



GK

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

For TMO-Inspector Custom-Preventive
Officer-Appraising Officer Test

- DISCOVERIES
- LARGEST
- HIGHEST
- OLDEST
- FIRST-IN-THE-WORLD
- COUNTRIES
- CAPITALS
- CURRENCIES
- LANGUAGES
- RELIGIONS
- BIG HOLY LAND
- FAMOUS PERSONALITIES
- NATO
- SECRETARIES GENERALS
- SI-UNITS

**& Much
More**

- WORLD PARLIAMENTS
- WORLD DAYS
- SPORTS EVENTS
- POLITICAL-PARTIES
- FOOT-BALL-WORLD-CUPS
- CRICKET-WORLD-CUP
- HOCKEY WORLD CUP
- -COMPUTER
- SPORTS-AND-GAMES
- EARTH
- MILTAY-AWARDS
- NATIONAL-GAMES
- NEWS-AGENCIES
- UNO-OIC-SAARC

LIST OF CONTENT

- DISCOVERIES
- LARGEST-HIGHEST-OLDEST-FIRST-IN-THE-WORLD
- WORLD-COUNTRIES-CAPITALS-CURRENCIES- LANGUAGES RELIGIONS
- GENERAL, MATH & ANALYTICS
- BIG HOLY LAND
- WORLD-FAMOUS-PERSONALITIES-PROFILES
- NORTH-ATLANTIC-TREATY-ORGANIZATION-OR-NATO
- LIST OF SECRETARIES GENERALS
- LIST-OF-SI-UNITS
- WORLD-FAMOUS-PARLIAMENTS
- WORLD-IMPORTANT-FAMOUS-DAYS
- FAMOUS-SPORTS-EVENTS-AND-INFORMATION
- FAMOUS-WORLD-POLITICAL-PARTIES
- FOOT-BALL-WORLD-CUPS
- CRICKET-WORLD-CUP
- HOCKEY WORLD CUP
- BASIC-KNOWLEDGE-ABOUT-COMPUTER
- GENERAL-KNOWLEDGE-OF-SPORTS-AND-GAMES
- GENERAL-KNOWLEDGE-ABOUT-EARTH
- WORLD-FAMO ANDES
- WORLD-HIGHEST-MILTAY-AWARDS
- NATIONAL-GAMES-OF-WORLD-COUNTRIES
- WORLD-FAMOUS-NEWS-AGENCIES
- FAMOUS-BOOKS-AND-THEIR-AUTHORS
- GENERAL-KNOWLEDGE-ABOUT-UNO
- GENERAL-KNOWLEDGE-ABOUT-OIC
- GENERAL-KNOWLEDGE-ABOUT-SAARC
- FAMOUS-RIVERS-OF-WORLD
- WORLD GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
- WORLD GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
- RELIGIONS-OF-WORLD
- OLYMPIC-GAMES
- SAF-GAMES

DISCOVERIES

Galileo was first to discover rotation of earth

- Kohler and Milstein discovered monoclonal antibodies.
- Photography was invented by Mathew Barry
- Albert Sabin invented Polio vaccine (oral)
- Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleyev (Russian) published his first version of periodic table in 1869.
- X-ray machine was invented by James Clark
- Arthur Compton discovered x-rays and Cosmic rays.
- Chadwick discovered Neutron
- Telescope was invented by Galileo
- Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming
- Noble gases discovered by Cavendish
- Gun powder was first invented in China
- Velocity of light was measured by Michelson
- Archimedes gave laws about Floatation of Bodies
- Balloon fly up in air according to Archimedes's principle
- Dr. Christian Bernard was first to perform heart transplant in 1967 in cape town(SA)
- First man to receive artificial heart was Dr. Barney B. Clark
- Barometer was invented by Pascal
- Robert Hook discovered Cell in 1665
- Aspirin discovered by Dresser
- Atomic theory given by Dalton
- Atomic number given by Mosley
- Bacteria by Leeunhock
- Blood circulation by William Harvey
- Calculus by Newton

- Co₂ by Fisher
- Chlorine by K. Scheele
- Oxygen by Priestley
- Hydrogen by Cavendish
- Super conductor by H. G. B. Kuper and J. H. Van der Hoff in 1987 and were awarded Nobel Prize
- Cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney.
- Chloroform by Guthrie
- Deuterium by Harold
- Dynamite by Alfred B. Nobel
- DNA by Watson Crick
- Gene by Johanson
- Chromosomes by Waldeyer
- Electric resistance by Ohm
- Electrolysis by Faraday
- Electron by J.J. Thomson in 1897
- Neutron by Chadwick
- Proton by Rutherford
- Positron by Anderson
- Ozone by Schonbein
- Planetary motion by Kepler
- Radioactivity by Becquerel
- Radium by Curie
- Insulin by Banting & Best
- Human heart transplant by Bernard
- Vaccine (measles) by Peebles
- Vaccine (polio) by Salk
- Vaccine (rabies) by Louis Pasteur
- Vaccine (small pox) by Edward Jenner
- Cause of Malaria was discovered by Ronald Ross
- Adding machine invented by Pascal
- Atom Bomb by Otto Hahn

- Air Brake by George Washington
- Air Conditioning by H. Carrier
- Airplane (with motor) by Wright Brothers
- Airplane (jet engine) by Ohain
- Automobile (electric) by William Morrison
- Automobile (differential gear) by Benz
- Bakelite by Leo Hendricks Backland
- Balloon by Mont Golfer
- Barometer by Torricelli
- Bicycle (modern) by Starley
- Bifocal lens by Benjamin Franklin
- Burner (gas) by Bunsen
- Calculating machine (digital) by Charles Babbage
- Camera (photographic) by Josef N. Niepce
- Carburetor by Daimler
- Cement by Joseph Aspidin
- Circuit breaker by Hilliard
- Computer (electronic) by J.P.Eckert and J.W.Mauckly
- Diesel engine by Rudolf Diesel
- Digital camera was invented by Eastman Kodak.
- Gas engine by Daimler
- Electric fan by Wheeler
- Electric flat iron by Henry Sealy
- Electric generator by Hippolyte Pixie
- Electric motor by Michael Faraday
- Motor A.C by Tesla
- Motor D.C by Devin Port
- Electric shaver by W.S. Hadaway
- Electric vacuum cleaner by James Spangler
- Electromagnet by William Sturgeon
- Electron Microscope by Vladimir Zworyin

- Microscope (compound) by Janessen and Leeuhock
- Flying shuttle by Johan Kay
- Gun powder by Roger Bacon
- Gas engine (four cycle) by Otto and Daimler
- Helicopter by Sikorsky
- Internal combustion engine by Daimler
- Jet engine by Frank Whittle
- Knitting Machine by William Lee
- Lamp (incandescent) by Thomas Edison
- Montgolfier invented balloon.
- Talbot invented photographic paper.
- Dickenson invented paper machine.
- Blanchard invented parachute.
- Colt's invention is pistol.
- Howe was the inventor of sewing machine.
- Lamp (mercury) by Hewit
- Laser (practical) by Gordon Gould
- Laser (operable) by T.H. Mainman
- Machine gun by Gatling
- Match (safety) by Pasch
- Microphone by Graham Bell
- Motion pictures (camera) by Edison
- Motor cycle by Daimler
- Motor scooter by Bradsha
- Parachute by Garnerin
- Pen (fountain) by Waterman
- Pen (ball-point) John Loud Biro
- Photoelectric cell by Julius Elster
- Piano by Christopher
- Printing press (screw type) by Guten Berg
- Radar by Watson Watt

- Railway (electric) by Werner Siemens
- Razor safety by Gillette
- Razor (electric) by Jacob Schick
- Refrigerator by Ferdinand Carre
- Revolver by Samuel Solt
- Rifle by August Kotter
- Rifle (automatic) by John Moses Browning
- Rocket Engine by Goddard
- Safety pin by Walter Hunt
- Sewing Machine by Elias Howe and Thomas Saint
- Stainless steel by Herry Brearley
- Stream boat by Abbans
- Submarine by Holland
- Tank military by Swinton
- Telephone by Graham Bell
- Radio by Marconi
- Telescope (reflecting) by Galileo
- Telescope (refracting) by Newton
- Television (mechanical) by J.L. Baird
- Television (electric) by Fransworth
- Thermometer by Galilo
- Termomter (mercury) by Farhenheit
- Tractor by Robert Keeley
- Transformer by William Stanley
- Transistor by William Shockley
- Type writer by Henry Mill
- Washing machine (electric) by Alva Fisher
- Washing machine (manual) by Hamilton E. Smith
- Welding (electric) by E. Thomson
- Zipper (meshed tooth) by Gideon Sundback
- Celcius devised Centigrade scale

- Bacteria were discovered by Louis Pasteur.
- Ramsay discovered inert gas.
- Proton was discovered by Goldstein
- Who is credited with the development of polio vaccine? Jonas Salk
- Christopher Cockerel invented what: Hovercraft
- The electric chair was invented by a dentist
- Bardeen and Brattin discovered Semiconductor
- What was invented by James Dewar in 1872: Vacuum or thermos flask
- Atom Bomb (Uranium Fission) was invented by Otto Hahn in 1941.
- Electron was discovered in 1897.
- Oxygen was discovered in 1774.
- Thomas A Edison was American.
- X-rays and Cosmic rays were discovered by Arthur Compton.
- Printing press was invented by Johann Gutenberg.
- Gramophone was invented by Emile Berliner.
- Blood pressure was discovered by William Harvey.
- Magnifying glass was invented by Roger Bacon.
- Insulin was discovered by Banting.
- Michael Faraday invented Electric Motor in belonged to England.
- ECG invented by Einthoven.
- Columbus Day is observed on 2nd Monday in October.
- In 1774 Oxygen was discovered by Priestly.
- In 1589 William Lee invented knitting machine.
- More than 2000 years ago a Roman Ruler Julius Caesar invented the calendar that we use today.
- Lipstick was first introduced in 1915 in America.
- Zippers were introduced in 1890.
- China was discovered by Marco Polo.
- Sea route from Europe to India was discovered by Vasco-de-Gama.
- Canada was discovered by Jacques Cartier.
- Australia was discovered by William Jon zoon.

- Parachute was invented by L.S Lenormand in 1783.
- Box Camera was invented by G.Eastman in 1888.
- Electric Generator was invented by Hippolyte Pixil in the year 1832. He belonged to France.

LARGEST-HIGHEST-OLDEST-FIRST-IN-THE-WORLD

Most Subways in the country.. USA

- What city has the longest metro system: London
- USA has most roads what country has second most: India
- China started Civil Service Examination first of all in 6 A.D.
- Which of the following is the largest sugar producing country in the world? Brazil
- World's oldest religion is Hinduism.
- World's largest religion is Christianity.
- World's second most populous city is Mexico city.
- First to sail around the world was Ferdinand Magellan
- Largest number of Palestinian refugees are in Jordan.
- Kazakhstan is the largest country in Central Asia.
- Largest landlocked country in world is Mongolia.
- Biggest oil refinery is at Abadan (Iran).
- Detroit (USA) is famous for car manufacturing.
- Glasgow is biggest ship building centre.
- Havana is famous for cigar manufacturing.
- Europe's only Islamic state is Albania.
- New Zealand is close to Int: Date Line.
- In which city there is the largest stock exchange of the world? New York.
- Oldest Search Engine is ... Yahoo
- Bird largest in size... Ostrich
- Oldest parliament in the world— Althing (Iceland)
- The last King of Afghanistan... Zahir Shah

- First person to walk across the Antarctic continent alone was Borge Ousland.
- Aqualine is the world's longest under-sea tunnel (15.1 km long) bridge and tunnel express-way for motor vehicles across Tokyo Bay.
- Arabia is the largest peninsula.
- Only Hindu kingdom in World is Nepal.
- Who was the first man to fly across the channel: Louis Bleriot
- What is the largest state in the USA: Alaska
- Which of the following countries of South-West Asia leads in the production of oil?
Saudi Arabia
- Which country grows the most potatoes: Russia
- What language has the most words: English
- What is the smallest state of Australia-Tasmania
- Paris and What other capital had the world's first telephone link-Brussels
- What is the largest country in Africa -Sudan
- What was the world's first passenger jet aircraft-Comet
- In what city was the world's first blood bank opened 1940-New York – Richard Charles Drew
- What country first used pepper-China
- What is the oldest known science- Astronomy
- What is the last element – Alphabetically-Zirconium
- What is the world's most popular first name-Mohammed
- What is the fastest swimming ocean fish over 60 mph-Sailfish – Marlin
- People's republic of China has the largest army of the world.
- The largest tides of the world occur in Bay of Fundy (Canada).
- Sudan is the largest country in Africa.
- Mumbai is the most populous city.
- Khan Mehtarzai is the highest railway station in Asia.
- Maximum quantities of diamonds are found in Africa.
- The highest rainfall for one month was recorded at Indian town of Cherapoonje.
366,14 inches rain fell there during the month of July 1861.
- Light is the fastest thing in the universe. It travels at a phenomenal speed of 187,000

miles per second.

- The largest tides of the world occur in Bay of Fundy (Canada).
- Takla Makan in China is the driest desert in Asia.
- Largest earthquake fatalities occurred in Izmir, Turkey in 1999.
- Breitling orbiter 3 was the first balloon to fly non-stop around the world.
- King of Malaysia is the only king in the world who is elected for 5 years term.
- Largest oil company belong to USA is The Exxon Corporation.
- The busiest shopping centre of London is

Oxford Street

- The Panch Pokhari Lake situated in the Himalaya Mountains is the highest lake in the world.
- Sierra Leone has the lowest GDP per capita of 510 US dollars and Luxembourg has the highest GDP per capita of 36,400 US dollars.
- People's Republic of China has the largest army of the world.
- The Royal Majesty ship Queen Elizabeth (UK) is the largest passenger ship in the world. It is 314 metres long and 36 metres wide.
- The Cambodian language is a language which has a total number of 74 alphabets.
- The Sumerian civilization is considered to be the oldest civilization of the world.
- Jericho, situated in the Jordan valley is the oldest town of the world.
- The maximum ever temperature of 136.4 F was recorded on September 13, 1922 in the city Azizia (Libya) and the minimum temperature of -129.6 F was recorded in the town of Vostok near Antarctica on 24th August, 1960.
- Worldwide most capital cities begin with which letter- B
- Who built the world's first film studio- Thomas Alva Edison
- Where is the world's largest mine- Carletonville South Africa
- What is the biggest tourist attraction in Zambia- Victoria Falls
- What country consumes the most coffee per capita 25 Lb- Finland
- Oil is the most traded product in the world what is the second- Coffee
- Which country makes the most films per year- India
- What's the world's longest rail journey made no train change Moscow Peking
- What was the first sport to be filmed - Boxing by Thomas Edison 1894

- Name the first film to have its sequel released in the same year-King Kong – Son of Kong
- What cities underground has the most stations-New York
- first man to set foot on all five continents- Captain Cook
- Who was the pilot in the first fatal air crash-Orville Wright
- Where was the worlds first oil well drilled-Pennsylvania
- What country drink the most milk per capita-Iceland
- What country consumes the most fish per capita-Japan
- What was the first country to recognise the US as independent-Morocco
- On what are the worlds smallest paintings painted- Pin Heads
- Who was the first person to wear a wristwatch- Queen Elizabeth 1st
- Largest coral formation is The Great Barrier Reef (Australia).
- Longest corridor is Rameshwaram temple corridor.
- Highest country is China (Tibet region).
- Largest country by population is China.
- Largest country by area is Russia.
- Smallest country by area is Vatican City State.
- Highest dam is Rogunsky.
- Largest concrete dam is The Grand Coulee, USA.
- Longest Day in Northern Hemisphere is 21st June.
- Shortest Day in Northern Hemisphere is 22nd Dec:
- Largest Delta is Sunderbans (Bangladesh).
- Hottest desert is Libyan Sahara.
- Largest desert is Sahara (Africa) 33, 20,000 sq. miles.
- Highest desert is Atacama (Chile).
- Largest diamond is Cullinan.
- Largest diamond mine is Kimberley (South Africa).
- Largest dome is of Astrodome, Houston (USA).
- Biggest flower is Rafflesia (Java, Indonesia).
- Lightest gas is hydrogen.
- Longest glacier is Lambert (Antarctica).

- Largest gulf is Gulf of Mexico.
- Largest gorge is Grand Canyon.
- Hottest place is Dalol (Ethiopia).
- Largest Island is Greenland.
- Largest underground lake is Drachenhauchloch cave (Arizona).
- Largest man-made lake is Lake Mead Arizona.
- Biggest library is Congress Library (USA).
- Longest lifespan of animal is of Giant tortoise.
- Largest mammal is Blue whale.
- Highest melting point is of Tungsten, 3410°C .
- Tallest Minaret is Qutub Minar (Delhi) 238 feet.
- Largest mosque is Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad.
- Highest mountain peak is Mt. Everest (Himalaya).
- Tallest mountain range is The Himalaya range with 96 of world's 109 tallest peaks.
- Longest mountain range is Andes (South America).
- Biggest museum is British Museum (London).
- Largest Commercial Ocean is Atlantic Ocean.
- Youngest ocean is Atlantic Ocean.
- Mediterranean sea means 'sea in the middle of land'.
- Saltiest ocean is Mediterranean Ocean.
- Ocean shrinking and growing is Atlantic Ocean.
- Fastest ocean swimmer is Sailfish (68 mph).
- Biggest palace is Vatican.
- Biggest park is the Wood Buffalo National Park, Alberta, Canada.
- Biggest passenger train is Queen Elizabeth (UK).
- Largest peninsula is Saudi Arabia.
- Coldest place is Verkhoyansk (Russia).
- Driest place is Death Valley (California).
- Hottest place is Azizia Libya Africa.
- Longest railway platform is Khargpur, India
- Highest plateau is Pamir, Tibet.

- Longest poisonous snake is King Cobra.
- Largest port is Rotterdam (Netherlands).
- Largest railway station is Grand Central Terminal.
- Longest railway line is Trans-Siberian Railway.
- Rainiest spot is Cherrapunji.
- Largest man-made reservoir is Angara River Russia.
- Largest river basin is Amazon River.
- Longest river dam is Hirakud Dam India.
- Largest river in volume is Amazon (Brazil).
- Longest river is Nile (Egypt).
- Largest sea bird is Albatross.
- Largest space centre is Cape Kennedy (USA).
- Largest stadium is Straho Stadium Prague.
- Tallest statue is Statue of Liberty (NY).
- Largest suspension bridge is Verazano-Narrows, NY.
- Longest swimming course is English Channel, UK.
- Broadest strait is Mozambique.
- Longest strait is Malacca.
- Biggest Telescope is Astro Physical Observatory.
- Largest temple is Angkor Vat (Cambodia).
- Longest non-stop train is Flying Scotman.
- Highest town is Wenchuan, Tibet (China).
- Tallest tower is CNN Tower, Toronto, USA.
- Longest road tunnel is Seikan (Japan).
- Highest volcano is Cotapaxi (Ecuador).
- Largest volcano is Mauna Loa (Hawaii)
- Philippines has the greatest number of volcanoes in the world.
- Longest wall is Great Wall of China 1550 miles long.
- Highest waterfall is Angel (Venezuela)
- Lowest body of water is Dead Sea.
- Biggest zoo is Etosha National Park, Namibia.

