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General Knowledge – Part 6

INDIAN NATIONAL AWARDS FOR MASTERING IN RESPECTIVE FIELD

Arjuna Award- This award was instituted in 1961 and is awarded to the sportsmen of the year, who are selected by the Sports Federation concerned and the awards are recommended by All India Council of Sports. It carries a cash component of Rs. 50,000 besides a bronze statuette and a scroll of honour.

Bharatiya Gyanpith Award- It is given for outstanding contribution to Indian literature. The award carries with it a cash prize of Rs. 5 lakh, a citation and a replica of the Vagdevi, the symbol of outstanding literary achievements.

Akademi Awards- Lalit Kala Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi and Sahitya Akademi are three Indian Academies which give annual awards. Prizes of first two Akademies go to outstanding artists in their respective fields and the Sahitya Akademi Awards are given to outstanding books.

Bhatnagar Awards- The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research awards each year, five prizes of Rs. 1 lakh each for important contribution in any field of science. The awards are given in memory of late Dr. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar.

Nehru Literacy Award- It is given for outstanding contribution to the promotion of adult education.

Ghalib Awards- These are given for contribution to Urdu poetry, Urdu prose and Persian literature.

Jamnalal Bajaj Awards- It is given to people for outstanding contribution in the field of constructive work, for research in the application of science and technology to rural development and for outstanding contribution to the welfare and upliftment of women and children. Each recipient gets Rs. 1 lakh and a medal.

National Film Awards- It was instituted in 1953 and covers 41 categories consisting of All India and Regional Awards. In 1975 the President's Gold Medal was replaced by 'Swarna Kamal' and Prime Minister's Gold Medal was replaced by 'Raja Kamal'.

Dada Saheb Phalke Award- It is awarded for outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema. It is given in the memory of the Father of Indian Cinema, Dada Saheb Phalke. The award comprises a Swarna Kamal, a cash component of Rs. 2 lakh and a shawl.

Birla Award- The award carries Rs. 5 lakh and is instituted by Rameshwar Dasji Birla Smarak Kosh for contribution to research in tropical diseases.

Shram Awards- Instituted by the Labour Ministry on August 14, 1986, Shram Ratna Award carries Rs. 1 lakh, Shram Bhushan Award carries Rs. 50,000, Shram Vir Award carries Rs. 30,000 and Shram Devi Award carries Rs. 20,000. These awards are awarded for exceptional contribution by workers in productivity, production and innovative abilities of highest order.

Kalidas Samman- This national award for classical dance was instituted by the Madhya Pradesh (government. The award carries Rs. 1 .5 lakh in cash and a plaque of honour

Kabir Samman- The most prestigious and highest Indian poetry award has been instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government. The award is conferred annually on a person of literature of very high order on the basis of his or her superb creativity and long and consistent commitment to the most recent and latest trends of literary creation in any of the Indian languages.-The award carries Rs. 1.5 lakh and a citation.

Neerja Bhanot Awards-The award in memory of Neerja Bhanot is presented to women whose exemplary courage and outstanding performance stand out as a beacon for all womanhood. The award carries a citation, a memento and cash prize of Rs.1 lakh.

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award-The award has been instituted from 1991-92 to encourage sports excellence in the country. The award carries a cash component of Rs.1 lakh.

MAJOR PROJECTS IN INDIA

- **Bhakra Nangal Project** is a joint project of Haryana, Punjab, H.P. and Rajasthan. It is across river Sutlej.
- **Damodar Vally Project** is a multipurpose project of West Bengal and Jharkhand
- **Kosi Project** is a multipurpose project in Bihar, which serves Bihar and Nepal
- **Tungabhadra project** is a joint project of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
- **Koyna hydel power project** is in Maharashtra
- **Kundah Project** is in Tamil Nadu and has a capacity of 535 MW
- **Narora Atomic Project** is located in Uttar Pradesh
- **Singurauli Super power Project** is located in Uttar Pradesh
- The **Tehri Dam Project** is constructed in Uttranchal Pradesh
- The **Periyar Project** is constructed in Kerala
- **Hirakud Project** is located in Orissa
- The **Nagarjun Sagar Project** is located in Andhra Pradesh

DISCOVERY OF SCIENTIFIC LAWS AND THEORIES

1. Atomic Theory-John Dalton
2. Dynamic Theory of Heat-Kelvin Quantum Theory-Max von Planck
3. First Formal Statement of Geometrical Principles-Euclid
4. General and Special Theories of Relativity-Albert Einstein
5. Law of Attraction and Revision of Electrical Charges-C.A. Coulomb
6. Law of Conservation of Energy- Joule
7. Law of Diffusion-Fink
8. Law of Electrical Resistance or Ohm's Law-G S. Ohm
9. Law of Falling Bodies-Galileo Law of Multiple Proportion- Dalton
10. Law of Natural Selection- Darwin
11. Law of Practical Calculation of Alternating Current-Steidmetz
12. Law of Specific Gravity- Archimedes
13. Law of Universal Gravitation-Newton
14. Laws of Electrolysis-Michael Faraday
15. Laws of Motion-Newton
16. Laws of Refraction of Light- Snell

17. Molecular Hypothesis- Avogadro
18. Motion-Laws of Planetary- Kepler
19. Radioactivity-A. Becquerel
20. Theory of Displacement of Water or Laws of floatation-Archimedes
21. Uranium-Fission Theory-Hahn

MEDICAL DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

1. Antiseptic surgery-Lord Joseph Lister-1867
2. Anti-polio vaccine -Dr. Jonas E. Salk (U.S.A.)-1955
3. Ayurveda-Atreya (India) -2000-1000 B.C.
4. Ashtanga Hridaya- vagaba'ta (India)-C-550 A.D.
5. Anatomia-Mondino (Italy)- 1316
6. Aspirin-Dreser (Germany)-1889
7. Anti-toxin (science of immunity)-Bearing & Kitasato(Germany, Japan)-1 890
8. Adrenaline-Schafer and Oliver (Britain) -1894
9. Aureomycin-Duggar (U.S.A.) -1948
10. Bacteria-Leuwenhoek-1683
11. Blood circulation and functioning of heart Harvey- 1628
12. Blood Transfusion-Jean-Baptiste Denys (France)-1625
13. Biochemistry-Jan Baptista Van Helmont (Belgium)-1648
14. Bacteriology-Ferdinand Cohn (Germany)-1872
15. Chloroform-sir James Harrison and Sir James Young Simpson-1 847
16. Cholera Bacillus-Robert Koch- 1577
17. Cause of beriberi-Eijlkman-1 897
18. Cause of yellow fever-Reed- 1900
19. Chemotherapy-Paracelsus (Switzerland) 1483-1541
20. Cardiac Pacemaker-A.s. Hyman (U.S.A.)-1932
21. Chloromycetin-Burkholder (U.S.A.)-1947
22. Cryo-surgery-) Henry Swan (U.S.A.)-1953
23. D.D.T.- Dr'. Paul Muller-1939
24. Dysentery and plague bacilli- Kitazato
25. Diphtheria germs-Klebs & lofter (Germany)-1883-84
26. Embryology-Karl Ernest-van Bear (Estonia) 1792-1896
27. Endocrinology-Bayliss &Starling (Britain)-1902
28. Electro-Cardiograph-Willem Einthoven (Netherland) -1903
29. Electro-encephalogram-Hans Berger (Germany)-1929
30. Germ theory, hydrophobia anti- toxin-Louis Pasteur-1882
31. Human heart transplantoperation (First) Dr. Christiaan Barnard)-1967
32. Homeopathy-Hahnemann
33. Histology-Marie Bichat (France)-1771-1802

