

Some chemical air pollutants

Pollutants	Sources	Effect
Nitrogen oxides	Motor vehicle exhausts, soft coal.	Inhibit cilia action and dust penetrate so lungs.
Phosgenes	Chemical and dye manufacturing	Induce coughing, sometimes fatal pulmonary and bronchitis.
Sulphur dioxides	Coal and oil combustion	Cause chest constriction, headache, vomiting and death.
Suspended particles	Incinerators; almost any manufacturing	Causes respiratory alliments.
Hydrogen cyanides	Fumigation, blast furnaces, chemical manufacturing	Induce dry throat, eye irritation, sometimes fatal pulmonary and bronchitis.
Hydrogen fluorides	Petroleum refining, glass etching, aluminium and fertilizer production.	Attack entire respiratory passages.
Hydrogen sulphides	Refineries and chemical industries, bituminous fuels	Smell like rotten eggs, cause nausea, irritate eyes and throat.
Ammonia	Chemical processes – dye making, explosives, lacquers, fertiliser	Inflame upper respiratory passages.
Arsines	Processes involving metals or acids containing arsenic	Breakdown red cells in blood, damage kidneys, cause jaundice.
Carbon monoxides	Gasoline motor exhaust; burning of coal	Reduce oxygen-carrying capacity of blood.
Chlorines	Bleaching cotton and flour; many other chemical processes.	Attack entire respiratory tract and mucous membranes of eyes, cause pulmonary edema.

Ten main Countries Emitting Carbon Dioxide

Country	Per Person CO ₂ Emission (tonne per person)	Percentage in Total CO ₂ emission
USA	19.88	23.7
China	2.51	13.6
Russia	9.17	7.0
Japan	9.17	5.2
Germany	10.83	4.0
India	0.86	3.6
U.K.	9.64	2.6
Ukraine	8.35	1.9
Italy	7.40	

Percentage Increase of Concentration of Green House Gases and Their Warming Capacity

Gas	Average Growth Rate (Percentage)	Heating Capacity	Contribution in Global Warming (Percentage)
Carbon dioxide	0.5	1	55
Methane	1.0	36	20
Nitrous Oxide	0.3	140	5
HFC	0.4	14500	6
PFC	0.4	17000	12
Ozone	0.5	430	2

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Population	Green house Gas	C.F.C
Country	1000	350
USA (earliest)	690	180
USSR (earliest)	610	16
Brazil	380	32
China	230	0.7
India	220	100
Japan		

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INTERNATIONAL ATTEMPTS TOWARDS POLLUTION CONTROL
The 1972 UN Stockholm Conference
► It focused attention on environmental degradation and "trans-boundary pollution".
Rio Earth Summit (3-14 June 1992)
1. It proclaimed the concept of sustainable development as a workable objective for everyone around the world, whether at the local, national, regional or international levels.
2. A major achievement of "Earth Summit" was Agenda 21, a comprehensive programme of actions demanding new ways of investing in our future to reach global sustainable development in the 21st Century.
3. Johannesburg Summit 2002
► The Summit took place in Johannesburg, South Africa from 26th August to 4th September, 2002.
► Important accords of the Summit includes, to halve by 2015 the two billion people without access to sanitation and drinking water, and to significantly cut the rate of species extinction by 2010.
4. Kyoto Protocol
► The Kyoto Protocol came into force on February 16, 2005.
Features of Kyoto Protocol
1. Annex-1 (39 industrialised countries) countries to reduce emission by an average of 5.2 per cent relative to levels prevailing in 1990.
2. Countries of the Developing World exempted from making targeted reductions but are to measure their emissions.
3. Cuts to apply to all six-Greenhouse Gases.
4. The commitment period will be 2008 to 2012.
5. Inclusion of defined 'sinks' or carbon absorbent material limited to afforestation, reforestation and deforestation since 1990.
6. Acceptance of emissions, trading, joint projects implementation and the Clean Development Mechanism towards fulfilling emission cuts.
5. The Montreal Protocol
► The Montreal Protocol came into force in January 1989 and is the legal basis for the worldwide effort to safeguard the ozone layer through controls on production, consumption and use of ozone depleting substances.
► By December 1995, 150 countries had ratified the Montreal Protocol, so becoming Parties to it and legally bound by its requirements.

compiled by Sujoy

- At meeting held in London and Copenhagen in 1990 and 1992 controls were strengthened and broadened to cover other chemicals. Instead of merely a reduction in production to cover other countries to phase out 15 CFCs, three halons, the Protocol now requires development and methyl chloroform.
- **GREEN HOUSE GASES**
- Green House gases are those that trap heat in the earth's atmosphere. The main one is **carbon dioxide**, most of which comes from burning fuel.
- Carbon dioxide accounts for about 60 per cent of contribution to global warming by Green House gases.
- Methane forms naturally in swamps, lakes and marshes, and is also generated as a result of human activities such as farming, paddy field cultivation and underground disposal of waste minerals.
- The atmospheric concentration of methane increased from about 700 ppbv (ppbv is a unit for ratio of volume in parts per billion before the Industrial Revolution to some 1,720 ppbv (about 2.5 times) in 1994, as human activities have expanded.
- Although low in concentration, methane accounts for about 20% of contribution to global warming by Green House gases.
- **Nitrogen suboxide** is a byproduct of the combustion of organic substances and nitrogen fertilizers. The atmospheric concentration of nitrogen suboxide, about 275 ppbv before the Industrial Revolution, had increased to 312 ppbv by 1994 (about 1.1 times)
- The intensity of its Green House effect [global warming index] in terms of the 100-year total effect based on its atmospheric residence time, is 310 times that of carbon dioxide, but its contribution to global warming is only about 6 per cent because of its low concentration.
- **CFCs** are artificial gases that did not exist in nature before the Industrial Revolution. They have been in wide use as coolant gases in air conditioners and refrigerators, and as industrial cleansing agents. In recent years, CFCs have come to be known as an ozone layer destroyer, but they are also Green House gases.

POLLUTION CONTROL IN INDIA

- **Central Pollution Control Board**
- The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is the national apex body for assessment, monitoring and control of water and air pollution.
- The executive responsibilities for enforcement of the Acts for Prevention and Control of Pollution of Water (1947) and Air (1981) and also of the Water (Cess) Act, 1977 are carried out through the Board.
- The CPCB advises the Central Government on all matters concerning the prevention and control of air, water and noise pollution and provides technical services to the Ministry for implementation of the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Environment Movements in India			
Movement	Leader/s	Place	Objective
Chipko Movement	Goura Devi, Sunderlal Bahuguna, Chandri Prasad Bhat	U.P. (Now Uttar-akhand) in 1973	Against deforestation
The Bishnoi Movement	a sage called Sambaji —	Rajasthan	Against Cutting of Trees
Silent Valley Movement	—	Western Ghats	Against a hydroelectric Project
Narmada Bachao Andolan	Baba Amte, Medha Patkar	Madhya Pradesh	Against multipurpose project over Narmada river.

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Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) was introduced in January 1994 makes EIA statutory for 29 developmental projects under various sectors such as notification, power, transport, tourism, communication, mining, irrigation, etc. A notifiable categories, mining, irrigation, etc. Recently, one more item Meta Amino Phenyl has been added to the industry, etc.

- **Vehicular Pollution Control**
- **EIA** list, pollution standards known as India-2000, similar to Euro-I for all categories of vehicles manufactured from April 1, 2000, have been notified and made effective throughout the country.
- Minimum National Standards (MINUS) for 70 categories of pollutants have been made effective from April 1, 2000, in the National Capital Region.
- National Capital Region.
- Twenty-four highly-polluted areas have been identified in the country for concerted efforts for pollution control.
- The National Air Quality Monitoring Programme has been expanded to comprise 290 stations covering 90 cities and towns in 24 States and five Union Territories in the country.
- Minimum National Standards (MINUS) for 70 categories of pollutants have been evolved.
- Seventeen categories of heavily polluting industries have been identified.
- They are cement, thermal power plant, distilleries, sugar, fertiliser, integrated iron and steel, oil refineries, pulp and paper, petro-chemicals, pesticides, tanneries, basic drugs and pharmaceuticals, caustic soda, zinc smelter, copper smelter and aluminium smelter.

COMPUTER

Computer today has become an important part of our lives, at an incredible speed. From education to communication to business, computers are present every where, from a variety of fields. A sound theoretical base of computer would definitely make the journey in the colourful world of computers, exhilarating one.

Generations of Computer : The first four generations of computers were based on, vacuum tube technology; the transistors, integrated circuit technology; and the very large scale integrated technology, respectively.

➤ The important feature of the fourth generation VLSI technology was the use of a microchip weighing a few grams. A thin silicon chip using 0.13 micron technology has a memory capacity of one Gigabyte (10^9 bit). Today the development has entered the area of "artificial intelligence." These are generally called as fifth generation of computers.

HISTORY

➤ The genesis of mechanical/digital computing can be traced back to Blaise Pascal (1623-1662) and GW Leibnitz (1646-1716). However, Charles Babbage (1792-1871) was the first to imagine a machine that could process data. He designed first difference engine and analytical engine and an all purpose calculating machine. He is rightly known as the father of computer science.

BINARY SYSTEM

➤ Zero and one in their endless combination constitute binary system on which computers are based. A scheme of numeration with base ten requires, ten symbols or ciphers (including zero), whereas an arithmetic with the base two requires only two ciphers: 0 and 1.

➤ The binary numbers for the following numbers are written as 0, 0, 1-1, 2-10, 3-11, 4-100, 5-101, 6-110, 7-111, 8-1000, 9-1001, 10-100, 11-101, 15-1111, 16-10000.

➤ Under the binary system all ordinary arithmetical operations are reduced to their simplest form. The binary system of numeration was used early in the 17th century by Thomas Harriot.

CLASSIFICATION OF COMPUTERS

➤ Computers can be classified into five types-Portable Computer, Mini Computer, Mainframe Computer, Micro Computer and Super Computer.

Portable Computer:- These are the computers which can be carried from one place to another in the form of a briefcase or diary. It includes Laptop, Notebook and Personal Digital Assistant (PDA).

➤ **Micro Computer** called as Personal Computers (PCs). The home computers are a PC providing education, entertainment, information and communication at home.

➤ **Minicomputer**: They are medium level, multiuser computers. As compared to Mainframe Computers, these computers operate at slower speeds and have lesser memory. These are used by Insurance companies, Bank, Factories for keeping the records.

➤ **Mainframe Computer**: Mainframe computers are expensive, large centralised computers. It is a multiuser computer and has large memory. It is capable of having speeds of the order of several billions of floating-point operations per second. These computers help in railway reservation and such other operations.

➤ **Super Computer**: Super computers are extensively used for solving very large computational problems in scientific research, engineering, industry, aerospace, nuclear-weapons, seismology, molecular dynamics, geology etc. ANUJAM, Cray-1, PARAM, Padma are some super computers.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF COMPUTER

- 1938:- Konrad Zuse built the World's first binary digital computer, the Z1.
- 1948:- Claude Shannon identified the bit as the fundamental unit of data and the basic unit of computation.
- 1955 : The first fully transistorised computer, TRADIC developed.
- 1958 : Jack Kilby created the first integrated circuit.
- 1960 : COBOL designed for business use.
- 1964 : BASIC Created.
- 1965:- PDP-8, the first commercially successful mini computer developed.
- 1973:- Ethernet method of network connection devised.
- 1984:- Apple Computer launched the Macintosh, the first successful mouse driven computer.
- 1989:- Virtual Reality, a computer generated 3-D environment developed.
- 1993:- Intel introduces Pentium Processor.
- 2000:- Microsoft unveils Windows 2000.
- Intel announces Pentium 4.
- Microsoft unveils its C# (C-sharp) language.
- The Cray-1 is the first super computer. It was designed and built by Seymour Cray in 1976.

THE SUPER COMPUTERS

- The first multiprocessor super computer developed in 1988.

► The first wireless super computer is Cray X-MP. It was developed by BARC, since 1991 is involved in developing parallel computing architectures to meet high performance needs of in-house researchers.

► Super computers developed in India are- PACE, CHIPS, FLCOSOLVER MK5.

► In 2003, India developed 'Param Padma'. It was developed after four years of research and at a cost of Rs. 50 crore.

► In November 12, 2007 a supercomputer EKA developed by Group Pune based Computational Research Laboratories, by Tatyasaheb Patil.

e-WORLD

(i) **e-book** :- An electronic book that is published small in size, portable and at the same time have all the features of a print version.

(ii) **e-paper** :- It is a portable, reusable storage and display applications such as e-book, e-Newspaper etc.

(iii) **e-library** :- It is a virtual library that stores massive content, collection of articles, reports, features and tools.

(iv) **e-tailware** :- It is the software for creating on-line catalogues, deriving forums, credit checking and similar services for Web sites that sell goods and services to consumers.

(v) **e-mail** :- 'Electronic mail', it is the act of sending and receiving messages through internet.

(vi) **e-governance** :- It is the application of Information and Communication Technologies to the process of government functioning. Its objective is to provide speedy, responsive and transparent governance. Various e-governance projects have been launched in India. These include, 'Gyandoot' (Madhya Pradesh), 'FRIENDS' (Kerala), 'AKSHAYA' (Kerala).

COMPUTER ABBREVIATIONS

- ACD : Automatic Call Distributor.
- ADCP : Advanced Data Communication Protocol.
- ALU : Arithmetic Logic Unit.
- ASCII : American Standard Code for Information Interchange.
- ATM : Asynchronous Time Division Multiplexing.
- BACP : Bandwidth Allocation Control Protocol.
- BASIC : Beginners All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.
- BERT : Bit Error Rate Test.
- BIOD : Block Input/Output Daemon.
- BPS : Bit Per Second.
- CARP : Cache Array Routing Protocol.
- C-DAC : Centre for Development of Advance Computing.

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge
Centre for Development of Telematics.

C-EML : Commerce Extensible Markup Language.

CXML : Commerce XML.

DAML : Data Base Management System.

DHTML : Dynamic Hyper Text Markup Language.

DHMP : Dynamic Hyper Protocol.

DMA : Direct Memory Access.

DOS : Disk Operating System.

DRAM : Dynamic Random Access Memory.

EAP : Extensible Authentication Protocol.

EBCDIC : Electronic Data Interchange.

EDL : Electronically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory.

EEPROM : Enterprise Information Portal.

EP : Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory.

EPROM : Erasable Programmatic Read-Only Memory.

FDMA : Frequency Division Multiple Access.

FLOPS : Floating Point Operations Per Second.

FPS : Fast Packet Switching.

FSP : File Service Protocol.

FTAM : File Transfer Access and Management.

FAX : Fax Transmit Format.

GDP : Gateway Discovery Protocol.

GSM : Global System for Mobiles.

GUI : Graphical User Interface.

HDF : Hierarchical Data File.

HDLC : High Level Data Link Control.

HTML : Handheld Device Mark-up Language.

HDTV : High Definition Television.

HD : Human Interface Device.

HSSI : High Speed Serial Interface.

HTTPS : Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure.

ICM : Image Colour Matching.

IDCP : Internet Control Message Protocol.

IDRP : Interdomain Routing Protocol.

IDS : Intrusion Detection System.

IMAP : Internet Message Access Protocol.

INSP : Internet Name Server Protocol.

IOS : Internetworking Operating System.

IP : Internet Protocol.

IPP : Internet Printing Protocol.

ITSP : Internet Telephony Service Provider.

JPEG : Joint Photographic Experts Group.

KBPS : Kilobits Per Second.

LAWN : Local Area Wireless Network.

LPP : Light-weight Presentation Protocol.

- MAN : Metropolitan Area Network.
- MAP : Mobile Application Port.
- MAPI : Mail Application Programming Interface.

- MB : Mega Bytes.
- Mbps : Mega bits per second.
- MCB : Memory Control Block.

- MCR : Magnetic Card Reader.
- MDLP : Mobile Data Link Protocol.
- MFLOPS : Million Floating point Operations Per Second.

- MFM : Modified Frequency Modulation.
- MGCP : Media Gateway Control Protocol.
- MIB : Management Information Base.

- MIDI : Musical Instrument Digital Interface.
- MIPS : Millions of Instruction Per Second.
- MIS : Management Information System.

- MMX : Multi-Media Extension.
- MOLAP : Multi-dimension Online Analytical Processing.
- NAP : Network Access Point.

- NASDAQ : National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation.
- NAT-PT : Network Address Translation-Protocol Translation.

- NETBIOS : Network Adapter Basic Input Output System.
- NFAR : Network File Access Routine.
- NSP : Network Services Protocol.

- NV-RAM : Non-Volatile Random Access Memory.
- OAIS : Open Archival Information System.
- OLTP : Online Transaction Processing.

- OMAP : Open Multimedia Application Platform.
- PAP : Password Authentication Protocol.
- PCM : Pulse Code Modulation.

- PDN : Public Data Network.
- PDP : Packet Data Protocol.
- PIN : Personal Identification Number.

- PRISM : Parallel Reduced Instruction Set Multiprocessing.
- PROM : Programmable Read Only Memory.
- PSDN : Packet-Switched Data Network.

- RAM : Random Access Memory.
- RARP : Reverse Address Resolution Protocol.
- RDDBMS : Relational Data Base Management System.

- RIP : Routing Information Protocol.
- RTCP : Real-time Transport Control Protocol.
- SDRAM : Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory.

- SGML : Standard Generalized Markup Language.
- SIM : Subscriber Identification Module.

- SLIP : Serial Line Internet Protocol.

► **SNAL** : Sub Network Access Protocol.

► **SQL** : System Query Language.

► **SSML** : Security Services Markup Language.

► **TDMA** : Time Division Multiple Access.

► **TFLOPS** : Terabit Floating-Point Operations Per Second.

► **TSP** : Superior Tree Protocol.

► **TWSOP** : Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol.

► **UDMA** : Ultra Direct Memory Access.

► **VRAM** : Virtual Reality Modelling Language.

► **VRML** : Virtual Storage Access Method.

► **VSAM** : Virtual Cache Control Protocol.

► **W3C** : Web Cache Control Language.

► **WSDL** : Web Services Description Language.

► **WAML** : Extensible Authority Markup Language.

► **XML** : Extensible Markup Language.

► **ZIP** : Zone Information Protocol.

COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY

- **Assembly Language** : It is a low-level of language which uses mnemonic statements to generate machine code. It is typified by its speed of execution and small executable file size. They are hardware specific and therefore programme written on one particular machine may not work on another.
- **Association for Women in Computing (AWC)** : A professional society dedicated to the advancement of women in computer related fields. Founded in 1978.
- **Advanced Technology Attachment Packet Interface (ATAPI)** : A standard that makes it very easy to connect a CD-ROM drive to an Enhanced IDE host adapter.
- **Active Server Pages (ASP)** : A standard for scripting server side web pages.
- **Analog** : Describing a system, particularly an electronic device, that uses a continuous physical quantity to represent information.
- **ANSI (American National Standard Institute)** : ANSI is an organisation that fosters the development of technology standards in the United States. ANSI works with industry groups and is the US member of the International Standards Organisation (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).
- **API (Application Programming Interface)** : API is a method prescribed by a computer operating system or an application programme which a programmer who is writing an application or another application can use to make requests of the operating system or

in existence. Started in 1969 where the Department's Advanced Projects Research Agency.

➤ **ASCII** : American Standard Code for Information Interchange. It is a de-facto worldwide standard for code numbers, punctuation, etc.

➤ **Back-up File** : A copy of file created as safety precaution in case any harm occurs to the original.

➤ **BAK** : The MS-DOS file name extension usually attached to file containing backup data.

➤ **BAR Code** : A printed pattern of wide and narrow vertical bars used to represent numerical code in machine readable form. A bar code reader scans bar code with the help of special software.

➤ **Beginner's All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Language** : easy to use high level programming language which is now replaced by improved version of Microsoft Visual Basic.

➤ **Basic Input/Output System (BIOS)** : A set of programmes coded in Read Only Memory (ROM) in IBM PC-compatibles. These programmes handle start up operations at level control for hardware such as key boards, monitors and diskdrives.

➤ **Bulletin Board Service/System (BBS)** : A commercial data communications network where users/subscribers can send data or get advice on software or use entertainment features by means direct-dial modern links. The popularity of Internet has eroded popularity and use of BBS.

➤ **Blind Carbon Copy (BCC)** : In e-mail, a copy of message that sent to one or more persons without the knowledge of other recipients. Also called **Blind Courtesy Copy**.

➤ **BGP** : Border Gateway Protocol.

➤ **BMP** : Bitmap (file name extension): this is file name extension for files which contains images stored as a set of bits.

➤ **Bit** : A short form for binary digit. A bit is capable of recording 'off' or 'on' condition in the form of binary digit '0' or '1' respectively.

➤ **Byte** : Contiguous bits form a byte.

1 Kilobyte = 1024byte

➤ **Boot** : An initiating automatic routine that is read into RAM when a computer is first turned on. This provides the necessary environment for subsequent loading of all or part of the operating system, software applications etc. It prepares the computer for use.

The process of starting the computer is called boot and restarting is called warm boot.

➤ **Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP)** : It is an internet protocol that enables work stations or local area network to find their Internet addresses dynamically.

➤ **Bits per inch (bpi)** : In magnetic media such as backup tape drives or disk drives, the measurement of the media's recording density or done **Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)** : A broadband digital telephone standard of transmitting upto high speed over fiber optic cables.

➤ **BOPS** : Billions Operations Per Second.

➤ **Bubblejet Printer (BJP)** : A variation of the inkjet printer concept that uses the heating element instead of piezoelectric crystals to shoot ink from nozzles.

➤ **BANDWIDTH** : The amount of data that can flow through a channel. The higher the bandwidth, the more data that can travel at one time.

➤ **Binary File** : A file containing information such as a program, compressed archive, an image or a document etc., the contents of the file generally can't be displayed or printed without using some program.

➤ **Browser** : Browser is a client software that allows the user to display and interact with a hypertext document i.e., it is a client software which helps users to navigate the www.

➤ **Bus** : A bus is a transmission path on which signals are dropped off or picked up by devices that are attached to it. If a device is addressed by the signal, it pays attention, otherwise, it discards the signal. The term comes from autobuses that travel along a fixed route, picking up and dropping off passengers.

➤ **C** : C is a programming language that has been widely used for operating systems and applications. Many versions of UNIX-based operating systems are written in C.

➤ **C++** : C++ is an object-oriented version of the popular C programming language. It combines the C language features with object-oriented capabilities. It has been adopted as the in-house programming language of a number of companies like Sun Microsystems and Apple Computers.

➤ **CAD (Computer-Aided Design)** : CAD is a software used by architects and engineers to create technical drawings.

➤ **CASE (Computer-Aided Software Engineering)** : CASE is a computer-assisted method to organise and control software development. It is especially useful in large, complex projects that involve many software components and people. It allows the designers, code writers, testers, planners and managers to share a common view of where the project stands.

➤ **COBOL (Common Business-Oriented Language)** : COBOL was the first high-level programming language for business applications. Over the past 35 years, many payroll, accounting and other business applications have been written in COBOL, and they are still in use.

► Computer Communications Software : A programme

modern and establishes connectivity with another that was first used in science fiction. It means to steer information held on computer networks, connected transmission technology, that can be together.

► **Cyber Space** : Cyber means to steer or control sophisticated transmission technology, that can be together.

► **Cache** : It is a memory storage area that keeps frequently retrieved them from slow storage devices.

► **Compressed Application Binary (CAB)** : It is Microsoft compressed file format.

► **Computer Aided Design (CAD)** : A CAD program is used to design a wide ranging industrial products, ranging from machine parts to home using computer.

► **Computer Aided Design and Drafting(CADD)** : Used for trial design and technical drawing. It is similar to CAD that it has additional features that enable the user to produce drawing conforming to engineering conventions.

► **Computer Aided Software Engineering(CASE)** : The use of software package to

CD : Compact Disc.
CD-DA : Compact Disc-Digital Audio.

CD-I : Compact Disc-Interactive.

CD-R : Compact Disc- Recordable.

CD-RW : Compact Dist-Rewritable.

CPU : Central Processing Unit.

CGI : Common Gateway Interface.

CHAT : Conversational Hypertext Access Technology.

► **Clock** : An electronic circuit that generates evenly spaced pulses at speeds of millions of Hertz(MHz). The pulses are used to synchronise the flow of information through the computer's internal communication channels.

► **Clock Speed** : The speed of computer is measured in clock speed. High clock speed is synonymous with high processing capability. Clock speed is measured in Mega Hertz(MHz).

► **.Com** : Command- It is a file name extension.

► **.com** : Commercial business. It is domain name as appears in website address like www.indya.com.

► **Com** : In MS-DOS, Com is a device name that refers to the serial ports available in the computer. A computer can have upto four Comports designated as COM1, COM2, COM3 and COM4.

► **Computer Virus** : A programme designed as a prank or as sabotage that replicates itself by attaching to other programmes and carrying out unwanted and sometimes dangerous operation. Internet technologies have made the 'connected' computer more vulnerable to be attacked by virus.

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

► **CON** : Console-A terminal consisting of keyboard and monitor. In multi-user system Gateway Interface. A way of interfacing computer servers so that a server can offer

CGI : Common HTTP or WWW servers instead of just static text or images.

► **CGI** : Common Gateway Interface (file name extension). A file that interactive sites for HTTP server to interface with computer makes it possible to provide interactive functions.

► **DACOM** : Data Communications Systems. An application programme provides the tool for data retrieval, modification, deletion and insertion.

► **DBMS** : Relational Database Management System.

► **Defragmentation** : A procedure in which all files on a hard disc are re-written on disc so that all parts of each file are written to contiguous sectors. This is done to improve the speed of computer.

► **Desktop Computer** : A personal computer or professional workstation designed to fit on standard office desk that's equipped with sufficient memory and disk storage to perform business computing tasks.

► **Desktop Publishing (DTP)** : The use of personal computer for the purpose of printing pages having text and/or graphics using desktop publishing software is called Desktop Publishing.

► **Digital Signature** : An encrypted tamper-proof attestation that is usually attached to e-mail message or certificate.

► **DOS** : Disc Operating System.

► **DLL** : Dynamic Link Library: The MS-DOS file name extension attached to collection of library routines.

► **DMA** : Direct Memory Access.

► **DNS** : Domain Name System.

► **Dot Matrix Printer (DMP)** : An impact parameter that forms text and graphic images by hammering the pin end against a ribbon in a matrix (pattern) of dots. These printers are fast and cheap but the output is of poor quality and creates noise.

► **Dots per inch (dpi)** : A measure of resolution that states the number of dots that the device can print, scan or display in a linear inch.

► **DUN** : Dial up Networking.

► **Dial-up access** : Access to the Internet through a telephone line and a modem.

► **Digital** : Digital technology generates, stores and processes data in terms of two states: positive and non-positive. The positive state is expressed or represented by the number 1 and the non-positive state by the number 0. Data that is transmitted or stored with digital technology is expressed as a string of 0s and 1s. Digital technology is mainly used with new communication media, such as satellite and fibre optic transmission.

► **DNS** : Domain Name System, a distributed database system for translating computer names, like glasbm01.vsnl.net.in into a numeric IP addresses like 202.54.130 and vice-versa.

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- **DOMAIN** : The highest subdivision of the Net, usually to a country or the type of organisation, such as .edu for education, or .com for commercial.
- **Domain** : The smaller network making up the Internet, connecting many computers or even smaller networks within a domain. The domain may represent either a type of organization or a geographical location.
- **Download/Upload** : To download is to transfer a file to another computer. To upload is to transfer a file to the user's computer.
- **EAROM** : Electrically Alterable Read Only Memory.
- **EDI** : Electronic Data Interchange. A standard for exchange of business documents such as invoices and purchase orders.
- **EDRAM** : Eraseable/Extended Dynamic Read Only Memory.
- **EGLA** : Enhanced Graphics Adapter.
- **ERP** : Enterprise Resource Planning. The planning and management of all resources in an enterprise is called ERP. An ERP system is multi-module software system. A ERP typically contains relational database and application for managing purchasing, inventory, personnel etc.
- **EXE** : Executable (file name extension)
- **E-zine** : Electronic Magazine. Also called digitize.
- **XML** : Extensible Markup Language.
- **Ethernet** : It is the most popular type of LAN, in which communications through radio frequency signals is carried by a coaxial cable. Software protocols used by Ethernet Systems vary but include TCP/IP and Novel Network.
- **Ethernet Card** : A network adapter that enables a computer to connect to an Ethernet. It is a printed circuit board that is built or motherboard or is plugged on computer which is on Ethernet.
- **Extranet** : An Intranet (internal TCP/IP network) that has been selectively opened to a firm's suppliers, customers and strategic allies.
- **FAQ** : Frequently Asked Questions.
- **FAT16** : A file Allocation table that restricts the maximum size of a hard drive to 2.1 GB. This limitation stems from the use of 16 bit addressing method.
- **FAT 32** : A FAT that uses 32-bit operating system and removes the previous limitation of 2.1 GB of hard disk by employing a 32 bit cluster addressing system.
- **FDD** : Floppy Disk Drive.
- **FAX** : Facsimile- To send printed pages between two locations using telephone lines.
- **FLOP** : Floating point operations per sec. This is the unit of measurement of the speed at which computer carries out floating point operations.

- **File Transfer Protocol (FTP)** : A client/server protocol for exchanging files with a host computer.
- **FAT** : File Transfer with a host computer.
- **File Allocation Table (FAT)** : It is a hidden file located in sector changing Allocation Table. It contains information about the sizes of files stored and also the information about which cluster contains a floppy and also the information about which cluster contains a file.
- **GIF** : It is file extension where acronym for Graphics Interchange Format. These files are widely used to encode and exchange graphics files on the Internet.
- **GLPL** : Generalised Markup Language.
- **GNAL** : Global Service Provider.
- **Green PC** : A computer system designed to operate in energy efficient manner.
- **Graphical User Interface (GUI)** : A design for the part of program that interacts with the user and that uses icons/graphic representations to represent programme features.
- **Greeking** : The use of symbols to show text or graphics that cannot be shown in sufficient detail for the whole document to be legible is called greeking. Some word processors use a print preview feature that's similar to greeking.
- **H** : Header (file name extension). Used in programming language c/c++.
- **HDML** : Handheld Device Markup Language.
- **Handshaking** : A method for controlling the communication between two devices so that one device transmits data only when the other device is ready.
- **HIMEM** : High Memory.
- **HDD** : Hard Disk Drive.
- **HPC** : Handheld Personal Computer.
- **HFS** : Hierarchical File System. In an operating system a method of organising files in tree structure. The topmost level called root directory which contains leaves called sub-directories which further contain sub-directories. Such a file systems is called HFS.
- **HTML** : Hyper Text Markup Language. It is markup language behind the appearance of documents on the World Wide Web (WWW).
- **HTTP** : Hyper Text Transfer Protocol. The protocol most often used to transfer information from WWW server to browsers, which is why web addresses begin with http://
- **HTTPS** : Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure. A variation of HTTP that provides special security for online transaction on WWW.
- **IBM** : International Business Machine.
- **ICMP** : Internet Control Message Protocol. It is an extension to the original Internet Protocol that provides much needed error and congestion control.

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- **IMAP** : Internet Message Access Protocol. IMAP is one of the fundamental protocols in the Internet e-mail that governs how and where user stores their incoming messages. In IMAP, mails are stored on the mail server.
 - **Info Bahn** : A form preferred by some for the Information highway, a high speed information system that would link Super schools and offices.
 - **INKJET Printer** : A non-impact printer that forms an image by spraying ink from a matrix of tiny jets.
 - **IANA** : Internet Assigned Numbers Authority. A unit of Internet Architecture Board (IAB) that supervises the allocation of IP (Internet Protocol) addresses, port address and other numerical standards on the Internet.
 - **IP** : Internet Protocol: In TCP/IP, the standard that describes how an Internet Connected Computer should break data down into packets for transmission across the network, and how those packets should be addressed so that they arrive at their destination. IP is the connectionless part of TCP/IP protocols.
 - **ISDN** : Integrated Services Digital Network.
 - **IP Address** : A 32-bit binary number that uniquely identifies the location of a particular computer on the Internet.
 - **ISP** : Internet Service Provider.
 - **JDK** : Java Development Kit is a package of Java utilities and development tools created by Sun Microsystems that represents the de facto standard for the Java Programming language.
 - **JPEG** : Joint Photographic Experts Group. A graphics format that is ideal for complex pictures/graphics.
 - **JSP** : Java Server Pages.
 - **KB** : Kilobit.
 - **KB** : Kilobyte.
 - **LAWN** : Local Area Wireless Network.
 - **LAWN** : Local Area Network.
 - **LCD** : Liquid Crystal Display. It is a low-power display technology used in laptop computers and small battery power electronic devices.
 - **LED** : Light Emitting Diode. A small electronic device made from semiconductor materials.
 - **LINUX** : An operating system designed by Linus Torvalds.
 - **LPT** : Line Printer Terminal. It is a device name that refers to a parallel port to which one can connect parallel printers.
 - **Mainframe** : A multuser computer designed to meet the computing needs of a large organisation. Originally, the term mainframe referred to the metal cabinet that housed the CPU.
 - **MFLOPS** : Million Floating Point Operations per second.
 - **MDLP** : Mobile Data Link Protocol.
 - **MIME** : Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension. It is an internet standard that specifies how tools such as e-mail programs and

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- **MML :** Machine Language. A device that converts the digital signals to analog signals.
- **MPS : Modulator Demodulator.** A device that converts the digital signals required for transmission analog signals to their digital equivalents.
- **MPS : Millions of Theoretical Operations per Second.**
- **MRAM : Magnetic Random Access Memory.**
- **MS-DOS : Microsoft Compact Disk Extension.**
- **MS-DCEX : Microsoft Instrument Digital Interface.** A standard communication protocol for the exchange of information between computers and musical synthesizers.
- **MTOPS : Millions of Theoretical Operations per Second.**
- **NetBIOS : Network Basic Input/Output System.**
- **NCIC : National Crime Information Centre.**
- **NIC : Network Interface Card.**
- **ODBC : Object Database Connectivity.** It is a standard that enables applications (including web browsers) to communicate with variety of database applications.
- **OEM : Original Equipment Manufacturer.**
- **OOP : Object Oriented Programming.**
- **OP Code : Operation Code.**
- **OS : Operating System.**
- **OMR : Optical Mark Recognition.**
- **OOPS : Object Oriented Programming and System.**
- **PBX : Private Automatic Branch Exchange.**
- **PAN : Personal Area Network.**
- **PDF : Portable Document Format.** It is a file extension/a portable document file format created by Adobe Systems.
- **PIM : Personal Information Manager.** It is a program that stores and retrieves a variety of personal information including notes, memos, names and addresses etc.
- **PMail : Paper Mail.**
- **PPP : Plug and Play.** A hardware standard that requires each hardware be capable of identifying itself.
- **POP3 : Post Office Protocol.** An internet e-mail standard that specifies how an internet connected communicates as mail handling agent.
- **POST : Power on Self-Test.** It is internal testing which is performed when the computer is started or reset. Encoded in ROM, the POST program first checks the microprocessor by having it perform a simple operations.

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Floppies and Hard Disk : A Window utility that checks magnetic disks (Floppy drives, tape drives, scanners and printers).

SCSI : A high speed interface that connects to a computer, devices such as hard drives, ROM chips and irregularities.

SPX : Synchronous Graphic RAM. It is a type of DRAM that synchronise with the computer's clock speed enabling significantly higher speed of data transfer as compared to earlier DRAM.

SCMIP : Secure Hyper Text Transfer Protocol. It is the extension of HTTP that supports secure commercial transactions on web.

SLIP : Serial Line Internet Protocol. The earliest of the two ways in which a PC connects to Internet through Dial Up Networking. SLIP defines the transport of data packets through an asynchronous telephone line. Therefore, SLIP enables computers not directly connected to LANs to be fully connected to the Internet.

SMTP : Simple Mail Transport Protocol. It is an Internet protocol that governs the transmission of e-mail over computer networks. It does not provide any support for transmission of data other than plain text.

SOFTWARE HANDSHAKING

- **PPP** : Point to point Protocol. One of the two standards computers are connected directly to Internet via dial up telephone connection. (The other is sl IP).
- **PROM** : Programmable Read-Only Memory.
- **PSTN** : Public Switched Telephone Network.
- **PEA** : Pocket Ethernet Adapter.
- **PIF** : Picture Interchange format file. (A file extension).
- **PIN** : Personnel Identification Number ; It is a digital number for accessing highly secure information.
- **Protocol** : In computer terminology, it is a set of rules or standard designed so that computers can exchange information or a minimum of error.
- **Random Access Memory (RAM)** : It is computer's primary working memory in which program instructions and data are stored so that they can be accessed directly by the CPU via processor's high speed external data bus. RAM is often called Read/Write Memory. In RAM-CPU can read and write data. RAM does not retain its contents when the power to the computer is switched off. Again, the only type of RAM available was DRAM (Dynamic RAM), so named because it changes its content constantly. Specifically, the DRAM then available was EDO-RAM (Extended Data-Out DRAM); while the RAM was working on current bit, it was already extending its reach for the next bit.
- **EDROM** was replaced by **SDRAM** (Synchronous DRAM) in 1990's. In this, the access speed was increased over the earlier EDO-RAM. At present most of the computers use it.
- However in 1998, a radically different technology of RAM called RDRAM (Rambus DRAM) came in which some architectural modifications were done to increase the speed. All the Pentium-4 PCs are tied with RDRAM. But this RAM is quite expensive.
- In 2000, a new variant of SDRAM that offers faster performance, comparable to RDRAM, and price closer to SDRAM was launched which is called DDR-RAM (Double Data Rate-RAM).
- **RDBMS** : Relational Data Base Management System. It is a database management system that comes with all necessary support programs, programming tools and documentation.
- **Read Only Memory (ROM)** : It is the portion of computers storage that does not lose its contents when one switches off the computer. ROM contains essentials system programmes that cannot be erased.
- **Rich Text Format (RTF)** : A text formatting standard developed by Microsoft that allows the word processor to create file with some of the formatting instructions.
- **Ripper** : A programme that can extract audio tracks from audio CDs and write these to computer's hard disk—generally to WAV files. Also called CD ripper.

