is 56, it is meant that the atom of iron is 56 times as heavy as the atom of hydrogen.

Angstrom: The unit of wavelength of light is Angstrom. 1 Angstrom = 10^{-8} cm.

Bar: Bar is the unit of atmospheric pressure. One bar is equal to a pressure of 10^6 dynes per sq.cm.

Calorie: Calorie is the unit of heat. It is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water through 1°C .

Horse Power: The practical unit of power - the power of an agent which can work at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second or 33,000 foot-pounds per minute.
1HP = 746 Watts.

Joule: Joule is the unit of work or energy. It is equal to 10^7 ergs. It is the energy consumed in one second in an electrical circuit through which a current energy of one ampere is flowing against a potential difference of one volt.

Knot: Knot is a measure to know the speed of a ship.

Light Year: A light year is the distance travelled by light in one mean solar year, at a speed of 1,86,000 miles per second. It is equal to 5,880,000,000,000 miles. It is used as an unit for measuring stellar distances.

Nautical Mile: A unit of distance used in navigation – one minute of longitude measured along the Equator. A Nautical Mile is approximately equal to 6,080 feet.

Pressure: The pressure is expressed in pounds weight per sq.cm. The pressure of the atmosphere is expressed in millibars. One Millibar = 1 dyne per sq.cm. If the pressures are very high, they are expressed in multiples of atmospheric pressure. One atmosphere is a pressure exerted by a column of mercury 76 cm high at sea level and at a latitude of 45° .

Quintal: Quintal is a metric measure of weight. 100 kilograms is equal to 1 quintal.

Volt: It is the unit of potential difference. It is the potential difference produced in an electrical conductor of resistance one ohm, when the amount of energy consumed in the circuit in one second is one joule.

Watt: Unit of power- the rate of work done in joules per second; the energy expended per second by an unvarying electric current of 1 ampere.

Scientific Instruments and Appliances

Altimeter: Altimeter is a special type of aneroid barometer, used in measuring altitudes.

Ammeter: Ammeter is an instrument to measure the strength of an electric current.

Anemometer: Anemometer is an instrument to measure the velocity and find the direction of wind.

Audiometer: Audiometer is an instrument to measure difference in hearing.

Barometer: Barometer is used for measuring atmospheric pressure.

Calorimeter: Calorimeter is an instrument for measuring quantities of heat.

Chronometer: Chronometer is a clock to determine longitude of a vessel at sea.

Clinical Thermometer: A thermometer for measuring the temperature of human body.

Colorimeter: An instrument for comparing intensities of colour.

Commutator: An instrument to change or reverse the direction of an electric current. In a dynamo, it is used to convert the alternating current into direct current.

Computer: A technical device designed to find instantaneous solutions of huge and complex calculations based on the information already fed.

Crescograph: An instrument for measuring the growth of plants. This was invented by an Indian, scientist J. C. Bose, a renowned botanist.

Cyclotron: An apparatus for electromagnetic acceleration of charged atoms. It has made possible to make ordinary elements radioactive, leading to production of radioactive isotopes.

Dictaphone: A machine, which first records what is spoken into it and then reproduces it in type.

Dynamo: A device for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy.

Dynamometer: An instrument for measuring the electrical power.

Electrocardiograph (ECG): An instrument used for detection of electric impulses of the heart. It gives a graphic picture of heartbeats.

Electroencephalograph (EEG): An instrument used for recording of change in electric potential in various areas of the brain by means of electrodes on the scalp or in the brain itself.

Electrometer: An instrument for measuring electricity.

Electroscope: An instrument for detecting the presence of electric charge.

Galvanometer: An instrument for measuring electric current.

Hydrometer: An instrument for measuring the relative density of liquids.

Hydroscope: An optical instrument used for seeing objects below the surface of water.

Hygrometer: An instrument for measuring the relative humidity of the atmosphere.

Hygroscope: An instrument to show the changes in atmospheric humidity.

Hypsometer: An instrument to measure the height above sea level. It is an apparatus for detecting the boiling point of liquid. Since the boiling points of liquids have a direct relationship with atmospheric pressure and atmospheric pressure with altitude, therefore, the instrument may be used for the determination of altitude above sea level. This instrument is generally used by mountaineers.

Lactometer: An instrument for measuring the relative density of milk.

Manometer: An instrument to measure the pressure of gases.

Mariners's Compass: An apparatus for determining direction, graduated to indicate 32 directions. The "N" point on the dial indicates North Pole and the "S" point, South Pole.

Magnetometer: An instrument used to compare the magnetic moments and fields.

Megaphone: An instrument for carrying sound to long distances.

Microphone: An instrument used for converting sound waves into electrical energy which is transmitted through wires and then recovered into sound in a magnified intensity.

Microscope: An instrument for magnified view of very small objects.

Periscope: An apparatus for viewing objects lying above the eye level of the observer and whose direct vision is obstructed. It consists of a tube bent twice at right angles and having plane mirrors at these bends inclined at angles of 45° to the tube.

Photometer: An instrument for comparing the luminous intensity of the sources of light.

Pyknometer: An instrument used to measure the density and co-efficient of expansion of liquid.

Pyrheliometer: An instrument for measuring solar radiations.

Pyrometer: A thermometer to measure high temperature.

Radar: An instrument used for detecting and finding the range of moving objects by transmitting beams of radio waves.

Radio Micrometer: An instrument for measuring heat radiations.

Rain Gauge: An instrument for measuring rainfall.

Refractometer: An instrument used to measure the refractive index of a substance.

Resistance Thermometer: An instrument used for determining the electrical resistance of conductor.

Salinometer: A type of hydrometer used to determine the concentration of salt solutions by measuring their densities.

Seismograph: An instrument used for recording the intensity and origin of earthquakes shocks.

Sextant: An instrument used for measurement of angular distances between two objects.

Sphygmomanometer: An apparatus for measuring blood pressure.

Stereoscope: An optical device to see two dimensional pictures as having depth and solidity.

Stethoscope: A medical instrument for hearing and analysing the sound of heart and lungs.

Tape Recorder: An apparatus which records and reproduces sound by using magnetic tapes.

Telephone: An apparatus used for transmission of sound.

Teleprinter: A communication medium for automatic sending, receiving and printing of telegraphic messages from distant places.

Telescope: An instrument for viewing distant objects as magnified.

Television: An instrument used for transmitting the visible moving images by means of wireless waves.

Thermometer: An instrument used for measuring the temperature of a body.

Thermostat: An automatic device for regulating constant temperatures.

Transistor: A small device which may be used to amplify current and perform other functions usually performed by a thermionic valve.

Viscometer: An instrument for measuring the viscosity i.e. the property of resistance of a fluid to relative motion within itself.

Voltmeter: An instrument to measure potential difference between two points.

National Laboratories and Research Institutes

Physical and Earth Sciences

Central Electronic Engineering Research Institute, Pilani
Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh
National Geo-Physical Research Institute, Hyderabad
National Institute of Oceanography, Panaji (Goa)
National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi

Chemical Sciences

Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi
Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad
Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar
Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehra Dun
National Chemical Laboratory, Pune

Biological Sciences

Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow
Chemical Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore
Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow

Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai
Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur
Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad
Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Kolkata
Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow
Institute of Plasma Research, BHAT, Gandhinagar
National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow
Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad

Engineering

Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee
Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Jadhavpur (Kolkata)
Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur
Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad
Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi
Electrical Research and Development Association, Vadodara
Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla

National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore
National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal
National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur
National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur
Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee and Chennai

Scientific Museums

Birla Industrial Technological Museum, Kolkata
Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi
Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore

Cooperative Research

Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad
Automotive Research Association of India, Mumbai
Mumbai Textile Research Association, Mumbai
Cement Research Institute of India, Ballabgarh
Indian Jute Industries' Research Association, Kolkata
Indian Plywood Industries' Research Institute, Bangalore
Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Institute, Mumbai
South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore
Tocklai Experimental Station, Jorhat
Wool Research Association, Mumbai

Medical Research

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
All-India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore
Cholera Research Centre, Kolkata
Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi
Institute of Research in Reproduction, Mumbai
National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata
National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad
National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad

National Institute of Virology, Pune
Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh
Tuberculosis Research Centre, Chennai

Study of Diseases and Treatment

All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata
Cancer Institute, Chennai
Central Drugs Laboratory, Kolkata
Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chinglepet
Chittaranjan Cancer Research Centre, Kolkata
Indian Cancer Research Centre, Mumbai
National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi
National Tuberculosis Institute, Bangalore
School of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata
Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi

Microbiology and Related Studies

Central Research Institute, Kasauli
Haffkine Institute, Mumbai
King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy (Chennai)
Pasteur Institute, Coonoor

Departmental Research Centres

Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata
Central Water Power Research Station, Khadakvasala (Pune)
Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore and Bhopal
Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun
Geological Survey of India, Kolkata
Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune
Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Kodaikanal
Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Mumbai
Indian Roads Congress, New Delhi
Telecommunication Research Centre, New Delhi
Research, Designs and Standards Organisation, Lucknow (Railways)

Nuclear and Space Research Centres

Nuclear Research

Atomic Energy Commission, Mumbai
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay (Mumbai)
Electronic Corporation of India, Hyderabad
High Altitude Research Laboratory, Gulmarg (Kashmir)
Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Alwaye
Radio Astronomy Centre, Ootacamund
Saha Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai
Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai
Uranium Corporation of India, Jaduguda (Bihar)

Space Research

ISRO Satellite Centre, Bangalore
Indian Space Research Organisation, Bangalore
Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad
Propelling Fuel Complex, Thiruvananthapuram
Satish Dhawan Space Centre, SHAR, Sriharikota
Satellite Launch Vehicle Project, Thiruvananthapuram
Space Commission, Bangalore
Sriharikota Range, Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh

Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, Thumba
Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thiruvananthapuram

National Survey and Other Institutes

Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata
Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow
Bose Research Institute, Kolkata
Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata
National Atlas Organisation, Kolkata
Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi
Indian National Science Congress Association, Kolkata
Raman Research Institute, Bangalore
Survey of India, Dehra Dun
Wadia Institute of Himalayan Zoology, Delhi
Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata

Sports Institutes

Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Patiala
Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior

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CHAPTER – VI

SPORTS

Sports and the terms associated with them

Badminton: Angled drive, serve, bird, deuce, double drop, fault, let, lob, love all, smash.

Basketball: Ball, basket, blocking, dribbling, free throw, held ball, holding, jump ball, multiple throws, pivot.

Baseball: Base, bunting, battery, diamond, hitter, home, pitcher, pullout, strike.

Billiards: Baulk line, break, bolting, cannon, cue, hazard, in-off, jigger, long jenney, pot, scratch, screw back, short jenney, spot stroke.

Boxing: Auxilliary point system, babit punch, defence, hook, jab, knock out, slam.

Bridge: Auction, chicane, declarer, dummy, grand slam, no trumps, revoke, ruff, suit.

Chess: Bishop, capture, castling, checkmate, en passant, gambit, king, knight, pawn, queen, rook, stalemate.

Cricket: Ashes, boundary, bowling, catch, chinaman, crease, duck, follow on, googly, gully, hat-trick, hit wicket, l.b.w., no ball, off break, on drive, pitch, rubber, silly point, square leg, stone walling, yorker, wicket.

Croquet: Hoops, mallet, peg out.

Draughts: Huff.

Football: Blind side, corner kick, dribble, free kick, marking, off side, penalty kick, throw in, tripping.

Golf: Bogey, bunker, caddie, dormy, fairway, foursome, greed holes, links, par, putt, tee, threesome.

Gymnastics: A-bars, ariel, blocks, cone of swing, dish, giants, inlocate, kip, planche, tariff, tumble, wrap.

Hockey: Bully, corner, flick, free-hit, roll in, scoop, short corner, stick, striking circle, tackle, tie-breaker.

Horse-racing: jockey, punter, steeplechase.

Judo: Chui, dan, dojo, gyaku, ippon, randori, yoshi, yuko.

Karate: Dachi, gedan, jion, kakato, shiro, ude, zen-no.

Polo: Bunker, chukker, mallet

Rowing: Bow, bucket, cow, feather, paddle, regatta.

Rugby: Trackle, lines, scrum, touch, try.

Shooting: Bag, bull's eye, marksmanship, muzzle, plug.

Skiing: Tobogganing.

Swimming: Back-stroke, breast-stroke, butterfly-stroke, crawl, free-stroke.

Table Tennis: Antilop, backspin, chop, loop, penhold, grip, twiddle.

Tennis: Ace, backhand, stroke, deuce, fault, let, love, volley.

Volleyball: Ace, blocking, doubling, heave, holding, spike, service.

Wrestling: Half Nelson, head lock, heave, hold, rebouts, scissor.

Cups and trophies associated with sports and games

Air Racing: Jawaharlal Challenge Trophy, King's Cup, Schneider Cup (Sea planes race in UK).

Archery: Federation Cup.

Athletics: Charminar Trophy, World Cup.

Badminton: Agarwal Cup, Amrit Diwan Cup, Australasia Cup, Chadha Cup, European Cup, Harilela Cup, Ibrahim Rahimotalloh Challenge Cup, Narang Cup, Sophia Kitiakara Cup, Konica Cup, S. R. Ruia Cup, Thomas Cup, Tunku Abdul Rahman Cup, Uber Cup, World Cup, Yonex Cup.

Basketball: Basalat Jha Trophy, B.C.Gupta Trophy, Todd Memorial Trophy, William Jones Cup, Federation Cup.

Boat Rowing: American Cup (Yachtracing), Wellington Trophy (India).

Boxing: Aspy Adjahia Trophy, Federation Cup.

Bridge: Holkar Trophy, Ruia Gold Cup, Singhanian Trophy.

Chess: Naidu Trophy, Khaitan Trophy, Limca Trophy, World Cup, Corus Cup, Amber Cup.

Cricket: Anthony D'Mellow Trophy, Ashes, Asia Cup, Benson and Hedges Cup, Bose Trophy, Champions Trophy, Charminar Challenge Cup, C. K. Nayudu Trophy, Cooch-Behar Trophy, Deodhar Trophy, Duleep Trophy, G.D.Birla Trophy, Gillette Cup, Ghulam Ahmed Trophy, Irani Trophy, Jawaharlal Nehru Cup, McDowells Challenge Cup, Merchant Trophy, Moin-ud-Dowla Cup, Natwest Trophy, Prudential Cup, Rani Jhansi Trophy, Ranji Trophy, Reliance Cup, Rohinton Baria Trophy, Rothmas Cup, Sharjah Cup, Sheesh Mahal Trophy, Sheffield Shield, Texaco Cup, Vijay Hazare Trophy, Vijay Merchant Trophy, Vizzy Trophy, World Series Cup.

Football: Bhandodkar Trophy, B. C. Roy Trophy, Bordoloi Trophy, Colombo Cup, DCM Cup, Durand Cup, European Cup, FA Cup, Federation Cup, Gold Cup, Governor's Cup, Great Wall Cup, IFA Shield, Jules Rimet Trophy (World Cup), Kings Cup, Lal Bahadur Shastri Trophy, Merdeka Cup, Nations Cup, Nehru Gold Cup, Nizam Gold Cup, Raghubir Singh Memorial Cup, Rovers Cup, Sanjay Gold Cup, Santosh Trophy, Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee Trophy, Stafford Cup, Subroto Cup, Todd Memorial Trophy, UEFA Cup, Vittal Trophy, Airlines Cup, Asia Cup, America Cup, Winner's Cup, Independence Day Cup, Indira Gandhi Trophy, Rajiv Gandhi Trophy.

Golf: Canada Cup, Eisenhower Trophy, Muthiah Gold Cup, Nomura Trophy, Paralamidi Trophy, Prince of Wales Cup, Ryder Cup, Walker Cup, Augusta Masters, U.S. Open, British Open, Sirikit Cup.

Hockey: Agha Khan Cup, Allwyn Asia Cup, Azlan Shah Cup, Beighton Cup, Bombay Gold Cup, Champions Trophy, Clarke Trophy, Dhyan Chand Trophy, Guru Nanak Cup, Indira Gandhi Gold Cup, Intercontinental Cup, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Cup, Kuppuswamy Naidu Cup, Lady Rattan Tata Cup (Women), Lal Bahadur Shastri Cup, BMW Trophy, Maharaja Ranjit Singh Gold Cup, Modi Gold Cup, Murugappa Gold Cup, Nehru Trophy, Obaidullah Gold Cup, Rangaswami Cup, Rene Frank Trophy, Sanjay Gandhi Trophy, Scindia Gold Cup, Shriram Trophy, Sanjay Gandhi Trophy, Tun Abdul Razak Cup, Wellington Cup, World Cup, Yadavindra Cup.

Horse Racing: Blue Riband, Derby, Grand National Cup.

Kabaddi: Federation Cup.

Kho-Kho: Federation Cup.

Polo: Ezat Cup, Prithi Singh Cup, Radha Mohan Cup, Winchester Cup.

Rugby: Webb Ellis Trophy, Calcutta Cup

Shooting: North Wales Cup, Welsh Grand Prix.

Table Tennis: Asian Cup, Berna Bellack Cup, Corbillion Cup (Women), Electra Gold Cup, Gasper-Giest Prize, Jayalaxmi Cup (Women), Kamala Ramanujan Cup, Pethapuram Cup (Men), Swaythling Cup (Men), Travancore Cup (Women), U Thant Cup, World Cup.

Tennis: Davis Cup, Federation Cup, Hamlet Cup, Mercedes Cup, Nation's Cup, Wimbledon Trophy, U.S. Open, French Open, Australian Open, Hopman Cup.

Volleyball: Federation Cup, Shivanthi Gold Cup, World Cup.

Weightlifting: World Cup.

Wrestling: Burdwan Shield, World Cup.

Yacht Racing: America Cup.

Olympic Games

The first modern Olympic Games took place in 1896, founded by the Frenchman Baron de Coubertin. They are held once every four years. Women first competed in 1900. The first separate Winter Olympic Games celebration was in 1924. Presently, the Winter Olympic Games take place between Summer Games celebrations. The Olympic motto is "Citius, Altius, Fortius" coined by Father Dixon in 1897, and introduced in 1920 for the first time.

Venues

Year	Summer Games	Winter Games
1896	Athens, Greece	--
1900	Paris, France	--
1904	St.Louis, USA	--
1908	London, UK	--
1912	Stockholm, Sweden	--
1920	Antwerp, Belgium	--
1924	Paris, France	Chamonix, France
1928	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	St.Mortiz, Switzerland
1932	Los Angeles, USA	Lake Placid, USA

1936	Berlin, Germany	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany
1948	London, UK	St.Moritz, Switzerland
1952	Helsinki, Finland	Oslo, Norway
1956	Melbourne, Australia	Cortina, Italy
1960	Rome, Italy	Squaw Valley, USA
1964	Tokyo, Japan	Innsbruck, Austria
1968	Mexico City, Mexico	Grenoble, France
1972	Munich, Germany	Sapporo, Japan
1976	Montreal, Canada	Innsbruck, Austria
1980	Moscow, Russia	Lake Placid, USA
1984	Los Angeles, USA	Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
1988	Seoul, South Korea	Calgary, Canada
1992	Barcelona, Spain	Albertville, France
1994	--	Lillehammer, Norway
1996	Atlanta, USA	--
1998	--	Nagano, Japan
2000	Sydney, Australia	--
2002	--	Salt Lake City USA
2004	Athens, Greece	--
2006	--	Turin, Italy
2008	Beijing, China	--
2010	Vancouver, Canada	--
2012	London, Britain	--
2014	--	Sochi, Russia
2016	Rio-de-Janeiro (Brazil)	--
2018	--	Pyeongchang, South Korea
2020	Tokyo (Japan)	--
2022	--	Beijing, China
2024	Paris, France	--
2028	Los Angeles, USA	--

Commonwealth Games

First held as the British Empire Games in 1930. They take place every four years and between Olympic celebrations. They became the British Empire and Commonwealth Games in 1954; the current title was adopted in 1970.

