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General Knowledge – Part 2

POPULATION CENSUS 2011

Census 2011 is the 15th Census of India since 1872. The slogan of Census 2011 is "Our Census, Our Future".

The present Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India is Dr. C. Chandramouli. Census 2011 covered 35 States/Union Territories, 640 districts, 5,924 Sub-districts, 7,933 Towns and 6, 40,930 Villages.

Total Population

- The total population of India at 0.00 hours of 1st March 2011 is 1210.6 million.
- India's population accounts for 17.5 per cent of world population.
- The country's population is almost equal to the populations of the U.S., Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Japan put together.
- Out of the total increase of 182 million added in the last decade, the contribution of rural and urban areas is equal (91.0 million each).
- The absolute addition is slightly lower than the population of Brazil, the fifth most populous country in the world.
- This makes 2001-2011 as the first decade with the exception of 1911-1921 which has actually added lesser population compared to the previous decade.
- The rural population is 833.5 million and the urban population 377.1 million.
- The rural population constitutes 68.8% and urban population 31.2% of the total population.
- Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State with 199 million people followed by Maharashtra at 112 million people and Lakshadweep is the least populated at 64,429 persons.
- Uttar Pradesh has the largest rural population of 155.3 million (18.6% of the country's rural population).
- Maharashtra has the highest urban population of 50.8 million (13.5% of country's urban population) in the country.
- Himachal Pradesh (90.0%) has the largest proportion of rural population.
- Delhi (97.5%) has the highest proportion of urban population.
- Thane of Maharashtra is the most populated District in India.
- Dibang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh, is the least populated District in India.

Growth Rate

- The growth rate of population in India in the last decade is 17.7% (Rural - 12.3%; Urban - 31.8%).
- Meghalaya (27.2%) has recorded the highest decadal growth rate in rural population.
- Daman & Diu (218.8 %) recorded the highest decadal growth rate in urban population

during 2001-2011.

Population Density

- Population density in Census 2011 works out to be 382 showing an increase of 57 points from 2001.
- Delhi (11,320) turns out to be the most densely inhabited followed by Chandigarh (9,258) among all States/UTs, both in 2001 and 2011 Census.
- Among the major States, Bihar occupies the first position with a density of 1106, surpassing West Bengal which occupied the first position during 2001.
- The minimum population density works out in Arunachal Pradesh (17) for both Censuses.
- Among districts in India, highest density district is North East Delhi (37,346 per Sq KM) and lowest density district is Dibang of Arunachal Pradesh (1 per Sq KM).

Sex Ratio

- The Sex Ratio in the country which was 933 in 2001 has increased by 7 points to 940 in 2011.
- In rural areas, the sex ratio has increased from 946 to 949.
- The corresponding increase in urban areas has been by 29 points from 900 to 929.
- Kerala has recorded the highest sex ratio (1084) in respect of total population.
- Daman and Diu recorded the lowest sex ratio (618) among States and UTs.
- The lowest sex ratio in rural areas has been recorded in Chandigarh (690).
- The corresponding value in urban areas has been returned in Daman & Diu (551).

Child Population

- The child population in the age group of 0-6 years stands at 164.5 million.
- Compared to Census 2001, the Child population has increased by 0.7 million in the country.
- The growth rate of child population works out to 0.4% in the last decade. However, there has been a decline of 4.1% in rural areas and an increase of 15.6% in urban areas.
- Census 2011 marks a considerable fall in child sex ratio (0-6 years) from 927 to 919 (- 8 points) during 2001-2011. This is the lowest sex ratio since 1961.

Scheduled Caste Population

- The total Scheduled Caste population returned in Census 2011 is 201.4 million.
- The Scheduled Caste population constitutes 16.6 % of the total population.
- The highest proportion of Scheduled Castes has been recorded in Punjab (31.9 %) and the lowest in Mizoram (0.1%).
- The highest number of Scheduled Castes has been recorded in Uttar Pradesh (41.4 million) and the lowest in Mizoram (1,218).

Scheduled Tribe Population

- The total Scheduled Tribe population returned in Census 2011 is 104.3 million.
- The Scheduled Tribe population constitutes 8.6 % of the total population.
- The highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes has been recorded in Lakshadweep (94.8 %) and the lowest in Uttar Pradesh (0.6%).
- The highest number of Scheduled Tribes has been recorded in Madhya Pradesh (15.3 million) and the lowest in Daman & Diu (15,363).

Literacy Rate

- The number of literates in India is 763.5 million in Census 2011.
- Literacy rate has gone up from 64.83 per cent in 2001 to 74.04 per cent, showing an increase of 9.21 percentage points.
- The literacy rate for males and females works out to 82.14 per cent and 65.46 per cent respectively.
- The increase in literacy rate in males and females during 2001-2011 is in the order of

6.88 and 11.79 percentage points respectively.

- The highest number of rural literates has been recorded in Uttar Pradesh.
- Maharashtra has recorded the highest number of literates in urban areas.
- In percentage terms male literates were 56.9% of the total literates and the female literates were 43.1 % of the total literates.
- Kerala has the highest literacy rate (93.91) followed by Lakshadweep (92.28).
- Bihar has the least literacy rate (63.82) and least goes to Arunachal Pradesh (66.95)
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Undivided Andhra Pradesh Census 2011The following census of Andhra Pradesh is of the undivided State prior to the formation of Telangana:

- Andhra Pradesh has population of 8.46 crore, an increase from 7.62 crore in 2001 census.
- The population of Andhra Pradesh forms 6.99 percent of India in 2011.
- The total population growth in this decade was 10.98 percent while in previous decade it was 13.86 percent.
- Density of Andhra Pradesh is 308 per sq km which is lower than national average 382 per sq km. In 2001, density of Andhra Pradesh was 277 per sq km, while nation average in 2001 was 324 per sq km.
- The Sex Ratio in Andhra Pradesh is 993 much better than the national average of 940.
- Literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh is 67.02 percent while male literacy stands at 74.88 percent and female literacy is at 58.68 percent.

