```
1.
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
   <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
   <h1>About Myself</h1>
   I am a dynamic individual known for his unwavering determination and
       optimistic mindset.
   <h2>About My Sports Experiences</h2>
   I am an avid sports enthusiast at school, showcasing his versatility
       athletics, embodying a well-rounded and active student.
   <h3>My Schooling </h3>
   My academic journey is marked by a commendable commitment to
```

In addition to academic achievements, Harshit actively participates

in extracurricular activities, contributing to the vibrant school community. His involvement in sports, such as cricket and badminton, exemplifies a well-rounded educational experience that goes beyond textbooks.

Overall, My schooling experience is characterized by a blend of academic excellence, a passion for learning, and active participation in extracurricular pursuits, shaping me into a well-rounded and accomplished student.

</body>

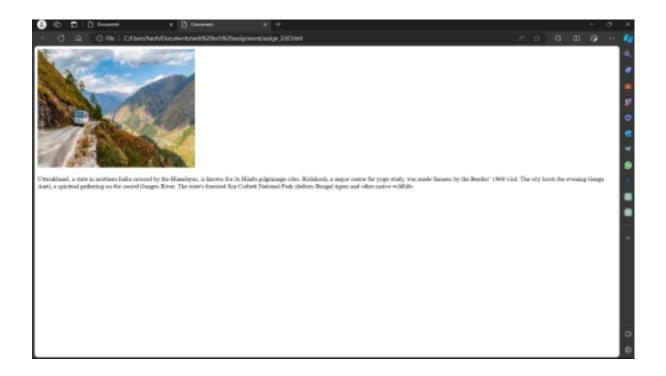
</html>



Uttarakhand, a state in northern India crossed by the Himalayas, is known for its Hindu pilgrimage sites. Rishikesh, a major centre for yoga study, was made famous by the Beatles' 1968 visit. The city hosts the evening Ganga Aarti, a spiritual gathering on the sacred Ganges River. The state's forested Jim Corbett National Park shelters Bengal tigers and other native wildlife.

</header>

```
</body>
```



```
3.
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  India
       Hindi
         English
       Canada
       English
         French
       Switzerland
       German
         French
```

```
</body>
</html>
```



5.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
   <title>Document</title>
<style>
   td ,th , table ,tr {
     border: 1px solid black;
     border-collapse: collapse;
</style>
</head>
<body>
  Country
         Politicians
      Turkmenistan
         President
```

```
Gurbanguly
      Berdimuhamedow 
      Vice-President
        Raşit Meredow 
      Eritrea
         President
         Isaias Afwerki
      Vice-President
        None 
      </body>
</html>

    Winhington, D.C.
    Landon
    Tokyo
    Brasilia
    Cape Town

    Japan
    Recil
    South Africa
```

making it the 20th most populous state in India.[28]