- **Terminator** : It is an electrical impedance at the end of a transmission line to eliminate reflections attached to the purpose of preventing the reflection of electrical signals when they reach the end of the cable.
- **Telemedicine** : The provision of high quality, up-to-date information to medical practitioners. In rural and health centres, doctors, who are out of touch with knowledge may make faulty diagnosis or prescribe wrong therapy. A telemedicine system can provide there high quality information and thus could save lives.
- **TIF** : The file extension to a file containing graphics in Image File Format (TIFF). TIF files are often used to hold scanned photographic images.
- **TPI** : Tracks per inch. A measurement of the data storage density of magnetic disks, such as floppy disks.
- **Transducer** : A device that converts a detectable physical nomenon such as sound, pressure, or light into electronic signals that can then be processed by computer.
- **Trojan Horse** : A programme that appears to perform a function but has some hidden instructions in its code that can cause severe damage to the system on which the programme runs. Unlike computer virus, Trojan horse cannot replicate themselves, remotely to other computers on the Internet. It has a command line interface which will assume automatically that the resource is located in the same directory that contains RELURL.
- **UID** : User Identifier.
- **UHF** : Ultra High Frequency.
- **UPS** : Uninterruptible Power Supply/System. A battery system that can supply continuous power to a computer in the event of power failure for some time (approx. 10-15 minutes) after supply loss so that the user can save his work and shut down the computer safely.
- **URL** : Uniform Resource Locator. In the World Wide Web (WWW), it is one of the two basic kind of Uniform Resource Identifier (URI). It is string of character that precisely define an Internet resource's type and location.
- **URI (Uniform Resource Identifier)** : In the HTTP, a string of characters identifies an Internet resource of WWW including the type of resource and its location. There are two types of URIs, Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) and relative URLs (RELURL). In RELURL string of character gives only the file name and does not specify its location or type. Web Browser (as Parsers) resource.
- **USERID** : User Identification.
- **VAN** : Value Added Network. A public data network (PDN) that provides value added services for corporate customers including end-to-end dedicated lines with guaranteed security.
- **VDU** : Video Display Unit : Synonymous with Monitor.

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Disk. It's a storage technique in which the content of a virtual disk (CD etc.) can be copied to hard disk. The virtual disk storage disk acts similar to the original disk.

- **Virtual Disk** : Virtual disk (CD etc.) can be copied to hard disk.
- **VRAM** : Virtual storage disk Enhanced Graphite Adapter.
- **VGA (Video RAM)** : Specially designed DRAM chips to maximise the performance of video adapters.
- **VFAT** : Virtual File Allocation Table. The file allocation table used in Windows 95 is called VFAT. It uses Protected Mode, an operational state that allows a PC to address all its memory.
- **WWW** : World Wide Web Consortium. An independent standard for the Internet as its transport mechanism.
- **W3C** : World Wide Web Consortium composed of university researchers and industry practitioners growth of WWW.
- **WAN** : Wide Area Network : A commercial data network that spans a large geographic area.
- **WAV** : (Waveform Audio) File name extension for audio-files.
- **WORM (Write Once Read Many)** : An optical disk drive with storage capacities of upto 1 TB. After once writing the data the disk drive becomes Read Only storage medium. WORM is used to keep large database.
- **Win XP** : Windows The "Experience".
- **WML** : Wireless Mark-up Language.
- **WMP** : Windows Media Player.
- **WRAM** : Windows Read Only Memory.
- **XDF** : Extended Density Format.
- **XHTML** : Extensible Hypertext Mark-up Language.
- **XML** : Extensible Markup Language. A language for creating mark-up languages.
- **Z** : Packed file (file name extension).
- **Z (upper case)** : Compressed file (file name extension).
- **ZIP** : Compressed file (File Name Extension).
- **Y.Modem** : It refers to error free file transfer protocol that can be used on error-corrected links and to transfer multiple files with a, single command.
- **Quantum Computers** : It is a device that harnesses physical phenomena unique to quantum mechanics to realise a fundamentally new mode of information processing. In it, the fundamental unit of information (qubit) is quaternary in nature.
- **Analog Transmission** : It refers to the signal transmission over wires or through the air. The information is sent and received by combining amplitude, frequency and phase signals.
- **Wap-enabled Phone** : These are telephones enabled with wireless access protocol (Wap), through which it can have access to Internet Content.

- **Worm** : A worm is a virus that does not infect other programs by making use of network connections but computers itself to additional programmes, however a worm might do damage, stall or destroy files and programmes.
- **Password** : A code used to gain access (login) to a locked system. Good passwords contain letters and non-letters and are not simple combination such as Virtue 7.
- **Piracy** : The illegal copying of software for distribution with illegal duplication and resale, which causes a huge loss to the software industry.
- **Roaming** : The ability to use a communications device such as a cellphone or personal digital assistants and be able to move from one cell or access point to another without losing the connection.
- **Swapping** : It is the process of replacing one segment of the programme in memory with another and restoring it back to the original when required.
- **Intranet** : A private network inside a company or organisation that uses the same kinds of software as are found on the public Internet but that is only for internal use.
- **Finger** : An Internet software tool for locating people on other Internet sites. Finger is also sometimes used to give access to other personal information, but the most common use is to see if a person has an account at a particular Internet Site. Many sites do not allow finger requests, but many do.
- **Browser** : It is a client programme (software) that is used to log at various kinds of Internet resources.
- **Backbone** : A high speed line or series of connections that forms a major pathway within a network, is known as backbone. It is a relative term as a backbone in a small network will likely be much smaller than many non-backbone lines in a large network.
- **Cyber Space** : The virtual community created by the informational boundaries and political limitations is known as the Cyber space.
- **Netizens** : Citizens having access to Internet are called netizens. It gives an idea about computer penetration in the country and the world as a whole.
- **Ethernet** : A type of network that allow audio and video information to be carried along with computer data. It is based on Local Area Network (LAN) technology.
- **Voice Answer Back (VAB)** : It is an audio response device that can link a computer system to a telephone network, thus providing voice response to inquiries made from telephone terminals.
- **Robotics** : It is a technology which enables an electromechanical system which can be programmed to perform manual tasks.

ART & CULTURE : INDIA

DANCE

FOLK, TRIBAL AND REGIONAL DANCES

- **Jhummu** & **Kashmir** : by women during harvest, expression of joy and love by boys and girls, Damali : by men in temple.
- **Rauvo** : expression of Rauvo ; by both men & women.
- **Hijkat** : expression of Hijkat ; by men in Manipur.
- **Lakhes & Manipas** : Ladakh, Bomboostic dance, Lakhes & Manipas : by Wattal Tribe.
- **Dhunmai** : by men at harvest, Dhunmai ; by both men & women.
- **Giddha** : by both men & women, Giddha ; by both men & women.
- **Bhangra** : by both men & women, Bhangra ; by both men & women.
- **Chakri serpent**, Gangore, Ginad, Gopika Leela, Jhulan, Jhumar, Khyala, Susini.
- **Gujjana** : Daph, Dhamal, Gugga, Gagor, Jhumar, Koria, Loor, Phag.
- **Himachal Pradesh** : Himaachal Pradesh ; by both men & women.
- **Bhavi**, Chharba, Dangi, Jadda, Jhainta, Kinnaur, Mahasu, Thoda, Thali.
- **Gujarat** : Bhavi, Garba, Dandiya Ras, Tripuri, Gomph, Zeriyun, Gheriya Ras.
- **Jharkhand** : Rass leela, Kajari, Jhora, Nautanki, Chappeli.
- **Bihar** : Jatta, Natua, Jijhiya, Barlanga Dance, Karma, Kathaputi, Bakho, Samachakra.
- **Madhya Pradesh** : Madhya Pradesh ; by both men & women.
- **Orissa** : Danda, Ghera.
- **Uttar Pradesh** : Dardanatta, Chhau, Yatra, Ghumara, Bharat Leela, Dalkhai, Chaitti Ghorha, Jadur.
- **Karnataka** : Katha, Tamasha, Levani, Gafa, Karku, Mauni, Dahikala, Lezim.
- **Bengal** : Kathi Dance, Baul dance, Chhau, Brita Astom.
- **Assam** : Canoe Dance, Tabal Chongbi (Holi), Satriya, Rakhal Leela, Bihu, Monpur.
- **Ras Dances**, Khamba Thoibi, Puing, Cholan

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Andhra Pradesh :

► Ghanta Mardala, Banjara

Karnataka :

► Huttari, Suggi, Yakshagana, Dholu Kunitha

Tamil Nadu :

► Kolattam, Kavadiattam, Karagan, Kummi

Kerala :

► Kudiyattam, Kaliyattam, Kakkottikali, Ottam Tullal, Tappatrikkali, Padayani

Uttaranchal :

► Jhumelia, Chaunila, Harkia Baul, Chholiya

Lakhsadiveep :

► Lava, Bhavada

Tripura :

► Hajagiri

Nagaland :

► Bamboo dance, Kabui

Classical Dances			
Classical Dances	States	Exponents	Related Styles
Odissi Originated in 2nd century B.C., based on the Natya Shastra, Originated in temple during King Kharavela reign, woven around Tribhangha pose	Orissa	Kelucharan Mahapatra, Pankaj Charan Das, Hare Krishna Behera, Sonal Mansingh, Rabita Dwivedi, Kiran Sehgal, Madhvi Mudgal, Sharon Lewon, Myrtta Barvil, Indarani Rahman, Priyambada Mohanty, Rukmini Devi Arundale	Mahars Devadasi, Gotipua, Tibhanga Mangalacharan Pallavi, Tarjhuma, Moksha, Majuna
Natyam Popular in South eastern of India .It follows principle of Natyashastra. It is a solo dance by women.	Tamil Nadu	(of Kalakshetra Fame) T Balasanswathi, Yamini Krishna Murthy, Padma Subramanyam, Mrinal-mala Bali, Leela Samson.	Sadir, Devadasi, Padanallur, Tenjore Alarippu, Jetiswaran, Shabdatam, Varnam-tya, Thillana

PUPPET DANCES Kathaputli : Rajasthan Sakhi Kundhei : Orissa Pudda Nach : Assam Malasutri Bahuly : Maharashtra		KATHAK Published in North Indian princely states Jaipur, Lucknow and Banaras. It is a dance based on story from epic about Radha and Krishna		Kerala Mukunda Raja (of Kalmandalam fame), Koppan Nair, Shanta Rao, Kanak Rele, Geeta Ganguly, V Kunju Kurupu, Gopinathan Krishnan, VN Menon, Vilho Narayan Menon, Kalyani Anima Shanta Rao, Roshan Vajidai, Bharati Shivaji, Kanak Rele.	Open air stage, facial make up, Thranoottam
MARTIAL DANCES Gatka : Punjab Paika : Orissa Thag Ta : Manipur Kalaripayattu : Kerala Choliyam : Uttarakhand	Gombeyatta : Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh T Balasarswathi, Esther Sherman, Indrani Rahman, Swapna Sundari, Sobha Naidu, Raja Reddy, Radha Reddy, Venkpati Chitna Satyam, Sudha Sekharia, Rajaram Rao, G Sarala	DRAMA ► Geratin Lebedev - began drama (1795) ► Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar - Kichaka Vadha	Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge	Open air stage, facial make up, Thranoottam

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Folk Theatres

Theatre	State	Importance
Mudiyettu	Kerala	performed as a ritual in Kali temples depiction of life of Lord Krishna
Krishnattam	Tamil Nadu	elaborate presentation of San. skirt dramas
Kudiyattam	Kerala	a form of ancestor worship
Theyyam	Kerala	an one act play about religious themes
Ankianat	Assam	rituals to propitiate the mother Goddess
Bhavai	Rajasthan	legend.dancing & singing inter-woven with comic scenes
Saang	Haryana	honouring Gods & have end with comedy. Actors mingle with people
Jashin	J & K	about questions of life & death
Keyala	Himachal Pradesh	cultural & social education through singing & musical instruments
Khyal	Rajasthan	a singing & dancing party about political & social themes
Tamasha	Maharashtra	a street theatre of dance & music
Therukkoothu	Tamil Nadu	annual celebration of a particular deity of a particular temples
Yatra	Orissa	a music theatre
Zaratra (Zatus)	Goa	stage shows on the day of Holi about mythological stories
Nautanki	Uttar Pradesh	about life of Lord Krishna
Macha	Madhya Pradesh	
Rasleela	Uttar Pradesh	

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Ancient and Medieval India have been
the seats of Sanskrit dramaturgists.

Kilan
of Ancient and Medieval Sanskrit dramaturgists.

MODERN THEATRE

The year 1801 marked the beginning of Modern Indian theatre. In the year 1801 Kumar Thakur established Hindi Rangee Prasanna which is related with Brocial drama.

Calcutta. Chandra Ghose wrote 'Gurjirat' and 'Gurjirat'. Gurdh Chandra related with historical plays. 'Roy is Navamina' is written by Bijon Bhattacharya and directed by Soumitra Chatterjee.

- The drama *Ner* by Sambhu Mitra.
- The drama group which is popular in Bengal is a Sambhu Mitra's drama group.

Bengal.
The popular play Sita Swayamver was directed by Vishnu Das

Bhave. Giddha, Kamala and Snakkalai Bhuai are well-known popular plays. *Vijay Tendulkar* is the best known playwright.

MUSIC

Science of Music : ~~Geetham~~
Samaveda contains : The method of recital of music
by Matanga defines & classified the Ragas

- binaas -
- Baaju Babu is father of Hindustani Music.
- Baaju Babu is father of Hindustani Music.
- Haridas Swami, Guru of Tansen, modified ancient style of

► Wazid Ali Shah is considered as the innovator of the Thumari form.

► The Nawab of Rampur devised a system of notation and classification of Ragas under 'Thats'.

Muskan Khanum, Naseem Ali and Ghada Ishaq Hussain Khan popularised Hindustani vocal music in the west.

- Quawali is an innovation of Amir Khusro.
- Mirza Ghalib is regarded as the father of Ghazals.
- Dhun is free from formal rules ~~descriptions~~ common in the books.

- Gat is a well-defined composition and it is preceded by the Alap.

► umanur Veena the bow shaped harp is considered the oldest instrument.

- The Golden age of the carnatic music was the period of Venkateswara. Music derived inspiration from Mevaran and Shripadikaram.

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- Carnatic music reached its zenith when Muthuswami Dikshitar, Thyagaraja, and Swathi Thirunal Shyama Shastri established the standard with their exuberant compositions.
- Kirtis a new component of carnatic music was created by Purandaradasa (1460-1564) between 1425 and 1530 A.D.
- The 17th century saw the glory of 'Padmas' songs composed by the great musician kshetragna.
- New forms that came in existence in 18th century were varnas, Tana Varnas, Swarajati, Jatiswara, Ragwhalika, Javallis etc.
- Subbarama Dikshitar (1859-1906) produced "Sampradaya Pradashani" which consisted of his collection of "Sangeetha Lakshmas, Gamakas, songs, Varnas, Ragamalikas etc.
- In the 19th and 20th century musician like Veena Dhanammal, Maha Vaidyanatha Iyer, and Artyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar contributed to the Carnatic Music.
- Nadopasakas of the 20th century, with their excellent renderings and compositions enlarged the dimensions of music further.

HINDUSTANI MUSIC

- Developed in North India.
- It has six primary ragas i.e. Bhairava, Kaushika, Hindola, Dipak, Megh, Sriraga.

Six Ragas		
Ragas	Timing	Moods
Bhairava	Dawn	awe & fear
Kaushika	Night	joy
Hindola	Night	laughter
Dipak	Afternoon	love
Megh	Morning	calm
Sriraga	Evening	peace

These are musical dialects based on individual temperament, vocal capacity and musical aptitude.

Name	Place	Founder
Gwalior Gharana	Gwalior	Nanhan Khan
Agra Gharana	Agra	Haji Sujan Khan
Rangeela Gharana	Agra	Faiyyaz Khan
Jaipur Atroli	Jaipur	Alladiya Khan
Kiran Gharana	Avadh	Abdul Wahid Khan

GHARANAS

These are musical dialects based on individual temperament, vocal capacity and musical aptitude.

FAMOUS PERSONALITIES

- Rabindranath Tagore : Composed unique songs under the title of Rabindra Sangeet.
- Kazi Nazrul Islam : The famous patriotic poet of Bengal.
- Subramaniam Bharati : Famous patriotic poet of Tamil literature.
- Amir Khusrau : At the court of Alauddin Khilji. He invented Siyar Khayal & Qawwali. He invented Rekht, the precursor of Urdu language.
- Sadarang School : A school of Hindustani Music founded by Nemat Khan. Took Khayal singing to its peak.
- Adarang School : A school of Hindustani Music founded by Firoz Khan. It was known for its exquisite beauty & philosophical content in Khayal singing.
- Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande : Founded Morris College of Music at Lucknow. His pen name was Chatura. His works are Hindustani Sangeet Padhati, Abhinaya Raga Manjari, A short Historical Survey of Music of Upper India. Lakhya Sangeeta etc.
- Vishnu Digambar Paluskar : A great musician, he founded Gandharva Mahavidyalaya & Prayag Samiti. His Ram-dhun music, i.e. Ragupati Raghoba was sung during the Dandi March.
- Tansen : Adorned the court of Akbar. He authored Sangeeta Sara & Ragnala. He established Senia Gharana.

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Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge	Gharanas	Singer	Gharanas
<p>Types</p> <p>Tillana</p> <p>Ragam-Tanam-Pallavi-Kirtanai</p> <p>Varnam</p> <p>Padam</p> <p>Javalis</p> <p>Tillana</p>	<p>Kirana</p> <p>Jaipur</p> <p>Sharafat Hussein Khan</p> <p>Agra</p>	<p>Pandit Jasraj</p> <p>Gangubhai Hangal</p> <p>Sharafat Hussein Khan</p> <p>Agra</p>	<p>Mewati</p> <p>Kirana</p> <p>Agra</p>

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- Parandaradasa : Father of the Karnataka music. He was the to standardized teaching methods of music. He was the Maya Malavagaula.
- Muthuswami Dikhsitar : A well-known exponent of Karnataka music. He composed various ragas of Karnataka with innovated techniques with certain complex use of varying music. He invented Violin in India.
- Thyagaraj : He was one of Trinity of Karnataka being Shyama Shastri & Swati Tirunal. His famous music two others is Bhakta Vijayam.
- Vidyarathna : He put Karnataka music on scientific lines. He wrote Sangitasashtra.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & PERSONS

- Flute : Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Rajendra Prasada, Subhash Kamat, Narayan Ghosh, T Mahalingam
- Tabla : Alla Rakha Khan, Zakir Hussein, Ustad Shafai Ahmad Khan, Latif Khan, Sheikh Dawood, Fazl Quereshi, Swapan Choudhuri
- Violin : L Subramanyam, T.N Krishnan, Lalgudi Jayaraman, Shankar, N Rajan, B Sunderrajan
- Veena : S Balachander, Doraiswamy Iyenger, Kalyan Krishna Sitar : Pt. Ravishankar, Nishat Khan, Debu Choudhary, Shujaat Khan, Imrat Khan, Shamim Ahmed Khan
- Veena : Vishwanathan Bhattacharya, Arsal Ali Khan
- Shehnai : Bismillah Khan
- Sarangi : Ramvatar Shashtri, Sabri Khan, Hanuman Mishra, Ram Narain
- Santoor : Shiv Kumar Sharma, Nandu Mule, Bhajan Sapot, Viraswami Pillai
- Harmonium : Purushottam Walawalker, Appa Jalgaonkar
- Palkhaj : Pagal Das, Chatrapati Singh
- Midangam : Mani Ayyar, U Shivaraman
- Sarod : Debashish Bhattacharya, Zarin Daroowala, Brij Narayan, Anjad Ali Khan Bangash

PAINTINGS

- Prehistoic Paintings
- Bhimbetka, Joggimara, Adangarh, Mirzapur, Kupagaluru
- Rock Painting
- Depiction of hunting & animal scenes. Also have some social scenes.
- Cave Painting
- Ajanta, Bagh, Sittanavasal
- Fresco paintings dating back to Gupta age.
- Buddhist & Hindu religious & mythology were themes. Important among them are Dying Princes, Mother & Child (all at Ajanta)
- At Sittanavasal, the theme is Jaina religion

- **Mysore School**
In Bengal illustrations covers.
- **Jagganath School**
In Vijayanagar In temple ceilings On characterised by earth tones and absence of blue colour.
- **Mewar School**
In Mewar of Rajasthan in Jodhpur and Nagaur influenced by Mughal School
- **Bundi**
Known as Ragamala paintings. In folk with gopis.
- **Marwar School**
Influenced by Mughal School
- **Rajasthan**
Bold expression with broad fish eyes & highly stylized trees.
- **Kishangarh**
A type of Rajasthani painting
- **Bundi**
Lyrical beauty in its content Love scenes of Radha and Krishna.
- **Pahari Painting**
About court scenes, nobles & lovers
- **In hill areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh**. Main theme is love.
- **Basohli** - famous for primitive vigour and fierce vitality, bold lines and brilliant hot colours.
- **Guler** - lyrical and cool depiction of women in the absence of their lovers Kangra - fine and melodious - lines with female figures depicting delicate graces of femininity.
- **Hyderabad Style**
Consists of Bijapur and Golconda court paintings. Inspired by Mughal School
- **Tanjavur Style**
Famous for its Glass painting Themes related to Vishnu, Shiva & Krishna Paintings made on Jackwood pasted with unbleached cloth.

compiled by Sujoy

Madhubani Style

► Mithila region. Work on plastered wall

Raghurajpur(Oriissa) Style

► Chitrapatra painting on the walls

Pithoro Style

► Gujarat tribal paintings

Apabhramsa School

► This School of painting originated either in Mewar of Gujarat or Bulandshahr of UP.

► The characteristics of this school are :

- Bulging eyes (fish-shaped)
- Pointed nose
- Double Chin
- Distorted hands and stiff figure
- Use of bright and gold colours
- Animals and birds represented like toys
- Natural scenes
- Decorated margins

Mughal School

► Although painting is treated as against Islam, it spread developed under the Mughals and a new combination of Persian style developed under them. These paintings also had Buddhist and Central Asian and Mongoloid influences.

► The characteristics of this school are :

- Use of brilliant colours
- Variety of themes
- Ornamentation
- Realism
- Accuracy in line drawing
- Details and intricacies
- Perspective

Tanjore Glass Paintings

► Its origin can be traced to the downfall of the Vijayanagar who a group of artist migrated to Mysore and Tanjore. It consists of pictures of child Krishna and other favourite deities. It uses vivid colours on glass.

ART, ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE

Important Caves		
Caves	Place/State	Importance
Barabar & Nagarjuni Elephanta Kanheri Jorgeswari Montpeir Karle Bhaja Bedsa	Gaya/Bihar Mumbai Konkan Maharashtra Maharashtra Maharashtra Maharashtra	donated to Ajivika sects Brahmanical temples flanked by elephant statues Buddhist Chaitya Mahayan Architecture Portuguese settlement ruins Hinayana Chaitya 18 Buddhist caves built for nuns .Carved pillars

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge		
Monument/Structure	Ruler	Location
Qutub-ul-Islam	Qutubuddin Aibak	Delhi
Alai Darwaza	Qutubuddin Aibak	Ajmer
Gutub Minar	Qutubuddin Aibak	Delhi
Tomb of Itutmish	Itutmish	Delhi
Sultan Garhi	Itutmish	Delhi
Balban's Tomb	Balban	Delhi
Ala Darwaza	Alaaddin Khalji	Delhi
Siri	Alaaddin Khalji	Delhi
Hauz Khas	Alaaddin Khalji	Delhi
Mahal Hazaar- Sitoon	Alaaddin Khalji	Delhi
Jamait Khanha Mosque	Alaaddin Khalji	Delhi
Tughlaqabad Fort	Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	Delhi
Tomb of Khan-i-Jahan	Jauna Shah	Delhi
Madbul	Ibrahim Lodhi	Delhi
Tomb of Sikander Lodhi	Ibrahim Shah Sharqi	Jaunpur
Jhajhri Mosque	Hussain Shah Sharqi	Jaunpur
Lal Darwaza Mosque	Ibrahim Shah Sharqi	Gujarat
Atala Devi Masjid	Ahmedshah	Gujarat
Jami Masjid	Muhammad Shah	Gujarat
Tomb of Ahmedshah	Mahmud Begarah	Gujarat
Nagina Mosque	Husang Shah	Gujarat
Jami Masjid	Mahmud Shah	Malwa
Hindola Mahal	Mahmud-I	Malwa
Jahaz Mahal	Mahmud-I	Malwa
Tomb of Husang Shah	Mahmud-I	Malwa
Palaces of Baaz Bahadur and Ruparnati	Nasiruddin Shah	Malwa

compiled by Sujoy

Monument/Structure	Ruler	Location	Sculpature	Features	Place
Adina Mosque	Sikandar Shah	Bengal		Ancient most, Influenced by religious practices.	
Bara Sona Masjid	Nusrat Shah	Bengal		Adornes Ashokan Edicts	Rampurva, Samatha
Qadam Rasool Masjid	Nusrat Shah	Bengal		Buddhist religious architecture	Sanchi, Amaravati, Barhut, Nagarjunakonda
Char Minar	Quli Qutubshah	Deccan		Adornes Stupas	Amaravati
Jami Masjid (Gulbarga)	Alauddin Bahman Shah	Deccan		First statue of Buddha-a mixture of India & Greek method	Peshawar region & Afghanistan
Gole Gumbad	Muhammad Adil Shah	Deccan		Richly decorated deities of all religion	Mathura
Kabulibagh Mosque	Babur	Punjab		Hindu temples of Nagara & Sikkhara Styles	Tigawa, Eran, Ahole, Rajgirha
Jam-i-Masjid	Ruhelkhand	Punjab		Fine Hindu & Buddhist Statues	Nalanda, Bodh Gaya
Fatehabad Mosque	Humayun	Punjab		Mature plan & general arrangement	Mysore, Talkkad, Halebid
Dinpanah city	Humayun	Punjab		Development of Shikhara	Bhubaneswar, Puri, Konark, Khajuraho
Tomb of Sher Shah Suri	Sher Shah	Delhi		Erotic sculpture	
Qila-i-khuna Mosque	Sher Shah (Bilhar)	Mathura		Decorated pillared halls	Hampi
Purana Qila	Sher Shah	Hindu Art		Temple complex	Madural
Humayun's Tomb	Hamida Begum	Delhi		High platforms & minia-	Mt. Abu
Agra fort	Akbar	Delhi		ture towers	Aihole, Pattadkal
Jahangiri Mahal	Akbar	Agra		Mixture of Nagar &	Malabulipuam
Lahore fort	Akbar	Lahore		Drawida styles, Chittor Monolithic temples	Tanjore
Fatehpur Sikri	Akbar	Sikri near Agra		Gopurams or Gates	Delhi, Agra, Jaunpur
Diwan-i-Am	Akbar	Fatehpur Sikri		Indo-Islamic	Bengal, Hyderabad.
Diwan-i-Khas	Akbar	Fatehpur Sikri			
Buland Darwaza	Akbar	Vijaya Nagar			
Jodha Bai Palace	Akbar	School			
Panch Mahal	Akbar	Nayak School			
Jami Masjid	Akbar	Rajasthan			
Salim Chishti's Tomb	Akbar	School			
Akbar's Tomb	Sikandra	Chaulukyan			
Tomb of Itmadud Daula	Nur Jahan	School (Vesara)			
Jahangir's Tomb	Nur Jahan	Palava School			
Diwan-i-Am	Shah Jahan	Chola School			
Diwan-i-Khas	Shah Jahan	(David)			
Rang Mahal	Shah Jahan	Indo-Islamic			
Moti Masjid	Agra				
Red Fort	Agra				
Jama Masjid	Delhi				
Taj Mahal	Agra				
Shahjahanabad	Delhi				
Shah Burj	Lahore				
Rabia ud Dawar's Tomb	Aurangabad				
Badshahi Mosque	Lahore				
Moti Masjid	Delhi				

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge					
IMPORTANT SCULPTURES					
► The first cinema show in India was arranged by Maurice Sestier, the cameraman of Lumiere brothers (France) at the Watson Hotel Bombay on July 7, 1896.					
► Prof. Stevenson brings first 'Bioscope' to Calcutta at the Star theatre in 1898.					
► Harischandra Sakharama Bhatwadekar (Save Dada is the first Indian to import a cine camera from London turns exhibitor and film maker.					

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Kiran's One Liner Approach General

- 'Return of Wrangler Paranjpe'- the first Indian film produced by H.S. Bhatwadekar in 1901. J.F. Madan launches his show at Calcutta in 1902.
 - J.F. Madan opens the first cinema hall in India, Elphinstone Picture palace, Calcutta in 1907.
 - Bombay becomes the first city in India to start film production in 1912.
 - Release of 'Raja Harishchandra' the first silent feature film directed and directed by Dhundrej Govind Phalke at Coronation Cinematograph Bombay on 3rd May,1913.
 - Indian 'Cinematorgraph Act, is passed for providing censorship of films and licencing of cinema. Abdulla Esoophally, an enterpris ing showman builds Majestic theatre in Bombay in 1918.
 - Boards of film censors were set up in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in 1920.
 - Dhiren Ganguly makes 'England Returned, the first social satire film in 1921.
 - Entertainment tax was levied for the first time in Bengal. Dhiren Ganguly starts Lotus film Company in Hyderabad in 1922.
 - The first independent film processing laboratory was set up in Bombay by Dhanjibhai K. Desai (Atmanand Laboratory) in 1927.
 - The first talkie film shown in India at Elphinstone Picture Palace, Calcutta (Melody of Love) in 1929.
 - In 1930 B.N. Sircar established New Theatres Ltd. In Calcutta.
 - Release of the first full length talkie feature film in India-'Alam Ara' (Light of the world) by Ardeshir Merwan Irani at the Majestic Theatre, Bombay on 14th March 1931.
 - Recording of the first song of 'Alam Ara' by W.M. Khan (De de khuda naam par pyara.....).
 - Release of the first talkie in Bengali - "Tamai Shashti" produced by Madan Theatres on 11th April.
 - Release of the first talkie in Telugu 'Bhaktha Prahalad' directed by H.M. Reddy.
 - Release of the first talkie in Tamil - 'Kaldass' produced by Sagar Movie tone.
 - Release of the first talkie in Marathi Ayodhyecha Raja (King of Ayodhya) directed by V. Shantaram.
 - Release of the first talkie in Gujarathi 'Narasinh Mehta' by Nanubhai Vakil on 9th April 1932 at Westend Cinema.
 - Release of Himansu Rai's 'Karma' was First India talkie film in English shot in England in 1933.
 - Production of Prabhat's Satyajit Ray's 'Sita Bibana' by Mohan Sundar Deb Goswami in 1934.
 - Release of the first talkie in Oriya 'Sita Bibana' by Mohan Sundar Deb Goswami in 1934.
 - Release of the talkie film in Kannada-Bhakta Dhruva (Dhruvakumara) produced by Jayawani Talkies in 1934.

Kiran's One Line: — the first Teulgu talkie to

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- Film, 'Kabuliwala' won Silver Bear for music at Berlin Film Festival in 1957.

► Satyajit Ray's 'Aparajito' (Bengali) won Golden Lion of St. Mark at the Venice Festival in 1957.

► K.A. Abbas makes Pardesi a co-production with Mosfilm of USSR in 1957.

► Satyajit Ray's 'Jalsagar' won Silver Medal at the Moscow Film Festival in 1959.

► Release of Guru Dutt's 'Kagaz Ke Phool' (Hindi)-India's first Cinemascope film shot in black and white in 1959.

► Film Finance Corporation was formed in 1960.

► Release of first talkie in Bhopal Studio, Poona in Charhalbo directed by Viswanathan Shahabadi in 1960.

► Anupam Chitra produces 'Fyar ki Pyass,' the first CinemaScope film in colour in 1961.

► 1962 : Launching of Merchant -ivory production House holder in English/Hindi won for Leela Naidu, the Madeira Award.

► Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation was formed in 1963.

► National Film Archive of India at Poona was established in 1963.

► Sunil Dutt's 'Yaadein' (Hindi)-first film in India which had only one actor was released in 1964.

► Dev Anand makes 'Guide' in English jointly with writer Pearl Buck and director Ted Danielowski.

► Pachhi's Around the World- first 70mm film in Technicolour with stereophonic sound was released in 1967.

► The Khosla Committee of Film Censorship submitted its report in 1969.

► Dada Saheb Phalke award was instituted in 1970.

► Devika Rani was the first recipient of this award.

► Matangi Manipur-the first talkie film in Manipuri language was released in 1972.

► Satyajit Ray's 'Ashani Sanket' won Golden Bear at Berlin film festival in 1973.

► Satyajit Ray was honoured by British Film Institute as the most distinguished Film Director in the last half century in 1975.

► First International Festival of Children's Films of India held in 1979.

► Establishment of National Film Development Corporation (NFFDC) with the merger of FFC and IMPEC in 1980.

► Indian Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Science in Bombay was launched in 1981.

► Richard Attenborough's 'Gandhi' co-produced by NFFDC won 8 Academy awards in 1984.

► Bhanu Athaya wins Oscar award for Best Costume Design (Gandhi).

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

- ▶ French Govt. conferred Commander of the Order of Arts and Letters on Adoor Gopalakrishnan in 2003.
 - ▶ Om puri received Britain's OBE. Partho Sengupta's 'Hawa Ane De' was 'best Film at Durban Film Festival in 2004.
 - ▶ The bollywood actress Aishwarya Rai and U.S. director Alexander Payne officially opened Cannes Film Festival on 12th May, 2005.
 - ▶ Madhur Bhandarkar won Best Film Award for 'Page 3' of National Film Award, 2005.
 - ▶ Shyam Benegal won Dada Saheb Phalke Award for 2007.

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TEMPLES OF INDIA

Temples	Places
Dharmaraya Ratha	Mahabalipuram
Kailasa Vimana	Ellora
Valkunthaperumal Temple	Kanchipuram
Vallsvara Temple	Nartamall
Vijayalaya Cholesvaram	Sivavana Belagola
Chamundaraya Basti	Kambadahalli
Panchakura Basti	Nandi
Bhola Mandisvara Temple	Badami
Malegitti Shivalaya	Thanjavur
Brihadesvara Vimana	Darsasuran
Airavatesvara Vimana	Chidambaram
Nataraja Temple	Lakkundi
Kasi Visvesvara Temple	Tiruvannamalai
Arunachala Temple	Hampi
Vitthala Temple	Vellore
Jalakanthesvara	Srirangam
Ranganatha Temple	Srivilliputur
Vatapattrasyi Temple	Thanjavur
Subrahmany Temple	Ikkeri
Aghoreswara Temple	Alampur
Visa Brahma Temple	Trichur
Vadakkunathan Temple	Mathabaliapuram
Pandava Ratha (Rockcut Chariot)	Mahabalipuram
Shore Temple (Shiva)	Madurai
Meenakshi Temple	Marigalore
Manjunath Temple	Rameshwaram
Rameshwaram Temple	Halebid
Halebid Temple	Sanchi
Gupta Temple	Nachna
Parvati Temple	Bitargaon
Bhitaragaon Temple	Boeth Gaya
Mahabodhi Temple	Sripur
Lakshmana Temple	Alampur
Vishva-Brahma Temple	Badoli
Baddi Temple	Jagata
Ambikamata Temple	Mount Abu
Vimala Vasahi	Roda
Temple No. III	Wadhwaran
Rankadevi Temple	Konark
Sun Temple	Gwallor
Sas Bahu Temple	Varanasi
Kashi Vishwanatha Temple	Khajuraho
Kandariya Mahadeva Temple	Puri
Jagannath Temple	Bhubaneswar
Lakshmana Temple	Udaipur
Lingaraja Temple	Bhubaneswar
Udayeshwara Temple	Bhubaneswar
Parashurameshwara Temple	Bhubaneswar
Vaital Deu	Bhubaneswar
Mukteshwara Temple	Somanathapur
Kesava Temple	

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

UNITED NATIONS

- The UN and its 17 independent specialised agencies and 14 major programmes and Funds embrace almost every man in every corner of the globe.
- The United Nations Organisation is an association of sovereign states bound by a Charter to maintain international peace and security and to co-operate in promoting political, social and economic conditions for such an organisation was mooted at Dumbarton Oaks Conference (Washington DC) between the erstwhile USSR and the USA and the UK between August 21 to September 28, and the USA, China and UK from September 28 to October 1944.
- The Charter of the UN was signed by the delegates from 50 countries on June 26, 1945 at San Francisco.
- The UN was formally inaugurated on October 24, 1945. This date is taken as the official birthday of the UN and is celebrated every year as the UN Day.
- The Charter of UN provides for:
 - Maintaining international peace and security.
 - Working towards improved relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.
 - Co-operation in finding a solution for international social, economic, cultural and humanitarian problems and in advancing respect for human rights and basic freedoms.
 - Serving as a base for co-ordinating the actions of nations to attain these common goals.

List of Secretaries General

Name	Years
1. Trygve Lie (Norway)	1946-1953
2. Dag Hammarskjold (Sweden)	1953-1961 Killed in an air crash
3. U. Thant (Burma)	1961-1971
4. Kurt Waldheim (Austria)	1972-1981
5. Javier Peres de Cuellar (Peru)	1982-1991
6. Dr. Boutros-Boutros Ghali (Egypt)	1992-1997
7. Kofi Annan (Ghana)	1997-2007
8. Ban Ki-Moon (South Korea)	2007 - till date

The Secretary-General is assisted by Under Secretaries-General and Assistant Secretaries-General. The normal term of the office of the Secretary-General is 5 years.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- The Assembly consists of the representatives of all the member states.
- Each member country has one vote.
- The General Assembly meets at least once in a year, commencing on the third Tuesday of September, and continues normally till the middle of December.
- The Assembly can also meet for special emergency sessions, usually by the members of the Assembly.
- The General Assembly passes the annual budget, determines the contribution payable by each member.
- It receives and considers the reports of the special committees, including the Security Council.
- The General Assembly elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the members of the Economic and Social Council and the elected members of the Trusteeship Council.
- The Judges of the International Court of Justice are elected by the General Assembly, in conjunction with the Security Council.
- The Assembly elects its own President and Vice-President every year.

SECURITY COUNCIL

- It consists of 15 members each with a single vote.
- Of these, 5 are permanent members and 10 non-permanent members elected for a term of 2 years by a two-third majority of the General Assembly.
- The permanent members have the power to veto any move.
- The Security Council bears the primary responsibility of maintaining peace and security.
- It is also responsible for the functioning of the UN trusteeship known as "strategic areas".
- Decisions on procedural matters are taken by an affirmative vote of 9 members (7 to 9 in 1968 under article 109).
- On substantive matters involving action by member-nations, all permanent members must vote in the affirmative.
- A single negative vote VETO can prevent the proposals from being accepted.
- Permanent members – China, France, Russia, UK and USA.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

- It is responsible under the General Assembly for carrying out the function of the UN with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.
- It consists of 54 member States (27 to 54 in 1973 under article 61) elected by a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly.
- Nine are elected every year for a three-year term.

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge
Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election.
Each member-nation has one vote and decisions are taken by a

- Retiring member-nation present and voting.
- Each member of the Council is elected every year.