WIND POWER AND THERMAL POWER PLANTS

WIND POWER PLANTS :

- ▶ Muppandal wind farm - Tamilnadu
- ▶ Vankusawade Wind Park - Maharashtra
- ▶ Vankusawade Wind Park - Karnataka
- ▶ Madhya Pradesh Wind Farm - Madhya pradesh
- ▶ Kanjikode Wind Farm - Kerala

THERMAL POWER PLANTS :

- ▶ Vindychal power plant - Madhya pradesh
- ▶ Talcher power plant - Orissa
- ▶ Ramagundam power plant - Andhra pradesh
- ▶ Korba power plant - Chhattisgarh
- ▶ Dadri power plant - UP
- ▶ Singrauli power plant - MP
- ▶ Farakka power plant - West Bengal

SOBRIQUETS INDIA

All Seasons State:	Himachal Pradesh
Blue Mountains:	Nilgiri
City of Palaces:	Calcutta
City of Golden Temple:	Amritsar
Garden City of India:	Bangalore
Gateway of India:	Mumbai

Granary of India:	Punjab
Land of Five Rivers:	Punjab
Pearl of the Orient:	Goa
Pink City:	Jaipur
Lake City:	Udaipur
Switzerland of India:	Kashmir
Paradise on Earth:	Kashmir
Mini-Switzerland in India:	Khajjar, Himachal Pradesh
Sorrow of Bengal:	River Damodar
Sorrow of Bihar:	River Kosi
Sorrow of Assam:	Brahmaputra
Spice Garden of India:	Kerala
Sugar Bowl of India:	Uttar Pradesh
Tea Garden of India:	Assam
Detroit of India:	Pitampur
Land of Sunrise in India:	Arunachal Pradesh
Manchester of South India:	Coimbatore
Manchester of India:	Ahmadabad
Mini Switzerland:	Himachal Pradesh
City of Orange:	Nagpur
Weavers City of India:	Panipat
Silicon Valley of India:	Bangalore
Clouds of House:	Meghalaya
Gods own land of India:	Kerala
Pink City:	Jaipur
Hollywood of India:	Mumbai
Silent Share:	Ladakh
Pearl of the East:	Goa

SOBRIQUETS WORLD

Britain of the East	Japan
Britain of the South	New Zealand
Battle field of Europe	Belgium
City of Cycles	Beijing
City of Dreaming Spires	Oxford
City of Eternal Springs	Quito, Ecuador
City of Sky Scrapers	New York
City of Magnificent Distances	Washington D.C
City of Golden Gate	San Francisco
City of Seven Hills	Rome
Cockpit of Europe	Belgium
Copper Country	Zambia
Dark Continent	Africa
Empire City	New York
Emerald Island	Ireland
Eternal City	Rome, Italy
Forbidden City	Lhasa, Tibet
Gateway of Tears	Strait of Bab-el Mandeb

Garden of England	Kent
George Cross Island	Malta
Granite City	Aberdeen, Scotland
Herring Pond	Atlantic Ocean
Hill Queen	Shimla
Holy Land	Palestine
Hermit Kingdom	Korea
Island of Pearls	Bahrain
Island of Cloves	Madagascar
Key to the Mediterranean	Gibraltar
Land of Eagles	Albania
Land of Golden Fleece	Australia
Land of Kangaroo	Australia
Land of Lilies	Canada
Land of Golden Pagoda	Myanmar
Land of Maple	Canada
Land of Thousand Lakes	Finland
Land of Morning Calm	Korea
Land of Rising Sun	Japan
Land of Setting Sun	Britain
Land of Midnight Sun	Norway
Land of Lakes	Scotland
Land of the Tulips	Netherlands
Land of White Elephant	Thailand
Land of Thunder Bolt	Bhutan
Land of Thousand Elephants	Laos
Manchester of the Orient	Osaka
Never, Never Land	Prairies, Northern Australia
Land of Thunder Dragon	China
Nation of Thousand Hills	Rwanda
Pearl of Arabia	Bahrain
Pearl of Antilles	Cuba
Pillars of Hercules	Strait of Gibraltar
Playground of Europe	Switzerland
Quaker City of USA	Philadelphia
Queen of the Adriatic	Venice, Italy
Roof of the World	Pamirs
Sorrow of China	River Huang Ho
Sickman of Europe	Turkey
Sugar Bowl of World	Cuba
Venice of the North	Stockholm, Sweden
White City	Belgrade
Windy City	Chicago
World's Bread Basket	Prairies of North America
Island of Fire	Iceland
Land of Windmills	Polland
Land of Perpetual Greenary	Natal
World Loneliest Island	Tristanda Cunha

LARGEST

Largest Continent	Asia
Largest Landmass	The Eurasian Landmass
Largest Gorge	Grand Canyon, USA
Largest Delta	Sundarbans in India and Bangladesh
Largest Peninsula	Arabia
Largest Island	Greenland
Largest Country in Area	Russia
Largest Archipelago	Indonesia
Largest Desert	Sahara, Africa
Largest Forest	Coniferous Forests of Northern Russia
Largest Plateau	Pamir, Tibet
Largest Mountain Range	The Himalaya
Largest Cold Desert	Gobi Desert, Mongolia
Largest Active Volcano	Mauna Lao on Hawaii
Largest Cave	Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, USA
Water Systems	
Largest Ocean	Pacific
Largest Sea	South China Sea
Largest River	Amazon River
Largest River Basin	Amazon River
Largest Salt Water Lake	Caspian Sea
Largest Fresh Water Lake	Lake Superior in North America
Largest Artificial Lake	Lake Mead at Hoover Dam, USA
Largest Bay	Hudson Bay, North Canada
Largest Gulf	Gulf of Mexico
Largest Inland Sea	Mediterranean Sea
Largest Canal	Keil Canal in Germany
Largest Reef	Great Barrier Reef, Australia
Largest Strait	Tartar Strait
Largest Estuary	The Gulf of Ob, Russia
Man Made	
Largest Temple	Angkorwat, Cambodia
Largest Airport	King Khalid International Airport at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Largest Church	St. Peter's Basilica, Rome
Largest Mosque	Sha Faisal Mosque, Islamabad
Largest Embassy	Russian Embassy, Beijing
Largest War Plane	Mirage, France
Largest Prison	Kharkov Russia
Largest Palace	Imperial Palace, Beijing
Largest Hotel	MGM Grand Hotel and Casino, Las Vegas, USA
Largest Stadium	Strahove, Czech Republic
Largest Library	United States Library of Congress
Largest Museum	American Museum of Natural History, New York

Largest Dam	Three Gorges, China
Largest Country in Population	China
Largest Wall	The Great Wall, China
Largest Cemetery	Leningrad, Russia
Largest Railway Station	Grand Central Terminal, New York
Largest University Building	University Of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Largest Open University	Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi
Largest Steel Plant	Nippon Steel Plant, Japan
Largest Statue	Statue of Liberty
Flora and Fauna	
Largest Animal	Blue Whale
Largest Land Animal	The African Bush Elephant
Largest Park	Wood Buffalo National Park, Canada
Largest Zoo	Krugal National Park, South Africa
Largest River Island	Majuli, Assam
Largest Wingspan	Albatross
Largest Bird	Ostrich
Others	
Largest Planet	Jupiter
Largest Democracy	India
Largest Electorate	India
Largest Diamond	The Cullinan
Largest Parliament	The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

SMALLEST

Smallest In the World

Smallest Continent	Australia
Smallest Ocean	Arctic Ocean
Smallest Country	Vatican
Smallest Bird	Humming Bird
Smallest Flowering Plant	Wolffia
Smallest Planet	Mercury
Smallest Museum	Arizona, US
Smallest PC	Space Cube
Smallest Colony	Gibraltar

Highest in the world:

Highest Mountain Peak	Mt. Everest
Highest Lake	Titicaca, Bolivia
Highest Plateau	Tibet
Highest Waterfall	Angel Falls, Venezuela
Highest Airport	Lhasa Airport, Tibet
Highest Railway	Qinghai - Tibet
Highest Railway Station	Condor Station, Bolivia
Highest Mountain Peak	Mt. Everest, Nepal
Highest Continent	Antarctica

Highest Active Volcano	Guayathiri, Chile
Highest Bridge	Milau, France
Highest River Bridge	Royal Gorge, Colorado
Highest Capital City	La Paz, Bolivia

Longest In the World:

Longest river	Nile, Egypt
Longest Road	PanAmericanHighway
Longest Railway Platform	Kharagpur, West Bengal
Longest Dam	Hirakud, Orissa
Longest Railway Tunnel	Seikan Rail Tunnel, Japan
Longest Railway Line	Trans-Siberian Railway, Russia
Longest Ship Canal	Suez Canal
Longest Road Tunnel	St. Gothard Road Tunnel, Switzerland
Longest Fresh Water Lake	Lake Tanganyika
Longest Wall	Great Wall of China
Longest Airport	Dallas, USA
Longest Day	June 21
Longest Swimming Canal	English Canal

Deepest in the World

Deepest Ocean	Pacific Ocean
Deepest Lake	Lake Baikal, Siberia
Deepest Point in the Ocean	Challenger deep of Mariana Trench in Pacific Ocean
Deepest Gorge	Hell’s Canyon, USA

Tallest in the World

Tallest Minaret	Sultan Hassan Mosque, Egypt
Tallest Fountain	Fountain Hills, Arizona
Tallest Free Standing Structure	CN Tower, Toronto, Canada
Tallest Active Geyser	Steam Boat Geyser, Yellowstone National Park, USA
Tallest Building	Burj Khalifa in Dubai
Tallest Tree	The Redwood Tree
Tallest Animal	Giraffe
Tallest Road	Khardungla Pass, Leh Manali, India
Tallest Bridge	Royal Gorge Arkansas, America
Tallest Statue	Statue of Motherland, USSR
Tallest Railway line	Quin - Hai – Tibet, China
Tallest Office Building	Petronas Twin Tower, Kualalumpur, Malaysia

Others

Fastest Land Animal	Cheetah
Oldest National Flag	Denmark
Fastest Bird	Swift
Shortest River	Roe River in Montana
Lowest Point on Earth	Dead Sea
Most Densely Populated Province	Monacco
Least Populous City	Vatican
The Oldest Plant	Rose
The Oldest Capital City	Damascus

Most Poisonous Fish	Puffer fish
Coldest Place	Vostok, Antarctica
Hottest Planet	Venus
Strongest Natural Fibre	Silk
Lowest Temperature	Absolute Zero -273 °C
Widest Bridge	Sydney Harbour Bridge
Busiest Airport	Chicago O'Hare International Airport
Lowest Mountains	Bheinna Bhaile
Hottest Region	North-West Sahara, Azisia, Libya
Fastest Planet	Mercury
Coldest Planet	Neptune
Widest Waterfall	Khone Falls
Oldest Religion	Hinduism
Slowest Animal	Snail
Heaviest Rainfall	Mawsynram, India
Driest Place	Death Valley, California
Hottest Place	Azizia, Libya
Shortest Day	December 22

INDIAN SATELLITES AND LAUNCH VEHICLES

Space Science Mission

- 1. Mars Orbiter Mission** Launched on Nov 05, 2013 by PSLV - C25

Meteorological Satellite

- 1. INSAT-3D** Launched on Jul 26, 2013 by Ariane-5 VA-214
- 2. INSAT-3A** Launched on Apr 10, 2003 by Ariane5-V160
- 3. KALPANA-1** Launched on Sep 12, 2002 by PSLV – C4

Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) Satellite System

- 1. SARAL** Launched on Feb 25, 2013 by PSLV-C20
- 2. RISAT-1** Launched on Apr 26, 2012 by PSLV-C19
- 3. Megha-Tropiques** Launched on Oct 12, 2011 by PSLV-C18
- 4. RESOURCESAT-2** Launched on Apr 20, 2011 by PSLV-C16
- 5. CARTOSAT-2B** Launched on July 12, 2010 by PSLV-C15
- 6. OCEANSAT-2** Launched on Sept 23, 2009 by PSLV-C14
- 7. RISAT-2** Launched on Apr 20, 2009 by PSLV-C12
- 8. CARTOSAT-2A** Launched on Apr 28, 2008 by PSLV-C9
- 9. CARTOSAT - 2** Launched on Jan 10, 2007 by PSLV-C7
- 10. CARTOSAT-1** Launched on May 05, 2005 by PSLV-C6
- 11. RESOURCESAT-1** Launched on Oct 17, 2003 by PSLV-C5

Indian National Satellite (INSAT) System

- 1. GSAT-14** Launched on Jan 05, 2014 by GSLV-D5
- 2. GSAT-7** Launched on Aug 30, 2013 by Ariane-5 VA-215
- 3. GSAT-10** Launched on Sep 29, 2012 by Ariane-5 VA-209
- 4. GSAT-12** Launched on July 15, 2011 by PSLV-C17
- 5. GSAT-8** Launched on May 21, 2011 by Ariane-5 VA-202
- 6. INSAT-4CR** Launched on Sep 02, 2007 by GSLV-F04
- 7. INSAT-4B** Launched on Mar 12, 2007 by Ariane5
- 8. INSAT-4A** Launched on Dec 22, 2005 by ARIANE5-V169
- 9. INSAT-3E** Launched on Sep 28, 2003 by Ariane5-V162

10.	INSAT-3A	Launched on Apr 10, 2003 by Ariane5-V160
11.	KALPANA-1	Launched on Sep 12, 2002 by PSLV – C4
12.	INSAT-3C	Launched on Jan 24, 2002 by Ariane5-V147
Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS)		
1.	IRNSS-1B	Launched on Apr 04, 2014 by PSLV - C22
2.	IRNSS-1A	Launched on Jul 01, 2013 by PSLV - C22

GEOGRAPHY HINTS

The Indian island closest to the equator is	The Great Nicobar
India is separated from Sri Lanka by	The Gulf of Mannar; The Palk Strait
The smallest state in area is	Goa
The border country sharing the longest boundary with India is	China
The longitude recognised as the basis for standard meridian in our country	82½° East
Difference between Greenwich Mean Time and Indian Standard Time is	5½ hours
The boundary line between India and China is called as	Mac Mohan line
The biggest state in area is	Rajasthan
The state that has longest coast	Gujarat
Andhra Pradesh has the coastal line of	972 kms
The number of coastal states in India is	9
Greater Himalayas are also known as	Himadri Ranges
K2 mountain peak is in	Karakoram Range
The highest mountain peak of the Himalayas in India is	K2
The highest peak in peninsular India is	Anaimudi
The highest peak in the World is	Mount Everest
Great Indian Desert is	Thar
The Ganga river in Bangladesh is called as	Padma
India receives bulk of its rainfall from	South West Monsoon
The monsoon burst first takes place in coastal areas in	Kerala
The highest rainfall recorded place, Mawsynram is in	Meghalaya
The lowest average rainfall recorded in	Jaisalmer
Monsoon means	Blowing of winds and reverse seasonally
Drought is	A condition when the rainfall is less than 75% of the normal
The state is having the largest area under forest is	Madhya Pradesh
The soil which is most clayey and moisture retentive is	Black
Laterite soils are characterized by leaching away of	Silica
Highest account of the total soil cover in the country is	Red soils
The highest intensity of irrigation is found in	Punjab
Hydro-Electricity is known as	White Coal
The winter crop season is known as	Rabi
During south west monsoon the crop season is known as	Kharif
Jute cultivation is predominant in	West Bengal
Black soils are favorable for the cultivation of	cotton
Natural rubber cultivation is predominant in	Kerala