Year	Venue
1930	Hamilton, Canada
1934	London, England
1938	Sydney, Australia
1950	Auckland, New Zealand
1954	Vancouver, Canada
1958	Cardiff, Wales
1962	Perth, Australia
1966	Kingston, Jamaica
1970	Edinburgh, Scotland
1974	Christchurch, New Zealand
1978	Edmonton, Canada
1982	Brisbane, Australia
1986	Edinburgh, Scotland
1990	Auckland, New Zealand
1994	Victoria, Canada

Year	Venue
1998	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
2002	Manchester, England
2006	Melbourne, Australia
2010	New Delhi, India
2014	Glasgow, Scotland
2018	Gold Coast City, Queensland, Australia
2022	Birmingham, England

Asian Games

Motto: "Ever Onward" (coined by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru)

Emblem: A bright full rising Sun with interlocking rings.

Year	Venue
1951	New Delhi, India
1954	Manila, The Philippines

1958	Tokyo, Japan
1962	Jakarta, Indonesia
1966	Bangkok, Thailand
1970	Bangkok, Thailand
1974	Teheran, Iran
1978	Bangkok, Thailand
1982	New Delhi, India
1986	Seoul, South Korea
1990	Beijing, China
1994	Hiroshima, Japan
1998	Bangkok, Thailand
2002	Busan, South Korea
2006	Doha, Qatar
2010	Guangzhou, China
2014	Incheon, South Korea
2018	Jakarta, Palembang, Indonesia
2022	Hangzhou, China
2026	Nagoya, Japan

World Cup (Football)

The largest single sporting event in the world is the World Cup Football tournament. The first edition was held in 1930.

The World Cup is now officially called the Jules-Rimet Cup.

The following are the World Cup winners since its inception:

Year	Venue	Winner	Runner-up
1930	Uruguay	Uruguay	Argentina
1934	Italy	Italy	Czechoslovakia
1938	France	Italy	Hungary
1950	Brazil	Uruguay	Brazil
1954	Switzerland	West Germany	Hungary
1958	Sweden	Brazil	Sweden
1962	Chile	Brazil	Czechoslovakia
1966	Britain	England	West Germany
1970	Mexico	Brazil	Italy
1974	West Germany	West Germany	The Netherlands
1978	Argentina	Argentina	The Netherlands
1982	Spain	Italy	West Germany
1986	Mexico	Argentina	West Germany
1990	Italy	West Germany	Argentina
1994	U.S.A.	Brazil	Italy
1998	France	France	Brazil
2002	South Korea, Japan	Brazil	Germany
2006	Germany	Italy	France
2010	South Africa	Spain	Netherlands
2014	Brazil	Germany	Argentina
2018	Russia	France	Croatia
2022	Qatar	–	–
2026	Canada, USA & Mexico	–	–

CHAPTER – VII

ECONOMY

Companies – Promoters

<i>Group/Companies</i>	<i>Promoters</i>
Anil Dhruhbhai Ambani Group (ADAG)	Anil Ambani
Avantha - Ballarpur Industries, Crompton Greaves	Gautam Thapar
Bharti Group	Sunil Bharti Mittal
Cadila Healthcare (Zydus Group)	Pankaj Patel
Ceat Tyres, Spencer's	R.P. Goenka
DLF	K P Singh
Escorts	Nanda family
Essar Group	Ravi Ruia
Future group	Kishor Biyani
HCL	Shiv Nadar
Hero Group	Brij Mohanlal Munjal
Hindalco, Ultra tech Cement, GRASIM	Aditya Birla group
Jaypee group	Jaiprakash Gaur
J. K. Group	Singhanias
Kinetic Group	H. K. Firodia
Lupin Limited	Desh Bandhu Gupta
Reliance Group	Dhirubhai Ambani
Saregama, CESC, Phillips Carbon Black	Sanjiv-RPG
Shoppers Stop	K.Raheja Group
Tisco, Tata Motors, Telco, Tata Tea, Indian Hotels	Tata
Unitech	Sanjay Chandra
Usha Martin Group	B.K. Jhawar
Vedanta, Sterlite	Anil Agarwal
Videocon	Venugopal Dhoot
Williamson Magor Group	Khaitan Family
WIPRO	Azim Premji

Brands associated with Parent Companies

Company/Product	Category	Brand
ACC	Cement	Suraksha, Super, Samrat
Agro Tech Foods'	Atta (flour)	Healthy World
Apple Inc.	Software, Electronics	i-pod, i-pad, i-phone, lion, ios
Arvind Mills	Apparel	Excalibur, Newport, Bay Island, Denim 42, Flying Machine, Wrangler, President's Collection.
Bajaj Auto	Two-wheeler	Discover, Avenger, Platina, Ninja, Pulsar
Bharti	Basic telephony	TouchTel
	Cellular telephony	Airtel
Britannia	Food products	Milkman, Tiger, 50-50, Good-day, Marie-Gold
Cadbury	Energy drink	Bournvita
Cadbury	Chocolate	Picnic, Byte, Temptations Dairy Milk, 5 Star, Perk
Cargill	Food products	Nature Fresh Atta, Nature Fresh Salt
Coca-Cola (India)	Beverage	Coca-Cola, Limca, Maaza, Diet Coke, Sprite, Fanta, Kinley, Shock, Thums up, Sunfill, Minute Maid
CavinKare	Toiletries	Nyle, Spinz, Meera, Chik, Fairever
Dabur	Hair oil	Vatika, Amla
Dabur	Oral care	Binaca, Dentacare
Dabur	Energy drink	Real
Dabur	Health food	Chawyanprash
Electrolux Kelvinator	Refrigerators	Icycool, Magnacool, Alpha Omega, Allwyn Sensor Eternity 175, Allwyn Sensor Infinity 175
Enkay	Energy drink	Onjus
Fiat India Automobiles Ltd.	Cars	Linea, Punto, Sienna, Uno, Palio
Force Motors	Motor Vehicles	Traveller, Trax, Gurkha
Ford India Ltd.	Cars	Fiesta, Figo, Endeavour, Ikon, Mondeo
General Motors	Cars	Chevrolet Spark, Beat, Captiva, Tavera, Cruze
GlaxoSmithkline	Energy drink	Horlicks, Boost

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Godrej Consumer Products	Detergent	Ezee
Godrej Foods	Food products	Godrej Shakti, Cooklite, Pillsbury Atta
Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation	Dairy products	Amul
Hatsun Agro-products	Ice-cream / Pop-corn	Arun Ice-cream, Noosa
Heinz India	Energy drink	Complan, Farex, Glucon –D
Henkel	Detergent	Henko
Hero MOTOCO	Two-wheeler Maker	Achiever, Hero Xtreme, Hero HF Dawn, Glamour, Hero Karizma, Hero Splendour, NXG, Passion, Dream Neo, Activa, Aviator, CB Tigger, Unicorn, Dream Yuga
Honda	Two-wheeler Maker	Surf, Lux, Lifebuoy, Hamam, Pears, Dove
Hindustan Unilever Ltd.	Soaps / Detergents	Annapura Atta
Hindustan Unilever Ltd.	Flour	Red Label, Three Roses
HUL	Tea powder	Elizabeth Arden
HUL	Perfumes	Easy Color
HUL	Colour cosmetics	Kissan Annapurna, Knorr, Modern, Dalda, Captain Cook, Skippy, Trinkka, Rex Jelly, Crystal
HUL	Consumer foods	Ayush
HUL	Ayurvedic therapy	Clinic Plus
HUL	Toiletries	Pepsodent, Close-up
HUL	Oral care	Fair & Lovely
HUL	Skin care	Ambassador, Lancer, Lancer Cedia, Pajero
Hindustan Motors Ltd.	Four-wheelers	i-10, i-20, Verna, Eon
Hyundai	Four-wheelers	Scullers, Indigo Nation
Indus League	Apparel	Sundrop Oil
ITC	Cooking oil	Aashirvaad
ITC	Atta (flour)	Kitchens of India, Sunfeast
ITC's Foods Business	Food	Classmate, Expressions
ITC	Paper	Nivea
JL Morrison	Toiletries	Ultima
J.K. Tyres	Tyres	Challenger, Nova, Comet, Aquila
Kinetic Engineering	Two-wheelers	Dockers
Levi Strauss	Apparel	Louis Philips, Van Heusen, Peter England
Madura Garments	Apparel	Scorpio, Bolero, Quadra, Savari/Armada
Mahindra & Mahindra	Four-wheelers	Saffola, Parachute hair oil
Marico	Consumer goods	Maruti 800, Omni, Versa, Baleno, Altura, Alto, Zen, Wagon R, Swift, Esteem, Brezza
Maruti Udyog Ltd.	Four-wheelers	National, Panasonic
Matsushita	Electronics	Mercedes Benz C-class, E-Class, S-Class, CLK, SLK
Mercedes Benz India Ltd.	Four-wheelers	Igo, Onida, Evelux
Mirc Electronics	Television	Corona, Office, Windows, Internet Explorer, Xbox
Microsoft	Software	Lancer, Pajero
Mitsubishi Motor	Four-wheelers	Munch, Bar One, Kit Kat
Nestle	Chocolate /	Milky Choo, Chocostick, Milo, Maggi, Nescafe
Nestle	Food products / Coffee	Dhara
NDDB	Cooking oil	Nirma
Nirma	Toiletries	Swift, K-12, GNIIT
NIIT	IT Training	Monte Carlo
Oswal Woollen Mills	Apparel	C heeselings, Monaco, Marie Choice, Mango Bite, Poppins, Hide and Seek
Parle	Food products	Pepsi, Tropicana, Adrenalin Rush
PepsiCo	Beverage	Nutyumz, Kurkure, Frito-Lay
Pepsi Foods	Snack food	Alpenliebe, Cofitos, Golia, Chlormint, Big Babool, Centre Fresh, Centre Shock, Happy Dent
Perfetti	Confectionery	Head and Shoulders, Pantene, Ariel, Tide
P & G	Toiletries	Dettol
Reckitt Benckiser	Toiletries / Antiseptic	Thunderbird
Royal Enfield	Two-wheeler	Kashish, Stop, Carrot, Life
Shopper's Stop	Apparel	Octavia
Skoda Auto India	Four-wheelers	Viao, Bravia, Cyber-shot
Sony	Four-wheelers	Knock Out
South African Breweries	Beverage	Sun, Sun News, KTV, SCV (allTamil); Gemini and Teja TV in Telugu; Udaya, Usha and Udaya News in Kannada and Surya TV in Malayalam.
Sun Network	TV channel	Samrat
TAFE	Tractor	

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Tata Tea	Tea	Tata Tea, Agni, Tetley, Temptation
Tata Motors	Four-wheelers	Indica, Sierra, Estate, Safari, Sumo, Indigo, Indigo Marina
The Times of India Group	Magazine	b-drive, Femina, Filmfare
Timex	Watches	Guess, FCUK, Nautica, DKNY, Fossil, Opex, Matrix
Titan	Decorative time-pieces	Synchrony
Tricon Global Restaurants	Fast food retail chain	KFC, Taco Bell, Pizza Hut
TTK Healthcare	Consumer goods	Kiwi Shoe Polish, Brylcreem, Flush, Kleen, Drainex
Viacom	Media	MTV, Nickleodeon, VH 1
Volkswagen		Polo, Vento, Jetta, Beetle, Passat, Phaeton
Wipro	Cooking oil	Wipro Vanaspati
Wipro	Toiletries	Santoor, Shikakai, Roses

Punch-lines associated with Companies / Products / Organisations

Co. / Prod. / Org.	Category	Punch-line
Aditya Birla Group.....	Diversified	Taking India to the World
Aaj Tak.....	TV news channel	Sabse Tej
ABN AMRO Bank.....	Banking.....	Making More Possible
Accenture.....	Consulting	High performance. Delivered.
Acer	Computer hardware	Explore Beyond Limits
Air Canada.....	Airline.....	A breath of fresh air
Air France	Airline.....	Making the sky the best place on earth
Airtel	Telecom	Express yourself
Andhra Pradesh.....	Tourism Promotion.....	Everything is possible
Apple	IT	Think different.
Apollo Tyres.....	Tyre-maker	Go The Distance
Ashok Leyland	Automaker	Engineering your tomorrow
Asian Development Bank.....	Development Banking.....	Fighting Poverty in Asia and the Pacific
at & t	Telecom	Your world. Delivered.
Aviva India	Life Insurance	Kal Par Control
Bajaj Auto	Automaker	Inspiring Confidence
Bank of Baroda	Banking.....	India's International Bank
Bank of India.....	Banking.....	Relationship beyond banking
Baume & Mercier	Watches.....	The Spirit of Balance
BBC World	TV News Channel	Live The Story
Bharat Gas	Gas Service	Cook Food. Serve Love.
Bharat Petroleum (BPCL)	Petrochemicals	Energising lives
BMW.....	Automaker	Sheer Driving Pleasure
BPL	Diversified	Believe in the Best
BSNL	Telecom	Connecting India
Business India	Print Media.....	The Magazine of the Corporate World
Business Standard.....	Print Media.....	When you're sure
Business today.....	Print Media.....	for managing tomorrow
Businessworld.....	Print Media.....	Play the game
Canara Bank.....	Banking.....	Together We Can
Canon	Office equipment.....	Delighting You Always
Carrier.....	Air-conditioner maker	Turn to the Experts
Central Bank of India	Banking.....	"Central To You Since 1911"
Central Mall.....	Retail	Shop, Eat, Celebrate.
CEAT	Tyre Maker.....	Born tough
Cisco Systems	IT Hardware maker	Tomorrow Starts Here
Classic Polo	Apparel	Just Relax
CNBC TV 18.....	TV channel.....	First in Business Worldwide
CNN.....	TV channel.....	Go Beyond Border
Cognizant Tech.....	IT software	Passion for Building Stronger Business
Crompton Greaves.....	Electricals	Everyday Solutions
CSC	IT	Experience Results
Daikin.....	Air-Conditioners	Create New Value For Tomorrow
Deutsche Bank.....	Banking.....	A Passion to Perform
DHL	Logistics.....	Excellence, Simply Delivered
Diebold.....	ATM maker	Innovation Delivered
Digjam.....	Apparel	Dressing the world
Discovery travel & living	TV channel.....	get a life
DSP Merrill Lynch	Mutual Fund.....	The 100% money manager

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Emirates.....	Airline.....	Hello Tomorrow
Epson	Office equipment.....	Exceed Your Vision
Ernst & Young.....	Professional services firm	Building a Better Working World
Essar Group.....	Diversified	A positive attitude
Eureka Forbes	Water purification systems	Your friend for life
FedEx	Logistics.....	We live To Deliver
Filmfare.....	Print Media.....	Romancing the Stars
Fiat	Automaker	Driven by passion. Fiat.
Franklin Templeton Investment.....	Mutual Fund.....	Gain From Our Perspective
Gati	Transport	Ahead in reach
General Electric	Diversified	imagination at work
General Motors Corp.	Automaker	We Are Professional Grade. / We Will Succeed
Globus	Retail Chain	Fashion for a Changing World
Goodyear.....	Tyre-maker	Road Therapy
HBO	TV channel.....	Simply The Best
HCL	IT company	Technology that touches lives
HDFC.....	Finance Company.....	With you, right through
HDFC Mutual Fund.....	Mutual Fund.....	Continuing a tradition of trust
HDFC Standard Life.....	Life Insurance	Respect yourself / Sar Utha Ke Jiyo
Headlines Today.....	TV channel.....	sharp news for sharp people
Hero MOTOCO	Two-wheeler Maker	Hum Main Hain Hero / There is a hero in each one of us.
Honda	Two-wheeler Maker	Start something special
Hindalco.....	Metal maker	World class quality. Made in India.
Hitachi.....	Consumer Electricals	Inspire the Next
HLL Kwaliti Wall's	Ice-cream.....	A treat for every occasion
HLL Lakme	Cosmetics.....	look beautiful, feel beautiful
HLL Lifebuoy.....	Soap bar	Making a billion Indians safe and secure
Honda	Automaker	The Power of Dreams
Honda Accord	Car brand.....	End of Discussion
Honda City	Car brand.....	The City just got better
HP	Computer Hardware.....	Invent
HSBC.....	Banking.....	The world's local bank
Hyundai.....	Automaker	New Thinking. New Possibilities
IBM	IT company	Think
IBP	Petrol	Pure bhi. Poora bhi.
ICICI Bank	Banking Services	Khyaal Aapka
ICICI Prudential Life Insurance	Life Insurance	Zimmedari Ka Humsafar
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund.....	Mutual Fund.....	Making your money work as hard as you do
IDBI.....	Finance.....	Bank Aisa Dost Jaisa
Iffco-Tokio General Insurance	General Insurance	The Life You Deserve
Indian Oil Corp.....	Energy	India Inspired
Infosys Technologies	IT	Powered by Intellect. Driven by Values.
ITC	Diversified	Enduring Value
ITC Kitchens of India.....	Food	A feast for the senses.
ITC Wills Classic	Cigarette	Discover a passion
ITC Wills Insignia	Cigarette	Where quality touches infinity
Jet Airways	Airline.....	The Joy of Flying
JK Paper	Paper	Creating lasting impressions
JK Tyre	Tyre	Total control
Johnnie Walker	Beverage	Keep Walking
JVC.....	Electronics	The Perfect Experience
Karnataka	Tourism.....	One state. Many worlds.
Karur Vysya Bank	Bank	Smart way to bank
Kerala Tourism.....	Tourism Promotion.....	God's own country
Lanco.....	Infrastructure.....	Always inspiring
Lenovo.....	Computer Hardware.....	Innovation never stand still
LG	Diversified	Life's Good
LIC	Life Insurance	Your welfare is our responsibility
Lufthansa	Airline.....	Nonstop you
Mahindra Scorpio.....	Car.....	Nothing else will do
Malayala Manorama	Print Media.....	Nobody delivers Kerala better
Malaysian Airlines.....	Airline.....	Today is Here
Maruti Alto.....	Car brand.....	let's go
Maruti Suzuki	Automaker	Way of Life
Maruti Swift.....	Car brand.....	Push Your Limits
Maruti WagonR.....	Car brand.....	Make every day great
Mathrubhumi.....	Print media.....	The national daily in Malayalam