- In 2650 the first Pyramid was built in Egypt.
- In 776 First Olympic Games were played in Greece.
- Alexander invaded India in battle of Hydaspes.
- Emperor Theodosius banned the Olympic Games.
- Sun and Moon pyramids are in Mexico.
- Rock temple was built at Jerusalem.
- The largest tea producing country is India.
- USA has the largest production of aluminium.
- Rainfall related to mountains is Orographic rainfall.
- Lakes give the source of terrestrial moisture.
- Bangladesh has a dispute over the construction of a dam on Naaf River with Myanmar.
- A large coral reef containing islands encompassing a sea water lagoon is named Atoll.
- The largest basins in the face of the earth are oceans. Basin is a low land area.
- Sri Lanka is not a landlocked country.
- The thinnest earth layer is Crust.
- The name of the second highest African peak is Mount Kenya.
- Name of the second largest river of Africa is The Congo.
- Sundarbans Forests are world's largest mangrove forests.
- Khunjra Pass connects Pakistan with China.
- Water source beneath the earth flowing naturally is called spring.
- Canada leads in the world in production of asbestos.
- Bachendri Pal is the first Indian woman to scale Mount Everest.
- Borge Ousland is a Norwegian explorer. He became the first person to walk across the Antarctic continent alone and unsupported.
- Brazil is the largest producer of coffee in the world.
- Chile is the largest copper producing country in the world.
- The country where death rate is lowest in the world is Japan.
- Largest Ginger producing nation is Indonesia.
- Lithuania was the first Soviet Republic of the former Soviet Union which declared itself independent.

- Madagaskar is the largest island in the Indian Ocean.
- Ferdinand Magellan commanded the first expedition in 1519 to sail round the world and discovered passage to the Pacific from the Atlantic. He proved that the shape of the earth is round.
- India leads in export of Mica in the world.
- Longest Optical Fibre is between Singapore and Marseilles.
- Dr. Ian Wilmut is credited with first cloned sheep.
- New Zealand was the first country to propose Carbon Tax to address global warming.
- Suez Canal is the largest ship canal in the world. It joins Red Sea with Mediterranean Sea. The plan of the Suez Canal was conceived by Ferdinand de Lesseps.
- Largest sugar producing country is India second is Brazil.
- Cuba is the highest producer of sugarcane in the world.
- In November 2005, Africa's first woman head of state was elected in Mozambique. Her name is Luisa Diogo of FELIMO party.
- Amazon is the largest river of the world.
- The North Atlantic Route is the largest and busiest of the ocean trade routes.

WORLD-COUNTRIES-CAPITALS-CURRENCIES-LANGUAGES RELIGIONS

Morocco	Rabat	Dirham	Arabic & Berbar	Islam
Mozambique	Maputo	Metical	Portuguese & Bantu	Islam Christianity
Myanmar	Yangoon	Kyat	Burmese & Tribal	Buddhism
Namibia	Windhoek	Rand	English & Afrikaans	Christianity

Nauru	Yarin	Australian Dollar	English & Nauruan	Christianity
Nepal	Kathmandu	Nepalese Rupee	Nepali	Hinduism & Buddhism
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Euro	Dutch	Christianity
New Zealand	Wellington	Newzealand Dollar	English & Maori	
Nicaragua	Managua	Cordoba	Spanish & English	Christianity
Niger	Niamey	Franc	French & Djerma	Islam and Tribal
Nigeria	Abuja	Naira	English Hausa Ibo & Yoruba	Islam, Christianity & Tribal
Norway	Oslo	Kroner	Norwegian	Christianity
Oman	Muscat	Rial Omani	Arabic	Islam
Pakistan	Islamabad	Rupee	Urdu, Sindhi & Punjabi	Islam
Papua New Guinea	Port Morseby	Kina	Melanesian Papuan	Christianity
Parguay	Asuncion	Guarani	Spanish & Guarani	Christianity
Peru	Lima	Sol	Spanish & English	Christianity

Philippines	Manila	Peso	Filipino & English	Christianity and Islam
Poland	Warsaw	Zloty	Polish	Christianity
Portugal	Lisbon	Euro	Portuguese	Christianity
Puerto Rico	San Juan	Dollar	Spanish & English	Christianity
Qatar	Doha	Riyal	Arabic & English	Islam
Romania	Bucharest	Leu	Romanian & Hungarian	Christianity
Russia	Moscow	Rouble	Russian	Christianity
Rwanda	Kigali	Franc	French & Kinyarwanda	Tribal & Islam
Samoa (Western)	Apia	Tala	Samoaan & English	Christianity
San Marino	San Marino	Italian Lira	Italian	Christianity
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome	Dobra	Portuguese, Native dialects	Christianity
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Saudi Rial	Arabic	Islam
Senegal	Dakar	Franc	French & Native tongues	Islam, Tribal

Seychelles	Victoria	Rupee	Creole & French	Christianity
Sierra Leone	Freetown	Leone	English & Tribal	Islam, Christianity & Tribal
Singapore	Singapore City	Singapore Dollar	Malay & Chinese	Buddhism and Islam
Slovakia	Bratislava	Koruna	Slovak & Magyam	Christianity & Jews
Slovenia	Ljubljana	Tolar	Slovenian & Serbo-Croatian	Christianity
Solomon	Honiara	Solomon Dollar	English & Pidgin	Christianity
Somalia	Mogadishu	Schilling	Somali & English	Islam
South Africa	Cape Town	Rand	Afrikaans & English	Christianity
Spain	Madrid	Euro	Spanish	Christianity
Sri Lanka	Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte	Rupee	Sinhala & Tamil	Buddhism & Hinduism
St. Kitts Nevis	Basseterre	E.C.Dollar	English & Patois	Christianity
St.Lucia	Castries	E.C.Dollar	English & French Patois	Christianity
St.Vincent and	Kingstown	E.C.Dollar	English French Patois	Christianity

Grenada	St. John's	Dollar	English	Christianity & Tribal
Sudan	Khartoum	Sudanese Pound	Arabic & English	Islam, Christianity & Tribal
Suriname	Paramaribo	Guilder	Dutch & English	Islam & Christianity
Swaziland	Mbabane	Lilangeni	English & Swazi	Christianity and Tribal
Sweden	Stockholm	Krona	Swedish	Christianity
Switzerland	Berne	Swiss Frank	German, French, Italian & Roman	Christianity
Syria	Damascus	Syrian Pound	Arabic & Kurdish	Islam
Taiwan	Taipei	New Taiwan Dollar	Mandarin Chinese	Buddhism & Confucianism
Tanzania	Dodoma	Schilling	Kiswahili & English	Christianity & Islam
Thailand	Bangkok	Baht	Thai, Chinese & English	Buddhism
Togo	Lome	Franc	French (official) & Tribal	Christianity, Tribal & Islam
Tonga	Nuku'alofa	pa'anga	English & Tongan	Christianity

Trinidad & Tobago	Port-of-Spain	Trinitob Dollar	English	Christianity
Tunisia	Tunis	Dinar	Arabic (official) & French	Islam
Turkey	Ankara	Turkesh Lira	Turkish & Arabic	Islam
Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad	Manat & Rouble	Turkme & Russian	Islam
Tuvalu	Funafuti	Australian Dollar	Tuvaluan & English	Christianity
U.A.E.	Abu Dhabi	Dirham	Arabic	Islam
U.S.A.	Washington	Dollar	English	Christianity
Uganda	Kampala	Uganda Shilling	English & Luganda	Tribal and Islam
Ukraine	Kiev	Karbovanets	Ukrainian, Russian	Christianity and Islam
United Kindom	London	Euro	English, Welsh & Scots	Christianity
Uruguay	Montevideo	Nuevo Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Ruble & Som	Uzbem & Russian	Islam
Vanuatu	Villa	Vatu	English & Pidgin	Christianity

Vatican City	Vatican City	Lira	Italian & Latin	Christianity
Venezuela	Caracas	Bolivar	Spanish	Christianity
Vietnam	Hanoi	Dong	Vietnamese	Buddhism & Taoism
Volta	Ouagadougou	Franc	French & Native Languages	Tribal & Islam
Yemen (N)	Sana'a	Rial & Dinar	Arabic	Islam
yugoslavia	Belgrade	Dinar	Serbocroatian	Christianity
Zaire	Kinshasa	Zaire	French & Kiswahili	Christianity & Animism
Zambia	Lusaka	Kwacha	Bantu & English	Christianity & Islam
Zimbabwe	Harare	Dollar	English & Shona	Tribal & Christianity

Country	Capital	Currency	Language	Religion
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afghani	Pakhto (Pusthu), Persian	Islam
	Tirana	Lek	Albanian	Religion has

Albania				been officially abolished
Algeria	Algiers	Dinar	Arabic & French	Islam
Andorra	Andorra la Vieille	Franc & French	Catalan, Spanish	Christianity
Angola	Luanda	Kwanza	Portuguese, Bantu	Tribal and Christianity
Antigus and Barbuda	St.John's	EC Dollar	English	Christianity
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Australia	Canberra	Australian Dollar	English	Christianity
Austria	Vienna	Euro	German	Christianity
Azerbaijan	Baku	Manat	Azeri, Turkish, Russian	Islam
Bahamas	Nassau	Bahamian Dollar	English	Islam & Hindu
Bahrain	Manama	Dinar	Arabic & English	Christianity
Bangladesh	Dacca	Taka	Bengali & Chakmamagh	Christianity
Barbados	Bridge Town	Barbados Dollar	English	Christianity
	Minsk	Belarus Ruble	Belorunian,	Christianity

Belarus		(Zaichik)	Russian	
Belgium	Brussels	Euro	Dutch French & German	Christianity
Belize	Belmopan	Barbados Dollar	English, Spanish	Christianity
Benin	Porto Novo	Franc	French & Tribal Dialects	Animism & Islam
Bermuda	Hamilton	Barbados Dollar	English	Christianity
Bhutan	Thimpu	Ngultrum	Dzongkha & Nepali	Buddhism & Hinduism
Bolivia	La Paz	Boliviano	Spanish & Aymara	Christianity
Botswana	Gaborone	Pula	English & Setswana	Christianity
Brazil	Brasilia	Real (BRC)	Portuguese & English	Christianity
Brunei	Bander Seri Begawan	Brunei Dollar	Malay, Chinese & English	Islam
Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev	Bulgarian, Turkish	Christianity & Atheism
Burundi	Bujumbura	Burundi Franc	French & Kirundi	Tribal & Christianity
Cambodia	Phnompenh	Riel	Khmer & French	Theravada & Buddhism
Cameroon	Yaounde	Franc	French & English	Tribal, Islam & Christianity

Canada	Ottawa	Dollar	English & French	Christianity
Cape Verde	Praia	Escudo	Portuguese Criuolo	Christianity
Central African Republic	Bangui	Franc	French & Sangho	Christianity and Tribal
Chad	N'djamena	Franc	French & Arabic	Islam & Tribal
Chile	Santiago	Peso	Spanish	Christianity
China	Beijing	Yuan	Chinese (Mandarin) Mongol	Christianism & Taoism
Colombia	Bogota	Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Comoros	Moroni	Comorian Franc	Arabic & Comoron	Islam & Christianity
Congo (Belgium)	Brazzaville	Franc	French & Lingala	Tribal & Christianity
Costa Rica	San Jose	Colon	Spanish	Christianity
Cote D'ivoire	Abidjan	Franc	French Tribal	Islam & Christianity
Cuba	Havana	Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Cyprus	Nicosia	Cyprus Pound	Greek & Turkish	Christianity and Islam
	Prague	Koruna	Czech & Slovak	Christianity

Czechoslovakia				
Denmark	Copenhagen	Krone	Danish	Christianity
Djibouti	Djibouti	Franc	Arabic & French	Islam
Dominica	Roseau	E.C. Dollar	English & French Patois	Christianity
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	Peso Oro	Spanish	Christianity
Ecuador	Quito	Sucre	Spanish & Tribal dialects	Christianity
Egypt	Cairo	Pound	Arabic	Islam & Christianity
Elsalvador	San Salvador	Colon	Spanish	Christianity
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo Santa Isabel	Franc	Spanish & Fang	
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Birr	Amharic, Gallinga	Christianity and Islam
Fiji	Suva	Dollar	English & Figian	Christianity and Islam & Hinduism
Finland	Helsinki	Euro	Finnish & Swedish	Christianity
France	Paris	Euro	French	Christianity

Gabon	Libreville	Franc	French & Bantu dialects	Christianity and Tribal
Gambia	Banjul	Dalasi	English & Mandinka	Islam & Christianity
Germany	Berlin	Euro	German	Christianity
Ghana	Accra	Cedi	English (Official Language) and eight Major national languages	Christianity
Greece	Athens	Drachma	Greek	Christianity
Grenada	St. Georges	E.C. Dollar	English & French – African Patois	Christianity
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Quetzal	Spanish, Indian dialects	Christianity
Guinea	Bissau	Peso	Grioulo Islam Bissau Guinea	Christianity and Tribal
Guinea	Conakry	Guinea Franc	French & 8 national languages	Islam and Tribal
Guyana	George Town	Guyana Dollar	English, Creole & Urdu	Christianity and Hinduism
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	Gourde	French & Creole	Christianity and Voodoo
	Tegucigalpa	Lempira	Spanish	Christianity

Honduras				
Hungary	Budapest	Forint	Hungarian	Christianity
Iceland	Reykjavik	Krona	Icelandic	Christianity
India	New Delhi	Rupee	Hindi	Hinduism
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah	Bahasa, Indonesian	Islam & Christianity
Iran	Tehran	Rial	Persian (Farsi)	Islam
Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar	Arabic (Official) Arabic	Judaism & Islam
Italy	Rome	Euro	Italian	Christianity
Jamaica	Kingston	Jamaican Dollar	English	Christianity
Japan	Tokyo	Yen	Japanese	Shintoism & Buddhism
Jordan	Amman	Jordan Dinar	Arabic	Islam
Kazakhstan	Almaty	Ruble	Kazakh Russian German	Islam
Kenya	Nairobi	Schilling	Swahili & Kikuo	Tribal & Christianity
Kiribati	Tarawa	Australian Dollar	Gilbertese and English	Christianity

Korea (N)	Pyongyang	Won	Korean	Buddhism & Confucianism
Korea (S)	Seoul	Won	Korean	Christianity & Confucianism
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Kuwait Dinar	Arabic & English	Islam
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Som	Kirghiz, Russian	Islam, Christianity
Laos	Vientiane	Kip	Lao and Tribal	Buddhism & Tribal
Lebanon	Beirut	Pound	Arabic	Islam & Christianity
Lesotho	Maseru	Loti	English & Sesotho	Christianity and Tribal
Liberia	Monrovia	Liberian Dollar	English & Tribal	Christianity & Islam
Libya	Tripoli	Libyan Dinar	Arabic	Islam
Liechtenstein	Vaduz	Swiss Franc	German	Christianity
Luxembourg	Luxembourg Ville (Lutzelburg)	Euro	French & German	Christianity
Madagasear (Malagasy)	Antananarivo	Franc	Malagasy & French	Islam, Tribal and Christianity
	Lilongwe	Kwacha	English	Tribal Islam

Malawi			Chichewa	
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit	Malai & Chinese	Islam & Buddhism
Maldives	Male	Rufiyaa	Divchi	Islam
Mali	Vamako	Franc CFA	French & Bambara	Islam & Tribal
Malta	Valletta	Maltese Lira	Maltese & English	Christianity Tribal & Islam
Marshal Islands	Dalap-Uliga-Darrit	Dollar	Marshalese English & Japanese	Christianity
Mauritania	Nouakchott	Ouguiya	Arabic & French	Islam
Mauritius	Port Louis	Rupee	English, French & Hindustani	Hinduism & Christianity
Mexico	Mexico City	Peso	Spanish Amerindian Language	Christianity
Micronesia	Kolonia	US Dollar	English	Christianity
Monaco	Monaco-Ville	Franc	French & Monegasque	Christianity
Mongolia	Ulan Bato	Tugrik	Mongolian	Lamaistse & Buddhism

Montserrat	Plymouth	E.C.Dollar	English	Christianit
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GENERAL, MATH & ANALYTICS

1. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words:-

Sleeve

2. Every wise man should save for...

Rainy days

3. Sleeping partner means:-

One who has invested in business but takes no active part in its management.

4. UN was established to:-

Settle political disputes.

5. Yellow journalism refers to:-

Sensationalism

6. Law is never law unless:-

It is enforced by a sovereign authority

7. A computer derives its basic strength from:-

Memory

8. If a car drives 25 kilometres on two litres of petrol, how many litres will be needed for trip of 150 kilometres?

7

9. Find 60% of 70:-

42

10. Vitamin C is essential for:-

Appetite

11. Sound cannot travel through:-

Vacuum

12. A good tax should:-

Encourage growth in all sectors of the economy.

13. A system which results in a rigid one-party dictatorship permitting private ownership but not management of the production is:-

Marxism

14. The tax levied on the import and export of commodities is named as:-

Customs duty

15. We see the flash of lightning before we hear the sound of the thunder because:-

The light rays travel much faster than the sound waves.

16. The Ozone layer plays _____ role for the organic life on earth.

Beneficial

17. Bonded Labour is:-

Forced labour

18. If you write down all the numbers from 1-100, how many times would you write 3?

20

19. Complete the series.

6, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23, _____.

27, 30

20. A seventeen years old is not _____ to vote in elections.

Old enough

21. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words:-

Desperate

22. Promptly means:-

At once

23. Inflation refers to:-

Devaluation of money

24. Geographically Kashmir is divided into three major parts:-

Jammu, Azad Kashmir, Held Kashmir

25. "The System of Dyarchy" was scrapped in the Provinces and introduced in the centre." This reform was introduced by:-

Government of India Act, 1935

26. An increase in hoarding results in:-
Increase in prices

27. A computer cannot do anything without:-
Input device

28. One of the infectious diseases conveyed from one person to another through air is:-
Tuberculosis

29. Lunar Eclipse takes place when:-
The shadow of the earth falls on the moon

30. A man buys a shirt for Rs. 70 after getting a discount of 20%. What was the marked price on the shirt?

Rs. 87.50

31. Give the next two numbers in the following series:-
23, 30, 21, 33, 19, 36, _____
17, 39

32. What is meant by mopia?
Short sightedness

33. The examiner made us _____ our identification in order to be admitted to the test centre.
Show

34. Which of these is the most predominant in the composition of atmosphere?
Nitrogen

35. Indicate the word which has the correct spellings:-
Existence

36. Federal revenues are maximum from:-
Excise and sales taxes

37. Soda water serves as:-
A primary remedy for upset stomach

38. General Sales Tax is levied on:-
The sale price of goods which are produced in the country

39. Electricity of 220 volts is normally used for domestic purposes because this is:-
The average voltage acquired by the domestic circuit

40. Special glasses are recommended to see solar eclipse because:-
They refract light
41. Calorie is a _____.
Unit of quantity of heat
42. Optical Fiber System is _____.
Telecommunication system
43. Prices for bikes can run _____ Rs. 3500.
As high as
44. The plural form of loaf is:-
Loaves
45. Monetary and fiscal policies have as their goal:-
All of these
46. The tax imposed on the property/owners of houses of plots and motor vehicles is called:-
Wealth tax
47. Barter system means:-
Exchange of goods
48. What function is performed by liver in the human body?
Acts as a store house of digested sugar
49. A soldier drove east for four miles, then drove north for five miles, then turned to his left and drove for one mile and again turned to his left. Which choice gives the direction in which he was driving now?
South
50. Physiotherapy is a curative method for:-
Immobility of joints
51. If two steel balls having different masses are allowed to fall freely from the roof of a building, they will reach the ground:-
Simultaneously
52. Dialysis is meant for:-
Kidneys
53. The people of the Bosnia-Herzegovina voted in favour of independence from:-
Yugoslavia

54. Slump means:-

Fall in the prices of stock

55. Addiction means:-

Craving for certain drugs or food

56. A man sneezes when he has cold:-

Because he cannot help it

57. Why do you need a doctor's prescription to buy certain drugs?

Because they can do harm if misused

58. A computer consists mainly of electronic:-

Devices

59. Six students in a class failed in algebra. This represents 16% per cent of the class. How many students passed the course?