The maximum energy producing mineral in India is	Coal
To manufacture the pencils we use	Graphite
Silk industry is predominating in	Karnataka
Rourkela steel plant was set up with the assistance of	Germany
Limestone is the chief raw material for	Cement
The biggest oil refinery in India is located at	Mathura
The largest industry in our country	Textile industry
The important navigable canal in southern India is	Buckingham Canal
River based port in India is	Kolkata
The single largest item of import	Petroleum

ECONOMY HINTS

NABARD was established under recommendations of	Shivaraman Committee
The chairman of Fourteenth Finance Commission	Y.V. Reddy
Banks of India were nationalised for the first time in the year	1969
The main aim of devaluation is to	Encourage exports
What is the tertiary sector of economic development	Service Sector?
Which state of India has highest Per capita income	Goa
RBI was nationalised in the year	1935
National Agriculture Insurance Scheme was introduced in	1999
Short term finance is usually for a period of	12 months
Who is the regulator of Insurance sector in India	IRDA
Who is the Census Commissioner for Census 2011?	C. Chandramouli
The main rubber producing state in the country is	Kerala
The largest producer of Coffee in the country is	Karnataka
At present, the number of nationalised banks in the country	19
Project SANKALP is associated with the elimination of	AIDS
The central banking functions in India are performed by the	Reserve Bank of India
Development expenditure of the Central government does not include	Defence expenditure
Gilt-edged market means	Market of Government Securities
Loss of equipment over time due to wear and tear is called as	Depreciation
The association of the rupee with Pound Sterling as the intervention currency was broken in	1992
On July 12, 1982, the ARDC was merged into	NABARD
If the Cash Reserve Ratio is lowered by the RBI, its impact on credit creation will be to	Increase it
In the state of India, the State Financial Corporation have given assistance mainly to develop	Small and medium scale industries
States earn maximum revenue through	Commercial Taxes
The first Indian private company to sign an accord with Government of Myanmar for oil exploration in two offshore blocks in that country is	Essar Oil

The condition of indirect taxes in the country's revenue is approximately	86%
The Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) came into existence in	1987
Of the gross tax revenue of the Union Government the indirect taxes account for nearly	65 percent
The banks are required to maintain a certain ratio between their cash in the hand and total assets. This is called as	Statutory Liquid Ratio (SLR)
How many banks were nationalized in 1969?	14
In India, the first bank of limited liability managed by Indians and founded in 1881 was	Oudh Commercial Bank
The apex body for formulating plans and coordinating research work in agriculture and allied fields is	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Short-term finance is usually for a period ranging up to	One year
Paper currency first started in India in	1861
Foreign Direct Investment ceilings in the telecom sector have been raised from 74 percent to	100%
The largest sponge iron producer in the world is	India
National Rural Development Institute is situated at	Hyderabad
The bank which has the highest number of branches in the world is	SBI
The Mumbai Stock Exchange was set up in	1875
Rangarajan Committee is related to	Public Sector disinvestment
Raja Chellaiah Committee is related to	Tax Reforms
Malhotra Committee is related to	Insurance Sector Reforms
Narasimham Committee is related to	Financial Sector Reforms
The principle means of transport of goods in India is	Railways
India's place in the World Production of Sugar and Sugarcane is	First
State with Highest Production of Wheat (2011-12) is	Uttar Pradesh
State with Highest Production of Rice (2011-12) is	West Bengal
State with Highest Production of Pulses (2011-12) is	Madhya Pradesh
State with Highest Production of Total Food Grains (2011-12) is	Uttar Pradesh
State with Highest Production of total Oil Seeds (2011-12) is	State with Highest Production of total Oil Seeds (2011-12) is
The policy of Family Planning was adopted by the government in	1952
Bank Rate means	The official rate of interest charged by the central bank of the country
The term MARKET in economics means	Presence of competition
Commercial banking system in India is	Branch banking
Demand of commodity mainly depends on	Power to purchase
CMD of Bharatiya Mahila Bank is	Usha Ananthasubramanian
Mr. Cyrus Pallonji Mistry took over as the chairman of which industrial group recently?	Tata Group

SCIENCE HINTS

Green pigment is called	Chlorophyll
The carbohydrate produced in the photosynthesis	Glucose
Sweetest sugar is	Fructose
Respiration in Amoeba occurs by	Diffusion
Respiratory pigment is	Haemoglobin
The colour of the blood in Crabs and Snails is	Blue
In cockroach the blood is	White color
The normal blood pressure of man is	120 / 80 mmHg
Doctors measure blood pressure with the instrument called	Sphygmomanometer
The inter cellular fluid in blood is	Plasma
Nucleus is present in RBC of animals like	Camel
Hormone that controls Phototropism and Geotropism in plants is	Auxins
Early ripening of fruits is promoted by	Ethylene
The master gland of the body	Pituitary gland
Deficiency of iodine in food results in the enlargement of mixed gland	Pancreas
Deficiency of Insulin causes	Diabetes mellitus
The largest part of the brain is	Cerebrum
The 3 tests for detecting HIV are	ELISA, Western blot test, PCR tests
Deficiency of Iron causes	Anaemia
Deficiency of Iodine causes	Hypothyroidism
Excessive intake of fluorine results in	Fluorosis
The name vitamin was given by	Funk
The rainfall at a particular place is measured by	Rain gauge
Forests that grow near the sea shores are called	Mangroves
The gas responsible for global warming is	Carbon dioxide
Examples for non-renewable resources are	Coal, Petroleum
Carbon dioxide, Nitrogen Oxide, Chlorofluo carbons, and hydrocarbons are also called as	Green house gases
Ozone layer is damaged by	Chlorofluo Carbons
The big waves created in the sea because of the eruption of volcanoes are called	Tsunami
Environment friendly fuel is	CNG
Which lamps are used to minimize electricity consumption	Compact fluorescent
In human body fats are stored in	Adipose tissue
We feel thirsty when	Osmotic pressure of blood increases
Which organism is used in production of alcohol?	Yeast
Gasohol is a combination of gasoline and	Ethyl alcohol
Biochemical and histological examination of tissues is called	Biopsy
Oil spreads over the surface of water because	Oil has less surface tension than water
When an iron nail gets rusted, the weight of the iron nail is	Increased
The element common to all acids is	Hydrogen

