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General Knowledge – Part 13

BRANCHES OF BIOLOGY

Disciplines	Meaning
Aerobiology	It is a branch of biology that studies organic particles, such as bacteria, fungal spores, very small insects, pollen grains and viruses, which are passively transported by the air
Agriculture	It is the science or practice of farming. It includes the study of producing crops from the soil, with an importance on practical applications
Anatomy	It is the scientific study of the structure of human or animal bodies.
Astrobiology	The branch of biology concerned with the effects of outer space on living organisms and the search for extraterrestrial life. Astrobiology is the study of all living things within the universe, where they might be found and how they were formed. It is the study of evolution, distribution, and future of life in the universe. Also known as exobiology, exopaleontology, and bioastronomy.
Biochemistry	The scientific study of the chemistry of living things. the study of the chemical reactions required for life to exist and function
Bioclimatology	Ecological science, branch of climatology and a interdisciplinary field of science that deals with the relations between the climate and the distribution of the living species on earth. Or we may say it deals with the effects of physical environment on living organism over an extended period of time.

Bioengineering	The study of biology through the means of engineering with an emphasis on applied knowledge and especially related to biotechnology
Biogeography	The study of the locations of organisms around the world; the study of the geographical distribution of living organisms and fossils in geographic space and through geological time.
Bioinformatics	Bioinformatics is the application of information technology and computer science to the field of molecular biology. the use of information technology for the study, collection, and storage of genomic and other biological data
Biomathematics or Mathematical Biology	The study of biological processes through mathematics, with an emphasis on modeling.
Biomechanics	Biomechanics is the application of mechanical principles to living organisms. It is often considered a branch of medicine, the study of the mechanics of living beings, with an emphasis on applied use through artificial limbs, etc.
Biomedical research	The study of the human body in health and disease
Biophysics	The study of biological processes through physics, by applying the theories and methods traditionally used in the physical sciences
Biotechnology	It is the study of the uses of living cells and bacteria in industrial and scientific processes. it is a new and controversial branch of biology which studies the manipulation of living matter, including genetic modification
Building biology	Study of the indoor living environment
Botany	The study of plants
Cell biology	The study of the cell as a complete unit, and the molecular and

	chemical interactions that occur within a living cell.
Chronobiology	A field of biology that studies time-related phenomena in living organisms and their adaptation to solar and lunar related rhythms
Conservation Biology	The study of the preservation, protection, or restoration of the natural environment, natural ecosystems, vegetation, and wildlife
Cryobiology	The study of the effects of lower than normally preferred temperatures on living beings.
Developmental biology	The study of the processes through which an organism forms, from zygote to full structure.
Ecology	The study of the interactions of living organisms with one another and with the non-living elements of their environment.
Embryology	The scientific study of the development of embryos. (from fecundation to birth)
Entomology	The scientific study of insects
Environmental Biology	The study of the natural world, as a whole or in a particular area, especially as affected by human activity
Epidemiology	The scientific study of the spread and control of diseases. it is a main factor of public health research, it is the study of factors affecting the health and illness of human beings
Ethnobiology	The scientific study of the way plants and animals are treated/used by different human cultures
Ethology	The study of animal behavior.
Evolutionary Biology	The study of the origin and descent of species over time
Genetics	The scientific study of the ways in which different characteristics are

passed from each GENERATION of living things to the next. the study of genes and heredity.

Herpetology

The study of reptiles and amphibians

Histology

The study of cells and tissues, a microscopic branch of anatomy.

Ichthyology

The study of fish

Integrative biology

The study of whole organisms

Limnology

The scientific study of bodies of fresh water for their biological and physical and geological properties. It is often regarded as a division of ecology or environmental science.

Mammalogy

The branch of zoology that studies mammals

Marine Biology

Marine biology is the scientific study of organisms in the ocean or other marine or brackish bodies of water. The study of ocean ecosystems, plants, animals, and other living beings.

Microbiology

The scientific study of very small living things, such as bacteria. It is the study of microscopic organisms (microorganisms) and their interactions with other living things

Molecular Biology

The study of biology and biological functions at the molecular level, some cross over with biochemistry

Mycology

The scientific studies of fungi (any plant without leaves, flowers or green colouring, usually growing on other plants or on decaying matter. MUSHROOMS and MILDEW are both fungi.)