Mercedes-Benz.....	Automaker	The best or nothing
MetLife India Insurance.....	Life Insurance	Get Met. It Pays.
Microsoft	IT	Your potential. Our passion; Be What's Next
Mitsubishi Lancer Cedia.....	Car brand.....	Come alive
Mitsubishi Motors	Automaker	Driven to Thrill
Motilal Oswal	Broking House	Solid research. Solid advice.
MRF	Tyre Maker.....	Tyres with muscle.
The Financial Times.....	Print Media.....	We live in Financial Times
NABARD.....	Development Banking.....	Taking Rural India Forward
NDTV 24x7	TV Channel	Experience. Truth First.
Nestle	FMCG	Good Food, Good Life
Nissan Motor.....	Automaker	Shift originality
Nokia	Telecom	Connecting People
NTPC	Power	Powering India's Growth
ONGC.....	Petro-products	making tomorrow brighter
Onida.....	Electronics	Nothing But The Truth
Oriental Bank of Commerce.....	Banking.....	Where every individual is committed
Odisha	Tourism Promotion.....	The Soul of India
Panasonic.....	Consumer Electronics.....	Ideas for life
Pantaloons.....	Retail chain store	In Love with Passion
Paramount Airways.....	Airline.....	A world of difference
Philips.....	Consumer Electronics.....	innovation and you
Polaris.....	IT	live your dream
Puducherry	Tourism Promotion.....	Give time a break
Power Finance Corp	Power services.....	Funding For A Brighter Tomorrow
Punjab National Bank	Banking.....	The name you can bank on
NDTV Profit.....	TV Channel.....	News you can use.
Radio Mirchi.....	FM radio.....	It's hot!
Rajasthan.....	Tourism Promotion.....	Jaane Kya Dikh Jaye
Raymond	Textile maker	The Complete Man
Raymond Park Avenue	Apparel brand	Play the Lead
Raymond Parx.....	Apparel brand	Simply Irresistible
Reid & Taylor	Apparel brand	Bond with the Best
Reliance Industries	Petrochemicals	Growth is Life
Rolls Royce.....	Automaker	Trusted to deliver excellence
Safexpress.....	Logistics	Distribution Redefined
SAIL.....	Steel	There's a little bit of SAIL in everybody's life
Samsonite.....	Luggage.....	Because you've earned your wings.
Samsung.....	Electronics	The Next Big Thing
SBI	Banking.....	The Banker To Every Indian
SBI Mutual Fund	Mutual Fund.....	A partner for life
Seagate	IT	We turn on ideas.
Shopper's Stop	Retail	Start Something New
Shriram Life Insurance.....	Life Insurance	Your partner for your prosperity
Siemens.....	Telecom	Ingenuity for life
Singapore Airlines.....	Airline.....	A great way to fly
Skoda Auto	Automaker	Simply Clever
Sony	Consumer Electronics.....	Be Moved
Spicejet.....	Airline.....	flying for everyone
Sportstar	Print Media.....	The sportier tabloid
Standard Chartered Bank	Banking.....	Here for good
Star Sports.....	TV Channel.....	Believe
Suzlon.....	Wind Energy	Powering A Greener Tomorrow
Tamil Nadu	Tourism Promotion.....	experience yourself
Tata Chemicals	Chemicals	Serving Society through Science
Tata Group.....	Diversified	Leadership with Trust
Tata Indica.....	Car brand.....	More car per car
Tata Teleservices.....	Telecom Service	Do more. Live more.
Tata Indigo.....	Car brand.....	An All New Attitude
Tata Safari Dicor	Car brand.....	The Legend
Tata Steel	Steel	Values Stronger than Steel
Tata Sumo Victa	Car brand.....	What you drive is who you are.
The Economic Times	Print media.....	The Power of Knowledge
The Financial Times.....	Print Media.....	Without fear or favour
Tibre	Apparel	Crafted for Comfort
Toshiba.....	Consumer Electronics.....	Leading Innovation
Toyota Motor.....	Automaker	Let's Go Places
Toyota Camry.....	Car brand.....	One Bold Choice Leads to Another

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Toyota Corolla ALTIS.....	Car brand.....	The New Benchmark
Toyota Innova CRYSTA.....	Car brand.....	Luxury Meets Power
Toyota Land Cruiser Prado	SUV	Tough Yet Luxurious
TVS.....	Two-wheeler maker	Break Free
Unilever.....	FMCG	Small Actions, Big Difference
Union Bank of India.....	Banking.....	Good people to bank with
UPS	Logistics	Commerce. Synchronised. / Deliver more.
Videocon Group.....	Diversified	Experience Change
Visa.....	Finance	Everywhere you want to be
Vodafone Idea Limited	Telecom	Stronger together for you
Volkswagen	Automaker	Das Auto
Wal-Mart	Retail Chain	Save money. Live better
Trent	Apparel	Surprisingly affordable style / Fashioned to succeed
Wipro	Diversified	Applying Thought
World Bank	Development Banking.....	Working for a World Free of Poverty
Yamaha	Two-wheeler maker	Revs Your Heart

COMPANIES/CHARIMANS/CEOs

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>MD/CEO</i>
Axis Bank	Sanjiv Misra	Amitabh Chaudhry
Bharat Petroleum	D.Raj Kumar	D.Raj Kumar
BhartiAirtel	Sunil Bharti Mittal	Gopal Vital
BHEL	Atul Sobti	Atul Sobti
Mondolez India		Deepak Iyer
(Formerly Cadbury India Ltd.)		
Coal India	Anil Kumar Jha	Anil Kumar Jha
HCL Technologies	Shiv Nadar	C.Vijay Kumar
HDFC Bank	Deepak Parekh	Aditya Puri
Hero Motocorp	Pawan Munjal	Pawan Munjal
Hindalco	K M Birla	Satish Pai
Hindustan Petroleum	M.K.Surana	M.K.Surana
Hindustan Unilever Limited	Sanjiv Mehta	Sanjiv Mehta
ICICI Bank	G C Chaturvedi	Sandeep Bakshi
IOC	Sanjiv Singh	—
Infosys	Nandan Nilekani	Salil S. Parekh
ITC	Y.C.Deveshwar	Sanjiv Puri
Jet Airways	Nareesh Goyal	Vinay Dube
L&T	A. M. Naik	S.N. Subrahmanyam
Maruti Suzuki	R. C. Bhargava	Kenichi Ayukawa
Nestle India		Suresh Narayanan
NTPC	Gurdeep Singh	Gurdeep Singh
ONGC	Shashi Shanker	Shashi Shanker
PNB	Sunil Mehta	Sunil Mehta
Reliance Communications	Anil Ambani	Bill Barney
Reliance Industries	Mukesh Ambani	Mukesh Ambani
SAIL	Anil Kumar Chaudhary	Anil Kumar Chaudhary
SBI	Rajnish Kumar	Dinesh Kumar Khara, P.K. Gupta, Arjit Basu, Anshula Kant
Tata Motors	N.Chandrasekaran	Guenter Butschek
Tata Steel	N.Chandrasekaran	T V Narendran
TCS	N.Chandrasekharan	Rajesh Gopinathan
WIPRO	A.Premji	Abidali Neemuchwala

Indians in global Institutions

<i>Name</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Designation</i>
Ajay Banga	Mastercard	President and CEO
Lakshmi Mittal	Arcelor-Mittal	Chairman, CEO
Nitin Nohria	Harvard Business School	Dean
Rakesh Kapoor	Reckitt Benckiser	CEO
Shantanu Narayen	Adobe Systems	CEO
Soumitra Dutta	Gobal Bussiness School Network (GBSN)	Chairman
Sundar Pichai	Google	CEO
Satya Nadella	Microsoft	CEO
Francisco D'Souza	Cognizant	CEO
Rajeev Suri	Nokia	CEO
Dinesh Paliwal	Harman International	President and CEO
George Kurien	Net App	CEO
Piyush Gupta	DBS Group	CEO
Ivan Manuel Menezes	Diageo	CEO
Anshu Jain	Cantor Fitzgerald	President

CHAPTER – VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

Dances of India

Bharatanatyam: Bharatanatyam is poetry in motion, a solo dance originating in the temples of south India. It is based on the principles of “Natyashastra”, written by the great sage, Bharata, around 4000 BC. Earlier, it was variedly known as “Dasi Attam” and “Sadiya”. It is a highly traditional dance performed to a repertoire of Carnatic music and comprises items such as the Alarippu, Varnam, Padam, Thillana and so on. Its present form was evolved in Tanjore by Ponniah Pillai and brothers. Smt. Rukmini Devi gave it a new life and respectability. On par with her was T. Bala Saraswathi, the queen of Bharatanatyam.

Odissi: Odissi is a dance form developed in Orissa during the second century BC when the Jain King Kharavela ruled. He himself was an expert dancer. It is also based on the principles of ‘Natyashastra’. Themes from Jayadeva’s ‘Gita Govinda’, poems in praise of Krishna written around the AD 12th Century dominate the contents. First performed by women called ‘Maharis’ in the Jagannath Temple (Puri) and then by young boys attired as women called ‘gotipuas’, Odissi is woven around the basic tribhanga pose typical of Indian sculpture. It has gained great popularity today and the credit goes to Smt. Samjucka Panigrahi who gave it an universal appeal. The name of Guru Kelucharan Mahapatra is at the forefront of the greatest exponents of Odissi.

Chakiarkoothu: This dance form is believed to have been introduced to Kerala by the earlier Aryan immigrants. Its performance is restricted to the members of Chakiar caste. It is a highly orthodox form of entertainment which is performed inside the temples and is witnessed by Hindus of the higher castes only.

Manipuri: Manipuri is a dance form, mostly ritualistic, popular in the ‘north-east’. The ragas comprise five different types of ballets based on Radha-Krishna-Gopis theme. The other form of this dance is the “Sankirtanas”, usually performed by men carrying drums called ‘pung’. It is a highly lyrical dance but lacks dramatic facial and gestural expression.

Kuchipudi: It is a solo dance popular in Andhra Pradesh. It originated in a place called “Kuchelapur”. Tirtha Narayana and Siddendra Yogi evolved this style. Traditionally performed by men attired like women, it has a style which corresponds with the Bhagavata Mela Natak of Tamil Nadu. Except for the emphasis on animation, it draws upon the principles of the Natyashastra and in all other aspects it is akin to Bharatanatyam. Vedantham Satyanarayana is the doyen of Kuchipudi. China Satyam is a renowned guru of this dance form.

Kathak: This dance form originated in U.P., Rajasthan. It has its roots in “Katha” meaning story. The story tellers who were attached to the temples in North India, narrated stories from the Epics, in the form of Radha and Krishnailas. With the advent of Muslim rule, it came out of

the temples in the form of a sophisticated dance of the Mughal courts. The Nawabs of the erstwhile small kingdoms patronised this dance form which drifted from a pure dance form into erotics. Binda Din Maharaj, Kalkadin, Achchan Maharaj, Gopi Krishna, and Birju Maharaj are some of the greatest exponents of Kathak.

Kathakali: This dance form is from Kerala, which is more dramatic than narrative in form. It has its origin in the courts of the kings of Kerala and is considered to be the most scientific and elaborately defined dance form. The body gestures, hand movements and eye/eyeball movements comprise its language. It is not a folk dance but is highly classical, though not very old. Poet Vallathol revived Kathakali in its present form.

Mohiniattam: A solo dance form from Kerala, Mohiniattam is also the heir to Devadasi dance heritage like Bharatanatyam, Odissi and Kuchipudi. In the 19th Century, the king of Travancore, Swati Tirunal encouraged this dance form. Poet Vallathol revived it through Kerala Kalamandalam founded by him in 1930 along with Kalamandalam Kalyanamma, the first dance teacher of Kalamandalam.

Ottam Thullal: It is also a solo dance form of Kerala, known as poor man’s Kathakali. The dialogue is in simple Malayalam and therefore has a mass appeal. Kunjan Nambiar evolved it to bring out the social conditions of his time, the distinctions of class, and the whims and weaknesses of the rich.

Yakshagana: It is a dance-drama from Karnataka which is of rural origin. The language is Kannada and theme based on the Hindu epics. It is about 400 years old. It was revived by Dr. Shivaram Karanth.

Other Folk and Tribal Dances

<i>Dance</i>	<i>State</i>
Ankia Nat	Assam
Bahaka Wata	Orissa
Bhangra	Punjab
Bhavai	Gujarat, Rajasthan
Bidesie	Bihar
Bihu	Assam
Chakiarkoothu	Kerala
Chakri	Jammu and Kashmir
Chamar Givad	Rajasthan
Chappeli	Uttar Pradesh
Chhau	West Bengal
Chavittu Natakam	Kerala
Chiraw	Mizoram
(bamboo dance)	
Dahikala	Maharashtra
Dandanate	Orissa
Dandiya Ras	Gujarat
Gangore	Rajasthan
Garba	Gujarat
Gidda	Punjab
Gidda Parhaun	Himachal Pradesh
Hikat	Jammu and Kashmir
Jata-Jatin	Bihar
Jatra	West Bengal

Jhulan Leela	Rajasthan	Maach	Madhya Pradesh
Jhumar or Ghumar	Rajasthan	Maha Rasa	Manipur
Kaikotti kali	Kerala	Mudiyettu	Kerala
Kummi	Tamil Nadu	Nautanki	Uttar Pradesh
Kajri	Uttar Pradesh	Ojapali	Assam
Kayanga	Himachal Pradesh	Pandvani	Madhya Pradesh
Karan	Uttar Pradesh	Raslila	Gujarat
Kathi	West Bengal	Rauf	Jammu and Kashmir
Kayanga Bajavanga	Rajasthan	Swang	Haryana
Khayal	Rajasthan	Tamasha	Maharashtra
Kolattam	Tamil Nadu, A.P	Tappatri Kali	Kerala
Krishnavattam	Kerala	Therukkoothu	Tamil Nadu
Kumaon	Uttar Pradesh	Theyyam	Kerala
Lai Haroba	Manipur	Tippani	Gujarat
Lavani	Maharashtra	Veedhi Bhagavatam	Andhra Pradesh
Lezim	Maharashtra	Wangala Laho	Meghalaya
Lota	Madhya Pradesh		
Luddi	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab		

Superlatives – World

Biggest Museum	American Museum of Natural History, New York
Biggest Palace	Palace of the Parliament, Romania
Highest Airport	Daocheng Yading Airport (Tibet)
Highest Waterfall	Angel (Venezuela)
Largest Archipelago	Indonesia (3,000 islands)
Largest Bird	Ostrich
Largest City (Population)	Tokyo (Japan)
Largest Creature	Blue Whale
Largest Delta	Sunderbans (India)
Largest Electorate	India
Largest Forest	Coniferous forest of Northern CIS
Largest Lake (Fresh Water)	Lake Superior (Canada)
Largest Lake (Salt Water)	Caspian Sea
Largest Mosque	Masjid al Haram Mecca, Saudi Arabia (4,008,020 m ²)
Largest Peninsula	Arabia (Area-3,250,000 sq km)
Longest Railway Platform	Gorakhpur, U.P. (India)
Largest Marginal Sea	South China Sea
Largest Sea-bird	Albatross
Largest Temple	Angkor Vat (Cambodia)
Largest Zoo	Etosha Reserve (South West Africa)
Longest Epic	Mahabharata (1,00,000 verses)
Longest Wall	Great Wall of China
Smallest Bird	Humming Bird
Tallest Animal	Giraffe
Tallest Minaret (Free standing)	Qutab Minar, Delhi (239 ft)
Fastest Animal	The Peregrine Falcon (Bird)
Fastest Land Animal	Cheetah
Coldest Place	Polyus Nedostupnosti (Antarctica)
Driest Place	Death Valley (California)
Hottest Place	Azizia (Libya)
Wettest Place	Cherrapunji (India)
Brightest Planet	Venus
Brightest Star	Sirius (also called the Dog Star)

Superlatives – India

Busiest Airport	Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi;
Heaviest Rainfall	Mawsynram (Meghalaya)
Highest Dam	Tehri Dam (260m)
Highest Waterfall	Jog Falls (Gersoppa Falls), Karnataka
Largest Cave Temple	Ellora
Largest District	Ladakh (82,665 sq. km)
Largest Mosque	Jama Masjid, Delhi
Largest State	Rajasthan (3,42,239 sq. km)
Longest Canal	Indira Gandhi Canal (959 km long)
Most Populous City	Mumbai (12.7 million)
Longest Dam	Hirakud Dam on Mahanadi in Orissa
Largest Desert	Thar Desert (Rajasthan)

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Largest Delta	Sunderbans (Mouth of the Ganges) (75,000 sq. km)
Largest Gurudwara	Golden Temple, Amritsar
Largest Lake	Wular Lake, Kashmir
Largest Museum	Indian Museum, Kolkata
Largest Planetarium	Birla Planetarium, Kolkata
Longest Railway Platform	Gorakhpur, U.P. (India)
Longest River	Ganga (2,640 km long)
Largest Zoo	Zoological Gardens, Kolkata
Smallest District	Mahe (9 sq km)
Tallest Minaret	Qutab Minar, Delhi (239 ft)

Sobriquets

Sobriquet	Primary Name
Bengal's Sorrow	River Damodar
Blue Mountains	Nilgiri Hills
City of Golden Gate	San Francisco
City of Golden Temple	Amritsar
City of the	
Dreaming Spires	Oxford, UK
City of Magnificent	
Distances	Washington
City of Seven-Hills/	
Eternal City	Rome, Italy
Cockpit of Europe	Belgium
Dark Continent	Africa
Emerald Island	Ireland
Empire City/	
City of Skyscrapers	New York
Garden of England	Kent, England
Gate of Tears	Bal-el-Mandab
Gateway of India	Mumbai
Gift of the Nile	Egypt
Granite City	Aberdeen, Scotland
Great White Way	Broadway, New York
Herring Pond	Atlantic Ocean
Holy Land	Palestine
Hermit Kingdom	Korea
Island of Cloves	Zanzibar
Island of Pearls	Bahrain
Key to the	
Mediterranean	Gibraltar
Land of Cakes	Scotland
Land of Kangaroos	Australia
Land of Golden Pagoda	Myanmar (Burma)
Land of the Lillies/	
Land of Maple	Canada
Land of Morning Calm	Korea
Land of Midnight Sun	Norway
Land of Rising Sun	Japan
Land of Thousand	
Lakes	Finland
Land of Thunderbolt	Bhutan
Land of the	
White Elephants	Thailand
Land of the Long	
White Cloud	New Zealand
Land of	
Golden Fleece	Australia
Pearl of the Antilles	Cuba
Pillar of Hercules	Gibraltar
Pink City	Jaipur
Playground of Europe	Switzerland
Queen of the Adriatic	Venice, Italy
Queen of the	
Arabian Sea	Kochi, India
Roof of the World	Pamirs
Sick Man of Europe	Turkey

Sorrow of China/	
Yellow River	Hwang Ho
Spice Garden of India	Kerala
Sugar Bowl of the World	Cuba
Venice of the East	Alappuzha
Venice of the North	Stockholm, Sweden
White City	Belgrade
World's Breadbasket	Prairies of N. America
World's Loneliest Island	Tristan da Cunha
Britain of the South	New Zealand
Battle Field of Europe	Belgium
City of Palaces	Kolkata
City of Popes	Rome
City of Arabian Nights	Baghdad
Dark Continent	Africa
Dairy of Northern	
Europe	Denmark
Forbidden City	Lhasa (Tibet)
Garden City of India	Bangalore
Gibraltar of	
Indian Ocean	Aden
Island Continent	Australia
The Isle of Spring	Jamaica
Workshop of Europe	Belgium