30

60. A boy walked for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour and then got a bus for $\frac{1}{3}$ of an hour. What part of an hour did the entire trip take?

$\frac{5}{6}$

61. In a democratic country which of the following is considered the fourth estate?

Press

62. A coalition government means:-

Government formed by two or more political parties

63. Local authorities receive the largest portion of their income from:-

Urban immovable property tax

64. Municipal tax on articles coming inside a city is called:-

Octroi

65. The book entitled Empire and Islam: Punjab and The Making of Pakistan was written by:-

D. Gilmartin

66. Research in the work place reveals that many people work for many reasons

Besides money

67. Invoice is:-

A statement which describes full particulars concerning the quality and price of goods

68. Reuters is a word known:-

News agency

69. Modern computers as compared to earlier computers are:-

Faster and smaller

what plants exhale at night

carbondioxide

2- velocity of sound m/s

343

3-which vitamins not stored in human body?

C

4- lake of vitamin c create which disease

skin disease

5-which vitamin help blood clotting?

K

6- founder of muslim rule in india?

qutubuddin abek

7- razia sultana belong to?

slave dynasty

8- second battle of panipat fought b/w

correct option was not present my answer was none of these(akbar vs himu bakal)

9- attock fort was constructed by

akbar

10- mancher lake situated in ?

dadu

11- pakistan number among world population?

6th

12- share of punjab among area of pakistan

25%

13- length of khyber pass

53km

14- urinium resources found in pakistan?

D G khan

15- mostly part of gobi desert found in ?

mangolia

16- taklamakan desert found in

xinjaning china

17- longest river of the world is ?

nile

18- largest sea of the world ?

south china sea

19-largest coastal boundry country?

canada

20- brazil situated in ?

south america

21-which country is peninsula?

saudi arabia

22- pakistan situates on which line?

1- equator 2- cancer 3- inecapricorn 4- none

correet answer is option 4

23- macmohan line is situated b/w ?

india and china

24- who is david patrias?

american general in afghanistan

25- 1 meter is equal to ?

3.28 foot

26- caspian sea makes his boundries with

Iran, Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan.

27- largest agency among area in pakistan?
south waziristan

28- old name of iraq?
mesopotimia

29-blood is red due to ?
haemoglobin

30-marian trencce situated near?
philpines

31- headquarter of ghandhara civilization is?
texila

32- head quarter of saarc is situated at?
khatmandu

33- maximum wool produceing country is?
australia

34- official religion of japan is ?
shintoism

35- which element use for producing nuclear fuel?
urinium

36- who many rakkhu in 30 paraa of quran
39

37-which is less conductor

1- iron, 2-copper 3- silver 4- wood
my answer was wood but not satisfied

38-nigara fall lies b/w
u.s.a and canida

39- which is smallest country of world among area
1- maldeeve 2- malta 3- san marino 4- bahreen
corect answer is option 3 san marino

40-holy prophet pbuh appoited governer of yeman for collection zakat?
hazrat muaz bin jabal

41- who many times zakat mention in quran?
32 times

42-which sura gives details among zakat receiver?
sura tuba

43-where ist wahii nazall hoe?

ghari hira

44- when zakat declered must

2 hijra

45-light of sun reach in earth

8.5 mint(while other options was 3mint 4mint 6.5 mint)

46- headquarter of ILO situated in ?

geneva

47- muslim league name was purposed by?

nawab saleem ullah khan of dahaka

48- juandice is disturb of which part of body

liver

49- quaid azam leave congress due to

non- coperative moment by gandhi

50-in hapatiets which organ disturb

liver

51- nisab in the amount of gold

87.48 gram(but in paper there was not dot present b/w 87 and48)

52- nisab in silver is?

612.32 gram

53-produce which is equal to nisab?

948kg wheat or equal

54-if a person having millat1800kg whose prize is half among wheat who many rupees

he pay zakat

zero

55-who was Father of the French Revolution?

Jean-Jacques Rousseau –

56-statue of freedom in newyark is given by

france

57- wall street is a famous?

stock market in newyork

58- sunlight consist of colours

a-1 b- 3 c-7(not confirm waiting for reply)

59-theory of relativity is presented by?

einstien

60- cash crop is?

which not cultivated for own use

61-artificial cultivated area give amount ushr equal to

1/20

62- if a person obtained something from underground the amount of zakat aplicable

1/5

63-zakat among goat aplicable on

40 goats

64- amount of zakat among gold silver and similar things

2.5 %

65- a government company obtained 1 billion net profit tell who much rupees its gives as a zakat

zero

66-zakat ordinance promulgated on

20 june 1980

67-according to section17 tauluqa committe is equal to

tehsil commiitte

68- dasman palace is residence of

ameer kwait

69-procelain tower is present in

china

70- which muslim organization founded in 1962

Rabita al-Alam al-Islami

71- crtography is the study of

secret writting

72-founder of souct momemt

Robert Baden-Powell

73- elysee palace is the residence of french president

74- second largest population in afghanistan? tajik

75-worldwide spread disease is called? epidemic

76- zakat year start on according to hijra clender

77- zakat year end ? 30 shaban

78- governer appointe chief administer with the consult with federal government

79- administrator general appointed by president

80- The magnitude of earthquake is measured with? Richter Scale

81- Who forwarded the Lahore(Pakistan) Resolution? A.K fazlul haq

82- East India Company came to India in the reign of: A)Shah Jahan B) Jahangir C) Aurangzeb D) Babar

83- The largest Muslim country according to area is? kazakistan

84- Zakat can be spent on:A) Travelers B) Slaves C) Masakin D)All of these

85- Zakat is exempted on: A)Sheep grazing fed free in pastures B) Fruits C) Vegetables D) All of them

86- Who was known as the Man of Destiny? nepolin bona part

87- Adam's Peak is in? sri lanka

88- According to the Zakat Ordinance Zakat arrears are collected by? tehsildar

89- Red Cross/Crescent HQ is in?
geneva

90-Brain Drain
transfer of Skilled labors

91–light year complete direction in
1 year

92–musician of antham is
Ahmed gulami chagla

93- first ushr receive ?
1982-83 rabi crop

94-DZ committe dissolved if
]member remain not pious

95- if a person failed to pay zakat what act can do?
send a notice

BIG HOLY LAND

The Holy Land—a collective name for Israel, Jordan, and Egypt—is a place of pilgrimage for Muslims, Jews, and Christians.

The Ganges River in India is sacred to Hindus. They drink its water, bathe in it, and scatter the ashes of their dead in it.

Mount Fuji, in Japan, is sacred to the Buddhist and Shinto religions.

The Black Hills of South Dakota are a holy place for some Native American people, who travel there in quest of a vision, a moment of peace and oneness with the universe. Vision quests last four days and four nights.

Mount Fai Shan is China's sacred mountain. It is thought to be a center of living energy—a holy place for Taoists and Buddhists.

The Sacred Mosque in Mecca Saudi Arabia, is sacred to Muslims. Muslims around the world face in the direction of Mecca five times a day to pray.

Lourdes, France, is the home of a Roman Catholic shrine where the Virgin Mary was said to appear to St. Bernadette.

Kairouan, Tunisia, became one of Islam's holy cities when, according to legend, a spring opened up at the feet of a holy leader, revealing a golden chalice last seen in Mecca.

World-Famous-Personalities-Profiles

Name	About him
Abraham Lincoln (1809-'65)	Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the U.S.A. from 1861 to 1865 and was returned from the Republican Party. He opposed slavery and was a great champion of democracy. He was assassinated in 1865.
Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)	Franklin was a famous American philosopher and statesman who actively helped in promoting the declaration of independence.
Acharya Vinoba Bhave	Born 11 September, 1895 in Gujrat. He was educated at Baroda. Met Gandhiji and joined Sabarmati Ashram in 1916. He was originator of Bhoodan yagna Movement. He received Magsaysay Award in 1969. He received Bharat Ratna award in 1983.
C.N. Annadurai	Was the founding father of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), a political party of South India. DMK obtained absolute majority in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly at the elections of 1967 and 1971.
Hargovind Khurana	Has become famous in carrying out research work in the U.S.A. He was awarded Nobel Prize in 1968 in Physiology and Medicine.
Indira Gandhi	Was President of Congress in 1959. Became Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting in 1964-66. Was Prime Minister of India in 1966-77 and again in 1980-1984.
Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964)	Famous Indian leader and statesman who was the first Prime Minister of India. Author of 'The Discovery of India',

		'Glimpses of World History', etc.
	Jefferson, Thomas	He was the 3rd President of the U.S.A. and founder of the Republican Party. He helped in drafting the Declaration of Independence.
	Konstantin Chernenko	Became President of USSR after the death of President Andropov in 1984. President Chernenko died in 1985.
	Martin Luther (1483-1546)	Martin Luther was a German preacher during the reign of Henry VIII of England. He translated the Bible in German. Founder of reformation movement and Protestantism in Europe.
	Mihir Sen	He is the first Indian to swim the English Channel. He also swam the Palk Strait, the Gibraltar strait and Dardanelles strait.
	Morarji Desai	Resigned Bombay Provincial Civil Service and joined Non-Cooperation Movement under Gandhiji in 1930. Was Chief Minister of Bombay, 1952-1956, Union Minister in 1956-63. After formation of the Janata Party, was the Prime Minister of India from 1977 to 1979.
	Mother Teresa	Was born in Yugoslavia in 1910. The Roman Catholic nun came to India as a teacher and began organizing schools for slum children in 1948. She has established 100 centres in the country comprising schools, charitable dispensaries, home for lepers, T.B. Patients, unwanted and crippled children. She was awarded Nobel Prize for Peace in 1979, as the first Indian. Was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1980.
	Niels Bohr (1885-1963)	Niels Bohr was a nuclear physicist of Denmark. His pioneering work led to the invention of nuclear fission and atomic bomb. Received Nobel Prize in Physics in 1922.
	Ravishankar	Ravishankar is the world-famous artist in sitar.
	Ramanujam (1887-1920)	The great Indian Mathematician who was famous for his work on Theory of Numbers. He became an F.R.S. in 1918.

H.G.Wells (1866-1946)	H.G.Wells was a famous author of English novels. His science-based tales are of great appeal all over the world. The famous books written by him are —The Invisible Man”, ”Time Machine” and “The Shape of things to come.”
Abul Fazal (1551-1602)	Famous Mughal court poet, scholar and councillor of Akbar. His books Akbar-Nama and Ain-i-Akbari throw light on Mughal rule and particularly on the reign of Akbar.
Abdul Ghaffar Khan	A great congress leader of the N.W.F.P. and leader of Red Shirts. He is popularly known as `Frontier Gandhi`. He received the Nehru Award for peace and international understanding. He was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1987.
Aesop (620-544 B.C.)	Famous writer of greece. his fables are very instructive and interesting.
Alexander the Great (356-323 b.C.)	Became the king of Macedon in Greece in 336 B.C. One of the greatest generals and conquerors of the world.Founded Alexandria and invaded India in 326 B.C. Reached Beas. Died at Babylon.
Akbar (1556-1605)	The greatest of the Mughal Emperors of India. Founder of a new religion Din-i-Ilahi. He abolished pilgrim tax and Jazia. Took the Empire to its peak in administration.
Amir Khusro	Scholar in the court of Alauddin Khilji. Laid the foundation of Urdu poetry. He wrote in Hindi also, known as the —Pant of India”.
Annie Besant (1846-1933)	Irish Lady who supported Indian Nationalist Movement. Founder President of Theosophical Society.Was elected President of the Indian National Congress.
Aristotle (384-322 B.C.)	Greek philosopher,artist,poet and thinker.Disciple of Plato and teacher of Alexander the great.Founder of a famous school of philosophy.”The ethics and Poetics” are his famous works.
Archimedes (287-212 B.C.)	Greek mathematician,inventor & Scientist.Discovered the principles of the lever and of specific gravity.Invented

		Archimedean screw.
Dr.B.R.Ambedkar (1893-1956)		Law minister of India,1947-51. Member of the constituent Assembly. chairman of the constitution drafting Committee."Annihilation of Caste" is his famous work.
Aryabhatta (476-520 A.D.)		Great Indian astronomer and mathematician.India's first scientific satellite was named after him.Explained the causes of solar and lunar eclipses. Determined the diameter of the earth and the moon. He laid the foundation of algebra and was responsible for pointing out the importance of -Zero".
Ashoka (273-236 B.C.)		Indian Emperor of the Mauryan Dynasty. Embraced Buddhism after the Kalinga War. One of the existing monuments of Ashoka is the Sanchi Stupas. His inscriptions on rocks and pillars are of great historical interest. Famous for sanity of thought, up rightness of character and love of humanity.
Aurobindo Ghosh (1872-1959)		Politician,Philosopher,poet & saint. First editor of —band Mataram", Works : Life Divine,EssaysonGita,Basis of Yoga.
Babar (1483-1530)		Founder of the Mughal Empire in India. Conquered the throne of Delhi after the first battle of Panipat (1526) against Ibrahim Lodhi. His —Memoirs" hold a high a place in the history of literature.
Banabhatta		Court poet of King Harsha Vardhana. Works : Harshacharita and Kadambari.
Bhaskaracharya		Great mathematician and astronomer of the twelfth century. Work `Sidhanta Siromani'.
Bismarck (1815-1898)		Known as the —Man of blood and iron". Founded the German Empire.A great administrator.
Gautama Buddha (623-543 B.C.)		Kshtriya prince, son of Suddhodana, the king of Kapilavastu in Nepal. Founder of Buddhism. Developed the philosophy of pessimism.
Dr.H.J.Bhabha (1909-1966)		Indian Physicist.President,Indian Science Congress, 1951.Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission of India. Thew

		first Atomic Reactor was completed under his guidance in 1956 and the second reactor was commissioned in 1960. Was made a fellow of the Royal Society in London in 1941.
	Subhash Chandra Bose (1897- ?)	Indian nationalist and organizer of the Indian National Army (I.N.A.) during the World War II. Was called 'Netaji'. Was elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1937 and 1938. founder of the political party 'Forward Block'.
	Julius Caesar (102-44 B.C.)	Roman General and statesman. Invaded Gaul and Britain. Paved the way for the Roman Empire. Was also an orator, poet and historian.
	Winston Churchill (1877-1965)	British statesman, soldier and author. Leader of Conservative party. Led Britain as Prime Minister during World War II. Won Nobel Prize for literature in 1953. Famous work : 'The Gathering Storm, War Memorials, etc.
	Chanakya (Kautilya) (4th Century B.C.)	Famous minister of Chandra Gupta Maurya and was responsible for the fall of the Nanda Dynasty. — 'Arthashastra' is his famous book. It throws light on the then system of government, the revenue system, the art of administration and the duties of the king.
	Nicolas Copernicus (1473-1543)	Polish astronomer who first propounded the astronomical theory that the sun is the centre of the solar system and the earth and other planets revolve round the sun.
	Madame Marie Curie (1867-1934)	Discovered Radium. Won the Nobel Prize twice (Physics-1903, Chemistry-1911)
	Lord Clive (Robert Clive) (1725-1774)	Founded the British Empire in India by defeating Seraj-ud-daula at Plassey in 1757. Twice appointed Governor of Bengal (1757-'60) and (1764-'67)
	Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay (1838-1894)	Bengali novelist. Introduced a rich style in the Bengali language. — 'Durgeshaandini', — 'Bishwarika', — 'Anandamath' are some of his outstanding works.
	W.E. Disney (1901-1966)	American film cartoonist Producer of Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck etc. Creator of Disneyland, California.

Dayanand Saraswati (1824-1883)	Great hindu reformer. Founder of the `Arya Samaj (1875). Fought against untouchability, preached widow re-marriage, supported women's education.
Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931)	American inventor. Invented telephone transmitter, megaphone, phonograph, incandescent bulb, cinematograph, etc.
Euclid (330-269 B.C.)	Greek mathematician and author of elements of Germany.
Fa-hien	The first Buddhist pilgrim from China who came to India during the reign of Chandragupta II(`Vikramaditya') to collect Buddhist relics and sacred literature. he stayed in india from 401 to 410 A.D.
Michael Faraday (1791-1867)	British scientist who founded the science of electromagnetism. discovered the laws of Electrolysis.
Firdousi (940-1020)	Epic poet of Persia. He was a court poet of sultan Mahmud of Gazni. His `Shah-nama' contains 60,600 verses describing the history of Persia.
Galileo	Italian mathematician and astronomer. Invented telescope (1609) and the first man to see the satellites of Jupiter.(1564-1642)
M.K.Gandhi (1869-1948)	Led `Satyagraha' movement in south Africa. Associated with many movements during the struggle for independence of India viz., Non-co-operation movement in 1920, Salt Satyagraha, Quit India in 1942. His main principles were non-violence and truth. He was called the `Father of the Nation'. His autobiography `My Experiments with Truth' is world-famous.
Harsha Vardhana	Hindu King of India (606-647 A.D.). The account of his reign is available from two sources : Hiuen Tsang, a Chinese traveller, and Bana Bhatt, the famous Sanskrit poet. Nalanda University flourished during his time.
Hiuen Tsang	Famous Chinese Buddhist pilgrim who visited India during

		the reign of King Harsha, stayed in India from 629 to 644 A.D. and learnt Buddhist scriptures at Nalanda University. He has left interesting records of the conditions in India at that time.
	Adolf Hitler	German dictator and founder of National socialism. The Chancellor of Germany since 1933 and Leader of Reich since 1934. Started a Fascist movement. Involved Germany into the World War II and was defeated in 1945. Author of 'Mein Kampf'.
	Ho-Chi-Minh	Organised the revolutionary rationalist party of Indo-China against French rule. Led the struggle for Vietnam's independence during World War II. As President of North Vietnam he defied the USA for the unification of Vietnam, Great communist leader.
	Kalidasa	Epic figure in classic sanskrit literature. Works : 'Shakuntala', 'Meghduta', 'Kumar Sambhava' etc. Flourished in the time of Vikramaditya.
	Kabir	One of the greatest expoexponents of Bhakti Movement – a socio-religious movement spread in the Middle ages which aimed at liberalising the religious practices of Hindus. Disciple of Ramanand. Kabir believed in the unity of God and equality of all religions.
	Lenin	Leader of the Russian Revolution in 1917. Head of the Soviet Government from 1917 to 1924.
	Leonardo da Vinci	Italian painter, sculptor, architect, scientist and musician. Famous paintings are 'The Last Supper' and 'Mona Lisa'.
	Mahavira	Born in the 6th century B.C. Jainism which is a religious sect of Hinduism was strengthened by him. Apostle of non-violence. Prescribed code of penance for his followers. The religion did not spread outside India.
	Megasthenes	Was Greek ambassador to Chandra Gupta Maurya's Court sent by seleucus. His book 'Indika' is a source of information about the state of India at that time.