Non-stick cooking utensils are coated with	Teflon
Monazite is an ore of	Thorium
The gas usually filled in the electric bulb is	Mixture of Nitrogen and Argon
Washing soda is the common name for	Sodium carbonate
The hardest substance available on the earth is	Diamond
The working principle of a Washing Machine is	Centrifugation
The audible sounds having a frequency of	20 to 20,000 hertz
The major component in the LPG is	Propane
Carbon dioxide is called greenhouse gas because	It absorbs infrared radiation
Balloons are filled with	Helium
Bell metal is an alloy of	Tin and Copper
Heavy water is	Deuterium oxide
The gases used in different types of welding would include	Oxygen and Acetylene
Cooking oil can be converted into vegetable ghee by the process of	Hydrogenation
Milk is an example of	Emulsion
Coloured glasses for goggles contain	Ferrous Oxide
The bacterium responsible for causing plague is	Yersinia pestis
Who is known as the father of Indian Ecology?	R. Mishra
The chemical name of Aspirin is	Acetylsalicylic acid
Which vitamin has cobalt	Vitamin B12
Dry Ice is	Solid Carbon dioxide
The protein used in paper coating is	Casein
The largest group of plant kingdom is	Thallophyta
Bacteria was discovered by	Antonie Van Lecuwenhoek
The Universal Blood Recipient is	AB
Which acid is found in apples	Malic acid
The basic structural and functional unit of life is	Cell
The universal blood group donor for all group is	Blood Group O
Which human gland does secret growth hormone?	Pituitary gland
Astronomical Distance is measured in	Light year
One byte equal to	8 bit
Steel is mainly alloy of	Iron and Carbon
What does air bag, used for safety of car driver, contain?	Sodium azide
Complete loss of memory is called	Amnesia
The stones formed in human kidney mainly consist of	Calcium oxalate
The oxide of which element is used as coolant?	Nitrogen
Sleeping Sickness happens due to	Trypanosoma
The gas used in the manufacture of Vanaspati from Vegetable Oil is	Hydrogen
A device which converts electrical energy into mechanical energy is	Electric Motor
In which industry is mica used as a raw material?	Electrical Industry
The oxides of which gases cause acid rain?	Oxides of Nitrogen and Sulphar
The substance used for artificial rains is	Silver Iodide
Red light is used as danger signal because it	is scattered least
Chromosomes consist of	DNA and Proteins
Ozone layer in the outer atmosphere helps in	Absorbing UV radiations
Which of the following is known as graveyard of RBCs?	Spleen

The name of the white revolution is associated with	Kurien Verghese
Name the first Lunar Rover of China, which was carried by an unmanned remotely piloted spacecraft Chang'e-3 and was deployed successfully on moon on 14 December 2013?	Jade Rabbit (called Yutu in Chinese)
Which country scientists recently developed Li-Fi Tech, a new cheaper way of getting connected to internet by using signals sent through light bulbs ?	China
"Green House Effect" means -Trapping of Solar energy due to atmospheric carbon dioxide	herbicide
2, 4-d is a	
The nuclear reaction involved in a nuclear reactor is	Fusion
The scientist associated with the success of Green Revolution is	Norman Borlaug
Centre for DNA fingerprinting is located at	Hyderabad
Solar energy is due to	fusion reactions
A non-conventional source of power is	Solar Power
India's permanent Research Station 'Dakshin Gongotri' is located at	Antarctica
Penicillin, an antibiotic, is obtained from	Fungus
Where was India's first computer installed?	Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta
Where the early Tsunami warning system was installed to predict a tsunami immediately after an earthquake?	Rangachang in Andaman and Nicobar Islands
_____ are used to supply Nitrogen to paddy.	Blue green algae
The fish released into ponds and wells to control the mosquitoes is	Gambusia
Stranger Gas is called as	Xenon
In the human body, the longest cell is	Liver Cell
_____ is used to make electric heater coil.	Nichrome
The formation of fruit without fertilisation is known as	Parthenicarp
Root modules are commonly found in _____ plants.	Leguminous
Alzheimers disease is a disorder of the	Brain
Chromosomes of the _____ will determine the sex of a child.	Father
Hypermetropia or long sight can be corrected by using	Concave lenses
A plant product obtained from dried latex is	Opium
Cryogenic engines are used in	Rockets
Skin Cancer is caused due to presence of excess _____ in water.	Arsenic
The largest satellite in solar system is	Ganymede
German Silver is an alloy of	Copper, Zinc & Nickel
The tracking of people by trained dogs is based on the recognition of _____ from feet.	Carboxylic sweat
Boiling point of water depends on	atmospheric Pressure
An astronaut in outer space will observe sky in	Black colour
The polymer used in making plastic crockery is	Melamine

Food is cooked in a pressure cooker quickly because boiling point of water	Increases
Which vegetable's genome was sequenced completely in 2012?	Tomato

HISTORY HINTS

The policy of Blood and Iron was followed by	Bismark
What is the name given to the army commanded by Garibaldi?	Redshirts
Communist manifesto was written by	Karl Marx
'Das kapital' was written by	Karl Marx
Napoleon was defeated finally in which war?	Waterloo
Mazzini founded a revolutionary society called	Young Italy
Congo was discovered by	Cameroon
The highest stage of capitalism is	Imperialism
Which continent was regarded as 'Dark Continent'?	Africa
Which was the first country to fall prey to the Europeans	India
Who were the first to develop trade with India	Portuguese
Russian parliament is called as	Duma
"War is to a nation what maternity is to women" was the principle advocated by	Mussolini
The author of "Mein Kampf" was	Hitler
Robert Mugabe became the first president of	Zimbabwe
Who was the founder of Nazi Party	Hitler
The founder of Fascist Party was	Mussolini
Excavation work of Indus valley civilization was first carried out by	Sir John Marshall
Temples at Mahabalipuram were built by	Narasimhavarman / Pallavas
The immediate Cause of the sepoy mutiny was the use of	Enfield Rifles
The British who succeeded in abolishing the practice of Sati in India was	William Bentinck
The European country which held monopoly over India trade during 16th century was	Portugal
Ramakrishna mission was founded by	Swami Vivekananda
Red Fort located in Delhi was built by	Shahjahan
Great master of Indian medical science was	Charaka
The 1857 Revolt began at	Meerut
The sculpture that existed during Kanishka's period was called	Gandhara Sculpture / Greco-Buddhist Art
The construction of Qutub Minar was completed by	Iltutmish
Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim visited India during the reign of	Harsha
The earliest of the Vedas is	Rigveda
Ajanta caves are near	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
Brihadeshwara Temple was built at	Tanjavur
The builder of Buland Darwaza was	Akbar
The great astronomer of Ancient India	Varahamihira / Aryabhata
The philosophy advocated by Shankara-charya is known as	Advaita
Founder of Mughal Empire	Babur