Neurobiology

The study of the nervous system, including anatomy, physiology, even pathology

Oceanography

The scientific study of the ocean, including ocean life, environment, geography, weather, and other aspects influencing the ocean.

Oncology

The scientific study of and treatment of TUMOURS in the body. the

	study of cancer processes, including virus or mutation oncogenesis, angiogenesis and tissues remoldings
Ornithology	The scientific study of birds
Population biology	Study of the populations of organisms – most often referred as ecology, or used to point out biology adaptations, biology events sum up
Population ecology	The study of populations of organisms, including how they increase and go extinct (dynamics)
Population genetics	The study of changes in gene frequencies in populations of organisms
Paleontology	The study of fossils and sometimes geographic evidence of prehistoric life
Pathology	The scientific study of diseases, and the causes, processes, nature, and development of disease
Parasitology	The study of parasites and parasitism
Pharmacology	The scientific study of drugs and their use in medicine including practical application of preparation, effects of drugs and synthetic medicines.
Physiology	The scientific study of the normal functions of the living organisms and the organs and parts of living organisms
Phytopathology	Plant pathology (also phytopathology) is the scientific study of plant diseases caused by pathogens (infectious diseases) and environmental conditions (physiological factors)
Protistology	The scientific study of protists (very large, diverse group of organisms; all eukaryotic)
Psychobiology	Study of the biological bases of psychology
Sociobiology	Study of the biological bases of sociology

Structural biology	A branch of molecular biology, biochemistry, and biophysics concerned with the molecular structure of biological macromolecules
Virology	The scientific study of VIRUSES and the diseases caused by them
Zoology	The scientific study of animals and their behaviour including classification, physiology, development, and behavior

VITAMINS: CHEMICAL NAME, SOURCES, DEFICIENCY AND DISCOVERY

1913	Vitamin A (Retinol, retinal)	Cod liver oil	Night blindness, Keratomalacia
1910	Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)	Rice bran	Beriberi, Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome
1920	Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)	Eggs	Ariboflavinosis
1936	Vitamin B3 (Niacin, niacinamide)	Liver	Pellagra
1931	Vitamin B5 (Pantothenic acid)	Liver	Paresthesia
1934	Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine, pyridoxamine, pyridoxal)	Rice bran	Anemia, peripheral neuropathy.
1931	Vitamin B7 (Biotin)	Liver	Dermatitis, enteritis
1941	Vitamin B9 (Folic acid, folinic acid)	Liver	Deficiency during pregnancy is associated with birth defects, such as neural tube defects
1926	Vitamin B12 (Cyanocobalamin, hydroxycobalamin, methylcobalamin)	Liver	Megaloblastic anemia

1920	Vitamin C (Ascorbic acid)	Lemons	Scurvy
1920	Vitamin D (Ergocalciferol, cholecalciferol)	Cod liver oil	Rickets and Osteomalacia
1922	Vitamin E (Tocopherols, tocotrienols)	Wheat germ oil, Cosmetics and liver	Sterility, Deficiency is very rare; mild hemolytic anemia in newborn infants
1929	Vitamin K (phylloquinone, menaquinones)	Alfalfa	Hemophilia, Bleeding diathesis

POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA

National

S.N.	Name
1.	Bahujan Samaj Party
2.	Bharatiya Janata Party
3.	Communist Party of India
4.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)
5.	Indian National Congress
6.	Nationalist Congress Party
7.	Rashtriya Janata Dal

State

Name	Short Form	States
Praja Rajyam Party	PRP	Andhra Pradesh
Telangana Rashtra Samithi	TRS	Andhra Pradesh
Telugu Desam Party	TDP	Andhra Pradesh
Arunachal Congress	AC	Arunachal Pradesh
All India United Democratic Front	AUDF	Assam
Asom Gana Parishad	AGP	Assam
Bodoland People's Front	BPF	Assam
Lok Jan Shakti Party	LJSP	Bihar