Mao-Tse-Tung (1893-1976)	Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party 1936-59. First Chairman of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China., 1949-59. Organised the Red Guards to start the Cultural Revolution.
Karl Marx (1818-83)	German philosopher and socialist. Author of 'Communist Manifesto' and 'Das Kapital'. Communism is based on his teachings.
Michael Angelo(1475-1564)	Italian painter, sculptor, architect and poet who did much to beautify the churches of Rome and Florence by his genius.
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.
Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)	French Emperor and General. Conquered most of Europe. Was defeated in the battle of Waterloo in 1815 and died in exile at St.Helena's Island.
Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)	British nurse and hospital reformer. Organised a nursing service during the Crimean War (1854-56), which reformed the age-old system in hospitals. Her system was later adopted throughout the world. Known as 'The Lady with the Lamp.'
Picasso (1881-1973)	Spanish painter and sculptor.Founded cubist school of painting. 'Guernica' is his civil war painting.
Maharana Pratap (1540-97)	Raiput chief who refused to acknowledge Akbar's overlordship. Defeated at Haldighat in 1576. Reconquered the greater part of his possessions.
Ramkrishna Paramhansa (1833-1886)	Indian religious saint and preceptor of Swami Vivekanand.
Roosevelt (1882-1945)	President of the USA from 1933 till his death, being the first American to be elected for more than two terms. He met the economic crisis of 1933 with a policy for a 'New Deal'.

William Shakespeare(1564-1616)	The Greatest poet and dramatist of England. Author of several plays such as 'Julius Caesar', 'Macbeth', 'Romeo and Juliet', 'Hamlet', 'The Merchant of Venice', 'Antony and Cleopatra', etc.
Socrates (463-399 B.C.)	Greek Philosopher and intellectual leader. Plato was his pupil. He was sentenced to death on charges of impiety and corrupting the young.
Stalin (1879-1953)	Soviet Statesman. played an important part in the Russian Revolution of 1917. Became the outstanding leader of Russia after the death of Lenin in 1924. Introduced in 1929 the famous Five Year Plan to build new Russia. General Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, 1924-41.
George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950)	Irish dramatist, socialist, writer and journalist. His famous plays are 'Pleasant and Unpleasant', 'Man and Superman', 'Mrs. Warren's Profession'.
Swami Vivekanand (1863-1902)	A great Hindu Saint and religious leader. His original name was Narendranath Datta. Follower of Ramkrishna Paramhansa. Led the Vedanta movement. Founded Ramkrishna Mission at Belur (West Bengal). Among his books 'Jnana Yoga', 'Bhakti Yoga' and 'Karma Yoga' are best known.
Savarkar (1883-1966)	Nationalist leader from Maharashtra. Leader of the Hindu Mahasabha. Author of 'Indian War of Independence'.
Shankaracharya (Born 788 A.D.)	A great scholar, philosopher and religious teacher. Countered the influence of Buddhism and Jainism. Wrote authoritative commentaries on the Upanishadas.
Shivaji (1627-80)	Brave general and capable administrator. Fought successfully many battles against Aurangzeb's army and was instrumental in shattering the structure of Mughal Empire in India. Made the Marathas a strong nation. Was crowned king in 1674 at Raigarh.

Shah Jehan	The Mughal Emperor (1628-58). Built Taj Mahal at Agra in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. Lal Quila and Jama Masjid in Delhi were also built in his time.
Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941)	Great Indian poet, novelist, dramatist, composer, philosopher, educationist, artist and humanist. Won Noble Prize for literature in 1913. Works : 'Gitanjali', 'Gora', 'Chitra', 'Wreck', 'Post Office', 'Hungry Stones', etc. Founded the international university Visva-Bharti at Shantiniketan (W.B.)
Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920)	One of the pioneers of the Indian freedom movement. Started two newspapers, the 'Kesari' in Marathi and the 'Maratha' in English. He declared 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it'. Wrote a commentary on the Gita, the 'Gita Rahasya'.
Tansen	Great exponent of Indian classical music. He was one of the 'Nau Rattans' in the court of Akbar.
Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910)	Russian writer, philosopher, social reformer and religious teacher. His chief novels are 'War and Peace', 'Anna Karenina', 'Resurrection', etc.
Marshal Tito (1892-1980)	Yugoslav leader. Called the Neutral Nations Conference at Belgrade in 1961. A firm believer in non-alignment.
Vasco da Gama	A portuguese Sailor, who in 1498, rounded the Cape of Good hope and succeeded in reaching the port of Calicut in south India.
George Washington (1732-99)	Commander-in-Chief of the American army during the American War of Independence (1775-83). First President of the Republic of USA elected in 1789; re-elected in 1793.
Murlidhar Devidas Amte	Popularly known as Baba Amte, an Indian Lawyer who has made the lives of thousands of lepers and other social outcastes productive and respectable. Was awarded the 1985 Magsaysay award for public service. 'Anandwan' is the first of the settlements established by him for lepers and other physically handicapped people.

	Martin Luther King (1929-68)	U.S. negro civil rights leader. It was due to his efforts that the U.S. Civil Rights Act was passed in 1964. Won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.
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NORTH-ATLANTIC-TREATY-ORGANIZATION-OR-NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization or NATO is an intergovernmental military alliance based on the North Atlantic Treaty which was signed on 4 April 1949. The NATO headquarters are in Brussels, Belgium, and the organization constitutes a system of collective defence whereby its member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party.

Formation 4 April 1949

Type Military alliance

Headquarters Brussels, Belgium

Membership 28 states

Official languages English, French

Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen

NATO Members comprises 28 members: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States

LIST OF SECRETARIES GENERALS

#	Name	Country	Duration
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1	General Lord Ismay	United Kingdom	4 April 1952 – 16 May 1957
2	Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium	16 May 1957 – 21 April 1961
3	Dirk Stikker	Netherlands	21 April 1961 – 1 August 1964
4	Manlio Brosio	Italy	1 August 1964 – 1 October 1971
5	Joseph Luns	Netherlands	1 October 1971 – 25 June 1984
6	Lord Carrington	United Kingdom	25 June 1984 – 1 July 1988
7	Manfred Wörner	Germany	1 July 1988 – 13 August 1994
–	Sergio Balanzino (acting)	Italy	13 August 1994 – 17 October 1994
8	Willy Claes	Belgium	17 October 1994 – 20 October 1995
–	Sergio Balanzino (acting)	Italy	20 October 1995 – 5 December 1995
9	Javier Solana	Spain	5 December 1995 – 6 October 1999
10	Lord Robertson	United Kingdom	14 October 1999 – 17 December 2003
–	Alessandro Minuto-Rizzo(acting)	Italy	17 December 2003 – 1 January 2004
11	Jaap de Hoop Scheffer	Netherlands	1 January 2004 – 1 August 2009
12	Anders Fogh Rasmussen	Denmark	1 August 2009–present

LIST-OF-SI-UNITS

Quantity Length	SI Meter	Symbol M
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Mass	Kilogram	Kg
Time	Second	S
Work and Energy	Joule	J
Electric Current	Ampere	A
Temperature	Kelvin	K
Intensity of flame	Candela	Cd
Angle	Radian	Rad
Solid angle	Steradian	Sr
Force	Newton	N
Area	Square meter	M ²
Volume	Cubic meter	M ³
Speed	Meter per second	M s ⁻¹
Angle Velocity	Radian per second	Rad s ⁻¹
Frequency	Hertz	Hz
Moment of inertia	Kilogram square meter	Kg m ²
Momentum	Kilogram meter per second	Kg m s ⁻¹
Impulse	Newton second	N s
Angular Momentum	Kilogram square meter per second	Kg m ² s ⁻¹
Pressure	Pascal	Pa
Power	Watt	W
Surface tension	Newton per meter	N m ⁻¹
Viscosity	Newton second per square m.	N s m ⁻²
Thermal Conductivity	Watt per meter per degree celcius	W m ⁻¹ C ⁻¹
Specific Heat capacity	Joule per kilogram per Kelvin	J kg ⁻¹ K ⁻¹
Electric charge	Coulomb	C
Potential Difference	Volt	V
Electric Resistance	Ohm	Ω
Electrical Capacity	Farad	F
Magnetic Induction	Henry	H
Magnetic Flux	Weber	Wb
Or photometric power	Lumen	lm
Intensity of illumination	Lux	lx
Wave length	Angstrom	Å
Astronomical distance	Light year	ly

WORLD-FAMOUS-PARLIAMENTS

Indian
Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)

Nepal
Rashtriya Panchayat

Pakistan
National Assembly

Denmark
Folketing

Britain
Parliament (House of commons and House of Lords)

Russia
Duma and Federal Council

Germany
Bundstag (Lower House) and Bundesrat (Upper House)

China
National people's Congress

Switzerland
Federal Assembly

France
National Assembly

U.S.A.
Congress (house of Representatives and Senate)

Turkey
Grand National Assembly

Bhutan
Tshogdu

Iran
Majlis

Bangladesh
Jatiya Sansad

Afghanistan
Shora

Norway
Storting

Israel
Knesset

Spain
Cortes Generales

Maldives
Mazlis

Australia
Federal Parliament

Japan
Diet

Myanmar
Pyithu Hluttaw (People's Assembly)

Canada

Parliament

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WORLD-IMPORTANT-FAMOUS-DAYS

World Day	Date	World Day	Date
NoSmoking Day	April 7	World Book Day	April 23
Ozone Day	September 16.	Commonwealth Day	May 24
world day for water	22 March	World Population Day	11th July
International Literacy day	8 Sep.	Day against drug trafficking	26 June.
Press day	3rd May.	Kashmir Solidarity Day	5 Feb.
International day of disabled person	3 December	Human rights day	10 December
World's aids day	1 December	United nation's day	24th October
World health day	7th April.	Universal children's day	20 November
World food day	16 October.	International women's day	8th March.
World environment day	5th June	International day of peace	3rd Tuesday of September

FAMOUS-SPORTS-EVENTS-AND- INFORMATION

Davis cup is for tennis.

- Thomas cup badminton is for men only.
- Uber cup is for badminton.
- Each team in volleyball consists of 6 players.
- Anatoly Karpov, the world chess player belongs to Russia.
- Modern Olympic Games were first held in Athens.
- ICC has 10 members and it was founded in 1965.
- Lowest total in cricket is 36 by Canada.
- Tennis player Steffi Graf belongs to Germany.
- Natwest trophy is for cricket.
- The Swythling cup is related to Table Tennis.
- Morocco cup is for cricket.
- First modern Olympic games were held in 1896 in Athens.
- First women competed in Olympic games in 1912.
- France and which country contested first ever world cup match Mexico
- The number of countries which participated in the first Olympic Games held at Athens was Nine
- Who owns The Oval cricket ground- Prince Charles
- Who among the following batsmen achieved the feat of hitting six 6s in one over for the first time in international cricket during the World Cup 2007 Herschelle Gibbs
- Where were the first winter Olympics held in 1924 -Charmonix France
- FINA is the governing body of what amateur sport-Swimming
- FITA are the governing body of what sport-Archery
- A Lady Paramount judges at what sport- Archery
- First cricket cup was played in England in 1974.
- First Asian Games were held in New Delhi in 1951. From 1954 they were held every four years.
- Baron Pierre de Coubertin was founder of the modern Olympic Games.

- Bunting is a term in the game of Baseball.
- Grand Master is a term in Chess.
- Grand Slam is a term in sports associated with Bridge as well as Lawn Tennis.
- Martina Hingis is the youngest woman tennis player to win three major singles titles in one season.
- Iron- a sports term is associated with Golf.
- McDowell Cup is associated with football.
- Olympic Games were held twice in Paris and London.
- Paralympics are the games for disabled.
- Uber cup is associated with Badminton.
- Yankee Stadium is associated with Boxing.
- World's oldest sports daily is Gazzetta dello Sport of Italy.
- Val Barker Cup is awarded in the Olympic Games in Boxing.
- The Paralympics Games 2008 were held in Beijing.
- Asafa Powell is 100 m sprinter.
- The term —“alemate” is related to the game of Chess.
- With which sport is the term ‘butterfly’ associated? Swimming
- Next Football world Cup in 2010 is in.....South Africa
- How many rings on the Olympic flag: Five
- Who ran the first marathon: Phidipedes
- What colour is the cap given to an England cricket player-Blue
- What held up a Cricket test Match between England Pakistan-Mouse on pitch
- What is the first race in the Grand Prix season-Brazilian
- By Olympic rules what must have 14 feathers Badminton Bird
- How is the Olympic torch lit- By the sun in Greece
- Martina Navratilova belongs to Czech Republic.
- Tour De France is French cycle race.
- National game of Switzerland is skiing.
- What has 32 panels and 642 stitches-A football (soccer)
- In Tennis where is the Australian Open played-Flinders Park
- What Olympic event was dropped in 1920-Tug of War -1900 to 1920

- FIDE govern what game -Chess.
- Footballer Zaidane originally belongs to which country? Algeria
- What has 32 panels and 642 stitches-A football (soccer)
- First British open squash championship played in 1922.
- First world squash championship 1976.
- Jhangir khan has won world open 6 times.
- Wimbledon open tennis was instituted in 1877.
- A winner of four competitions (Wimbledon, French open, us open, and Australia open) is called Grand Slam.
- Most Wimbledon single (Men) title are won by Pete Sampras (USA).
- Most Wimbledon single (woman) title won by Martina Navratilova (USA).
- Common Wealth game are held every 4 years, they were started in 1931.
- First Asia games were played at New Delhi in 1951.
- 15th Asian Games will be held in Qatar in 2006.
- Current World cup holder of hockey is Netherlands.
- FIFA established in Paris on May 21, 1904.
- Grand slam is the title associated with Pete Sampras.
- Michael Chang (USA) is the youngest to win the title of grand slam.
- Shahid Afridi has made century on 37 balls.
- The title —Oval Hero” is with Fazal Muhammad.
- The sports man Kasparov is associated with Chess.
- Modern summer Olympic were held in Greece in 1896.
- Olympic held every 4 years.
- Hockey became Olympic event in 1908. Pakistan took part in 1948 in London.
- 1st world cup hockey 1971 at Barcelona (Spain).
- Hockey world cup held every 4 year.
- First world cup cricket 1975, won by West Indies.
- India won world cup cricket in 1983 by beating West Indies.
- 10 countries have test status.
- First test mach was played in 1877 between Australia and England.
- First One day match between Australia and England in Jan 5, 1971.

- First world cup football 1930, Uruguay, and won by Uruguay.
- 1942 world cup football cup did not hold due to Second World War.
- Nigeria is current Olympic football champion.
- Geoff Hunt is associated with Squash.
- South Africa was expelled from ICC in 1970 because of its apartheid policies.
- Current heavy weight championship is with L. Lewis.
- In cricket batsman can be out by 10 ways.
- Peter Marshall is associated with Squash.
- Pakistan had won 4 titles of world cup hockey so far.
- First three world cup cricket matches were played with 60 overs.
- Rocky Marciano only heavy weight boxer remained unbeaten throughout his career.
- Lowest test match innings is 26 by New Zealand.
- Highest number of one-days are played at Sharjah Cricket Ground.
- The champion trophy hockey tournament was introduced by Pakistan in year 1978.

FAMOUS-WORLD-POLITICAL-PARTIES

World Political Parties

United states of America

Republican Party, Democratic Party

Iraq

Bath Party

Israel

Labour Party, Likud Party Hamas Party, Shas Party

France

Socialist Party, National Front, Union for France Democracy

Australia

Liberal Party, Labour Party

Bangladesh

Bangladesh Nationalist Party, Awami League, Jatiya Party

Nepal

Nepali Communist Party, Nepali Congress party

China

Communist Party of China

Sri Lanka

United National Party, Freedom Party

South Africa

African National Congress, National Party, Inkatha Freedom Party.

United Kingdom

Conservative Party, Labour Party, Liberal Democratic Party.

Russia

Communist Party, Liberal Democratic Party, Russias, Choice

India

India National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, RJD, CPI, CPM, SP, LJP, TDP

Pakistan

Muslim League, Pakistan people Party

FOOT-BALL-WORLD-CUPS

Year	Place	Winner	Runners up
1930	Uruguay	Uruguay	Argentina
1934	Italy	Italy	Czechoslovakia
1938	France	Italy	Hungary
1942	Cancelled (2nd World War)	_____	_____
1946	Cancelled (2nd World War)	_____	_____
1950	Brazil	Uruguay	Brazil
1954	Switzerland	West Germany	Hungary
1958	Sweden	Brazil	Sweden
1962	Chile	Brazil	Czechoslovakia
1966	England	England	West Germany
1970	Mexico	Brazil	Italy
1974	West Germany	West Germany	Holland
1978	Argentina	Argentina	Holland
1982	Spain	Italy	West Germany
1986	Mexico	Argentina	West Germany
1990	Italy	West	Argentina

		Germany	
1994	United States of America	Brazil	Italy
1998	France	France	Brazil
2002	Japan and South Korea	Brazil	Germany
2006	Germany	Italy	France

CRICKET-WORLD-CUP

Year	Place	Winner	Runners up
1975	England	West Indies	Australia
1979	England	West Indies	England
1983	England	India	West Indies
1987	India and Pakistan	Australia	England
1991	Australia and New Zealand	Pakistan	England
1996	India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Australia
1999	England	Australia	Pakistan
2003	South Africa	Australia	India
2007	West Indies, Bangladesh & America	Australia	Sri Lanka

HOCKEY WORLD CUP

Year	Place	Winner	Runners up
1971	Barcelona	Pakistan	Spain
1972	Amsterdam	Holland	India
1975	Kuala Lumpur	India	Pakistan
1978	Buenos Aires	Pakistan	Holland
1982	Mumbai	Pakistan	West Germany
1986	London	Australia	England
1990	Lahore	Holland	Pakistan
1994	Sydney	Pakistan	Holland
1998	Utrecht	Holland	Spain
2002	Kuala Lumpur	Germany	Australia
2006	Germany	Germany	Australia

BASIC-KNOWLEDGE-ABOUT-COMPUTER

VDU stands for	Visual Display Unit
One kilobyte is approximately	1000 bytes
DOS stands for	Disk Operating System
WORD STAR is a popular	Word processing programme
WORD STAR was developed by	Micro pro Company
PC stands for	Personal Computer
ALU stands for	Arithmetic Logic Unit
The VDU and Keyboard together form a	TERMINAL
The speed of the dot matrix printers is measured by CPS which stands for	characters per second
The speed of the line printers is measured by LPM which stands for	Lines per second
DBMS stands for	Database Management System
IBM is a famous computer company. IBM stands for	International Business Machines Corporation
ROM stands for	Read Only Memory
The actual machine of the computer is commonly known as	Hardware
The programs run on the computer are commonly known as	Software
All the output which is printed on paper is called	Hard Copy

The number of pixels on a computer screen determines a screen's	Resolution
A processor's speed is measured in	Megahertz
A software that assists the computer in performing instructions, is called as	system software
CAM stands for	Computer Aided Manufacturing
DPI stands for	Dots per Inch
DTP stands for	Desk Top Publishing
EPROM stands for	erasable and Programmable Read only Memory
A magnetic storage disk made out of a thin piece of plastic is called	Floppy Disk
A pictorial representation of the step by step sequence for solving a problem is known as a	Flow Chart
A measure of storage capacity equal to one thousand megabytes is one	Gigabyte
A variable whose value is accessible throughout the program is called	Global Variable
A huge, worldwide network of computers that communicate with each other, allowing global communications between users is known popularly as	Internet
KB stands for	Kilobyte
LAN stands for	Local Area Network
A printer which uses light to transfer the image to paper is the	Laser Printer