34. Hypodermic Syringe-Alexander Wood (Britain) -1853
35. Insulin-F. Banting-1932
36. Kala-azar fever-U.M. Brahmachari
37. Kidney Machine-Kolf (Netherland) -1944
38. Leprosy Bacillus-Hansen(Norway)- 1873
39. L S D (Lysergic aciddiethylamide)-Hoffman (Switzerland)-1943
40. Malaria Parasites-Dr. Ronald Ross
41. Morphine-Friderich Sertumer (Germany)-1805
42. Neurology-Franz Joseph Gall (Germany)-1758-1828
43. Open Heart Surgery-Walton Lillehel (U.S.A.)-1953
44. Penicillin-sir Alexander Fleming and Florey-1929
45. Physiology-Albrecht Von Haller (Switzerland) -1757-66
46. Psycho-Analysis-Sigmund Freud (Austria)-1895
47. Rabies Vaccine-Louis Pasteur (France)-1860
48. Rh-factor-Karl Landsteiner (U.S.A.)-1940
49. Reserpine-Jal Vakil (India)-1949
50. Syphilis cure-.Paul Ehrlich-1910
51. Stethoscope-Laennec-1816
52. Sulpha drugs- G. Domagk
53. Sidhayoga- vrdukunta (India) -C-750
54. Serology-Paul Ehrlich (Germany)-1884- 1915
55. Sex-hormones-Eugen Steinach (Austria)-1910
56. Synthetic Antigens-Land Steiner (U.S.A.)-1917
57. Streptomycin-Hoffman (Switzerland)- 1944
58. Tubercle bacilli-Robert Koch- 1812
59. Typhoid bacilli-Eberth-1880
60. Typhus-vaccine-J.Nicolle (France)-1909
61. Thyroxin-Edward Calvin Kendall (U.S.A.)-1919
62. Terramycin-Finley & Others (U.S.A.)-1950
63. Ultra-violet rays- Finsen (die- covered curative effects)
64. Vaccination (Small pox) Edward Jenner-1796
65. Virology-Ivanovski & Bajernick (U.S.S.R., Netherland)-1892
66. Vitamin C-Froelich 1401st (Norway)-1919
67. Vitamin B1-Edward Calvin Kendall (U.S.A.)-1936
68. Western Scientific Therapy- Hippocrates (Greece)-460 – 370 B.C.
69. Yoga- Patanjali (India)-200-100 B.C.

UN SECRETARIES GENERAL

Year	Name	Dates in office	Nation
1945	Gladwyn Jebb	24 October 1945 – 1 February 1946	United Kingdom

1946	Trygve Lie	1 February 1946 – 10 November 1952	Norway
1953	Dag Hammarskjold	10 April 1953 – 18 September 1961	Sweden
1961	U Thant	30 November 1961 – 31 December 1971	Burma
1972	Kurt Waldheim	1 January 1972 – 31 December 1981	Austria
1982	Javier Peres De Cuellar	1 January 1982 – 31 December 1991	Peru
1992	Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali	1 January 1992 – 31 December 1996	Egypt
1997	Kofi Annan	1 January 1997 – 31 December 2006	Ghana
2007	Ban-Ki-Moon	1 January 2007– present	South Korea

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization established on 24 October 1945 to promote international co-operation. A replacement for the ineffective League of Nations, the organization was created following the Second World War to prevent another such conflict. The UN Headquarters is situated in Manhattan, New York City and main offices are situated in Geneva, Nairobi and Vienna. Specialized Agencies of United Nations Specialized Agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of the United Nations Economic and Social Council at the intergovernmental level. These are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of the United Nations Economic and Social Council at the intergovernmental level.

Some of the organizations are mentioned below:

ICAO – International Civil Aviation Organization Secretary General – Raymon Benjamin
Head Quarters – Montreal, Canada

ILO – International Labour Organization Director- General – Guy Ryder Head Quarters –
Geneva, Switzerland

UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Director-
General – Irina Bokova Head Quarters – Paris, France

UNIDO – United Nations Industrial Development Organization Director- General – Li Yong
Head Quarters – Vienna, Austria

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization Director- General – José Graziano da Silva Head
Quarters – Palazzo FAO, Rome

WBG – World Bank Group President – Jim Yong Kim Head Quarters – Washington, D.C.

WHO – World Health Organization Director- General – Jim Yong Kim Head Quarters –
Geneva, Switzerland

IDA – International Development Association President – Jim Yong Kim Head Quarters –
Washington, D.C

UNWTO – World Tourism Organization Secretary-General – Taleb Rifai Head Quarters –
Madrid, Spain

IAEA – International Atomic Energy Agency Secretary-General – Yukiya Amano Head Quarters – Vienna, Austria

IBRD – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development President – Jim Yong Kim Head Quarters – Washington, D.C.