Famous sites-World

Site	Location
Al-Aqsa	Jerusalem
Big Ben	London
Brandenburg Gate	Berlin
Broadway	New York
Brown House	Berlin
Buckingham Palace	London
Colosseum	Rome
Downing Street	London
Eiffel Tower	Paris
Fleet Street	London
Harley Street	London
Hyde Park	London
India House	London
Kaaba	Mecca
Kremlin	Moscow
Leaning Tower	Pisa
Louvre	Paris
Merdeka Palace	Jakarta
Oval	London
Pentagon	Washington
Potah	Nanking
Pyramids	Egypt
Red Square	Moscow
Scotland Yard	London
Shaw-Dragon-Pagoda	Yangon
Sphinx	Egypt
Statue of Liberty	New York
Vatican	Rome
Wailing Wall	Jerusalem

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Wall Street	New York
Westminster Abbey	London
White Hall	London
White House	Washington

Famous sites – India

Site	Location
Akbar's Tomb	Sikandra, Agra
Amarnath Cave	Kashmir
Amber Palace	Jaipur
Anand Bhavan	Allahabad
Birla Planetarium	Kolkata
Black Pagoda	Konark (Orissa)
Brihadeswara Temple	Thanjavur (TN)
Buland Darwaza	Fatehpur Sikri (UP)
Bhakra Nangal Dam	Punjab
Bibi-ka-maqbara	Aurangabad (Mah)
Charminar	Hyderabad
Chenna Kesava Temple	Belur (Kar)
Chilka Lake	Orissa
Dal Lake	Srinagar
Dilwara Temples	Mt.Abu (Raj)
Elephanta Caves	Mumbai
Gateway of India	Mumbai
Golden Temple	Amritsar
Gol Gumbaz	Bijapur (Kar)
Hanging Gardens	Mumbai
Hawa Mahal	Jaipur
Howrah Bridge	Kolkata
Itmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb	Agra
Jagannath Temple	Puri (Orissa)
Jahaz Mahal	Mandu (MP)
Vijai Stambha	Chittorgarh (Raj)
Jama Masjid	Delhi
Jantar Mantar	New Delhi
Jog (Gersoppa) Falls	Karnataka
Kailasa Temple	Ellora (Mah)
Kanyakumari Temple	Cape Camorin (TN)
Khajuraho Temples	Khajuraho
Lakshmivilas Palace	Baroda (Guj)
Lal Bagh Garden	Bangalore
Lalgarh Palace	Bikaner
Lingaraj Temple	Ujjain
Maheshmurti (Trimurti)	Elephanta Caves,
Mumbai Malabar Hill	Mumbai
Man Mandir Palace	Gwalior (MP)
Marina Beach	Chennai
Nagin Lake	Srinagar
Meenakshi Temple	Madurai
Mt.Girnar Jain Temples	Junagadh, (Guj)
Nataraja Temple	Chidambaram
Nishat Bagh	Srinagar (J&K)
Padmanabha Temple	Thiruvananthapuram
Palitana	Gujarat
Panch Mahal	Fatehpur Sikri
Pichola Lake	Udaipur
Prince of Wales Museum	Mumbai
Qutab Minar	Delhi
Raj Ghat	Delhi
Rashtrapati Bhawan	Delhi
Red Fort	Delhi
Sanchi Stupa	Sanchi
Sarnath	Varanasi
Sidi Sayyid Mosque	Ahmedabad
Shalimar Bagh	Srinagar
Shahi Chashma	Srinagar
Shanti Van	Delhi

Shakti Sthal	Delhi
Shore Temple	Mahabalipuram
Somnathpur Temple	Mysore
Statue of Gomateswara	Sravana Belgola (Kar)
Statue of Ugra Narsimha	Hampi (Kar)
Sunderbans	West Bengal
Sun Temple	Konark
Taj Mahal	Agra
Tower of Silence	Mumbai
Victoria Memorial	Kolkata
Victoria Garden	Mumbai
Vijay Ghat	Delhi

Riverside Cities – World

City	River	Country
Amsterdam	Amstel	Netherlands
Antwerp	Schelde	Belgium
Baghdad	Tigris	Iraq
Bangkok	Menam	Thailand
Belgrade	Danube	Yugoslavia
Berlin	Spree	Germany
Bonn	Rhine	Germany
Budapest	Danube	Hungary
Cairo	Nile	Egypt
Glasgow	Clyde	Scotland
Hamburg	Elbe	Germany
Karachi	Indus	Pakistan
Lahore	Ravi	Pakistan
London	Thames	England
Moscow	Moskva	Russia
New York	Hudson	USA
Paris	Seine	France
Quebec	St.Lawrence	Canada
Yangon	Irrawaddy	Myanmar
Rome	Tiber	Italy
Tokyo	Sumida	Japan
Vienna	Danube	Austria
Warsaw	Vistula	Poland
Washington	Potomac	USA

Riverside Cities – India

City	River	State
Agra	Yamuna	Uttar Pradesh
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati	Gujarat
Ayodha	Sarayu	Uttar Pradesh
Badrinath	Ganga	Uttarakhand
Cuttack	Mahanadi	Odisha
Delhi	Yamuna	Delhi
Dibrugarh	Brahmaputra....	Assam
Haridwar	Ganga	Uttarakhand
Hyderabad	Musi	Telangana
Jabalpur	Narmada	Madhya Pradesh
Kanpur	Ganga	Uttar Pradesh
Kolkata	Hooghly	West Bengal
Kota	Chambal	Rajasthan
Lucknow	Gomti	Uttar Pradesh
Ludhiana	Sutlej	Punjab
Nasik	Godavari	Maharashtra
Pandharpur	Bhima	Maharashtra
Patna	Ganga	Bihar
Sambalpur	Mahanadi	Orissa
Srinagar	Jhelum	Jammu and Kashmir
Surat	Tapti	Gujarat
Tiruchrapalli	Cauveri	Tamil Nadu
Varanasi	Ganga	Uttar Pradesh

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Vijayawada Krishna Andhra Pradesh
Amaravati Krishna Andhra Pradesh

National Emblems of Different Countries

Country	Emblem
Bangladesh	Water Lily
Belgium	Lion
Canada	Maple leaf
Chile	Condor and Huemul
France	Lily
Germany	Corn Flower
Hong Kong	Bauhinia (Orchid Tree)
India	Lion Capital
Iran	Rose
Ireland	Shamrock
Israel	Candelabrum
Italy	White Lily
Japan	Chrysanthemum
Lebanon	Cedar Tree
Luxembourg	Lion with Crown
New Zealand	Southern Cross, Kiwi, Fern
Norway	Lion
Pakistan	Crescent
Sierra Leone	Lion
Spain	Eagle
Sri Lanka	Lion
Syria	Eagle
The Netherlands	Lion
Turkey	Crescent and Star
United Kingdom	Rose
U.S.A.	Golden Rod

Countries and Capitals

Country	Capital
Afghanistan	Kabul
Albania	Tirana
Algeria	Algiers
Andorra	Andorra la Vella
Angola	Luanda
Antigua and Barbuda	Saint John's
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Armenia	Yerevan
Australia	Canberra
Austria	Vienna
Azerbaijan	Baku
The Bahamas	Nassau
Bahrain	Manama
Bangladesh	Dhaka
Barbados	Bridgetown
Belarus	Minsk
Belgium	Brussels
Belize	Belmopan
Benin	Porto-Novo
Bhutan	Thimphu
Bolivia	Sucre
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo
Botswana	Gaborone
Brazil	Brasilia
Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan
Bulgaria	Sofia
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou
Burundi	Gitega
Cambodia	Phnom Penh
Cameroon	Yaounde

Canada	Ottawa
Cape Verde	Praia
Central African Republic	Bangui
Chad	N'Djamena
Chile	Santiago
China	Beijing
Colombia	Bogota
Comoros	Moroni
Congo [Republic of the Congo]	Brazzaville
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kinshasa
Costa Rica	San Jose
Cote d'Ivoire	Yamoussoukro
Croatia	Zagreb
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Nicosia
Czech Republic	Prague
Denmark	Copenhagen
Djibouti	Djibouti
Dominica	Roseau
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo
East Timor (Timor-Leste)	Dili
Ecuador	Quito
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	San Salvador
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo
Eritrea	Asmara
Estonia	Tallinn
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa
Fiji	Suva
Finland	Helsinki
France	Paris
Gabon	Libreville
The Gambia	Banjul
Georgia	Tbilisi
Germany	Berlin
Ghana	Accra
Greece	Athens
Grenada	Saint George's
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Guinea	Conakry
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau
Guyana	Georgetown
Haiti	Port-au-Prince
Honduras	Tegucigalpa
Hungary	Budapest
Iceland	Reykjavik
India	New Delhi
Indonesia	Jakarta
Iran	Tehran
Iraq	Baghdad
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Jerusalem
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
Japan	Tokyo
Jordan	Amman
Kazakhstan	Astana
Kenya	Nairobi
Kiribati	South Tarawa
Korea, North	Pyongyang
Korea, South	Seoul
Kosovo	Pristina
Kuwait	Kuwait City
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek

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Laos	Vientiane	Singapore	Singapore City
Latvia	Riga	Slovakia	Bratislava
Lebanon	Beirut	Slovenia	Ljubljana
Lesotho	Maseru	Solomon Islands	Honiara
Liberia	Monrovia	Somalia	Mogadishu
Libya	Tripoli	South Africa	Pretoria (administrative); Cape Town (legislative); Bloemfontein (judiciary)
Liechtenstein	Vaduz	South Sudan	Juba
Lithuania	Vilnius	Spain	Madrid
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Sri Lanka	Colombo; Sri Jayawardenepura
Republic of		Sudan	Khartoum
North Macedonia	Skopje	Suriname	Paramaribo
Madagascar	Antananarivo	Swaziland	Mbabane
Malawi	Lilongwe	Sweden	Stockholm
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Switzerland	Bern
Maldives	Male	Syria	Damascus
Mali	Bamako	Taiwan	Taipei
Malta	Valletta	Tajikistan	Dushanbe
Marshall Islands	Majuro	Tanzania	Dodoma
Mauritania	Nouakchott	Thailand	Bangkok
Mauritius	Port Louis	Togo	Lome
Mexico	Mexico City	Tonga	Nuku'alofa
Micronesia,		Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain
Federated States of	Palikir	Tunisia	Tunis
Moldova	Chisinau	Turkey	Ankara
Monaco	Monaco	Turkmenistan	Ashgabat
Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	Tuvalu	Funafuti
Montenegro	Podgorica	Uganda	Kampala
Morocco	Rabat	Ukraine	Kyiv
Mozambique	Maputo	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi
Myanmar (Burma)	Rangoon (Yangon); Naypyidaw or Nay Pyi Taw (administrative)	United Kingdom	London
Namibia	Windhoek	United States of	
Nauru	Yaren	America	Washington D.C.
Nepal	Kathmandu	Uruguay	Montevideo
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Uzbekistan	Tashkent
New Zealand	Wellington	Vanuatu	Port Vila
Nicaragua	Managua	Vatican City	Vatican City
Niger	Niamey	Venezuela	Caracas
Nigeria	Abuja	Vietnam	Hanoi
Norway	Oslo	Yemen	Sanaa
Oman	Muscat	Zambia	Lusaka
Pakistan	Islamabad	Zimbabwe	Harare
Palau	Ngerulmud		
Panama	Panama City		
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby		
Paraguay	Asuncion		
Peru	Lima		
Philippines	Manila		
Poland	Warsaw		
Portugal	Lisbon		
Qatar	Doha		
Romania	Bucharest		
Russia	Moscow		
Rwanda	Kigali		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Basseterre		
Saint Lucia	Castries		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Kingstown		
Samoa	Apia		
San Marino	San Marino		
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome		
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh		
Senegal	Dakar		
Serbia	Belgrade		
Seychelles	Victoria		
Sierra Leone	Freetown		

Currencies of Different Countries

The currencies of some countries are listed below:

Country	Currency
Afghanistan	Afghani
Algeria	Dinar
Argentina	Peso
Australia	Australian Dollar
Austria	Euro
Bangladesh	Taka
Belgium	Euro
Belarus	Ruble
Bhutan	Ngultrum
Brazil	Real
Canada	Canadian Dollar
China	Yuan
Taiwan	New Taiwan Dollar
Czech Republic	Koruna (or Crown)
Denmark	Krone
Egypt	Egyptian Pound
Ethiopia	Birr
Malaysia	Ringgit
Maldives	Maldivian Rufiyaa

Mexico	Peso	Uruguay	Peso
Mozambique	Metical	Zimbabwe	US Dollar
Nepal	Nepalese Rupee	Finland	Euro
Netherlands, The	Euro	France	Euro
New Zealand	New Zealand Dollar	Germany	Euro
Norway	Krone	Greece	Euro
Pakistan	Pakistani Rupee	Hungary	Forint
The Philippines	Peso	Iceland	Krona
Poland	Zloty	India	Rupee
Portugal	Euro	Indonesia	Rupiah
Romania	Leu	Iran	Rial
Russia	Ruble	Iraq	Iraqi Dinar
Saudi Arabia	Rial (SAR)	Ireland	Euro
Singapore	Singapore Dollar	Israel	Shekel
Slovakia	Euro	Italy	Euro
South Africa	Rand	Japan	Yen
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	Korea (North)	Won (KPW)
Tanzania	Shilling	Korea (South)	Won
Thailand	Baht	Liechtenstein	Swiss Franc
United Arab Emirates	Dirham	Luxembourg	Euro
Ukraine	Hryvnia	Myanmar	Kyat
U.K.	Pound Sterling	Sweden	Krona
U.S.A.	Dollar		

Countries and their Parliaments

The names of the parliaments of some countries are given below.

Country	Parliament
Afghanistan	Hal-o-Aqad (National Assembly)
Australia.....	Federal Parliament (House of Representatives & Senate)
Bhutan	Tshogdu (National Assembly)
Brazil	National Congress
Britain	Parliament (House of Commons and House of Lords)
Canada	Parliament (House of Commons and Senate)
Colombia	Congress
Cuba	National Assembly of People's Power
Denmark	Folketing
Egypt	People's Assembly
France	National Assembly
Germany	Bundestag (Lower House) & Bundesrat (Upper House)
Hungary	National Assembly
Iceland	Althing
India	Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) (Sansad)
Indonesia	People's Consultative Assembly
Iran	Majlis
Iraq	National Assembly
Israel	Knesset
Japan	Diet
Korea (North)	Supreme People's Assembly
Korea (South)	National Assembly
Kuwait	National Assembly
Malaysia	Parliament (Dewan Rakyat & Dewan Negara)
Maldives	Majlis
Myanmar (Burma)	Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (People's Assembly)
Nepal	National Panchayat
Netherlands	The States General
New Zealand	Parliament (House of Representatives)
Norway	Storting
Poland	Sejm
Romania	Grand National Assembly
Russia	Federal Assembly
South Africa	Parliament
Spain	Cortes Generales
Switzerland	Federal Assembly (Nationalrat and Standerat)
U.S.A.	Congress (House of Representatives and Senate)

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Official Books and Publications of Various Countries

Name of the Book	Country
Blue Book	Any official report of the British Government.
Green Book	Official publication of Italy and Iran.
Grey Book	Official reports of the Japanese and Belgium Governments.
Orange Book	Official publication of The Netherlands.
White Book	Official publication of Germany, China and Portugal.
Yellow Book	Official book of France.
White Paper	Short pamphlet giving authoritative detail of facts issued by the Indian Government stating its view on a particular issue for the knowledge of general public.

Books and Authors (General)

Books	Authors(S)
A Bend in the River	Sir V. S. Naipaul
A Brief History of Time	Stephen Hawking
A China Passage	John Kenneth Galbraith
Accidental Death of an Anarchist	Dario Fo
A Critique of Pure Reason	Immanuel Kant
A Dangerous Place	Daniel Patrick Moynihan
A Farewell to Arms	Ernest Hemingway
A Fine Balance	Rohinton Mistry
A House for Mr. Biswas	Sir V. S. Naipaul
Akbarnama	Abul Fazal
A Midsummer Night's Dream	William Shakespeare
India: A Million Mutinies Now	V. S. Naipaul
A Passage to England	Nirad C. Chaudhuri
A Passage to India	E. M. Forster
A Prisoner's Scrapbook	L. K. Advani
A Strange and Sublime Address	Amit Chaudhary
A Streetcar Named Desire	Tennessee Williams
A Suitable Boy	Vikram Seth
Asian Drama	Gunnar Myrdal
As You Like It	William Shakespeare
A Tale of Two Cities	Charles Dickens
A Thousand Suns	Dominique Lapierre
A Village by the Sea	Anita Desai
A Voice for Freedom	Nayantara Sehgal
A Week with Gandhi	Louis Fischer
A Woman's Life	Guy de Maupassant
Absolute Power	David Baldacci
Adonis	P. B. Shelley
Adventures of Sherlock Holmes	Arthur Conan Doyle
Adventures of Tom Sawyer	Mark Twain
Afternoon Raag	Amit Chaudhary
Ageless Body, Timeless Mind	Deepak Chopra
Ain-i-Akbari	Abul Fazal
Airport	Arthur Hailey
Alice in Wonderland	Lewis Carroll
All Quiet on the Western Front	Erich Maria Remarque
All the President's men	Carl Bernstein & Bob Woodward
An Area of Darkness	Sir V. S. Naipaul
An Autobiography – (Toward Freedom)	Jawaharlal Nehru
An Equal Music	Vikram Seth
Anandmath	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Animal Farm	George Orwell
Antony and Cleopatra	William Shakespeare
Anna Karenina	Leo Tolstoy
Around the World in Eighty Days	Jules Verne
Arthasashtra	Kautilya
August 1914	Alexander Solzhenitsyn
Autobiography of an Unknown Indian	Nirad C. Chaudhuri
A Bad Character	Deepti Kapoor
A Beautiful Mind	Sylvia Nasar
A Brief History of The Future	Jacques Attali