```
<a href="#top">Jump to Top</a>
</body>
</html>
```

future, 26 Archaeological evidence supports the existence of numans in the region since prehistoric times. The region formed a part of the Uttarakuru Kingdom during the Vedic age of Ancient India. Among the first major dynasties of Kumaon were the Kunindas in the second century BCE who practised an early form of Shaivism. Ashokan edicts at Kalsi show the early presence of Buddhism in this region. During the medieval period, the region was consolidated under the Katyuri rulers of Kumaon also known as 'Kurmanchal Kingdom'.[27] After the fall of Katyuris, the region was divided into the Kumaon Kingdom and the Garhwal Kingdom. In 1816, most of modern Uttarakhand was ceded to the British as part of the Treaty of Sugauli. Although the erstwhile hill kingdoms of Garhwal and Kumaon were traditional rivals, the proximity of different neighbouring ethnic groups and the inseparable and complementary nature of their geography, economy, culture, language, and traditions created strong bonds between the two regions, which further strengthened during the Uttarakhand movement for statehood in the 1990s. The natives of the state are generally called Uttarakhandi, or more specifically either Garhwali or Kumaoni by their region of origin. According to the 2011 Census of India, Uttarakhand has a population of 10,086,292, making it the 20th most populous state in India.[28]

Archaeological evidence supports the existence of humans in the region since prehistoric times. The region formed a part of the Uttarakuru Kingdom during the Vedic age of Ancient India. Among the first major dynasties of Kumaon were the Kunindas in the second century BCE who practised an early form of Shaivism. Ashokan edicts at Kalsi show the early presence of Buddhism in this region. During the medieval period, the region was consolidated under the Katyuri rulers of Kumaon also known as 'Kurmanchal Kingdom'.[27] After the fall of Katyuris, the region was divided into the Kumaon Kingdom and the Garhwal Kingdom. In 1816, most of modern Uttarakhand was ceded to the British as part of the Treaty of Sugauli. Although the erstwhile hill kingdoms of Garhwal and Kumaon were traditional rivals, the proximity of different neighbouring ethnic groups and the inseparable and complementary nature of their geography, economy, culture, language, and traditions created strong bonds between the two regions, which further strengthened during the Uttarakhand movement for statehood in the 1990s.

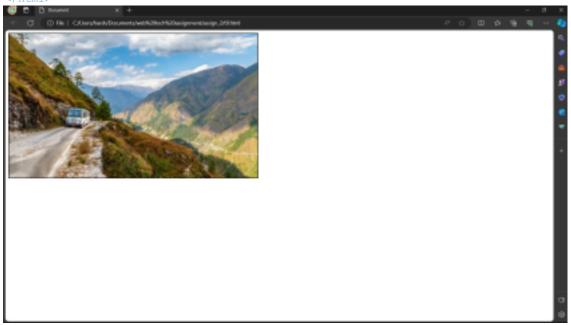
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<a href="#top">Jump to Top</a>
<h6 id="Bottom">Bottom</h6>
</body>
```

Uttarakhand

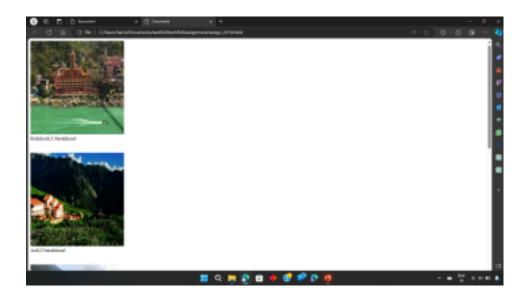
Волон

Uttarakhand (English: /'otərɑ:kʌnd/,[19] /,otərə'kʌnd/[20] or /,otə'rækənd/;[21] Hindi: ['ot:ərɑ:kʰənd], lit. 'Northern Land'), formerly known as Uttaranchal (English: /,otə 'ræntʃʌl/; the official name until 2007),[22] is a state in northern India. It is often referred to as the "Devbhumi" (lit. 'Land of the Gods')[23] due to its religious significance and numerous Hindu temples and pilgrimage centres found throughout the state. Uttarakhand is known for the natural environment of the Himalayas, the Bhabar and the Terai regions. It borders the Tibet Autonomous Region of China to the north; the Sudurpashchim Province of Nepal to the east; the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh to the south and Himachal Pradesh to the west and north-west. The state is divided into two divisions, Garhwal and Kumaon, with a total of 13 districts. The winter capital and largest city of the state is Dehradun, which is also a railhead. On 5 March 2020, Bhararisain, a town in the Gairsain Tehsil of the Chamoli district, was declared as the summer capital of Uttarakhand.[24][25] The High Court of the state is located in Nainital, but is to be moved to Haldwani in future.[26] Archaeological evidence supports the existence of humans in the region since



10.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <img src="rishikesh.webp" alt="rishikesh">
    <figcaption>Rishikesh, Uttarakhand</figcaption>
    <br>>
    <br>>
    <img src="alui.webp" alt="Auli">
    <figcaption>Auli, Uttarakhand</figcaption>
    <br>>
```



11.