Janata Dal (United)	JD (U)	Bihar, Jharkhand
Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party	MAG	Goa
Save Goa Front	SGF	Goa
Haryana Janhit Congress (BL)	HJC(BL)	Haryana
Indian National Lok Dal	INLD	Haryana
Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	JKNC	Jammu and Kashmir
Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	JKNPP	Jammu and Kashmir
Jammu and Kashmir People's Democratic Party	PDP	Jammu and Kashmir
Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajantrik)	JVM(P)	Jharkhand
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	JMM	Jharkhand, Orissa
Janata Dal (Secular)	JD (S)	Karnataka, Kerala
Kerala Congress	KEC	Kerala
Kerala Congress (Mani)	KEC (M)	Kerala
Muslim League Kerala State Committee	MUL	Kerala
Samajwadi Party	SP	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand
Shiv Sena	SHS	Maharashtra
Manipur People's Party	MPP	Manipur
National People's Party	NPP	Manipur
United Democratic Party	UDP	Meghalaya
All India Trinamool Congress	AITC	Meghalaya, West Bengal
Mizo National Front	MDF	Mizoram
Mizoram People's Conference	MPC	Mizoram
Zoram Nationalist Party	ZNP	Mizoram
Nagaland People's Front	NPF	Nagaland
Biju Janata Dal	BJD	Orissa
Pudhucherry Munnetra Congress	PMC	Puducherry
Shiromani Akali Dal	SAD	Punjab
Sikkim Democratic Front	SDF	Sikkim
Marumalarchi Dravida	MDMK	Tamil Nadu

Munnetra Kazhagam

All India Anna Dravida AIADMK Tamil Nadu, Puducherry

Munnetra Kazhagam

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam DMK Tamil Nadu, Puducherry

Pattali Makkal Katchi PMK Tamil Nadu, Puducherry

Rashtriya Lok Dal RLD Uttar Pradesh

Uttarakhand Kranti Dal UKKD Uttarakhand

All India Forward Bloc AIFB West Bengal

Revolutionary Socialist Party RSP West Bengal

No.	Indus Valley Civilization
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| 1. | Indus Valley Civilization is also known as Harappan Civilization. |
| 2. | Indus valley Civilization was discovered in 1921-1922. |
| 3. | This Civilization belongs to Metal Age |
| 4. | Metal age began in 5000 B.C. during this age man used copper and bronze to make implements |
| 5. | Dravidians were the founders of this civilization. |
| 6. | Indus Valley Civilization is earlier to Vedic Civilization (Early Vedic Civilization and Later Vedic Civilization). |
| 7. | This civilization belongs to proto-historic period. |
| 8. | The towns of Harappa Civilization reflects the first urbanization in the history of India. |
| 9. | The ancient name of the Indus region was Meluha. |
| 10. | Sir John Marshal carried out extensive excavations in the Indus region. |
| 11. | The first discovered Indus site was Harappa. |
| 12. | Harappa and Mohenjodaro were the largest sites of Indus Valley Civilization. |
| 13. | Many historians proposed different dates about the period of Indus Valley Civilization but the generally accepted period was 2300-1750 B.C. |
| 14. | The main feature of Indus Valley civilization was Town Planning. |
| 15. | The Houses and drainage canals were mainly built with Burnt-Brick. Underground drainage system depicts the skill of the Indus people in Town Planning |

Indus Site-Harappa

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| 16. | Harappa is located in the Montegomari district of Punjab in Pakistan on the banks of river Ravi. |
| 17. | It was the first excavated Harappan site. Extensive excavations of Harappa were carried out by Mortimer Wheeler. |
| 18. | It was surveyed by Dayanand Sahni in 1921. |

19. 6 granaries were found at Harappa.
20. A stone symbol of female sex organs was discovered.
21. A stone male dancing figure Nataraja was found.
22. Harappa was an important centre of boat making.

Indus Site–Mohenjodaro

23. Mohenjodaro means Mound of the Dead.
24. It is located in Larkana district of Sindh in Pakistan on the banks of river Indus.
25. Mohenjodaro was discovered by R.D.Benerjee in 1922.
26. A swimming pool called 'Great Bath' was found here.
27. It had 9 vertical layers.
28. Mohenjodaro is largest of all Indus sites.
29. The Bronze figure of dancing girl was found here.
30. The evidence of ship was found in Mohenjodaro.
31. Granaries and Fire alters were found in Mohenjodaro.
32. Pasupati seal has been discovered.