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And then One Day: A Memoir	Naseeruddin Shah
A Future Perfect	John Micklethwait and Adrian Woolridge
A Passion To Win.....	Summer Redstone, Peter Knobler
An Uncertain Glory: India and its Contradictions.....	Amartya Sen & Jean Dreze
Being Digital	Nicholas Negroponte
Beginning of the Beginning	Bhagwan Shri Rajneesh
Beloved	Toni Morrison
Ben Hur	Lewis Wallace
Bharat Bharati	Maithili Sharan Gupta
Black Holes & Baby Universes	Stephen Hawking
Bliss Was it in That Dawn	Minoo Masani
Blood, Brain and Beer	David Ogilvy
Born Free	Joy Adamson
Brave New World	Aldous Huxley
Bread, Beauty and Revolution	Khwaja Ahmed Abbas
Brothers Karamazov	Fyodor Dostoyevsky
Brief Answers to Big Questions	Stephen Hawking
The Bubble	Mulk Raj Anand
Business @ The Speed of Thought	Bill Gates
By God's Decree	Kapil Dev
Built to Last: Successful Habits of Visionary Companies others became standouts	Jim Collins, Jerry Porras
Caesar and Cleopatra	George Bernard Shaw
Candida	George Bernard Shaw
Candide	Voltaire
Catch – 22	Joseph Heller
Catcher in the Rye	J. D. Salinger
Chandalika	Rabindranath Tagore
Changing India	Manmohan Singh
Chemeen	Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai
Cherry Orchard	Anton Chekov
Chitra	Rabindranath Tagore
Chronicle of a Death Foretold	Gabriel Garcia Marquez
Circle of Reason	Amitav Ghosh
City of Joy	Dominique Lapierre
City of Djinns	William Dalrymple
Comedy of Errors	William Shakespeare
Communist Manifesto	Karl Marx and Fredrick Engels
Confessions	J. J. Rousseau
Confessions of a Lover	Mulk Raj Anand
Confidential Clerk	T. S. Eliot
Conquest of Self	Mahatma Gandhi
Coolie	Mulk Raj Anand
Count of Monte Cristo	Alexander Dumas
Crescent Moon	Rabindranath Tagore
Critical Mass	William E. Burrows, Robert Windrem
Crossing the Threshold of Hope	Pope John Paul II
Cry, The Beloved Country	Alan Paton
<i>Chronicle of a Corpse Bearer</i>	Cyrus Mistry
Crusader or Conspirator? Coalgate and other truths	P.C. Parakh
Darkness at Noon	Arthur Koestler
Das Kapital	Karl Marx
David Copperfield	Charles Dickens
Days of My Years	H. P. Nanda
Death of a City	Amrita Pritam
Descent of Man	Charles Darwin
Devdas	Sharat Chandra Chatterjee
Diana : The True story	Andrew Morton
Diplomacy	Henry Kissinger
Disclosure	Michael Crichton
Discovery of India	Jawaharlal Nehru
Divine Comedy	Dante Alighieri
Doctor Zhivago	Boris Pasternak
Don Juan	Lord Byron
Don Quixote	Miguel de Cervantes
Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde	Robert Louis Stevenson
Earth in the Balance [Forging a New Common Purpose]	Al Gore

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Emma	Jane Austen
Ends and Means	Aldous Huxley
English August	Upamanyu Chatterjee
Essays on Gita	Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
Ethics for the New Millennium	The Dalai Lama
Expanding Universe	Arthur Stanley Eddington
Far from the Madding Crowd	Thomas Hardy
Faust	J. W. Von Goethe
First Circle	Amitav Ghosh
Food, Nutrition and Poverty in India	V. K. R. V. Rao
For whom The Bell Tolls	Ernest Hemingway
Freedom at Midnight	Dominique Lapierre and Larry Collins
French Revolution	Thomas Carlyle
Friends and Foes	Sheikh Mujibur Rehman
Ganadevata	Tara Shankar Bandhopadhyaya
Gandhi and Stalin	Louis Fischer
Gardener	Rabindranath Tagore
Gathering Storm	Winston Churchill
Ghasiram Kotwal	Vijay Tendulkar
Gitanjali	Rabindranath Tagore
Glimpses of World History	Jawaharlal Nehru
Godan	Prem Chand
Golden Threshold	Sarojini Naidu
Gone with the Wind	Margaret Mitchell
Good Earth	Pearl S. Buck
Grapes and the Wind	Pablo Neruda
Great Expectations	Charles Dickens
The Great Gatsby	Scott Fitzgerald
Guide	R. K. Narayan
Gulag Archipelago	Alexander Solzhenitsyn
Gulliver's Travels	Jonathan Swift
Gypsy Masala	Preethi Nair
Gandhi Before India	Ramchandra Guha
Goal!	Dhyan Chand
Grandmaster Repertoire - 1.e4 vs The French, Caro-Kann and Philidor	Parimarjan Negi
Half a Life	Sir V. S. Naipaul
Hamlet	William Shakespeare
Harvest	Manjula Padmanabhan
Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire	J. K. Rowling
Heat and Dust	Ruth Prawar Jhabwala
Heart of Darkness	Joseph Conrad
Heir Apparent	Dr. Karan Singh
Himalayan Blunder	Brigadier J. P. Dalvi
Hindu View of Life	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
Hinduism	Nirad C. Chaudhuri
History of India	Romila Thapar
Hullabaloo in a Guava Orchard	Kiran Desai
Hunchback of Notre Dame	Victor Hugo
Hungry Stones	Rabindranath Tagore
Half Girlfriend	Chetan Bhagat
Hard Choices	Hillary Clinton
Idols	Sunil Gavaskar
Imperfect	Sanjay Manjrekar
I follow the Mahatma	K. M. Munshi
I do What I do	Raghuram Rajan
If I am Assassinated	Z. A. Bhutto
Iliad	Homer
In Evil Hour	Gabriel Garcia Marquez
In search of Gandhi	Richard Attenborough
India in the New Millenium.....	Dr.P. C. Alexander
India Changes	Taya Zinkin
India Discovered	John Keay
India Divided	Rajendra Prasad
India : Emerging Power	Stephen Philip Cohen
India – Another Millenium	Romila Thapar
India Unbound	Gurcharan Das
India of Our Dreams	M. V. Kamath

India Remembered	Perceival and Margaret Spear
India Wins Freedom	Abul Kalam Azad
India's Priceless Heritage	N. A. Palkhivala
Inscrutable Americans	Anurag Mathur
Interpreter of Maladies	Jhumpa Lahiri
Invisible Man	H. G. Wells
Is Paris Burning?	Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre
Islamic Bomb	Steve Weissman and Herbert Kroaney
It Was Five Past Midnight in Bhopal	Dominique Lapierre and Javier Moro
Ivanhoe	Sir Walter Scott
Indira The life of Indira Nehru Gandhi	Katherine Frank
I Am Malala	Malala Yousafzai
India Junction – A Window to the Nation	Indian Railways
Inferno	Dan Brown
India at Risk	Jaswant Singh
Julius Caesar	William Shakespeare
Jungle Book	Rudyard Kipling
Jurassic Park	Michael Crichton
Kagaz - e- Kanwas	Amrita Pritam
Kamasutra	Vatsayana
Kamayani	Jai Shankar Pandit
Kane and Abel	Jeffrey Archer
Kanthapura	Raja Rao
Kashmir : A Tragedy of Errors	Tavleen Singh
Kidnapped	Robert Louis Stevenson
Kim	Rudyard Kipling
King Lear	William Shakespeare
Kubla Khan	S. T. Coleridge
KP	Kevin Pieteresen
Ladies Coupe	Anita Nair
Lady Chatterley's Lover	D. H. Lawrence
Lajja	Taslima Nasreen
Last Burden	Upamanyu Chatterjee
Le Contract Social (Social Contract)	J. J. Rousseau
Leaders	Richard Nixon
Leaves of Grass	Walt Whitman
Lee Iacocca	Lee Iacocca
Les Miserable	Victor Hugo
Life Divine	Sri Aurobindo
Life is Elsewhere	Milan Kundera
Life of Samuel Johnson	James Boswell
Lolita	Vladimir Nabokov
Long Walk to Freedom	Nelson Mandela
Love Story	Erich Segal
Macbeth	William Shakespeare
Mahatma Gandhi and his Apostles	Ved Mehta
Mahatma Gandhi	Romain Rolland
Malgudi Days	R. K. Narayan
Man and Superman	G. B. Shaw
Managing for the Future	Peter F. Drucker
Managing for Results	Peter F. Drucker
Man-eaters of Kumoan	Jim Corbett
Mankind and Mother Earth	Arnold Tonybee
Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus ..	John Gray
Mein Kampf	Adolf Hitler
Merchant of Venice	William Shakespeare
Midnight's Children	Salman Rushdie
Ministry of utmost Happiness	Arundhati Roy
Moby Dick	Hermann Melville
Moonwalk	Michael Jackson
Mother India	Katherine Mayo
Mother	Maxim Gorky
Much Ado about Nothing	William Shakespeare
My Days	R. K. Narayan
My India	S.Nihal Singh
My Life and Times	V. V. Giri
My Music, My Life	Pt. Ravi Shankar
My Presidential Years	Ventkataraman

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SM1002111/42

My Son's Father	Dom Moraes
My Struggles	E.K. Nayanar
My Truth	Indira Gandhi
My Journey: Transforming Dreams into Actions	A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
ModiNomics	Sameer Kochhar
My Years with Rajiv and Sonia	R.D.Pradhan
Nana	Emile Zola
Indira The Life of Indira Nehru Gandhi	Katherine Frank
New Dimensions of India's Foreign Policy	A. B. Vajpayee
Nice Guys Finish Second	B. K. Nehru
Nineteen Eighty Four	George Orwell
No Full Stops in India	Mark Tully
Nostromo	Joseph Conrad
Not Just an Accountant	Vinod Rai
Notes of a Dream The Authorized Biography ... of A.R. Rahman	Krishna Trilok
O Jerusalem	Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre
Odyssey	Homer
Of Human Bondage	W. Somerset Maugham
Oliver Twist	Charles Dickens
Omerta	Mario Puzo
One Hundred Years of Solitude	Gabriel Garcia Marquez
One World and India	Arnold Tonybee
One Life is Not Enough	Natwar Singh
Operation Bluestar : The True Story	Lt.Gen K. S. Brar
Origin of Species	Charles Darwin
Othello	William Shakespeare
Our Films, Their Films	Satyajit Ray
Paddy Clark Ha Ha Ha	Rodney Doyle
Painter of Signs	R. K. Narayan
Pakistan : The Gathering Storm	Benazir Bhutto
Panchatantra	Vishnu Sharma
Paradise Lost	John Milton
People Like Us	Pavan Varma
Peter Pan	J. M. Barrie
Pickwick Papers	Charles Dickens
Plain Speaking	N. Chandrababu Naidu
Plague	Albert Camus
Portrait of India	Ved Mehta
Post Office	Rabindranath Tagore
Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen
The Prince	Niccolo Machiavelli
Principia Mathematica	Bertrand Russell, Alfred North Whitehead
Prison Diary	Jayaprakash Narayan
Profiles in Courage	John F.Kennedy
Pygmalion	George Bernard Shaw
Playing It My Way	Sachin Tendulkar
Ram Charit Manas	Tulsidas
Rangbhoomi	Prem Chand
Rape of Bangladesh	Anthony Mascarenhas
Ravan and Eddie	Kiran Nagarkar
Rebel , The	Albert Camus
Red Earth and Pouring Rain	Vikram Chandra
Red Star over China	Edgar Snow
Riot : A Novel	Shashi Tharoor
Rise and Fall of the Third Reich	William L. Shirer
Robinson Crusoe	Daniel Defoe
Romeo and Juliet	William Shakespeare
Rubaiyat-i-Omar Khayyam	Edward Fitzgerald
Saket	Maithili Sharan Gupta
Scarlet Letter	Nathaniel Hawthorne
Seven Summers	Mulk Raj Anand
Abhijnana Shakuntalam	Kalidas
Small is Beautiful : A Study of Economics as if People Mattered	E. F. Schumacher
Snakes and Ladders	Gita Mehta
Sohrab and Rustum	Mathew Arnold
Sons and Lovers	D. H. Lawrence

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SM1002111/43

Sophie's Choice	William Styron
Squaring the Circle	Dr. APJ. Abdul Kalam
Straight from the Gut	Jack Welch
Sun Stone	Octavio Paz
Sunny Days	Sunil Gavaskar
Swami and Friends	R. K. Narayan
Strictly Personal, Manmohan and Gursharan	Daman Singh
Target 3 Billion	Dr. APJ. Abdul Kalam
Tarzan of the Apes	Edgar Rice Burroughs
Tender is the Night	Scott Fitzgerald
The Affluent Society	J. K. Galbraith
The Age of Reason	Jean Paul Sartre
The Applecart	George Bernard Shaw
The Bride's Book of Beauty	Mulk Raj Anand
The Bridges of Madison County	R. J. Waller
The Cancer Ward	Alexander Solzhenitsyn
The Canterbury Tales	Geoffrey Chaucer
The Cat and Shakespeare	Raja Rao
The Origins of The Internet	John Naughton
The Dark Room	R. K. Narayan
The Death of Vishnu	Manil Suri
The Degeneration of India	T. N. Seshan
The Diary of a Young Girl	Anne Frank
The Fifth Horseman	Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre
The Fourth Estate	Jeffrey Archer
The Fury	Salman Rushdie
The Glass Palace	Amitav Ghosh
The God of Small Things	Arundhati Roy
The Godfather	Mario Puzo
The Golden Gate	Vikram Seth
The Great Indian Novel	Shashi Tharoor
The Heart of the Matter	Graham Greene
The Idiot	Fyodor Dostoyevsky
The Importance of Being Earnest	Oscar Wilde
The Interpreters	Wole Soyinka
The Last Temptation of Christ	Kazant Zakis
The Legends of Khasak	O. V. Vijayan
The Lost World	Michael Crichton
The Men who killed Gandhi	Manohar Malgonkar
The Merchant of Venice	William Shakespeare
The Moor's Last Sigh	Salman Rushdie
The Old Man and the Sea	Ernest Hemingway
The Pilgrim's Progress	John Bunyan
The Power and the Glory	Graham Greene
The Rape of the Lock	Alexander Pope
The Return of the Native	Thomas Hardy
The Rights of Man	Thomas Paine
The Road Ahead	Bill Gates
The Roots	Alex Haley
The Runaway Jury	John Grisham
The Satanic Verses	Salman Rushdie
The Scam, Who Won, Who Lost	Debashis Basu and Sucheta Dalal
Who Got Away	Sarojini Naidu
The Songs of India	Sarojini Naidu
The Sound and the Fury	William Faulkner
The Story of My Experiments with Truth	Mahatma Gandhi
The Struggle and the Triumph	Lech Walesa
The Struggle is My Life	Nelson Mandela
The Sword and the Sickle	Mulk Raj Anand
The Tempest	William Shakespeare
The Testament	John Grisham
The Third Wave	Alvin Toffler
The Total Zone	Martina Navratilova
The Trial	Franz Kafka
The Trotter – Nama	Allan Sealy
The Vendor of Sweets	R. K. Narayan
The Vicar of Wakefield	Oliver Goldsmith
The Wasteland	T. S. Eliot

The Wealth of Nations	Adam Smith
The Thirteenth Sun	Amrita Pritam
Three Horsemen of the New Apocalypse	Nirad C. Chaudhuri
Three Musketeers	Alexander Dumas
Thus Spake Zarathustra	Friedrich W. Nietzsche
Time Machine	H. G. Wells
Tin Drum	Gunther Grass
Train to Pakistan	Khushwant Singh
Treasure Island	Robert Louis Stevenson
Trinity	Leon Uris
Tropic of Cancer	Henry Miller
Twelfth Night	William Shakespeare
The Narrow Road to the Deep North	Richard Flanagan
The Dramatic Decade: The Indira Gandhi Years	Pranab Mukherjee
The Lives of Others	Neel Mukherjee
The Substance and the Shadow	Dilip Kumar
The Accidental Prime Minister: the making and unmaking of Manmohan Singh	Sanjaya Baru
The Hindus: An Alternative History	Wendy Doniger
The Lowland	Jhumpa Lahiri
The Casual Vacancy, The Cuckoo's Calling,	
The Silkworm	J. K. Rowling
Unbreakable	Mary Kom
Unstoppable: My Life so far	Maria Sharapova
Ulysses	James Joyce
Uncle Tom's Cabin	Harriet Beecher Stowe
Unsafe at Any Speed	Ralph Nader
Unto The Last	John Ruskin
Utopia	Thomas More
Valley of the Dolls	Jacqueline Susan
Vanity Fair	William Thackeray
Waiting for Godot	Samuel Beckett
Waiting for the Mahatma	R. K. Narayan
Wake up India	Annie Besant
War and Peace	Leo Tolstoy
We, The Nation: The Lost Decades	N. A. Palkhivala
Wings of Fire	A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
Women in Love	D. H. Lawrence
Wuthering Heights	Emily Bronte
Who Moved My Cheese?	Spencer Johnson
Yayati	V. S. Khandekar
Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance	Robert Pirsig
3 Sections	Vijay Seshadri

Important National And International Days

Jan 09	Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (NRI Day)
Jan 12	National Youth Day (Birth Day of Swami Vivekananda)
Jan 15	Army Day
Jan 23	Desh Prem Divas (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Birth Day)
Jan 24	National Girl Child Day, International Day of Education
Jan 25	National Voters Day
	India Tourism Day
Jan 26	Republic Day of India
Jan 27	International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust
Jan 30	Martyr's Day
	World Leprosy Eradication Day
	Mahatma Gandhi Martyrdom Day
Feb 4	World Cancer Day
Feb 6	International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation
Feb 11	International Day of Women and Girls in Science.
Feb 13	World Radio Day
Feb 20	World Day of Social Justice
Feb 21	International Mother Language Day
Feb 24	Central Excise Day
Feb 28	National Science Day
Mar 01	Zero Discrimination Day
Mar 03	World Wildlife Day
Mar 08	International Women's Day

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Mar 15	World Consumer Rights Day
Mar 20	International Day of Happiness
Mar 21	International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, World Poetry Day, International Day of Nowruz, World Down Syndrome Day, International Day of Forests
Mar 22	World Water Day
Mar 23	World Meteorological Day
Mar 24	World Tuberculosis Day, International Day for the Right to the Truth concerning Gross Human rights violation and for the Dignity of victims
Mar 25	International Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic slave trade
Apr 2	World Autism Awareness Day
Apr 4	International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in mine action
Apr 5	National Maritime Day
Apr 6	International Day of Sport for Development and Peace
Apr 7	World Health Day
Apr 14	National Water Day
Apr 18	World Heritage Day
Apr 22	International Mother Earth Day
Apr 23	English Language Day, World Book and Copyright Day
Apr 26	World Intellectual Property Day
First Sunday of May	World Laughter Day
May 01	International Labour Day
May 03	World Press Freedom Day
May 08	International Redcross Day
May 11	National Technology Day
May 12	International Nurses Day
May 17	World Telecommunication and Information Society Day
Second Sunday of May ...	Mother's Day
May 21	Anti Terrorism Day
May 22	International Day for Biological Diversity
May 29	International Day of UN Peacekeepers
May 31	World No Tobacco Day
Jun 01	Global Day of parents
Jun 05	World Environment Day
Jun 08	World Oceans Day
Jun 12	World Day Against Child Labour
Jun 14	World Blood Donor Day
Jun 17	World Day to Combat Desertification
Jun 20	World Refugee Day
Jun 21	International Yoga Day
Jun 23	International Olympic Day, United Nations Public service Day
Jun 25	Day of the sea fares
Jun 26	International Anti-Drugs Day
First Saturday in July	International Day of Cooperatives
July 01	National Doctors' Day
July 11	World Population Day
July 18	Nelson Mandela International Day
July 28	World Hepatitis Day
July 29	International Tiger Day
July 30	International Day of Friendship
July 30	World Day against Trafficking in Persons
Aug 7	National Handloom Day
Aug 9	Quit India Day
Aug 9	International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples
Aug 12	International Youth Day
Aug 15	Independence Day (India)
Aug 19	World Humanitarian Day
Aug 23	International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and Its Abolition
Aug 29	International Day against Nuclear Tests
Aug 29	National Sports Day
Aug 30	International Day of the Victims of Enforced Disappearances
Aug 30	Small Industry Day / Small Scale Industries Day
Sep 05	International Day of Charity
Sep 05	Teachers Day (India)
Sep 08	International Literacy Day
Sep 12	UN Day for South-South Cooperation
Sep 15	International Day of Democracy
Sep 15	Engineers Day (India)

Sep 16	World Ozone Day
Sep 21	International Day of Peace
Sep 25	Antyodaya Diwas
September 29	World Maritime Day
Sep 26	International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons
Sep 27	World Tourism Day
Oct 01	International Day of Older Persons
Oct 01	National Voluntary Blood Donation Day
Oct 02	International Day of Non-Violence
Oct 04	World Animal Day
Oct 05	World Teachers' Day
First Monday in Oct	World Habitat Day
Oct 9	World Post Day
Oct 11	International Day of the Girl Child
Oct 13	International Day for Disaster Reduction
Oct 15	International Day of Rural Women
Oct 15	Global Hand-Washing Day
Oct 16	World Food Day
Oct 17	International Day for the Eradication of Poverty
Oct 20	World Statistics Day
Oct 24	United Nations Day
Oct 24	World Development Information Day
Oct 31	World Cities Day
Oct 31	World Savings Day / World Thrift Day / National Unity Day
Oct 31	National Integration Day
Nov 2	International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists
Nov 5	World Tsunami Awareness Day
Nov 6	International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict
Nov 7	National Cancer Awareness Day
Nov 10	World Science Day for Peace and Development
Third Sunday in Nov	World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims
Nov 14	World Diabetes Day, Childrens day in India.
Nov 16	International Day for Tolerance
Nov 19	World Toilet Day
Nov 20	World Philosophy Day
Nov 20	Universal Children's Day
Nov 21	World Television Day
Nov 25	International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
Nov 26	Constitution Day in India
Nov 29	International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People
Dec 01	World AIDS Day
Dec 01	Border Security Force (BSF) Raising Day
Dec 02	International Day for the Abolition of Slavery
Dec 03	International Day of Persons with Disabilities
Dec 05	World Soil Day
Dec 05	International Volunteer Day
Dec 07	International Civil Aviation Day
Dec 09	International Anti-Corruption Day
Dec 10	Human Rights Day
Dec 11	International Mountain Day
Dec 14	National Energy Conservation Day
Dec 16	Vijay Divas
Dec 18	Minorities Rights Day
Dec 18	International Migrants Day
Dec 20	International Human Solidarity Day
Dec 23	Farmers Day (Kisan Divas)
Dec 24	National Consumer Day
Dec 25	National Good Governance Day

International Organisations

The Asian Development Bank (ADB)

The ADB was initially sponsored by the ECAFF and started functioning in 1966.