What was a striking example of city culture at Mohenjo Daro?	Great Bath
Who produced Vedic literature	Aryans
Tanjavur Brihadeshwara temple built by	Raja Raja Chola
The biggest Nataraja image in the country is at	Chidambaram
Who laid foundation of Indo-Persian school of painting?	Akbar
Indo-Persian architecture was patronized by	Shahjahan
Who gave patronage to Mughul miniature painting?	Jahangir
Which is regarded as very ancient native Indian language?	Sanskrit
Ganapati festival, Shivaji festival were started by	Bala Gangadhar Tilak
The 1857 revolt was called as	First war of Indian Independence
In Chandragupta Vikramaditya's court there were the poets called	Navaratnas
Whose court was adorned by Ashtadiggajas?	Sri Krishna Devaraya
Who were responsible for the rise of Bakhti movement?	Sufi saints
Ramanuja was a worshipper of Vishnu and preached	Vaishnavism
Who popularized the Advaita philosophy?	Shankaracharya
Who founded the Dvaita philosophy?	Madhvacharya
Who founded the Sikh sect?	Guru Nanak
The slogan "Give me blood, I shall give you freedom given by	Subhash Chandra Bose
Who said "Satyameva Jayathe" (Truth alone will win)?	Madan Mohan Malaviya
Who said "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"?	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Who said -Go back to the Vedas?	Swami Dayanand Saraswati
Who said -Inquilab Zindabad?	Bhagat Singh
Who said 'Do or die'?	Gandhi
The book 'Tughluq Namah' was written by?	Amir Khusrau
The book 'Akbar Namah' was written by?	Abul Fazl
The Rajaraja Temple at Thanjur was built by?	Rajendra Chola 1
Gopuram is an important feature of	Dravidian construction
Tripitakas are sacred books of	Buddhists
The theory of economic drain of India during British imperialism was propounded by	Jawaharlal Nehru
The Vijayanagara ruler, Sri Kirshnadeva Raya's work Amuktamalyada, was in	Telugu
Two of the great Mughals wrote their own memories are	Babur and Jahangir
To which king belongs the Lion capitol at Sarnath?	Ashoka
The language of discourses of Gautama Buddha was	Pali
To whom of the Republic of Buddha belong?	Sakyas
Tipu sultan was the ruler of	Mysore
'The Vedas contain all the truth' was interpreted by	Swami Dayananda
To meet the educational needs of the people, the Madarasa-I Nasiri was built in the regin of	Iltutmish
The Vedic deity Indra was the Goddess of	Rain and Thunder
Pulakesin II was the most famous ruler of	Chalukyas
Under whose leadership was the All India Muslim League set up?	Aga Khan
The Upanishads are	A source of Hindu Philosophy

Who was the first Buddhist pilgrim of China to visit India during the reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya	Fa-Hien
Who found the Servants of India Society?	Gopala Krishna Gokhale
Who wrote famous epic 'Shahnama'?	Firdausi
The Salt Satyagraha was held at	Dandi, Gujarat
The leader of the Indian National Army was	Subash Chandra Bose
Minto-Marley reforms were introduced in	1905
Annie Besant belonged to	Ireland
The Home Rule Movement was started by	Annie Besant/Tilak
The leader of moderates was	Gopala Krishna Gokhale
First President of Indian National Congress	W.C. Bonerjee
Muslim league was formed in	1906
Indian National Congress first session was held at	Mumbai
The main objective of the extremist was the attainment of	Swaraj
The partition of Bengal was made in 1905 by	Lord Curzon
Which movement was launched in response to the Partition of Bengal?	Vande Mataram
The hymn of Vande Mataram was written by	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Gandhi fought against ____ system at champaran	Tinkathia
Who was responsible for Jallianwala Bagh massacre?	General Dyer
Gandhi took very serious view of the ____ incident and called off the non-cooperation movement	Chauri Chaura
In 1930, the First Round Table Conference held at	London
Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed in	1931
For which award Gandhiji protested against MacDonal	Communal
Gandhi and Ambedkar signed	Poona Pact
Atlee, the Prime Minister of England sent a Cabinet mission to India in	1946
According to ____ plan (1947) the partition of India was happened.	Mountbatten
Who were the first Europeans to come to India and last to leave India?	Portuguese

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

1885	Indian National Congress was formed.
1905	Partition of Bengal by Curzon.
1906	All India Muslim league was formed.
1907	1911 - Annulment of the partition of Bengal.
1911	Champaran movement
1917	Rowlatt Act passed - The act curbed the fundamental rights such as freedom of expression and strengthened the police powers.
1919	Jallianwalabagh Massacre. In protest Tagore renounced his knighthood.
1919	Khilafat movement. Gandhi took it as an opportunity for Muslim-Hindu unity and supported the movement.
1920	Non Cooperation movement. British titles were surrendered. Import of foreign cloth fell drastically between 1920 and 1922.
1920	Gandhi called off the Non Cooperation movement.
1922	Chauri chaura incident - killing 22 policemen.
1922	Simon Commission: the Commission was to recommend further

	constitutional reforms. It was headed by Sir John Simon. It contained all white members. When the Simon came to Indian he was greeted with black flags as a mark of protest by the Indians with raised slogans stating - "Simon Go Back".
1927	Nehru Report: It demanded responsible government advocated dominion states. It was not for complete independence. It demanded universal suffrage. It rejected separated communal elections.
1928	Irwin Offer: It proposed a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution after publication of the Simon Report.
1929	Lahore Session of Congress: The president was Jawahar Lal Nehru. It took the decision boycotting Round Table Conference. "Purna Swaraj" was adopted as the main aim of the Congress under the presidentship of J.L.Nehru. It launched a programme of civil disobedience. On Dec 31, 1929, Tricolor was hoisted at the Shore of Ravi.
1930	Civil Disobedience Movement started with the Dandi March on 12th March 1930 to break the salt law under the leadership of Gandhi. 26th January, 1930 - observed as "Independence day" all over the country.
1930	First Round Table Conference: It was the first ever conference arranged between British and Indians as equal. Congress boycotted it. However Motilal Nehru, Liberals and princes attended it.
1931	Second Round Table Conference: Gandhi attended only one round table conference and that is the second roundtable conference.
1931	Gandhi-Irwin pact: It offered that all political prisoners would be released except Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev. Right to make salt was accepted. Gandhi agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in the second session of Round Table Conference.
1932	Third Round Table Conference: Majority leaders of INC did not participate. The outcome of the conference was published on a "White paper" based on which the British government passed Government of India Act of 1935.
1932	Ramsay MacDonald proposed separate electorate for minority community including Dalits. The proposal was supported by B.R.Ambedkar but it was fully opposed by Gandhi.
1932	Poona Pact: Gandhi felt that separate electorate would disintegrate the society on caste lines and would lead to permanent division in the society. To avoid such a situation Gandhi went on for hunger strike for 21 days in Yerawada central jail. The issue was finally resolved between B.R.Ambedkar and Gandhi by signing the historic Poona Pact. Gandhi devoted himself to the Harijan Cause, for which he started a newspaper called "Harijan".
1935	Government of India act 1935 prescribed provincial autonomy and the government announced elections to the provincial legislatures in 1937. Congress formed government in 6 out of 11 provinces.
1942	Cripps Missions: The British government wanted India to fully co-operate to it during World War-II and made few proposals to League and Congress and promised them of independence after the war. But the proposals were rejected by both the parties and hence the Cripps Mission was a failure.
1942: Gandhi	DO or DIE to fight the British. Communication and symbols of the state