➤ majority of the following regional Economic Commissions :

➤ The President has the following regional Economic Commissions :

➤ The Council for Europe, ECE-Geneva

➤ Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, ESCAP-

➤ Economic Commission for Latin America, ECLA-Santiago, Chile.

➤ Bangkok Commission for Western Asia, ECWA-Baghdad.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

- The Charter provides for an international trusteeship system to safeguard the interests of the inhabitants of territories which are not yet fully self-governing and which may be placed thereunder by individual trusteeship agreements. These are called trust territories.
- It consists of the permanent members of the Security Council.
- It meets once a year and can meet on more occasions, if so required.
- Each member has one vote and decisions are taken by a majority vote.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

- It was created by an international treaty, the Statute of the Court, which forms an integral part of the UN Charter.
- All members of the UN are ipso facto parties to the Statute of the Court.
- It comprises 15 Judges.
- Two judges of the same nationality cannot serve simultaneously.
- These judges are elected by the General Assembly in conjunction with the Security Council for a term of 9 years.
- Retiring judges are eligible for immediate re-election. The Court elects its own President and Vice-President for a term of 3 years and remains permanently in session except for judicial vacations.
- The jurisdiction of the Court applies in :
 - (i) International conventions
 - (ii) International custom
 - (iii) the general principle of law recognised by civilised nations
 - (iv) as subsidiary means for the determination of the law, judicial decisions
 - (v) it may also give an advisory opinion on any legal question to any organ of the UN or its agencies
 - The Court has its seat at the Hague, but may sit elsewhere whenever it considers this desirable.

SECRETARIAT

- It comprises the Secretary-General, who is the chief executive officer of the UN and an international staff appointed under regulations established by the General Assembly.
- However, the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, and the Managing Director of the Fund are appointed by the General Assembly itself.

Head Quarters : New York

SPECIALISED AGENCIES OF THE UN

CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF)

- It was established in 1946 at New York as United Nations Children's Emergency Fund to deliver post-war relief to children.
- Now concentrates its assistance on development activities aimed at improving the quality of life for children and mothers in developing countries.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

- It is the world's largest agency for multilateral technical and investment co-operation. It is the funding source for most of the technical assistance provided by the UN.
- It helps developing countries exploit their human and natural resources by providing expert assistance and training local personnel.

Headquarters : New York

UN FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)

- It was set up in 1967 at New York to build up capacity to respond to needs in population and family planning.
- To promote awareness of population problems and possible strategies to deal with them to assist developing countries at their request in dealing with population problems.

UN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (UNIDO)

- It was established on November 17, 1966 and was upgraded as a specialised agency of the UN in 1985.
- It provides assistance to developing countries for the development, expansion and modernisation of industry.

Headquarters : Austria

UN EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION (UNESCO)

- UNESCO came into being on November 4, 1946.
- It is based at Paris.

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge
its purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting justice, rule of law and human rights among nations through education, science and culture in order to facilitate without distinction of race, sex, language and religion.

UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

Initiated in 1972.

- Initiated in 1972.
- Its purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting justice, rule of law and human rights among nations through education, science and culture in order to facilitate without distinction of race, sex, language and religion.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Headquarters : Vienna, (Austria)

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANISATION (ICAO)

- Came into existence on July 29, 1957.
- Its statute had been approved on October 26, 1956, at an international conference held at UN headquarters, New York.
- Its purpose is to establish international standards and regulations in relation to civil aviation. It promotes safety of civil aviation.

HEADQUARTERS : VIENNA, (AUSTRIA)

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANISATION (ICAO)

- The convention providing for the establishment of the ICAO was drawn up by the International Civil Aviation Conference held in Chicago from November 1 to December 7, 1944.
- A provisional ICAO operated for 20 months until the formal establishment of ICAO on April, 4, 1947.
- Its purpose is to establish international standards and regulations in relation to civil aviation. It promotes safety of civil aviation.

HEADQUARTERS : MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANISATION (IMO)

- It was established on March 17, 1958, with its base at London.
- Its objective is to promote co-operation in international shipping and remove discriminatory and restrictive practices.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)

- The International Telecommunication Union was set up in January 1, 1934.
- It came into being on January 1, 1934.
- ITU frames international regulations for radio, telegraph, telephone and space radio communication.

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge
being on October 16, 1945.

- It was established on July 1, 1875, when the Universal Convention, adopted by the Postal Congress of Berne on October 1874, came into force.

- The UPU was known at first at the General Postal Union on October 9, 1874.
- Its name was changed at the Congress of Paris in 1878.
- Headquarters : Berne, Switzerland

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANISATION

- Conference of Directors of the International Meteorological Organisation (Set up in 1873), meeting in Washington in 1874 adopted a convention creating the World Meteorological Organisation.
- The WMO was formally established on March 19, 1951, when the first session of its Congress was convened in Paris. It aims at promoting international exchange of weather reports and maximum standardisation of observations. It also tries to help developing countries establish weather services.

Headquarters : CH-1211, Geneva-2, Switzerland

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)

- An International Conference, convened by the UN Economic and Social Council, to consider a single health organisation resulted in the adoption on July 22, 1946 of the constitution of the WHO. This constitution came into force on April 7, 1948.
- It aims at promoting better health facilities all over the world.

Headquarters : Geneva, Switzerland

Regional Offices : Alexandria, Brazzaville, Copenhagen, Manila, New Delhi and Washington.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

- Established in 1919 as an autonomous part of the League of Nations.
- It is an intergovernmental agency with a tripartite structure representing the worker's, employers and governments.
- To promote better living conditions, economic stability and social justice among workers.
- The ILO consists of the International Labour Conference, the governing body and the International Labour Office.

Headquarters : Geneva

FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION (FAO)

- The UN Conference on Food and Agriculture in May 1943, at Hot Springs, Virginia, set up an Interim Commission in Washington in July 1943 to plan the Organisation.

- It aims at improvement in production and distribution of food and agricultural products to eliminate hunger and to improve the nutritional level.
- It sponsors the World Food Programme with The UN.
- FAO sponsors : Rome, Italy

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)

- proposed by the 1974 World Food Conference, the agreement for IFAD came into force on November 30, 1977 following attainment of initial pledges of \$1,000 m and the agency began its operations of initial month.
- Headquarters : Rome, Italy

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION (WIPO)

- The Conventions establishing WIPO, was signed at Stockholm in 1967 by 51 countries.

► It came into force in April 1970.

► In December 1974 WIPO became a specialised agency of the UN.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD)

- Conceived at the Bretton Woods Conference, July 1944.
- The IBRD was established on December 25, 1945, which began operations on June 25, 1946.
- IBRD is a world wide effort to guide international investment into productive channels. Its purposes are :
 - (i) to assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of members who had suffered during war.
 - (ii) to promote private investment.
 - (iii) to promote the long-range balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of BOPs.
 - (iv) to promote long term foreign investments.

Headquarters : Washington DC

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

- It was established on December 27, 1945 as an independent international organisation.
- It began operations on March 1, 1947.
- Its relationship with the UN is defined in a agreement of mutual co-operation, which came into force on November 15, 1947.

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► Its purposes are :

- (i) to promote exchange stability and prevent unnecessary change depreciations.
- (ii) to assist in the establishment of multilateral system of payments.

(iii) to facilitate growth of international system of pay.

(iv) to ultimately eliminate foreign exchange trade.

► The first amendment to the Fund's articles creating Drawing Rights (SDR) took effect on July 28, 1969 and amendment on April 1, 1978.

Headquarters : Washington D.C.

Offices in : Paris and Geneva

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

► It is an affiliated agency of the World Bank.

► It was established on September 24, 1960 at Washington DC.

► Their main object is to help the underdeveloped countries in their living standards by providing soft loans for long periods.

► Such loans are for creating Social Capital-construction of roads and bridges, slum clearance, and urban development, sanitation etc.

► All IDA loans are repayable over 50 years, interest free but bear a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

► An affiliate of the World Bank, was established on July 20, 1956 at Washington DC.

► It assists private enterprises in underdeveloped countries without any Government guarantee.

WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION (WTO)

► It is a permanent international trade body which replaced GATT in January 1995.

Headquarters : Geneva, Switzerland

MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

► It was initially sponsored by the ECAFE and started functioning in 1966.

► In June 1974, ADB launched the ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND (ADF) with a view to providing concessional credits to needy members.

Headquarters : Manila (Philippines)

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

A world-wide human rights organisation with headquarters in London. It began on May 28, 1961 with a newspaper appeal by the British lawyer Peter Berenson to fight for the basic human rights of people all over the world.

The objectives are officially stated to include the following : "To secure the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and abolish torture and execution."

The organisation enjoys the support of the UN and has more than 5,00,000 members in more than 150 countries.

► It won Nobel Prize for Peace in 1977.

AFRICA FUND

► formed under the auspices of the NAM to fight apartheid in South Africa.

► The campaign was launched by NAM at a summit attended by the leaders from 9 countries held at New Delhi on January 25, 1987.

► A fund of 70 million Dollars was earmarked for the purpose to which India contributed 40m Dollars. The other member countries are Argentina, Algeria, Congo, Nigeria, Peru, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

ARAB LEAGUE

► It is the outcome of a national awakening of the Arabs, following the fall of the Ottoman Empire in the First World War.

► It was formally instituted on March 22, 1945.

► The Arab League consists of a Council, a Secretary-General and a few permanent committees.

► The League considers itself a regional organisation within the framework of the UN at which its Secretary-General is an observer.

► **Member Countries** : Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen (PDR of Yemen + Yemen Arab Republic).

► **Secretariat** : After the Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, the venue was shifted to Cairo.

ASEAN

► The Association of South-East Asian Nations was formed by the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand through the Bangkok Declaration.

► It was signed by the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN countries on August 8, 1967.

► Brunei joined in 1984.

► It aims to promote active collaboration in matters of common interests in economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields.

- Each ASEAN capital has an ASEAN National Knowledge
- The central secretariat for ASEAN is located in Jakarta, among the member states in alphabetical order that, India, Bureau Directors and other officers of the ASEAN three years, main in office for 3 years.
- Vietnam became the seventh ASEAN member on July 28, 1986.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

- The statute of the Council was signed at London on May 5, 1949 and came into force 2 months later.
- The founder members were Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the UK.
- Turkey and Greece Republic of Germany in 1951 (having been an associate since 1950), Austria in 1956, Cyprus in 1961, Switzerland in 1963, Malta in 1965, Portugal in 1976, Spain in 1977, Liechtenstein in 1980, San Marino in 1988, Finland in 1989 and Hungary in 1990.

Headquarters : Cedex, France

THE INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA)

- It was founded in 1945 to promote safe, regular and economical air transport and to provide a forum for collaboration.
- At present there are 40 international airlines (active members) and 19 domestic airlines (associate members).
- The Annual General Meeting is the ultimate authority in the Association.
- The Executive Committee consists of 18 elected members.

Headquarters : Montreal, Canada and Geneva, Switzerland.

INTERPOL

- 147-Nation Police Commission, established in 1923.
- To co-ordinate police activities of participating nations with headquarters in Paris.
- After a terrorist bomb blast in May, 1986, the HQs. was shifted to Lyons.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION (NATO)

- It sought to establish a military counter weight to a Soviet military presence in Europe.
- In 1949 the foreign ministers of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, UK, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Portugal and USA met in Washington and signed the North Atlantic Treaty.
- Greece and Turkey joined the Treaty in 1952.
- The Federal Republic of Germany in 1955 and Spain in 1982.

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NATO is an organisation made up of 13 European states, two American states (Canada and USA) and an Asiatic state (Turkey).
➤ The Council is the supreme body of the NATO.
➤ The Council of the ministers of member states.
➤ It consists of the ministers of member states.
➤ The Secretary-General is appointed by and responsible to the council.

➤ The Secretary-General is the supreme military body of NATO.
cl. Military Committee is the supreme military body of NATO.
➤ The Council consists of the Chiefs of Staff of member states.
➤ It consists of the Chiefs of Staff of member states while remaining a member of the Council.
➤ In 1966 France withdrew from the Military Committee while retaining a member of the Council.
➤ The task for NATO is now three-fold :
➤ (i) To safeguard against excessive zeal in smoothing the reuniification process by making unilateral military concessions or by acquiescing to political limitations on German sovereignty.
➤ (ii) To resist the notion of "parallelism" between the Soviet military presence in Eastern Europe and the US military presence in Western Europe.
➤ (iii) To avoid, in the process of lowering allied force levels emanating from the triad of NATO's deterrent-conventional theatre nuclear and strategic nuclear forces.

➤ In a bid to expand its fold, the 16-member western military alliance NATO offered East Europeans, former Soviet and neutral states military co-operation under a partnership for peace programme during its summit in Brussels on January 10, 1994. Under the proposal, NATO would co-operate with East European nations in peacekeeping activities, joint military exercises and crisis management.

Headquarters : Brussels, Belgium

Russia Signs Nato Pact

➤ The Russian President, Mr. Boris Yeltsin signed a historic security agreement on May 27, 1997 at the Elysee Palace in Paris with sixteen NATO leaders.

ORGANISATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

➤ The Charter of the OAS was adopted in April 1948, at the ninth International Conference of American States at Bogota, Colombia.
➤ Thirty-five American countries are members of the organisation, with equal rights, each country possessing one vote.

Headquarters : Washington D.C. USA

ORGANISATION OF ARAB PETROLEUM KNOWLEDGE

COUNTRIES (OAPPEC)

Iraq, Kuwait, UAE, Syria, Saudi Arabia.

ORGANISATION OF AFRICAN INTE-

- It came into being in May 1963, when the heads of States met at Addis Ababa and signed a charter of 32 African common organisation for all African States.
 - It chief objects unity and solidarity among African States, nation of colonialism and defence of the independence of member states.
 - The supreme body in the OAU is the Conference of Heads of States or Governments.
 - The official languages of the organisation are French and English in addition to all the native African languages.
 - The organisation has 53 member-states.

AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

- The European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) which was started immediately after the Second World War for the reconstruction of war-ravaged European states.
 - The OEEC was formed in response to an offer of aid from the US Secretary of State Marshall.
 - This aid since called the Marshall Aid, was to be used to rehabilitate the economies of European states ruined by the war.
 - A conference of European state was held in Paris in 1948 to accept the proposal.
 - The OEEC changed its name in 1961 as OECD.

G-15 (GROUP OF FIFTEEN)

- The G-15 or the Group of 15 developing Afro-Asian and Latin American (7 Latin American, 5 African and 3 Asian) or Third World Nations was launched in September, 1989 at the concluding session of NAM Summit in Belgrade to enhance South-South Co-operation.
 - The objective of G-15 is two fold. One is to develop common perception and strategies on major issues relating to world economic situation and the other is to formulate and carry out concrete schemes for South-South Co-operation.

Group Headquarters : SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

- **SAARC** came into being at the initiative of the then Bangladesh president Zia-ur-Rahman in 1985.
 - SAARC has 16 members. Argentina, Argentina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.
 - The headquarters of the organization is located in Kathmandu, Nepal.
 - **Objectives** : To involve co-operation in solving the problems specific to the region, strengthen collective self-reliance and accelerate the social and cultural development of the countries.

The region's economic future depends on its ability to attract economic investment.

- Important Institutions** Development Centre-1
i) Human Resources Development Centre-Kathmandu
ii) Regional Documentation Centre-New Delhi
iii) Regional Documentation Centre-New Delhi

THE SILENT MOVEMENT

- It is group of 118 countries, mostly developing.
► 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, the then Yugoslavian President and Gamel Abdil Nasser of Indonesia.

► The mission engaged countries which 25 countries participated.

- This movement was based on the ideology of 'Panchsheel', viz. the principle of mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's international affairs, equality and peaceful co-existence.
 - The basic thrust of the movement is in favour of peace, disarmament, development, independence, eradication of poverty and illiteracy.

G7 (GROUP OF SEVEN)

- It is an organisation of seven (now eight) major industrial democracies who meet periodically to discuss world economic and other issues.

Members : Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom and United States.

Russia is now a full member.

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

- APEC was founded in November 1989, its members (APEC) vice programme of co-operation to be discussed between their trade and foreign ministers.
- Institutionalised in June 1991, after a meeting at the Bogor (Indonesia) summit of November 1994 that it was resolved to work towards establishment of a free trade zone by 2020.
- Member states : Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Mexico, New Thailand and the US.
- The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional organisation formed by the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand by the Bangkok Declaration, signed by their ministers in August, 1967.
- Brunei, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Papua New Guinea were later given observer status.
- Subsequently in 1991, AFTA was set up by member states with the aim of creating a common market in 15 years, 'with a common tariff regime' for manufactured and processed agricultural goods.

MERCADO COMUN DEL SUR (MERCOSUR):

- A customs union founded in March, 1991, by the Treaty of Asuncion between Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.
- The treaty committed the signatories to progressive reduction of effects culminating in the formation of a common market by 1995.
- This duly came into effect as a free trade zone affecting 90 per cent of commodities.
- A common external tariff is also applicable.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET (CACM)

- Initiated in 1960, the group reaffirmed its commitment to regional integration in 1993 with a common external tariff of 20 per cent.
- Its members are Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

THE ANDEAN GROUP

- It came into being after a May, 1969 agreement was signed by Bolivia, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador and Peru.
- Later Venezuela also joined it.
- In May 1991 the group established a free trade zone, with a common external tariff in four bands from the 5 per cent to 20.
- Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tabago formed this block at Trinidad in 1973.
- The aim was to achieve economic co-operation through a common market along with an external tariff.

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INTERNATIONAL DECADES	
1976-1985	UN Decade for Women
1984-2004	First International Decade of the World's Indigenous People
1995-2004	Second International Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
1997-2006	Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism
2000-2010	International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the children of the World.
2001-2010	UN Literacy Decade
2003-2012	UN Decade on Education for Sustainable Development
2005-2014	Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People
2005-2015	Water for Life Decade

INTERNATIONAL YEARS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1957	International Year of Tourism
1968	International Year of Human Rights
1970	International Year of Book
1972	International Year of Copernicus
1973	International Year of Population
1974	International Year of Women
1975	International Year of Children
1981	International Year of the Disabled Persons
1983	International Year of Transport and Communication
1985	International Year of Youth
1986	International Year of Peace
1987	International Year of Shelter for Homeless
1990	International Year of Literacy
1992	International Year of Space
1993	International Year of Indigenous People
1994	○ International Year of Family
1995	○ International Year of Sports
1998	○ International Year of Tolerance
1999	○ International Year of Desert
2000	International Year of Older Persons
2003	International Year of Fresh Water
2004	International Year of Rice
2005	○ International Year of Sports and Physical Education
2006	International Year of Desert
2007	International Year of Polar Exploration
2008	International Year of Potato
2009	International Year of Natural Fibre
2010	International Year of Bio-diversity
2011	International Year of Forests

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UPDATED TRADITIONAL G.K.

IMPORTANT AWARDS/HONOURS

Awards/ Honours	Conferring Agency	Particulars	Instituted In the year	Amount
Bharat Ratna	Government of India	Given for exceptional services towards the advancement of art, science and literature and in recognition of public services of the highest order in any field. (Highest National Award)	1954	—
Padma Vibhushan	Government of India	2nd Highest Civilian Honour Given for exceptional and distinguished services in any field including services rendered by Government employees.	—	—
Padma Bhushan	Government of India	Third highest national award given for distinguished services in any field	—	—
Padma Shri	Government of India	Fourth highest national award given for distinguished services in any field.	—	—
Bharatiya Jnanpith Award	Bharatiya Jnanpith	Given to distinguished writer of various modern Indian languages.	1964-65	Rs.7 lakhs
Moorti- devi Award	Bharatiya Jnanpith	Given for depiction of value of human life in various modern Indian languages and in English	1984	Rs. 2 lakh
Sahitya Akademi Award	Sahitya Akademi	For distinguished and outstanding literary contribution in 22 Indian languages, including English in past 5 years.	1955	Rs.1 lakh
Saraswati Samman	K.K. Birla Foundation	For an outstanding literary work in any language included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India in the past 10 years. Recognised as most prestigious literary honour in the country.	1991	Rs.5 lakhs
Vach- aspati Award	K.K.Birla Foundation	For distinguished and creative writing in Sanskrit	1992	Rs. 1.5 lakh

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Uttar Pradesh Literature Award	For creative writing and continued service in Hindi literature
Hindi Sahityan Booker Com- pany & British Publishers Association	Highest literary award for distinguished literary contribution by Irish or other writers of Commonwealth Nations
David Gordon Common- wealth Writer's Award	Highest literary award of Commonwealth Nations of Britain
Gaunkoo Pre Award	Given to distinguished writers of Commonwealth Nations of Eurasia
Gaunkoo Academy (France)	Highest literary award of France
Julius Award	Outstanding contribution in the field of sports
Human Resource Development Ministry (Go- vernment of India) Sports Dept.	Outstanding contribution in the field of sports
Drona- charya Resource Development Award	For distinguished services by coaches of different games
Ministry (Go- vernment of India) Sports Dept.	For distinguished services by coaches of different games
Rajiv Gandhi Ratna	For outstanding performance in the field of sports / games
Board of Control for Cricket of India	For extraordinary performance in cricket (outside or inside ground)
CK.Natku Awar (Lifetime) Olympic Gold Outer Committee	For distinguished contribution for promotion and enrichment of Olympic revolution

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Nobel Prizes	Conferring Agencies : Nobel Foundation, Sweden (Peace); Parliamentary Committee of Norway Swedish Academy (Literature); Bank of Sweden (Economics); Nobel Assembly of Karolinska Institute (Medicine); Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences (Physics & Chemistry)	1901 10 million Swedish Kronor	UN Human Rights Award	Given for outstanding contribution in the social & economic fields, particularly for the upliftment of downtrodden	1993 Rs. 50,000
Magsaysay Award	Ramon Magsaysay (Philippines) Foundation	Given annually on August 31, the birth anniversary of Magsaysay, for outstanding contribution to public service, community leadership, journalism, literature and creative arts and international understanding. It is equivalent to the Nobel Prize in Asia.	1957 Dollar 50,000 Dollar	Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Fund	Given for outstanding contribution for promotion of peace and cordial relations.
Right Livelihood Award	Right Livelihood Society based in British Isle of Man but with a Staff in Stockholm	Given annually for practical and exemplary solutions to real problem of today. Also called "Alternate Nobel Prize".	1980 Dollar 2.5 lakhs	Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Fund	Instituted to mark the 125th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, to be conferred on an individual who contributes important literary and artistic work to the cause. It is on the lines of Nobel Prize.
Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding	Council of Cultural Relations of India	Given to persons for outstanding contributions to the promotion of international understanding, goodwill and friendship	1965 Rs. 15 lakhs	Owen White Global Price	Given biennially to an individual who has made significant and lasting contributions of enduring quality to society from the background of sports.
Indira Gandhi Memorial Fund	Given for outstanding contribution to disarmament and development	1986 Rs. 33 lakhs	Pulitzer Prize	Named after John M. Templeton, a Presbyterian of Nassau, Bahamas. Conferred for progress in religion.	1993 —
UNESCO Peace Award	Often called the "Little Nobel Award", given to individuals or groups for their contribution to peace	1989 \$ 25,000	Dada Kondke Award	Highest award in the field of Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.	1969 Rs. 2 lakh
			The Maharashtra Government	Award for the best rural film in memory of Marathi actor and film maker, Dada Kondke	1998 Rs. 25,000
			Kalidas Sahitya Akademi Award	It is given annually for excellence in four different art forms alternately : Classical Music, Dance, Theatre and Plastic arts	— Rs. 1 lakh

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Given every five years for individual contribution to the establishment of Human Rights.	1966 —
Given for outstanding contribution in the social & economic fields, particularly for the upliftment of downtrodden	1993 Rs. 50,000
Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Fund	Given for outstanding contribution for promotion of peace and cordial relations.
Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Fund	Instituted to mark the 125th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, to be conferred on an individual who contributes important literary and artistic work to the cause. It is on the lines of Nobel Prize.
Owen White Global Price	Given biennially to an individual who has made significant and lasting contributions of enduring quality to society from the background of sports.
Named after John M. Templeton, a Presbyterian of Nassau, Bahamas. Conferred for progress in religion.	1993 —
Highest award in the field of Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.	1969 Rs. 2 lakh
Award for the best rural film in memory of Marathi actor and film maker, Dada Kondke	1998 Rs. 25,000
It is given annually for excellence in four different art forms alternately : Classical Music, Dance, Theatre and Plastic arts	— Rs. 1 lakh

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Saraswati Award	St. Kailashnath Trust, Nasik	Conferred on individuals related to various fields-social service, arts and ancient learnings.	—	—	Tamil	Chitturappaval
Kalinga Award	Kalinga Foundation Trust, Orissa	It is conferred for popularisation of science by UNESCO	1952	—	P.V. Aklandam Smt. Ashapurna Devi	Pratham Pratistuti
Maulana Abul Kalam Trophy	Government of India, Sports Department	—	1956-57	Rs. 1 lakh	Kannada	Mukajjya kanasugalu
Tulsi Samman	Government of Madhya Pradesh, Department of Culture	For Folk performance	—	Rs. 1 lakh	Hindi	Kitni Navon Mein Kitni Bar
Lata Mangeshkar Samman	For composing light music	—	—	Rs. 1 lakh	Assamese	Mritunjaya
Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar	Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India	An award for significant scientific or field work for the protection of Environment	—	Rs. 1 lakh	Malayalam	Oru Desattinte Katha

Recipients of Bharatiya Jnanpith Awards

S.N.	Year	Recipient	Language	Book	Onwards not on particular book but on overall contribution	Chitturappaval
1.	1965	G. Shankara Kurup	Malayalam	Odakkuzhal Ganadeva	Sachidanand Rout Roy 'Sachi'	Bengali
2.	1966	T.S. Bandopadhyaya	Bengali	Nishith Ramayana	V.V. Shirwadkar	Pratham
3.	1967	Uma Shankar Joshi V. Puttappa	Gujarati Kannada	Chidambaram Chidambara Gul-e- Nagma	Dr. C.N. Reddy	Pratistuti
4.	1968	Sumitra Nandan Pant	Hindi Urdu	Srimadranayana Kalpavrikshamu	Dr. Raghubati Sahay	Mukajjya
5.	1969	Firqa Gorakhpuri	Telugu	Smriti Satta Bhavishyat	Santosh Ray	kanasugalu
6.	1970	Satyayanarayan, Vishwanath Bishnu Dey	Bengali	Rajendra Keshavlal Shah	Ali Sardar Jafri	Kitni Navon Mein Kitni Bar
7.	1971	Ramdhari Singh Dinkar, Dr. Dattatreya R. Bendre	Hindi Kannada Oriya	B. Jayakantan	Chitrabhanu	Chitturappaval
8.	1972	Copinath Mohanty	Marathi	Vinda Karindakar	—	Pratham
9.	1973	Vishnu Sakharam Khandekar	Marathi	Rahman Rahil	—	Pratistuti
10.	1974	—	—	Kunwar Narayan Ravindra Kejkar Satyabrata Shastri	2005	Mukajjya
				—	2006	kanasugalu
				—	2007	Kitni Navon Mein Kitni Bar
				—	2008	Chitturappaval
				—	2009	Pratham
				—	2010	Pratistuti

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Recipients of Bharat Ratna		Year
Sl. No.	Name	Year
1.	C. Rajagopalachari	1954
2.	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	1954
3.	Dr. C. V. Raman	1954
4.	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	1954
5.	Dr. Bhagwan Das	1954
6.	Dr. M. Visvesvaraya	1955
7.	Govind Ballabh Pant	1955
8.	Dr. D.K. Karve	1958
9.	Dr. B.C. Roy	1961
10.	Purushottam Das Tandon	1962
11.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	1962
12.	Dr. Zakir Hussain	1963
13.	Dr. P. V. Kane	1963
14.	Lal Bahadur Shastri*	1966
15.	Mrs. Indira Gandhi*	1968
16.	V.V. Giri	1971
17.	K. Kamraj*	1973
18.	Mother Teresa	1976
19.	Acharya Binoba Bhave*	1980
20.	Khan Abdul Ghaaffar Khan	1983
21.	M.G. Ramachandran*	1987
22.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar*	1988
23.	Dr. Nelson Mandela	1990
24.	Morarji Desai	1990
25.	Rajiv Gandhi*	1991
26.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel*	1991
27.	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad*	1992
28.	Morarji Desai	1992
29.	J. R. D. Tata	1992
30.	Satyajit Ray	1997
31.	Gulzari Lal Nanda	1997
32.	Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali*	1997
33.	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	1998
34.	M.S. Subbalakshmi	1998
35.	C. Subramaniam	1998
36.	Jai Prakash Narayan*	1999
37.	Amartya Sen	1999
38.	Pt. Ravi Shankar	1999
39.	Late Gopinath Bardoloi*	2001
40.	Ustad Bismillah Khan	2001
41.	Lata Mangeshkar	2008
42.	Pandit Bhimsen Joshi	2008

No one was nominated for the country's highest Civilian Award
Bharat Ratna, in 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010

*Posthumously

Recipients of Dada Sahib Phalke Award		Year
Sl. No.	Recipient	Year
1.	Mrs. Devika Rani Roerich	1969
2.	Mrs. Nirka Sirkar (Posthumously)	1970
3.	B.N. Sircar	1971
4.	E.N. Kapoor	1971
5.	Prithviraj Kapoor	1972
6.	Pritik Mallick	1972
7.	Pankaj Mallick [Ruby Meyers]	1973
8.	Mrs. Sulochna [Ruby Meyers]	1974
9.	Mrs. Kanan Devi	1974
10.	Mrs. Nitin Bose	1977
11.	R.C. Boral	1978
12.	Sohrab Modi	1979
13.	P. Jatra	1980
14.	Nausheh Ali	1981
15.	L.V. Prasad	1982
16.	Durga Khote	1983
17.	Satyajit Roy	1984
18.	V. Shantaram	1985
19.	B. Nagi Reddy	1986
20.	Raj Kapoor	1987
21.	Ashok Kumar	1988
22.	Lata Mangeshkar	1989
23.	A. Nageshwar Rao	1990
24.	Bhajji Pendharkar	1991
25.	Bhupen Hazarika	1992
26.	Mazrooh Sultanpuri	1993
27.	Dilip Kumar	1994
28.	Dr. Raj Kumar	1995
29.	Shivaji Ganeshan	1996
30.	Pradeep (Ranchandra Narayanji Dwivedi)	1997
31.	B. R. Chopra	1998
32.	Hrishikesh Mukherjee	1999
33.	Asha Bhonsle	2000
34.	Yash Chopra	2001
35.	Dev Anand	2002
36.	Mrinal Sen	2003
37.	Adoor Gopala Kaishanan	2004
38.	Shyam Benegal	2005
39.	Tapan Sinha	2006
40.	Maina Dey	2007
41.	V.K. Murthy	2008
42.	Daggubati Ramanaidu	2009
	K. Balachandar	2010

NOBEL PRIZE : IMPORTANT FACTS

The Nobel Prize is an international award given every year for peace. In 1968, the Bank of Sweden instituted the Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, founder of the Prize in Economics.

The prizes, which include an amount (SEK 10 million, euro 1.1 million on US\$ 1.3 million per prize category among the Laureates), a gold medal and a diploma, are presented December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death in 1896.

Year of institution : 1901
Founder : Alfred Bernhard Nobel

No. of disciplines awarded : Six

1. Physics 2. Chemistry 3. Physiology or Medicine 4. Literature
Peace and 6. Economics (Established in 1967).

Date on which it is awarded : December 10.

First Couple to Receive the Nobel Prize : Madame Marie Curie shared the 1903 Nobel Prize for Physics with her husband Pierre Curie. She later won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1911.

Three Nobel Prizes : The International Committee of the Red Cross was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace three times : 1917, 1944 and 1963.

Twice Recipients of the Nobel Prize**Different Subjects**

Marie Curie Skłodowska : Physics (1903) & Chemistry (1911)
Linus Pauling : Chemistry (1954) & Peace (1962)

Same Subjects

John Bardeen : Physics (1956 & 1972)

Frederic Sanger : Chemistry (1958 & 1980)

First Indian to receive the Nobel Prize : Rabindranath Tagore was awarded the Prize for Literature in 1913 for his love lyrics 'Gitanjali'.

First Indian Women to receive the Nobel Prize : Mother Teresa won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1979.

Woman Nobel Prize winner in Literature

S.No.	Winner	Year	Country
1.	Selma Lagerlöf	1909	Sweden
2.	Grazia Deledda	1926	Italy
3.	Sigrid Undset	1928	Norway
4.	Pearl S. Buck	1938	USA
5.	Gabriela Mistral	1945	Chili
6.	Shmuel Yosef Agnon & Nelly Sachs	1966	Israel, Sweden, S. Africa
7.	Nadine Gordimer	1991	USA
8.	Toni Morrison	1993	Poland
9.	Wisława Szymborska	1996	

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10.	Elfriede Jelinek	2004	Austria
11.	Herold Pinter	2005	England
12.	Orhan Pamuk	2006	Turkey
13.	Doris Lessing	2007	Britain

NOBEL LAUREATES OF INDIA

AMARTYA SEN (B-1933)
Prof. Amartya Sen is the recipient of the Nobel Prize for Economics for the year 1998, becoming the first Asian to have been honoured with the award. The Santiniketan-born economist who is a pioneer in Welfare Economics has to his credit several books and papers on aspects of welfare and development.

SUBRAMANIAN CHANDRASHEKAR (1910-1955)

The Nobel Prize for Physics in 1983 was awarded to Dr. S. Chandrashekhar, an Indian-born astrophysicist. Educated in Presidency College, Chennai, Dr. Chandrashekhar happened to be the nephew of his Nobel forbear, Sir C.V. Raman. He developed a theory on while dwarf stars which posts a limit of mass of dwarf stars known also as Chandrashekhar Limit. His theory explains the final stages of stellar evolution.

MOTHER TERESA (1910-1997)

The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Mother Teresa in 1979 Albanian parentage, Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu was born at Skopje, now in Yugoslavia. She joined the Irish order of the Sisters of Loretto at Dublin in 1928 and came to Kolkata in 1929 as a missionary, only to find the misery of the abandoned and the destitute. Concern for the poor and the sick prompted her to found a new congregation, Missionaries of Charity. Having become an Indian Citizen, Mother Teresa served the cause of dying destitutes, lepers and drug addicts, through Nirmal Hriday (meaning Pure Heart).

HARGOBIND KHORANA (B. 1922)

Hargobind Khorana was awarded the Noble Prize for Medicine in 1968. Of Indian origin, Dr. Khorana was born in Raipur, Punjab (now in Pakistan). He took his doctoral degree in Chemistry from Liverpool University and joined the University of Wisconsin as a Faculty Member in 1960. His major breakthrough in the field of Medicine – interpreting the genetic code and analysing its function in protein synthesis – fetched him the Noble Prize.

CHANDRASHEKAR VENKATARAMAN (1888-1970)

India's first Nobel Prize for Physics was claimed in 1930 by the renowned physicist Sir C.V. Raman. Born at Tiruvannamalai near Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu, Sir C.V. Raman received the Nobel Prize for an important optics research, in which he discovered that diffused light contained rays of other wavelengths – what is now popularly known as Raman Effect.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE (1861-1941)

Popularly known as Gurudev, India's Poet Laureate Tagore was born on 7 May 1861 in Kolkata. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913. Tagore wrote many love lyrics, Geetanjali and Sadhana are among his important works. The poet, dramatist and novelist is also the author of Indian National Anthem. In 1901 he founded the famous Santiniketan University which later came to be known as Vishwabharati University.