Memory which retains all its contents even after the power is turned off is known as	Non-Volatile Memory
The result that is generated by the computer after processing the information provided to it is known as	Output
Electronic mail is more popularly known as	E-Mail
PILOT stands for	Programmed Inquiry Learning Or Teaching
PILOT was developed by	Doug Engelhardt
IQL stands for	Interactive Query Language
LOGO was developed by	Dr.seymour Papert
CAL stands for	Computer Assisted Learning
APT stands for	Automatically Programmed Tooling
`C'language was invented by	Dennis M.Ritchie
Modula-2 was developed by	Niklaus Wirth
Terminals that have their own memory are called	Smart terminals
The memory that needs electric power to sustain its contents is known as	Volatile Memory
MOS stands for	Metallic Oxide Semiconductors
Dvorak key board was designed by	August Dvorak
A simple device which functions as a simpler alternative to the keyboard is the	Mouse
Automatic drawing input device is called	Scanner
In the second generation computers,magnetic cores were	Main Memory Devices

used as	
LCD stands for	Liquid Crystal Display
RADAR stands for	Radio Detection and Ranging
RADAR works on the principle of	Echo
software-in-Hardware modules are called	Firmware
A device by which any microcomputer can use ordinary television set for producing output is called	RF modulator
EDSAC stands for	Electronic Delayed Storage Automatic Computer
EDVAC stands for	Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer
EDSAC was developed in the year	1949
EDVAC was developed in the year	1952
ENIAC stands for	Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator
The most successful computing device in the ancient time was	Abacus
Use of some mechanism for the operation of a machine is known as	Automation
Radar contact with the moon was first made in	1945
Radar contact with Venus was first made in	1961
A system in which information is displayed on a television screen is known as	Video Text System
A modern means of communication in which the information is stored in a computer at a TV station is	Teletext

known as	
Global communication became possible by using	Satellites
Morse code was invented by	Samuel Morse
The code used in a teleprinter is the	Baudot Code
Teleprinter exchange is popularly known as	Telex
A device which converts sound waves into electrical waves is called	Microphone
AVC stands for	Automatic Volume Control
The device used to measure wavelengths of radio waves is	Wavemeter
A hollow metallic tube used in place of wire in electric circuits carrying high frequency currents is called	Waveguide
An instrument used to measure the intensity of radiations is the	Radiometer
An instrument used to measure electrical voltage is the	Voltmeter
VTVM stands for	Vacuum Tube Volt Meter
A circuit which maintains a constant voltage is called	Voltage Stabilizer
SCR stands for	Silicon Controlled Rectifier
A device used to increase or decrease electric voltage is called a	Transformer
A magnetic tape that records both audio and video signals is called a	Video Tape
The first electronic calculator was manufactured in 1963 by	Bell Punch Company, USA
MASER stands for	Microwave Amplification by

	stimulated Emission of Radiation
A computer which can handle a large volume of numbers is called a	Number cruncher
POST stands for	Power on Self Test
POST is a test carried out just after the computer has been	Switched on
An index of the files stored on a disk is called	Directory
CP/M stands for	Control program for Microcomputers
CP/M was developed by	digital Research Inc.,USA
MVS stands for	Multiple Virtual Storage Operating System
MVS is used in	Mainframe computers
The process of starting a computer is called	Booting
A group of four binary digits is called a	NIBBLE
BPI stands for	Bit per Inch
A smart card is a	multifunctional microprocessor
LIPS stands for	Logical Inferences Per Second
A computerized machine is normally called a	Robot
A robot is a machine directed by a	Computer
A robot which resembles a human being is called an	Android
PL/1 stands for	Programme Language-1

The language PL/1 has combined features of	COBOL and FORTRAN
BASIC stands for	Beginners All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
COBOL stands for	Common Business Oriented Language
ALGOL stands for	Algorithmic Language
ALGOL was developed in the early 1960s in	Europe
COBOL was first introduced in the year	1961
FORTRAN stands for	Formula Translation
FORTRAN was developed and introduced by IBM in the year	1957
PL/1 was introduced in the 1960s by	IBM
COMAL stands for	Common Algorithmic Language
BASIC was developed by	John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz
SNOBOL stands for	String Oriented Symbolic Language
SNOBOL was developed in	1962
LISP stands for	List Processing Language
LISP was developed by	John McCarthy
Loud speaker was invented by	Rice Kellogg
PROM stands for	Programmable Read Only Memory
Two types of RAM chips are	Dynamic,static

Data is fed into the computer by first converting it into	Binary codes
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GENERAL-KNOWLEDGE-OF-SPORTS-AND-GAMES

Game	No. of Players	Game	No. of Player
Chess	2	Baseball	9
Gymnastic	8	Rugby Football	15
Basket Ball	5	Polo	4
Water Polo	7	Football	11
Kho-Kho	9	Cricket –	11
Kabbaddi	7	Volleyball	6
Hockey	11	Tennis	1 or 2
Table tennis	1or 2		

GENERAL-KNOWLEDGE-ABOUT-EARTH

Age

4,550 Million Years

Mass

5.967×10^{24} kg

Volume

1.083×10^{21} liters

Mean Density

5.518 kg/lit

Total Surface Area

510 million sq. km

Land Area

29.2% of the total surface area

Water Area

70.8% of the total surface area

Equatorial Diameter

12,755 km

Polar Diameter

12,712 km

Escape Velocity

11.2 km/sec

Highest Land Point

Mount Everest (8,852 m)

Lowest Land Point

Dead Sea (396m)

Greatest Ocean Depth

Mariana Trench (11,033 m)

Equatorial Circumference
40,024 km

Polar Circumference
40,024 km

Mean Surface Temperature
14°C

Maximum distance from Sun (Aphelion)
About 150 million km

Minimum distance from sun (Perihelion)
About 147 million km

Rotation Speed
23 hrs, 56 min, 40.91 sec

Revolution Speed
365 days, 5 hrs, 45.51 sec

Dates when days & nights are equal
Mar, 21 (Vernal Equinox): Sept. 23 Autumnal Equinox)

Dates of longest days and shortest nights
June 21 (Summer Solstice): Dec, 22 (Winter Solstice)

WORLD-FAMO ANDES

South America

7,200m

Himalayas-Karakoram-Hindukush

South Central Asia

5,000m

Rockies

North America

4,800m

Great Dividing Range

East Australia

3,600m

Atlas

North West Africa

1,930m

Western Ghats

Western India

1,610m

Caucasus

Europe

1,200m

Alaska

USA

1,130m

Alps

Europe

1,050m

WORLD-HIGHEST-MILITARY-AWARDS

Britain	Victoria Cross	Pakistan	Nishan-i-Haider
Germany	Iron Cross	Russia	Order of the Patriotic War
India	Pardam Vir Chakra	USA	Victory Medal
Japan	Order of the Rising Sun	Denmark	The Order of the Elephant

NATIONAL-GAMES-OF-WORLD-COUNTRIES

Country	Game	Country	Game
Bhutan	Archery	Indonesia –	Badminton
USA	Baseball	Spain	Bulls Fighting
Canada	Ice Hockey	India	Hockey
Russia	Football, Chess	China	Table Tennis
Brazil	Football	France	Football
England	Cricket	Australia	Cricket
Japan	Judo	Malaysia	BadMinton
Pakistan	Hockey	Scotland	Rugby Football

WORLD-FAMOUS-NEWS-AGENCIES

United states of America

Associated Press (AP)

United Kingdom

Reuters

Russia

Telegraph Agency of the Sovereign States (TASS)

Malaysia

Malaysian National News Agency (MNNA)

Italy

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associate (ANSA)

Israel

Associated Israel Press (AIP)

France

Agence France Press (A.F.P)

india

Press Trust of India (PTI)

India

United News of India (UNI)

India

Samachar Bharti

India

Univarta

China

Xin Hua

Japan

Kyodo

Indonesia

Antara

Iran

Islamic Republic news Agency (IRNA)

Germany

Deutsche Presse Agentur (D.P.A.)

Palestine

WAFA

Australia

Australian Associated Press (A.A.P)

Russia

Novosti

Pakistan

Pakistan Press International (P.P.I) and Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)

Egypt

Middle East News Agency (MENA)

United States of America

United Press International (UP

FAMOUS-BOOKS-AND-THEIR-AUTHORS

Shahnama-i-Islam was written by Hafeez Jalandri.

- Man who ruled India was written by Philip Woodruff.
- The book confession was written by Rousseau.
- Quaid –e-Azam Jinnah. The story of a Nation is written by G.Allana.
- Heroes and Hero-Worship was written by Carlyle.
- Foundation of Pakistan was written by Sharif ud din Pirzada.
- Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam was written by Edward Fitzgeranld.
- Gitanjali was written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- Asrar-e-khudi is written by Allama Iqbal
- Bal-e-Jibril is written by Allama Iqbal
- Bang-e-dara is written by Allma Iqbal
- Bostan is written by Sheikh Saadi
- Darbar-i-Akbari is written by Azad, Muhammad Hussain
- Gulistan is written by Sheikh Saadi
- Hayat-i-Jawid is written by Hali
- Javaid Nama is written by Allama Iqbal
- Jawab-e-Shikwah is written by Allama Iqbal
- Ktab al Shifa is written by Ibn Sina
- Mirat ul Aroos is written by Nazir Ahmed
- Muqaddamah is written by Ibn Khaldun
- Shaer o Shaeri is written by Altaf Hussain Hali

- Mussaddas-i-Hali is written by Altaf Hussain Hali
- Naqsh-e-Faryadi is written by Faiz Ahmed Faiz
- Payam-e-Mashriq is written by Allama Iqbal
- Shahnama is written by Firdausi
- Tehzeeb al Ikhlāq is written by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Tafhim ul quran is written by Syed Abdul ala Maudoodi.
- Yadgar-i-Galib is written by Hali
- Zabur-e-Anjam is written by Dr. Allama Iqbal
- Zarb-e-Kaleem is written by Dr. Allama Iqbal
- Arabian Nights is written by Sir Richard Buton
- An Ideal Husband is written by Oscar Wilde
- A woman of No importance is written by Oscar Wild
- Animal Farm is written by George Orwell
- Anthony Cleopatra is written by W. Shakespeare
- As you like it is written by W. Shakespeare
- Caesar and Cleopatra is written by G.B Shaw
- Comedy of Errors is written by W. Shakespeare
- Daughter of the East is written by Benazir Bhuto
- Decline and Fall of Roman Empire is written by Edward Gibbon
- Doctor's Dilemma is written by G.B Shaw
- East of Aden is written by John Steinbeck
- French Revolution is written by Tomas Carlyle
- Freedom at Midnight is written by Larry Collins and Dominique Lapiere
- Gone with the Wind is written by Margaret Mithchel
- Great Expectations is written by Charles Dickens
- Gulliver's Travels is written by Jonathan Swift
- Hamlet is written by W.Shakespeare
- Ibn Battuta Travels in Asia and Africa is written by Ibn Battuta
- Jungle book is written by Rudyard Kipling
- Jinnah of Pakistan is written by Stanley Wolpert
- Myth of independence is written by Z. A Bhutto

- World War is written by W. Churchill
- Merchant of Venice is written by Shakerpeare
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah is written by M.H Saiyid
- Much Ado About Nothing is written by Shakespeare
- Nine Days Wonder is written by John Masefield
- Nineteen Eighty Four is written by George Orwell
- Old man and the Sea is written by Ernest Hemingway
- Oliver Twist is written by Charles Dickens
- Origin Of species is written by Charles Darwin
- Paradise Lost is written by John Milton
- Pickwick papers is written by Charles Dickens
- Pride and Prejudice is written by Jane Austen
- Robinson Crusoe is written by Daniel Defoe
- Sense and Sensibility is written by Jane Austin
- Sohrab and Rustam Mathew Arnold
- Social Contract is written by Rousseau
- Treasure Island is written by R.L Stevenson
- Tropic of Cancer is written by Henry Miller
- Twelfth Night is written by W. Shakespeare
- A Tale of Two Cities is written by Charles Dickens
- Vanity of Human Wishes is written by Samuel Johnson
- Wealth of Nation is written by Adam Smith
- Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan is written by Stanley Wolpert
- Faust is written by Goethe
- Mein Kampf is written by Hitler
- Divine Comedy is written by Dante
- Odyssey (Greek) is written by Homer
- Utopia is written by Thomas Mooore
- War and Peace is written by Leo Tolstoy
- Crime and Punishment is written by F.M Dostovsky
- Communist Manifesto is written by Karl Marx and Engels

- Das Capital is written by Karl Marx
- The idiot is written by Dostoevsky
- Don Quixoto is written by Miguel De Cervantes
- The Prince is written by Machiavelli
- Constitutional Development of Pakistan is written by G.W Choudhry
- Five Thousand Years of Pakistan is written by Wheeler R.E.M
- Foreign Policy of Pakistan is written by Zulifkar Ali Bhutto
- Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan is written by Hecor Bolitho
- Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan is written by Abdul Hamid
- Pakistan the Formative Phase is written by Lawrence Ziring
- Political Syetem in Pakistan is written by Khalid B. Saeed
- Politics in Pakistan is written by Khalid B. Saeed
- Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan is written by Ahmad Hasan Dani
- Struggle for Pakistan is written by I.H Qureshi
- The Emergence of Pakistan is written by Mohammad Ali Choudhry
- The Making of Pakistan is written by K.K Aziz
- Towards Pakistan is written by Whaeed-uz-Zaman
- World Politics Since 1945 is written by P. Calvocrassi
- Khusboo is written by Parveen Shakir
- Laila Majnoo is written by Amir Khusro
- Akbar nama is written by Abu Fazal
- Al Qanoon fil Tib is written by Ibne Sina
- Green Book is written by Presisident Moamoor Gadafi
- Republic is written by Plato
- Revolution and Independence is written by Words Worth
- Road to Freedom is written by Bertrand Russel
- Romeo and Juliet is written by Shakespeare
- Joan of Arc is written by G.W Shaw.
- Foust was written by Goethe.
- -Profiles in Courage" is written by Henry Kissinger.

- Pickwick Papers were written by Charles Dickens.
- "East and Eden" was written by John Steinback.
- A farewell to Arms is written by Earnest Hemingway.
- Travel in Arabian Desert was written by C.M Doughty.
- The spirit of Islam was written by Syed Ameer Ali.
- The poem Shikwah and Jawab-e-Sikwah was written by Allama Iqbal.
- Five Thousand Years of Pakistan was written by REM Wheeler.
- Struggle of Pakistan was written by I.H Qureshi.
- The poem "Ancient Mariner" is the work of Coleridge.
- White Papers are policy statements published by the British parliament on the subject of tremendous public importance.
- Blue Books are the official reports of the British Government.
- White Books are the official publications of the countries like Portugal, China, and Germany.
- Yellow Books are the official records of France.
- Grey Books are the official policy as well as reports of the Japanese government.
- Green Books are the official reports of the Italian government.
- Orange Books are the official publication of the Netherlands.
- Lenin wrote 'the state and revolution'.
- Ibn-e-Khaldun retired as a judge.
- Al Ghazali is known as Hujatul Islam.
- The name of the book which Al-Farabi wrote is 'Aa Madinatul Fazila'.
- Plato wrote 'the laws'.
- Aristotle founded 'the lyceum'.
- Mao wrote 'On contradictions'.
- J.S. Mill wrote 'On liberty'.
- Witness to surrender = Siddique Salique.
- A short history of Pak: = I.H.Qureshi.
- Discovery of Pak: = A.Aziz.
- Foundation of Pak: = Sharifuddin Pirzada.
- Five Thousand Years of Pak: = R.E.M. Wheeler.

- History of Freedom Movement=I.H.Qureshi.
- Jinnah of Pak: = Stanley Woolpert.
- Jinnah as I know him= Abdul Hassan Isphahani.
- The Making of Pakistan= Richard Symonds.
- The Making of Pakistan=K.K.Aziz.
- Jinnah:Creator of Pak:=Hector Bolithio.
- Quaid-e-Azam: The Story of A Nation=G.Allana.
- India wins Freedom= Abdul Kalam Azad.
- Emergence of Pak:=Ch: Rahmat Ali.
- Towards Pakistan=Wahiduzaman
- Transfer of Power in India=V.P.Memon.
- Pak: Nagozeer Tha= Syed Hasan Raza.
- Quaid-i-Azam & Pakistan=Ahmed Hassan Dani.
- Friends not Masters=Ayub Khan.
- The Pakistan Issue= Nazir Yar Jung.
- Quid wrote the preface of —My leader”=Ziauddin Ahmed.
- Muslim Nationalism in India= Malik Hafeez.
- Pathway to Pak: = Ch: Khaiquzzaman.
- The Indian Musalimans= W.W.Hunter.
- Our Struggle=Mohd: Noman.
- Evolution of Pak: Sharifuddin Pirzada.
- Mohd: Ali Jinnah=G.Allana.
- Birth of Pak: =Dr. Sachin.
- Pak: the Heart of Asia= Liaquat Ali Khan.
- Incomplete Partition = Alastair Lamb.
- Birth of a tragedy= Dr. Tahir Amir.
- My Last day with Quaid=Ilahi Bux
- Outline of a scheme of Indian Federation=Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan.
- Thought on Pakistan= Ambedkar.
- _Freedom‘at Midnight= Larry Collins
- Hayat-e-Javed was written by Altaf Hussain Hali.

- The Forgotten Years is an autobiography of former Foreign Minister Sir Zafarullah Khan.
- Mission with Mountbatten=Alan Campbell Johnson.
- Religious Thought of Sayyid Ahmed Khan==Bahir Ahmad Dar.
- The Cambridge History of the British Empire=H.H.Dodwell.
- Oxford History of India=Vincent Smith.
- India, Pakistan & the West=Percival Smith.
- The book —‘part politics in Pakistan’ (1947-58) is written by K.K.AZIZ.
- Alice in Wonderland is a book written by Lewis Carroll.
- Edwina and Nehru is written by Catherine Clement.
- Beloved is a novel authored by Toni Morrison.
- Conquest of Happiness was authored by Bertrand Russell.
- Crossing the Threshold of Hope was authored by Pope John Paul II.
- Gulliver’s Travel is authored by Jonathan Swift in which there is description of the island of Lilliputs.
- Higher than Hopes is biography of Nelson Mandela.
- India Divided is a book written by Dr. Rajendra Parsad.
- Indian War of Independence is a book written by V.D. Savarkar.
- Kubla Khan is a poem by Coleridge.
- Life Divine is a book written by Sri Aurobindo.
- Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus is the book written by John Gray.
- Mother India is a book written by Katherine Mayo.
- My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir is written by Jagmohan.
- Unto This Last is written by Ruskin.
- Who wrote Gone with the Wind: Margaret Mitchell
- Who wrote —‘History of God’? Karen Armstrong
- Raghuvasa was written by Kalidas.
- Grief and Hope is a book written by Noa Ben Artzi-Plossof, grand-daughter of slain Israeli PM Yitzhak Rabin.
- Freedom Behind Bars is a book written by Kiran Bedi.
- Hayat-e-Jawaid, written by Altaf Hussain Hali, is on the life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- —‘The Sun also Rises’ is written by Ernest Hemingway.

- Khadija Mastoor wrote Angan.
- Imam Ghazali is the author of Ihya-ul-Uloom.
- Montesquieu wrote the spirit of laws.
- Who wrote the book – Call of the Wild-Jack London
- Who wrote —Voyage through History? Musarrat Hussain Zuberi
- Who is the author of —Preparing for the Twenty First Century”? Paul Kennedy
- Who wrote —Supreme Court and Human Rights”? Tamizuddin
- The author of famous book, —Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy” is Henry Kissinger.
- Rise and Fall of Great Powers is the work of Paul Kennedy.
- My Experiments with Truth is autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi

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GENERAL-KNOWLEDGE-ABOUT-UNO

Headquarters, New York City

Official languages Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish

Membership 192 member states

Leaders

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon Belong to south korea

Establishment

United Nations Charter signed 26 June 1945

Entry into force of Charter 24 October 1945 Organization

Main article: United Nations System

The United Nations system is based on five principal organs (formerly six – the Trusteeship Council suspended operations in 1994);[6] the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Secretariat, and the International Court of Justice.