called for Quit India movement	authority were attacked all over the country.
1945	Wavell Plan: which suggested that all portfolios except Defence would be held by the Indian members. The Plan also suggested the reconstitution of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the political parties have to nominate few candidates from their party out of whom the viceroy would select candidate of his choice for the Executive Council.
1945	Shimla Conference: To discuss these proposals and for a better future India, Wavell called all the political parties for their opinion to Shimla and this conference is popularly called as Shimla conference. Differences arose between Congress and League about the representation of Muslim community. The conference was a failure.
1946	Cabinet Mission: The mission consisted of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade and A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. The mission suggested that India should remain united and constitute itself as a loose federation with some autonomy for Muslim majority areas. Both Congress and League did not agree to specific details of the proposal.
1946	Direct Action Day - Muslim League announced 16th august 1946 as Direct action day. On this day riots broke in Calcutta lasting for several days. By March 1947 violence spread to different parts of northern India.
1947	Indian Independence Act 1947: It was the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and it received the royal assent on 18 July 1947. According to this act the British India was to be divided into two states namely India and Pakistan.
On 15th August 1947	India became independent.

NAM SUMMITS

First	September 1-6, 1961	Belgrade
Second	October 5-10, 1964	Cairo
Third	September 8-10, 1970	Lusaka
Fourth	September 5-9, 1973	Algiers
Fifth	August 16-19, 1976	Colombo
Sixth	September 3-9, 1979	Havana
Seventh	March 7-12, 1983	New Delhi
Eighth	September 1-6, 1986	Harare
Ninth	September 4-7, 1989	Belgrade
Tenth	September 1-7, 1992	Jakarta
Eleventh	October 18-20, 1995	Cartagena de Indias
Twelfth	September 2-3, 1998	Durban
Thirteenth	February 20-25, 2003	Kuala Lumpur
Fourteenth	September 15-16, 2006	Havana
Fifteenth	11-16 July 2009	Sharm El Sheikh
Sixteenth	26-31 August 2012	Tehran
Seventeenth	2015	Caracas

JAIN TIRTHANKARA

Sr. No.	Tirthankar	Symbol	Place of Nirvan
1	Lord Rishabha	Bull	Ashtapad(Kailasha)
2	Ajitnath	Elephant	Samet Sikhar
3	Sambhavanath	Horse	Samet Sikhar
4	Abhinandannath	Monkey	Samet Sikhar
5	Sumatinath	Red Goose	Samet Sikhar
6	Padmaprabha	Lotus	Samet Sikhar
7	Suparshvanath	Swastika	Samet Sikhar
8	Chandraprabha	Moon	Samet Sikhar
9	Pushpadanta	Crocodile	Samet Sikhar
10	Sheetalnath	Kalpavriksha	Samet Sikhar
11	Shreyansanath	Rhinoceros	Samet Sikhar
12	Vasupujya	Female buffalo	Chappapuri
13	Vimalnath	Pig	Samet Sikhar
14	Anantnath	Porcupine	Samet Sikhar
15	Dharmanath	Vajra	Samet Sikhar
16	Shantinath	Deer	Samet Sikhar
17	Kunthunath	Goat	Samet Sikhar
18	Aranath	Fish	Samet Sikhar
19	Mallinath	Kalasa	Samet Sikhar
20	Munisuvrata	Tortoise	Samet Sikhar
21	Nami Natha	Blue-Water Lily	Samet Sikhar
22	Neminatha	Conch	Mount Girnar
23	Parshva	Snake	Samet Sikhar
24	Mahavira	Lion	Pava Puri

COUNTRIES AND NATIONAL GAMES

Afghanistan: Buzkashi
Antigua and Barbuda: Cricket
Argentina: Pato
Bangladesh: Kabaddi
Barbados: Cricket
Bermuda: Cricket
Bhutan: Archery
Brazil: Capoeira
Bulgaria: Weightlifting
Canada: Ice hockey
Chile: Chilean rodeo
China: Table Tennis
Cuba: Baseball
Hungary: Water polo
India: Field hockey
Iran: Wrestling
Jamaica: Cricket
Japan: Sumo Wrestling

Mexico: Charrería
New Zealand: Rugby union
Norway: Cross-country skiing
Russia: Sambo
South Korea: Tae-kwon-do
Spain: Bull fighting
Sri Lanka: Volleyball
USA: Baseball

TAXES IN INDIA

I. DIRECT TAXES :-

These types of taxes are directly imposed & paid to Government of India. There has been a steady rise in the net Direct Tax collections in India over the years, which is healthy signal. Direct taxes, which are imposed by the Government of India, are:

▶ (1) Income Tax :-

Income tax, this tax is mostly known to everyone. Every individual whose total income exceeds taxable limit has to pay income tax based on prevailing rates applicable time to time.

▶ (2) Capital Gains Tax :-

Capital Gain tax as name suggests it is tax on gain in capital. If you sale property, shares, bonds & precious material etc. and earn profit on it within predefined time frame you are supposed to pay capital gain tax. The capital gain is the difference between the money received from selling the asset and the price paid for it.

▶ (3) Securities Transaction Tax :-

A lot of people do not declare their profit and avoid paying capital gain tax, as government can only tax those profits, which have been declared by people. To fight with this situation Government has introduced STT (Securities Transaction Tax) which is applicable on every transaction done at stock exchange. That means if you buy or sell equity shares, derivative instruments, equity oriented Mutual Funds this tax is applicable.

▶ (4) Perquisite Tax :-

Earlier to Perquisite Tax we had tax called FBT (Fringe Benefit Tax) which was abolished in 2009, this tax is on benefit given by employer to employee. E.g If your company provides you non-monetary benefits like car with driver, club membership, ESOP etc. All this benefit is taxable under perquisite Tax.

▶ (5) Corporate Tax :-

Corporate Taxes are annual taxes payable on the income of a corporate operating in India. For the purpose of taxation companies in India are broadly classified into domestic companies and foreign companies.

II. INDIRECT TAXES :-

▶ (6) Sales Tax :-

Sales tax charged on the sales of movable goods. Sale tax on Inter State sale is charged by Union Government, while sales tax on intra-State sale (sale within State) (now termed as VAT) is charged by State Government.

▶ (7) Service Tax :-

Most of the paid services you take you have to pay service tax on those services. This tax is called service tax. Over the past few years, service tax been expanded to cover new services.