Year	Recipients	Book
1969	P.H. Newby	Something to Answer For
1970	Bernice Rubens	The Elected Member
1971	V.S. Naipaul	In a Free State
1972	John Berger	G
1973	J.G. Farrell	The Siege Of Krishnapur
1974*	Nadine Gordimer	The Conservationist
1975	Stanley Middleton	Holiday
1976	Ruth Prawer Jhabvala	Heat and Dust
1977	David Storey	Souville Sawille
1978	paul Scott	Straying On
1979	Iris Murdoch	The Sea, The Sea
1980	Penelope Fitzgerald	Offshore
1981	William Golding	Rites Of Passage
1982	Salman Rushdie	Midnight's Children
1983	Thomas Keneally	Schindler's Ark
1984	J.M. Coetzee	Life and Times Of Michael K.
1985	Anita Brookner	Hotel du Lac
1986	Kingsley Amis	The Bone People
1987	Penelope Lively	The Old Devils
1988	Peter Carey	Moon Tiger
1989	Kazuo Ishiguro	Oscar And Luchinda
1990	A.S. Byatt	The Remains Of the Day
1991	Ben Okri	Possession
1992*	Michael Ondaaatje	The Farnished Road
1993	Barry Unsworth	The English Patient
1994	Roddey Doyle	Sacred Hunger
1995	James Kelman	Paddy Clarke Ha Ha Ha
1996	Pat Barker	How Late It Was, How Late
1997	Graham Swift	The Ghost Road
1998	Arundhati Roy	Last Orders
1999	Ian McEwan	The God of Small Things
2000	J.M. Coetzee	Amsterdam
2001	Margaret Atwood	Disgrace
2002	Peter Carey	The Blind Assassin
2003	Yann Martel	True History of the Kelly Gang
2004	D.B. Pierre	Life of Pi
2005	Allan Hollinghurst	Vernon God Little
2006	John Banville	The Line Of Beauty
2007	Kiran Desai	The Sea
2008	Anne Enright	The Inheritance of Loss
2009	Arvind Adiga	The Gathering
2010	Hilary Mantel	The White Tiger
	Howard Jacobson	Wolf Hall
		The Finkler Question

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge**WINNERS OF PARAM VIR CHAKRA**

Major Somnath Sharma, Kumaon Regiment
posthumous-November 1947 (Kashmir Operations 1947-48)
Major R.R. Rane, Corps of Engineers
2nd Lt. R.R. Rane, Corps of Engineers
posthumous-December 1961 (Congo)
Captain Gurbachan Singh Salaria, Gorkha Rifles
posthumously 1948 (Kashmir Operations 1947-48)
2nd Lt. R.R. Rane, Corps of Engineers
April 1948 (Kashmir Operations 1947-48)
Major Pru Singh, 6 Rajputana Rifles
Company Havildar Major Pru Singh, 6 Rajputana Rifles
posthumously 1948 (Kashmir Operations 1947-48)
Major Dhan Singh Thapa, Gorkha Rifles
October 1962 (Ladakh)
Lance Naik Jadunath Singh, Rajput Regiment
October 1948 (Kashmir Operations 1947-48)
Subedar Joginder Singh, Sikh Regiment
posthumous-October 1962 (NEFA)
Major Shahtan Singh, Kumaon Regiment
posthumous-November 1962 (Ladakh)
CQMH Abdul Hamid, Grenadiers
posthumous-September 1965 (Operation against Pakistan)
Lt. Col. A.B. Tarapore, Poona Horse
posthumous-September 1965 (Operation against Pakistan)
Fig. Officer Nirmal Jit Singh Sekhon, Flg. Pilot
posthumous-December 1971 (Indo-Pakistan conflict)
2nd Lt. Arun Khetarpal, 17 Poona Horse
posthumous-December 1971 (Indo-Pakistan conflict)
L/Cpl Albert Ekka, Brigade of Guards posthumous-December 1971 (Indo-Pakistan conflict)
Naib Subedar Bana Singh, J & K Light Infantry
June 1987 (Operations in Siachen Glacier)
Major Ramaswamy Parameswaran, Mahar Regiment,
posthumous-November 1987 (IPKF Operations in Sri Lanka)
Capt Vikram Batra, 13 JAK Rif
posthumous-June 1999 (OP Vijay in Kargil)
Lt. Manoj Kumar Pandey, 1/11 GR
posthumous-June 1999 (OP Vijay in Kargil)
Rifleman Sanjay Kumar, 13 JAK Rif
June 1999 (OP Vijay in Kargil)
Gdr Yogender Singh Yadav, 18 GDRS
June 1999 (OP Vijay in Kargil)

JANUARY

- IMPORTANT DATES**
- Jan 1 :** Army Medical Corps Establishment Day
 - Jan 8 :** African National Congress Foundation Day
 - Jan 10 :** World Laughter Day
 - Jan 11 :** Death anniversary of Lal Bahadur Shastri
 - Jan 12 :** National Youth Day (Birth day of Swami Vivekananda)
 - Jan 15 :** Army Day
 - Jan 23 :** Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's birth anniversary
 - Jan 25 :** International Custom Duty Day, Indian Tourism Day
 - Jan 26 :** Republic Day
 - Jan 28 :** Birth anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai (Martyr's Day)
 - Jan 30 :** Mahatma Gandhi's Martyrdom Day
 - World Leprosy Eradication Day**

FEBRUARY

- Feb 2 :** World Wetlands Day
- Feb 5 :** Kashmir Day (Organised by Pakistan)
- Feb 13 :** Sarojini Naidu's Birth Anniversary
- Feb 14 :** St. Valentine's Day
- Feb 16 :** Delhi Police Day
- Feb 20 :** Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram Day
- Feb 28 :** National Science Day
- Feb 29 :** National Narcotics Day, Birth anniversary of Mohan Desai

MARCH

- March 3 :** National Defence Day
- March 4 :** National Security Day, National Safety Day
- March 8 :** International Women Day
- March 9 :** CISF Raising Day
- March 11 :** Andaman & Nicobar Day
- March 12 :** Mauritius Day; Central Industrial Security Force Day
- March 15 :** World Consumer Day
- March 16 :** National Vaccination Day
- March 18 :** Bi-centenary of Indian Ordnance Factory
- March 19 :** World Disabled Day
- March 20 :** Social Empowerment Memorial Day
- March 21 :** World Forestry Day
- March 22 :** World Day for Water
- March 23 :** World Meteorological Day
- March 24 :** World TB Day
- March 26 :** Bangladesh Liberation Day
- March 28 :** National Shipping Day
- March 30 :** Rajasthan Day

APRIL

- April 1 :** Orissa Day
- April 5 :** National Maritime Day

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|--|---|
| MAY | May 1 : International Labour Day (May Day) |
| May 7 : International Energy Day; Sun Day | |
| May 9 : National Press Freedom Day | |
| May 4 : International Red Cross Day | |
| May 6 : Mother's Day | |
| May 10 : National Technology Day | |
| May 11 : International Family Day | |
| May 15 : International Family Day | |
| May 17 : World Telecom Day | |
| May 21 : Anti Terrorism Day | |
| May 22 : World Biodiversity Day | |
| May 24 : Commonwealth Day | |
| May 30 : Journalists Day | |
| May 31 : World No Tobacco Day | |

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|--|---|
| JUNE | June 1 : Pulse Polio Vaccination Day |
| June 5 : World Environment Day | |
| June 9 : Death anniversary of Birsa Munda | |
| June 12 : World Day Against Child Labour | |
| June 17 : World day to combat Desertification & Drought | |
| June 20 : Father's Day | |
| June 21 : Antarctic Day | |
| June 26 : International Day Against Drug Abuse | |
| June 27 : World Diabetes Day | |

JULY

- | | |
|---|--|
| July 1 : Doctors Day | |
| July 4 : American Independence Day | |
| July 11 : World Population Day | |
| July 26 : Kargil Victory Day | |
| July 28 : Van Mahotsava Day | |

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AUGUST	
August 1 :	World Breast Feeding Day
August 3 :	Friendship Day (first Sunday of August)
August 4 :	Heart Transplantation Day
August 6 :	Hiroshima Day
August 8 :	Sanskrit Day
August 9 :	Quit India Movement Day; International Indigenous People Day
August 12 :	International Youth Day
August 14 :	Pakistan's Independence Day
August 15 :	India's Independence Day
August 20 :	Sadbhava Divas
August 29 :	Sports Day

SEPTEMBER

Sept 1 :	Non-Aligned Day
Sept 5 :	Teacher's Day
Sept 8 :	International Literacy Day
Sept 14 :	Hindi Day, World first Aid Day
Sept 15 :	All India Flag Day
Sept 16 :	World Ozone Day
Sept 21 :	International Day of Peace; World Alzheimer's Day
Sept 22 :	National Rose Day, Welfare Day for Cancer Patients
Sept 24 :	World Heart Day
Sept 25 :	Social Justice Day
Sept 27 :	World Tourism Day

OCTOBER

Oct 1 :	International Day for the Elderly (UN)
Oct 2 :	Gandhi Jayanti
Oct 3 :	World Nature Day
Oct 4 :	World Animal Day
Oct 5 :	World Habitat Day, World Teachers Day
Oct 6 :	World Wildlife Day
Oct 8 :	Indian Airforce Day
Oct 9 :	World Postal Day
Oct 10 :	World Mental Health Day, National Post Day
Oct 14 :	World Standards Day
Oct 16 :	World Food Day
Oct 17 :	International Poverty Eradication Day
Oct 20 :	National Solidarity Day (China attacked India on this day). It was decided to observe 29th October as the National Solidarity Day
Oct 24 :	United Nations Day.
Oct 30 :	World Thrift Day
Oct 31 :	National Integration Day (in memory of Indira Gandhi)

Nov 7 :	Transport Day
Nov 9 :	Birthday of Abul Kalam Azad
Nov 10 :	National Public Transmission Day
Nov 11 :	Infant Protection Day, World Cancer Awareness Day
Nov 12 :	Pravasi Bharatiya Divas/Legal Services Day
Nov 14 :	Children's Day/World Diabetes Day
Nov 17 :	Guru Nanak Dev's Birth Anniversary
Nov 19 :	Citizen's Day
Nov 25 :	World Environment Conservation Day, Birth Day of Guru Nanak Dev
Nov 30 :	Flag Day
Nov 26 :	Law Day
Nov 29 :	International Day of Solidarity with Palestinian People

DECEMBER

Dec 1 :	International Day for Handicapped People. Birth Day of Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Dec 3 :	Navy Day
Dec 4 :	Constitution Day
Dec 5 :	Armed Forces Flag Day
Dec 7 :	SAARC Day
Dec 8 :	International Anti-Corruption Day (UN)
Dec 9 :	Human Rights Day
Dec 10 :	UNICEF Day
Dec 11 :	National Energy Conservation Day
Dec 14 :	Minorities Rights Day (India)
Dec 18 :	Goa's Liberation Day
Dec 19 :	Arunachal Pradesh Day
Dec 20 :	Kisan Divas (Farmer's Day)
Dec 23 :	National Consumer Right Day
Dec 24 :	National Consumer Right Day

IMPORTANT ACTS AND ASSOCIATED PERSONALITIES

Acts	Personalities
Foundation of Buddhism	Gautama Buddha
Foundation of Jainism	Vardhamana Mahavira
Foundation of Mughal Dynasty	Babar
Parandhan Ashram	Vinoba Bhave
Forward Block	Subhash Chandra Bose
Brihadisvara Temple	Rajaraja Chola
Arya Samaj Movement	Dayanand Saraswati
Servants of India Society	G.K. Gokhale
Operation Flood	Dr. Verghese Kurien
Banaras Hindu University	Madan Mohan Malviya
Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan	K.M. Munshi

Sikh Religion	: Guru Nanak	General Knowledge	: Dadabhai Nauroji
Swarajya Party	: Motilal Nehru	London India Society	: V. D. Savarkar
Swatantra Party	: C. Rajagopalachari and C.R. Das	Mitra Mela Movement	: Shri Narayan Guru
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	: M.G. Ramchandran	Temple Entry Movement	: Garibaldi
Raman effect	: C.V. Raman	Red Shirts	: M. N. Roy
Eiffel Tower	: Alexandre Eiffel	Communist Party of India	: Willian Jones
Modern Geometry	: Euclid	Asian Society	: Madam Blavatsky
Gregorian Calender	: Gregory XIII	Theosophical Society	: Surendranath Banerjee
Brahmo Samaj	: Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Indian Association	: Salimullah Khan and Agah Khan
'Jaipur Foot'	: Dr. Prahlad Karan Sethi	Muslim League	: Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Mathematical Wizard	: Ms. Shakuntala Devi	Home Rule League	: Sir Sayyad Ahmed Khan
Bhoojan Movement	: Lord Baden Powell	Scientific Society	: Chaitanya
Scouts and Guides	: Alexander Graham Bell	Bhakti Movement	: Akbar
Telephone	: Jeremy Benthan	Din-i-Illahi	: Keshav Chandra Sen
Utilitarian Philosophy	: Bismarck	Prarthana Samaj	: Kanishka (78 A.D.)
Unification of Germany	: Nicholas Copernicus	Saka era	: Maharsi Gautama
Modern Astronomy	: Charles Darwin	Nyaya Philosophy	: Maharsi Kapil
Natural Selection Theory	: Vladimir Lenin	Sankhya Philosophy	: Patanjali
Leader of October Revolution (1917)	: Abraham Lincoln	Yoga Philosophy	: Swami Vivekanada
Abolition of Slavery in America	: Martin Luther	Ramkrishna Mission	: William Bentick
Foundation of Protestantism	: Mohammed Saheb	Abolition of Sati	: Guru Gobind Singh
Foundation of Islam	: Peter The Great	Khalsa	: Lala Hardayal
Foundation of St. Petersburg	: Ajit Singh	Ghadar Party	: A.O. Hume
Sharat Mata Society	: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	Indian National Congress	
Samaj Samata Sangha	: M.A. Ansari		
Jamia Millia Islamiya	: Jamnalal Bajaj	EMINENT PERSONALITIES AND THEIR BIRTHDAYS	
Sandhi Seva Sangha	: Surendranath Banerjee		
National Conference	: Annie Besant		
Central Hindu College	: Bhagat Singh		
Nav Jawan Bharat Sabha	: Sohan Singh Bhakna		
Hind Association	: Anand Mohan Bose		
National Conference	: Satyendranath Bose		
Foundation of Anand, Math	: P. Ananda Charlu		
Madras Mahajan Sabha	: Ashutosh Chaudhari		
National Council of Education	: Henry Vivian Derozio		
Young Bengal	: Gopal Hari Deshmukh		
Punarivah Mandal	: Barindra Kumar Ghosh		
Manikitala Party	: A. K. Fazlul Haque		
Krishak Praja Party	: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar		
Widow Remarriage	: D. K. Karve		
Windows Home	: Khan Abdul Gafar Khan (Frontier Gandhi)		
Khudai Khidmatgar			
Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College	: Saiyyad Ahmed Khan		
Seva Sadan	: Behramji Malabari		

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Moti Lal Nehru (1861-1931)	: 6 May
Rabindra Nath Tagore (1861-1941)	: 7 May
Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915)	: 8 May
Chhatrapati Shivaji (1627-1680)	: 12 May
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (1905-1977)	: 13 May
Needam Sanjeeva Reddy (1913-1994)	: 19 May
V. D. Savarkar (1883-1966)	: 28 May
Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (1901-1953)	: 6 June
K. M. Pannikar (1894-1963)	: 21 June
Dr. V. C. Roy (1882-1963)	: 1 July (Doctor's Day)
Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920)	: 23 July
Munshi Premchand (1880-1937)	: 31 July
Aurobindo Ghosh (1872-1950)	: 15 August
V. V. Giri (1898-1980)	: 19 August
Rajiv Gandhi (1944-1991)	: 20 August
Dhyanchand (1905-1979)	: 29 August
Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917)	: 4 September
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (1888-1967)	: 5 September (Teacher's Day)
Govind Ballabh Pant (1887-1961)	: 10 September
Vinoba Bhave (1895-1982)	: 11 September
Deendayal Upadhyaya (1916-1968)	: 25 September
Vittthal Bhai Patel (1873-1933)	: 27 September
Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948)	: 2 October
Meghnath Saha (1893-1956)	: 6 October
Jai Prakash Naryan (1902-1980)	: 11 October
Lala Hardayal	: 14 October
Vallabhbhai Patel (1875-1950)	: 31 October
Chittaranjan Das (1870-1925)	: 5 November
Abul Kalam Azad (1888-1958)	: 11 November
Jawahar Lal Nehru (1889-1964)	: 14 November (Childrens day)
Indira Gandhi (1919-1984)	: 19 November
Dr. Rajendra Prasad	: 3 December
C. Rajgopalchari (1878-1972)	: 10 December
Subrahmanyam Bhart	: 11 December
S. Ramamujam (1887-1920)	: 22 December
Charan Singh (1902-1987)	: 23 December
Madan Mohan Malviya (1861-1946)	: 25 December
Gautama Buddha (563-483 B.C.)	: Baisakh Purnima
Vardhamana Mahavira (599-527 B.C.)	: Chaitra Shukla Navami
Lord Rama	: Bhadrpad Krishnashamhi
Lord Krishna	: Kartik Purnima
Guru Nanak (1469-1538)	: Paus Shukla Saptami
Guru Govind Singh (1666-1708)	: Sardini

Kalidas	: Kartik Shukla Ekadasi
Kabirdas	: Jyesth Purimaa
Surdas	: Vaishakhi Shukla Panchami
Tulsidas	: Shravan Shukla Sapthami

PLACES ASSOCIATED WITH IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES

Place	Personality
Shanti Niketan	Rabindranath Tagore
Talwandi	Guru Nanak
Vijayghat	Lal Bahadur Shastri
Kisan Ghat	Ch. Charan Singh
Corsica/St. Helena	Napoleon
Jerusalem	Jesus Christ
Kaplyastu/Bodhgaya/Lumbini	Gautam Buddha
Shanti Van/Teen Murti Bhavan	Jawaharlal Nehru
Shakti Sthal	Indira Gandhi
Vir Bhoom	Rajiv Gandhi
Macedonia	Alexander the Great
Mecca/Medina	Mohammad Saheb
Waterloo	Napoleon
Bardoli	Sardar Patel
Chittorgarh/Haldighati	Akbar
Fatehpur Sikri	Mahatma Gandhi
Porbander/Sabarwati	General Dyer
Jalianwala Bagh	Ramkrishna Paramhansa
Bellur	Baba Amte
Anand Van	Mahatma Gandhi
Phoenix Ashram	Chandra Shekhar Azad
Alfred Park	Rani Laxmibai
Jhansi/Gwalior	Maulvi Ahmedullah
Fyzabad	Kunwar Singh
Jagdishpur	Nana Saheb
Kanpur	Henri Vivian Derozio
Hindu College	Shyamaji Krishna Verma
India House	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
Peshawar	Raja Mahendra Pratap
Aligarh Muslim University	Sir Sayyad Ahmed Khan
Kabul	Raja Mahendra Pratap
Altamra	Govind Ballabh Pant
Sharda Sadan	Pandita Ramabai
Genoa	Mazzini
Sardinia	Cavour

compiled by Sujoy

Nice	: Garibaldi
Prussia	: Bismarck
Georgia	: Stalin
Austria	: Hitler
Treves (Germany)	: Karl Marx
Chittagong	: Surya Sen.
Kolhapur	: Chhatrapati Shahu
Pahartali	: Preetlal Waddedar
Nadia	: Kalhana.
Ujjain	: Guru Nanak
Kashmir	: Sher Shah Suri
Nankana Sahib	: Tipu Sultan
Sasaram/Purana Qila	: Mother Teresa
Mysore	: Ghiyassuddin Tughluq
Tughlaqabad	: Muhammad Bin Tughluq
Jahangpanah Nagar	: Muinuddin Chishti
Ajmer	: Tulsidas
Rajapuri	: Eknath
Paithan	: Akbar
Fargana	: Shahjahan
Amarkot	: Shivaji
Shahjahanabad	: Lord Krishna
Shivner	: Aurobindo Ghosh
Dwarka	: Guru Tegh Bahadur
Auroville	: Guru Ram Das
Anandpur Sahib	: Rukmini Devi
Golden Temple	: Ashoka
Kalakshetra	: Alauddin Khalji
Sanchi Stupa	: Gautam Buddha
Alai Darwaja	: Humayun
Deer Park (Sarnath)	: Sher Mandal

FAMOUS PERSONALITIES (INDIA & WORLD)

Abul Fazal : was the celebrated Mughal court poet and councilor of Akbar. Works : *Ain-i-Akbari*.

Ahalyabai : was the famous Holkar queen. She was widowed daughter-in-law of Malhar Rao Holkar, the virtual ruler of Malwa. After the death of Malhar Rao, Ahalyabai ruled the state with great skill and understanding.

Akbar : (1556-1605) He was the greatest of the Mughal Emperors in India. He founded a new religion *Din-i-Elahi*. He is known for reforms in land revenue administration, religious toleration, abolition of pilgrim tax and Jazia.

Alberuni : was a celebrated historian who visited India in company with **Albuquerque** who set out for mighty military exploits and invaded India in 1510 and made it his capital. He died in 1515. Alexander the Great : (356-323 B.C.) was king of Macedon (Greece) in 327 B.C. He conquered Goa in 327 B.C. **Alexander** reached up to the Beas from where he retreated as his home-sick army refused to proceed further.

Asvaghosha : Buddhist philosopher Kanishka. **Aurangzeb** (1658-1707) : The Mughal emperor of India, he was son of Shahjahan. He got power by acting against his father and brothers. After his death, the Mughal empire broke up.

Aurobindo Ghosh (1872-1950) : Politician, philosopher, poet and **Aurobindo** first editor of *Bande Mataram* established an ashram in Pondicherry.

Alexander Eiffel (1832-1932) : French Engineer who built the Eiffel Tower and the locks on the Panama Canal.

Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) : was a Greek philosopher, artist, poet, and one of the greatest of all men of science.

Albert Einstein (1879-1955) : German mathematical physicist and thinker. He was the founder of a famous school of philosophy. **Aryabhatta** (476-520 A.D.) after whom India's first scientific sat-

elite has been named, was a great Indian astronomer and mathematician. Among his important contributions are the recognition of the importance of the movement of the earth round the sun, determination of the physical parameters of various celestial bodies, such as diameter of the earth and the moon. He laid the foundation of algebra and was responsible for pointing out the importance of "zero".

Ashoka, the Great (273-236 B.C.) : Indian Emperor, grandson of Charidia-Gupta. He denounced war, embraced and preached Buddhism after the battle of Kalinga.

Adolf Hitler (1889-1945) : Leader of the NAZI party, he led Germany into conquering much of Europe in 2nd World War, responsible for the genocide of 6 million Jews. In 1945, he committed suicide as Russians took Berlin.

Archimedes (287-212 B.C.) : Greek mathematician, physicist and inventor made many discoveries in mechanics and invented the Archimedean screw. Killed during siege of Syracuse by Romans.

Aristophanes (450-385 B.C.) : Greek comic dramatist.

Mrs. Annie Besant (1847-1933) : President of the Theosophical Society, founder of the Home Rule League (1915-16) in India, was elected President of Indian National Congress.

Anir Khusro : Urdu poet who laid the foundation of Urdu poetry, a contemporary of Ala-Ud-Din Khilji, his 750th birth anniversary was celebrated in 1975.

Amarita Pritam : The noted Punjabi poetess and recipient of the Bharatiya Janapith Award for 1981.

Dr. Alfred Nobel (1833-96), Swedish inventor of his will he left money for the annual prizes named after him (for work done the benefit of marking in physics, chemistry, physiology and medicine, literature and peace).

B.R. Ambedkar (1893-1956) : A well known Indian jurist, statesman, social reformer and scheduled castes leader. He was the chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee and played a significant role; in drafting the Indian Constitution after India attained independence. He was honoured posthumously with the highest civilian award of Bharat Ratna on April 14, 1990.

Babar : He was founder of the Mughal Empire in India. He conquered the throne of Delhi after the first battle of Panipat (1526) and ruled for four years (1526-1530).

Baden Powell (1857-1941) : was founder of the Boy Scout movement in 1908 and Girl Guides in 1910.

Bahadur Shah II : was the last king of Mughal Empire who took part in the First War of Indian Independence (so-called Sepoy Mutiny) in 1857. He was sent as a state prisoner to Rangoon (Burma) where he died in 1862.

Bairam Khan : was the tutor and guardian of Akbar, the Great. Akbar acquired the throne of Delhi mainly through his efforts. He was known as Khan-i-Khana.

Banabhatta : was the most celebrated of the learned men and court poet of Harshavardhana; author of Harshacharita and Kadambari. He was the greatest master of Sanskrit prose in his time.

Banda Bairagi : (Also called Banda Bahadur) -was a Rajput by caste and a native of Rajauri (Poonch). He became bairagi in his youth but took up arms against the Mughals on the advice of Guru Gobind Singh; captured in 1716 along with 800 companions and was tortured to death.

Beethoven : one of the world's greatest musicians and composers. He became deaf at the age of 40 and, despite this handicap, he wrote many memorable symphonies, songs, sonatas and concertos. Died at the age of 56.

Bhaskara I : He was the astronomer of the 7th century and was a contemporary of Brahmagupta, another famous astronomer. India's second satellite for earth observation, Bhaskara, is associated with his name.

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee : Bengali novelist; wrote Anand Math and composed Bande Mataram, Durgesh Nandini and Kapal Kundala.

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1990) : American Statesman, philosopher and scientist; played an important part in framing the constitution of the U.S.A. invented the lightning conductor.

Bhava bhuti : The greatest writer of Sanskrit drama after Kalidas. His three plays Mahavir-Charita, Matti Madhav and Uttar Ram Charita are famous.

Changez Khan : born in 1155 A.D. was a Mongol Chief. He is said to be one of the mightiest conquerors the world has ever produced; notoriously known as the 'Scourge of God'. He was a military genius of the highest order.

Cleopatra ; (69-30 B.C.) famous Egyptian Queen whose beauty fascinated Julius Caesar whom she accompanied to Rome. She is known for her romance with Antony dramatised by Shakespeare in his love tragedy. (1725-1774) came to India as a clerk in the East India Company. He showed such remarkable military genius that he became Commander-in-Chief. He defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah supported by the French in the Battle of Plassey in 1757. Returned to England in 1760; his later years were marked by mental disturbance and ultimately he committed suicide.

Chaitanya (1445-1533) : born at Nadia in Bengal. He was a pioneer of Bhakti movement. He was devoted to Lord Krishna and preached the doctrine of love.

Chanakya : He was the Prime Minister of Chandragupta Maurya who founded the Maurya dynasty. He is the author of Artha Shastra, an authentic book on statecraft. He is also known by the name of Kautilya.

Chand Bibi : Daughter of the King of Ahmad Nagar. She was married to Ali Shah, kind of Bijapur. She bravely fought against the soldiers of Aurangzeb but lost her life in the battle.

Charles Spencer Chaplin (1889-1977) : The most famous of all film comedians.

Charlemagne (1742-1814). Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, his dominions stretched from the Atlantic to the Danube and Tibet.

Charles V (1510-1558). Holy Roman Emperor who ruled Austria, the Netherlands and Spain.

Claudius Ptolemy, (c.90-168). Greek astronomer and geographer, born in Alexandria; according to the Ptolemaic system, the earth was the center of the universe and the heavenly bodies revolved around it.

Christopher Columbus, (1451-1506). Italian explorer in Spanish Service; landed on main land of South America in 1498 and discovered Trinidad in 1502.

Confucius (c. 551-479). The most celebrated of the Chinese philosophers.

Chandragupta II (Vitramaditya) : He was a brave emperor of Gupta dynasty. In his time Hindustan was rejuvenated, and art and

Literature flourished unobstructed. Fa-hien, the first Chinese pilgrim visited India during his region.

Charak : (not Century A.D.). Famous physician acquainted all branches of medicine including surgery during the reign of King Kanishka.

C.R. Das : Lawyer, poet, journalist and politician, co-founder of Swarajya Party.

C. Rajagopalachari, (1878-1972) : Popularly known as Rajaji, he was the first and last Indian who became Governor-General of India; he was Chief Minister of Madras, a Union Minister and Governor of West Bengal. He was founder of the Swatantra Party.

Count Leo Tolstoy, (1828-1910) : Great Russian novelist, author of War and Peace, generally regarded as the greatest novelist; author ten.

Charles Darwin, (1809-82). English naturalist whose Origin of Species first set out the theory of evolution by means of natural selection.

Calvin, (1509-64). French religious reformer who preached his doctrine (Calvinism). In Geneva, where he created a Protestant republic.

Dante : (1265-1321) the greatest of Italian poets. Author of Divine Comedy.

Dara Shikoh : eldest son of ShahJahan who was hostile to Aruangzeb, Aurangzeb, the second son of ShahJahan, captured the throne by killing Dara Shikoh in a battle.

Dahousie, Lord : was the British Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856. His period of office was known for extensive annexations and as far as the consolidation of British power in India is concerned, he ranks with Wellesley and Hastings.

Dayanand Saraswati : Great Hindu reformer of the 19th century and founder of the Arya Samaj.

Darius I (548-485 B.C.) : King of Persia, landed a force in Greece in 490 but was beaten at Marathon.

Disraeli : (1804-1881) English statesman and novelist. Became Prime Minister in 1868. He contributed greatly to the building up of a great Empire.

David (1038-970 B.C.) : King who united Israelites in Canaan.

Dhanvantari : A renowned Indian physician who adorned the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya.

Dhryyan Chand : The grand old man of Indian Hockey.

Edison : American inventor. Born in Ohio, he became first a newsboy and then a telegraph operator. He invented an automatic repeater for telegraphic messages, phonograph, incandescent lamp.

Einstein (1879-1955) : German-Swiss world famous scientist known for his theory of relativity. In 1933, he was driven by the Nazis and took asylum in the U.S.A.

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Eisenhower : (1890-1969) : 34th President of the U.S.A. Supreme commander of all the Allied armies in the second world war to Middle Eastern countries against international communism.

Elizabeth I (1533-1603) : Queen of England; daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. Spanish Armada was defeated during her reign.

Epictetus : (942-270 B.C.) Greek philosopher; founder of Epicurean philosophy which taught that virtues should be followed because all power.

Fabius Maximus (480-406 B.C.) : Great Athenian tragic dramatist.

Fa-hien : The first Chinese pilgrim who came to India during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya.

Farennheit (1686-1736) : German physicist, inventor of the method of reading a thermometer which bears his name.

Fabius Maximus ('Concitor') (d.203 B.C.) : The Roman dictator who saved Rome from Hannibal by deliberately avoiding battle.

Fabius Maximus ('Concitor') (d.203 B.C.) : The Roman dictator who saved Rome from Hannibal by deliberately avoiding battle.

Faraday (1791-1867) : English physicist and chemist, founder of the science of electro-magnetism.

Gregory XIII (1502-1585), Pope who introduced the Gregorian calendar.

Granville, (1541-1591), Elizabethan sea-captain who, with his crew, the Revenge, fought a fleet of Spanish warships in 1591 and died on the deck of the San Pablo.

Gautam Buddha : The founder of Buddhism, was born as a刹帝利 prince to Suddhodana, king of Kapilavastu in Nepal. His birth place is stated to be Lumbini village. He renounced his royal heritage and turned away from his pretty wife and infant son to ponder the problems of birth, death and disease. He attained enlightenment under a Bodhi tree in Bodha Gaya in Bihar.

Gagarin : Yuri Gagarin was the Russian cosmonaut and the first

Scanned by CamScanner

Guru Gobind Singh : the tenth and the last Guru of Sikh power whose major part of life was spent in chief leader of the moderate section of Indian statesmen.

Gokhale Gopal Krishna : The doyen of Indian National Congress and was condemned to death in 1834 for being a Government vessel, but escaped to Italy and became head of a great volunteer army, later he returned to him is attributed the massacre of the innocents.

Garibaldi : (1807-1882) the famous Italian known for a Government vessel, but escaped to Italy and became head of a great volunteer army, later he returned to him is attributed the massacre of the innocents.

Herod the Great (73-4 B.C.) : King of Judea under the Roman satellites of Saturn.

Herodotus (485-425 B.C.) : Greek historian, called "the father of history".

Hierachel. (1738-1822), Discoverer of the planet Uranus and the medicine'. Rules of conduct for doctors are still based on his Hippocratic Oath.

Hippocrates (460-370 B.C.) : Greek physician; "The father of medicine". Rules of conduct for doctors are still based on his Hippocratic Oath.

Harshavardhana (606-647 A.D.) : was the last great Hindu king of northern India.

Heium-Tsang : Chinese pilgrim who visited India during the reign of King Harsha. (606-647 A.D.). He has left interesting records of the conditions in India at that time.

Homer (850 B.C.) : famous Greek epic poet. Author of the Iliad and the Odyssey.

Hannibal (247-183 B.C.) : Carthaginian general crossed the Alps into Italy where he is unbeaten for 15 years.

Hardicanute (1016-42) : son of Canute the Great, and the last Danish king of England; imposed the tax known as Danegeld.

Haroun-al-Rashid (763-809) : the most famous Khalifa of Baghdad; hero of the Arabian Nights.

Ibbatutu : A South African scholar and traveller who visited India during 1333 AD. He spent 8 years in India and has written about the reign of Mohammad Tughlaq.

Ilango Adigal : A Chera Prince who is the author of the 7th century Tamil epic called Silappadigaram-or the jewel anklet.

Innocent III (1160-1198), Powerful Pope who initiated the 4th Crusade.

Ivan the Terrible (1530-84), First Czar of Russia, who earned his name by his cruel treatment of his subjects.

Jesus Christ (c.4B.C.-A.D. 30 or 33), the founder of Christianity: born at Bethlehem, the first-born of His mother Mary. According to Mathew, His birth was miraculous and Joseph was His foster-father. He learned his father's trade of carpentry at Nazareth, and became head of a great volunteer army, later he returned to him is attributed the massacre of the innocents.

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when he was about thirty. A summary of His teaching when he was on the Mount.

John of Arc : (1412-31) the girl whose heroism inspired the English out of Orleans and enabled Charles to drive the English at Rouen.

Julius Caesar : (100-44 B.C.) Roman general known for invading Gaul and Britain. Defeated Pompey in the Civil War. His son of Gaul by his trusted friend Brutus is considered the most

assassination by betrayal.

Jayadeva : He wrote **Gita Govinda** in the 12th century. The book is a famous specimen of lyrical poetry and describes the love of Lord Krishna and his beloved Radha, their separation and final union.

Jayaprakash Narayan : Socialist leader and thinker, devoted himself to Sarvodaya movement. Arrested during Emergency in June 1975.

J.F. Kennedy (1917-1963) : President of the United States from 1961 until his assassination at Dallas, Texas, in November 1963.

Kabir : was one of the greatest exponents of Bhakti Movement- a socio-religious movement spread in the Middle Ages which aimed at stopping conversions to Islam and fighting the tyranny of the Brahmins in the social set-up of the Hindus. He believed in the unity of God and equality of all religions.

Kalhana : was poet and historian of Kashmir. He lived in the 11th century A.D. He is author of Rajatarangini, his masterpiece.

Kalidasa : (between 3rd c. B.C. and 450 A.D.) the greatest Sanskrit poet and dramatist. Works : Shakuntala; Raghuvansham; Kumar-Sambava; Meghdut; Ritusamhara.

Kamal Ataturk : builder of modern Turkey. He was a fine soldier. He defended the Dardanelles against the British in 1915 and drove the Greeks out of Turkey in 1922. He was President of the Turkish Republic and virtual dictator 1923-1938.

Kanishka : was the third and the greatest king of Kushan dynasty (120 A.D. to 162 A.D.) He was a great conqueror, became a pa-
pacy even in Central Asia beyond the Pamirs.

Kharavela : was the ruler of Kalinga. He reigned during the first century B.C. and Kalinga rose to great fame under his rule. He was a

Kepler (1571-1630) : German astronomer who worked out the laws of planetary motion.

Krishnadeva Raya : The most famous Raja of Vijayanagar kingdom, the last great Hindu ruler of Southern India (1509-1529). He was a very learned man, capable ruler and a great warrior, who often defeated the Muslims.

Lamarck (1744-1829) : was a well-known preacher of Hinduism, known as Lamarckianism, author of a theory of evolution of animals.

Lavoisier (1743-1794) : French naturalist, author of a theory of combustion who gave oxygen its name.

Lloyd George : He was Prime Minister of Britain (1916-1922), responsible for the peace settlement.

Louis XVI (1754-1793) : The king of France which had taken place in 1789 after the French Revolution.

Leonardo da Vinci : one of the greatest all-round genius in the world has known; painter, architect, sculptor, scientist, engineer, musician. Famed as painter of the Last Supper, Mona Lisa and other great works.

Lenin : (Russian) Nikolai Lenin (1870-1924) was founder of the Soviet revolution and by far the greatest single driving force behind schoolmaster.

Marconi (1874-1937) : Inventor of the first practical method of wireless telegraphy.

Maria Theresa (1717-1780) : Empress of Austria, Queen of Bohemia and Hungary.

Mariette (1755-93), Daughter of Maria Theresa, and wife of Louis XVI of France.

Mazzini (1805-1872) : Italian patriot who was compelled to leave the country while endeavouring to secure independence of Italy. He was back in Rome in 1848 and was elected dictator of the Roman Republic. He could not hold the position for long and when France occupied Rome he was again driven to England. He, however, lived to see a unified Italy.

Megasthenes : was an ambassador to Chandragupta Maurya court sent by Seleucus. He lived in Patiputra for five years (302 B.C. to 298 B.C.). The account written by him of India is a source of our knowledge of that period.

Michælangelo : the renowned Italian artist, painter, sculptor, architect and poet; one of the greatest geniuses.

Mohammad, the Prophet : Born in 570 A.D. was the founder of Islam.

Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (1325-1351) : a very learned man who possessed an uncommon intelligence and remarkable memory but was an unsuccessful and unpopular emperor.

Montessori Madam (1870-1952) : Italian educator and originator of the method of education known as Montessori system.

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Machiavelli : (1469-1527) : a Florentine historian and diplomat.

Mach : "The Prince". Commanded the first expedition in 1519 to sail round the world, on named the Atlantic through Magellan : Discoverer of Jainism-a religious sect of Mahavira (599-527 B.C.) : founder of Jainism-a religious sect of the world.

Magellan : Discovered passages to the Pacific from the Atlantic through the Straits later on.

Mahatma Gandhi : a great Indian nationalist. He had been associated with Congress Party and was thrice elected its President.

Mahavira : a great Hindu Mahasabha; founder of the Banaras Hindu University.

Man Singh : was the adopted son of Raja Bhagwan Das. He fought against Rana Pratap in 1576 and won the battle of Gogunda. He was appointed by Akbar to govern Kabul. He died in the ninth year of Jahangir's reign.

Manu : famous Hindu law-giver; author of *Manu Smriti*.

Mao Tse-Tung : Chairman of Communist China (People's Republic of China) who died at the age of 82 was inspiration behind the great communist revolution that transformed China and sent shock waves throughout the world.

Marco Polo : (1256-1323) : famous Venetian traveller and explorer; the first European to visit China; made journeys through China, India and other Eastern countries and published a record of his wanderings.

Martin Luther : (1483-1546), great German religious reformer who lived to see the principles of Reformation widely established.

Newton : Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727) English physical scientist and mathematician is generally known as world's greatest man of science. He achieved immortal fame for his work on the nature of white light, the calculus and the law of gravitation.

Nek Chand : The creator of the world famous Rock Garden in Chandigarh has been bestowed official recognition by the Punjab Government and Chandigarh Administration. He has also been honoured by French, the Japanese and the people of the United States.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) : great French statesman and soldier who rose to be the Emperor of post-Revolution France. He won series of splendid victories against England, Russia and Austria in 1815 but was completely defeated in the battle of Waterloo in June, 1815 and exiled to St. Helena where he died six years later.

Pythagoras (582-507 B.C.) : Greek scientist and mathematician known for the sculptures in the British Museum : The Elgin Marbles. Great and king of Macedonia (382-336 B.C.) : father of Alexander the Great.

Picasso (1881-1973) : Spanish painter. His work is to be found in public galleries and private collections all over the world.

Plato (427-347 B.C.) : the renowned Greek philosopher. Socrates disciple and Aristotle's teacher.

Prithvi Raj Chauhan : a legendary figure in Indian history. A warrior of his time, valiant soldier and able ruler. He waged many wars against his neighbours. In 1191 he defeated Mohammad Ghori but next year in 1192 was defeated by the latter and put to death.

Pulakesin II (608-642) : The most powerful ruler of Chalukya dynasty in the Deccan. He extended his territory in all directions and in doing so came into conflict with both Harsha in the north and with the Pallavas in the south. He was successful during most of his reign but was finally defeated and slain in conflict with both the Pallavas, approximately 185 B.C. he murdered his master and founded the Sunga dynasty (185-72 B.C.). Pushyamitra's reign was marked by a Brahminical revival as a reaction against Ashoka's patronage of Buddhism.

Pushyamitra Shunga (183-161 B.C.) : was the Commander-in-Chief of the Maurya armies in the last days of the Mauryas. In 185 B.C. he murdered his master and founded the Sunga dynasty (185-72 B.C.). Pushyamitra's reign was marked by a Brahminical revival as a reaction against Ashoka's patronage of Buddhism.

Rajaraja I the Great (985-1014) : was a king of the Chola dynasty in the south of India. He was a great conqueror. His conquests included the territories the Cheras, Pandyas, Vengi, Kalinga, and even Ceylon and the Laccadive and Maldive Islands. Under him, the Chola power reached its zenith. He was responsible for the creation of the great Siva temple at Tanjore.