HQ: Manila, The Philippines.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

The ASEAN is a regional organisation formed by the

governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore and Thailand through the Bangkok Declaration which was signed in 1967. Its aim is to accelerate economic progress and maintain economic stability of South East Asia. Members in addition to the above four are: Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam.

HQ: Jakarta, Indonesia.

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SM1002111/47

The Commonwealth

The Commonwealth is an organisation of nations and dependencies that were once part of the former British Empire. There are 53 members. The British Monarch is the symbolic head of the Commonwealth. Commonwealth Heads of Government Meet (CHOGM) has become an important international event.

HQ: London.

European Union (EU)

Known as the European Community (EC) until 1994 - the collective designation of three organisations with common membership: the European Economic Community (Common Market), the European Coal and Steel Community, and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). There are currently 28 countries in EU.

HQ: Brussels, Belgium.

European Parliament

The European parliament is the directly elected parliamentary body of European union.

Group of Seven (G-7)

Established in 1985, G-7 is an organisation of seven major industrial democracies. Members are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States of America.

Interpol

International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) was created in 1950 to promote mutual assistance among all police authorities within the limits of the law existing in the different countries.

HQ: Lyon, France.

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

Established in 1949. Members are Belgium, France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, UK, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, USA, Turkey, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Montenegro, Albania Croatia and Greece.

HQ: Brussels, Belgium.

Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

Established in 1971, it has 57 members including PLO.

HQ: Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

The Arab League

Established in 1945, it has 22 member countries.

HQ: Cairo.

Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

Created in 1960, OPEC attempts to set world oil prices by controlling oil production. It has 14 member countries:

HQ: Vienna, Austria.

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

The principles of non-alignment were defined in the Bandung (Indonesia) Declaration of 1955 and reiterated in the Brioni (Yugoslavia) Declaration of 1956 by Jawaharlal Nehru, Josip Broz Tito, and Gamel Abdul Nasser. Currently, it has 125 member nations.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

The SAARC comprises of India, Bangladesh, Bhutan,

Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal and Pakistan. It was launched following the Dhaka (Dacca) Summit in 1985.

HQ: Kathmandu, Nepal.

Amnesty International

A world-wide human rights organisation with headquarters in London. The organisation was established on May 28, 1961, by the British lawyer Peter Berenson. It won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977.

HQ: London.

Red Cross (ICRC)

International Committee of Red Cross was founded in 1863 on advocacy of J. H. Dunant. It is an international society for relief of suffering in times of war or disaster. Awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1917, 1944 and 1963.

HQ: Geneva.

Scouts and Guides Scouting

Scouts and Guides Scouting is a worldwide organised movement for young people started by an Englishman, Lt. Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell in 1907.

HQ: Geneva.

A similar movement for girls – the Girl Guide Movement – was founded by Baden Powell and his sister Agnes in 1910.

Important Awards (World)

The Nobel Prizes:

The Nobel Prizes are given under the will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel who died in 1896. He was a noted Swedish chemist and engineer who discovered Nitro-glycerine and its use in the manufacture of dynamite.

These prizes are given each year in six fields. The Nobel Prizes for peace, physics, chemistry, medicine and literature were started in 1901. The Nobel Prize for economics was instituted in 1967 by the Swedish Bank (Sveriges Riksbank), in celebration of its 300th anniversary and was given for the first time in 1969. These prizes are the most prestigious awards in the world. These are supported by the Nobel Foundation set up in 1900.

Booker Prize:

The Booker Prize, instituted in 1968, is Britain's most important literary award. It is given to the most celebrated work of fiction every year.

Carnegie Medal:

The Carnegie Medal is given by the British Library Association every year. The medal is considered the children's literature's equivalent of the Booker Prize.

Ella Award:

The Ella Award is presented by the Society of Singers, a non-profit organisation. The award is given to singers whose stellar music careers are paralleled by contributions to humanitarian causes.

Emmy Awards:

The Emmy Awards are given for excellence in television programmes and performances.

Golden Bear Award:

The Golden Bear Award is given to the 'Best Film' at the International Berlin Film Festival.

Golden Lion Award:

The Golden Lion Award is given to the 'Best Film' at the Venice Film Festival.

Grammy Awards:

The Grammy Awards, nick-named Oscars of the music world, are given for outstanding performances in the world of music.

Jesse Owens Award:

The Jesse Owens Award is given annually to the most outstanding amateur athlete.

Kalinga Prize:

Established in 1951 by UNESCO, the Kalinga Prize is presented annually to a person(s) in recognition of their outstanding contribution to the popularisation of science and technology.

Order of Friendship Award:

The Order of Friendship Award is Russia's most prestigious award for foreign nationals.

Order of the Sacred Treasure, Golden Rays with Neck Ribbon:

The Order of the Sacred Treasure, Golden Rays with Neck Ribbon is Japan's most prestigious civilian award.

Polar Music Prize:

The Polar Music Prize is given to persons, groups or organisations who have made a decisive contribution in the music field.

Presidential Medal of Freedom:

The Presidential Medal of Freedom is America's highest civilian honour.

Pulitzer Prizes:

The Pulitzer Prizes are bestowed on distinguished people who excel in the field of journalism and other print media. The prize is given for best novel, best drama, best poetry, best breaking news, best photography, best general non-fiction international reporting, best music, etc.

Pyramid Gold Award:

The Pyramid Gold Award is presented to the 'Best Film' at the Cairo Film Festival.

Ramon Magsaysay Awards:

The Ramon Magsaysay Award is conferred on distinguished people and organisations who have excelled in and made contributions in the fields of

- (1) Community Leadership;
- (2) Emergent Leadership;
- (3) Journalism, Literature, and Creative Communication.

Templeton Prize:

The Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion is given for making an outstanding contribution to the promotion of religion and religious harmony.

Wolf Prize:

The Wolf Prize, Israel's equivalent of the Oscars, is given annually for outstanding contribution made in the field of physics, agriculture research, mathematics, and music.

Important Awards (Indian)

Bharat Ratna

The award is given for exceptional work of the advancement of art, literature and science, and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

The decoration is in the form of a peepal leaf. It is of toned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun, 1.6cm in diameter, below which the words, "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi. On the reverse are the State emblem and the motto, also in Hindi. The emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze.

Padma Vibhushan

The award is given for exceptional and distinguished service in any field including service rendered by government servants. The decoration is circular in design, with a geometrical pattern superimposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular portion is 4.4cm and the thickness about 0.6mm. On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word 'Vibhushan' below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the state emblem and the motto in Hindi. It is of toned bronze.

Padma Bhushan

The award is given for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including service rendered by government servants. It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan". On its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower.

Padma Shri

The award is given for distinguished service in any field including service rendered by government servants. The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse.

Avantika National Award

The Avantika National Award for social service is presented to a distinguished person for his/her contribution in the field of education, environment, conservation and development of Indian culture, and development of children.

Chandrasekharendra Saraswati National Eminence Award

The award is instituted by the South Indian Education Society (SIES), Mumbai, and is named after the 68th Sankaracharya of the Kanchi Kamakoti Peetham, Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswati. It is given for public leadership, community service, science and technology and 'pravachana katha'.

Jamnalal Bajaj Awards

The Jamnalal Bajaj Awards instituted by the Bajaj Foundation, are given in the fields of constructive work, application of science and technology, outstanding work for upliftment and welfare of children and for promoting Gandhian values outside India.

JRD Tata Corporate Excellence Award

The JRD Tata Corporate Excellence Award is presented by the Tatachem Golden Jubilee Foundation to a corporate leader for his / her contribution to the society and the nation at large with a strong commitment to globalisation of the Indian economy and achievement of high standards of excellence in professional management and industry.

Kalidas Samman

The Kalidas Samman instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government is given to eminent personalities for their outstanding contributions in the fields of classical music, classical dance, visual arts, and theatre.

Lata Mangeskar Award

The Lata Mangeskar Award, instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government, is presented to eminent personalities for their outstanding contributions to the promotion of music and cinema.

M. A. Thomas National Human Rights Award

Instituted by Vigil India Movement in the memory of its founder President, Rev. Dr. M. A. Thomas, a leading human rights activist, the award honours and recognises individuals or organisations who have made significant contributions in the field of human rights.

Mahavir Awards

The Mahavir Awards instituted by Bhagwan Mahavir Foundation for Excellence in Human endeavour are given to distinguished personalities for their contribution to promotion of non-violence, vegetarianism, education, medicine, and social service.

Saraswati Samman Awards

The Saraswati Samman, India's highest literary honour instituted by the K. K. Birla Foundation in 1991, is awarded every year to an outstanding literary work of an Indian citizen published during the preceding 10 years in any of the languages mentioned in Schedule VIII of the Constitution.

Shankar Puraskar

The Shankar Puraskar, instituted by K. K. Birla Foundation, is presented for outstanding work in Hindi in Indian philosophy, art and culture.

Tansen Samman

Tansen Samman, the highest award in the field of classical music instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Vachaspati Puraskar

Instituted by the K. K. Birla Foundation, the Vachaspati Puraskar is conferred on the best Sanskrit work published during the last 10 years.

Vyas Samman

The Vyas Samman is given to an outstanding literary work in Hindi authored by an Indian citizen published during the last 10 years.

Gandhi Peace Prize

The Gandhi Peace Prize is given in recognition of exemplary work resulting in social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and Gandhian means.

Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development

The Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development, instituted by the Government of India, is given to distinguished people for their efforts to usher in a new international economic order and enrich the human spirit.

Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding

The Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding is given in recognition of outstanding contribution to the promotion of international understanding, goodwill and friendship among the people of the world.

Gallantry Awards

Param Vir Chakra

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra which is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or prominent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea, or in the air. The decoration is made of bronze and is circular in shape. It has on the obverse, four replicas of "Indra's Vajra" embossed with the State emblem in the centre. On the reverse the words "Param Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and English with two lotus flowers in the middle. The decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple coloured riband about 3.2 cm in width.

Mahavir Chakra

Mahavir Chakra is the second highest decoration and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of enemy whether on land, at sea or in the air. It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. The decoration is worn on the left- breast with a half white and half-orange riband about 3.2cm in width, the orange being near the left shoulder.

Vir Chakra

Vir Chakra is third in the order of awards given for act of gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air. The decoration is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half-blue and half orange riband, about 3.2cm in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

Ashok Chakra

The Ashok Chakra is the highest peace-time gallantry award. The medal is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or prominent act of valour or self-sacrifice on land, at sea or in the air. The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green silk riband, about 3.2cm in width and divided into two equal segments by an orange vertical line.

Kirti Chakra

The decoration is awarded for conspicuous gallantry. It is the second highest peace-time gallantry award. It is

made of standard silver and is circular in shape. The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green silk riband about 3.2 cm in width and divided into equal segments by two orange vertical lines.

Shaurya Chakra

The decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry. It is exactly like Ashok Chakra, except that it is made of bronze. The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green silk riband, about 3.2 cm in width and divided into four equal segments by three orange vertical lines.

Bharat Ratnas

The following are the recipients of Bharat Ratna so far.

1. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	1954
2. C. Rajagopalachari	1954
3. C. V. Raman	1954
4. Dr. Bhagwan Das	1955
5. Dr. M. Visweswariya	1955
6. Jawaharlal Nehru	1955
7. Govind Ballabh Pant	1957
8. Dr. D. K. Karve	1958
9. Dr. B. C. Roy	1961
10. P. D. Tandon	1961
11. Dr. Rajendra Prasad	1962
12. Zakir Hussain	1963
13. P. V. Kane	1963
14. Lal Bahadur Shastri (Posthumous)	1966
15. Indira Gandhi	1971
16. V. V. Giri	1965
17. K. Kamaraj (Posthumous)	1976
18. Mother Teresa	1980
19. Vinoba Bhave	1983

20. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan(Pak)	1987
21. M. G. Ramachandran (Posthumous)	1988
22. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	1990
23. Dr. Nelson Mandela (S.Africa)	1990
24. Rajiv Gandhi (Posthumous)	1991
25. Sardar Vallabhai Patel (Posthumous)	1991
26. Morarji Desai	1991
27. J. R. D. Tata	1992
28. Satyajit Ray	1992
29. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Posthumous)	1992
30. Gulzarilal Nanda	1997
31. Aruna Asaf Ali (Posthumous)	1997
32. Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam	1997
33. M. S. Subbulakshmi	1998
34. C. Subramaniam	1998
35. Jayaprakash Narayan (Posthumous)	1998
36. Amartya Sen	1999
37. Pt. Ravi Shankar	1999
38. Gopinath Bordoloi (Posthumous)	1999
39. Ustad Bismillah Khan	2001
40. Lata Mangeshkar	2001
41. Bhimsen Joshi	2008
42. C.N.R. Rao	2014
43. Sachin Tendulkar	2014
44. Atal Bihari Vajpayee	2015
45. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (Posthumous)	2015
46. Pranab Mukherjee	2019
47. Bhupen Hazarika (Posthumous)	2019
48. Nanaji Deshmukh (Posthumous)	2019

Firsts in India

First British Governor General	Warren Hastings
Fist Viceroy	Lord Canning
First British Governor-General of Independent India	Lord Mountbatten
First Chief Justice of India	Harilal Kania
First Commander-in-Chief of independent India	General K. M. Cariappa
First Chief of Air Staff	Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst
First Indian Chief of Air Staff	Air Marshal S. Mukherjee
First Chief of Naval Staff	Vice Admiral R. D. Katri
First Chief of Army Staff	General M. Rajendra Sinhji
First Cosmonaut	Sqn Ldr Rakesh Sharma
First Field Marshal	SHFJ Manekshaw
First Governor-General of Indian Union	C. Rajagopalachari
First Indian to get an Oscar	Bhanu Athaiya (for "Gandhi")
First to reach the South Pole	Colonel I. K. Bajaj
First Indian Civil Service officer	Satyendranath Tagore
First member of the Viceroy's Executive Council	Sir S. P. Sinha
First man to swim across the English Channel	Mihir Sen
First woman to swim across the English Channel	Arati Saha
First woman to climb Mount Everest	Bachendri Pal
First man to climb Mount Everest	Tenzing Norgay
First man to climb Mount Everest without oxygen	Phu Dorjee
First Muslim woman to sit on the throne of Delhi	Razia Sultana
First Nobel Prize winner	Rabindranath Tagore (1913)
First Magsaysay award winner	Acharya Vinoba Bhave (1958)
First President of Indian National Congress	W. C. Banerjee
First woman President of the Indian National Congress	Annie Besant (1917)
First woman Indian National Congress President (Indian native)	Sarojini Naidu (1925)
First President to die in harness (office)	Dr. Zakir Hussain
First Prime Minister to lose an election	Indira Gandhi
First Prime Minister to resign from office	Morarji Desai
First Deputy Prime Minister	Vallabhai Patel

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SM1002111/51

First talkie film	Alam Ara (1931)
First test-tube baby	Indira (Baby Harsha)
First woman Central Minister	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
First woman Chief Minister of a State	Sucheta Kripalani (UP)
First woman Governor	Sarojini Naidu
First woman minister	Vijayalakshmi Pandit (of Uttar Pradesh)
First woman Prime Minister	Indira Gandhi
First woman Speaker of a State Assembly	Shanno Devi
First woman airline pilot	Durga Banerjee
First woman to win an Asiad gold	Kanwaljit Sandhu
First woman Judge of the Supreme Court	Meera Sahib Fathima Beevi
First woman IPS officer	Kiran Bedi (1975)
First woman to reach Antarctica (South Pole)	Reena Kausal.
First Indian in the British Parliament	Dadabhai Naoroji
First to win Miss Universe title	Sushmita Sen (1994)
First woman President of United Nations	Vijayalakshmi Pandit (1953)
First woman to win the Nobel Prize	Mother Teresa (1979)
First woman to win Miss World title	Reita Faria (1966)
First Speaker of the Lok Sabha	G. V. Mavalankar (1952-57)
First to pass ICS	S. N. Tagore (1862)
First Pilot	J. R. D. Tata (1929)
First to reach Antarctica	Lt Ram Charan (1960)
First Judge to face impeachment proceedings in Lok Sabha (1993)	Justice V. Ramaswami
First newspaper	Bengal Gazette (1781)
First vernacular daily	Samachar Darpan (1818)
First post office opened at	Calcutta (1727)
First telegraph line installed between	Diamond Harbour and Calcutta (1851)
First train steamed off from	Mumbai to Thane (1853)
First electric train	Mumbai VT to Kurla (1925)
First silent movie	"Raja Harishchandra" made by Dadasaheb Phalke (1913)
First coloured cinemascope film	Pyar ki Pyas (1961)
First satellite launched	Aryabhata (1975)
First indigenously built satellite	INSAT – 2A (1992)
First Atomic device exploded at	Pokhran in Rajasthan (1974)
First hydro-electric station set up at	Darjeeling (1898)
First indigenously designed and built missile	Prithvi (1988)
First mobile police station set up at	Hoshiarpur
First Science City inaugurated in	Kolkata
First Oceanarium set up in	Goa
First woman pilot of IAF	Harita Deol
First Infrastructure project completed on a build operate-transfer basis without any foreign borrowing	Konkan Railway Project
First to win the Booker Prize	Arundhati Roy
First musician to be awarded the Bharat Ratna	M. S. Subbulakshmi
First woman to go into space	Kalpna Chawla
First Chairman of the Prasar Bharati Board	(Late) Nikhil Chakravarty
First institution to be awarded Gandhi Peace Prize	Ramakrishna Mission
First CNG (compressed natural gas) – run bus started in	Anandpur Sahib
First Beyond Visual Range Air-to-Air Missile (BVRAAM)	Astra
India's first Nuclear Powered Submarine	INS Arihant

Commissioned Ranks of the Three Services

The following are the commissioned ranks in the three services – Army, Navy and Air Force; each rank is shown opposite to its equivalent in the other services.