WTO – World Trade Organization Director-General – Roberto Azevêdo Head Quarters- Geneva, Switzerland

THE FOLK DANCES OF THE INDIAN STATES:

Andhra Pradesh (AP)	Kuchhipudi (Classical), Ghantamardala, Kolattam/Kolanna Thedal, Mohiniattam, Kummi, Siddhi Madhuri, Chhadi
Arunachal Pradesh (AR)	Bardo Chham, Mask Dance (Mukhauta Nritya), War Dance
Asom (AS)	Bihu, Bichhua, Natpuja, Maharas, Kaligopal, Bagurumba, Ali Ai Ligang, Naga Dance, Khel Gopal, Tabal Bhongli, Canoe, Jhumura Habjanai
Bihar (BR)	Jata-Jatin, Bakho-Bakhain, Panwariya, Sama-Chakwa, Bidesia, Jatra
Chhatisgarh (CT)	Goudi, karma, Jhumar, Dagla, Pali, Tapali, Navrani, Diwari, Mundari
Goa (GA)	Mando, Jhagor, Khol, Dekhni, Talgadi, Goff, Dasarawadan etc.
Gujraat (GJ)	Garba, Dandiya Ras, Tippani Dance, Juriun, Bhavai
Haryana (HR)	Jhumar, Phag Dance, Daph, Dhamal, Loor, Gugga, Khor, Gagor
Himachal Pradesh (HP)	Jhora, Jhali, Chharhi, Dhaman, Chhapeli, Mahasu, Nati, Dangi, Chamba, Thali, Jhainta, Daf, Stick Dance
Jammu & Kashmir (JK)	Dumhal, Rauf, Hikar, Mandjas, Kud Dandi Naach, Damali, Panthi
Jharkhand (JH)	Chhau, Sarahul, Jat-Jatin, Karma, Danga, Bidesia, Sohri
Karnataka (KA)	Yakshgana, Bayalata, Huttari, Suggi, Dollu Kunitha, Karga, Lambi
Kerala (KL)	Kathakali (Classical), Ottam Thulal, Mohini-attam, Kaikottikali, Tappatikali, Kali Auttam
Madhya Pradesh (MP)	Tertali, Charkula, Jawara, Matki Dance, Phulpati Dance, Grida Dance, Maanch, Gaur Maria Dance
Maharashtra (MH)	Lavani, Nakata, Koli, Lezim, Gafa, Dahikala Dasvtar or Bohada, Tamasha, Mauni, Powara, Gouricha, Koli
Manipur (MN)	Manipuri (Classical), Thang Ta, Rakhl, Nat Rash, Maharash, Raukhat, Dhol Cholom
Meghalaya (ML)	Laho, Baagla, Doregata, Shad Sukmysiem, Shad Nongkrem
Mizoram (MZ)	Khanatam, Pakhupila, Cherokan
Nagaland (NL)	Chong Lo / Sua Lua, Khaiva, Lim, Nuralim
Odisha (OR)	Oddisi (Classical), Savari, Ghumara, Painka, Munari, Chhau, Chadya Dandanata, Goti Pua
Punjab (PB)	Bhangra, Giddha, Malwai Giddha, Jhumar, Karthi, Daff, Dhaman, Kikli,
Rajasthan (RJ)	Ghoomar, Bhavai, Chakri, Ganagor, Jhulan Leela, Jhuma, Suisini, Ghapal, Panihari, Ginad
Sikkim (SK)	Chu Faat Dance, Singhi Chham, Yak Chaam, Khukuri Naach, Maruni Dance, Chutkey Naach
Tamilnadu (TN)	Bharatnatyam, Kummi, Kolattam, Kavadi, Mayil Attam, Paampuattam, Oyilattam, Theru Koothu etc.

Tripura (TR)	Bizu, Cheraw, Garia, Hozagiri, Hai-Hak, Labang, Wangala, Way(Lamp) Festival Dance
Uttarakhand (UT)	Gadhwali, Kumayuni, Kajari, Jhora, Rasila, Chappeli
Uttar Pradesh (UP)	Nautanki, Raslila, Kajri, Jhora, Chappeli, Jinta
West Bengal (WB)	Kalikapatadi, Kathi, Gambhira, Dhali, Jatra, Baul, Marasia, Mahal, Keertan
Lakshadweep (LD)	Lava

PRESIDENTS OF INDIA – DETAILS AND TENURE INFO

President Names	Tenure
Dr. Rajendra Prasad (1884-1963)	26 Jan, 1950-12 may,1962
Dr. S.Radhakrishnan (1888-19750)	13may,1962-12 may,1967
Dr. Zakir Hussain (1897-1969)	13 may,1967-3 may,1969
Shri V.V. Giri (1894-1980)	24 Aug,1969-23 Aug,1974
Dr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (1905-1977)	24 Aug, 1974-11 Feb, 1977
Shri N. Sanjeeva Reddy (1913-1996)	25 July, 1977-24 July, 1982
Giani zail Singh (1916-1994)	25 July ,1982-24 July1987
Shri R. Venkataraman (1910-2009)	25 July ,1987-24 July 1992
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma (1918-1999)	25 July,1992-24 July,1997
Shri K.R. Narayanan (1920-2005)	25 July,1997-24 July,2002
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul kalam (b. 1931)	25 July,2002- 24July, 2007
Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil (b.1934)	25 July,2007- 24 July, 2012
Shri Pranab Mukherjee (b.1935)	25 July,2012- till date

PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA

Name	Tenure
Shri Narendra Modi	May 26, 2014 – till date
Dr. Manmohan Singh	May 22, 2004 – May 21, 2014
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	March 19, 1998 – May 22, 2004
Shri Inder Kumar Gujral	April 21, 1997 – March 19, 1998
Shri H. D. Deve Gowda	June 1, 1996 – April 21, 1997
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	May 16, 1996 – June 1, 1996
Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao	June 21, 1991- May 16, 1996
Shri Chandra Shekhar	November 10, 1990 – June 21, 1991
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	December 2, 1989 – November 10, 1990
Shri Rajiv Gandhi	October 31, 1984 – December 2, 1989
Mrs. Indira Gandhi	January 14, 1980 – October 31, 1984
Shri Charan Singh	July 28, 1979 – January 14, 1980
Shri Morarji Desai	March 24, 1977 – July 28, 1979
Mrs. Indira Gandhi	January 24, 1966 – March 24, 1977
Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda	January 11, 1966 – January 24, 1966
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri	June 9, 1964 – January 11, 1966
Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda	May 27, 1964 – June 9, 1964
Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	August 15, 1947 – May 27, 1964

LIST OF INDIAN FESTIVALS OF ALL RELIGIONS

There is a history attached with each and every festivals that people celebrate in india. Diwali is celebrated when Lord Ram came back from the long time spent in jungle and people of Ayodhya ignited diyas in the happiness of his return from the jungle after 14 years. India is a Multi-Religious country with various cultures and their special rituals adds glow to Indian heritage. With overall population of more than 1.18 billion, festival starts from welcoming the New Year, the rains and the full moon day. Behind each festival, there is different history present.