Rajendra Prasad, Dr. (1884-1963) : He was the first President of the Indian Republic (1950-1962). In early life, he was a prominent member of the Youth Movement in Bihar. In 1917, he joined the Congress and took active part in the Non-co-operation Movement of 1920. He was Minister for food in 1947; President of the Indian Constituent Assembly (1946-1949).

Ramakrishna Paramhansa : Great religious saint and teacher of Bengal whose teachings led Swami Vivekananda of found the Rama Krishna Mission.

Raman, C.V. (1988-1970) : was an eminent Indian scientist F.R.S. National Professor of physics and founder Director of Raman Research Institute, Bangalore. He was awarded Nobel Prize of his discovery of 'Raman Effect' (1930). His work on study of crystal structure is of unique importance. He died on November 20, 1970.

Ramanujacharya : the great Vaishnava teacher of Tamil Nadu, founder of Bhakti Movement.

Rama Pratap : the bravest and the most illustrious figure in the history of Rajputs. A great patriot who refused to submit to Akbar the great Mughal Emperor.

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in

Rana Sanga : Rajput ruler of Mewar; a veteran warrior who had lost one eye, one hand, one leg and had scars of eighty wounds on his body.

Rabindra Nath Tagore : Great Indian poet, novelist, philosopher and thinker. Awarded Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913. Works : *Gitanjali; Mashi; The Post Office (Dakghar); Hungry Stones.*

Razia Begum : daughter of Eltutmish; she was the first and the only Muslim lady who ever sat on the throne of Delhi.

Lord Ripon : Governor-General of India in 1881 was a leader of Vernacular Press Act; policy of free trade.

Robespierre (1758-1794) : enthusiastic leader of the Jacobian party who took active part in the French Revolution.

Roger Bacon (1214-1294) : inventor of Gun Powder and founder of experimental science; man of remarkable gifts and inventive power.

Roosevelt : Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945) was the 32nd President of the U.S.A. He was a great American statesman who served as

President from 1933 till his death, being the first President to be elected for more than two terms. "His war-time meetings with Churchill and Stalin, and his energetic prosecution of the second World War were considered as the most important features of his foreign policy."

Rousseau : (1712-1778) famous for his two remarkable works *Contrat Social* which gave French a new field of

thought and laid down principles of government and conduct which bore fruit in the French Revolution.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1774-1833) : Raja Ram Mohan Roy was one of the greatest reformers that India has produced. He was instrumental in eradicating social evils like Sati, Purdah and child marriage, from the Indian soil. He advocated widow remarriage and stood for women's education. He was a profound scholar of Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit. He was also the founder of *Brahmo Samaj*.

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) : was originator of psychoanalysis. He was born of Jewish parents and from 1860 lived at Vienna until, following the Nazi occupation in 1938, he migrated to London.

Some of his famous works are : *The Interpretation by Dreams, The Psychopathology of Everyday Life, The Ego and the Id.*

Socrates (470-399 B.C.) : Greek philosopher, whose teachings are known from the writings of his pupils, Xenophon and Plato. He taught people to think carefully and logically. Charged with corrupting the morals of the young, he was condemned to die by drinking hemlock.

Solomon (10th c.B.C.) : son of David, ruler of Israel and Judah.

Sophocles (495-406 B.C.) : Popular Athenian dramatist author of *Antigone, Electra, Oedipus*.

Shivaji (1627-1680) : The great Maratha leader who fought from his mother Jijabai and nail. Shivaji drew his inspiration from his mother Jijabai and Guru Ramdas. He vanquished the general sent by Aurangzeb and succeeded in establishing a Hindu State in Deccan.

Surdas : A blind poet who worshipped Krishna and Shatya Lahari are the collections of his poems.

Gupta I : one of the most powerful and the ablest of the Indian Napoleon on account of his great conquests.

Stalin (1879-1953) : Soviet statesman. He was leader of the Russian People for nearly thirty years. He was an active revolutionary from the age of 17 and took an important part in civil war 1917 and became an outstanding figure in Russia after the death of Lenin. He assumed military leadership against the German invasion, June 1941.

Sun Yat-sen : the founder and the first President of the Chinese Republic, 1912. In 1905, founded the China Revolutionary League in Europe and Japan and played a prominent part in the 1911 revolution.

Saiyad Ahmed, sir (1817-1898) : an educationist and reformer of the Muslim community in India. He established the M.A.O. College at Aligarh in 1875 which later became Aligarh Muslim University.

Shri Narayana Guru : was great social reformer, saint and philosopher of Kerala who has a place next to Adi Sankara. He flourished in the first half of the twentieth century and worked for eradication of untouchability and social equality based on caste. He was the first to propagate the idea of "one caste, one religion and one God" for man.

Simuka : was the founder of Satavahana dynasty. He is said to have destroyed the power of the Kanvas and the remnants of the Sungas.

Timur : A notorious Muslim warrior from Central Asia. He is remembered for his invasion and sack of Delhi where he ordered indiscriminate massacre and plunder. His invasion had caused the end of Tughlaq dynasty.

Tippu Sultan : Ruler of Mysore, who succeeded his father Haider Ali. He allied himself with the French and declared war on the English. When the Marathas and the Nizam combined together, he was defeated and killed in the battle of Srirangapattanam.

Tegh Bahadur, Guru : Son of Hargobind whose tercentenary of martyrdom was celebrated throughout the country on the December 6, 1975 was the ninth Guru of Sikhs. He was ordered by Emperor Aurangzeb to embrace Islam; he refused and was executed.

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Taussig (1506-1589) : Celebrated musician and one of the Naubat Khan in the court of Akbar. He was a great exponent of Indian classical music.

Vasco da Gama : One of the Nau Ratchas and Revenue Minister in the court of Akbar. He was a great Russian writer, Mahatma Gandhi was greatly influenced in exile in Mexico.

Todar Mal : was a distinguished Indian astronomer, mathematician and philosopher. He was one of the leaders of Bolshevik revolution; assassinated in 1905.

Vivekananda (1863-1902) : a great Hindu saint and religious leader; founder of the Ramakrishna Mission. He was born in Calcutta on January 12, 1863 and his original name was Narendra Nath Dutta.

Warren Hastings : He led the Vedanta movement. His message influenced many of India's leaders in national awakening in the 20th century. He asked his countrymen to cultivate faith in themselves. He died on January 4, 1902, at the age of 39.

Voltaire (1694-1778) : one of the greatest of French philosophers and writers. Author of Essays on the Morals; Spirit of Nations. V.D. Savarkar, : was an ardent Indian nationalist who was in the front ranks of the freedom fighters in the twenties. He was sentenced by the British to transportation for life his part in a conspiracy case. He remained President of the Hindu Mahasabha for a long time. He wrote an account of the happenings of 1857 under the title first Indian War of Independence. He died in 1966.

Walt Disney : American cartoonist; creator of Mickey Mouse and other cartoons shown on the screen and 'True Life Adventures'. **Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924)** : American President 1913-1921; famous for his fourteen points and largely responsible for the setting up of the League of Nations.

William Wilberforce : A distinguished agitator and orator against slave trade during the reign of George III.

Xenophon (430-355 B.C.) : Greek historian and general pupil of Socrates.

Xerxes (519-465 B.C.) : King of Persia.

Zoroaster : Persian prophet; lived about the seventh century B.C. Persians of India are his followers.

crest of feathers, a white patch under the eye and a long, slender neck.

The male of the species is more colourful than the female, with a glistening blue breast and neck and a spectacular bronze-green train of around 200 elongated feathers. The female is brownish, slightly smaller than the male and lacks the train. The elaborate courtship dance of the male, fanning out the tail and preening its feathers is a gorgeous sight.

The peacock is widely found in the Indian sub-continent from the south and east of the Indus river, Jammu and Kashmir, east Assam, south Mizoram and the whole of the Indian peninsula. The Peacock enjoys protection from the people as it is never molested for religious and sentimental reasons. It is fully protected under the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

NATIONAL CALENDAR

The national calendar based on the Saka Era, with Chaitra as its first month and a normal year of 365 days was adopted from 22 March, 1957 along with the Gregorian calendar for the following official purposes: (i) Gazette of India, (ii) news broadcast by All India Radio, (iii) calendars issued by the Government of India and (iv) Government communications addressed to the members of the public.

Dates of the national calendar have a permanent correspondence with dates of the Gregorian calendar, 1 Chaitra falling on 22 March normally and on 21 March in leap year.

Saka Months	Numbers of Day	Corresponding Gregorian Dates
1 Chaitra	30 (31 in leap year)	March 22 (21 in leap year)
1 Vaishakha	31	April 21
1 Jyaishta	31	May 22
1 Asadha	31	June 22
1 Sravana	31	July 23
1 Bhadra	September 23	August 23
1 Asvin	30	October 23
1 Kartika	30	November 22
1 Agrahayana	30	December 22
1 Pausa	30	January 21
1 Maha	30	February 20
1 Phaguna		

NATIONAL FLOWER
National Flower of India is the lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera*). It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial.

DOLPHIN, NATIONAL AQUATIC ANIMAL

The Centre on October 6, 2009 declared the dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*), a National Aquatic Animal to save the rare freshwater species from disappearing from India's aqua map.

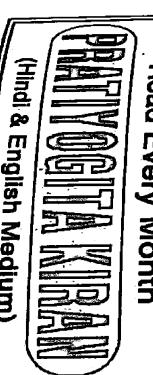
NATIONAL FRUIT

Mango

NATIONAL TREE

Banyan Tree

Chief of Army Staff	Tenure
General Mahendra Singhji	1 April 1955-14 May 1955
General S.M. Srinagesh	15 May 1955-7 May 1957
General K.S. Thimayya	8 May 1957-7 May 1961
General R.N. Thapar	8 May 1961-19 November 1962
General J.N. Choudhuri	20 November 1962-7 June 1966
General P.P. Kumaramangalam	8 June 1966-7 June 1969
General S.H.F.J. Maneckshaw	8 June 1969-31 December 1972
General T.N. Raina	1 January 1973-14 January 1973
General G.C. Bewoor	15 January 1973-31 May 1975
General O.P. Malhotra	1 June 1975-31 May 1983
General K.V. Krishna Rao	1 June 1981-31 July 1983
General A.S. Vaidya	1 August 1983-31 January 1986
General K. Sunderji	1 February 1986-30 April 1988
General V.N. Sharma	1 May 1988-30 June 1990
General S.F. Rodrigues	1 July 1990-30 June 1993
General B.C. Joshi	1 July 1993-18 November 1994
General S. Roychowdhury	22 November 1994-30 September 1997
General V.P. Malik	1 October 1997-30 September 2000
General S. Padmanabhan	30 September 2000-31 December 2002
General N.C. Vij	1 January 2003-Feb 1, 2005
General J.J. Singh	Feb 1, 2005-1 October, 2007
General Deepak Kapoor	1 October, 2007 - 31 March, 2010
General V.K. Singh	31 March, 2010 - till date



Read Every Month



Read Every Month

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CHIEFS OF NAVAL STAFF

Name

General Knowledge

Name	Tenure
Rear Admiral J.T.S. Hall	15 August 1947-14 August 1955
Admiral Sir Edward Parry	14 October 1948-13 October 1948
Vice Admiral Sir Stephen Carill	22 July 1951-21 April 1955
Vice Admiral R.D. Katari	22 April 1958-4 June 1962
Admiral B.S. Soman	5 June 1962-3 March 1966
Admiral A.K. Chatterjee	28 February 1966-27 February 1966
Admiral S.N. Kohli	1973
Admiral J.L. Cursetji	1 March 1973-28 February 1976
Admiral R.L. Pereira	1 March 1976-28 February 1976
Admiral O.S. Dawson	1 March 1979-28 February 1982
Admiral R.H. Tahiliani	1 December 1982-30 November 1984
Admiral J.G. Nadkarni	1987
Admiral Ramdas	1 December 1987-30 November 1990
Admiral V.S. Shekhawat	1 December 1990-30 September 1993
Admiral Vishnu Bhagwat	1 October 1993-30 September 1996
Admiral Sushil Kumar	1 October 1996-30 December 1998
Admiral Madhvendra Singh	31 December 1998-29 December 2001
Admiral Arun Prakash	29 December 2001-31 July 2004
Admiral Sureesh Mehta	31 July 2004-1 November 2006
Admiral Nirmal Kumar Verma	1 November 2006 - 31 Aug 2009 31 August, 2009 - till date

CHIEFS OF AIR STAFF

Name

General Knowledge

Name	Tenure
Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst	15 August 1947-21 February 1950
Air Marshal Sir Ronald Chapman	22 February 1950-9 December 1951
Air Marshal Sir Gerald Gibbs	10 December 1951-31 March 1954
Air Marshal S. Mukherjee	1 April 1954-8 November 1960
Air Marshal A.M. Engineer	1 December 1960-31 July 1964
Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh	1 August 1964-15 July 1969
Air Chief Marshal P.C. Lal	16 July 1969-15 January 1976
Air Chief Marshal O.P. Mehra	16 January 1973-31 January 1976
Air Chief Marshal H. Moolgavkar	1 February 1976-31 August 1976

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

OLDEST, HIGHEST, LARGEST IN INDIA

Daulatabeg Oldhi (Ladakh)
(5, 183 m)

Leh (Ladakh) (3, 256 m)

Sri Shannmukhananda Hall,
Mumbai

Tarapore Power Plant near
Mumbai

Bharat Ratna
Param Vir Chakra

Siachen Glacier

Marina Beach, Chennai

Farahat Bukhs Botanical Gar-
den,

Saharanpur (U.P.)

National Botanical Gardens,
Kolkata

Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi

Indira Gandhi Canal, or
Rajasthan Canal

Howrah Bridge (Rabindra Setu),
Kolkata

Cave Temple : Largest
City : Most Populous

Cantilever-Span Bridge : Largest
Corridor : Longest

Gasline : Longest
Dam : Highest

Dam : Largest

Delta : Largest

Sunderbans

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1 September 1978-31 August 1981
1 September 1981-4 September
1984

5 September 1984-1 July 1985
3 July 1985-31 July 1988

1 August 1988-31 July 1991
1 August 1991-31 July 1993

1 August 1993-31 December 1995
1 January 1996-31 December 1998

1 January 1999-31 December 2001
1 January 2002-December 31, 2004

December 31, 2004-March 31, 2007
March 31, 2007-May 31, 2009

May 31, 2009-July 31, 2011
July 31, 2011-till date

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

Desert : Largest	Thar
Dome : Largest	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur
Glacier : Longest	Slachen on the Indo-Pak border (75.6 km)
Gurdwara : Largest	Golden Temple at Amritsar
Hospital : First	Govt. Ophthalmic Hospital, Chennai
First Eye	: First (all women)
Lake : Largest	Muslim Maternity Hospital, Hyderabad
Minaret : Tallest	Wular Lake, Kashmir (A.P.)
Mosque : Largest	Qutub Minar, Delhi
Bridge : Motorable Highest	Jama Masjid, Delhi
Museum : Largest	Khardungla, Ladakh (Ht : 5, 602 m)
Nuclear Reactor : First	Indian Museum, Kolkata
Observatory : Oldest	Apsara
Observatory : World's Highest	Jantar Mantar, Delhi
Planetarium : Largest	Hanle, Ladakh
Plateau : Largest	Birla Planetarium, Kolkata
Rail Bridge : Longest	Deccan
Rail Bridge : Highest	Sone Bridge, Bihar
Railway Platform : Longest	Pawai Nadi Viaduct (near Ratnagiri in Asia)
Railway Train : First	Kharagpur (833 m)
Railway Train : First Superfast	Mumbai to Thane (34 km)
Railway Train :	Rajdhani Express (Between New Delhi and Howrah)
First double decker	Sinhagarh Express (between Mumbai and Pune)
Rainfall : Heaviest	Masymram, Meghalaya
Refinery : Oldest	Digboi
River Bridge : Longest	Mahatma Gandhi Setu over River Ganga near Patna
Road : Highest	At Khardungla (Leh-Manali sector)
Ropeway : Highest	Mono-cable ropeway, Pavagadh, Gujarat (740m)
Sea Bridge : Longest	Indira Gandhi Bridge connecting Rameswaram Island and Mandapam (T.N.)
Statue : Tallest	Gomatesvara statue at Sravanabelgola (Karnataka)
Tower : Highest	Qutub Minar, Delhi

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

Pitampura, New Delhi (235 m)	T.V. tower : Tallest
Jawahar Tunnel, Banihal Pass, Jammu and Kashmir	Lakshadweep
Gersoppa waterfalls, Karnataka	Zoological Gardens, Kolkata
INDIA IN WORLD HERITAGE LIST	
Tunnel : Largest	
1983 Ajanta Caves	1983 Ellora Caves
1983 Agra Fort	1983 Taj Mahal
1984 Sun Temple, Konark	1984 Mahabalipuram monuments
1985 Kaziranga National Park	1985 Manas Wildlife Sanctuary
1985 Keoladeo National Park	1985 Churches and Convents of Goa
1986 Khajuraho Group of monuments	1986 Group of monuments at Hampi
1986 Fatehpur Sikri & Churches and Convent of Goa	1986 Pataleshwar Sikkal
1987 Group of monuments of Pattadakal	1987 Elephanta Caves, Maharashtra
1987 Brihadishwara Temple, Thanjavur	1987 Sundarbans National Park
1988 Nanda Devi National Park	1988 Nanda Devi National Park
1989 Buddhist monuments at Sanchi	1989 Buddhist monuments at Sanchi
1993 Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	1993 Humayun's Tomb, Delhi
1999 Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	1999 Darjeeling Himalayan Railway
2002 Mahabodhi Temple at Bodh Gaya	2003 Marble Rocks, Bhimbetaka
2004 Brihadeshvar Temple of Gangaikondacholapuram	2004 Alarakutesvara Temple of Darasuram
2004 Champamer-Pavagadh Archaeological Park, Gujarat	2004 Chhatrapati Shivaji Railway Station, Mumbai
2005 'Phoolon Kee Ghatee' (Valley of flower), Uttaranchal	2005 'Phoolon Kee Ghatee' (Valley of flower), Uttaranchal
2007 Red Fort, Delhi	2007 Red Fort, Delhi
2008 Kalka-Shimla Railway	2010 Janatar-Mantar, Jaipur
POSTAL ZONES IN INDIA (PIN CODES)	
1. Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir	
2. Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand	
3. Gujarat, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal	
4. Maharashtra, Goa, Madhya Pradesh and Chattisgarh	

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5. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
6. Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Lakshadweep
7. West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura

8. Bihar and Jharkhand

NEWS AGENCIES OF WORLD

Agency	Name	Headquarters
AA	Anadol Ajansı	Istanbul
AAP	Australian Associated Press	Sydney
ADN	Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst	Berlin
AE	Agence Europe	Brussels
AFP	Agence France Presse	Paris
ANA	Athenagence	Athens
ANGOP	Angola Agencia Naciosa	Luanda
ANP	Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau	The Hague
ANSA	Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata	Rome
ANTARA	Indonesian National News Agency	Jakarta
AP	Associated Press	New York
APP	Agence Parisienne de Presse	Paris
APP	Associated Press of Pakistan	Islamabad
AUP	Australian United Press	Elbourne
BERNAMA	Malaysian National News Agency	Kuala Lumpur
BSS	Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha	Dhaka
CANA	Caribbean News Agency	Ridge Town
CNS	China News Service	Beijing
CP	Canadian Press	Toronto
CSTK	Ceskoslovenska Tiskova Kancelar	Prague
DPA	Deutsche Presse-Agentur	Hamburg
EXTEL	Exchange and Telegraph Company	London
GNA	Agence Guineenne de Presse	Conakry (Guinea)
GNA	Ghana News Agency	Accra
INA	Iraqi News Agency	Baghdad
IPS	Inter Press Service	Rome
IRNA	Islamic Republic News Agency	Teheran
ITIM	Associated Israel Press	Tel Aviv
KNA	Kenya News Agency	Nairobi
KUNA	Kuwait News Agency	Kuwait City
KYODO	Kyodon Tsushin	Tokyo
MENA	Middle East News Agency	Cairo
NOVOSTI	Agentstvo Pechati Novosti	Moscow
NPS	Norsk Press Service	Oslo

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

New Zealand Press Agency Wellington
Pan-African News Agency Dakar
Philippines News Agency Manila
Pakistan Press International Karachi
Pakistan Trust of India Mumbai
Press Trust of India London
Riyadh Riyadh
Reuters Belgrade
Saudi Press Agency Moscow
Novinska Agencija Tanjug Novi Sad
Telegraph Agency of the New Delhi
Sovereign States New York
United News of India Beijing
United Press International Colombo
Xinhua Xinhua
UPI Sri Lanka News Agency
XINHUA LANKAP
TASS Namibia Press Agency Windhoek
UWATH Zimbabwe Inter-Africa Harare
NAMEPA ZIANA News Agency

Highest Honours of Some Countries

Country	Highest Honours
India	Bharat Ratna
Pakistan	Nishan-e-Pakistan
Kuwait	Mubarak-Al-Kabir Medal
Saudi Arabia	Shah Abdul Aziz Medal
Argentina	The Order of Sona Martin
Nicaragua	Augusto-Caesar Sandino Order
Vietnam	The Order of the Golden Star
Hungary	The Order of Banner
Britain	Member of British Empire, Victoria Cross
Japan	Order of Moulouenice Sun
Denmark	Order of Diana Brog
France	Legend of Honour
America	Presidential Medal of Freedom
Germany	George Lee Merit Iron Cross
The Netherlands	Netherlands Lion

INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES OF SOME COUNTRIES

Country	Intelligence Agency
India	Research & Analysis Wing (RAW), Intelligence Bureau (I.B.) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
Pakistan	Inter Service Intelligence (I.S.I.)
U.S.A.	Central Intelligence Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation

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Principal Ten Language of the World		
Language	Speaker of the Language (In Millions)	Areas Where Spoken
Mandarin	1075	China
English	514	Britain, Australia, India
Hindi	496	India
Spanish	425	Spain
Russian	275	Russia
Arabic	256	Central East
Bengali	215	India,
Portuguese	194	Portugal
Malay (Indonesian)	176	Malaysia
French	129	France, Switzerland

FIRST IN INDIA

Warren Hastings	General Sir Roy Butcher (1948-1949)
Harilal J. Kapila (1950-51)	
Cariappa (1949-1953)	
Air Marshall Sir Thomas Embirst (1947-50)	
Air Marshall S. Mukherjee (1854-60)	
General Maharaja Raizada Singhji (April-May 1955)	

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge	
Chief of Naval Staff (Indian)	Vice Admiral RD Katari (1958-1962)
Chief Marshall	General SHFJ Manekshaw (1972-73)
Field Marshall	Sqn. Leader Rakesh Sharma
Cosmonaut	C. Rajagopalachari
Indian Union Officer	Satyendra Nath Tagore
Indian ICS Officer	A. Cursetji
Indian FIE	Sir S.P. Sinha
Indian Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council	
Indian Member of India to die first	
President	
First President	
First Prime Minister to resign in harness	Dr. Zakir Husain
First Prime Minister to resign from Office	Morarji Desai
First Prime Minister to resign from Office	Acharya Vinoba Bhave (1958)
First Woman to win an Asia Gold	Mihir Sen
First Woman to climb Mount Everest without Oxygen	Phu Dorjee Nwang Gombu
First Woman to climb Mount Everest twice	Bhanu Athalya
First Woman to win Oscar Winner	Ms. Arti Saha (Now Mrs. Arti Gupta)
First Woman to swim across English Channel	Bachendri Pal
First Woman to swim across English Channel	Leela Seth (Chief Justice of Himachal Pradesh, 1991)
First Woman to win an Asia Gold	Karnailjit Sandhu
First Woman Chairwoman of UPSC	Rose Million Bathew
First Woman Chief Minister of a state	Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani
First Woman Airline Pilot	Durba Banerjee
First Woman Union Minister	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
First Woman Governor	Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
First Woman Judge in Supreme Court	Mrs. Meera Sahib Fatima Biwi
First Woman IPS Officer	Kiran Bedi
First Woman Speaker of State Assembly	Mrs. Shanno Devi
First Woman Minister in a State	Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit (in 1937)
First Women President	Pratibha Patil
First Indian lady to be crowned Miss World	Rita Faria
First Indian lady to be crowned Title Film	

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	General Knowledge
Test Tube Baby	Sadgati (on Doodhgate April 1981)
Speaker of Lok Sabha	Subhas Chandra Bose
Chief Election Commissioner	Indira [Baby] Gandhi
Chairman of First Finance Commission	G.V. Mavlankar
President of Indian National Congress	Sukumar Sen (1950-59)
General Post Office in India	W.C. Neogi (1951)
Electric Railway	Madras GPO (opened on Fort St. George)
Aircraft Carrier	In February, 1929, Queen Victoria, 1929, and Kurla.
First Postal Stamp Released	INS Vikrant (joined Navy on Nov. 3, 1961) and all-India Stamp on October 1, 1854
Recipient of Bharat Ratna	On July 1, 1852 (Postage C. Rajagopalachari, S. Radhakrishnan and C.V. Raman (1954))
Recipient of Dada Saheb Phalke Award	Aruna Chandrasekhar Devika Rani Reotch G. Shankara Kurup (1955)
Woman Cosmonaut	Amelia Earhart (1917)
Woman Judicial Officer	Ms. Kalpana Chawla (1997)
Woman Congress President	Omama Abraham of Kottayam
Bank	Bank of Hindustan (1709)
Regular Oil Well	Borbil (Later Known as Digboi-discovered in 1867)
Submarine	INS Kalvari (Commissioned in 1967)

SOBRIQUETS

Personalities	Sobriquets
Sunil Gavaskar	Sunny, Little Master
Maharajah of Vizianagaram (cricketeer)	Vizzy
K.M. Munshi	Kulapati Acharya
J.B. Kripalani	Lokamanya
Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Frontier Gandhi, Baldev Khan
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan	Mysore Tiger, Grand Old Man of India
Tipu Sultan	Rajaji
Dadabhai Naoroji	Gautama, the Buddha
C. Rajagopalachari	K.V. Puttappa
Jawaharlal Nehru	M.S. Golwalkar

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge	Netaji
Sadgati (on Doodhgate April 1981)	Iron Man of India
Subhas Chandra Bose	Mahamana
Indira [Baby] Gandhi	Man of Peace
G.V. Mavlankar	Nightingale of India
Sukumar Sen (1950-59)	Andhra Kesari
W.C. Neogi (1951)	Gurudev
Madras GPO (opened on Fort St. George)	Fuehrer
In February, 1929, Queen Victoria, 1929, and Kurla.	T. Prakasam
INS Vikrant (joined Navy on Nov. 3, 1961) and all-India Stamp on October 1, 1854	Rabindranath Tagore
On July 1, 1852 (Postage C. Rajagopalachari, S. Radhakrishnan and C.V. Raman (1954))	Adolf Hitler
Armenia (1955)	General Rommel
Armenia (1955)	Margaret Thatcher
On July 1, 1852 (Postage C. Rajagopalachari, S. Radhakrishnan and C.V. Raman (1954))	Florence Nightingale
Armenia (1955)	Pitt, the Younger
Armenia (1955)	Mother Teresa
Armenia (1955)	Dwight D. Eisenhower
Armenia (1955)	C.F. Andrews
Armenia (1955)	Maj. General Rajinder Singh
Armenia (1955)	Mulkha Singh
Armenia (1955)	P.T. Usha
Armenia (1955)	C.R. Das
Armenia (1955)	Jaya Prakash Narayan
Armenia (1955)	Lala Lajpat Rai
Armenia (1955)	C.N. Annadurai
Armenia (1955)	M.K. Gandhi
Armenia (1955)	Joan of Arc
Armenia (1955)	Bismarck
Armenia (1955)	Napoleon Bonaparte
Armenia (1955)	William Gladstone
Armenia (1955)	Duke of Wellington
Armenia (1955)	Richard Cobden
Armenia (1955)	M.A. Jinnah
Armenia (1955)	Mussolini
Armenia (1955)	Earl of Warwick
Armenia (1955)	Geoffrey Chaucer
Armenia (1955)	Sir Walter Scott
Armenia (1955)	Pearl S. Buck
Armenia (1955)	Prof. T.H. Huxley
Armenia (1955)	Gautama, the Buddha
Armenia (1955)	M.S. Golwalkar
Armenia (1955)	Guruji

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Famous Religion, Founder, Holy Books & Places of Worship

Religion	Founder	Holy Books & Places of Worship	Other Religious Ideas/sects	Founder
Hinduism	No single Founder.	Ramayana, Puranas and Geeta, Guru Grantha Sahib	Pasupatas.	Lakulisa/Nakulisa
Sikh	Guru Nanak Dev	Puranas, Vedas, Guru Grantha Sahib	Vasugupta.	Basava.
Christianity	Jesus Christ	Bible	Lingayats	Vasugupta.
Islam	Prophet Mohammed	Koran (Quran)	Pratyabhijna	Kallata and Samnanda
Parsi	Zoroaster	Zend Avesta	Spanda-sastrta	Srikanth-Sivacharya
Jainism	Adinath Rishabh Dev	Jain Granth	Siva-Siddhanata	Shankaracharya
Buddhism	Gautam Buddha	Tripitaka	Advait	Ramanujacharya
Jew	Moosa	Jonah	Vishistadvait	Madhvacharya
			7. Brahm Sampradaya	Nimbakacharya
			8. Sanak Sampradaya	
			9. Siva	

SOME MORE ABOUT HINDUISM

Philosophy	Founder	Six Systems of Philosophy	Other Scholars
Sankhya	Kapila	Ishwar Krishna, Vachaspati	
Nyaya	Akshapada Gautama	Vatsayayan, Udayanacarya, Jayantibhatt	
Yoga	Patanjali	Keslav raishra, Vishwanath	
Vaisheshika	Uluka Kanada	Sabrasvamin, Kumaril Bhatt	
Mimansa	Jamini	Shankarakaracharya, Vacaspati, Ramanuj, Madhvacharya etc.	
Vedanta	Badrayana		

OTHER HETERO DOX IDEAS

- Makhali Putta Gosal** : Popularised Ajivka Sect.
► Ajivaks believed in, niyativad.
- Charvak** : Believed in complete materialism.
- Purana Kassapa** : Preached the doctrine of Akriya or non-action.
- Ajit Kesakamblin (Ucchedavad)** : Preached that everything ends with death and there is no further life after death.
- Pakudha Kachchayna (Asavatavad)** : There are seven elements and the body is ultimately dissolved in these seven elements.

SAIVISM

- The origin of Saivism can be traced back to the pre-vedic times.
- By the early centuries of the Christian era it was a popular sect all over India.
- Siva was the principle deity of this sect.
- Siva was worshipped in the form of Linga.
- Siva was worshipped in the form of Linga.
- Kushan king Weem Wema Kadphises was an ardent devotee of Siva.
- Prakrit text Gathasaptasati has references to Siva worship.
- Tamil Sangam work refers to Siva as the greatest of all gods (manudu mudalvan).
- Siva's consort Parvati was adored as Sakti.
- In Satavahana kindom Parvati was worshipped as Gauri.
- Skanda was regarded as the son of Siva.
- In Tamil country Skanda was worshipped in the Murugan form.
- Ganesa was the younger brother of Skanda.
- Ganesa was also known as Vinayak.
- The most popular Saiva sect was Pasupata sect.
- The Kapalika and Kalamukha sect developed much later.

VARIOUS SECTS OF SAIVISM

- Pasupatas/Nakkulisapasupatas**
It was founded by Lakkulisa/Nakkulisa/Lakulin/Lakutin
They besmear the body with ashes.
They creates sound of Ha Ha and Hundukkara.
It was dualistic in character.
Pasu, the individual soul-exists with Pati, the supreme soul.
Dakhanata (end of misery) is attained through yoga and Vidhi.
They observe atmargika religious practices.
The basic works are Pasupata sutras and Sarvadarsansmagraha.

B. Kalamukhas/Kapallikas

- It was extreme form of Saivism.
- They eat food in skull, eat ashes, carry pots of wine.
- The perform human sacrifices.
- They practice yoga in order to acquire miraculous powers.
- It was an off shoots of Pasupata sect.
- C. Mattamayuras**
- It was moderate form of Saivism.
- It developed in central India.
- D. Virasaivas/Lingayatas**
- It was founded by Basava, the Prime Minister, of Bijjala, the Kalachuri King.
- It was anti-Brahmin in nature.
- They believe in love and self Surrender.
- They worship Linga and Nandi bull.
- Their philosophy is known as Shaakti Visishtadvaita soul as separable union with Para-Siva through Shakti.
- The Para Siva is the supreme reality and Shakti is the power which resides in him.
- The ultimate goal of the soul is to unit with Para-Siva, this state is known as Ling Samarasya which means identity between Linga (Siva) and anga (soul).
- They observed Diksha ceremony in the place of Upanayana in which even girls wear Linga.
- They do not worship Siva in temples.
- It was popular in Karnataka region.
- E. Kashmirir Saivism**
- I. Pratyabhijna**
- Its origin is traced to Siva-Sutras revealed to Vasugupta.
- Its founder is vasugupta (800-900 AD).
- Its also known as Trika/Triad because it had three chief religious books.
- It regards the individual soul and the world identical with Siva.
- Pratyabhijna means realisation of the soul's identity with Siva.
- The ultimate reality is Siva.
- Siva is known as anuttara which means the reality beyond which there is nothing.
- Salvation lies in recognition that the soul is one with Siva.
- It was a moderate form of Saivism.
- It believed in spiritual development.

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge
Some of greatest exponents were Utpalachara, Abhinavgupta and his disciple Kshemraja.

- ii. **Spanda-Sastra**
- Spanda means a change from the state of absolute unity to the plurality of the world.
 - Vasugupta wrote Spanda-Sarvasa.
 - Kallata wrote Siva-dristi.
 - Somananda wrote Vaishnavism.
 - It was a moderate form of Saivism.

- The principal deity of this sect was Vishnu.
- The cult of Vishnu in the early period was known by the name Bhagavatism.
 - Bhagavatism owed its origin to the Upanishadas.
 - Vasudeva was the central figure in the Bhagavata cult.
 - Around second century B.C. Vishnu and Narayan were united and identified as one deity.
 - Heliodorus erected a pillar with Garuda, at Besnagar (Vidisa) near Bhopal in honour of Vasudeva.
 - Lakshmi is Vishnu's consort.
 - Vasudeva-Krishna was the disciple of Ghora-Agnirasa.
 - Megasthenes refers to Krishna as Herakles of Souraseni tribe.
 - Ten avatars of Vishnu - (i) Matsya (fish), (ii) Kurma (tortoise), (iii) Varaha (boar), (iv) Narasimha (man-lion), (v) Vamana (dwarf), (vi) Parasurama (Rama with axe), (vii) Rama, (viii) Krishna, (ix) Buddha, (x) Kalkin (yet to born).
 - It was patronised by Guptas, Chalukyas, Hoyasalas, Satvahanas.
 - Acharyas are the great leader philosophers of Vaishnavism who defended and popularised the religion. Some of the prominent acharyas are : Ramanuja, Chaitanya, Madhava, Nimbarka, Nathmuni, Yamunacharya.
 - The earliest reference to Krishan is found in Chhandogya Upanishad.
 - The reference to Vasudeva is found in Panni's Ashthyadhyayi and Patanjali's Mahabhashya.
 - Narayana, the cosmic God finds mention in the Satpatha Brahmana.
 - Pancharatra, a Vaishnavite school, gave the doctrine of Vyuh (emancipation) according which Sankarasana (Balram), Pradumana (Krishna's), Anirudha (Krishna's grand son) emerged out of Vasudeva.
 - It was developed and popularised in south by twelve saints known as Alvars.
 - Nammalvar and Tirumalisalvar were the greatest of twelve Alvars.