Four of the five principal organs are located at the main United Nations headquarters located on international territory in New York City. The International Court of Justice is located in The Hague, while other major agencies are based in the UN offices at Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Other UN institutions

Name—— Secretary General——From——To

1 Trygve Lie Norway 2 February 1946 10 November 1952

Resigned; First Secretary-General from Scandinavia

2 Dag Hammarskjöld Sweden 10 April 1953 18 September 1961 Died while in office

3 U Thant Burma 30 November 1961 1 January 1972 First Secretary-General from Asia

4 Kurt Waldheim Austria 1 January 1972 1 January 1982

5 Javier Pérez de Cuéllar Peru 1 January 1982 1 January 1992 First Secretary-General from South America

6 Boutros Boutros-Ghali Egypt 1 January 1992 1 January 1997 First Secretary-General from Africa

7 Kofi Annan Ghana 1 January 1997 1 January 2007

8 Ban Ki-moon South Korea 1 January 2007 Incumbent

UNO AGENCIES

Agency	Estd. In	Headquarters
International Labour Organization (ILO)	1919	Geneva
World Health Organization (WHO)	1948	Geneva
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	1946	Paris
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1957	Vienna
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	1946	New York

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1950	Geneva
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	1967	New York
International Fund for Agricultural Development	1977	Rome
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	1964	Geneva
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	1947	Montreal
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1945	Washington D.C.
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	1956	Washington D.C.
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	1947	Berne
United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)	1972	Nairobi
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	1967	Geneva
Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	1945	Rome

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	1945	Washington D.C.
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1950	Geneva
World Trade Organization (WTO)	1995	Geneva
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		New York
Inter Government maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)	1958	London
International Development Association (IDA)	1960	Washington D.C.
International Tele-communication Union (ITU)	1947	Geneva
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	1965	New York
United Nations Relief and Work for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA)	1949	New York
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	1967	New York

GENERAL-KNOWLEDGE-ABOUT-OIC

The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC)

Established. September 25, 1969.

Headquarters Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Official languages Arabic, English, French

Membership 57 member states

Leaders

Secretary-General Ekmeleddin Ehsanaglu

The Secretary General of the OIC

Tunku Abdul Rahman (Malaysia): (1971–1973)

Hassan Al-Touhami (Egypt): (1974–1975)

Dr. Amadou Karim Gaye (Senegal): (1975–1979)

Habib Chatty (Tunisia): (1979–1984)

Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan): (1985–1988)

Dr. Hamid Algabid (Niger): (1989–1996)

Dr. Azeddine Laraki (Morocco): (1997–2000)

Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz (Morocco): (2001–2004)

Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu (Turkey): (2005 to present)

Past Islamic Summit Conferences

1st September 22–25, 1969 Morocco Rabat

2nd February 22–24, 1974 Pakistan Lahore

3rd January 25–29, 1981 Saudi Arabia Makkah Al Mukarramah and Taif

4th January 16–19, 1984 Morocco Casablanca

5th January 26–29, 1987 Kuwait Kuwait City

6th December 9–11, 1991 Senegal Dakar

7th December 13–15, 1994 Morocco Casablanca

1st Extraordinary March 23, 1997 Pakistan Islamabad

8th December 9–11, 1997 Iran Tehran

9th November 12–13, 2000 Qatar Doha

2nd Extraordinary March 5, 2003 Qatar Doha

10th October 16–17, 2003 Malaysia Putrajaya

3rd Extraordinary December 7–8, 2005 Saudi Arabia Makkah Al Mukarramah

11th March 13–14, 2008 Senegal Dakar

12th 2011 Egypt Cairo

GENERAL-KNOWLEDGE-ABOUT-SAARC

At the Association's 14th summit, Afghanistan became its eighth member

Headquarters Kathmandu, Nepal

Membership 8 member states

Establishment December 8, 1985

Membership

Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Maldives Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka

Secretaries General

Abul Ahsan January 16, 1987 to 15 October 1989

Kant Kishore Bhargava October 17, 1989 to December 31, 1991

Ibrahim Hussain Zaki January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1993

Yadav Kant Silwal January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1995

Naeem U. Hasan January 1, 1996 to December 31, 1998

Nihal Rodrigo January 1, 1999 to January 10, 2002

Q.A.M.A. Rahim January 11, 2002 to February 28, 2005

Lyonpo Chenkyab Dorji March 1, 2005 to February 29, 2008

Sheel Kant Sharma March 1, 2008 to present

List of SAARC summits

- 1st Dhaka December 7–8, 1985
- 2nd Bangalore November 16–17, 1986
- 3rd Kathmandu November 2–4, 1987
- 4th Islamabad December 29–31, 1988
- 5th Malé November 21–23, 1990
- 6th Colombo December 21, 1991
- 7th Dhaka April 10–11, 1993
- 8th New Delhi May 2–4, 1995
- 9th Malé May 12–14, 1997
- 10th Colombo July 29–31, 1998
- 11th Kathmandu January 4–6, 2002
- 12th Islamabad January 2–6, 2004
- 13th Dhaka November 12–13, 2005
- 14th New Delhi April 3–4, 2007
- 15th Colombo August 1–3, 2008
- 16th Thimphu April 28–29, 2010
- 17th Maldives – Malé 2011

GENERAL-KNOWLEDGE-ABOUT-FAMOUS-RIVERS-OF-WORLD

Third world comprises of 70% of world population.

- Hamun Mashkel Lake (Baluchistan) is salt water lake.
- Most important crop of Nile delta is Cotton.
- Pak: is 4th among world's largest cotton producers.

- A famous natural bridge is located in Virginia.
- Eskimos live in North America.
- Iberian Peninsula is a part of Europe.
- The number of CARS is five.
- Height of Islamabad is 2000 ft: above sea level.
- The Devil Tower present in US is a volcano.
- Hudson Bay is largest bay and is in Northern Canada.
- Largest gulf is Gulf of Mexico.
- Grand Canal is oldest man made canal for shipping purpose in China.
- Shark bay is in Western Australia.
- English Channel separates England from France.
- Gulf of Sidra is in Libya.
- Red river is in USA.
- Gulf of lion is in France.
- Churchill water fall is in Canada.
- Danube River is in Romania (Europe). It pours into Black sea.
- The Volga is Europe longest river what is the second longest Danube
- Volga River is in Russia.
- What is the only river that flows both north and south of equator – The Congo
- New Zealand is situated in the region of Oceania.
- Oxus River (also called Amu Darya) is flowing between Afghanistan and Tajikistan. It is the largest river of central Asia.
- Bari Doab is the area lying between River Ravi and River Beas.
- SURMA is the name of a river.
- Windermere Lake is the largest lake of UK.
- What is France's longest river: Loire
- Hundroo (Hundrubagh) Water Falls are in India.
- An iceberg floating in sea will have one-tenth of its mass above the surface of water.
- Jog Falls are the highest waterfalls in India.
- Which river is in Lebanon? River Latani
- Highest salinity is found in the Great Salt Lake in USA.
- Niagara Falls was discovered by Louis Hennepin
- Madagascar is popularly known as the Island of Cloves
- Niagara Falls was discovered by Louis Hennepin
- River Darling is in Australia.
- Gateway of Pacific is Panama Canal.
- Panama Canal links Pacific Ocean with Atlantic Ocean.
- Panama Canal was opened in 1914.
- Panama Canal links North America with South America.
- Amazon River crosses Equator twice.

- The Amazon river rises in which country-Peru
- Amazon River is largest river in terms of volume. It is in Brazil. It pours into Atlantic Ocean.
- The longest and largest river in Asia is Yangtze.
- The largest river in China is The Yangtze River.
- The Soan and the Haro are the two rivers of Potohar Plateau.
- Aswan dam is constructed on river Nile.
- World's largest earth filled dam is Tarbela.
- Voctoria falls are on the border b/w Zimbabwe & South Africa.
- Titicaca is the highest navigable lake in world extending from Peru to Bolivia.
- Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world. It is located in Siberia.
- Indus River pours into Arabian Sea.
- After Indus, the longest river is Sutlaj in Pakistan.
- The longest river in South Asia is the Brahmaputra.
- Nile River pours its water into Mediterranean Sea.
- Don River pours its water into Sea of Azov.
- Tigris River pours its water into Caspian Sea.
- Lake Mead is a man-made largest lake in the world.
- The largest river in France is Lore
- Most populated lake is Lake Eire.
- Suez Canal is 170 Km long constructed in 1869.
- The Suez Canal was constructed in 1869.
- The Suez Canal link the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. The Canal was constructed by a French Engineer, Ferdinand De Lesseps.
- The Suez Canal was nationalized by Col. Nasser on 26th July, 1956.
- Mariana trench is the deepest part in the ocean and it lies in Pacific Ocean. It is also called the deepest seafloor depression in the world.
- River Zambezi flows in Southeast Africa.
- Euphrates flows in Syria and Iraq.
- Mesopotamia is the region b/w Tigris & Euphrates.
- Mississippi river flows in USA. Mississippi is longest river of America.
- Missouri river flows in USA
- Hudson River flows in USA.
- Lake Michigan flows in USA.
- Golden River flows in Alaska, Canada.
- In what country are the Painted Lakes- Indonesia
- Name the river that flows through Baghdad- Tigris
- What city has the most canals- Birmingham
- Suez Canal was acquired by Britain in 1875 and nationalized by Egypt in 1956. It remains closed 1967-75 after Arab Israel War.

- Thames River is in England.
- Seine River is in France.
- Hang He river is in China.
- Victoria Lake forms boundary line b/w Tanzania and Uganda.
- Victoria Lake is in Africa.
- Source River Jehlum is Verinag.
- Lake Superior is the largest fresh water lake in the world. It is located in North America (USA-Canada).
- Lake Victoria is located in Kenya-Tanzania and Uganda.
- Great Bear Lake is located in Canada.
- Huron Lake is in USA-Canada.
- In which country would you find Lake Disappointment Australia
- The Amazon river dolphins are what colour- Pink
- Which of the following rivers rises in lake Lan-Ka Tso in Tibet? Suttlej
- Volga river pours its water into Caspian Sea it is longest river of Europe.
- Don is a river of Russia.
- Lake Erie (N.America) is most polluted lake in the world.
- Lake Mead on the Arizona-Nevada is largest man-made lake in USA.
- Baikal Lake is in Siberian desert.
- Palk Bay lies b/w Gulf of Mannar and Bay of Bengal.
- Panama Canal connects Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean.
- 3- Gorges Dam is in .. China
- Indus originates from Tibet near Mansorowar Lake.
- The Victoria Falls in Africa is located on river Zambezi. It is the highest fall of Africa.
- Mt Merapi is located on Java.
- What is the longest river in Australia- Murray-Darling
- Gulf Stream is an ocean current named after the Gulf of Mexico.
- The panch Pokhri Lake situated in the Himalaya Mountains is the highest lake in the world.
- Aswan dam is in Egypt.
- Word Tsunami is of Japanese language.
- Largest coral reef is in Australia.
- Colorado River forms Grand Canyon.
- River Rhine is in Western Europe.
- The Victoria Falls is located in Zimbabwe.
- Highest fall of world Angel Falls is on river Carrao Venezuela.
- Niagara fall is in North America b/w America & Canada.
- Ribbon fall is in North America.
- Silver Strand fall is in North America.
- Grand Canal is located in People's Republic of china.

- After Australia, Europe is the smallest continent.
- 'Victoria falls' is located in Rhodesia.
- Deccan Plateau is in Asia.
- Asia is the largest continent and covers about 1/3 of the world's total land area.
- Both the highest and lowest points on the earth are found in Asia.
- The lowest point of Asia is Dead Sea which is about 397 meter below sea level.
- Dead sea lying b/w Israel and Jordan.
- Asia Minor is a geographical expression, a part to Turkey.
- The world's longest river, the Nile is located in Africa.
- Africa is also known as Dark Continent.
- Highest point of South America is Mount Aconcagua (Argentina) and lowest point is Valdes Peninsula (Argentina).
- Highest Point of North America is Mount McKinley and the lowest point is Death Valley (California, USA).
- Highest point of Africa is Kibo, a peak of Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) and lowest point is Lake Assal (Djibouti).
- Highest point of Europe is Mount El'brus and the lowest point is Caspian Sea.
- Highest point in Antarctica is Vinson Massif.
- Highest point in Australia is Mount Kosciusko (New South Wales) and the lowest point is Lake Eyre (South Australia).
- The lowest point of the North America is the Death Valley located in California.
- Danube River flows in Austria.
- Victoria River is the chief source of River Nile.
- Dardanelles connects black Sea and Mediterranean.
- Black sea is so called because a dense fog prevails there in winter.
- The river Jordan flows out into the Dead sea
- River Mekong flows in Vietnam.
- River Thames flows in Southern England.
- River boat Gondola is used in Italy's city Venice.
- Hydaspes River is now called the Jhelum River.
- The length of Panama Canal is 50072 miles.
- At the equator, the equation of the day is 12 hours.
- Meridan means mid-day.
- Shale is not a metamorphic rock

City	Country	River
Adelaide	Australia	Torrens
Amsterdam	Netherlands	Amsel

Alexandria	Egypt	Nile
Ankara	Turkey	Kazil
Bangkok	Thailand	Chao Praya
Basra	Iraq	Euphrates and Tigris
Baghdad	Iraq	Tigris
Berlin	Germany	Spree
Bonn	Germany	Rhine
Budapest	Hungary	Daunbe
Bristol	U. K.	Avon
Buenos Aires	Argentina	Laplata
Chittagong	Bangladesh	Majyani
Canton	China	Si-Kiang
Cairo	Egypt	Nile
Chung King	China	Yang-tse-King
Cologne	Germany	Rhine
Dandzing	Germany	Vistula
Dresden	Germany	Elve
Dublin	Ireland	Liffy
Hamburg	Germany	Elve
Kabul	Afghanistan	Kabul
Karachi	Pakistan	Indus

Khartoum	Sudan	Confluence of Blue and white Nile
Lahore	Pakistan	Ravi
Leningrad	Russia	Neva
Lisbon	Portugal	Tagus
Liverpool	England	Messey
London	England	Thames
Moscow	Russia	Moskva
Montreal	Canada	St. Lawrence
Nanking	China	Yang-tse-Kiang
New Orleans	U.S.A.	Mississippi
New York	U.S.A.	Hudson
Ottawa	Canada	Ottawa
Paris	France	Seine
Philadelphia	U.S.A.	Delaware
Perth	Australia	Swan
Prague	Czech Republic	Vitava
Quebec	Canada	St. Lawrence
Rome	Italy	Tiber
Rotterdam	The Netherlands	New Mass
Stalingrad	Russia	Volga
Shanghai	China	Yang-tse-Kiang

Sidney	Australia	Darling
Saint Luis	U.S.A.	Mississippi
Tokyo	Japan	Arakava
Vienna	Australia	Danube
Warsaw	Poland	Vistula
Washington D.C.	U.S.A.	Potomac
Yangoon	Myanmar	Irrawaddy

River	Origin	Falls in	Length (Km.)
Nile	Victoria lake	Mediterranean Sea	6,650
Amazon	Andes (Peru)	Atlantic Ocean	6,428
Mississippi Missouri	Itasca lake (USA)	Gulf of Mexico (USA)	6,020
Yangtze	Tibetan Kin Plateau	China Sea	5,494
Ob	Altai Mts., Russia	Gulf of Ob	5,410
Huang Ho	Kunlun Mts.	Gulf of Chibli	4,344
Yenisei	Tannu-Ola Mts.	Arctic Ocean	3,804
Conga	Lualaba & Luapula rivers	Atlantic Ocean	3,700

Niger	Guinea	Gulf of Guinea	4,180
Mekong	Tibetan highlands	South China sea	4,180
Volga	Voldai Plateau, Russia	Caspian Sea	3,690
St. Lawrence	Lake Ontario	Gulf of St. Lawrence	3,058
Brahmaputra	Lake Mansarovar	Bay of Bengal	2,900
Indus	Near lake Mansarovar	Arabian sea	2,880

WORLD GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. Turtles have no teeth.
2. Prehistoric turtles may have weighed as much as 5,000 pounds.
3. Only one out of a thousand baby sea turtles survives after hatching.
4. Sea turtles absorb a lot of salt from the sea water in which they live. They excrete excess salt from their eyes, so it often looks as though they're crying.
5. Helium is a colorless, odorless, tasteless inert gas at room temperature and makes up about 0.0005% of the air we breathe.
6. Helium Balloon Gas makes balloons float. Helium is lighter than air and just as the heaviest things will tend to fall to the bottom, the lightest things will rise to the top.
7. Helium Balloon Gas makes balloons float. Helium is lighter than air and just as the heaviest things will tend to fall to the bottom, the lightest things will rise to the top.
8. Camels can spit.
9. An ostrich can run 43 miles per hour (70 kilometers per hour).
10. Pigs are the fourth most intelligent animal in the world.
11. Dinosaurs didn't eat grass? There was no grass in the days of the dinosaurs.
12. Dolphins can swim 37 miles per hour (60 kilometers per hour).
13. A crocodile's tongue is attached to the roof of its mouth? It cannot move. It cannot chew but its Digestive juices are so strong that it can digest a steel nail, Glass pieces,

etc.

14. Sharks are immune to disease i.e. they do not suffer from any Disease.
15. Animals are either right- or left-handed? Polar bears are always left-handed, and so is Kermit the Frog.
16. Paris, France has more dogs than people.
17. New Zealand is home to 70 million sheep and only 40 million people.
18. Male polar bears weigh 1400 pounds and females only weight 550 pounds, on average.
19. Bison are excellent swimmers? Their head, hump and tail never go below the surface of the water.
20. There are 6 to 14 frog's species in the world that have no tongues. One of these is the African dwarf frog.
21. A frog named Santjie, who was in a frog derby in South Africa jumped 33 feet 5.5 inches.
22. The longest life span of a frog was 40 years
23. The eyes of a frog flatten down when it swallows its prey
24. The name 'India' is derived from the River Indus
25. The Persian invaders converted it into Hindu. The name 'Hindustan' combines Sindhu and Hindu and thus refers to the land of the Hindus.
26. Chess was invented in India.
27. The 'place value system' and the 'decimal system' were developed in 100 BC in India.
28. The game of snakes & ladders was created by the 13th century poet saint Gyandev. It was originally called 'Mokshapat' The ladders in the game represented virtues and the snakes indicated vices.
29. India has the most post offices in the world
30. 'Navigation' is derived from the Sanskrit word NAVGATI
31. The word navy is also derived from the Sanskrit word 'Nau'.
32. Until 1896, India was the only source for diamonds to the world
33. The 'place value system' and the 'decimal system' were developed in 100 BC in India.