Army	Navy	Air Force
Field Marshal	Admiral of the Fleet	Marshal of the Air Force
General	Admiral	Air Chief Marshal
Lieutenant-General	Vice-Admiral	Air Marshal
Major-General	Rear-Admiral	Air Vice Marshal
Brigadier	Commodore	Air Commodore
Colonel	Captain	Group Captain
Lieutenant-Colonel	Commander	Wing Commander
Major	Lieutenant-Commander	Squadron Leader
Captain	Lieutenant	Flight Lieutenant
Lieutenant	Sub-Lieutenant	SFlying Officer

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Who's Who

Persons: Past And Present

- * **Abdullah, Sheik Mohammed (1906-1982):** Founder of National conference and former Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. Popularly known as Sher-e-Kashmir (Lion of Kashmir).
- * **Akira Kurosawa (1910-1998):** The celebrated Japanese film director. His films – 'The Seven Samurai', 'Rashomon' and 'Kagemusha' are considered world classics.
- * **Alberuni (AD 973 --- ?):** Persian scholar and historian. Accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni during his invasion of India. Authored "Kitab-ul-Hind".
- * **Albuquerque, Alfonso de (AD 16C):** Founder of Portuguese empire in the East. Conquered Goa from Sultan of Bijapur in 1510.
- * **Ambedkar, B. R. (1891-1956):** Indian jurist, statesman, social reformer and scheduled castes leader. Chairman of Constitution Drafting Committee. Minister of Law (1946-51). Posthumously awarded Bharat Ratna in 1990.
- * **Andrews, C. F. (1871-1940):** British missionary, lived in India from 1904, devoted himself to India's struggle for freedom and worked with Indian leaders; came to be known as "Deenabandhu".
- * **Archimedes (287-212 BC):** Greek mathematician and physicist. Discovered the laws of floating bodies and Archimedes' Principle. Known for his doctrine of levers, conception of specific gravity, etc. Invented Archimedes screw. Killed by Romans during siege of Syracuse.
- * **Aristotle (384-322 BC):** Greek philosopher and poet. Founder of the science of logic or rules of reasoning. Established a school of philosophy at Athens. Was a disciple of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great. Author of 'Poetics', and 'The Ethics'.
- * **Aryabhatta (AD 476-520):** Indian astronomer and mathematician. Adorned the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya. Credited with the invention of algebra. India's first satellite, Aryabhatta, is named after him.
- * **Asvagosha (AD 2nd C):** Buddhist philosopher. Spiritual advisor of King Kanishka. Participated in the 4th Buddhist Council. Author of 'Sariputra Prakarma'.
- * **Augustus (63 BC-AD 14):** First Roman Emperor, Patronised art and literature. Writers like Horace and Virgil flourished during his time.
- * **Azad, Chandra Sekhar (1906-1931):** Indian revolutionary leader. Was involved in the Non-Cooperation Movement, Assembly bomb incident, Delhi Conspiracy, Lahore Conspiracy, Kakori Conspiracy, etc.
- * **Alexander the Great (356-323 BC):** King of Macedonia. Conquered South-West Asia and Egypt and founded Alexandria. Invaded India in 326 BC. Defeated King Porus. Died on his return journey to Macedonia at Babylon.
- * **Ashoka (3rd C. BC):** Emperor of India. Believed in conquest by love (dhamma vijaya) rather than by force (bheri ghosha). Renounced war after Battle of Kalinga (261 BC).
- * **Attlee, Clement Richard (1883-1967):** Labour Prime Minister of Britain (1945-51). During his tenure of Prime Ministership, India won freedom in 1947.
- * **Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (1888-1958):** President of Indian National Congress. Founded Al-Hilal and Al-Balagh, Urdu weeklies. Minister of Education and Arts in Interim Government. Free India's first Union Education Minister. Established UGC, IIT (Kharagpur). Posthumously conferred Bharat Ratna in 1992. Author of 'India Wins Freedom'.
- * **Bentinck, William (19th C):** Governor – General of India (1828 to 1835). Known for his social reforms such as outlawing of sati, suppression of thugs and human sacrifice, etc. Spread English education in India.
- * **Bismil, Ramprasad (1897-1927):** Indian revolutionary leader of militant Hindustan Republican Association. Involved in Kakori train dacoity case (1925). Executed.
- * **Bonaparte, Napoleon (1776-1821):** French military leader. Nicknamed "Little Corporal". Emperor of France from 1804 to 1815. Victorious in battles against England, Russia, and Austria. Was finally defeated at Waterloo in 1815. Exiled to St. Helena where he died in 1821.
- * **Bose, Khudiram (1889-1908):** Indian revolutionary. Took part in looting of mailbags at Hatgachha and in bomb attack on Bengal Governor's special train in 1907. Organised a plot in collaboration with Prafulla Chaki, and threw a bomb at the carriage of Kingsford, the Sessions Judge at Muzaffarpur. Was hanged to death.
- * **Buddha, Gautam (563-483 BC):** Founder of Buddhism. Was born as a Kshatriya prince to Suddhodana, King of Kapilavastu, in Nepal. His birth place is stated to be Lumbini village. Renounced worldly pleasures. Attained enlightenment under a Bodhi tree at Bodhi Gaya in Bihar. Preached his first sermon at Sarnath.
- * **Baden-Powell, Robert (1857-1941):** Founded Boy Scouts in 1908 and Girl Guides in 1910.
- * **Balboa, Vasco Nunez de (1475-1517):** Spanish explorer. Discovered the Pacific Ocean in AD1513.
- * **Banabhatta (AD 7th C):** Sanskrit scholar. Court poet of Harshavardhana wrote 'Kadambari' and 'Harsha Charita'.
- * **Bannerjee, Womesh Chandra (1844-1906):** First President of Indian National Congress in 1885. Migrated to England in 1902 and worked for the Indian cause from there.
- * **Batuta, Ibn (AD 14th C):** African scholar and traveller. Visited India in 1334, spent eight years in India and wrote about the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

- * **Besant, Annie (1847-1933):** An Irish by birth, became a staunch supporter of India's freedom movement. Founded Indian Boy Scouts' Association, Theosophical Society of India, and Home Rule League. First woman president of Indian National Congress (1917).
- * **Bhaskara I (AD 7th C.):** Indian astronomer. A contemporary of Brahmgupta, another Indian astronomer. India's second satellite for earth observation, 'Bhaskara', is named after him.
- * **Bhaskaracharya (AD 12th C):** Indian mathematician and astronomer. First to state that anything divided by zero is equal to infinity. Invented Calculus long before Newton and Leibnitz. Author of 'Siddhanta Shiromani'.
- * **Bhave, Acharya Vinoba (1895-1982):** Sarvodaya leader. Known for Shramdan and Bhoodan Movements. Established Paramdham Ashram at Paunar. Winner of first Magsaysay Award. Posthumously awarded Bharat Ratna in 1983.
- * **Bismarck, Otto Von (1815-1898):** German statesman. Known as "Iron Chancellor" for his blood and iron policy. Founder of German empire.
- * **Bolivar, Simon (1783-1830):** South American revolutionist, called the Liberator. He founded Grand Colombia (now Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Ecuador).
- * **Bose, J. C. (1853-1937):** Great Indian scientist. Did original work in wireless technology. Also made a special study of plant physiology and claimed that plants have life and soul. Founded Bose Research Institute, Kolkata. Invented Crescograph.
- * **Bose, Satyendra Nath (1894-1974):** Indian physicist. Boson, an elementary particle is named after him.
- * **Bose, Subhash Chandra (1897-1945):** Great Indian national leader. President of INC. Founder of Forward Bloc. During World War II, he formed Azad Hind Fauj (INA). Fondly remembered as 'Netaji'. Was conferred Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1992 (withdrawn).
- * **Brahmagupta (AD 598-680):** Indian Mathematician. First to treat zero as a number. Author of 'Brahma Siddhantha'.
- * **Cama, Bhikaji (1861-1936):** Indian revolutionary leader. First to unfurl the flag of Indian freedom at Stuttgart during Socialist Congress Session (1907). Founded Free India Society in England. Started a journal 'Bande Mataram'.
- * **Chanakya (4th C BC):** Also known by the name Vishnugupta and Kautilya. Prime Minister of Chandragupta Maurya. Author of 'Arthashastra'.
- * **Charaka (AD 2nd C):** Indian physician. Adorned the court of Kanishka. Author of 'Charaka Samhita'.
- * **Chatterjee, Bankim Chandra (1838-1894):** Indian patriot, poet and novelist from Bengal. Composer of Vande Mataram (Anand Math), the national song of India.
- * **Chishti, Moin-ud-din (AD 8th C):** Sufi saint, buried in Ajmer. The Urs is held there every year in his honour.
- * **Columbus, Christopher (1451-1506):** Italian navigator. In 1492, discovered the route to America, Bahamas, Cuba and the Caribbean islands. In 1498, landed in South America.
- * **Confucius (551-479 BC):** Chinese philosopher. Founded Confucianism. His teachings have been compiled as the 'Analects' (or Conversations).
- * **Cook, James (1728-1779):** British navigator. Discovered Hawaiian islands. Was killed by natives in Hawaii.
- * **Copernicus, Nicolaus (1473-1543):** Polish astronomer. Founder of modern astronomy. Discovered that the earth is a planet revolving around the Sun, with other planets, and that the earth was not the centre of the universe.
- * **Cornwallis, Lord (1738-1805):** Governor-General of India (1786-1793). Got Pitt's India Act, 1784, amended to have more power. Introduced Permanent Settlement for the Zamindars and the ryots in Bengal in 1793.
- * **Caesar, Julius (104-44 BC):** Roman general, invaded Gaul and Britain, defeated Pompeii in Civil War. Fell in love with Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt. Killed by Brutus, his friend. Started the Julian Calendar.
- * **Canning, Lord (AD 19th C):** The last Governor General of East India Company (1856-58), and the first Viceroy of India (1858-62). The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 broke out during his tenure of office.
- * **Chaitanya, Mahaprabhu (1445-1533):** Born at Nadia in Bengal, he was a pioneer of Bhakti movement. Regarded as the greatest among the Vaishnava saints, he was devoted to Lord Krishna and preached the doctrine of love.
- * **Chand, Dhyan (1905-1979):** Indian hockey star. Was known as "Wizard of Hockey". Won Olympic golds in 1928, 1932 and 1936 for the country.
- * **Chandragupta Vikramaditya (AD 4-5th C):** Emperor of Gupta Dynasty. Golden Age of literature, music and other arts. Fa-Hien, the Chinese pilgrim visited India during his reign.
- * **Charlemagne (AD 742-814):** Founder of a new Roman Empire comprising Gaul, Italy and parts of Spain and Germany. Ranked as one of the greatest military generals.
- * **Chola, Rajaraja (AD 985-1014):** Great Chola ruler, revived Chola power. Pioneered reforms in local self government. Built Brihadeswara temple at Thanjavur.
- * **Chola, Rajendra (AD 1014-1044):** Extended Chola empire to South East Asia. Built a strong navy. Chola empire reached its zenith under his rule.
- * **Christ, Jesus (6 BC-AD33):** Founder of Christianity. Believed by Christians to be son of God. Crucified by Jews for blasphemy.

- * **Churchill, Winston (1874-1965):** British statesman and author. Prime Minister during most of the Second World War (1940-45 and 1951-55). In 1953, awarded Nobel Prize for Literature. His works include 'The Second World War' 'The History of English Speaking People'; and 'The Gathering Storm'.
- * **Cleopatra (69-30 BC):** Egyptian queen. Fascinated Julius Caesar and accompanied him to Rome. Known for her romance with Antony, dramatised by Shakespeare in Antony and Cleopatra. Committed suicide.
- * **Clive, Robert (1725-1774):** A clerk in the East India Company. Fought the French in India and finally led the British army to many victories. After the Battle of Plassey in 1757, was made Governor of Bengal in 1765. Committed suicide.
- * **Cromwell, Oliver (1599-1658):** British soldier-politician. Abolished Monarchy in England (1644). Established a Common wealth in Britain and became its head as Lord Protector (1653).
- * **Curzon, Lord (1859-1925):** British statesman. Viceroy of India (1899-1905). First partition of Bengal (1905) took place during his tenure.
- * **Dahir (AD 7-8th C):** Hindu King of Sind, repulsed the first attack of the Arabs on the Indian soil (AD 712). Was later defeated and killed.
- * **Dalhousie, Lord (19th C):** Governor General of India (1848-1856). Introduced Doctrine of Lapse. Introduced railways and telegraph in India.
- * **Darwin, Charles Robert (1809-1882):** British naturalist scientist. After studying animal life, he wrote "The Origin of Species" on the theory of evolution. In "The Descent of Man", he relates how man has descended from animal-like ancestors.
- * **Das, Chittaranjan (1870-1925):** Indian freedom fighter. As defence lawyer, defended and got Aurobindo Ghosh freed in Alipore Bomb Case. Founded Swaraj Party in 1923. Known as "Deshbandhu".
- * **Desai, Morarji (1896-1995):** Noted Gandhian and freedom fighter. Deputy PM and Finance Minister under Congress rule. First non-Congress PM, during Janata regime in 1977. Oldest first time PM in the world. Recipient of Bharat Ratna. (1991) and also the title of Nishan-e-Pakistan, the highest civilian award of Pakistan. Author of 'Discourses on Gita'.
- * **Descartes, Rene (1596-1650):** French philosopher and mathematician. Invented analytic geometry. Applied the techniques of mathematical reasoning to his philosophical thinking.
- * **Disraeli, Benjamin (1804-1881):** Englishman of Jewish parents. Was PM under Queen Victoria. Made Britain the controller of Suez Canal (1875).
- * **Dunant, Jean Henri (1828-1910):** Swiss philanthropist. Established International Red Cross in 1863, after the Battle of Solferino. Shared the first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901.
- * **Dupleix, J. F. (1697-1763):** Governor General of French possessions in India. Attempted to build an empire for France in India. Won the Second Carnatic War against the British. He was, however, recalled to France in 1754.
- * **Eisenhower, D. David (1890-1969):** American General turned statesman. Was Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Europe from 1943 to 1945. Nicknamed "Ike". Known for Eisenhower Doctrine – a doctrine for the Middle East to ward off Communism.
- * **Elizabeth I, Queen (1533-1603):** Daughter of King Henry VIII, was Queen of England and Ireland (1558-1603). Succeeded her sister Mary Tudor to the throne.
- * **Fa-Hien (AD 4-5th C):** First Buddhist pilgrim from China to visit India. Came during the reign of Chandragupta-II.
- * **Fazl, Abul (1561-1602):** Persian scholar. Was the PM of Akbar. Author of "Ain-i-Akbari" and "Akbarnama".
- * **Firdausi (AD 930-1020):** A Persian poet. Author of an epic poem, "Shahnama".
- * **Galileo, Galilei (1564-1642):** Italian scientist and professor of mathematics. Although telescope was invented by Hans Lippershey in 1608, Galileo is the first person to study the sky using a telescope. First to see the satellites of Jupiter.
- * **Gama, Vasco da (1469-1524):** Portuguese sailor. Discovered the sea route to India from Europe via the Cape of Good Hope when he reached Calicut in 1498.
- * **Gandhiji, Mohandas Karamchand (1869-1948):** "Father of the Indian Nation". Apostle of peace. Led the Indian struggle for freedom. Propounded the non-violent philosophy of 'Satyagraha'. Studied Law in London. Lived in South Africa till 1914. Came to India in 1915. Assassinated by Nathuram Godse. His autobiographical work is "My Experiments with Truth".
- * **Garibaldi, Giuseppe (1807-1882):** Italian General. With Mazzini and Cavour, liberated his country from foreign rule and created a united Italy.
- * **Ghori, Mohammad (AD 12th C):** Founder of Muslim rule in India. In the First Battle of Tarain in 1191, he was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan, King of Delhi. But he avenged the defeat in 1192 at the same place.
- * **Ghosh, Aurobindo (1872-1950):** Indian Revolutionary leader. Founded 'Jugantar', 'Karma Yogin' and 'Dharma'. Became a Yogi later. Author of "Savitri", "Life Divine", "Essays on Gita", etc.
- * **Gokhale, Gopal Krishna (1866-1915):** Indian statesman. Political guru of Gandhiji. Founded 'Servants of India Society' (1905). President of INC in 1907.