TANTRISM

- The core of Tantrism means essentially orgiasticrites.
- The rites involve the use of five makaras : (i) matsya (fish) (ii) mansa (meat) (iii) madya (liquor) (iv) maithuna (sex) (v) mudra (physical gestures).
- In Tantrism high status was given to female deity, and became a strong force by the ninth century.
- Tantrism penetrated Buddhism, Jainism and Brahmanism and shraman A.D.
- The Yapaniya sect of the Jainas was the foremost in propagating Tantric mode of worship in Karnataka.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

1. The Colossus of Rhodes
2. The Pharos/Lighthouse of Alexandria
3. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon
4. The Temple of Artemis/Diana at Ephesus
5. The Pyramids of Khufu
6. The Tomb of Mausolus at Halicarnassus
7. The Statue of Zeus at Olympia

Middle Ages

1. The Colosseum of Rome
2. The Catacombs of Alexandria
3. The Great Wall of China
4. The Pagoda (Porcelain Tower) of Nanking (China)
5. The Leaning Tower Pisa (Italy)
6. Sancta (Hagia) Sophia of Constantinople
7. Stonehenge

Modern Ages

1. The Great Pyramid of Egypt with Sphinx of Gizeh
2. Hagia Sophia (Istanbul)
3. Leaning Tower of Pisa (Italy)
4. The Taj Mahal (Agra, India)
5. The Washington Monument
6. The Eiffel Tower (Paris, France)
7. The Empire State Building (New York)

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge		
Miss Universe		Country
Year	Name	
1951	Kerstin Haakanson (kiki)	Sweden
1966	Reita Faria	India
1994	Aishwarya Rai	India
1995	Jacqueline Maria Aguilara Marcano	Venezuela
1996	Irene Skliva	Greece
1997	Diana Hayden	India
1998	Lior Abargil	Israel
1999	Yukta Mookhey	India
2000	Priyanka Chopra	India
2001	Agbani Darego	Nigeria
2002	Azra Akhter	Turkey
2003	Rosanna Davison	Ireland
2004	Maria Julia Garsiya	Peru
2005	Unnur Virna	Iceland
2006	Tatana Kucharova	Czech Republic
2007	Zhang Zilin	China
2008	Kseniya Sukhinova	Russia
2009	Kynne Aldoreeno	Gibraltar
2010	Alaxinderia Mills	America

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1997	Diana Hayden	India
1998	Lior Abargil	Israel
1999	Yukta Mookhey	India
2000	Priyanka Chopra	India
2001	Agbani Darego	Nigeria
2002	Azra Akhter	Turkey
2003	Rosanna Davison	Ireland
2004	Maria Julia Garsiya	Peru
2005	Unnur Virna	Iceland
2006	Tatana Kucharova	Czech Republic
2007	Zhang Zilin	China
2008	Kseniya Sukhinova	Russia
2009	Kynne Aldoreeno	Gibraltar
2010	Alaxinderia Mills	America

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FIRST IN SPACE

- o The first space rocket brought back to earth after orbiting the moon : Zond-5
- o First crew transfer between the orbiting space ships : Soyuz 15 with Mir Space Station
- o The first mission of a link-up in space by manned space ships of USA and Soviet Union : Apollo-Soyuz Test Project (ASTP) [launched on July 15 and linked up in space on August 1975]
- o The first man to fly into space belonging to a country other than Russia or the USA : Remeck (Czechoslovakia)
- o Jupiter : USA
- o The first to launch earth satellite or artificial baby moon : Space veyor-3 (USA)
- o The first spaceship in the world to sample moon's crust : Surveyor-7 (USA)
- o The first manned spaceship to perform the longest stay in space (11 days) : Apollo-7 (USA)
- o The first person in the world to land on the moon : Armstrong and Edwin E. Aldrin
- o The first man to enter space : Major Yuri Gagarin (Russia)
- o The first woman cosmonaut of the world : Valentina Tereshkova from the moon to return to the earth : Luna-16 (USSR) Sep. 21, 1970
- o The first space vehicle to land on the moon : Lunar Exploration Module (LEM) nickname 'Eagle'
- o The first space ship which carried three American astronauts to land two of them on the moon : Apollo-11
- o The first country to send man to the moon : USA

FIRST IN THE WORLD

- o The first man to win 4 Olympic gold medals : Alvin Kraenzlein (USA) in 1900
- o The first lawn tennis player who won the Wimbledon Championship for five years consecutively : Bjorn Borg
- o First batsman to score three Test Century in three successive Tests on Debut : Mohd. Azharuddin (India)
- o World's first Cricketer to score more than 11,000 runs in his test career : Allan Border of Australia with more than 11,000 runs.
- o The first person to reach the South Pole : Amundsen (Norway)
- o The first person to have climbed Mount Everest : Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing 19th May, 1953
- o The first person to sail round the world : Ferdinand Magellan (Portugal)

Names Old and New	
New Names	Old Names
BANJUL	Bathurst
BEIJING	Peking
BELIZE	British Honduras
BENIN	Dahomey
BOTSWANA	Bechuanaland
BURKINA FASO	Upper Volta
CAMBODIA	Kampuchea; Khamer
CHENNAI	Madras
DJIBOUTI	French Somaliland, French Territory of Afars & Issas
ETHIOPIA	Abyssinia
GHANA	Gold Coast
GUATEMALA	British Guiana

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New Names	Old Names
HANOI	Kecho
HARARE	Salisbury
HO CHI MINH CITY	Saigon
INDONESIA	Dutch East Indies
IRAN	Persia
JAPAN	Nippon
MALAYSIA	Malaya
MANCHURIA	Manchukuo
ANKARA	Angora
DHAKA	Dacca
LORE SAE	Last Timor
IRAQ	Mesopotamia
ISTANBUL	Constantinople, Byzantium
JAKARTA	Batavia
KINSHASA	Leopoldville
KOREA	The Hermit Kingdom
LAOS	Lamxang (The land of a million elephants)
LESOTHO	Basutoland
MALAWI	Nyasaland
MALABO	Santa Isable (Cap. of Equa-Guinea)
MUMBAI	Bombay
MYANMAR	Burma
NAMIBIA	South West Africa
NAURU	Pleasant Island
OSLO	Christiania
SRI LANKA	Ceylon
VOLGOGRAD	Stalingrad
ST. PETERSBURG	Leningrad
SURINAM	Dutch Guyana
TAIWAN	Formosa
TASMANIA	Van Diemen's Land
THAILAND	Siam
TOGO	Togoland
TUvalu	The Ellice Islands
Vanuatu	The New Hebrides
YANGON	Rangoon
ZAIRE	Congo
ZAMBIA	Northern Rhodesia
ZIMBABWE	Southern Rhodesia

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

INSTITUTES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE	Goa
Institute of Water Sports	New Delhi
National Institute of Power Corporation	Hyderabad
National Thermal Sensing Agency	Mumbai
National Remote Sensing Corporation	Pune
National Film Development Corporation	New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata
National Film Archives of Criminology and National Institute of Fashion Technology	Hyderabad, Chennai, Gandhinagar
National Institute of Forensic Science	Hyderabad
National Institute of Rashan Technology	Gandhinagar
National Institute of Ayurveda	Jaipur
National Institute of Defence College	New Delhi
National Aerospace Laboratories	Bangalore
National Chemical Laboratories	Pune
National Metallurgical Laboratories	Jamshedpur
National Institute of Oceanography	Dona Paula, Goa
National Institute of Physical Laboratory	New Delhi
National Geophysical Research Institute	Hyderabad
National Institute of Nutrition	Pune
National School of Communicable Diseases	New Delhi
National Institute of Mines	Khadakwasla
National Institute of Virology	Faridabad
National Institute of Defence Academy	Pune
National Power Training Institute	New Delhi
National Institute of Cell Science	Hyderabad
National Brain Research Centre	Pune
National Bioresource Development Board	Ahmedabad
National centre for Plant Genome Research	New Delhi
National Open School	New Delhi
National Civil Defence College	New Delhi
National Institute of Financial Management	New Delhi
National Institute of Hydrology	Pune
National Institute of Ocean Technology	New Delhi
National Museum of Natural History	New Delhi
National Council of Science Museums	New Delhi
National Archives of India	Chennai
National Indian Institute of Geomagnetism	New Delhi
National Academy of Sciences	Kolkata
National Book Trust	New Delhi
National Building Organisation	Mumbai
National Council of Educational Research and Training	Allahabad
National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	New Delhi
National Sample Survey Organisation	New Delhi

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Indian Council for Cultural Relation	: New Delhi	Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge	: Pune
Indian Council of Agricultural Research	: New Delhi	Institute of National Integration	: Mumbai
Indian Council of Medical Research	: New Delhi	Institute of Fundamental Research	: Jadugunda
Indian Institute of Quality Management	: New Delhi	India Institute of Technology	: Kolkata
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade	: New Delhi	Uranium Corporation of India	: New Delhi
Indian Institute of Packaging	: Jaipur	Geological Survey of India	: Dehradun
Indian Institute of Mass Communications	: New Delhi	Geological Council of Himalayan Geology	: Bangalore
Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management	: Mumbai	Wadia Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies	: Varanasi
Indian Institute of Skating and Mountaineering	: New Delhi	Raman Research Institute	: Kolkata
Indian National Satellite System	: Gurgaon	Central Institute for Basic Sciences	: Lucknow
Indian Space Research Organisation	: New Delhi	S.N. Bose National Centre of Palaeobotany	: Lucknow
Indian National Science Academy	: Bangalore	Bhabha-Sahni Institute	: Lucknow
Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute	: Delhi	Central Drug Research Institute	: Pilani
Indian Academy of Sciences	: Dehradun	Central Electronics and Electrical Engineering Research Institute	: Jadavpur
Indian National Science Academy	: Jhansi	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	: Lucknow
Indian National Academy of Engineering	: Bangalore	Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	: Bhavnagar
Indian Science Congress Association	: New Delhi	Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Organisation	: Chandigarh
Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology	: Kolkatta	Central Scientific Instrumentation Organisation	: Chennai
Indian Institute of Technology	: Pune	Central Leather Research Institute	: New Delhi
Indian Institute of Management	: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kharagpur, Kharagpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Guwahati, Rourkela, Ranchi, Kozhikode	Central Tibetan Schools Administration	: Hyderabad
Indian Academy of Sciences	: Bangalore	Central Road Research Institute	: Shimla
Indian Institute of Science	: Bangalore	Central Potato Research Institute	: Cuttack
Indian Institute of Astro-Physics	: Bangalore	Central Rice Research Institute	: Delhi
Indian Institute of Legal Metrology	: Ranchi	Central Mining Research Institute	: Dhanbad
Indian Institute of Horticulture Research	: Kolkata	Central Building Research Institute	: Roorkee
Indian Institute of Sugar Technology	: Kanpur	Central Institute of Indian Languages	: Mysore
Indian Military Academy	: Dehradun	Central Arid Zone Research Institute	: Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
Indian Council of Historical Research	: New Delhi and Lucknow	Central Coconut Research Institute	: Kaserkoppa (Kerala).
Indian Council of Philosophical Research	: New Delhi	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	: New Delhi
Indian Council of Social Science Research	: Shimla	Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute	: Barrackpore (W. Bengal).
Indian Institute for Advanced Study	: Nagpur	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology	: Ernakulam (Kerala).
Indian Bureau of Mines	: New Delhi	Central Jute Technological Research Institute	: Kolkata (W. Bengal).
Indian Agricultural Research Institute	: Aluva	Central Marine Research Station	: Chennai (Tamil Nadu).
Indian Rare Earths	: Noida	Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	: Durgapur (W. Bengal).
V.V. Giri National Labour Institute		Central Mining Research Station	: Dhanbad (Jharkhand)

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Central Research Laboratory, Chepauk

Central Tobacco Research Station	: Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh)
Council of Scientific and Molecular Biology	: Hyderabad, New Delhi
Fluid Control Research Institute	: New Dehli
Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	: Kanjikode, West Kerala, West Mysore (Karnataka)
Central Food Technological Research Institute	: Pilani (Rajasthan)
Central Fuel Research Institute	: Dhanbad (Jharkhand)
National Aeronautical Laboratory	: Bangalore (Karnataka)
National Biological Laboratory (in Planning)	: Palakkad, Distr. (Kerala), Lucknow (U.P.)
National Botanical Research Institute	: Pune (Maharashtra)
National Chemical Laboratory	: Nagpur, Ranga Pradeshi (Himachal Pradesh)
National Environmental Engineering Institute	: Nagpur, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
National Geophysical Research Institute	: Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Jorhat (Assam), Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir) and Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Roorkee (Uttarakhand) and Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Bangalore (Karnataka), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Hyderabad (A.P.), Karur (Tamil Nadu), Nagpur (Maharashtra).
Structural Engineering Research Centre	: Norway, Poland, France, Belgium, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Russia, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, India
Vishvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum	: Shadnagar, near Hyderabad (A.P.)
Indian Lac Research Institute	: Kolkata (W. Bengal)
Institute of Microbial Technology	: Kanpur (U.P.)
National Dairy Research Institute	: Dehradoon (Uttarakhand)
National Environmental Engineering Research Institute	: Lucknow (U.P.)
National Remote Sensing Station	: Lucknow (U.P.)
National Sugar Research Institute	: Lucknow (U.P.)
Indian Institute of Chemical Biology	: Lucknow (U.P.)
Indian Institute of Petroleum	: Lucknow (U.P.)
Industrial Toxicology Research Centre	: Lucknow (U.P.)

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Country	National Emblem
Australia	Golden Rod
Ireland	Kangaroo
Italy	Shamrock
Israel	White Lily
Iran	Candelabrum
Canada	Rose
Great Britain	Candor and Huefnal
Chile	Corn Flower
Germany	Chrysanthemum
Japan	White Lily
Zimbabwe	Rose
Denmark	Beach
Turkey	Crescent and Star
New Zealand	Lion
Norway	Kiwi, Fern, Southern Cross
Nepal	Lion
Pakistan	Kukri
Poland	Crescent
France	Eagle
Belgium	Lily
Bangladesh	Lion
Mongolia	Water Lily
Russia	The Sosyombo
Lebanon	Cedar Tree
Sudan	Double headed Eagle
Syria	Secretary Bird
India	Eagle
	Lionized Capital

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Important Signals/Signs and their meaning

Signal/Sign	Meaning
Red Triangle	Family Planning
Red Cross	Medical Help
Red Light	Danger, 'Stop' for the movement of vehicles
Green Light	'Go'
Olive Branch	Peace
Dove	Peace
Black Strip on Arm	Opposition
Black Flag	Danger or Protest
Red Flag	Treaty or Surrender
White Flag	Vehicles with patients of dangerous diseases
Yellow flag	National mourning
Two Bones across with a Skull	Sign of conta
Half mast flown Flag	Sign of Progress
Wheel	Sign of Justice
A blind folded woman with scale in hand	

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

FAMOUS BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Author	Book
Thomas Hardy	Book of Blue Eyes
Louis Fischer	A Pair of Blue Eyes
D.R. Manekkar	A Week with Gandhi
Mohan Rakesh	A Week with Extinction
Arthur Conan Doyle	Adie Aditure
S.M. Ali	Adventures of Tom Sawyer
J.K. Galbraith	Affluent Society
Virgil	After the Dark Night
Ain-i-Akbari	Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
G.B. Shaw	Ambassador's Journal
Coleridge	Ancient Mariner
V.S. Naipal	Apple Cart
Kalidasa	Area of Darkness
Acharya Tulsi	Abiyan Sakuntalam
Kazi Nazrul Islam	Agni Pariksha
Kamila Das	Agni Veena
Prem Bhatia	Alphabet of Dust
Amar Singh	All My Yesterdays
Panini	Amarkosha
G.B. Shaw	Asitadhyayi
Kautilya	Arthashastra
Nirad C. Chowdhury	Arms & the Man
Dandin	August 1914
Mark Twain	Autobiography of an unknown Indian
Jean Paul Sartre (French)	Avanti Sundari
Erick Maria Remarque	Age of Reason
Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward	Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
Ovid (Ancient Roman Poet)	All Quiet On the Western Front
Plato	All the President's Men
Sir John Hunt (Swedish)	Annoes
Evelyn Waugh (Br.)	Apology of Socrates
V. S. Naipaul (Ind-Br.)	Ascent of Everest
H.S. Vatsyayan (Ind.)	A Handful of Dust
Amit Chaudhary (Ind.)	A House for Mr. Biswas
Tennessee Williams (US)	A Sense of Time
Arnold J. Toynbee (Br.)	A Strange and Sublime Address
Arthur M. Schlesinger (US)	A Streetcar Named Desire
Dominique Lapierre (Fr.)	A Thousand Days
600	A Thousand Suns

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Anandmath

And Quiet Flows the Don
Antony and Cleopatra
Around the World in Eighty Days
Arrowsmith
As You Like It.
Accidental Death of an Anarchist
A China Passage
A Diplomat's Diary (1947-1999) :
The Tantalising Triangle-China,
India and USA
A Farewell to Arms
A Million Mutinies Now
A Midsummer Night's Dream
A Nation Flawed : Lessons from
Indian History
A Passage to England
A Passage to India
A Prisoner's Scrapbook
A River Sutra
A Suitable Boy
A Tale of Two Cities
A Touch of Tennis
A Vision for India 2020
A Village by the Sea
Airport
Akbarnama
Alice in Wonderland
A New World
An American Tragedy
An Equal Music
An Idealist View of Life
Animal Farm
Anna Karenina
Ape and Essence
Asian Drama
An American in Khadi
(Biography of Satyanand Stokes)
An Invitation to the White House
Babu
Baburnama
Back to Methuselah
Bhagwat Gita
Birth and Death of the Sun, The

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

Mikhail Sholokhov (USSR)
William Shakespeare (UK)

Jules Verne (FR)

Sinclair Lewis (US)

W. Shakespeare (US)

Dario Fo

John K. Galbraith

As You Like It.

Accidental Death of an Anarchist

A China Passage

A Diplomat's Diary (1947-1999) :

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R.N. Tagore
Noel Coward

Boris Pasternak
Maurice Maeterlink

John Dornberg
Sarojini Naidu

Ashvaghosha
Lewis Wallace

Berlitz
R.D. Laing

Joy Adamson
Mulik Raj Anand

Toni Morrison
V.S. Naipaul

Maithili Saran Gupta
Khwaja Ahmad Abbas

Hanifa Deen
G.B. Shaw

Nirad C. Chowdhury
Sumitranandan Pant

B.N. Mullick
P.V. Akilandam

Shakespeare
John Milton

Taylor
T.S. Eliot

Nirad C. Chowdhury
Dr. Lakshmidhar Mishra

James Patterson
Rabindra Nath Tagore

Dominique Lapierre
Karl Marx

Reuban Ray
J.J. Rousseau

Mahatma Gandhi
Mulk Raj Anand

Arun Kr. Jain
Gore Vidal

Rabindra Nath Tagore
EM'S Namboodripad

Dostoevsky
Ronald Segal

St. Augustine

George Dumas (French)

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Coverley Papers
Candide
Canterbury Tales, The
Centennial

Dash Kumar Charitan
Death of a President

Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire
Decline of the West, The

Deserted Village
Discovery of India

Doctor's Dilemma
Double Helix,

The Dragon's Teeth
Do and Die : The Chittagong Uprising : 1930-34

Das Capital
Dateline Kargil

David Cooperfield
Death of a City

Debacke
Devdas

Diana Vs. Charles
Disgrace

Divine Comedy
Divine Life

Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde
Durgesh Nandini

Dynamics of Social Change
Decameron

Dilemma of Our Times
Dr. Zhivago

Don Quixote
Day in Shadow

Days of His Grace
Defence Without Drift

Distant Neighbours
Experiments with Untruth

Environmentalism : A Global History
Engaging Scoundrels, True Tales of Old Lucknow

Earth
Emma

Embodiment : Essay on Gender and Identity
Everest Hotel

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge
B. Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

Charles Lamb
Patrick White

Eddington
Thomas Hardy

James Morris
Ratan Nath Sarshar

Ernest Hemingway
Alexander Solzhenitsyn

Harry Martinson
Alvin Tostler

Major HPS Ahluwalia
Anita Desai

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

David Goodman
Edmund Spenser

Ivan Turgenev (Russian)
John Galsworthy

Mary Shelley
Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre

Mario Puzo
James Jones

Ayub Khan
Ernest Hemingway

Jaya Dev
Rabindra Nath Tagore

Prem Chand
Rabindra Nath Tagore

Jawahar Lal Nehru
Margaret Mitchel

Pearl Buck
Rabindra Nath Tagore

Charles Dickens
Normal Angell

R.K. Narayan
Alexander Solzhenitsyn

Sheikh Saadi
Raghupati Sahai Firaq

Tara Shanker Bandopadhyaya
Pushkin

Arundhati Roy
Winston Churchill

Emile Zola
Jane Austen

Gyanakshi Thapliyal
Alan Seeger

Gul-e-Negima
Gullistian Bostan

Gulag Archipelago
Eyvind Johnson

P.Y.R Rao
Kulip Nay

Ramchandra Guha
Michael Anderson

Rosie Llewellyn-Jones
Emile Zola

Ganadevata
God of Small Things

Yoursmahboob.wordpress.com

**Golden Threshold
Grammar of Politics
Great Tragedy**

**Ground Beneath Her Feet
Gulliver's Travel
Glass Place**

**Growing Up in Anglo-India
God Father**

**Golden Bough, The
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Hamlet**

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Heat and Dust
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**Henry Esmond
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Idiot, The**

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Importance of Living**

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Dr. Rajendra Prasad**

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Othello	Shakespeare	Principia	Issac Newton
Our India	Milton, Macbeth	Rgymnallion	G.B. Shaw
Our Presidents	M.A. Naseem	Guest of Conscience	V.S. Naipaul
Out of Dust	F.D. Naidu	Reading & Writing	Madhu Dandvate
On the Edge of a Century	Amitav Ghosh	Rebirth	Leonid Brezhnev
On the Threshold of Hope	Pope John Paul II	Red Earth and Pouring Rain	Vikrama Chandra
Our Fathers	Andrew O'Hagan	Red Earth	Kalidas
Our Films, Their Films	Christian Bentez	Raghuvaran	Louis Bromfield
One Life	Ashapurna Debi	Rains Came	Kalhana
Prathama Pratishruti	Jayaprakash Narayan	Ramayana	Tulsidas
Prison Diary	Irving Stone	Darshanam	Valmiki (in Sanskrit)
Passions of the Mind	G.U. Hajra	Ram Charit Manas	K.V. Puttappa
Philosophy of Right	Oscar Wilde	Rape of Bangladesh	Anthony Masurenhas
Picture of Dorian Gray	John Bunyan	Ratnavali	King Sri Harsha
Pilgrim's Progress	James Joyce	Razor's Edge	Somerset Maugham
Portrait of an Artist As a Young Man	Henry James	Red Tape and White Cap	Plato
Portrait of a Lady	Dr. C. Rangarajan	Robinson Crusoe	Daniel Defoe
Prince, The	Machiavelli (Italian)	Rubaiyat-i-Omar Khayyam	Edward Fitzgerald
Perspective on Indian Economy	Chandrababu Naidu & D.R. Manikumar	Red Badge of Courage	Stephen Crane
Plain Speaking	Ved Mehta	Red Star Over China	Edger Snow
Sewanti Ninan Pakistan Cut to Size	Erie Segal	Rights of Man	Thomas Paine
Portrait of India	Tatu Vahtanen	Rip Van Winkle	Washington Irving
Prizes	S.K. Ghosh	Rise and Fall of the Third Reich	William Shirer
Prospectus For Democracy in Asia	Adrian Chambers	Robe, The	Lloyd C. Douglas
Pakistan's ISI : Network of Terror in India	Jyansi, Malik Mohamed	Rubaiyat	Omar Khayyam
Postcards From No Man's Land	David Loshak	Saket	Maithili Saran Gupta
People Like Us	Subramanian Bhattacharya	Sakharam Binder	Vijay Tendulkar
Padmavat	Vishnu Sharma	Satyarthi Parakash	Swami Dayanand
Pakistan Crisis	John Milton	Seven Lamps of Architecture	John Ruskin
Panchagram	Bibhutti Bhushan Bandopadhyaya	Scholar Extraordinary	Nirad C. Chowdhury
Panchali Sapatham	Nanak Singh	Shadow From Ladakh	Bhabani Bhattacharya
Panchtantra	J.M. Barrie	Shakuntala	Kalidas
Paradise Lost	Charles Dickens	Firdausi	
Pather Panchali	Jan Nisar Akhtar	H.G. Wells	
Pather Papi (in Punjab)	Albert Camus	Goldsmith	
Peter Pan	Rabindra Nath Tagore	Khushwant Singh	
Pichhale-Paher	Prem Chand	Matthew Arnold	
Pickwick Papers	Nayantara Sehgal	Sarojini Naidu	
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ABBREVIATIONS

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICAL	
AAGSP	: All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad
AASU	: All Assam Student's Union
ADMK	: Anna Dravid Munnetra Karagam
AIADMK	: All India Anna Dravid Munnetra Karagam
AICC	: All India Congress Committee
AISF	: All India Student's Federation
BKU	: Bhartiya Kisan Union
BKKP	: Bharatiya Kisan Kangan Party
BMS	: Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
BSP	: Bahujan Samaj Party
BSS	: Bharat Sevak Samaj
CTU	: Centre of Indian Trade Unions
CPI	: Communist Party of India
CPI (M)	: Communist Party of India (Marxist)
DMK	: Dravid Muniyatra Karagam
INTUC	: Indian National Trade Union Congress
ISYF	: International Sikh Youth Federation
ITUC	: Indian Trade Union Congress
IYC	: Indian Youth Congress
JMM	: Jharkhand Mukti Morcha
LCP	: Loktantrik Congress Party
LD	: Lok Dal
MCC	: Maoist Communist Centre
MGP	: Maharashtra Gomantak Party
MKSS	: Mazdoor Kisan Sangram Samiti
NDA	: National Democratic Alliance
NNDP	: Naga National Democratic Party
NSCN	: National Socialist Council of Nagaland
RJD	: Rashtriya Janata Dal
RSS	: Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
SGPC	: Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee
SIMI	: Student's Islamic Movements of India
SP	: Samajwadi Party
TDP	: Telugu Desam Party
TMC	: Tamil Manila Congress
<input type="checkbox"/> TERRORIST ORGANISATION	
ATPLO	: All Tripura People's Liberation Organisation
EPRLF	: Elam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front
<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMY	
BIFR	: Asian Development Bank
BOP	: Association of Domestic Companies Affected by Dumping
BPL	: Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
CADP	: Agriculture Prices Commission
CCIS	: Above Poverty Line
CDSL	: Administered Price Mechanism
CIF	: Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry
CPI	: Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction
CPI(AL)	: Balance of Payments Below Poverty Line
CPI(IW)	: Command Area Development Programme
CPSUs	: Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme
CRR	: Central Depository Services Limited
CSO	: Cost Insurance Freight
DEPB	: Consumer Price Index
DFHI	: Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers
DGFT	: Central Public Sector Undertakings
DIC	: Cash Reserve Ratio
DPAP	: Central Statistical Organisation
DIBT	: Duty Entitlement Pass Book
Director General Foreign Trade	: Discount and Finance House of India
District Industrial Centre	: Drought Prone Area Programme

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DRI	Differential Rate of Interest
DWCRA	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
EAS	Employment Assurance Scheme
EC	European Community
ECBs	External Commercial Borrowings
EEFC	Exchange Earner Foreign Exchange
EEU	European Economic Union
EOU	Export Oriented Unit
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EXIM Bank	Export-Import Bank of India
FC	Finance Commission
FCI	Food Corporation of India
FCNR(A)	Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Accounts)
FCNR(B)	Foreign Direct Investment
FDI	Foreign Exchange Management Act
FEMA	Financial Institutions
FERA	Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
FI	Foreign Institutional Investors
FICCI	Free on Board
FIIs	Fair Price Shop
FOB	Free Trade Zones
FPI	General Agreement of Preference System
FTZs	General Agreement on Trade and Services
GATT	General Agreement on Tariff and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
GIC	General Insurance Corporation
HDI	Human Development Index
HRD	Human Resource Development
HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
HVP	High Yielding Varieties Programme
IADP	Intensive Area Development Programme
IARI	Indian Agricultural Research Institute
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Programme
ICICI	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India
ICOR	Incremental Capital-Output Ratio
IDBI	Industrial Development Bonds
IDBS	India Development Bonds
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFCI	Industrial Finance Corporation of India
IFFCO	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.
IP	Index of Industrial Production
ISCO	Indian Iron and Steel Company
ILo	International Labour Organisation
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IMY	Indira Mahila Yojana
IPR	Industrial Policy Resolution
IRA	Insurance Regulatory Authority
IRBI	Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India
IRDPP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
ITPO	Indian Trade Promotion Organisation
JRY	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
JVC	Joint Venture Companies
JVs	Joint Ventures
KVIC	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
KVKS	Krishi Vigyan Kendras
LDC	Less Developed Countries
LERMS	Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System
LIC	Life Insurance Corporation
MAT	Minimum Alternate Tax
MFAL	Margin Farmer's and Agricultural Labourers
MMTC	Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation
MNC	Multi National Corporation
MNP	Minimum Needs Programme
MODVAT	Modified Value Added Tax
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRTP	Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices
MSY	Mahila Samridhi Yojana
MWS	Million Wells Scheme
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAFED	National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation
NBFC	Non-Banking Financial Companies

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	National Development Council	Quantitative Restrictions
NDP	Net Domestic Product	O
NEP	New Economic Policy	O
NFBS	National Family Benefit Scheme	O
NGO	Non-Government Organisation	O
NHAI	National Highway Authority of India	O
NI	National Income	O
NLM	National Literacy Mission	O
NMBs	National Maternity Benefit Scheme	O
NNP	Net National Income	O
NOAPS	Net National Product	O
NPAs	National Old Age Pension Scheme	O
NR(E)RA	Non-Resident (External) Rupee Account	O
NRIs	Non-Resident Indians	O
NR(NR)RD	Non-Resident (Non-Repatriable) Rupee Deposits	O
NRY	Nehru Rozgar Yojana	O
NSAP	National Social Assistance Programme	O
NSC	National Seeds Corporation	O
NSDL	National Securities Depository Limited	O
NSEI	National Stock Exchange of India	O
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation	O
NWDPRA	National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Area	O
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	O
OGL	Open General Licence	O
OMO	Open Market Operations	O
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Commission	O
OPC	Oil Price Committee	O
OPEC	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries	O
OTCEL	Over the Counter Exchange	O
PDS	Public Distribution System	O
PCI	Per Capital Income	O
PLR	Prime Lending Rate	O
PIO	Persons of Indian Origin	O
PMIUEP	Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme	O
PMRY	Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana	O
PRIS	Panchayati Raj Institutions	O
PSBs	Public Sector Banks	O
PSE	Public Sector Enterprises	O
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking	O
R&D	Research and Development	O
RBI	Reserve Bank of India	O
RE	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund	O
RDF	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	O
RLEGPs	Regional Rural Banks	O
RREs	Rural Electrification	O
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation	O
SAIL	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	O
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme	O
SAPTA	South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement	O
SCOPE	Standing Conference of Public Enterprises	O
SDRS	Special Drawing Rights	O
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India	O
SFCI	State Financial Corporation	O
SIDBI	State Farm Corporation of India	O
SIDF	Small Industries Development Bank of India	O
SIDO	Small Industries Development Fund	O
SIL	Small Industries Development Organisation	O
SIL	Special Import License	O
SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana	O
SLR	Statutory Liquidity Ratio	O
SSI	Small Scale Industry	O
STC	State Trading Corporation	O
STEP	Support to Training and Employment Programme	O
SWS	Single Window Scheme	O
TADP	Tribal Area Development Programme	O
TDS	Tax Deduction at Source	O
TDSC	Tata Iron and Steel Company	O
TRAI	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India	O
TRFD	Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation	O
TPDS	Tribal Public Distribution System	O
TRMS	Trade Related Investment Measures	O
TRUS	Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights	O
TRYSEM	Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment	O
UDCs	Under Developed Countries	O
URBS	Unified Exchange Rate System	O
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	O

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UNO	United Nations Organisation
USEP	Urban Self-Employment Programme
UWEP	Urban Wage Employment Programme
UTI	Unit Trust of India
VABAL	Value Based Advanced Licensing
VAT	Value Added Tax
VCF	Venture Capital Fund
VRS	Voluntary Retirement Scheme
WEF	World Economic Forum
WMA	Ways and Means Advances
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
ZIP	Zonal Improvement Plan
INTERNATIONAL	
APEC	: Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	: Association of South-East Asian Nations
BIMSTEC	: Bangladesh-India-Myanmar-Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Cooperation
CIA	: Central Intelligence Agency
CIS	: Commonwealth of Independent States
ECM	: European Common Market
ECOSOC	: Economic and Social Council (UN)
EFTA	: European Free Trade Association
ESA	: European Space Agency
ESCAP	: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EURATOM	: European Atomic Community
FAO	: Food and Agricultural Organisation
FBI	: Federal Bureau of Investigation
GCC	: Gulf Cooperation Council
IAEA	: International Atomic Energy Agency
IATA	: International Air Transport Association
IBCC	: International Bureau of Chamber of Commerce
IBRD	: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	: International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICJ	: International Court of Justice
ICPD	: International Conference on Population and Development
ICRC	: International Committee of the Red Cross
IDA	: International Development Agency
ILLO	: International Labour Organisation
MF	: International Monetary Fund
IORARC	: Inter-Pарliamentary Union
PLI	: Irish Republican Army
ITU	: International Telecommunication Union
KGB	: Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bizo Pasnosti (Russian Secret Police Organisation)
NAFTA	: North American Free Trade Agreement (Area)
NATO	: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NSG	: Nuclear Supplier Group
OPEC	: Organisation of Arab-Petroleum Exporting Countries
OAS	: Organisation of American States
OAU	: Organisation of African Unity
OECD	: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OSCE	: Organisation for Security and Cooperation
OXFAM	: Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
SAECA	: South Asian Economic Community
SAPTA	: South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement
SUMED	: Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development
TANA	: Telugu Association of North America
UIA	: Union International des Advocates (International Association of Lawyers)
UNCED	: United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCPD	: United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan
UNCLOS	: United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea
UNCSTD	: United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development
UNCTAD	: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNEP	: United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	: United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNDO	: United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNIDOM	: United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission
UNMOGIP	: United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

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UNPROFOR:	United Nations Protection Force
UNRRA :	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
UNU :	United Nations University
USAID :	United States Agency for International Development
WFTU :	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO :	World Health Organisation
WMO :	World Meteorological Organisation
WTO :	World Trade Organisation
YMCA :	Young Men's Christian Association
□ SCIENCE	
AB :	Atomic Bomb
ABC :	Atomic Biological and Chemical (Warfare); Audit Bureau of Circulation
ABM :	Anti-Ballistic Missile
ACAS :	Airborne Collision Avoidance System
ACD :	Anti Collision Devices
ADHD :	Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
ADS :	Air Defence Ship
AICTE :	All India Council of Technical Education
AIDS :	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
AIIMS :	All India Institute of Medical Science
ASCII :	Alphabetic Code for Information Interchange
ASLV :	Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle
ATS :	Anti-Tetanus Serum
AVRC :	Audio-Visual Research Centre
BARC :	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
BCG :	Bacillus Calmette Guerin (Anti-TB Vaccine)
CAISS :	Committee for Authorising the Establishment and Operation of Indian Satellite System
CAPES :	Computer Aided Paperless Examination System
CD :	Compact Disc, Certificate of Deposit
CFC :	Chloro-Fluoro Carbon
CHECMATE:	Compact High Energy Capacitor Module Advanced Technology Experiment
CISC :	Complex Instruction Set Computing
COSMAT :	Communications Satellite Corporation
CVR :	Cockpit Voice Recorder
CYPLS :	CSIR Programme on Youth Leadership in Science
DDT :	Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane
DIAS	: DoT's Internet Access Service
DNA	: Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid
DOS	: Desk Operating System
DOTS	: Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course
DPT	: Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (Vaccine)
DSB	: Digital Satellite Broadcasting
DSP	: Digital Signal Processing
DTP	: Desk Top Publishing
E-mail	: Electronic Mailing
ECR	: Electron Cyclotron Resonance
EDMS	: Electronic Document Management System
EEG	: Electro-Encephalogram
EL	: Electro-Luminescent
ELINT	: Electronic Intelligence
ELISA	: Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay
ENIAC	: Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator
ESP	: Extra-Sensory Perception
ESR	: Electron Spin Resonance
ETT	: Embryo Transfer Technology
EVM	: Electronic Voting Machine
EVR	: Electro Video Recording
FBTR	: Fast Breeder Test Recorder
FIRE	: Fully Integrated Robotised Engine
FM	: Frequency Modulation
GBP	: Geosphere Biosphere Programme
GEMS	: Gateway Electronic Mail Services
GIAS	: Gateway Internet Access Services
GMRT	: Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope
GMT	: Greenwich Mean Time
GPSS	: Gateway Packet Switching System
G R S	: Gender Reassignment Survey (Sex change)
GSLV	: Geo-Synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle
HAL	: Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
HBV	: Hepatitis B Virus
HEV	: Hepatitis E Virus
HF	: High Frequency
HFD	: High Frequency Doppler
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

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HMT	: Hindustan Machine Tools
HRPT	: High Resolution Picture Transmission
HTR	: High Temperature Reactor
ICBM	: Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile
IDE	: Integrated Device Electronics
IMAP	: Internet Mail Access Protocol
INSAT	: Indian National Satellite
INTELSAT	: International Telecommunication Satellite
IRBM	: Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
ISDN	: Integrated Services Digital Network
IUCD	: Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device
IVF	: In Vitro Fertilisation
IVM	: In Vitro Maturation
IVRS	: Interactive Voice Response System
KVY	: Krishi Vigyan Prakshan Yojana
METSAT	: Meteorological Satellite
NEVA	: Naked Eye Vision Agglutination
SITA	: Studies in Information Technology Applications
TEPP	: Technopreneur Promotion Programme
□ SPORTS	
AAA	: Asian Amateur Athletics Association
AAFI	: Amateur Athletics Federation of India
AGF	: Asian Games Federation
AIFA	: All India Football Association
AKFI	: Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India
BCCI	: Board of Control for Cricket in India
CCI	: Cricket Club of India
FIFA	: International Football Federation (Federation Internationale de Football Association)
FIH	: Federation of International Hockey
IBM	: International Badminton Association
ICC	: International Cricket Council
IOA	: Indian Olympic Association
IOC	: International Olympic Committee
MCC	: Melbourne Cricket Club
NIS	: National Institute of Sports
SAI	: Sports Authority of India

□ MISCELLANEOUS	
AD	: Anno Domini (Latin)
AM	: Anti-Meridien (Latin)
AWC	: All India Women Conference
AVARD	: Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development
BC	: Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
BHEL	: Bureau of Public Enterprises
BPE	: Basic Research, Education and Development (Society)
BREAD	: Central Bureau of Investigation
CBI	: Central Board of Secondary Education
CBSE	: Criminal Investigation Department
CID	: Central Industrial Security Force
CISF	: Computer Literacy and Studies in School
CLASS	: Central Marine Design Research Organisation
CMDR O	: Central Organisation for Modernisation of Workshops
CMEA	: Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COFMOW	: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
CSIR	: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
DIG	: Deputy Inspector General
DPAP	: Drought Prone Area Programme
DRES	: Department of Renewable Energy Sources
ERDA	: Energy Research and Development Administration
ESIS	: Employees State Insurance Scheme
ESMA	: Essential Services Maintenance Act
FTII	: Film and Television Institute of India
GSI	: Geological Survey of India
HMI	: Himalayan Mountaineering Institute
IAI	: Indian Airlines
IAI	: International Airport Authority of India
IARI	: Indian Agricultural Research Institute
ICAR	: Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICCR	: Indian Council of Cultural Relations
ICMR	: Indian Council of Medical Research
ICSSR	: Indian Council of Scientific and Social Research
IDPL	: Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited
IDSA	: Indian Institute of Agricultural Research
IIAR	: Indian Institute of Art and Cultural Heritage
INTACH	: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
IPC	: Indian Penal Code
ITDC	: Indian Tourism Development Corporation

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LATEST ABBREVIATIONS

I	MCOCA	: Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act
J	INCERT	: National Council of Educational Research and Training
N	NDBB	: National Dairy Development Board
E	NEEM	: National Elementary Education Mission
F	NFDC	: National Film Development Corporation
I	NIFT	: National Institute of Fashion Technology
O	OIL	: Oil India Limited
R	OT	: Operation Theatre
P	PAC	: Public Accounts Committee
C	PCI	: Press Council of India
D	PDA	: Preventive Detention Act
S	PDS	: Public Distribution System
I	PIB	: Press Information Bureau
M	PM	: Post Meridem
P	PTI	: Press Trust of India
T	FVC	: Param Veer Chakra
V	PVSM	: Research and Analysis Wing
R	RAW	: Returned Letter Office
L	RLO	: Railway Mail Service
M	RMS	: Steel Authority of India Limited
A	SAIL	: Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company
E	TELCO	: University Grant Commission
U	UGC	: United News of India
N	UNI	: Union Public Service Commission
S	UPSC	: Very Important Person
V	VPP	: Value Payable Post
V	VVF	: Village Volunteer Force
F	FRCS	: Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
R	FRGS	: General Agreement on Tariff and Trade
G	GEF	: Global Environment Fund
P	GPS	: Global Positioning System
G	GSP	: Generalised System Preference
T	TRIMS	: Trade Related Investment Measures
T	TRIPS	: Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights
U	UNITA	: Union for the Total Independence of Angola
W	WAY	: World Assembly of Youth
W	WWW	: World Wide Web; World Weather Watch
Z	ZOPFAN	: Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality
	AAP	: Academic for Action and Development
	AGOC	: Afro-Asian Games Organisation Committee
	ABCDE	: Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics
	ABTO	: Association of Basic Telecom Operators
	ABWR	: Advanced Heavy Water Reactor
	AIHWB	: Agricultural Insurance Corporation of India
	AICT	: Agricultural Insurance Entrance Examination
	IEEE	: All India Engineering Entrance Examination
	ATC	: All India Jet Trainer
	APEDA	: Advanced Processed Food Product Exporting Development Authority
	APTEC	: Asia Pacific Telecommunity
	ARC	: Asia Pacific Reconstruction Corporation of India
	AREA	: All India Rice Exporters Association
	ASCI	: Advertising Standards Council of India
	ASOCA	: Asian Oceanic Computer Industry Association
	ASTA	: Anti Snake Animals Venom Serum
	AUV	: Autonomous Underwater Vehicle
	AVT	: Association of Victims of Uphar Tragedy
	BAGOC	: Bushan Asian Games Organising Committee
	BALCO	: Bharat Aluminium Company Limited
	BDNF	: Brain Derived Neurotropic Factor
	BDR	: Bangla Desh Rifles
	BIT	: Bottled in India
	BIO	: Bottled in Origin
	BLESS	: Borrowing and Lending Securities Scheme
	BSNL	: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
	BTAD	: Bodoland Territorial Area District
	BTC	: Bodoland Territorial Council
	BUPA	: British United Provident Association
	CARA	: Central Adoption Resources Agency
	CBHD	: Centre for Bioethics and Human Dignity
	CBM	: Confidence Building Measures
	CCEA	: Cabinet Committee for Economic Affairs
	CCI	: Competition Commission of India
	CDMA	: Consumer Confidence Index
	CDS	: Chief of Defence Staff
	DEA	: Central Electricity Authority
	DN	: Corporate Identity Number
	DTA	: Centre for International Trade in Agriculture and Agro-based Industries

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CMG : Crisis Management Group
 C N G : Compressed Natural Gas
 COAI : Cellular Operators' Association of India

COCA : Committee to Protect Journalist
 CPI : Corruption Perception Index
 CPCSEA : Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals

CRA : Centre for Science and Environment
 CSE : Counter-Valling Duty
 CTBTO : Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization

DIA : Defence Intelligence Agency
 DMRCL : Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited
 DOTS : Directly Observed Treatment Short Course

DPB : Defence Procurement Board
 ECB : European Central Bank
 EDCIL : Educational Consultant India Ltd.