▶ (8) Value Added Tax :-

The Sales Tax is the most important source of revenue of the state governments; every state has their respective Sales Tax Act. The tax rates are also different for respective states.

▶ (9) Custom duty & Octroi (On Goods) :-

Custom Duty is a type of indirect tax charged on goods imported into India. One has to pay this duty , on goods that are imported from a foreign country into India. This duty is often payable at the port of entry (like the airport). This duty rate varies based on nature of items.

▶ (10) Excise Duty :-

An excise or excise duty is a type of tax charged on goods produced within the country. This is opposite to custom duty which is charged on bringing goods from outside of country. Another name of this tax is CENVAT (Central Value Added Tax).

▶ (11) Anti Dumping Duty :-

Dumping is said to occur when the goods are exported by a country to another country at a price lower than its normal value. This is an unfair trade practice which can have a distortive effect on international trade. In order to rectify this situation Central Govt. imposes an anti dumping duty not exceeding the margin of dumping in relation to such goods.

III. OTHER TAXES :-

▶ (12) Professional Tax :-

If you are earning professional you need to pay professional tax. Professional tax is imposed by respective Municipal Corporations. Most of the States in India charge this tax.

▶ (13) Dividend distribution Tax :-

Dividend distribution tax is the tax imposed by the Indian Government on companies according to the dividend paid to a company's investors. Dividend amount to investor is tax free. At present dividend distribution tax is 15%.

▶ (14) Municipal Tax :-

Municipal Corporation in every city imposed tax in terms of property tax. Owner of every property has to pay this tax. This tax rate varies in every city.

▶ (15) Entertainment Tax :-

Tax is also applicable on Entertainment; this tax is imposed by state government on every financial transaction that is related to entertainment such as movie tickets, major commercial shows exhibition, broadcasting service, DTH service and cable service.

▶ (16) Stamp Duty, Registration Fees, Transfer Tax :- If you decide to purchase property than in addition to cost paid to seller. You must consider additional cost to transfer that property on your name.

▶ (17) Education Cess , Surcharge :-

Education cess is deducted and used for Education of poor people in INDIA. All taxes in India are subject to an education cess, which is 3% of the total tax payable. The education cess is mainly applicable on Income tax, excise duty and service tax.

▶ (18) Gift Tax :-

If you receive gift from someone it is clubbed with your income and you need to pay tax on it. This tax is called as gift tax.

▶ (19) Wealth Tax :-

Wealth tax is a direct tax, which is charged on the net wealth of the assessee. Wealth tax is chargeable in respect of Net wealth corresponding to Valuation date. Net wealth means all assets less loans taken to acquire those assets. Wealth tax is 1% on net wealth exceeding 30 Lakhs (Rs 3,000,000). So if you have more money, assets you are liable to pay tax.

▶ (20) Toll Tax :-

At some of places you need to pay tax in order to use infrastructure (road, bridge etc.) build from your money given to government as Tax. This tax is called as toll tax. This tax amount is very small amount but, to be paid for maintenance work and good up keeping.

ORGANISATIONS AND THEIR HEADQUARTERS

1.	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (World Bank)	Washington
2.	Amnesty International	London (England)
3.	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Manila (Philippines)
4.	ASEAN (Assosiation of South-East Asian Nations)	Jakarta (Indonesia)
5.	NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)	Brussels (Belgium)
6.	African Union (AU)	Addis-Ababa (Ethopia)
7.	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Geneva (Switzerland)
8.	SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Corporation)	Kathmandu (Nepal)
9.	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Nairobi (kenya)
10.	INTERPOLE (International Police)	Lyons (France)
11.	World Trade Organisation (WTO) (w.e.f. Jan 1, 1995)	Geneva
12.	Organisation of American States (OAS)	Washington D.C.
13.	ARAB LEAGUE (League of Arab States)	Cario (Egypt)
14.	COMECON	Minsk (Belarus)
15.	World Council of Churches (WCC)	Geneva
16.	European Energy Commission (EEC)	Geneva
17.	Economic Commission of Africa (ECA)	Addis-Ababa

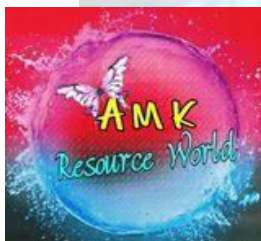
18.	Economic Commission of West Asia (ECWA)	Baghdad
19.	United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	Geneva
20.	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Vienna (Austria)
21.	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	Vienna (Austria)
22.	UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)	Geneva
23.	WWF (World Wildlife Fund)	Gland (Switzerland)
24.	International Olympic Committee (IOC)	Lusane
25.	European Common Market (ECM)	Geneva
26.	CHOGM (Common wealth Heads of Governments Meet)	London
27.	OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries)	Vienna
28.	OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)	Paris
29.	CENTO (Central Treaty Organisation)	Ankara (Turkey)
30.	Commonwealth	London
31.	European Economy Community (EEC)	Brussels
32.	Council of European	Strasbourg
33.	European Space Research Organization (ESRO)	Paris
34.	BENELUX Economic Union	Brussels
35.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	Bankgkok (Thiland)
36.	Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)	Geneva
37.	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Carribbean	Santiago (Chile)
38.	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)	Jordan (Amman)
39.	ANZUS Council	Canberra (Australia)
40.	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS)	New york
41.	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	New York
42.	United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNDPA)	New York
43.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	New York
44.	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	New York
45.	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	New York
46.	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)	Geneva
47.	World Food Programme (WFP)	Rome (Italy)
48.	Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	Rome (Italy)
49.	International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)	Montreal (Canada)
50.	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rome
51.	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Geneva
52.	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington
53.	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Geneva
54.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	Paris

55.	Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Berne (Switzerland)
56.	World Health Organisation (WHO)	Geneva
57.	World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)	Geneva
58.	World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	Geneva
59.	Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)	London
60.	Woman Aid International	London
61.	European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	Geneva
62.	Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries	Kuwait
63.	Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	Paris
64.	Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC)	Mecca

REVOLUTIONS

- * Black Revolution - Petroleum Production : 1970
- * Blue Revolution - Fish Production : 1960 Father of Blue revolution Prof :Hiralal Chaudhuri.
- * Brown Revolution - Leather/non-conventional/Cocoa production
- * Golden Fiber Revolution - Jute Production
- * Golden Revolution - Fruits/Overall Horticulture development/Honey Production
- * Green Revolution - Food grains : Father of Green Revolution M.S. Swaminadhan.
- * Grey Revolution - Fertilizer : 1964
- * Pink Revolution - Onion production/Pharmaceutical/Prawn production
- * Red Revolution - Meat & Tomato Production
- * Round Revolution - Potato
- * Silver Fiber Revolution - Cotton
- * Silver Revolution - Egg/Poultry Production
- * White Revolution (In India: Operation Flood) - Milk/Dairy production : 1970 Father of White revolution Dr. Verghese Kurien
- * Yellow Revolution - Oil Seeds production : Father of Yellow Revolution Sam Pit Roda
- * Evergreen Revolution - Overall development of Agriculture.

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