Major Hindu Festivals	Hindu Lunar Day of Observance	Civil date (1991)	Descriptions
Makar Sankranti or Pongal	Makar Sankranti or Pongal marks the transition of the Sun into Makar rasi. It marks the gradual increase of the duration of the day. Pongal is the first day of Uttarayana and coincides with the beginning of the Tamil month of Thai.	14-Jan	Pongal is one of the most popular harvest festivals of southern India, mainly Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
Vasant Panchami	Fifth day of the waxing moon of Magh (Hindu Calendar)	20-Jan	Vasant Panchami (also called Saraswati Puja by Bengalis, Oriyas and Biharis) is celebrated for the blessing of Saraswati, goddess of wisdom and the arts.
Thaipusam or Kavadi	The full moon day of the Tamil month of Thai	Jan / Feb	Thaipusam is a Hindu festival celebrated mostly by the Tamil community. The word Thaipusam is derived from the Tamil month name Thai and Pusam, which refers to a star near the location of the moon during the festival. The festival commemorates the occasion when Parvati gave Murugan a spear so he could vanquish the evil demon Soorapadman.
Maha Shivaratri	Thirteenth night of the waning moon of Magh (Hindu Calendar)	12-Mar	Maha Shivaratri is the great night of Shiva, during which followers of Shiva observe religious fasting and the offering of Bael (Bilva) leaves to Shiva.
Holi	Full moon of the Phalgun month (Hindu Calendar)	1-Mar	Holi or Phagwah is a popular spring festival. Holi commemorates the slaying of the demoness Holika by Lord Vishnu's devotee Prahlad. Thus, the festival's name is derived from the Sanskrit words

			"Holika Dahanam", which literally mean "Holika's slaying"
Shigmo		Feb - Mar	Shigmo is celebrated in Goa as one of the prominent festivals of the Konkani Hindu community.
Vasant Navratri		moves	Navratri is the Hindu festival of worship and dance. In Sanskrit the term literally means "nine nights". During this festival the forms of Shakti are worshipped, and effigies are burned.
Rama Navami		24-Mar	Rama Navami is the celebration of the birth of Rama.
Gudi Padwa	First Day of waxing moon of Chaitra (Hindu Calendar)	23-Mar	Gudi Padwa is celebrated on the first day of the Chaitra month, and is celebrated as New Year's Day by Marathis and the Konkans. According to the Brahma Purana, this is the day on which Brahma created the world. The date keeps changing every year in the month of march.
Ugadi		24-Mar	Ugadi (meaning "the start of an era" in Telugu and Kannada) is New Year's Day for the Kannadigas and Telugus. It takes place on the same day as Gudi Padwa.
Vishu		14-Apr	Vishu is a Hindu festival celebrated in Kerala. It falls around April 14 of the Gregorian year.
Tamil New Year		14-Apr	The Tamil New Year follows the Nirayan vernal equinox. it falls around April 14 of the Gregorian year.
Hanuman Jayanti		30-Mar	Hanuman Jayanti is the celebration of the birth of Hanuman, Rama's loyal devotee.
Bihu	Vaisakha The first month of Hindu Calendar	Apr 14-15	Rongali Bihu (mid-April, also called Bohag Bihu), the most popular Bihu celebrates the onset of the Assamese New Year (around April 15) and the coming of Spring.
Sitalsasthi	Sixth day of the bright fortnight of the month of Jyestha (Hindu Calender)	Jun	The marriage of Shiva and Parvati is celebrated as Sitalsasthi. It is celebrated as a carnival, in which people and artists from different walks of life participate, making it more beautiful and bringing out the true colour of life.
Vat Pournima	Full moon of Jyeshtha (Hindu Calendar)	moves	Vat Pournima is observed in Maharashtra. Pournima means "full moon." Women pray for the prosperity of their husbands by tying threads around a banyan tree.
Bonalu		Aug	Bonalu is a celebration for a Mother Goddess (such as the goddesses Pochamma, Yellamma, etc.) in the

			Telangana Region. Bathukamma is a festival celebrated during the months of September and October in some regions of Andhra Pradesh, originally in Ranga Reddy, Medak and western Warangal Districts.
Bathukamma		Sep / Oct	
Rath Yatra		13-Jul	Rath Yatra is the festival associated with Jagannath.
Raja Parba	The second day(Raja Shankranti) signifies beginning of the solar month of Mithuna	Jul	Raja Parba is a four day long festival. It inaugurates and welcomes the agricultural year all over Orissa.
Guru Purnima	Full moon of Ashadh (Hindu Calendar)	25-Jul	Guru Purnima is the day devotees offer puja (worship) to their Guru. This was also the day when Vyasa, author of the Mahabharata was born.
Mahalakshmi Vrata		moves	Mahalakshmi Vrata is a puja performed by married Hindu women to seek the blessings of Mahalakshmi, goddess of wealth and prosperity.
Onam		23-Aug	Onam is a harvest festival, celebrated mainly in the Indian state of Kerala. Like many other religious festivals in India, Onam is celebrated by people across all castes and faiths.
Raksha Bandhan	Full moon of Shravana (Hindu Calendar)	24-Aug	Raksha Bandhan is a festival celebrated mainly in northern Indian states. Rakhi is a special occasion to celebrate the chaste bond of love between a brother and a sister.
Krishna Janmaashtami	Eighth day of waning moon of Shravana (Hindu Calendar)	Sep 1-2	Krishna Janmaashtami is the Hindu festival celebrating the birth of Krishna. It is actually called as Krishna Jayanthi. The date falls not only on the eight day of the waning moon, but always on Rohini Nakshatra.
Gowri Habba		Moves	Gowri Habba is celebrated in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu. Gowri is worshipped for her ability to bestow courage to her devotees. Newly wed couples are invited to the house of the groom's parents and served with varieties of food.
Ganesh Chaturthi	Fourth day of the waxing moon of Bhadrapada (Hindu Calendar)	11-Sep	Ganesh Chaturthi is the celebration of the birth of Ganesh.
Nuakhai	Fifth day of the	12-	Nuakhai is celebrated to welcome the new