34. A snail can sleep for 3 years.
35. The names of the continents all end with the same letter with which they start
36. Twenty-Four-Karat Gold is not pure gold since there is a small amount of copper in it. Absolutely pure gold is so soft that it can be molded with the hands.
37. Electricity doesn't move through a wire but through a field around the wire.
38. The first bicycle that was made in 1817 by Baron von Drais didn't have any pedals? People walked it along
39. The first steam powered train was invented by Robert Stephenson. It was called the Rocket.
40. A cheetah does not roar like a lion – it purrs like a cat (meow).
41. The original name for the butterfly was 'flutteby'
42. An ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain.
43. Ants don't sleep.
44. Dolphins usually live up to about twenty years, but have been known to live for about forty.
45. Dolphins sleep in a semi-alert state by resting one side of their brain at a time
46. A dolphin can hold its breath for 5 to 8 minutes at a time
47. Bats can detect warmth of an animal from about 16 cm away using its "nose-leaf".
48. Bats can also find food up to 18 ft. away and get information about the type of insect using their sense of echolocation.
49. The eyes of the chameleon can move independently & can see in two different directions at the same time.
50. Cockroach: Can detect movement as small as 2,000 times the diameter of a hydrogen atom.
51. Dragonfly: Eye contains 30,000 lenses.
52. Pig's Tongue contains 15,000 taste buds. For comparison, the human tongue has 9,000 taste buds.
53. The number system was invented by India. Aryabhatta was the scientist who invented the digit zero.
54. Intelligent people have more zinc and copper in their hair.
55. Earth weighs 5,972,000,000,000,000,000 tons

56. Like fingerprints, everyone's tongue print is different.
57. A duck's quack doesn't echo anywhere
58. Man is the only animal who'll eat with an enemy
59. The average woman uses about her height in lipstick every five years.
60. The first Christmas was celebrated on December 25, AD 336 in Rome.
61. A Cockroach will live nine days without its head, before it starves to death.
62. A chimpanzee can learn to recognize itself in a mirror, but monkeys can't
63. A rat can last longer without water than a camel can
64. About 10% of the world's population is left-handed
65. Dolphins sleep with one eye open
66. Snakes have no external ears. Therefore, they do not hear the music of a "snake charmer". Instead, they are probably responding to the movements of the snake charmer and the flute. However, sound waves may travel through bones in their heads to the middle ear.
67. Many spiders have eight eyes.
68. The tongue of snakes has no taste buds. Instead, the tongue is used to bring smells and tastes into the mouth. Smells and tastes are then detected in two pits, called —Jacobson's organs", on the roof of their mouths. Receptors in the pits then transmit smell and taste information to the brain.
69. Birds don't sweat
70. The highest kangaroo leap recorded is 10 ft and the longest is 42 ft
71. Flamingo tongues were eaten common at Roman feasts
72. The smallest bird in the world is the Hummingbird. It weighs 1oz
73. The bird that can fly the fastest is called a White it can fly up to 95 miles per hour.
74. The oldest living thing on earth is 12,000 years old. It is the flowering shrubs called creosote bushes in the Mojave Desert
75. Tea is said to have been discovered in 2737 BC by a Chinese emperor when some tea leaves accidentally blew into a pot of boiling water.
76. A person can live without food for about a month, but only about a week without water. If the amount of water in your body is reduced by just 1%, one will feel thirsty. If it's reduced by 10%, one will die.

77. Along with its length neck, the giraffe has a very long tongue — more than a foot and a half long. A giraffe can clean its ears with its 21-inch tongue
78. Ostriches can kick with tremendous force, but only forward. Don't Mess with them
79. An elephant can smell water three miles away
80. If you were to remove your skin, it would weigh as much as 5 pounds
81. A hippopotamus can run faster than a man
82. India never invaded any country in her last 10000 years of history
83. The world's known tallest man is Robert Pershing Wadlow. The giraffe is 5.49m (18 ft.), the man is 2.55m (8ft. 11.1 in.).
84. The world's tallest woman is Sandy Allen. She is 2.35m (7 ft. 7 in.).
85. The only 2 animals that can see behind themselves without turning its head are the rabbit and the parrot.
86. The blue whale is the largest animal on earth. The heart of a blue whale is as big as a car, and its tongue is as long as an elephant.
87. The largest bird egg in the world today is that of the ostrich. Ostrich eggs are from 6 to 8 inches long. Because of their size and the thickness of their shells, they take 40 minutes to hard-boil. The average adult male ostrich, the world's largest living bird, weighs up to 345 pounds.
88. Every dolphin has its own signature whistle to distinguish it from other dolphins, much like a human fingerprint
89. The world's largest mammal, the blue whale, weighs 50 tons i.e. 50000 Kg at birth. Fully grown, it weighs as much as 150 tons i.e. 150000 Kg.
90. 90 % of all the ice in the world in on Antarctica
91. Antarctica is DRIEST continent. Antarctica is a desert
92. Antarctica is COLDEST continent, averaging minus 76 degrees in the winter
93. Mercury is the closest planet to the sun and it doesn't have a moon. Its atmosphere is so thin that during the day the temperature reaches 750 degrees, but at night it gets down to -300 degrees.
94. Jupiter is the largest planet. If Jupiter were hollow, you could fit 1000 earths inside! It is made up of gas and is not solid. The most famous feature on Jupiter is its Red Spot, which is actually an enormous hurricane that has been raging on Jupiter for

hundreds of years! Sixteen moons orbit Jupiter.

95. Saturn is a very windy place! Winds can reach up to 1,100 miles per hour. Saturn is also made of gas. If you could find an ocean large enough, it would float. This planet is famous for its beautiful rings, and has at least 18 moons.

96. Uranus is the third largest planet, and is also made of gas. It's tilted on its side and spins north-south rather than east-west. Uranus has 15 moons.

97. Neptune takes 165 Earth years to get around the sun. It appears blue because it is made of methane gas. Neptune also has a big Spot like Jupiter. Winds on Neptune get up to 1,200 mile per hour! Neptune has 8 moons.

98. Pluto is the farthest planet from the sun... usually. It has such an unusual orbit that it is occasionally closer to the sun than Neptune. Pluto is made of rock and ice.

99. Just about everyone listens to the radio! 99% of homes in the United States have a least one radio. Most families have several radios.

100. Sound is sent from the radio station through the air to your radio by means of electromagnetic waves. News, music, Bible teaching, baseball games, plays, advertisements- these sounds are all converted into electromagnetic waves (radio waves) before they reach your radio and your ears.

101. At the radio station, the announcer speaks into a microphone. The microphone changes the sound of his voice into an electrical signal. This signal is weak and can't travel very far, so it's sent to a transmitter. The transmitter mixes the signal with some strong radio signals called carrier waves. These waves are then sent out through a special antenna at the speed of light! They reach the antenna of your radio. Your antenna ~~catches~~ catches the signal, and the radio's amplifier strengthens the signal and sends it to the speakers. The speakers vibrate, and your ears pick up the vibrations and your brain translates them into the voice of the radio announcer back at the station. When you consider all the places the announcer's voice travels.

102. Every radio station has its own frequency. When you turn the tuning knob on your radio, you are choosing which frequency you want your antenna to —catch.

103. Mountain lions are known by more than 100 names, including panther, catamount, cougar, painter and puma. Its scientific name is *Felis concolor*, which means ~~eat~~ eat of one color." At one time, mountain lions were very common!

104. The large cats of the world are divided into two groups- those that roar, like tigers and African lions, and those that purr. Mountain lions purr, hiss, scream, and snarl, but they cannot roar. They can jump a distance of 30 feet, and jump as high as 15 feet. It would take quite a fence to keep a mountain lion out! Their favorite food is deer, but they'll eat other critters as well. They hunt alone, not in packs like wolves. They sneak up on their prey just like a house cat sneaks up on a bird or toy- one slow step at a time. A lion can eat ten pounds of meat at one time!
105. Queen ants can live to be 30 years old
106. Dragonflies can flap their wings 28 times per second and they can fly up to 60 miles per hour
107. As fast as dragonflies can flap their wings, bees are even faster... they can flap their wings 435 times per second
108. Human thigh bones are stronger than concrete.
109. You can't kill yourself by holding your breath
110. Your heart beats over 100,000 times a day
111. Right handed people live, on average, nine years longer than left-handed people
112. The elephant is the only mammal that can't jump!
113. Fingernails grow nearly 4 times faster than toenails!
114. Women blink nearly twice as much as men
115. Honey is the only food that does not spoil. Honey found in the tombs of Egyptian pharaohs has been tasted by archaeologists and found edible
116. Coca-Cola would be green if colouring weren't added to it.
117. More people are allergic to cow's milk than any other food.
118. Camels have three eyelids to protect themselves from blowing sand
119. Earth is the only planet not named after a god.
120. It's against the law to burp, or sneeze in a church in Nebraska, USA.
121. Some worms will eat themselves if they can't find any food!
122. It is impossible to sneeze with your eyes open
123. Queen Elizabeth I regarded herself as a paragon of cleanliness. She declared that she bathed once every three months, whether she needed it or not
124. Slugs have 4 noses.

125. Owls are the only birds that can see the blue colour.
126. Your tongue is the only muscle in your body that is attached at only one end
127. More than 1,000 different languages are spoken on the continent of Africa.
128. There was once an undersea post office in the Bahamas.
129. Abraham Lincoln's mother died when she drank the milk of a cow that grazed on poisonous snakeroot
130. After the death of Albert Einstein his brain was removed by a pathologist and put in a jar for future study.
131. Penguins are not found in the North Pole
132. A dentist invented the Electric Chair.
133. A whip makes a cracking sound because its tip moves faster than the speed of sound
134. Alexander Graham Bell's wife and mother were both deaf
135. Cockroaches break wind every 15 minutes.
136. Fish scales are an ingredient in most lipsticks
137. Canada" is an Indian word meaning —B Village".
138. 259200 people die every day.
139. 11% of the world is left-handed
140. 1.7 liters of saliva is produced each day
141. The world's oldest piece of chewing gum is 9000 years old!
142. The largest beetle in the Americas is the Hercules beetle, which can be 4 to 6 inches in length. That's bigger than your hand!
143. A full-grown male mountain lion may be 9 feet long, including his tail!
144. There are two kinds of radio stations: AM and FM. That's why there are two dials on your radio. AM is used mostly for stations that specialize in talking, such as Christian stations that have Bible stories and sermons; sports stations that broadcast live baseball and football games; and stations that specialize in news programs and —alk shows," where listeners call the station and discuss various topics. FM is used mostly for stations that specialize in music.
145. The average lead pencil can draw a line that is almost 35 miles long or you can write almost 50,000 words in English with just one pencil

146. The Wright Brothers invented one of the first airplanes. It was called the Kitty Hawk.

147. The worst industrial disaster in India occurred in 1984 in Bhopal the capital of Madhya Pradesh. A deadly chemical, methyl isocyanate leaked out of the Union Carbide factory killing more than 2500 and leaving thousands sick. In fact the effects of this gas tragedy are being felt even today.

148. Mars is nicknamed the —Red Planet,” because it looks reddish in the night sky. Mars has 2 moons.

149. Venus is nicknamed the —Jewel of the Sky.” Because of the greenhouse effect, it is hotter than Mercury, even though it’s not as close to the sun. Venus does not have a moon but it does have clouds of sulfuric acid! If you’re going to visit Venus, pack your gas mask!

150. Tens of thousands of participants come from all over the world, fight in a harmless battle where more than one hundred metric tons of over-ripe tomatoes are thrown in the streets.

NOTES-ON-ABBREVIATIONS

JCO: Junior Commissioned Officer

JNNURM: Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

JPC: Joint Parliamentary Committee

JPEG: Joint Photographic Experts Group

JWG: Joint Working Group

KG: Kindergarten

Kg: Kilogramme

KPO: Knowledge Process Outsourcing

LAC: Line of Actual Control

LCA: Light Combat Aircraft

LDC: Least Developed Countries

LHC: Large Hadron Collider

LIC: Life Insurance Corporation (of India)

LLP: Limited Liability Partnership

LOAC: Line of Actual Control

LTA: Light Transport Aircraft

LTTE: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

M

MAT: Minimum Alternative Tax

MER: Mars Exploration Rover

MBBS: Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

MCF: Master Control Facility

MEP: Minimum Export Price

MES: Military Engineering Service

METSAT: Meteorological Satellite

MFA: Multi-Fibre Agreement

MFN: Most Favoured Nation

MIP: Moon Impact Probe

MMS: Multimedia Messaging Service

MMTC: Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India

MNC: Multi-national Corporation

MNIC: Multi-purpose National Identity Card

MODEM: Modulator-Demodulator

MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging

MRTPC: Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission

MRTS: Mass Rapid Transit System

MSA: Maritime Safety Agency

MSCF: Maritime Security Cooperation Framework

Mss: Manuscript

MTCR: Missile Technology Control Regime

MTO: Multilateral Trade Organisation

MVC: Maha Vir Chakra

MUNO: Maha Vir Chakra

N

NAA: National Airport Authority

NABARD: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. (It helps rural development by providing re-finance facility).

NACIL: National Aviation Company of India Ltd

NADA: National Anti-Doping Agency

NAEP: National Adult Education Programme

NAFTA: North America Free Trade Agreement

NAG: National Air Guard

NAM: Non-aligned Movement

NAMA: Non-Agriculture Market Access

NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (of the U.S.A.)

NASDAQ: National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation

NATA: Natural Aptitude Test for Architecture

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

NAV: Net Asset Value

NB: Nota bene; note well, or take notice

NCA: Nuclear Command Authority

NCC: National Cadet Corps

NCEP: National Committee on Environmental Planning

NCERT: National Council of Education Research and Training

NCR: National Capital Region

NDA: National Defence Academy; National Democratic Alliance

NDNC: National Do Not Call (Registry)

NDPS: Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances

NDRF: National Disaster Response Force

NDTL: National Dope Testing Laboratory

NeGP: National e-governance Plan

NEDB: North-Eastern Development Bank

NEP: National Education Policy

NEPA: National Environment Protection Authority

NFO: New Fund Offers
NHDP: National Highways Development Project
NHRC: National Human Rights Commission
NIC: National Integration Council
NIFT: National Institute of Fashion Technology
NIO: National Institute of Oceanography
NIS: National Institute of Sports
NIT: National Institute of Technology
NLMA: National Literacy Mission Authority
NMD: Nuclear Missile Defence
NMDC: National Mineral Development Corporation
NPL: National Physical Laboratory
NPR: National Population Register
NPT: (Nuclear) Non-Proliferation Treaty
NRBI: National Rural Bank of India
NREGA: National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NREP: National Rural Employment Programme
NRF: National Renewal Fund
NRI: Non-Resident Indian
NRR: National Reproduction Rate
NRSA: National Remote Sensing Agency
NSA: National Security Act
NSC: National Service Corps; National Security Council
NSDL: National Securities Depository Limited
NSE: National Stock Exchange
NSR: National Skills Registry
NTPC: National Thermal Power Corporation
NWDA: National Water Development Agency
NWRC: National Water Resources Council

O

OAS: Organisation of American States

OAU: Organisation of African Unity
OBC: Other Backward Communities
OBU: Offshore Banking Unit
ODA: Official Development Assistance
ODF: Open Document Format
ODS: Ozone Depletion Substances
OECD: Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development
OGL: Open General Licence
OIC: Organisation of Islamic Countries
OIGS: On India Government Service
OIL: Oil India Limited
OM: Order of Merit
ONGC: Oil and Natural Gas Commission
OPEC: Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSCE: Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSD: Officer on Special Duty
OXML: Open Extended Marking Language

P

PAC: Political Affairs Committee; Public Accounts Committee
PACER: Programme for Acceleration of Commercial Energy Research
PAN: Permanent Account Number (of Income-Tax)
PATA: Pacific-Asia Travel Association
PCS: Public Civil Service; Punjab Civil Service
PIB: Press Information Bureau
Pin Code: Postal Index Number Code
PIO: Persons of Indian Origin
PLF: Plant Load Factor
PM: Post Meridiem; after-noon; also Postmaster; Prime Minister; post-mortem (after death)
PMG: Postmaster General
PN: Participatory Note

PO: Post Office; Postal Order

POPs: Persistent Organic Pollutants; Point of Purchase

POTA: Prevention of Terrorism Act

POW: Prisoner of War

PP: Public Prosecutor; Particular Person

PRO: Public Relations Officer

PS: Post Scriptum; Post Script; written after

PSC: Public Service Commission

PSE: Public Sector Enterprises

PSLV: Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle

PTA: Preferential Trade Area

PTI: Press Trust of India

PTO: Please Turn Over; Privilege Ticket Order

PUFA: Poly Unsaturated Fatty Acids

PVC: Param Vir Chakra

PVSM: Param Vishisht Sewa Medal

PWD: Public Works Department

Q, R

QMG: Quarter Master General

QR: Quantitative Restriction

RAF: Rapid Action Force

RAM: Random Access Memory

RBI: Reserve Bank of India

RCC: Reinforced Concrete Cement

RDF: Rapid Development Force

RDS: Radio Data Servicing

RDSS: Radio Determination Satellite Service

REACH: Rehabilitate, Educate and Support Street Children

RLO: Returned Letter Office

RLV: Reusable Launch Vehicle

RPM: Revolution Per Minute

RPO: Recruitment Process Outsourcing; Regional Passport Officer

RRB: Regional Rural Bank

RRPI: Rural Retail Price Index

RSS: Rashtriya Swyamsevak Sangh

RSVP: Repondez s'il vous plait (Fr.) reply, if you please

RTGS: Real Time Gross Settlement System

S

SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation

SAFTA: South Asian Free Trade Area

SAIL: Steel Authority of India Limited

SAPTA: SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement

SARS: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

SATNAV: Satellite Navigation (Initiative)

SAVE: SAARC Audio Visual Exchange

SC: Security Council; Supreme Court; Scheduled Caste

SCI: Shipping Corporation of India

SCO: Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

SCOPE: Standing Conference on Public Enterprises

SDO: Sub-Divisional Officer

SDR: Special Drawing Rights (created by the World Bank)

SEBI: Securities and Exchange Board of India

SFC: Strategic Forces Command

SGPC: Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee

SIDBI: Small Industries Development Bank of India

SIT: Special Investigation Team

SITE: Satellite Instructional Television Experiment

SLR: Statutory Liquidity Ratio

SMS: Short Messaging Service; Subscriber Management System

SOS: Save Our Souls—distress signal

SPG: Special Protection Group

SPIN: Software Process Improvement Networks

SPV: Solar Photo Voltaic
SQUID: Super-conducting Quantum Interference Device
SRE: Space Capsule Recovery Experiment
SRV: Submarine Rescue Vessel
SSN: Social Security Number
STARS: Satellite Tracking and Ranging Station
START: Strategic Arms Reduction Talks
STEP: Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Park
STT: Securities Transaction Tax
SWAN: State-wide Area Network
SWIFT: Society for Worldwide Financial Telecommunications

T

TA: Travelling Allowance; Territorial Army
TAAI: Travel Agents Association of India
TACDE: Tactics and Air Combat Development Establishment
TADA: Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act
TAPS: Tarapur Atomic Power Station
TB: Tuberculosis
TDC: Transport Development Council
TDS: Tax Deduction at Source
TDSAT: Telecom Dispute Settlement Appellate Tribunal
TERLS: Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station
TIFR: Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
TIN: Tax Information Network
TINXSYS: Tax Information Exchange System
TISCO: Tata Iron and Steel Company
TMC: Terrain Mapping Camera
TMO: Telegraphic Money Order
TNT: Tri-nitro-toluene (high explosive)
TPP: 20-Point Programme
TRAI: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

TRIMs: Trade Related Investment Measures

TRIPS: Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights

TRP: Television Rating Points; Tax Return Preparer

TRYSEM: Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment

TTE: Travelling Ticket Examiner

TTF: Tourism Task Force

U

UAE: United Arab Emirates

UAV: Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

UF: United Front

UFO: Unidentified Flying Object

UGC: University Grants Commission

ULFA: United Liberation Front of Assam

UN: United Nations

UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNEF: United Nations Emergency Force

UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

UNFPO: United Nations Fund for Population Activities

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNHRC: United Nations Human Rights Commission