Other Indus Sites

33. Lothal was located in Gujarat. It was discovered by S.R.Rao in 1945.
34. Lothal was the port town. A dockyard structure was found here.
35. Lothal had houses with doors on the main streets
36. Fire Altars and Rice husk has been discovered in Lothal.
37. A dockyard on the Bhoga river have been found.
38. The Indus Site Kalibhangan was discovered by A.Ghosh in 1947. It was located in Rajasthan.
39. The evidence of ploughing the land was found in Kalibhangan.
40. Bones of Camel and Fire alters were discovered in Kalibhangan.
42. The evidence of land ploughing was also found in Kalibhangan.
43. The Indus Site Banwali was discovered by R.S.Bisht in 1973.
44. Banwali was located in Haryana.
45. A clay model plough, Citadel, barley and 12 horned tiger seal have been found in Banwali.
46. No drainage system has been found in Banwali.
47. The Indus Site Chanhudaro was discovered by N.G.Majumdar in 1931.
48. Chanhudaro was located in Sindh. Ink Pot was discovered here.
49. The Indus Site Alamgirpur was discovered by Punjab University in 1958.
50. Alamgirpur was located in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh on the banks of Hindan river.

51. The Indus Site Surkotada was discovered by Jagpati Joshi in 1972.
52. Surkotada was located in Gujarat.
53. Burial room, human bones in pottery and the remains of horse have been found in Surkotada.
54. The Indus Site Kotdiji was discovered by Ghurye in 1935.
55. Kotdiji was located in Sindh.
56. Steatite Seals, Stone arrow head and figure of Ox have been found in Kotdiji.
57. Kotdiji was destroyed by fire.
58. The Indus Site Dholavira was discovered by J.P.Joshi in 1967 and excavated in 1991.
59. Dholavira is the largest Indus site in India.
60. Dholavira was located in Gujarat.
61. Dholavira was divided into three parts i.e. Citadel, Middle Town and Lower Town.
62. The Indus Site Rangapur was discovered by M.S.Vats in 1931.
63. Rangapur was located in Gujarat.
64. Rice husk has been found in Rangapur.
65. Six types of pottery have been found in Rangapur.
66. Rupar was discovered by Y.D.Sharma in 1953.
67. Rupar was located on the banks of Sutlej River in Punjab.
68. A Copper Axe and the Evedence of burying the dog below the human burial has been found in Rupar.

Indus Valley Civilization–Society

69. The main occupation of Indus people was agriculture. The main crops they produced were: Wheat and Barly.Indus people produced Cotton for the first time in the world.
70. Indus People had trade relations with Babylonia, Egypt and Mesopotomia. They exported Cotton goods, Pottery and Terracottas.
71. The main male diety was Pasupati(Siva). The main female Goddess was Mother Goddess. They worshipped the bird Pigeon. They also worshipped Water, Trees and Snakes. Many of the religious practices of the Indus people are still followed in India.
72. Indus People made their tools implements and utensils mostly with Copper, Bronze and Stome. They obtained copper from Beluchistan and Rajasthan and Gold from Kolar and Anantapur.
73. The metal Iron was not known to Indus people.
74. The ornaments of Indus people were made up of Copper, Bronze, Gold, Silver and Precious Stones. They made household articles with Stome, Mud and Copper. They made cloths with wool and Cotton. They made pottery with mud with beautiful designs and exported then to foreign countries.
75. The animal Horse doesn` t know the Indus people. Animals domesticated by Indus

people were Bull, buffaloes, Goat, Sheep, Asses, Pigs and domestic fowls. The animals depicted on the Indus seals were Bull, Unicorn, Tiger. The animals Buffalo, Rhinoceros, Elephant and Deer are present around the Pasupati on a seal. Indus people made seals with Steatite, Ivory and Clay.