EI : Eurasian Economic Community
 FCTC : Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
 FICA : Federal of International Cricketer's Association

FLING : Fleet Evening
 FMD : Foot and Mouth Disease
 GEAC : Genetic Engineering Approval, Committee.

GSOMIA : General Security on Military Information Agreement
 GMO : Genetically Modified Organism
 GMUNET : Global Mega University Network

GOM : Group of Ministers
 GOPIO : Global Organisation of People of Indian Origin
 GRA : Global Research Alliance

GRT : Gross Registered Tonnage
 GSM : Global System for Mobile Communication
 GTO : Geo-Synchronous Transfer Orbit

HECS : Human Embryonic Stem Cells
 HISA : Hero Indian Sports Academy
 HHS : Health and Human Services

HRW : Human Rights Watch
 IAHV : International Association for Human Value
 IAVI : International AIDS Vaccine Initiative

IBAM : Indian Board of Alternative Medicines
 ICC : International Criminal Court

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

CODE : International Council for Open and Distance Education
 IESA : International Institute of Employed System Analysis
 INCB : International Narcotics Control Board

INSTEP : Integrating New and Sustainable Technologies for Elimination of Poverty

ISMA : International Sugar Mills Association
 ISN : International Space Station
 JKNUF : Jammu Kashmir Nationalist Front

JPF : Kosovo Protection Force
 MAMI : Mumbai Academy of Moving Images

METSAT : Meteorological Satellite
 MGCI : Mekong-Ganga Cooperation
 MCB : Madhavpura Mercantile Cooperative Bank

MRTS : Mass Rapid Transport System
 MA : Northern Alliance
 MAC : National Accreditation and Assessment Council

NABARD : NABARD Consultancy Services Ltd.
 NAER : National Alliance for Fundamental Right to Education
 MSSCOM : National Association of Software Services Companies

NAV : Net Asset Value
 NBCIS : National Building Code and Indian Standard
 NBPCR : National Building of Plant Genetic Resources

NCA : Nuclear Command Authority
 NCCB : National Council for Cement and Building Material
 NCDM : National Calamity Contingency Fund

NCF : National Centre for Disaster Management
 NCFSE : National Cultural Fund

NCLT : National Company Law Tribunal
 NCST : National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

NCSC : National Commission for Scheduled Castes
 NEERI : National Environment Engineering Research Institute

NERCFA : North-East Conference of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

NDI : National Identity Card
 NIFI : National Inland Navigation Institute

NFCR : National Fund for Calamity Relief
 NSAB : National Security Advisory Board

NMD : National Technical Facilities Organisation
 OPECNA : OPEC News Agency

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PHDCCI : (Progress, Harmony and Development)

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PLAN	: Peoples' Liberation Army Navy	: Fluent Chambers of Commerce
PMBJP	: Pradhan Mantri ki Bharat Jodo Parivahan	: MILITARY TRAINING CENTRES
PMNRF	: Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	: National Defence Academy, Khadakwasla
PMSCP	: Progressive Manipur State Congress Party	: National Military Academy, Dehradun
POTO	: Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance	: Indian Military Academy, Dehradun
POTA	: Prevention of Terrorism Act	: Rashtriya Indian Military College, New Delhi
PUCC	: Royal Bhutan Army	: National Defence College, Wellington
RBA	: Rural Infrastructure Development Fund	: National Defence Staff College, Wellington
RIDF	: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome	: Defence Training Academy, Chennai
SARS	: South Asian Sub-regional Economic Cooperation	: Defence Training Academy, Mhow (renamed as Army War College)
SASEC	: Shanghai Co-operation Organisation	: College of Combat, Mhow (renamed as Army War College)
S C O	: Search of Extra Terrestrial Intelligence	: Armoured Corps Centre and School, Ahmednagar
SETI	: Self-Employed Women's Association	: Infantry School, Mhow
SEWA	: Serious Fraud Office	: College of Military Engineering, Pune
SFO	: Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana	: College of Telecommunication Engineering, Mhow
S.G.R.Y	: Sterlite Industries Limited	: Military College of Management, Secunderabad
SIL	: Secret Intelligence Services	: College of Defence Management
S I S	: Short Messaging Service	: Army Cadet College, Dehradun
SMS	: Social Security Number	: Junior Leaders Wing, Belgaum
SSN	: Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council	: Junior Leaders Academy, Bareilly
TIN	: Tax Payer's Identification Number	: High Altitude Warfare School, Gulmarg
TIN	: Tax Information Network	: Army Service Corps Centre and College, Bangalore
TUFS	: Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme	: Military College of Electronics and Mechanical Engineering, Secunderabad
TWAS	: Third World Academy of Sciences	: Remount and Veterinary Corps Centre and School, Meerut
TWI	: Trans World International	: Army Education Corps Training College and Centre, Pachmarhi
UNFCCC	: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	: Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Bangalore
UMIOR	: Universal Mobility in the Indian Ocean Region	: Army School of Physical Training, Pune
UNMEE	: United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	: Army Airborne Training School, Agra
VACA	: Voluntary Adoption Coordinating Agency	: Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School, Valriengate
VAMBAY	: Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana	: Institute of National Integration, Pune.
VOIP	: Voice State Domestic Product	: Junior Leaders Academy, Ramgarh
WCAR	: World Conference Against Racism	: Army Air Defence College, Gopalpur-on-Sea
WDC	: World Dam Commission	: School of Artillery, Deolali
WWW	: World Wide Web	: Military Music Wing, Pachmarhi
		: Army Medical Corps Centre and School, Lucknow
		: Army Education Corps Training College and Centre, Bhopal
		: Military School at Ajmer, Bangalore, Belgaum, Chail and Dholpur
		NAVAL TRAINING CENTRES
		: INS Chikka, Bhubaneshwar
		: INS Circars, Vishakhapatnam
		: INS Hamla, Malad, Mumbai
		: INS Shringi, Lonavala (Maharashtra)
		: INS Venduruthy, Kochi
		: Indian Naval Academy, Visakhapatnam

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- Navy Shipwright School, Vishakhapatnam
- Sailors' Training Establishment, Dabolim (Goa).
- **AIR FORCE TRAINING CENTRES**
 - Air Force Administrative College, Coimbatore
 - Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur
 - Air Force Technical College, Jalalahalli (Bangalore)
 - Air Force School, Tarambaran
 - Net Training Wings and Transport Training Wing Haldwani
 - School of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore
 - Air Force Paratroopers Training School, Agra
- **LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**
 - **Police** : The Police Force in the country is entrusted with the responsibilities of maintenance of public order, prevention of the commission of crimes, Public order and police being state subject under the constitution, police is maintained and controlled by states.
 - **Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)** : The Central Bureau of Investigation was created in April 1963. The CBI through its Special Police Establishment Division is the principal investigating agency of the Central Government.
 - **Indo-Tibetan Border Force (ITBP)** : The Indo-Tibetan Border Force was raised on October 24, 1962. In 1975 the primary task of the ITBP was re-defined as security of northern borders, to check illegal immigration and trans-border crimes. From 1995, the ITBP began to be inducted in a big way in counter insurgency operations in the Kashmir Valley.
 - **Border Security Force (BSF)** : The Border Security Force raised in 1965, is entrusted with the task of maintaining permanent vigilance of India's international borders. It has 157 battalions.
 - **Assam Rifles** : The Assam Rifles was raised as Cacher Levy in 1835. The force has 38 battalions. Its contribution towards assimilation of the people of north-east into the national mainstream is truly monumental.
 - **Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)** : This force was raised in 1939 as the Crown Representative's Police and was renamed as CRPF in 1949. It has 154 battalions.
 - **Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)** : It was established in 1969 to provide security to industrial undertakings of the Government.
 - **National Security Guards (NSG)** : It has been set up in 1984 to handle terrorists, kidnappers, saboteurs, anti-hijacking operations, recovery of hostages, VIP security, etc. For the first time Tennis was played in 1984. The unit of women 'Black Cat' commandos was created on October 15, 2005 in the elite NSG.

CUPS AND TERMINOLOGY

- Football** : World Cup, Titan Cup, Triangular Series, Singer Cup, Sahara Cup, Natwest Trophy, Asia Cup, ICC Trophy, Benson and Hedges Cup, Ranji Trophy, Duleep Trophy, Irani Trophy, Deodhar Trophy, Sheesh Mahal Trophy, Vijay Merchant Trophy, Wills Cup, Vinoo Mankad Trophy.
- Bowling** : Slip, Point, Thirty yard circle, Crease, Flight, Bouncer, Round the wicket, Over the wicket, Leg before wicket, Follow on, Protection guard, Abdominal guard, Balls, Retired hurt, Third Umpire, Opener, First down, Line and length, Seam, Leg cutter, Off break, Leg spin, Bowler, Batsman, Wicket keeper, Helmet, Pad, Extra, No ball, Chuckie, Dead Ball, Beamer, Reverse swing, Full toss, Bowled, Hit wicket, Played on, Run out, Caught Behind, Catch, Over throw, Shooter, Runnings, Gloves, Runner etc.
- Cricket** : FIFA Cup (World Cup), UEFA Cup, F.A. Cup, European Championship, Winners Cup, Presidents Cup, African Nations Cup, Kings Cup, Mardeka Cup, Asian Cup, Kankecafe Gold Cup, Santosh Trophy (National Championship), Jawahar Lal Nehru International Gold Cup, Rajiv Gandhi International Cup, Durand Cup, Rovers Cup, I.F.A. Shield, DCM Trophy, Federation Cup, Subroto Cup, B.C. Roy Trophy, Mir-iqbal Hussain Trophy, Stafford Cup, Caesars Cup, Vitthal Cup, Baradoli Trophy, Nagaji trophy, Airlines gold Cup, Bandodkar Gold Cup, Ashutosh Trophy, Begum Hazrat Mahal Trophy etc.
- Tennis** : Mid field, Centre pass, Back pass, Goal keeper, Forward, Direct kick, Striker, Indirect kick, Corner, Free kick, Dribble, Penalty kick, Extra time, Scissor kick, Foul, Goal, Refree, Linesman, Sweeper, Back, Throw in, Volley, Touch line, Send off, Net winger, Tie breaker, flag, fist, First half, Second half, Sudden death, Winger, Tackle, Far post, Sliding tackle, Off side, Hatrick, handball, Chip, Lob, Fair charge, Booking, Cross, Kick off, Goal kick, Marking, Through ball, Abey etc.
- Open** : Grand slam (Wimbledon, French Open, Australian Open, U.S. open), Davis Cup, Whitteman Cup, Federa-

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Tennis	tion Cup, Hopman Cup, ATP champion Cup, Virginia slims championship, champion nadian open, Japan open, Indian satellite open, Rajendra Prasad Cup, German open, WTA open, Open ship etc.
Hockey	Singles, Doubles, Racket, Net ball, Stroke, Forehand Baseline, Centre line, Grass Court, Side cut Fault, Grip, Ground stroke, Referee, Linesman, Offside Match Point, Tie break, Set point, Half volley, In, Out pace, Top spin, Wrong foot, Love, Seed, Break, Small Change of ends, Over head, Lob, Passing shot, Push Nehru Cup, Surjeet Singh Cup, Jawaharlal Scindhia Gold Cup, Him Gold Cup, Agha Khan Cup Cup, Murugappa Gold Cup, Cuppuswamy Cup haraja Ranjit Singh Gold Cup, Roop Singh Cup, Khan Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan Trophy, K.D. Singh Cup Trophy, D.C.M. Srinam trophy, Challenge Cup, Ray Frank trophy (World championship), Champions phy, Stand Cup, B.M.W. Trophy, Azlan Shah Cup Indira Gandhi International Gold Cup, Rangeewa Trophy (National men's championship), Lady Ratan Lal Cup, Obedullah gold Cup, Federation Cup etc. Infringement, Sideline, Tie breaker, Sudden death Hattrick, Stick, Under cutting, Circle, Bullet, Roll Pushkin, Shooting circle, Polley, Right and left bat Outside right, Inside right, Centre forward, Inside left long corner, Penalty stroke, Flick, Reverse flick, Stop Umpire, Linesman, Half volley, Pad, Gloves etc.
Badminton	Chaddha Cup (national women's team championship) Vikas Topiwala Challenge Cup (National men's singles) Olympian Challenger Cup (National women singles) Amrit Diwan Cup, Aggarwal Cup, S.R. Rula Cup, Sud kitkara Cup, Hiralal Cup, Thomas Cup (World men's Über Cup (world women), All England championship sudiraman Cup, Yonex Cup, Abdul Rahman Cup European Cup etc.
Volleyball	Referee, Linesman, Let drop, flight, Skirt, Innings, Net shot, Low service, High service, Lift, Pen handle push setting service break, Match point, Set point, Smash etc.
Boxing	Mumbai gold Cup, DhyanChand Trophy, Nehru Cup Nehru Cup, Surjeet Singh Cup, Jawaharlal Scindhia Gold Cup, Him Gold Cup, Agha Khan Cup Cup, Murugappa Gold Cup, Cuppuswamy Cup haraja Ranjit Singh Gold Cup, Roop Singh Cup, Khan Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan Trophy, K.D. Singh Cup Trophy, D.C.M. Srinam trophy, Challenge Cup, Ray Frank trophy (World championship), Champions phy, Stand Cup, B.M.W. Trophy, Azlan Shah Cup Indira Gandhi International Gold Cup, Rangeewa Trophy (National men's championship), Lady Ratan Lal Cup, Obedullah gold Cup, Federation Cup etc. Infringement, Sideline, Tie breaker, Sudden death Hattrick, Stick, Under cutting, Circle, Bullet, Roll Pushkin, Shooting circle, Polley, Right and left bat Outside right, Inside right, Centre forward, Inside left long corner, Penalty stroke, Flick, Reverse flick, Stop Umpire, Linesman, Half volley, Pad, Gloves etc.

TERMINOLOGY OF OTHER IMPORTANT SPORTS

Snooker/ Billiards	: Bridge, Cue, Cue ball, Object balls etc.
Golf	: Bogey, Foursome, Tee, Put, Hole, Nivlick, Caddy, Link, Putting, Vrily, Birdie etc.
Atheletics	: Alley, Apron, Baton, Bend, Blindpass, Box, Circle, Clearance, Crossbar, Heats, False start, Flop style, Foul, Hurdles, Lane, Lap, Decathlon Heptathlon, Marathon, Pentathlon. Scratch, Shotput, Sprint, Starting blocks, Steeplechase, Straddle, Stride, Tie, Zone.
Baseball	: Arm-thrower, Around the Horn, Balk, Ball, Ball hawk, Base open, Base runner, Bat, Batter, Battery, Blank, Block, Bobble, Catcher, Cocked arm, Crossfire, Downer, Home, Hot Corner, Infield fly, Keystone, Sack, Letup, Peg, Pinch, Hitter, Poppy, Punch, Rubber, Run-up, Sinker, Slider, Threestop lines.
Cycling	: Ankling, Break, Bunch, Handicap, Honk, Madison re- lay, Musette, Pursuit.
Rowing	: Aweigh all, Beat, Bow, Canvas, Catch, Coxswain or Cox, Double, Eight, Paddle, Puddle, Recovery, Rigging, Row, Sculls, Single, Slide, Sweep, Swivel.

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bar, Cutback, Button-hook, Centre, Clipping, Kickoff, Flanker, Dead ball line, Drop kick, Cross-pass, Safety man, Screen pass, Fumble, Goal, Fade, Throw-in, Time out, Trap, Try, Argon, Barrel, Bore diameter, Sighters, Snap, Stock, Drag, Firearm, Grip, Long rifle, Muzzle velocity, Canting court line, Hammer, Hand in, Kill, Nick, Penalty, Half Rally, Service box, Set, Short line, Volley, Wells

Shooting

Squash

: Angle, Board court, Cutline, Drive, Footfault, Half Rally, Service box, Set, Short line, Volley, Wells

OLYMPIC MOTTO, EMBLEM, FLAG, CREED AND OATH

: "Citius, Altius, Fortius". These are Latin words, which mean 'Swifter, Higher and Stronger'. They were composed in 1897 by Rev. Father Didon, a friends of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, and introduced in the 1920 games for the first time.

: Is composed of five intertwined rings, each of different colour, representing five continents of the world, placed at the centre of the Olympic Flag.

Colour of Ring	Continent Represented
Blue ring	Europe
Yellow ring	Asia
Black ring	Africa
Red ring	America
Green ring	Oceania

: The Olympic flag is white in colour (originally made of cotton) 3m x 2m. The emblem placed in the middle is 206 cm % 60 cm. The flag was designed by Coubertin himself in 1913 and it was first hosted in 1920 at the Antwerp Games and the motto was then added to it.

: "The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in the not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well."

: An athlete of the host country recites the following at the opening ceremony. "In the name of all competitors I promise that we will take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the spirit of sportsmanship for the glory

of sport and the honour of our teams." Both the oath and the creed were composed by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the founder of modern Olympics.

Flag

Creed

Oath

Olympic Torch

: The torch used to kindle the flame is first lit by the sun's rays at the shrine of Zeus (Greece). It is then carried overland by a relay of runners to the site of the games and placed in bowl where it burns during the period of the Games.

The Olympic Torch Relay

: The practice of 'Torch Relay from Olympia (Greece) to the venue of the Games was first introduced by German Olympic Committee for the Berlin Games in 1936 and has since become part of the Olympic Games.

The Olympic Mascot

: It was introduced in 1972 at the 20th Olympics Games held at Munich and since then an Olympic Mascot is selected for a particular year and venue.

Year	Mascot	Venue
1972	Waldi (Dachshund)	Munich
1976	Amik (Beaver)	Montreal
1980	Misha (Bear)	Moscow
1984	Sam (Eagle)	Los Angeles
1988	Hodori (Tiger Cub)	Seoul
1992	Cobi (Spain)	
1996	Izzy (derived from what is it?)	Atlanta
2000	'Ollie' - a Kookaburra, 'Syd' - a platypus; and 'Milli' - an Echidna, are three native animals of Australia which represent the earth, air and water 'Phewo' and 'Athena' Two bell-shaped cartoons inspired by ancient Greek dolls. They are brother and sister and named after two Greek Gods.	Sydney (Australia)
2004	Like the five Olympic rings from which they draw their color and inspiration, Fuwa will serve as the official Mascots of Beijing 2008 Olympic games, carrying a message of friendship and peace and good wishes from China to children all over the world.	Athens
2008	Beijing (China)	

The Olympic Awards and Certificates

: Originally the meat of the sacrificed animal was offered as a prize to the winners; which

was subsequently replaced by a crown of olive branches. However, in modern Olympics winners are awarded medals and certificates.

First Prize	Gold Medal
Second Prize	Silver Medal
Third Prize	Bronze Medal

For the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth positions only certificates are given.

Medals : The medal is about 60 mm in diameter and 3 mm in thickness. The gold and silver medals are both made of 92.5 per cent pure silver. However, the gold medal is plated with 6gm of pure gold. The third position medal is made of bronze.

Olympics : Where and When			
Olympiad	Year	Venue	Host Country
1st	1896	Athens	Greece
2nd	1900	Paris	France
3rd	1904	St. Louis	France
4th	1906	Athens	Greece
4th	1908	London	Great Britain
5th	1912	Stockholm	Sweden
6th**	1916		
7th	1920	Antwerp	
8th	1924	Paris	Belgium
9th	1928	Amsterdam	France
10th	1932	Los Angeles	Netherlands
11th	1936	Berlin	USA
12th***	1940	Tokyo (then Helsinki)	Germany
13th***	1944	London	Japan
14th	1948	London	(then Finland)
15th	1952	Helsinki	Great Britain
16th	1956	Melbourne	Finland
17th	1960	Rome	Australia
18th	1964	Tokyo	Italy
19th	1968	Mexico City	Japan
20th	1972	Munich	Germany
21st	1976	Montreal	Mexico
22nd	1980	Moscow	Canada
23rd	1984	Los Angeles	Russia
24th	1988	Seoul	USA
25th	1992	Barcelona	South Korea
26th	1996	Atlanta	Spain
27th	2000	Sydney	USA
28th	2004	Athens	Australia
29th	2008	Beijing	Greece
30th	2012	London	China
31st	2016	Rio De Janeiro	Britain
			Brazil

* Games were not recognised by IOC
** Games were not held due to World War I
*** Games were not held due to World War II

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

In addition to prizes given to athletes, there are certain awards that are awarded to those who promote the cause of sports that are held in Prague, during a press conference held in July 2, 2003 during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, President Gianna Angelopoulos, the new medals of Olympic Games 2004 to the IOC. The presented of the Olympic medals for the Olympic Games changed for the first time since 1928, incorporating exclusive Greek elements. The design of the medals is Elena Votsi.

The Olympic Order : Instituted in 1974, the Olympic Order in the creator of the Order is awarded to a person who has rendered outstanding services or displayed the Olympic ideals.

The Olympic Cup : Instituted in 1906 by Couerbertin, its reproduction is awarded to an institution that contributed to the development of sports in general and the Olympic movement in particular.

Winter Olympics : The Winter Olympics commenced in 1924 when the first games were held in Chamonix, France. Since then these games are held at an interval of four years in the same calendar year as the Summer Olympic Games.

The winter Games include : Ice hockey, Skating, Speed skating, Alpine Skiing and biathlon.

Winter Olympics : Where and When	
Year	Place
1924	Chamonix (France)
1928	St. Moritz (Switzerland)
1932	Lake Placid (New York)
1936	Carmischaherten Kirchlen (Germany)
1948	St. Moritz
1952	Oslo Norway
1956	Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy
1960	Squaw Valley, California
1964	Innsbruck, Austria
1968	Grenoble, France
1972	Sapporo, Japan
1976	Innsbruck
1980	Lake Placid
1984	Sarajevo, Yugoslavia
1988	Calgary, Alberta
1992	Albertville, France
1994	Lillehammer, Norway
1998	Nagano, Japan
2002	Salt Lake City, USA
2006	Turin, Italy
2010	Vancouver, Canada

Presidents of International Olympic Committee

Duration	Name	International Olympic Committee (IOC) Council	Year	Venue	Position
1894-1896	Dimitrius Vikelas	Greece	1932	Los Angeles	Gold
1896-1925	Baron Pierre de Coubertin	Gold	1948	London	Gold
1925-1942	Count Henri de Baillet-Latour	Gold	1956	Melbourne	Gold
1946-1952	Sigrid Edstrom	Silver	1964	Tokyo	Gold
1952-1972	Avery Brundage	Bronze	1972	Munich	Bronze
1972-1980	Lord Killanin	Seventh	1980	Moscow	Gold
1980-2001	Juan Antonio Samaranch	Fifth	1988	Seoul	Sixth
2001-till date	Jacques Rogge	Seventh	1996	Atlanta	Eighth
		not appear	2004	Athens	Seventh
		Spain	2008	Beijing	
		Belgium			

India in Olympics

Venue	Year	Winner/Event	Medal
Paris	1900	200 M Hurdles (N.G. Pritchard)	Silver
Amsterdam	1928	Hockey	Gold
Los Angeles	1932	Hockey	Gold
Berlin	1936	Hockey	Gold
London	1948	Hockey	Gold
Helsinki	1952	Hockey	Gold
Melbourne	1956	57 Kg Free Style Wrestling (K.D. Jadhav)	Bronze
Rome	1960	Hockey	Gold
Tokyo	1964	Hockey	Silver
Mexico	1968	Hockey	Gold
Munich	1972	Hockey	Bronze
Moscow	1980	Hockey	Gold
Atlanta	1996	Tennis (Leander Paes)	Bronze
Sydney	2000	Weight Lifting (K. Malleswar)	Bronze
Athens	2004	Double Trap Shooting (R.V.S. Rathore)	Silver
Beijing	2008	10 mtr. Rifle shooting (Abhinav Bindra)	Gold
		66 Kg. Freestyle Wrestling (Shushil Kumar)	Bronze
		75 Kg. Middleweight Boxing (Vijendra Kumar)	Bronze

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

Year	Name of Cup	Venue	No. of Nations	Winner	Runner	Man of the Match
1975	Prudential Cup	England	8	West Indies	Australia	Clive Lloyd
1979	Prudential Cup	England	8	West Indies	England	Viv Richards
1983	Prudential Cup	England	8	India	West Indies	M. Amarnath
1987	Reliance Cup	India & Pakistan	8	Australia	England	David Boon
1992	Benson & Hedges Cup	Australia & New Zealand	9	Pakistan	England	W. Akram
1996	Wills Cup	India, Pakistan & Sri Lanka	12	Sri Lanka	Australia	A. Desilva
1999	ICC Cup	Sri Lanka, England	12	Australia	Pakistan	Shane Warne
2003	ICC Cup	S. Africa, Kenya	14	Australia	India	Ricky Ponting
2007	ICC Cup	W. Indies, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka	16	Australia	Sri Lanka	A. Gilchrist
2011	ICC Cup	N.Zealand	14	India	Sri Lanka	M.S.Dhoni
2015	ICC Cup		—	—	—	—

National Sports of Some Countries

S.No.	Country	National Sports/Games
1.	Australia	Cricket
2.	Canada	Cricket
3.	England	Cricket & Rugby Football
4.	India	Hockey
5.	Japan	Ju-Jitsu
6.	Russia	Chess
7.	Scotland	Rugby Football
8.	Spain	Bull Fighting
9.	USA	Baseball
10.	Pakistan	Hockey

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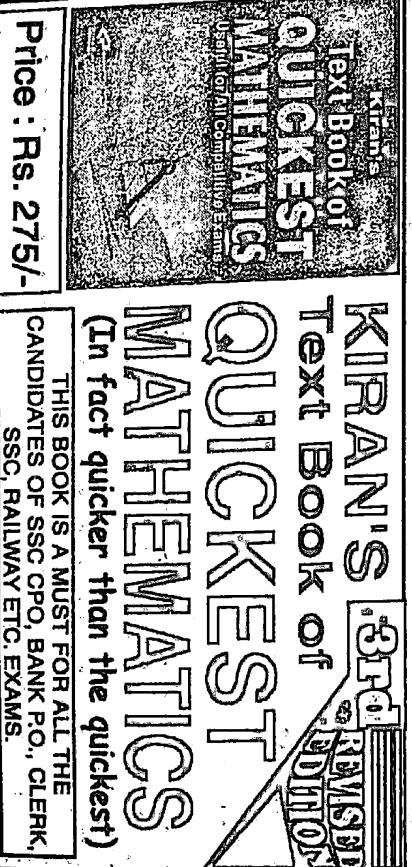
Year	Venue	Asian Games		General Knowledge	
		Year	Venue	Year	Venue
1951	New Delhi (India)	1954	Manila (Philippines)	1958	Tokyo (Japan)
1966	Bangkok (Thailand)	1962	Jakarta (Indonesia)	1974	Tehran (Iran)
1982	New Delhi (India)	1970	Bangkok (Thailand)	1990	Beijing (China)
1998	Bangkok (Thailand)	1986	Seoul (South Korea)	2006	Doha (Qatar)
		1994	Hiroshima (Japan)		
		2002	Pusan (South Korea)		
		2010	Guangzhou (China)		

Stadium	Famous Stadiums		Sports	Venue
National Stadium		Hockey & others	Mumbai	Wankhede Stadium
Braboune Stadium		Cricket	Mumbai	Indraprashta Stadium
J.I. Nehru Stadium		Cricket	Mumbai	Firoz Shah Kotla
Ambedkar Stadium		Indoor games	Delhi	National Stadium
Talkotora Stadium		Athletics	Delhi	Eden Garden
Eden Garden		Cricket	Delhi	Ranjit Stadium
		Football	Kolkata	Salt Lake Stadium
		Cricket	Kolkata	Green Park Stadium
		Cricket	Kapur	Keenan Stadium
		Cricket	Jamshedpur	Chepaik Stadium
		Rugby	London	Epsom
		Cricket	London	Black heath
		Cricket	Britain	Headingly, Manchester
		Lawn Tennis	Britain	Wimbledon
		Lawn Tennis	U.S.	Flushing Meadow
		Football	Britain	Brookland
		Rugby	Britain	Timbuktum
		Football	Britain	Wembley

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

Winners and Venues of the World Cup Soccer Tournaments

Year	Winner	Final Opponent	Venue
1930	Uruguay	Argentina	Uruguay
1934	Italy	Czechoslovakia	Italy
1938	Uruguay	Hungary	France
1950	W Germany	Brazil	Brazil
1954	Brazil	Hungary	Switzerland
1958	England	Sweden	Sweden
1962	England	Czechoslovakia	Chile
1966	Brazil	W Germany	England
1970	Argentina	Italy	Mexico
1974	W Germany	Netherlands	Argentina
1978	Argentina	W Germany	Spain
1982	Italy	W Germany	Mexico
1986	Argentina	Argentina	Italy
1990	W Germany	Brazil	US
1994	Brazil	France	France
1998	France	Germany	Japan and S.Korea
2002	Brazil	France	Germany
2006	Italy	Germany	South Africa
2010	Spain	Netherlands	



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CHAPTERWISE SYSTEMATIC DISCUSSION, ALL INCLUSIVE APPROACH, QUICKEST METHODS AND SOLUTION PROCEDURES, HANDY FORMULAE, EASIER TO UNDERSTAND AND COMMIT TO MEMORY. METHODS ARE MOULDDED TO MAKE THE SOLUTION ERROR-FREE. NEW DESIGN TO HELP THE MODERN & AGGRESSIVE COMPETITORS. ALTOGETHER A NEW TYPE OF BOOK.

THIRD REVISED & ENLARGED EDITION

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COMPARISON TABLES

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

AREA

State Name	Area
	Area (sq. km.)
Rajasthan	
Madhya Pradesh	342239
Maharashtra	308000
Andhra Pradesh	307713
Jammu and Kashmir	27654
Gujarat	236386
Karnataka	222236
Orissa	196024
Tamil Nadu	191791
Bihar	155707
West Bengal	135191
Arunachal Pradesh	130058
Jharkhand	94163
Assam	88752
Himachal Pradesh	83743
Uttarakhand	79714
Punjab	78438
Haryana	58678
Kerala	53483
Meghalaya	50362
Manipur	44212
Mizoram	38863
Nagaland	2429
Tripura	2327
Sikkim	21087
Goa	16579
National Capital Territory	10491
Delhi	7096
Union Territory	3702
Andaman and Nicobar	8249
Puducherry	492
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491
Chandigarh	114
Daman and Diu	112
Lakshadweep	32

POPULATION

State Name	Population
Uttar Pradesh	199581477
Maharashtra	112372972
Bihar	103804637
West Bengal	91347736
Andhra Pradesh	84665533
Tamil Nadu	72138958
Madhya Pradesh	72597565
Rajasthan	68621012
Karnataka	61130704
Gujarat	60383628
Orissa	41947358
Kerala	33387677
Jharkhand	32966238
Assam	31169272
Punjab	27704236
Haryana	25353081
Chhattisgarh	12548926
Jammu and Kashmir	10116752
Uttarakhand	6856509
Himachal Pradesh	3671032
Tripura	2964007
Meghalaya	2721756
Manipur	1980602
Nagaland	1457723
Goa	1382611
Arunachal Pradesh	1091014
Mizoram	607688
Sikkim	
National Capital Territory	
Delhi	16753235
Union Territory	
Puducherry	1244464
Chandigarh	1054686
Andaman and Nicobar	379944
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	342853
Daman and Diu	242911
Lakshadweep	64429

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STATEHOOD

State Name	Statehood (Year)
Andhra Pradesh	1956
Arunachal Pradesh	1987
Assam	1956
Bihar	1950
Chhattisgarh	2000
Goa	1987
Gujarat	1960
Haryana	1971
Himachal Pradesh	1971
Jammu and Kashmir	1947
Jharkhand	2000
Karnataka	1956
Kerala	1950
Madhya Pradesh	1956
Maharashtra	1950
Manipur	1950
Meghalaya	1972
Mizoram	1972
Nagaland	1963
Orissa	1950
Punjab	1950
Rajasthan	1956
Sikkim	1975
Tamil Nadu	1950
Tripura	1972
Uttarakhand	2000
Uttar Pradesh	1950
West Bengal	1950

NUMBER OF ASSEMBLY SEATS

State Name	Number of Seats
Andhra Pradesh	295
Arunachal Pradesh	60
Assam	126
Bihar	243
Chhattisgarh	90
Goa	40
Gujarat	182
Haryana	90
Himachal Pradesh	68
Jammu and Kashmir	87
Jharkhand	81
Karnataka	225
Kerala	140
Madhya Pradesh	230
Maharashtra	288
Manipur	60
Meghalaya	60
Mizoram	60
Nagaland	40
Orissa	60
Punjab	147
Rajasthan	117
Sikkim	200
Tamil Nadu	32
Tripura	234
Uttarakhand	60
Uttar Pradesh	70
West Bengal	403
National Capital Territory	294
Delhi	70
Union Territory	NCT Status
Delhi	1992
Union Territory	UT Status
Andaman and Nicobar	1956
Chandigarh	1956
Dadra and Diu	1961
Daman and Diu	1967
Lakshadweep	1956
Puducherry	1963

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NUMBER OF LOK SABHA SEATS

State Name	Number of Seats
Andhra Pradesh	42
Arunachal Pradesh	2
Assam	14
Bihar	11
Chhattisgarh	40
Goa	2
Gujarat	26
Haryana	2
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu and Kashmir	9
Jharkhand	4
Karnataka	6
Kerala	14
Madhya Pradesh	28
Maharashtra	19
Manipur	29
Meghalaya	47
Mizoram	2
Nagaland	1
Orissa	21
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	13
Sikkim	25
Tamil Nadu	1
Tripura	39
Uttar Pradesh	2
Uttarakhand	80
West Bengal	5
National Capital Territory	42
Delhi	7
Union Territory	7
Andaman and Nicobar	1
Chandigarh	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Daman and Diu	1
Lakshadweep	1
Puducherry	3
Others	2
Nominated Members	542
Total	762

NUMBER OF RAJYA SABHA SEATS

State Name	Number of Seats
Andhra Pradesh	18
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	7
Bihar	16
Chhattisgarh	5
Goa	1
Gujarat	11
Haryana	5
Himachal Pradesh	3
Jammu and Kashmir	4
Jharkhand	6
Karnataka	12
Kerala	9
Madhya Pradesh	11
Maharashtra	19
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	1
Mizoram	1
Nagaland	1
Orissa	10
Punjab	7
Rajasthan	10
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	18
Tripura	1
Uttarakhand	3
Uttar Pradesh	31
West Bengal	16
National Capital Territory	3
Delhi	1
Union Territory	1
Puducherry	1
Others	1
Nominated member	12
Total	245

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State Name **POPULATION DENSITY** **GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

State Name	Population Density (persons per sq. km.)	General Knowledge
Bihar	1102	
West Bengal	1029	
Kerala	859	
Uttar Pradesh	828	
Punjab	550	
Tamil Nadu	553	1 October, 1953
Haryana	534	1 November, 1956
Goa	500	1 December, 2009
Assam	473	28 December, 1953 – 1 August, 1957
Jharkhand	444	1 October, 1962 – 4 May 1964
Maharashtra	365	1 August, 1957 – 8 September, 1962
Andhra Pradesh	350	11 April 1968 – 25 January, 1975
Karnataka	308	26 January 1975 – 10 January, 1976
Gujarat	319	10 January, 1976 – 16 June, 1976
Orissa	308	16 June, 1976 – 17 February, 1977
Madhya Pradesh	269	17 February, 1977 – 5 May, 1977
Rajasthan	236	5 May, 1977 – 15 August, 1978
Uttarakhand	201	15 August, 1978 – 15 August, 1983
Chhattisgarh	189	29 August, 1984 – 26 November, 1985
Nagaland	189	26 November, 1985 – 7 February, 1990
Himachal Pradesh	189	7 February, 1990 – 22 August, 1997
Manipur	123	22 August, 1997 – 24 November, 1997
Meghalaya	122	24 November, 1997 – 3 January, 2003
Jammu and Kashmir	132	3 January, 2003 – 4 November, 2004
Sikkim	124	4 November, 2004 – 28 January, 2006
Mizoram	86	29 January, 2006 – 18 August, 2007
Arunachal Pradesh	52	22 August, 2007 – 27 December, 2009
National Capital Territory	17	27 December, 2009 – till date
CHIEF MINISTERS		
Delhi	11,297	1 October, 1953 – 15 November, 1954
Union Territory		28 March, 1955 – 1 November, 1956
Chandigarh	9,252	11 November, 1956 – 11 January, 1960
Puducherry	2598	12 March, 1960 – 12 March, 1962
Lakshadweep	2013	29 February, 1962 – 29 February, 1964
Daman and Diu	2169	30 September, 1964 – 30 Sept, 1971
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	698	10 December, 1973 – 6 March, 1978
Andaman and Nicobar	46	6 March, 1978 – 11 October, 1980