UNI: United News of India

UNICEF: United Nations International Children's (Emergency) Fund

UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

UNRRA: United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

UNTAC: United Nations Transitional Authority for Cambodia

UPA: United Progressive Alliance

UPSC: Union Public Service Commission

UPTN: Universal Personal Telephone Number

USA: United States of America

USIS: United States Information Service

V

VAT: Value-added Tax

VC: Vice-Chancellor; Vice Counsel; Victoria Cross; Vir Chakra

VDIS: Voluntary Disclosure of Income Scheme

VHRR: Very High Resolution Radiometer

VIP: Very Important Person

VLSI: Very Large Scale Integration

VOIP: Voice Over Internet Protocol

VPN: Virtual Private Network

VPP: Value Payable Post

VRS: Voluntary Retirement Scheme

VSAT: Very Small Aperture Terminals

W

WADA: World Anti-Doping Agency

WAP: Wireless Application Protocol

WAVE: Wireless Access for Virtual Enterprise

WDF: Wasteland Development Force

WEF: World Economic Forum

WFP: World Food Programme

WFTU: World Federation of Trade Unions

WGIG: Working Group on Internet Governance

WIPO: World Intellectual Property Organisation

WLL: Wireless in Local Loop

WMD: Weapons of Mass Destruction

WR: Western Railway

WTO: World Trade Organisation (previously called GATT); also World Tourism Organisation

X, Y, Z

XML: eXtensible Markup Language

YMCA: Young Men's Christian Association

YWCA: Young Women's Christian Association

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC) Established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (Unep)

VDU = video display unit

- CRT = cathode ray tube
- CRO Cathode Ray Oscillator
- SARS Severe Accute respiratry syndrome
- BOT Built operate transfer
- AMU Atomic mass unit
- EMF Electromotive Force or Electromagnetic Field (Most apt is Electromotive Force)
- ADH Anti diuretic harmome
- STP Standard Temperature and Pressure
- NPT Network time protocol
- CRT Cathode ray tube
- SARS Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
- BOT Built Operate transfer
- AMU Atomic Mass Unit
- EMF Electromotive force
- ADH Anti Diuretic Hormone
- STP Standard Temperature Pressure
- GeV Giga Electron Volt
- NTP Normal Temperature Pressure
- CRT Cathode Ray Tube
- The ore of mercury metal.–cyanabar
- SARS : severe acute respiratory syndrome
- NTP : network time protocol
- RQ : respiratory quotient

- PVC : polyvinyl chloride
- NPN : negative positive negative
- WAN : wide area network
- ECG: electro cardio gram
- CPU: central processing unit
- BCG : bacillus of calmette –Guerin
- STP standard temperature and pressure/ Shielded Twisted Pair
- ATP Adenosine Tri-Phosphate
- PNP proton – neutron – proton
- [Positive-Negative-Positive (transistor)]
- LAN local area network
- KWh kilo watt hour
- BTU British Thermal Unit
- LDL Low-density lipoprotein
- [commonly referred to as bad cholesterol]
- ROM Read only memory
- MAF million acre feet
- SONAR Sound Navigation and Ranging
- LCD=LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY
- HDL= HARDWARE DESCRIPTION LANGUAGE/High-Density Lipoprotein
- UHF= ULTRA- HIGH FREQUENCY
- LED= LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
- BASIC= BEGGINER'S ALL PURPOSE SYMBOLIC INSTRUCTION CODE
- HST = HIGH SPEED TECHONOLGY
- DBS=DATA BASE SERVER
- V.L.C.C stands for Very large crude carrier.
- VTOL = vertical take off and landing
- SETI = Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence = a project to find Aliens
- Fax is the short form of Facsimile which means identical copy
- SETI => Search for Extraterrestrial intelligence.
- On the PH scale what does PH stand for-Potential Hydrogen

- ABM: Anti Ballistic Missiles

ABVP: Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad
AC: Alternating Current; Ashoka Chakra
ACU: Asian Currency Union
AD: anno Domini; in the year of Lord Christ
ADB: Asian Development Bank
ADC: Aide-de-Camp; Access Deficit Charge
ADF: Asian Development Fund
ADS: Air Defence Ship
AJT: Advanced Jet Trainer
AG: Accountant General; Adjutant General
AI: Air India
AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIIMS: All India Institute of Medical Sciences
AIR: All India Radio; Annual Information Report
AITUC: All India Trade Union Congress
AJT: Advanced Jet Trainer
ALH: Advanced Light Helicopter
AM: ante meridiem; before noon
AMC: Army Medical Corps; Asset Management Companies
AME: Associate Member of the Institute of Engineers
APC: Agricultural Prices Commission
APEC: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APPLE: Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment
APPU: Asian Pacific Postal Union
ARC: Asset Reconstruction Company
ARDR: Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief
ASAT: Anti-Satellite weapon
ASC: Army Service Corps
ASCI: Advanced Strategic Computing Initiative
ASCII: American Standard Code for Information

ASEAN: Association of South-East Asian Nations
ASEM: Asia-Europe Meeting
ASIMO: Advanced Step in Innovative Mobility
ASLV: Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle
ASMA: Antarctica Specially Managed Area
ASSOCHAM: Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry
ATA: Air Time Authority; Allen Telescope Array
ATC: Air Traffic Controller
ATM: Automatic Teller Machine
ATR: Action Taken Report
ATV: Automatic Transfer Vehicle
AUM: Assets Under Management
AVC: Army Veterinary Corps
AVM: Additional Volatility Margin
AWACS: Airborne Warning and Control System

B

BARC: Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
BBC: British Broadcasting Corporation
BC: Before Christ; Board of Control; British Columbia; Battery Commander
BCG: Bacillus Calmette Guérin—Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccine
BICP: Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices
BIFR: Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction
BIOS: Basic Input Output System
BKU: Bharatiya Kisan Union
BMD: Ballistic Missile Defence System
BOLT: BSE On-Line Trading (System)
BOSS: Bharat Operating System Solutions
BPO: Business Process Outsourcing
BPR: Bottom Pressure Records
BRO: Border Road Organisation
BSE: Bombay Stock Exchange

BSF: Border Security Force

BSNL: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd

C

CA: Chartered Accountant

CABE: Central Advisory Board of Education

C & AG: Comptroller & Auditor General

CAIR: Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

CAPART: Council for People's Action and Advancement of Rural Technology

CAPEX: Computer-Aided Paperless Examination System

CAS: Chief of Army Staff; Chief of Air Staff; Conditional Access System

CB: Citizen Band (Radio)

CBI: Central Bureau of Investigation

CBFC: Central Board of Film Certification

CCPA: Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs

CD: Conference on Disarmament

C-DAC: The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing

CDMA: Code Division Multiple Access

CECA: Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement

CERN: European Organisation for Nuclear Research (Pronounced CERN in French)

CFC: Chlorofluro Carbon

CFS: Container Freight Station

CHOGM: Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting

CIA: Central Intelligence Agency (of U.S.A.)

CIBIL: Credit Information Bureau (India) Ltd

CIC: Chief Information Commissioner

CID: Criminal Investigation Department

C-in-C: Commander-in-Chief

cif: cost, insurance and freight

CIS: Commonwealth of Independent States

CISF: Central Industrial Security Force

CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

CITU: Centre of Indian Trade Unions
CLASS: Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools
CLAWS: Centre for Land Warfare Studies
CM: Command Module; Chief Minister
CMP: Common Minimum Programme
CNG: Compressed Natural Gas
CNN: Cable News Network
CNS: Chief of the Naval Staff
CO: Commanding Officer
COD: Central Ordnance Depot; Cash on Delivery
CPCB: Central Pollution Control Board
CPI: Communist Party of India
CPI(M): Communist Party of India (Marxists)
CPU: Central Processing Unit
CR: Central Railway
CRAC: Cyber Regulation Advisory Council
CRDi: Common Rail Direct injection
CRISIL: Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited
CRM: Customer Relationship Management
CRR: Cash Reserve Ratio
CRPF: Central Reserve Police Force
CSIR: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
CTBT: Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
CTT: Commodities Transaction Tax
CVRDE: Combat Vehicles Research and Development Establishment

D

DA: Dearness Allowance; Daily Allowance
DAVP: Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity
DC: Deputy Commissioner; Direct Current in Electricity
DDT: Dichloro-Diphenyl Trichloro-ethane (disinfectant)
DIN: Director Information Number

DM: District Magistrate; Deputy Minister

DMIC: Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

DMK: Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (a regional political party of Tamil Nadu)

DNA: de-oxyribonucleic acid

DO: Demi-official (letter)

DOD: Department of Ocean Development

DPEP: District Primary Education Programme

DPI: Director of Public Instruction

DRAM: Dynamic Random Access Memory

DRDO: Defence Research and Development Organisation

DST: Daylight Saving Time

DRES: Department of Renewable Energy Sources

DTH: Direct to Home (broadcasting)

E

ECG: Electro Cardio-gram

ECS: Electronic Clearing Service

ECT: Electro-convulsant Therapy (electric shock treatment)

EDUSAT: Education Satellite

EEG: Electro-encephalography

EET: Exempt Exempt Taxation

EFA: Education for All

EFF: Extended Fund Facility

e.g.: exempli gratia; for example

EHTP: Electronic Hardware Technology Parks

ELISA: Enzyme Linked Immuno Solvent Assay (used for testing AIDS)

EMI: Equated Monthly Instalment

EMS: European Monetary System

EMU: Electric-Multiple Unit; Extra-vehicular Mobility Unit; (European) Economic and Monetary Union

E & OE: Errors and Omissions Excepted

EPROM: Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory

ER: Eastern Railway
ERM: Exchange Rate Mechanism
ERNET: Educational and Research Network
ESA: European Space Agency
ESCAP: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESMA: Essential Services Maintenance Act
ESOP: Employee Stock Option Programme
etc.: et cetera (and other things)
EU: European Union
EVM: Electronic Voting Machine

F

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organisation
FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation (of the U.S.A.)
FCNR: Foreign Currency (non-resident) Accounts Scheme
FDR: Flight Data Recorder; Fixed Deposit Receipt
FEMA: Foreign Exchange Management Act
FERA: Foreign Exchange Regulations Act
FICCI: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FII: Foreign Institutional Investors
FIPB: Foreign Investment Promotion Board (of India)
FLAG: Fibre Optic Link Around the Globe
FM: Field Marshal; Frequency Modulated
FPSB: Financial Planning Standards Boards (India)
FRBM: Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
FSSA: Food Safety and Standards Authority (of India)
FTA: Free Trade Area
FTP: File Transfer Protocol

G

GAGAN: GPS-aided Geo-augmented Navigation
GAIL: Gas Authority of India Limited

GAIN: Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GATS: General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCA: General Currency Area
GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council
GCM: Greatest Common Measure
GEF: Global Environment Fund
GHQ: General Headquarters
GIC: General Insurance Corporation
GIST: Graphics and Intelligence-based Script Technology
GMPS: Global Mobile Personal Communications System
GMRT: Giant Meterwave Radio Telescope
GMT: Greenwich Mean Time
GNSS: Global Navigation Satellite System
GNP: Gross National Product
GOC: General Officer Commanding
GPO: General Post Office
GPRS: General Packet Radio System
GPS: Global Positioning System
GSLV: Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle
GSP: Generalised Special Preferences
GST: Goods and Service Tax
GSTP: Global System of Trade Preferences

H

HAWS: High Altitude Warfare School
HCF: Highest Common Factor
HDI: Human Development Index
HDTV: High Definition Television
HE: His (or Her) Excellency; His (or Her) Eminence; High Explosive; Horizontal Equivalent
HITS: Headend In The Sky

HMMWV: High Mobility Multipurpose-Wheeled Vehicle

HMS: Hybrid Mail Service

HP: Himachal Pradesh; Horizontal Plane; Horse Power

HTML: Hyper Text Markup Language

HTTP: Hypertext Transfer Protocol

HUDCO: Housing and Urban Development Corporation

HVDC: High Voltage Direct Current

I

IAAI: International Airport Authority of India

IAAS: Indian Audit and Accounts Service

IADF: International Agricultural Development Fund

IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency

IAF: Indian Air Force

IAMC: Indian Army Medical Corps

IAS: Indian Administrative Service

IATA: International Air Transport Association

IATT: Inland Air Travel Tax

IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

IBEX: Interstellar Boundary Explorer Mission

ICANN: Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organisation

ICAR: Indian Council of Agricultural Research

ICCR: Indian Council of Cultural Relations

ICCW: Indian Council for Child Welfare

ICDS: Integrated Child Development Service

ICJ: International Court of Justice (with Headquarters at the Hague)

ICL: Indian Cricket League

ICMR: Indian Council of Medical Research

ICPA: Indian Cricket Players' Association

ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross

IDA: International Development Association

IDBI: Industrial Development Bank of India
IDSA: Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis
i.e.: id est; that is
IEA: International Energy Agency
IES: Indian Economic Service
IEX: Indian Energy Exchange
IFRS: International Financial Reporting Standard
IFS: Indian Foreign Service; Indian Forest Service
IFTU: International Federation of Trade Unions
IFWJ: Indian Federation of Working Journalists
IGNOU: Indira Gandhi National Open University
IIPA: Indian Institute of Public Administration
IISS: International Institute of Strategic Studies
IIT: Indian Institutes of Technology
ILO: International Labour Organisation
IMA: Indian Military Academy
IMET: International Military Education Training Programme
IMF: International Monetary Fund
IMO: International Maritime Organisation
IN: Indian Navy; Intelligent Network
INA: Indian National Army
INK: International Newspaper Kiosks
INMARSAT: International Maritime Satellite Organisation
INMAS: Institute of Nuclear Medicines and Allied Sciences
INS: Indian Naval Ship; Indian Newspaper Society
INSAS: Indian Small Arms System
INSAT: Indian National Satellite
INTERPOL: International Police Organisation
INTUC: Indian National Trade Union Congress
IOC: International Olympic Committee
IP: Indian Police

IPC: Indian Penal Code
IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPEC: International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour
IPR: Intellectual Property Right
IPS: Indian Police Service; Indian Postal Service
IPTV: Internet Protocol Television
IPU: Inter-Parliamentary Union
IQ: Intelligence Quotient
IR: Infra-red
IRA: Insurance Regulatory Authority
IRBM: Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
IREP: Integrated Rural Energy Planning
IRS: Indian Remote Sensing Satellite; Indian Revenue Service
ISAF: International Stabilization and Assistance Force (in Afghanistan)
ISC: Inter-State Council
ISCS: Integrated Smart Card System
ISD: International Subscriber Dialed (telephone)
ISH: Information Super Highway
ISKCON: International Society for Krishna Consciousness
ISO: International Standardisation Organisation
ISP: Internet Service Provider
ISRO: Indian Space Research Organisation
ISS: International Space Station
IST: Indian Standard Time
ISTRAC: ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network
ITDC: Indian Tourism Development Corporation
ITO: International Trade Organisation; Income-tax Officer
ITU: International Tele-communication Union
IUC: Interconnect User Charge

GENERAL-KNOWLEDGE-ABOUT-RELIGIONS-OF-WORLD

1. Buddhism

Founder- Gautam Siddhartha Buddha (563-483 BC) born in Nepal (Lumbini)

Founded -in 525 BC

Sacred Text-The Tripitaka (Collection of Buddha's teaching) also called Sutras

Sacred Places- Lumbini (Nepal) where he received enlightenment and Kusinagar (UP) where he

attained Nirvana.

Place of Worship -Vihar (temple) and Monastery (where monks reside)

Sects -Mahayana and Hinayana

2. Confucianism

Founder- King Fu Tsu, Better known as Confucius (551-479 BC) born in the state of LU in

china.

Founded- in 500 BC

Sacred Text -The Analects

Sacred Places- church or temple

3. Christianity

Founder Jesus- Christ (5 BC to AD 30) born in Judea, also called Jesus of Nazareth

Founded in -2000 years ago

Sacred Text- Holy Bible consisting of Old Testament (before Christ) and the New Testament (during

and after Christ)

Sacred Places- Jerusalem where Christ lived and preached

Place of Worship Church

Important Sects -Catholics and Protestants

4. Hinduism

Founder -Ancient Sages

Founded in -Around 1500 BC

Sacred Text- The Vedas, the Upanishads, the Bhagavad-Gita and the epics of the Mahabharata

and the Ramayana

Place of Worship -Temple

5. Islam

Founder- Prophet Mohammed(PBUH) (AD 570-632) born in Mecca (Saudi Arabia)

Founded- in AD 622

Sacred Text -Quran (words of God), Hadis (Collection of Prophet's saying).

Sacred Places- Makkah/ Madina in Saudi Arabia

Place of Worship- Masjid (mosque)

Sects -Sunnis and Shias

6. Judaism (Religion of the Hebrews)

Founder -Moses, born in Egypt

Founded in -1300 BC

Sacred Text -Talmads, found particularly in the five books of the Bible; commentary on Torah

known as Talmud and Midrash

Sacred Places- Jerusalem

Place of Worship- Synagogue

7. Shintoism

Founder -Began with Japanese culture and developed out of tradition and ancestor worship

Sacred Text -No specific text

Sacred Places -Central Shrine of Ise (central Japan) and the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo

8. Sikhism

Founder- Guru Nanak (1469-1539)

Founded -in AD 1500

Sacred Text -Shri Guru Granth Sahib

Sacred Places -The Golden Temple of Amritsar

Place of Worship -Gurudwara

9. Taoism

Founder -Lao-tse, a Chinese Philosopher

Founded- in 6th century BC

Sacred Text -Tao-te-Ching

10. Zoroastrianism (Parsi Religion)

Founder -Zoroaster, born in Medea (modern Iran) in about 660 BC

Founded in -Around 500 BC

Sacred Text- Zend Avasta

Place of Worship -Fire temple

GENERAL-KNOWLEDGE-ABOUT- OLYMPIC-GAMES

On 6 April 1896 at Athens, King George I of Greece opened the 1st Olympic Games of modern times

This time, 14 nationalities participated in 43 events. A total of 241 athletes (all male) participated

The Motto of the Olympic Games is Citius, Altius, Fortius (Faster, Higher, Stronger).

The Olympic Anthem. The Olympic hymn was written by the Greek national poet, Costis Palamas, with music composed by Spiros Samaras and was first sung at the 1896 Games. It was during the 1958 Olympic Games in Tokyo that the IOC adopted this hymn as the official Olympic anthem.

Detail of Olympic games years

1896 Olympic Games at Athens
1900 Olympic Games at Paris
1904 Olympic Games at St. Louis
1908 Olympic Games at London
1912 Olympic Games at Stockholm
1916 Olympic Games – Not held
1920 Olympic Games at Antwerp
1924 Olympic Games at Paris
1928 Olympic Games at Amsterdam
1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles
1936 Olympic Games at Berlin
1940 Olympic Games – Not held
1944 Olympic Games – Not held
1948 Olympic Games at London
1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki
1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne
1960 Olympic Games at Rome
1964 Olympic Games at Tokyo
1968 Olympic Games at Mexico
1972 Olympic Games at Munich
1976 Olympic Games at Montreal
1980 Olympic Games at Moscow
1984 Olympic Games at Los Angeles
1988 Olympic Games at Seoul
1992 Olympic Games at Barcelona
1996 Olympic Games at Atlanta
2000 Olympic Games at Sydney

2004 Olympic Games at Athens
2008 Olympic Games at China
2012 Olympic Games at London

GENERAL-KNOWLEDGE-OF-SAF-GAMES

South Asian Games are known as SAF games Games

The governing body of these games is South Asian Sports Council formed in 1983.

At present, SAG are joined by eight members namely
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

The first South Asian Games were hosted by Kathmandu, Nepal in 1984

These games held after every two years except for some occasions.

Year	Host City	Country
1984	Kathmandu	Nepal
1985	Dhaka	Bangladesh
1987	Calcutta	India
1989	Islamabad	Pakistan
1991	Colombo	Sri Lanka
1993	Dhaka	Bangladesh
1995	Madras	India
1999	Kathmandu	Nepal
2004	Islamabad	Pakistan
2006	Colombo	Sri Lanka
2010	Dhaka	Bangladesh
2013	New Delhi	India

Best Of Luck

Posted By : Faisal Qureshi

Collected & Shared By :

Ch Yasir From Gujrat

You Can Not Help Every One But Every One Can Help Someone