- 76. Music, Dance and Chess were the main pastimes of Indus people.
- 77. Indus People used Pictographic script. The script was written from left to right and from right to left. It is called Boustrophedon.
- 78. Carts with wheels were in use in Harappa. Burnt bricks were used for public buildings.
- 79. There were three funeral practices of Indus people. They are cremation, Complete burial and exposing the dead body to wild animals and burying the remains.
- 80. The reasons for the decline of Indus Valley Civilization were Aryans invasions, Floods and Earthquakes.

No.	Early Vedic Civilization
1.	Early Vedic Civilization is also called as Rig Vedic Civilization
2.	Vedic culture flourished between 1500-600 B.C.
3.	The later vedic period was from 1000-600 B.C.
4.	Rigveda is the first and oldest Veda. It was composed during the early vedic period
5.	The original home of Aryans may be saptasindu or central Asia or Arctic region or Tibet.
6.	They probably enter into India through Khyber pass.
7.	Aryans called Indus People as Dasyus. They fought with Dasyus.
8.	Aryans first settled in India Sindh and Punjab regions.
9.	The Rig vedic Aryans lived in tribes.
10.	During Rigvedic period society was not divided into classes. The families were patriarchal. Families were formed into grama. Villages formed as Vis. Group of Vis were formed into jana or tribe.
11.	The tribe was under the rule of Rajan(king). The king was not autocrat. He exercised his powers according to the will of Sabha (Council of elders) and Samithi(Assembly of whole people). Vrajapati is an officer having authority over on the pasture ground.
12.	The institution of marriage was established. Child marriages were not known but dowry is common. Women enjoyed high status. The main occupation of Rigvedic Aryans was cattle breeding. They know the agriculture.
13.	Rigveda refers to Mujavant. Mujavant is one of the peaks of the Himavanta. Himavanta is a Himalayan mountain. The source of soma drink is Mujavant.
14.	Aitareya Brahmana mentioned that the India was divided into five parts. Sapta sindu was the heartland of Rigvedic culture.

15.	Atharvana Veda contains magical spells and charms.
16.	Rigvedic hymns were composed by viswamitra, Vashishtha, Arthi. etc.
17.	The Rigveda culture was mainly pastoral.
18.	Purusha-Sukta of Rigveda mentioned about the fourfold division of society.
19.	Samaveda is belongs to music. In Rugvedic period Barly is called yava.
20.	The largest number of Rugvedic hymns are dedicated to Indra. The God Agni is an intermediary between the gods and people.
21.	Rig Veda tells about the Aryans when they settled in Sindh and Punjab regions.
22.	Vedas were written in Sanskrit.
23.	The language of Aryans was Sanskrit.
24.	From Sanskrit North Indian languages such as Hindi, Bengali, Punjabi were originated.
25.	The Sindh and Punjab regions were called by Aryans as Sapta Sindhu.
26.	Rig Veda tells about the famous battle among the Aryan clans called Dasarajna.
27.	Rajan was the leader of Aryans.
28.	The officers helped the king in adiministration were Senani and Purohit.
29.	Gramini was the village officer during the Early vedic period.
30.	Sabha and Samiti were the two assemblies during the Early vedic period.
31.	Agriculture and cattle rearing were the main occupation of Aryans.
32.	Father was the head of the Aryan family.
33.	Father, Mother, Sons and Slaves were in the Aryan family.
34.	Soma and Sura were the two intoxicating drinks consumed by the Aryans.
35.	Soma was consumed by the Aryans during the conduct of Yagnas.
36.	Sura was the habitual drink of Aryans.
37.	The chief of the Aryan clan 'Rajan' got income from Bali and Bhaga.
38.	Sudas got victory against the confedaracy of ten kings in Dasaraja Yuddha.
39.	The region watered by the five rivers of Punjab and Sindh and Saraswati was called Sapta Sindhu.
40.	The chief Gods during the Early Vedic Civilization were Indra and Agni.
41.	Indra was the water god and weather god during the Early Vedic Civilization.
42.	Cow occupied a prominent place in Early Vedic Culture.
43.	Indra was the God of War during the Early Vedic period.
44.	Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras were the castes in Aryan society.
45.	Aryans worshipped Indra, Ushas, Vayu, Varuna, Aswins and Bhumi.
46.	By the end of Early Vedic Period society was divided into four classes.
No.	Later Vedic Civilization
1.	The period of later vedic civilization is 1000-600 B.C.