- * **Hardayal, Lala (1884-1939):** Indian nationalist leader. Was General Secretary of Hindustani Association, which was later known as "Gadar Party" (1913), with its headquarters at San Francisco. Published a magazine, Vande Mataram.
- * **Harshavardhana (AD 590-647):** Ruler of Kanauj. Conquered whole of North India. Pulakesin II of the Chalukyas and Narasimha Varman of the Pallavas were his contemporaries. Embraced Buddhism. Hieun Tsang visited his court. Banabhatta, the great poet, adorned his court. Authored 'Nagananda' and 'Priyadarshika'.
- * **Hastings, Warren (1732-1818):** First Governor-General of British India in 1773. Laid foundations of Indian Civil Services. Faced impeachment in England. Acquitted after seven years of oppression.
- * **Herodotus (484-425 BC):** Greek historian. Was called "Father of History" by Cicero.
- * **Hitler, Adolf (1889-1945):** German Nazi dictator. Became Chancellor in 1933 and Fuhrer in 1934. Invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia. His invasion of Poland sparked the Second World War in 1939. Killed millions of Jews in concentration camps. Committed suicide in 1945, following complete rout of German Nazi armies. Author of "Mein Kampf" (My Struggle).
- * **Hiuen Tsang (AD 7th C):** Buddhist pilgrim from China. Visited King Harshavardhan's court.
- * **Homer (8th CBC):** Greek poet. Credited with authorship of two great books on Trojan War, the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey".
- * **Hume, A. O. (1829-1912):** Scottish citizen. Retired from Bengal Civil Service in 1882, and helped form Indian National Congress (1885). Became its first Secretary-General.
- * **Jayadeva (AD 12th C):** Sanskrit poet. Author of "Gita Govinda".
- * **Jinnah, Mohammed Ali (1876-1948):** Founder of Pakistan. Was President of Muslim League. Advocated a separate state of Pakistan for Muslims. First Governor-General of Pakistan (1947).
- * **Kabir (AD 12th C):** Indian saint poet of Nirguna Bhakti Movement. Disciple of Ramananda. Author of 'Beejak', 'Sakhi', etc.
- * **Kalhana (AD 11th C):** Kashmiri poet- historian. His 'Rajatarangini' gives history of Kashmir upto AD 10th Century.
- * **Kalidas (AD 4-5th C):** One of the India's greatest dramatists. Lived in Ujjain during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya. Author of "Abhigyan Sakuntalam", "Raghuvamsa", "Meghadootam", "Kumar- asambhavam". etc.
- * **Kanishka (AD 2nd C):** The third and the greatest of the Kushan monarchs who ruled NW India. Patron of Buddhism.
- * **Khan, Chengiz (1162-1227):** Mongol conqueror, invaded India during the reign of Sultan Ilutmish. Founded the world's biggest empire, the Mongol Empire.
- * **Khan, Khan Abdul Gaffar (1890-1988):** Various known as "Frontier Gandhi", "Badshah Khan", and "Fakr-e-Afghan". Freedom Fighter. Inspired by Gandhiji, he organised "Khudai Khidmatgar" (Servants of God) movement. Leader of Red Shirts. First foreigner to receive Bharat Ratna in 1987.
- * **Khusro, Amir (1253-1325):** Persian scholar, saint, music exponent and courtier during reigns of five Delhi Sultans. 'Qawwali' and 'Chaupai' Style are his contributions. Regarded as Father of Sahatara (Sitar).
- * **Krishnamurthi, Jiddu (1895-1986):** Indian philosopher. Was considered a Messiah by members of "Order of the Star of the East", the society he headed at age 20. World teacher. His works include "The Songs of Life".
- * **Lajpat Rai, Lala (1865-1928):** Freedom fighter. Known as Punjab Kesari (Lion of Punjab) Founder-editor of "Bande Mataram". Died of injuries sustained during a police lathicharge. Author of "Young India", "Arya Samaj" and "England's Debt to India".
- * **Lakshmi Bai, Rani (1835-1858):** Real name – Manikarnika. Queen of Jhansi. Fought against the British Army led by Hugh Rose when her kingdom was annexed under the Doctrine of Lapse.
- * **Lenin, Vladimir Ilyich (1870-1924):** Founder of modern Communist Russia. Led Russian Revolution of October 1917. Became Head of Russia's first Communist Government (1917-1924).
- * **Lincoln, Abraham (1809-1865):** 16th President of USA (1861-65). Won Civil War, defeating the secessionist Southern States. Ended Slavery, 1863. Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at a theatre.
- * **Louis XIV (1638-1715):** French autocrat. Ruled for 61 years – the longest reign in French history. Nicknamed 'the Grand Monarque' (The Grand Monarch). Built Versailles.
- * **Louis XVI (1754-1793):** Ruler of France during the French Revolution. Guillotined along with his queen wife Marie Antoinette, by French revolutionaries.
- * **Luther King, Martin (1929-1968):** American Civil Rights activist. Inspired by Gandhiji's philosophy of non-violence and civil disobedience, he led a mass movement to obtain full civil rights for blacks. Awarded 1964 Nobel Peace Prize. Assassinated. Authored works like "Why Can't We Wait", "Where Do We Go From Here".
- * **Luther, Martin (1473-1546):** German religious reformer. Protested against certain corrupt practices in the Roman Catholic Church. Excommunicated from the RCC. Progenitor of Protestantism.

- * **Macaulay, Thomas (1800-1859):** British poet and historian. As a civil servant in India, he was instrumental in introducing English as a medium of instruction and education. Author of "History of England".
- * **Machiavelli, Niccolo (1469-1527):** Italian statesman and historian. Author of the classic "The Prince". Advocated that the end justifies the means.
- * **Mahalanobis P. C (1893-1972):** Indian economist, statistician, known for "Mahalanobis Model" in planning. Founded the CSO, Indian Statistical Institute, and National Sample Survey Organisation.
- * **Mahavira, Vardhamana (599-528 BC):** 24th Jain Thirtankara. Added the fifth principle of "Celibacy" to the four preached by Parshvanath. Founder of Jainism. Called Jina, the Conqueror.
- * **Malaviya, Madan Mohan (1861-1946):** Freedom Fighter. Founded Banaras Hindu University and Hindu Mahasabha. Was Congress President twice.
- * **Malthus, Thomas R (1766-1834):** British economist. Gave the theory that population increases faster than means of subsistence. Author of "An Essay on the Principle of Population".
- * **Marx, Karl (1881-1883):** German thinker and philosopher. Propounded Communism. Authored Das Kapital; also co-authored "The Communist Manifesto" with Friedrich Engels.
- * **Maurya, Chandragupta (340-286 BC):** Founder of Maurya Empire, the first historical empire in India. Abdicated throne. Embraced Jainism.
- * **Mazzini, Guiseppe (1805-1872):** Italian nationalist. Dictator of Italian Republic, 1848. Driven out of Italy. With Garibaldi, he fought for a united Italy.
- * **Megasthenes (4th C BC):** Greek ambassador of King Seleucus in the court of Chandragupta Maurya. Wrote 'Indica', where he left an elaborate account of the administration of Mauryan empire.
- * **Michaelangelo (1475-1564):** Italian painter and sculptor. His famous paintings include "The Last Judgment". Sculptural masterpieces include 'David', 'Moses', etc. His best works are in the Vatican and the Sistine Chapel.
- * **Mountbatten, Louis (1900-1979):** Britain's last Viceroy in India. Became Independent India's first Governor-General. Britain's Supreme Allied Commander in SE Asia during WW II. Advocated the June 3rd Plan for the partition of India. Assassinated by Irish terrorists.
- * **Mussolini, Benito (1883-1945):** Founder of Italy's Fascist Party. PM of Italy (1922). Dictator of Italy (1925-1943). Supported Germany during WWII. Surrendered after humiliating defeat in 1943. Executed by his own countrymen.
- * **Nagarjuna (AD 2nd C):** Indian philosopher. Adorned the court of Kanishka. Authored 'Madhyamika Sutra'. Enunciated the theory of Sunyavada.
- * **Naoroji, Dadabhai (1825-1917):** Indian freedom fighter, Known as 'Grand Old Man of India'. First Indian to be elected member of British House of Commons. First to calculate India's national income and enunciated the Brain Drain Theory in his book, 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'. Thrice president of INC.
- * **Narayan, Jayaprakash (1902-1979):** Indian freedom fighter. Sarvodaya leader and Socialist. Rallied Janata Party to defeat the Congress in 1977. Known as Loknayak. Awarded Bharat Ratna (Posthumous) in 1998. His works include 'Why Socialism', 'Towards Struggle', 'From Socialism to Sarvodaya', etc.
- * **Nehru, Jawaharlal (1889-1964):** Freedom fighter. First Prime Minister of India (1947 –1964). Co-founder of Non-Aligned Movement. Propounded Panchsheel with China. Authored 'Glimpses of World History', 'The Discovery of India' and 'An Autobiography'. Bharat Ratna – 1955.
- * **Nelson, Horatio (1758-1805):** British admiral. Lost his right eye at the siege of Calvi in 1794; lost his right arm at the siege of Santa Cruz in 1797. In 1798 defeated the French at Nile; in 1805 defeated the French and Spanish fleets at Trafalgar, but was fatally wounded.
- * **Newton, Isaac (1642-1726):** British physicist and mathematician. Discovered the Laws of Gravitation. His Laws of Motion form the foundation of science of mechanics. Author of 'Principia'.
- * **Nobel, Alfred (1833-1896):** Swedish scientist, invented dynamite. Bequeathed his entire wealth to a trust which gives away annual prizes (now called Nobel Prizes) in the fields of Physics, Literature, Chemistry, Physiology and Medicine. (Please note: the Nobel Prize for Economics was instituted by the Bank of Sweden in 1968.)
- * **Norgay, Tenzing (1914-1986):** Nicknamed 'Tiger of Snows'. Along with Edmund Hillary, became the first to conquer Mount Everest in 1953.
- * **Pal, Bipin Chandra (1858-1932):** Indian nationalist. Founded 'Bande Mataram' and 'New India'. With B. G. Tilak, and Lala Lajpat Rai (the famous trio of Lal, Bal, Pal) formed the extremist group in Congress known as 'Garam Dal'.
- * **Pandey, Mangal (d. 1857):** At Barrackpore, he fired the first shot in the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny. Also became its first martyr after being courtmartialled and hanged.
- * **Pandit, Vijayalakshmi (1900-1990):** Daughter of Motilal Nehru and sister of Jawaharlal. First woman President of UN General Assembly. First woman Minister of a State (UP) and India's first High Commissioner to U.K.
- * **Panini (5th C BC):** Sanskrit grammarian. Wrote 'Ashtadhyayi' and laid down rules of syntax, sentence construction, etc.

- * **Pasteur, Louis (1822-1895):** French scientist. Founder of microbiology and immunology. First to show that germs are the cause of infectious diseases. Devised the process of pasteurisation of milk.
- * **Patanjali (2nd C BC):** Indian grammarian. Founder of Yoga School of Philosophy. Author of Yogasutra.
- * **Patel, Sardar Vallabhbhai (1825-1950):** Freedom fighter. Led Bardoli Satyagraha. Founder of 'Satyagraha Patrika'. INC President, 1931. First Deputy PM of India. Chiefly credited with integration of princely states into Indian Union. Famously nicknamed "Iron Man of India", and "Bismarck of India". Posthumously awarded Bharat Ratna, 1991.
- * **Pauling, Linus Carl (1901-1994):** Legendary American scientist, and anti nuclear activist. Only person to win two Nobel Prizes (Chemistry – 1954; Peace – 1962) on his own.
- * **Picasso, Pablo (1881-1973):** Spanish painter. Father of Cubism. Major artworks include 'Les Femmes d'Alger' and 'Guernica'. The latter showcases the horrors of the Spanish Civil War.
- * **Plato (427-347 BC):** Greek master philosopher. Disciple of Socrates and teacher of Aristotle. Authored 'Republic'.
- * **Pratap, Maharana (16th Century):** Most famous king of Mewar. Defeated in 1576 at the Battle of Haldighati by Akbar's army led by Raja Man Singh.
- * **Prasad, Rajendra (1884-1963):** Freedom fighter. First President of India. Chairman of the Constituent Assembly. Editor of 'Desh' and author of 'India Divided'. Bharat Ratna, 1962. Minister of Food and Agriculture in the Interim Government.
- * **Qasim, Muhammad bin (AD 7-8th C):** The first Muslim invader of India. Conquered Sind (AD 712) and made it, for a brief time, a province of Arab dominions, after defeating Dahir, the Hindu king of Sind.
- * **Radhakrishnan, Sarvepalli (1888-1975):** Philosopher. First Vice-President, and second President of India. Author of many books including 'Recovery of Faith', 'The Hindu View of Life, etc. Bharat Ratna, 1954. Teacher's Day on September 5 is observed on his birth anniversary.
- * **Rahman, Mujibur (1920-1975):** "Bangabandhu". Founding Father of Bangladesh. First President and Prime Minister. Assassinated by radical Islamic army officers in 1975.
- * **Rajagopalachari, Chakravarti (1878-1972):** Known as 'Rajaji'. First and last Indian Governor-General of India (1948–50). Was Minister for Industry, Supply, Education, and Finance in Interim Government. Bharat Ratna, 1954.
- * **Raman, C. V. (1888-1970):** Founder of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Physicist. Discovered the "Raman Effect" which won him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930. Bharat Ratna, 1954.
- * **Ray, Satyajit (1922-1972):** Indian film maker. His films include 'Pathar Panchali', 'Charulata', 'Agantuk', 'Apar Sansar', etc. Winner of Bharat Ratna (1992), Special Oscar for Lifetime Achievement (1991) and many other awards. Creator of the fictional detective character, 'Feluda'.
- * **Razia, Sultana (AD 13th C):** Daughter of Sultan Iltutmish. First and only Muslim woman ruler to sit on the throne of Delhi.
- * **Roosevelt, F. D. (1882-1945):** American President. Only American to be elected four times as President. During his tenure, the US entered WWII. Advocated the 'New Deal'.
- * **Rousseau, Jean Jacques (1712-1778):** French political philosopher. Advocated 'Social Contract Theory'. One of the inspirations behind the French Revolution. Wrote 'Confessions'.
- * **Roy, Raja Rammohan (1772-1833):** Founder of Brahmo Samaj. Social reformer. Advocated banning of Sati, child marriage.
- * **Rutherford, Ernest (1871-1937):** Father of Nuclear Physics. First to split atom and obtain nuclei of hydrogen. Awarded Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 1908.
- * **Samudragupta (AD 330-380):** Gupta Emperor. Conquered North, Central and South India. Shown as playing the Lyre on his gold coins. Also known as "Indian Napoleon".
- * **Sankara Acharya (AD b. 788):** Founder and proponent of Advaita philosophy. Established four 'Mutts' in four corners of India. Also known as 'Adi Sankara'.
- * **Saraswati, Dayanand (1824-1883):** Founder of Arya Samaj. Social reformer. Advocated widow remarriage, abolition of untouchability. Wrote "Satyarth Prakash".
- * **Savarkar, Veer Damodar (1883-1966):** Indian extremist. Founder of 'Mitra Mandal', 'Abhinav Bharat', both societies aimed at a revolution to throw out the British. Arrested and convicted in Nasik Conspiracy Case. Author of "Indian War of Independence".
- * **Shakespeare, William (1564-1616):** 'Bard of Avon'. Greatest dramatist. Born at 'Stratford-on-Avon'. Major plays include 'Hamlet', 'Macbeth', 'Tempest', etc.
- * **Shastri, Lal Bahadur (1904-1966):** Second Prime Minister of India. Oversaw Indo-Pak War (1965). Signed Tashkent Declaration with Pakistan. Died in Tashkent. Bharat Ratna (posthumous) 1966.
- * **Sher Shah Suri (AD 16th C):** Defeated Humayun and occupied the throne at Agra. Great administrator. Built Grand Trunk Road.
- * **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (1630-1680):** Maratha king. Fought the Mughal army throughout his life. Proved to be a thorn in the body-politic of Aurangzeb.

- * **Singh, Bhagat (1907-1931):** Known as Shahid-e-Azam. Founded 'Naujawan Bharat Sabha'. Arrested and convicted in the Central Legislative Assembly Bomb Case in 1929. Hanged for participation in Lahore Conspiracy Case in 1931.
- * **Singh, Guru Gobind (1666-1708):** Tenth and last Sikh Guru. Founded Khalsa Panth (military brotherhood) and organised the Sikhs into a martial race.
- * **Singh, Udham (1898-1940):** Indian extremist. Shot dead Michael O' Dwyer, Governor of Punjab responsible for Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. Hanged in London in 1940.
- * **Siraj-ud-Daulah (1728-1775):** Nawab of Bengal. Locked up about 100 Europeans in a dungeon for one night in summer. All the occupants died, except one who later wrote an account of the episode. The episode to be known as the 'Black Hole' incident. Defeated by Robert Clive at the Battle of Plassey in 1757.
- * **Smith, Adam (1723-1790):** Father of Economics. Author of "The Wealth of Nations". Proponent of free trade and division of labour.
- * **Stalin, Joseph (1879-1953):** Soviet dictator. Became Head of Government in 1924. Introduced Five-Year plans.
- * **Sunga, Pushyamitra (2nd C BC):** Brahmin Commander-in-Chief of the last Mauryan King, Brihadratha. Killed his master and founded the Sunga dynasty in 185 BC.
- * **Susruta (AD 4th C):** Father of Plastic Surgery. Devised an artificial nose, diagnosed cataract.
- * **Tagore, Rabindranath (1861-1941):** Indian poet, novelist, patriot and philosopher. Founded Shantiniketan (now Vishwabharati University) in Bengal. First Asian to receive Nobel Prize (for Gitanjali) in 1913. Writer of National Anthems of India and Bangladesh. His works include 'Gora', 'Post Office', etc.
- * **Tata, J. R. D. (1929-1993):** The doyen of Indian industry for several years. Father of Civil Aviation in India. Founded TISCO.
- * **Teg Bahadur, Guru (AD 17th C):** Ninth Guru of the Sikhs. Captured and beheaded by Aurangzeb for refusing to become a Muslim. Real name Tyagmal.
- * **Teresa, Mother (1910-1997):** Founded the Missionaries of Charity in Kolkata. Nobel Peace Prize, 1979; Bharat Ratna, 1980. Beatified by Pope John Paul II in 2003.
- * **Tilak, Bal Gangadhar (1856-1920):** Freedom fighter "Lokmanya", Founded Nationalist Party (with Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal). Gave the slogan, "Swaraj is my birthright". Nicknamed "Father of Indian Unrest". Founder – editor of Mahratta (English) and Kesari (Marathi), Wrote 'Geetarahasya'.
- * **Tipu Sultan (1750-1799):** Ruler of Mysore. Killed in the Battle of Seringapatnam (Fourth Carnatic War) in 1799, against the British. Nicknamed "Tiger of Mysore".
- * **Tse-Tung, Mao (1893-1976):** Architect of Chinese Revolution. First Chairman of Communist Party of People's Republic of China, 1949. Led Cultural Revolution.
- * **Tughlaq, Muhammad bin (1325-1351):** Nicknamed "The Wisest Fool". Delhi Sultan. Exceptional ideas but poor executorial capacity led to repeated failures. Shifted his Capital from Delhi to Devagiri (now Daulatabad); and then due to public resentment, reshifted the Capital to Delhi.
- * **Vinci, Leonardo da (1452-1519):** Italian painter, architect, sculptor, scientist. His most famous paintings include 'The Last Supper', and 'Mona Lisa'.
- * **Vivekananda, Swami (1863-1902):** Disciple of Ramakrishna Paramahansa; founder of Ramakrishna Mission at Belur. His lectures abroad, especially at Chicago in 1893, brought to the fore the greatness of Hinduism to the Western World.
- * **Washington George (1732-1799):** American General. Led armed revolt against the British. Led American independence in 1776. First President of the US (1789–1797), held office for two terms.
- * **Wellesley, Lord (1760-1842):** Governor-General of India. Through his doctrine of 'Subsidiary Alliance', brought much of India under British control.
- * **Wilson, Woodrow (1856-1924):** American President during WWI. Advocated his 14-point Peace Proposal. Played a major role in setting up League of Nations. Nobel Peace Prize, 1920.
- * **Xiaoping, Deng (d. 1997):** Nicknamed 'Builder of Modern China'. Advocated "State-backed Capitalism". Initiated economic reforms in 1977.
- * **Zafar, Bahadur Shah (1796-1882):** Last ruler of Mughal Empire. Nominal head of the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny. The British exiled him to Rangoon where he breathed his last.
- * **Zoroaster (Zarathustra) (6th C BC):** Founder of Zoroastrianism. His teachings are collected as 'Zend Avesta'.