	waxing moon of Bhadrapada (Hindu Calendar)	Sep	rice of the season. This is an agricultural festival mainly observed by people of Western Orissa (Kosal).
Navarathri	First nine nights of the waxing moon of Ashvin	8-Oct	Navarathri is the Hindu festival of worship and dance. In Sanskrit the term literally means "nine nights". During this festival the forms of Shakti are worshiped.
Vijayadashami	Tenth day of waxing moon of Ashvin (Hindu Calendar)	17-Oct	Vijayadashami is the Hindu celebration of good over evil.
Deepavali	New moon of Ashvin (Hindu Calendar)	5-Nov	Deepavali which means "row of lights/lamps" in Tamil and Sanskrit is called "Divali" in North India, Deepa means lamp and in Hindi a lamp is mostly called a Diya or Di. The festival is celebrated on the occasion of Lord Krishna and his wife Satyabhama killing a demon Narakasura. Another story says the festival is celebrated for the return of Rama and Sita to the kingdom Ayodhya after fourteen years of exile.
Bhai dooj	Second day of the waxing moon of Kartik (Hindu Calendar)	7-Nov	Bhai dooj, also referred to as Bhaubeej, is the ceremony performed by Hindus, generally, on the second day of Deepavali. It is celebrated among brothers and sisters and is similar to Raksha Bandhan, except there is no tying of rakhi involved.
Kartik Poornima	15th of the Full moon day of Kartik (November-December)	Moves	A unique festival is celebrated in Varanasi this day which is called Dev Devali. The Kartik Purnima festival also coincides with the Jain light festival and Guru Nanak Jayanti
Chhath		Nov 11-12	Chhath is mainly observed in Bihar and Terai, but is also celebrated elsewhere. It is a festival dedicated to the Sun God for bestowing the bounties of life and fulfilling wishes.
Prathamastami	After 8 days of Kartik Purnima		Prathamastami is a festival that originated in Oriya. It is held on the eighth day of the month of Agrahayana, when older female relatives pray for the prosperity of their eldest child. The festival is followed by rituals and recitations of the Glory of Mahalakshmi and Shashti devi.
Yatra		Oct - Mar	Yatra (also Zatra and jatra) refers to the pilgrimage festivals celebrated at Hindu temples. Idols and murtis are taken out on special procession in a palkhi (a palanquin) or a chariot called the rath.

Karthikai Deepam	Nov / Dec	Every temple observes this festival once a year on the traditional day. Karthikai Deepam is an ancient festival of lights celebrated by Tamil Hindus on the full moon day of Karthikai month (November/December). This occurs on the day when the moon is in conjunction with the constellation Karthigai (Pleiades) and purnima. It is the same as Kartik Poonima; however, since Tamils follow the Hindu Solar calendar with correction for precession of the equinoxes, the Tamil date matches the actual constellation.
Pancha Ganapati	A Winter Solstice celebration that lasts five days. Dec 21-25	Pancha Ganapati is a modern Hindu festival celebrating Lord Ganesha, the Five-Faced Maha Ganapati Lord of Categories.
Kumbh Mela	A pilgrimage made every four years to the Ganges river Jul27-Sep7	The Purna (complete) Kumbh takes place every twelve years, and is an ordinary large Kumbh Mela. The Ardh (half) Kumbh Mella, a smaller Kumbh Mela, is celebrated every six years. The normal Kumbh Mela is celebrated every 4 years. The Maha (great) Kumbh Mela, a special large Kumbh Mela, occurs every 12 'Purna Kumbh Melas', or 144 years.

WATERFALLS IN INDIA WITH ITS HEIGHT AND LOCATION

Waterfall Name	Height in meter	Height in Feet	Location, City, State
Vajrai Waterfall	560 metres	1,840 ft	Satara district, Maharashtra
Kunchikal Falls	455 metres	1,493 ft	Shimoga district, Karnataka
Barehipani Falls	399 metres	1,309 ft	Mayurbhanj district, Orissa
Langshiang Falls	337 metres	1,106 ft	West Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya
Nohkalikai Falls	335 metres	1,099 ft	East Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya
Nohsngithiang Falls	315 metres	1,033 ft	East Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya
Dudhsagar Falls	310 metres	1,020 ft	Goa
Kynrem Falls	305 metres	1,001 ft	East Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya
Meenmutty Falls	300 metres	980 ft	Wayanad district, Kerala
Thalaiyar Falls	297 metres	974 ft	Dindigul district, Tamilnadu
Barkana Falls	259 metres	850 ft	Shimoga district, Karnataka
Jog Falls	253 metres	830 ft	Shimoga district, Karnataka
Khandadhar Falls	244 metres	801 ft	Sundargarh district, Orissa
Vantawng Falls	229 metres	751 ft	Serchhip district, Mizoram
Kune Falls	200 metres	660 ft	Lonavla, Maharashtra
Soochipara Falls	200 metres	660 ft	Wayanad district, Kerala

Magod Falls	198 metres	650 ft	Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka
Hebbe Falls	168 metres	551 ft	Chikkamagaluru district, Karnataka
Duduma Falls	157 metres	515 ft	Koraput district, Orissa
Joranda Falls	157 metres	515 ft	Mayurbhanj district, Orissa
Palani Falls	150 metres	490 ft	Kullu district, Himachal Pradesh
Lodh Falls	143 metres	469 ft	Latehar district, Jharkhand
Bishop Falls	135 metres	443 ft	Shillong, Meghalaya
Chachai Falls	130 metres	430 ft	Rewa district, Madhya Pradesh
Keoti Falls	130 metres	430 ft	Rewa district, Madhya Pradesh
Kalhatti Falls	122 metres	400 ft	Chikkamagaluru district, Karnataka
Beadon Falls	120 metres	390 ft	Shillong, Meghalaya
Keppa Falls	116 metres	381 ft	Uttara Kannada district, Karnataka
Koosalli Falls	116 metres	381 ft	Udupi, Karnataka
Pandavgad Falls	107 metres	351 ft	Thane, Maharashtra
Rajat Prapat	107 metres	351 ft	Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh
Bundla Falls	100 metres	330 ft	Kangra district, Himachal Pradesh
Shivanasamudra Falls	98 metres	322 ft	Mysore, Karnataka
Lower Ghaghri Falls	98 metres	322 ft	Latehar district, Jharkhand
Hundru Falls	98 metres	322 ft	Ranchi district, Jharkhand
Sweet Falls	98 metres	322 ft	Shillong, Meghalaya
Gatha Falls	91 metres	299 ft	Panna district, Madhya Pradesh
Kiliyur Falls	91 metres	299 ft	Yercaud, Tamilnadu
Kedumari Falls	91 metres	299 ft	Udupi district, Karnataka
Muthyala Maduvu Falls	91 metres	299 ft	Bangalore, Karnataka
Palaruvi Falls	91 metres	299 ft	Kollam district, Kerala
Teerathgarh Falls	91 metres	299 ft	Bastar district, Chhattishgarh

METALS FOUND IN INDIA AT MAJOR LEVEL

- **Aluminium** is found in Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattishgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat
- **Asbestos** is found in Rajasthan, Karnataka
- **Coal** is found in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh
- **Diamonds** are found in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattishgarh
- **Marble** is found in Rajasthan
- **Mica** is found in Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan
- **Thorium** is found in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
- **Uranium** is found in Kerala, Jharkhand
- **Zinc** is found in Rajasthan

- The reserves of **lignite** have been estimated as little over 37.15 billion tones as on 1 April 2005 out of which the major contributors is the lignite basins of Tamil Nadu.