2.	During the later vedic age Aryans settled in Ganga Yamuna Do-ab.
3.	Aryans composed 4 vedas. They are: Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama veda and Atharvana veda.
4.	Except Rig Veda remaining three vedas were composed during the later vedic period.
5.	Yajur Veda, Sama Veda and Atharvana Veda tells about the Aryans when they settled in Ganga-Yamuna Do-ab.
6.	Explanations to vedas are called Brahmanas.
7.	Atharvanaveda contains magical spells.
8.	Vedangas are six. They are: Kalpa, Siksha, Chandas, Nirukta, Jyothisha, and Vyakarana.
9.	The clan to which Rama was belonged Ikshvaku Kshtriya.
10.	Ikshvaku Ksheriya clan ruled Kosala.
11.	The Kauravas and the Pandavas belonged to Kuru clan.
12.	Dasaraja war took place on the banks of Parusni (Ravi).
13.	During the later vedic period the king was called as Samrat.
14.	Pushan was the god of Sudras in later vedic period.
15.	Tax collector was called as Bhagadugha.
16.	The treasurer was known as Sangrahit.
17.	During the later vedic age society was divided in to 4 classes.
18.	Valmiki was the author of Ramayana.
19.	Vyasa was the author of Mahabharata.
20.	Which of the following was called as Adikavya Ramayana.
21.	Prayaga was famous in making Chariots in the later vedic period.
22.	The classes of society during the later vedic period were Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Visyas and Sudras.
23.	By the end of later vedic age Aryans established 16 kingdoms.
24.	The 16 kingdoms established by the Aryan wre called as Shodasa Mahajanapadas
25.	Upanishads are also called Vedantas.
26.	Yagnas and Yagas bacame more important during the period of Later vedic age.
27.	Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha are called Purusharthas.
28.	Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha and Sanyasa are called Asrama system.
29.	The four fold varna system became strong and rigid during the period of Later vedic age.
30.	The four fold varna system consists Brahmins Kshatriyas Vaishyas and Sudras.
31.	Prajapati was the important diety during the period of later vedic age.
32.	The first explanation about the Upanayana contains in Satapatha Brahmana.
33.	Political Organizations of vedic period ascending order - Kula, Grama, Vis, Jana, Rashtra.

34.	Prajapati, Vishnu and Rudra were the most important Gods of the later vedic period.
35.	Vidata was the oldest tribal assembly.
36.	The debates organized by the rulers during the later vedic period were called as Brahmodyas.

ORIGIN OF DIFFERENT DANCE FORMS IN INDIA

Dance Form	Origin
Sattriya	Assam
Kathak	Uttar Pradesh
Kathakali	Kerala
Manipuri	Manipur
Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh
Mohiniyattam	Kerala
Odissi	Orissa
Bharatanatyam	Tamil Nadu

GRASSLANDS OF THE WORLD

Regions	Grassland
Australia	Dawns
South America (Argentina & Uruguay)	Pampas
North America	Prairies
Africa and Australia	Savannah
South America	Selvas
Europe and Northern Asia	Steppes
Europe and Asia	Taiga
South Africa	Velds
Venezuela (South America)	Lianos
Hungary	Pustaz
New Zealand	Cantebury

FATHERS OF DIFFERENT FIELDS

- Father of modern chemistry is Jabir bin Hayyan
- Father of botany is Theophrastus
- Father of biology is Aristotle
- James Hutton is called the father of modern geology.