GOVERNORS AND CHIEF MINISTERS SINCE INDEPENDENCE

ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Part A State created from part of Madras
Andhra Pradesh till date ESL Narsimham

GOVERNORS	CHIEF MINISTERS
Sir Chandulal Madhavial	Trivedi
Bhim Sen Sachar	Satyavant Mallannah
Khandubhai Kasarji Desai	Srinagesh
S. Obul Reddy	Patton Thamnu Pillai
Mohan Lal Sukhadia	Khandubhai Kasarji Desai
R.D. Bhandare	S. Obul Reddy
B.J. Diwan	R.D. Bhandare
Sharada Mukherjee	Krishan Kant
Kochakkam Chacko Abraham	Gopala Ramayya
Thakur Ram Lal	Kumudben Joshi
Shankar Dayal Shrama	Chakravarti Ranganajan
Krishan Kant	Surjit Singh Barnala
Gopala Ramayya	Sushil Kumar Shinde
Kumudben Joshi	Rameshwar Thakur (Addl. Charge)
Chakravarti Ranganajan	Narayan Dutt Tiwari
Surjit Singh Barnala	ESL.Narasimhan
Sushil Kumar Shinde	
Rameshwar Thakur (Addl. Charge)	
Narayan Dutt Tiwari	
ESL.Narasimhan	

20 September, 1982 – 20, Sept., 1982

9 January, 1983 – 9 January, 1983

16 August, 1984 – 16 August 1984

3 December, 1984 – 3 December 1984

17 December, 1989 – 17 December 1989

9 October, 1990 – 9 October, 1990

12 December, 1992 – 12 December, 1992

1 September, 1994 – 1 Sept., 1994

14 May, 2004 – 14 May, 2004

2 September, 2009 – 2 Sept., 2009

25 Nov. 2010 – till date

Mari Channa Rao
N. Janardhan Reddy
Kola Vijaya Bhaskaran
N.T. Rama Rao
N.T. Rama Rao

N. T. Rama Rao
Nara Chandrababu Naidu
Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy
Komiljeti Rosalak Naidu
Nallari Kiran Kumar Reddy

HYDERABAD

CHIEF MINISTERS

26 January, 1950 – 6 March, 1952

6 March, 1952 – 31 October, 1956

M.K. Vellodi
Burgula Ramakrishna Rao

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

21 January, 1972

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

15 August, 1975 – 18 January, 1979

18 January, 1979 – 23 July, 1981

23 July 1981 – 10 August, 1983

10 August, 1983 – 21 November, 1985

21 November, 1985 – 20 February, 1987

GOVERNORS

20 February, 1987

Bhishma Narain Singh (acting)

R.D. Pradhan

Gopal Singh (acting)

D.D. Thakur (acting)

Loknath Mishra (acting)

Surendra Nath Dwivedi

Madhukar Dighe (acting)

Matia Prasad

S.K. Sinha

Arvind Dave

Vinod Chandra Pande

Tamil Nadu

Kiran's One Liner Approach General Knowledge

20 September, 1982 – 20, Sept., 1982

9 January, 1983 – 9 January, 1983

16 August, 1984 – 16 August 1984

3 December, 1984 – 3 December 1984

17 December, 1989 – 17 December 1989

9 October, 1990 – 9 October, 1990

12 December, 1992 – 12 December, 1992

1 September, 1994 – 1 Sept., 1994

14 May, 2004 – 14 May, 2004

2 September, 2009 – 2 Sept., 2009

25 Nov. 2010 – till date

Mari Channa Rao
N. Janardhan Reddy
Kola Vijaya Bhaskaran
N.T. Rama Rao
N.T. Rama Rao

N. T. Rama Rao
Nara Chandrababu Naidu
Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy
Komiljeti Rosalak Naidu
Nallari Kiran Kumar Reddy

ASSAM

26 January, 1947

26 January, 1950

M.K. Vellodi
Burgula Ramakrishna Rao

Union territory created from part of Assam

State

20 February, 1949 – 27 May, 1950

27 May, 1950 – 15 May, 1956

15 August, 1947 – 28 December, 1948

30 December, 1948 – 16 February, 1949

23 August, 1959 – 14 October, 1959

14 October, 1959 – 12 November, 1960

12 November, 1960 – 13 January, 1961

13 January, 1961 – 7 September, 1962

7 September, 1962 – 17 April, 1968

17 April, 1968 – 19 September, 1973

19 September, 1973 – 10 August, 1981

10 August, 1981 – 28 March, 1984

28 March, 1984 – 15 April, 1984

15 April, 1985 – 10 May, 1989

10 May, 1989 – 21 July, 1989

21 July, 1989 – 2 May, 1990

2 May, 1990 – 17 March, 1991

17 March, 1991 – 1 September, 1997

1 September, 1997 – 21 April, 2003

21 April, 2003 – 5 June, 2003

5 June, 2003 – 25 June, 2008

15 May, 2011 – till date

Prem Khandu Thungon
Tomo Riba
Gegong Apang
Mukut Mithi
Geogong Apang
Doroji Khandu
Jarbon Gamlin

S.K. Singh
K.J. Singh
K. Shankar Narayan

Province

State (until 1956 : Part A)

Sir Ronald Francis Lodge (acting)

Sir Akbar Hydari

Sir Prakasa

Jairandhas Daulatram

Sir Sayyid Fazl Ali

Chandreswar Prasad

Satyavant Mallamah

Srinagesh

Vishnu Sahay

Satyavant Mallamah

Srinagesh

Vishnu Sahay

Braj Kumar Nehru

Lallan Prasad Singh

Prakash Chandra Mehrotra

T.S. Mishra

Bhishma Narain Singh

Hardeo Joshi

Anisetti Roghuvir

D.D. Thakur

Loknath Mishra

S.K. Sinha

Arvind Dave

Ajai Singh

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26 June, 2008 – 25 June, 2009	Sunder Singh Bhandari
27 July, 2009 – 27 July, 2009	Brij Mohan Lal (acting)
11 December 2009 – till date	Suraj Bhan
CHIEF MINISTERS:	Vinod Chandra Pande
15 August, 1947 – 6 August, 1950	J. B. Patnayak
9 August, 1950 – 28 December, 1957	Gopinath Bardoli
28 December, 1957 – 6 November, 1970	Bishnuram Medhi
11 November, 1970 – 31 January, 1972	Bimal Prasad Chalha
31 January, 1972 – 12 March, 1978	Mahendra Mohan Chalha
12 March, 1978 – 4 September, 1979	Sarat Chandra Choudhury
9 September, 1979 – 11 Dec., 1979	Gopal Boribora
12 December, 1980 – 29 June, 1981	Jogendra Nath Hazarika
13 January, 1982 – 19 March, 1982	Anwara Nath Hazarika
27 February, 1983 – 24 Dec., 1985	Keshav Chandra Gogoi
24 December, 1985 – 27 Nov., 1990	Hiteswar Saikia
30 June, 1991 – 22 April, 1996	Prafulla Kumar Mahanta
22 April, 1996 – 15 May, 1996	Hiteshwar Saikia
15 May, 1996 – 18 May, 2001	Bhurnidhar Barman
18 May, 2001 – till date	Pratulla Kumar Mahanta
15 August, 1947	Tarun Gogoi
26 January, 1950	Province
GOVERNORS	State (until 1956 : Part A)
15 August, 1947 – 11 January, 1948	Jairamdas Daultani
12 January, 1948 – 16 June, 1952	Madhavrao Shinde Arye
16 June, 1952 – 1957	Ranganath Ramachandra Diwakar
1957 – 12 May, 1962	Zakir Husain
12 May, 1962 – December, 1967	M. Ananthasayanan
December, 1967 – 1 February, 1971	Ayyangar
1 February, 1971 – February, 1973	Nityanand Kanungo
1974 – June, 1976	Dev Kanta Borooah
June 1976 – 11 September, 1979	R.D. Bhanda
11 September, 1979 – 1985	Jagannath Kaushal
1985 – February 1988	A.R. Kidwai
February 1988 – 1989	Pendekanti Venkatasubbiah
1989 – February 1990	Govind Narayan Singh
February 1990 – February 1991	Jagannath Pahadia
February 1991 – 1993	Mohammad Yunus Salam
August 1993 – April 1998	B. Satyanarayan Reddy
February 1991 – 1991	Mohammed Shafi Qureshi
1991 – August 1993	A.R. Kidwai
23 November, 2003 – 1 November, 2004	Gopinath Bardoli
12 June, 2004 – 5 November, 2006	Bishnuram Medhi
1 November, 2004 – 26 January, 2008	J. B. Patnayak
5 November, 2006 – 25 June, 2009	Gopinath Bardoli
22 June, 2008 – 29 June, 2009	Bishnuram Medhi
26 June, 2008 – till date	J. B. Patnayak
29 June, 2009 – till date	Gopinath Bardoli
CHIEF MINISTERS:	Bindadanand Jha
15 August, 1947 – 31 January, 1961	Deep Narayan Singh
15 August, 1947 – 18 February, 1961	Krishna Ballabh Sahay
1 February, 1961 – 1 October, 1963	Mahamaya Prasad Sinha
18 February 1961 – 5 March, 1967	Satish Prasad Sinha
1 October, 1963 – 5 March, 1967	Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal
1 October, 1967 – 28 January, 1968	Bhola Paswan Shastri
5 March, 1967 – 28 January, 1968	Harihar Prasad Singh
28 January, 1968 – 1 February, 1968	Bhola Paswan Shastri
1 February, 1968 – 23 February, 1968	Daroga Prasad Rai
23 February, 1968 – 29 June 1968	Karpaori Thakur
29 February, 1969 – 4 July 1969	Karpaori Thakur
22 June, 1969 – 4 July 1969	Karpaori Thakur
17 February, 1970 – 22 Dec., 1970	Karpaori Thakur
22 December, 1970 – 2 June, 1971	Karpaori Thakur
2 June, 1971 – 9 January, 1972	Karpaori Thakur
19 March, 1972 – 9 July, 1973	Karpaori Thakur
2 July 1973 – 11 April, 1975	Karpaori Thakur
11 April, 1975 – 30 April, 1977	Karpaori Thakur
24 June 1977 – 21 April, 1979	Ram Sundar Das
21 April, 1979 – 17 February, 1980	Jagannath Mishra
8 June, 1980 – 14 August, 1983	Chandraprekha Singh
14 August, 1983 – 25 March, 1985	Bindeshwari Dubey
25 March, 1985 – 14 February, 1988	Bhagwat Jha Azad
14 February, 1988 – 11 March, 1989	Satyendra Narain Sinha
11 March, 1989 – 6 December, 1989	Jagannath Mishra
6 December, 1989 – 10 March, 1990	Laloo Prasad Yadav
10 March, 1990 – 28 March, 1995	Laloo Prasad Yadav
4 April, 1995 – 25 July, 1997	Rabri Devi
25 July 1997 – 12 February, 1999	Rabri Devi
9 March, 1999 – 3 March, 2000	Rabri Devi
3 March 2000 – 10 March 2000	Nitish Kumar
10 March, 2000 – 7 March, 2005	Rabri Devi
24 November, 2005 – till date	Nitish Kumar

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CHHATTISGARH

			Part of Central Provinces and (later Madhya Pradesh)
1 November, 2000		Dinesh Nandan Sahay	Province berar
CHIEF COMMISSIONER		E.S.L. Narasimhan	State
1947 – 1 January, 1948		Shekhar Dutt	
GOVERNORS		S.N. Mehta	
1 November, 2000 – 2 December, 2003		Krishna Mohan Seth	
2 June, 2003 – January, 2007		Ajit Jogi	
25 January, 2007 – 23 January, 2010		Raman Singh	
23 January, 2010 – till date			
CHIEF MINISTERS			
1 November, 2000 – 7 December, 2003			
7 December 2003 – till date			
	GOA		
16, March, 1962			
LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS			
30 May, 1987		Goa, Daman and Diu union territory (formerly Portuguese India)	
7 June, 1962 – 2 September, 1963		Tumkur-Sivasankar	
2 September, 1963 – 8 December, 1964		M.R. Sachdev	
12 December, 1964 – 24 February, 1965		Hari Sharma	
24 February, 1965 – 18 April, 1967		Kashinath Raghunath Danne	
18 April, 1967 – 16 November, 1972		Nakul Sen	
16 November, 1972 – 16 November, 1977		S.K. Banerjee	
16 November, 1977 – 31 March, 1981		Pratap Singh Gill	
31 March, 1981 – 30 August, 1982		Jagmohan	
30 August, 1982 – 24 February, 1983		Idris Hasan Latif	
24 February, 1983 – 4 July, 1984		Kershaq Tehmurasp Satarawala	
4 July, 1984 – 24 September, 1984		Idrish Hasan Latif (acting) Gopal Singh	
24 September, 1984 – 29 May, 1987		Gopal Singh	
GOVERNORS			
30 May, 1987 – 18 July, 1989		Gopal Singh	
18 July, 1989 – 18 March, 1991		Khurshed Alam Khan	

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18 March, 1991 – 4 April 1994	B. Rachatah
4 April, 1994 – 4 August, 1994	Gopala Ramaujam
4 August, 1994 – 16 June, 1995	Romesh Bhandari
16 June, 1995 – 19 July, 1996	P.C. Alexander
16 July, 1996 – 16 January, 1998	Tumkur Ramalya Satis
16 January, 1998 – 19 April 1998	Chandran
19 April, 1998 – 26 November, 1999	J.F.R. Jacob
26 November, 1999 – 26 October, 2002	Mohammed Fazal
26 October, 2002 – 2 July, 2004	Kedar Nath Sahani
2 July, 2004 – 17 July, 2004	Mohammed Fazal
17 July, 2004 – 21 July, 2008	S.C. Jamir
21 July, 2008 – 26 August, 2011	Shivinder Singh Sidhu
26 August, 2011 – till date	K. Shankarnarayanan
CHIEF MINISTERS	
8 June, 1962 – 2 December, 1966	Dayanand B. Bandodkar
5 April, 1967 – 12 August, 1973	Dayanand B. Bandodkar
12 August, 1973 – 27 April, 1979	Shashikala G. Kakodkar
16 January, 1980 – 27 March, 1990	Pratapsing Rane
27 March, 1990 – 14 April, 1990	Churchill Braz Alencar
14 April, 1990 – 14 December, 1990	Luis Proto Barbosa
25 January, 1991 – 18 May, 1993	Ravi Naik
18 May, 1993 – 2 April, 1994	Wilfred D'Souza
2 April, 1994 – 8 April, 1994	Ravi Naik
8 April, 1994 – 16 December, 1994	Wilfred D'Souza
16 December, 1994 – 30 July, 1998	Pratapsingh Rane
30 July, 1998 – 26 November, 1998	Wilfred D'Souza
26 November, 1998 – 9 February, 1999	Luizinho Faleiro
9 June, 1999 – 24 November, 1999	Luizinho Faleiro
24 November, 1999 – 24 October, 2000	Francisco Sardinha
24 October, 2000 – 2 February, 2005	Manohar Parrikar
2 February, 2005 – 4 March, 2005	Pratapsing Rane
7 June, 2005 – 8 June, 2007	Pratapsing Rane
8 June, 2007 – till date	Digamber V. Kamat
GUJARAT	
1 May, 1960	State created from part of Bombay (see Maharashtra)
GOVERNORS	
1 May, 1960 – 1 August, 1965	Mehdi Nawaz Jung
1 August, 1965 – 7 December, 1967	Nityanand Kanungo
7 December, 1967 – 26 December, 1967	P.N. Bhagwati (acting)
26 December, 1967 – 17 March, 1973	Shriman Narayan

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS

April, 1948 – 1951

1951 – 1952

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

1 March, 1952 – 1 January, 1955

14 August, 1963 – 14 August, 1963

26 February, 1966 – 7 May 1967

7 May, 1967 – 16 May, 1967

16 May, 1967 – 25 January, 1971

GOVERNORS

25 January, 1971 – 17 February, 1977

17 February, 1977 – 26 August, 1981

26 August, 1981 – 16 April, 1983

16 April, 1983 – 8 March, 1986

8 March, 1986 – 17 April, 1986

17 April, 1986 – 16 February, 1990

16 February, 1990 – 20 Dec., 1990

20 December, 1990 – 30 Jan., 1993

30 January, 1993 – 11 Feb., 1993

11 February, 1993 – 30 June, 1993

30 June, 1993 – 27 Nov 1993

27 November 1993 – 10 July, 1994

10 July, 1994 – 30 July, 1994

30 July, 1994 – 18 September, 1995

18 September, 1995 – 17 Nov, 1995

17 November, 1995 – 23 April, 1996

23 April, 1996 – 26 July, 1997

26 July, 1997 – 2 December, 1999

2 December, 1999 – 24 November, 2000

24 November, 2000 – 8 May, 2003

8 May, 2003 – 19 July, 2008

19 July, 2008 – 25 January, 2010

25 January, 2010 – till date

CHIEF MINISTERS

8 March, 1952 – 1956

1 July, 1963 – 28 January, 1977

28 January, 1977 – 22 June, 1977

22 June, 1977 – 14 February, 1980

14 February, 1980 – 8 April, 1983

8 April, 1983 – 5 March, 1990

Shanta Kumar

Virbhadra Singh

Prem Kumar Dhimal

Virbhadra Singh

Prem Kumar Dhimal

JAMMU & KASHMIR

30 December, 1993 – 3 December, 1993

5 March, 1993 – 24 March, 1998

3 December, 1998 – 6 March, 2003

24 March, 2003 – 29 December, 2007

6 March, 2007 – till date

30 December, 2007 – till date

GOVERNORS

15 May, 1967 – 15 May 1967

30 March, 1965 – 30 March, 1973

22 February, 1981 – 26 April, 1984

15 July 1989 – 19 January, 1990

19 January, 1990 – 26 May 1990

26 May, 1990 – 12 March, 1993

12 March, 1993 – 2 May, 1998

2 May, 1998 – 4 June, 2003

4 June, 2003 – 11 June, 2008

PRIME MINISTERS

11 August 1947 – 15 October 1947

15 October, 1947 – 5 March, 1948

5 March, 1948 – 9 August, 1953

9 August, 1953 – 12 October, 1963

12 October, 1963 – 29 February, 1964

29 February, 1964 – 30 March, 1965

CHIEF MINISTERS

30 March, 1965 – 12 December, 1971

12 December, 1971 – 25 February, 1975

25 February, 1975 – 26 March, 1977

9 July, 1977 – 8 September, 1982

8 September 1982 – 2 July, 1984

2 July, 1984 – 6 March, 1986

7 November, 1986 – 19 January, 1990

9 October, 1996 – 18 October, 2002

2 November, 2002 – 2 November, 2005

5 January 2009 – till date

JHARKHAND	
State created form part of Bihar	
CHIEF MINISTERS	GOVERNORS
1946 - 25 October, 1947 - 30 March, 1952	15 November, 2000 - 1 February, 2002
Kengal Hanumanthaiah Reddy	15 July, 2002 - 15 July, 2002
Kadidal Manjappa Siddhavannahalli Nijalingappa	12 June, 2003 - 10 December, 2004
Siddhavannahalli Nijalingappa Basappa Danappa Jatti Shivalingappa Rudrappa Kanti Siddhawananahalli Nijalingappa	26 July, 2009 - 22 January, 2010
Burgula Ramakrishna Rao Varahagiri Venkata Girli Ajit Prasad Jain Bhagwan Sahay Venkata Vishwanathan Niranjana Nath Wanchoo	22 January, 2010 - 26 August, 2011
Arcot RamaSwami Mudaliar Kysasambally Chengalaraya	26 August, 2011 - till date
Dr. Syeed Ahmad Babulal Marandi Arjun Munda Shibu Soren Arjun Munda Madhu Koda Shibu Soren President's Rule Shibu Soren President's Rule Arjun Munda	15 November, 2000 - 18 March, 2003
Veerendra Patil Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	18 March, 2003 - 2 March, 2005
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	12 March, 2005 - 14 September, 2006
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	18 September, 2006 - 27 August, 2008
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	27 August, 2008 - 19 January, 2009
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	19 January, 2009 - 30 December, 2009
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	30 December, 2009 - 1 June, 2010
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	1 June, 2010 - 11 September, 2010
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	11 September, 2010 - till date
KARNATAKA	GOVERNORS
15 August, 1947	1 November, 1973
Mysore state [1950 - 56; part B] Renamed Karnataka	RAJPRAMUKH
29 May, 1968 - 27 March, 1971	1947 - 1 November, 1956
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	1 November, 1956 - 4 May, 1964
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	4 May, 1964 - 2 April, 1965
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	2 April, 1965 - 13 May, 1967
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	13 May, 1967 - 30 August, 1969
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	23 October, 1969 - 1 February, 1972
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	1 February, 1972 - 10 January, 1976
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	10 January, 1976 - 2 August, 1977
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	2 August, 1977 - 15 April, 1983
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	16 April, 1983 - 25 Feb 1988
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	26 February, 1988 - 5 February, 1990
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	8 May, 1990 - 6 January, 1991
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	6 January, 1991 - 2 December, 1999
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	2 December, 1999 - 21 August, 1999
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	21 August, 2002 - 20 August, 2007
Deveraj Urs R. Gundu Rao Ramakrishna Hegde Somappa R. Bonnai Veerendra Patil S. Bangarappa M. Veerappa Molly H.D. Deve Gowda Jayadevappa Halappa Patel S.M. Krishna Dharan Singh H.D. Kumaraswamy B.S. Yedurappa B.S. Yedurappa	29 June, 2009 - till date
KERALA	GOVERNORS
Travancore-Cochin state formed (for 1950 : Part B) Kerala state	1 July, 1949
Sir Bala Rama Varma II	1 July, 1949 - 31 October, 1956
Burgula Ramakrishna Rao Varahagiri Venkata Girli Ajit Prasad Jain Bhagwan Sahay Venkata Vishwanathan Niranjana Nath Wanchoo	22 November, 1956 - 1 July, 1960
Burgula Ramakrishna Rao Varahagiri Venkata Girli Ajit Prasad Jain Bhagwan Sahay Venkata Vishwanathan Niranjana Nath Wanchoo	1 July, 1960 - 2 April, 1965
Burgula Ramakrishna Rao Varahagiri Venkata Girli Ajit Prasad Jain Bhagwan Sahay Venkata Vishwanathan Niranjana Nath Wanchoo	2 April, 1965 - 6 February, 1966
Burgula Ramakrishna Rao Varahagiri Venkata Girli Ajit Prasad Jain Bhagwan Sahay Venkata Vishwanathan Niranjana Nath Wanchoo	6 February, 1966 - 15 May, 1967
Burgula Ramakrishna Rao Varahagiri Venkata Girli Ajit Prasad Jain Bhagwan Sahay Venkata Vishwanathan Niranjana Nath Wanchoo	15 May, 1967 - 1 April, 1973
Burgula Ramakrishna Rao Varahagiri Venkata Girli Ajit Prasad Jain Bhagwan Sahay Venkata Vishwanathan Niranjana Nath Wanchoo	1 April, 1973 - 14 October, 1977

14 October, 1977 – 27 October, 1982	Jyoti Venkatachalam	Central Province and Berar
27 October, 1982 – 23 February, 1988	Parthasarathy Ramachandran	Madhya Pradesh state (until 1956 : part A)
23 February, 1988 – 12 February, 1990	Ram Dulari Shinde	
12 February, 1990 – 20 December, 1990	Sarup Singh	
20 December, 1990 – 12 Nov., 1995	B. Rachah	
4 May, 1996 – 25 January, 1997	P. Shiv Shanker	GOVERNORS
25 January, 1997 – 18 April, 2002	Sukhdev Singh Khan	1947 – 1952
18 April, 2002 – 23 February, 2004	Sikander Bakht	1952 – 14 June, 1957
25 February, 2004 – 23 June, 2004	T.N. Chaturvedi	14 June, 1957 – 11 February, 1965
23 June, 2004 – 10 July, 2008	Raghunandan Lal Bhalla	11 February, 1965 – 8 March, 1971
10 July, 2008 – 26 August, 2011	R.S. Gawai	8 March, 1971 – 14 October, 1977
26 August, 2011 – till date	MOH Farooq	14 October, 1977 – 17 August, 1978
CHIEF MINISTERS (of Travancore to 1 July, 1949)		17 August, 1978 – 30 April, 1980
24 March, 1948 – 20 October, 1948	Patton Thanu Pillai	30 April, 1980 – 15 May 1984
20 October, 1948 – January 1951	T.K. Narayanan Pillai	15 May 1984 – 31 March, 1989
January, 1951 – 12 March, 1952	C. Kesavan	31 March, 1989 – 6 February, 1990
12 March, 1952 – 16 March, 1954	Anapparambul Joseph John	6 February, 1990 – 24 June, 1993
16 March, 1954 – 10 February, 1955	Patton Thanu Pillai	24 June, 1993 – 22 April, 1998
10 February, 1955 – 23 March, 1956	Panampilly Govinda Menon	22 April, 1998 – 7 May, 2003
5 April, 1957 – 31 July, 1959	E.M. Sankaran	7 May 2003 – 1 May 2004
22 February, 1960 – 25 September, 1962	Nambodirdipad	2 May 2004 – 30 June, 2004
25 September, 1962 – 9 September, 1964	Patton Thanu Pillai	30 June, 2004 – 30 June, 2009
5 March, 1967 – 1 November, 1969	E.M. Sankaran	30 June, 2009 – 26 August, 2011
CHIEF MINISTERS		26 August, 2011 – till date
1 November, 1969 – 4 August, 1970	Namboodiripad	15 August, 1947 – 31 December, 1956
4 October, 1970 – 11 April 1977	C. Achutha Menon	1 January, 1957 – 31 January, 1957
11 April, 1977 – 25 April, 1977	K. Karunakaran	31 January, 1957 – 11 March, 1962
25 April 1977 – 29 October, 1978	A.K. Antony	11 March, 1962 – 30 September, 1963
29 October, 1978 – 12 October, 1979	P.K. Vasudevan Nair	30 September, 1963 – 30 July, 1967
12 October, 1979 – 5 December, 1979	C.H. Mohammed Koya	30 July, 1967 – 13 March, 1969
25 January, 1980 – 20 October, 1981	E.K. Nayanar	13 March, 1969 – 26 March, 1969
28 December, 1981 – 17 March, 1982	K. Karunakaran	26 March, 1969 – 29 January, 1972
24 May, 1982 – 25 March, 1987	K. Karunakaran	29 January, 1972 – 23 December, 1975
25 March, 1987 – 24 June, 1991	E.K. Nayanar	23 December, 1975 – 29 April, 1977
24 June, 1991 – 22 March, 1995	K. Karunakaran	26 June, 1977 – 18 January, 1978
22 March 1995 – 20 May, 1996	A.K. Antony	18 January, 1978 – 20 January, 1980
20 May, 1996 – 18 May, 2001	E.K. Nayanar	20 January, 1980 – 17 February, 1980
18 May, 2001 – 31 August, 2004	A.K. Antony	9 June, 1980 – 14 March, 1985
31 August, 2004 – 12 May, 2006	Oommen Chandy	14 March, 1985 – 14 February, 1988
18 May, 2006 – 18 May, 2011	V.S. Achyutanandan	14 February, 1988 – 25 January, 1989
18 May, 2011 – till date	Oommen Chandy	25 Jan 1989 – 9 December, 1989
		9 December, 1989 – 5 March, 1990

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	Sunderlal Patwa	Mangaldas
7 December, 1993 – 8 December, 2003	Uma Bharti	Pakwasa
23 August, 2004 – 29 November, 2005	Babulal Gaur	P.V. Chetian
29 November, 2005 – till date	Shivraj Singh Chauhan	S.P. Kotval
MAHDHYA BHARAT		Ali Yawar Jung Bahadur
CHIEF MINISTERS		R.M. Kantawala
January, 1948 – May 1949	Lilashwar Joshi	Sadiq Ali
May 1949 – 18 Oct 1950	Gopikrishnan Vijayavargya	Om prakash Mehra
18 October, 1950 – 3 March, 1952	Takhatmal Jain	Idris Hasan Latif
3 March, 1952 – 16 April, 1955	Mishrilal Gangwal	K. Madhava Reddy
16 April, 1955 – 31 October, 1956	Takhatmal Jain	Kona Prabhakara Rao
BHOPAL		Shankar Dayal Sharma
CHIEF MINISTERS		S.K. Desai
April, 1948 – January, 1949	Qudh Narain Balsatya	Chittatosh Mookerjee
January, 1949 – 1952	Pandit Chatur Narain Malviya	Kasu Brahmamanda Reddy
1952 – 1956	Shankar Dayal Sharma	Chidambaram Subramaniam
VINDHYA PRADESH		P.C. Alexander
CHIEF MINISTERS		C.K. Thakkar (acting)
1948 – 1949	Awadesh Pratap Singh	Mohammed Fazal
13 March, 1952 – 31 October, 1956	Shambhu Nath Shukla	S.M. Krishna
MAHARASHTRA		S.C. Jamir (acting)
15 August, 1947	Bombay province	S.C. Jamir
26 January, 1950	State (unitil 1956 : Part A) Divided into Maharashtra and Gujarat	K Shankar Narayanan
1 May 1960		
GOVERNORS		
15 August, 1947 – 6 January, 1948	David John Colville, Baron Clydesmuir	Bal Gangadhar Kher
January, 1948 – 30 May 1952	Raja Mahara Singh	Morarji Desai
30 May 1952 – 5 December, 1954	Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai	Yashwantrao halwantrao Chavhan
5 December, 1954 – 1 March, 1955	Mangaldas Mancharan Pakwas	Marotrao Sambashio Kannamwar
1 March, 1955 – 14 October, 1956	Harekrushna Mahatab	Vasantrao Phulsing Naik
14 October, 1956 – 10 December, 1956	Mohomedali Currim Chagla	shankarrao Chavan
10 December, 1956 – 16 April, 1962	Sri Prakasa	Vasantrao Patil
16 April, 1962 – 6 October, 1962	P. Subbarayan	Sharad Pawar
6 October, 1962 – 5 December, 1962	H.K. Chaitani	Sudhakarrao Naik
5 December, 1962 – 5 September, 1963	Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	Sharad Pawar
5 September, 1963 – 18 December, 1963	H.K. Chainani	Manohar Joshi
18 December, 1963 – 8 October, 1964	Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	Narayan Rane
		Vilasrao Deshmukh
		Sushil Kumar shinde
		Vilasrao Deshmukh
		Ashok Chavhan
		Prithviraj Chavan

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MANIPUR

15 October, 1949	State (from 1950 : Part C)	R.K. Dorendra Singh
1 November, 1956	Union territory	Dasarath Deb
21 January, 1972	State	Rishang Keishing
CHIEF COMMISSIONERS	from 19 December, 1969 (Lieutenant Governor)	W. Nipamachha Singh
15 October, 1949 – 18 October, 1949	Rawai Amar Singh	Radhabinod Koljam
18 October, 1949 – December, 1950	Himmat Singh K.Maheswarl	Okrain Ibobi Singh
January, 1951 – 22 September 1952	E.P. Moon-Jan, Rameshwari Prasad	Okrain Ibobi Singh
22 September, 1952 – 3 January, 1955	Bharagava, P.C. Mathew, Jagat Mohan Raina, Baleshwar Prasad, Dalip Rai Kohli	Okrain Ibobi Singh
3 January, 1955 – 25 April, 1958		
26 April, 1958 – 23 November, 1963		
23 November, 1963 – January, 1970		
January, 1970 – 21 January, 1972		
GOVERNORS	21 January, 1972	2 April 1970
21 January, 1972 – 21 September, 1973	Braj Kumar Nehru	2 April, 1970 – September, 1973
21 September, 1973 – 12 August, 1981	Lallan Prasad Singh	21 January, 1973 – 11 August, 1981
12 August, 1981 – 12 June, 1984	S.M.H. Burney	11 August, 1981 – 29 March, 1984
12 June, 1984 – 10 July, 1989	K.V. Krishna Rao	29 March, 1984 – 16 April, 1984
10 July, 1989 – 20 March, 1993	Chintamani Panigrahi	16 April, 1984 – 11 May, 1989
20 March, 1993 – 31 August, 1993	K.V. Reghnunatha Reddy	11 May, 1989 – 27 July, 1989
31 August, 1993 – 23 December, 1994	V.K. Nayar	27 July, 1989 – 9 May, 1990
23 December, 1994 – 2 December, 1999	Oudh Narain Shrivastava	9 May, 1990 – 19 June, 1995
2 December, 1999 – 12 June, 2003	Ved Marwah	19 June, 1995 – 12 April, 2007
12 June, 2003 – 6 August, 2004	Arvind Dave	12 April, 2007 – 29 October, 2007
6 August, 2004 – 23 July, 2008	Shivender Singh Sidhu	29 October, 2007 – 1 July, 2008
23 July, 2008 – till date	Gurubachan Singh Jagat	1 July, 2008 – till date
CHIEF MINISTERS	CHIEF MINISTERS	MEGHALAYA
1 July, 1963 – 12 January, 1967	M. Koirong Singh	State within Assam
20 March, 1967 – 4 October, 1967	M. Koirong Singh	Separate State
13 October, 1967 – 25 October, 1967	Longjam Thambou Singh	
19 February, 1968 – 17 October, 1969	M. Koirong Singh	
23 March, 1972 – 28 March, 1973	Mohammed Alimuddin	Braj Kumar Nehru
4 March, 1974 – 10 July, 1974	Mohammed Alimuddin	Lallan Prasad Singh
10 July, 1974 – 6 December, 1974	Yangmasho shaizza	Prakash Chandra Mehota
6 December, 1974 – 16 May 1977	R.K. Dorendra Singh	Triveni Sahai Mishra
29 June, 1977 – 14 November, 1979	Yangmasho Shaiza	Bhishma Narain Singh
14 January, 1980 – 27 November, 1980	R.K. Dorendra Singh	Harideo Joshi
27 November, 1980 – 28 February, 1981	Rishang Keishing	Abubakar Abdul Rahim
19 June, 1981 – 4 March, 1988	Rishang Keishing	Madhukar Dighe
4 March, 1988 – 23 February, 1990	R.K. Jaichandra Singh	M.M. Jacob
23 February, 1990 – 7 January, 1992	Raj Kumar Ranbir Singh	B.L. Joshi
23 February, 1990 – 7 January, 1992	Raj Kumar Ranbir Singh	Shivender Singh Sidhu
		Ranjeet Shekhar Mushaha

8 April, 1992 – 11 April, 1993	Dasarath Deb
8 April, 1993 – 31 December, 1993	Rishang Keishing
11 April, 1993 – 16 Dec, 1997	Williamson A. Sangma
14 December, 1994 – 16 Dec, 1997	Purno Agitok Sangma
14 December, 1997 – 15 February, 2001	Brington Buhai Lyngdoh
16 December, 2001 – 2 June, 2001	D.D. Lapang
15 February, 2002 – 2 March, 2007	Salseng C. Marak
7 March, 2002 – till date	Brington Buhai Lyngdoh
2 March, 2007 – till date	E.K. Mawlong
2 March, 2007 – till date	Flinder Anderson Khonglar
4 March, 2003 – 14 June, 2006	D.D. Lapang
15 June, 2006 – 10 March, 2007	J.D. Rymbai
10 March, 2007 – 19 March, 2008	D.D. Lapang
19 March, 2008 – 19 March, 2009	Donkupar Roy
13 May, 2009 – 19 April, 2010	D.D. Lapang
20 April, 2010 – till date	Mukul Sangma

21 January, 1972

Union territory created form part of Assam State

20 February, 1987

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

21 January, 1972 – 24 April, 1972

S.J. Das

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

24 April, 1972 – 13 June, 1974

13 June, 1974 – 27 September, 1977

27 September, 1977 – 1980

1980 – 16 April, 1981

16 April, 1981 – 10 August, 1983

10 August, 1983 – 11 December, 1986

11 December, 1986 – 20 February, 1987

GOVERNORS

20 February, 1987 – 30 April, 1989

1 July, 1989 – 8 February, 1990

8 February, 1990 – February, 1993

10 February, 1993 – 29 January, 1998

29 January, 1998 – 2 May 1998

2 May 1998 – 22 November, 2000

22 November, 2000 – 18 May 2001

18 May 2001 – 24 July, 2006

25 July, 2006 – 26 August, 2011

26 August, 2011 – till date

CHIEF MINISTERS

3 May 1972 – 10 May 1977

2 June, 1978 – 10 November, 1978

8 May 1979 – 4 May 1984

5 May 1984 – 20 August, 1986

21 August, 1986 – 7 September, 1988

24 January, 1989 – 3 December, 1998

3 December, 1998 – 11 December, 2008

11 December, 2008 – till date

GOVERNORS

15 August, 1947 – 20 June, 1948

21 June, 1948 – 6 June, 1952

7 June, 1952 – 9 February, 1954

10 February, 1954 – 11 September, 1956

15 August, 1956 – 31 July, 1957

31 July, 1957 – 15 September, 1962

16 September, 1962 – 30 January, 1968

1 December, 1963 – 17 April, 1968

17 April, 1968 – 19 September, 1973

19 September 1973 – 10 August, 1981

10 August, 1981 – 13 June, 1984

13 June, 1984 – 20 July, 1989

9 May 1989 – 4 May 1990

13 April, 1990 – 9 May 1990

4 March, 1990 – 13 April, 1992

9 May 1992 – 2 October, 1993

13 April, 1993 – 5 August, 1994

12 October, 1994 – 12 November, 1996

5 August, 1996 – 28 January, 2000

12 November, 2002 – 2 February, 2007

28 February, 2007 – 22 July, 2009

3 July, 2009 – 14 October, 2009

22 July, 2009 – till date

15 October, 2009 – till date

Shanti Priya Mukherjee

S.K. Chhibbar

Mohan Prakash Mathur

K.A.A. Raja

S.N. Kohli

Mart Shankar Dhube

Hiteshwar Saktia

Williamson A. Sangma

Swaraj Kaushal

Paty Ripple Kyndiah

Arun Prasad Mukherjee

Anandam Padmanabhan

Ved Marwah

Arnolak Rattan Kohli

M.M. Lakheta

Vokkom Purushottam

Shilu Ao

T.N. Angami

Hokishe Sema

Vizol

John Bosco Jasokie

George A. Pang

S.C. Jamir

John Bosco Jasokie

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Holshe Sema

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K.L. Chishi

Vamuzo Phesao

S.C. Jamir

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