LIST OF AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Amendment Year	Amendment Detail
First Amendment 1951	Added Ninth Schedule
Seventh Amendment 1956	Necessitated on account of reorganization of states on a linguistic basis.
Eight Amendment 1959	Extended special provision for reservation of seats for Sacs, Sets and Anglo-Indians in Look samba and Leg. Assemblies for a period of 10 years from 1960 to 1970.
The Ninth Amendment 1960	Gave effect to transfer certain territories to Pakistan following the 1958 indo-pak agreement.
The tenth amendment 1961	Incorporated Dadra and Nagar Haveli as a UT.
Twelfth Amendment 1962	Incorporated Goa, daman and diu as a UT.
Thirteenth Amendment 1962	Created Nagaland as a state.
Fourteenth Amendment 1963	Puducherry, karaikal, mahe and yanam, the former French territories were included in the I scheduled as UT of puducherry.
Eighteenth Amendment 1966	Reorganised Punjab into Punjab Haryana and UT of Chandigarh.
Twenty first Amendment 1967	Included Sindhi as the fifteenth regional language.
Twenty Second Amendment 1969	Created a sub-state of meghalaya within asom.
Twenty third Amendment 1969	Extended the reservation of seats for SC/ ST and nomination of Anglo-Indians for a further period of 10 years (till 1980).
Twenty sixth Amendment 1971	Abolished the titles and special privileges of former rulers of princely states.
Twenty seventh Amendment 1971	Established Manipur and Tripura
Thirty first Amendment 1973	Increased the elective strength of LS from 525 to 545. the upper limit of representatives of states went up from 500 to 525.
Thirty sixth Amendments 1975	Made Sikkim a state.
Thirty eighth Amendment 1975	Provided that the president can make a declaration of emergency, and the promulgation of ordinances by the president, governors and the administrative heads of UTS would be final and could not be challenged in any court. It also authorized the president to declare different kinds of emergencies.

Thirty ninth Amendment 1975	Placed beyond challenge in courts, the election of the president and prime minister.
Forty second Amendment 1976	Provide supremacy of parliament and gave primacy to directive principles over fundamental rights. It also added 10 fundamental duties. New words- socialist, secular and unity and Integrity of the Nation, were added in the preamble.
Forty fourth Amendment 1978	The right to property was deleted from part III. Article 352 was amended to provide 'Armed Rebellion' as one of the circumstances for declaration of emergency.
Forty fifth Amendment 1985	Extended reservation for SC/ ST by another 10 years (till 1990).
Fifty second Amendment 1985	Added the tenth Schedule (regarding anti-defection).
Fifty third Amendment 1986	Mizoram was made a state.
Fifty fifth Amendment 1986	Conferred statehood to Arunachal Pradesh.
Fifty sixth Amendment 1987	Hindi version of the constitution of India was accepted for all purposes. The UT of Goa, daman and Diu was divided and Goa was made a state Daman and Diu remained as a UT.
Sixty first Amendment 1989	Reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years for the LS as well as Assemblies.
Sixty first Amendment 1989	Also extended reservation of seats for SC/ ST till 2000 AD.
Seventy first Amendment 1992	Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were included in the VIII Schedule.
Seventy third Amendment 1993	(Panchayati Raj Bill) provided among other things Gram Samba in villages, constitution of panchayats at the village and other levels direct elections to all seats in panchayats and reservation of seats for the SC and ST fixing of tenure of 5 years for panchayats.
Seventy fourth Amendment 1993	(Nagarpalika bill) provides for, among other things, Constitution of three types of municipalities, reservation of seats in very municipality for the SC and ST, women and the backward classes.
Eighty second Amendment 2000	Reinstated the provision of reservation of SC and Sets in matters related to promotion. Besides, the qualifying marks for passing an examination for them has also been lowered.

Eighty fourth Amendment 2001

Extended freeze on Lok Samba and state assembly seats till 2026.

Eighty sixth Amendment 2002

Makes education a fundamental right for children in the age group of 6 – 14 years.

Eighty seventh Amendment 2003

Made the 2001 census the basis for delimitation of constituencies of the Lower House of Parliament (Lok Sabha) and State assemblies (Vidhan Sabhas)

Ninety first Amendment 2003

Amended the Anti – Defection Law and also made a provision that the number of ministers in the Central & State Govts.

Ninety second Amendment 2003

Cannot be more than 15% of the strength of Lok Sabha & respected Vidhan Sabha. Bodo, Maithili, Santhali and Added into the VIII Schedule.

INTERNAL SECURITY OF INDIA

Organization	Year of Foundation	Headquarter
Assam Rifles (AR0 (former Catchar Levy)	1835	Shillong
Central Reserve Police force (CRPF)	1839	New Delhi
National Cadet Corps (NCC)	July 15,1948	New Delhi
Territorial Army (TA)	1949	In different states
Indo-Tibetan Border police (ITBP)	Oct.24,1962	New Delhi
Home Guards (HG)	1962	In different States
Border Security Force (BSF)	1965	New Delhi
Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)	1969	NEW Delhi
Coast Guards (CG)	1977	New Delhi
National security Guards (NSG)	1984	New Delhi
State police	—	In different states

COMMISSIONED RANKS IN INDIA

Army	Air Force	Navy
General	Air Chief Marshal	Admiral
Lieutenant General	Air Marshal	Vice-Admiral
Major General	Air Vie-Marshal	Rear Admiral
Brigadier	Air Commodor	Commodor
Colonel	Group Captain	Captain
Lieutenant Colonel	Wing Commander	Commander
Major	Squadron Leader	Lieutenant Commander
Captain	Flight Lieutenant	Lieutenant
Lieutenant	Flying Officer	Sub Lieutenant