- Thefrastus is called as father of botany.
- Father of Homeopathy is Heinemann.
- Founder of physical chemistry Arrhenius.
- Copernicus is known as the Father of Astronomy.
- Greek writer Herodotus is called father of History.
- Who is known as The father of English poetry - 1340 - 1400 Geoffrey Chaucer
- ‘Aristophanes’ is called father of comedy.
- Charles babbage is called " Father of computer "
- Adam smith is called " Father of economics "

HIGHEST MILITARY AWARDS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

- Highest military award of Britain is Victoria Cross.
- Highest military award of Germany is Iron Cross.
- Highest military award of India is Pardam Vir Chakra.
- Highest military award of Japan is Order of the Rising Sun.
- Highest military award of Pakistan is Nishan-i-Haider.
- Highest military award of Russia is Order of the Patriotic War.
- Highest military award of USA is Victory Medal.
- Highest military award of Denmark - The Order of the Elephant
- Highest military award of USSR - Order of Honor and Banner

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR HEADQUARTERS

International Institution	Head Quarters
United Nations Organization (UNO)	New York, USA
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	New York, USA
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Paris, France
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Vienna, Austria
World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	New York, USA
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Geneva, Switzerland
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington, D.C., United

	States
World Trade Organization (WTO)	Geneva, Switzerland
International Court of Justice (World Court or ICJ)	The Hague, Netherlands
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Vienna, Austria
World Bank	Washington, D.C., United States
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Geneva, Switzerland
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	London, United Kingdom
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Bern, Switzerland
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Rome, Italy
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Geneva, Switzerland
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	Kathmandu, Nepal
Amnesty International	London, United Kingdom
Transparency International (TI)	Berlin, Germany
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Geneva, Switzerland
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Commonwealth of Nations	London, United Kingdom
International Organization for Standardization (ISO)	Geneva, Switzerland

SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF COMMON PLANTS

Binomial nomenclature is the system of giving each plant a scientific name consisting of two parts. The first is the generic name that designates the genus --- a group of related species. The generic name is capitalized, underlined, or written in italics.

Genera are grouped into families, families into orders, and on up the hierarchical levels of classification. Each level of this classification includes plants with many characteristics in common. So plant classification is in a very meaningful and useful system.

Scientific Names of Trees in India	
Erythrina Indica	Indian Coral Tree
Acacia arabica	Black catechu (Babhul)
Acacia catechu	Black catechu
Achras sapota	Chiku
Ananas comosus	Pineapple
Annona squamosa	Custard Apple (Sitaphal)

<i>Anthocephalus indicus</i>	Kadamb
<i>Artocarpus integra</i>	Jack fruit
<i>Azadirachata indica</i>	Neem Tree
<i>Bambusa dendrocalmus</i>	Bamboo
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i>	Mountain Ebony/Purple orchid tree (Kachnar)
<i>Butea monosperma</i> Kuntze	Flame of the forest (Palash)
<i>Carica papaya</i>	Papaya
<i>Cassia Fistula</i> Linn	Indian Labernum
<i>Delonix regia</i> Rafin	Royal poinciana/Peacock Flower (Gulmohar)
<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Indian Gooseberry (Amla)
<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Banyan
<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn.	Peepal
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silver Oak
<i>Jacaranda mimosaefolia</i>	Jacaranda (Nili Gulmohar)
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango Tree
<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Horse Radish/Drumstick tree
<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Basil (Tulsi)
<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i> Becker	Copper Pod
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Guava
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind tree
<i>Tectona grandis</i> Linn.	Teak

IMPORTANT ENDOCRINE GLANDS IN HUMAN BODY

Gland	Hormone	Functions
Hypothalamus	Releasing and inhibiting hormones and factors Posterior pituitary hormones produced here	Control of another pituitary hormones
Posterior pituitary gland	Receives hormones from hypothalamus no hormones synthesised here	Ejection of milk from mammary gland, contraction of uterus during birth

	stores and secretes the following: Oxytocin Antidiuretic hormone (ADH) (vasopressin)	Reduction of urine secretion by kidney
Anterior pituitary gland	Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) Luteinising hormone (LH) Prolactin Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH or corticotrophin) Growth hormone (GH)	In male, stimulate spermatogenesis In female, growth of ovarian follicles In male testosterone secretion In female secretion of oestrogen and progesterone, ovulation and maintenance of corpus luteum Stimulates milk production and secretion Synthesis and secretion of thyroid hormones growth of thyroid glands. Synthesis and secretion of adrenal cortex hormones growth of gland Protein synthesis, growth, especially of bone of limbs
Parathyroid gland	Parathormone	Increases blood calcium level Decreases blood phosphate level
Thyroid gland	Triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4) Calcitonin	Regulation of basal metabolic rate, growth and development Decreases blood calcium level
Adrenal cortex	Glucocorticoids (cortisol) Mineralocorticoids (aldosterone)	Protein breakdown, glucose/glycogen synthesis, adaptation to stress, anti-inflammatory/allergy effects Na ⁺ retention in kidney, Na ⁺ and K ⁺ ratios in extracellular and intracellular fluids, raises blood pressure
Adrenal medulla	Adrenaline (epinephrine) Noradrenaline (norepinephrine)	Increase rate and force of heartbeat, constriction of skin and gut capillaries Dilation of arterioles of heart and skeletal muscles, raising blood glucose level