IMPORTANT NEWS PAPERS AND JOURNALS OF FREEDOM STRUGGLE ERA INDIA

News paper / journal	Founder/editor
Bengal Gazette (1780) (India's first news paper)	J.K. Hikki
Kesari	B.G. Tilak
Maharatta	B.G. Tilak
Sudharak	Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
Amrita Bazar Patrika	Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
Vande Mataram	Aurobindo Ghosh
Rest Goftar (First newspaper in Gujarat)	Dadabhai Naoroji
New India (Weekly)	Bipin Chandra Pal
Statesman	Rebert Knight
Hindu	Vir Raghavacharya and G.S. Aiyar
Sandhya	B.B. Upadhyaya
Vichar Lahiri	Krishnashastry Chiplunkar
Hindu Patriot	Girish Chandra Ghose (Later Harish Chandra Mukherji)
Som Prakash	Iswar Chand Vidyasagar
Yugantar	Bhupendranth Datta and Barinder Kumar Ghose
Bombay Chronicle	Firoze Shah Mehta
Hindustan	M.M. Ambedkar
Mooknayak	B.R. Ambedkar
Comrade	Mohammad Ali
Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq	Sir Syeed Ahmed Khan
Al-Hilal	Abdul Kalam Azad
Al-Balagh	Abdul Kalam Azad
Independent	Motilal Nehru
Punjabi	Lala Lajpat Rai
New India (Daily)	Annie Besant
Commonweal	Annie Besant
Pratap	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
Essays In Indian Economics	M.G. Ranade
Samvad Kaumudi (Bengali)	Ram Mohan Ray
Indian Mirror	Devendra Nath Tagore
Nav Jeevan	M.K Gandhi
Young India	M.K Gandhi
Harijan	M.K Gandhi
Prabudha Bharat	Swami Vivekananda
Udbodhana	Swami Vivekananda
Indian Socialist	Shyamji Krishna Verma
Talwar (In Berlin)	Birendra Nath Chattopadhyaya
Free Hindustan (in Vancouver)	Tarak Nath Das
Hindustan Times	K.M. Pannikar
Kranti	Mirakar, Joglekar, Ghate.
Native Opinion	V.N. Mandalik
Kavivachan Sudha	Bhartendu Harishchandra

HIGH COURTS IN INDIA, LIST OF HIGH COURTS

Note: Now, the total number of High Courts in the country has been increased from 21 to 24, by the central government. Because, the Centre has constituted three new high courts in the north-eastern states – Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya. They may soon have their own high court.

Each state has a High Court. It is the highest judicial organ of the state. However, there can be a common high Court like Punjab, Haryana & Union territory of Chandigarh. Presently there are 24 high courts in India. Consists of chief justice & other such judge as appointed by the president. The Constitution, unlike in the case of the Supreme Court, does not fix any maximum number of judge for a High Court. (Allahabad High Court has 37 Judges while J&K High Court has only 5). A Judge of high court be transferred to another High Court without his consent by the president. In this, the chief justice of India is also consulted. The opinion provided by him shall have primacy and is binding on the president.

Appointment of High Court Judge:

Every Judge of a Court is appointed by the president. In making appointment as High Court Judge, President can consult the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State and also the Chief and also the Chief Justice of that High Court

A Judge of the High Court can hold office until the age of 62 years. A High Court Judge can leave his office:

- (1) By resignation in writing addressed to the president.
- (2) By being appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court or being transferred to any other High Court by the president.
- (3) By removal by the president.
- (4) The Mode of removal of a Judge of the High Court is same as that of Judge of the Supreme Court.

The qualifications for being a Judge of the High Court are: Be citizen of India. Not above 62 year of age. Must have held for at least 10 year a judicial office or experience of at least 10 years as advocate in a High Court in India. Salaries and allowances of the high court Judges are charged on the consolidated fund of the State. After retirement a permanent Judge of High Court can not plead or act in a Court of before any authority in India, except the Supreme Court and a High Court in which he has not worked.

Name	Establishment year	Territorial Jurisdiction	Seat
Bombay	1862	Maharashtra, Dadar, & Nagar Haveli. Goa, Daman Diu	
Kolkata	1862	West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Kolkata (Bench of port Blair)
Madras	1862	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	Chennai
Allahabad	1866	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)

Karnataka	1884	Karnataka	Bangalore
Patna	1916	Bihar	Patna
Jammu & Kashmir	1928	Jammu & Kashmir	Sri Nagar & Jammu
Guwahati	1948	Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati (Bench at Kohima,
Orissa	1948	Orissa	Cuttack
Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur (Bench – Jaipur)
Andhra Pradesh	1954	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
Madhya Pradesh	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Bench – Indore , Gwalior)
Kerala	1958	Kerala & Lakshadweep	Ernakulam
Gujarat	1960	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
Delhi	1966	Delhi	Delhi
Himachal Pradesh	1966	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
Punjab & Haryana	1975	Punjab, Haryana , Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Sikkim	1975	Sikkim	Gangtok
Chhattisgarh	2000	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
Uttarakhand	2000	Uttarakhand	Nainital
Jharkhand	2000	Jharkhand	Ranchi
Tripura	2013	Tripura	Agartala
Manipur	2013	Manipur	Imphal
Meghalaya	2013	Meghalaya	Shillong

IMPORTANT IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECT IN INDIA

Name of the project	Locations	State	Purpose
1.Nagarjuna Sagar Multipurpose project	River Krishna	AP	Irrigation, Hydroelectricity
2.pocgampad Project	River God Godavari	AP	Irrigation
3. Lower Sileru Project	River Sileru (Godavari)	AP	Hydro-electricity
4. Kakarpara Project	River Tapi	Gujarat	Irrigation
5. Kothagudam Project	Singareni Coalfields	AP	Thermal Power
6. Kosi project	River kosi	Bihar	Flood control, Irrigation
7. Gandak proect	River Gandak	UP, Bihar	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity
8. Shuvaran Power Station	Kheda District	Gujarat	Thermal power
9. Sabarigiri (pamba-Kakki) project	River Pamba – Kakki)	Kerala	Hydo-electricity
10. Idduki Project	River Periyar	Kerala	Hydro-electricity

	Cherutheni Idukki		
11. Chambal Project	River Chambal	Rajasthan, MP	Irrigation, Hydroelectricity
12. Tawab Project	River Tawa (Narmada)	MP	Irrigation
13. Korba Project	Near Korba Coalfields	Chhattisgarh	Thermal Power
14. Satpura Power	Patharkada Station	MP Coalfield	Thermal Power
15. Koyna Project	River Koyna	Maharashtra	Hydro-electricity
16. Nagpur power station	Koradi, Near Nagpur City	Maharashtra	Thermal Power
17. Tungabhadra	River Tunga-Multipurpose Project	Karnataka bhadra	Irrigation, Hydro-Ap Electricity
18. Upper Krishna Project	River Krishna	Krnataka	Irrigation
19. Sharavati	River Sharavati Project	Krnataka Near jog falls	Hydro-electricity
20. Hirakud Multipurpose Project	River Mahanadi	Orissa	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity
21. Mahanadi Delta Project	River Mahanadi	Orissa	Thermal power
22. Talcher power Station	Near Talcher	Orissa	Thermal Power
23. Bhakra- Nangal Multipurpose Project	River Satlej	HP, Punjab Haryana	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity
24. Rajasthan Canal project	River Satlej in Punjab	Rajasthan Headworks in Punjab	Irrigation
25. Kundah Project	River Kundah	Tamil Nadu	Hydro-electricity
26. Neyveli Power Station	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	Hydro-electricity
27. Ramganga Multi-Purpose Project	Chuisot Stream Near Kalagarh	Uttara Khand	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity
28. Matatilla Multi-Purpose Project	River Betwa	UP,MP	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity
29. Rihand scheme	River Rihand	UP	Hydro-electricity
30. Obra Power Station	Obra	UP	Thermal Power
31. Damodar Valley Project	River Damodar	Jharkhand Shared with W.B.	Flood Control Hydro-electricity
32. Ukai Project	River Tapi	Gujarat	Irrigation
33. Mahi Project	River Mahi	Gujarat	Irrigation
34. Ghataprabha Project	River Chatap-rabha	AP and Karnataka	Irrigation
35. Bhima Project	River Bhima	Maharashtra	Irrigation
36. Sadar Sarowar Project	River Narmada	Gujarat and MP	Irrigation and Hydro-electricity
37. BanaSagar Project	River Sone	MP, Chhattisgarh, UP and Jharkhand	Irrigation