		General constriction of small arteries, raising of blood pressure
Islets of Langerhans	Insulin (beta cells) Glucagon (alpha cells)	Decreases blood glucose level, increases glucose and amino acid uptake and utilisation by cells Increases blood glucose level, breakdown of glycogen to glucose in liver
stomach Duodenum	Gastrin Secretin Cholecystokinin (Pancreozymin)	Secretion of gastric juices Secretion of pancreatic juice Inhibits gastric secretion Emptying of gall bladder and release of pancreatic juice into duodenum
Kidney Ovary	Renin Oestrogens (17 Beta-oestradiol) Progesterone	Conversion of angiotensinogen into angiotensin Female secondary sex characteristics, oestrous cycle Gestation, inhibition of ovulation
Corpus luteum	Progesterone and oestrogen Progesterone and oestrogen	Growth and development of uterus Foetal development
Placenta	Chorionic gonadotrophin Human placental lactogen	Maintenance of corpus luteum

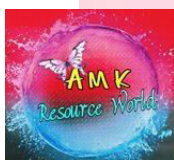
FACTS ABOUT HUMAN BODY

Facts of Human Body	
Length of alimentary canal	Approximately 8 meters
BMR (Basal metabolic rate)	1600 K.cal/day
Number cells in body	75 trillion
Longest bone	Femur (thigh bone)
Smallest bone	Ear ossicle, stapes
Weight of brain	1400 gms
Blood volume	6.8 litres (in 70 kg body)
Normal B.P	120/80 mm Hg
Number of R.B.C	(a) In male: 4.5-5.0 million/cubic mm (b) In female: 4.0-4.5 million/cubic mm

Life span of R.B.C	120 days
Normal W.B.C count	5000-10000/cubic mm
Life span of W.B.C	3-4 days
D.L.C (Differential leucocyte count)	(a) Basophils-0.5-1% (b) Eosinophils-1-3% (c) Monocytes-3-8% (d) Neutrophils-40-70% (e) Lymphocytes-2-25%
Blood platelets count	2,00,000-4,00,000/cubic mm
Haemoglobin	(a) In male: 14-15.6 gm/100 c.c of blood (b) In female: 11-14 gm/100 c.c of blood
Hb content in body	500-700 gm
Universal blood donor	O Rh-ve
Universal blood recipient	AB
Blood clotting time	2-5 minutes
Average body weight	70 kg
Normal body temperature	98.4.F or 37.C
Breathing rate	16-20 minutes
Dental formula	adult: $2123/2123=32$ child: $2120/2120=22$ milk teeth
Number of cranial nerves	12 pairs
Number of spinal nerves	31 pairs
Largest endocrine gland	Thyroid
Gestation period	9 months (253-266 days)
Normal heart beat	72-75/ minutes
Largest gland	Liver
Largest muscles in the body	Gluteus maximus (Buttock muscle)
Largest smooth muscle	Uterus of pregnant women
Smallest muscles in the body	Stapedius
Largest artery	Abdominal aorta
Largest vein	Inferior venacava
Largest W.B.C	Monocyte
Smallest W.B.C	Lymphocyte
Greatest regeneration power	In liver
Longest nerve	Sciatic

Longest cell	Neuron (nerve cell)
Menstrual cycle	28 days
Menopause age	45-50 years
Minimum regeneration power	In brain cell
Minimum distance for proper vision	25 cm
Type of placenta	Haemochorial (Chorioallantoic)
Pulse rate	72/minute
Volume of semen	2-4 ml/ejaculation

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