38. Dul Hasti Project	River Chenab	J & K	Hydro-electricity
39. Salal Project	River Chenab	J & K	Hydro-electricity
40. Thein dam Project	River Ravi	Punjab	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity
41. Malaprabha Project	River Godavari	Karnataka	Irrigation
42. Jaykwadi project	River Godavari	Maharashtra	Irrigation
43. Beas Project	River Beas	Punjab and Haryana	Hydro-electricity
44. Sharda Shayak	River Ghaghara	UP	Irrigation
45. Mayurakshi Project	River Mayur-akshi	W.Bengal	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity
46. Rana Pratap Sagar	River Chambal	Rajasthan	Hydro-electricity
47. Suratgarh Super Thermal Project	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	Thermal Power
48. Mettur	River Cauvery	Tamil Nadu	Hydro-electricity
49. Pallivasal	River Mundira-Pujha	Kerala	Hydro-electricity
50. Papanasam Project	River Tambira-parani	Tamil Nadu	Hydro-electricity
51. Loktak project	Lake Loktak	Manipur	Hydro-electricity
52. Tehri Project	River Bhilang	Uttarakhand	Hydro-electricity
53. Farakka Project	Ganga	West Bengal	Irrigation

Representation of Indian states and Union Territories in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha

This post describes some information about **Rajya Sabha** and **Lok Sabha** of India. The Parliament of India consists the President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha according to Article 79.

The table below shows the no. of representatives of Indian states and Union territories in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.

The **Rajya Sabha** (meaning the “Council of States”) is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Membership is limited to 250 members, 12 of whom are chosen by the President of India for their expertise in specific fields of art, literature, science, and social services. These members are known as nominated members. The remainder of the body is elected from the states and the Union Territories by the method of indirect election.

Representation of states and Union Territories in the Rajya Sabha

State	No.	State / UT	No.
Andhra Pradesh	18	Gujarat	11
Assam	7	Himachal Pradesh	3
Goa	1	Karnataka	12
Haryana	5	Madhya Pradesh	11
Jammu & Kashmir	4	Manipur	1
Kerala	9	Nagaland	1
Maharashtra	19	Punjab	7
Meghalaya	1	Orissa	10
Rajasthan	10	Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	18	Tripura	1

West Bengal	16	Arunachal Pradesh	1
Mizoram	1	Uttarakhand	3
Jharkhand	6	—————	—————
Uttar Pradesh	31	Union Territories	—————
Bihar	16	Delhi	3
Chhattisgarh	5	Puduchery	1

The Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament of India (also titled the 'House of the People', by the Constitution) is directly elected by the peoples of India. As of 2009 there have been fifteenth Lok Sabhas elected by the people of India. The Constitution limits the Lok Sabha to a maximum of 552 members, including no more than 20 members representing people from the Union Territories, and two members to represent the Anglo-Indian community (if the President feels that the community is not adequately represented). The normal term of Lok Sabha is 5 years but it can be dissolved earlier by the President of India.

Representation of States and Union Territories in the Lok Sabha

State	No	State /UT	No
Andhra Pradesh	42	Uttar Pradesh	80
Assam	14	Bihar	40
Goa	2	Gujarat	26
Haryana	10	Himachal Pradesh	4
Jammu & Kashmir	6	Karnataka	28
Kerala	20	Madhya Pradesh	29
Maharashtra	48	Manipur	2
Meghalaya	2	Nagaland	1
Orissa	21	Punjab	13
Rajasthan	25	—————	—————
Sikkim	1	—————	—————
Tamil Nadu	39	Union Territories	—————
Tripura	2	Delhi	7
West Bengal	42	Puducherry	1
Arunachal Pradesh	2	Chandigarh	1
Mizoram	1	Lakshadweep	1
Uttarakhand	5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
Jharkhand	14	Daman & Diu	1
Chhattisgarh	11	Andaman & Nicobar	1

IMPORTANT RESEARCH CENTER OF INDIA

1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute	New Delhi
2. Central Rice Research Institute	Cuttack
3. Central Sugarcane Research Institute	Coimbatore
4. Central Potato Research Institute	Shimla
5. Central Tobacco Research Institute	Rajamundry
6. Central Forest Research Institute	Dehradun
7. National Sugar Research Institute	Kanpur
8. Indian Lac Research Institute	Ranchi
9. National Dairy Research Institute	Karnal

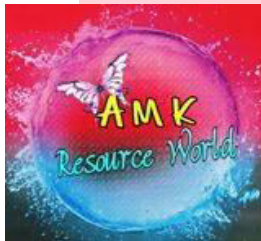
10. Central Fuel Research Institute	Dhanbad
11. Central Leather Research Institute	Chennai
12. Central mining Research Institute	Dhanbad
13. Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow
14. Indian Meteorological Observatory	Pune and Delhi
15. Raman Research Centre	Bangalore
16. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	Chandigarh
17. National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur
18. Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute	Bhavnagar
19. Archaeological Survey of India Museum	Kolkata
20. Central Jute Technological Research Institute	Kolkata
21. Central Coconut Research Institute	Kasergod, Kerala
22. Textile Research Institute	Ahmedabad
23. All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)	New Delhi
24. National Aeronautical Laboratory	Bangalore
25. National Institute of Oceanography	Panaji
26. National Geophysics Research Institute	Hyderabad
27. Indian Institute of Petroleum	Dehradun
28. Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee
29. Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi
30. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	Mumbai
31. High Altitude Research Laboratory	Gulmarg
32. National Botanical Research Institute	Lucknow
33. Central Food Technological Research Institute	Mysore
34. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Kolkata
35. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute	Nagpur
36. Indian Electro- Chemical Research Institute	Karanikudi
37. Indian Institute of Chemical Biology	Kolkata
38. Industrial Toxicology Research Centre	Lucknow
39. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	Durgapur
40. Central Cellular and Molecular Biology	Hyderabad

CLASSICAL DANCES IN INDIA

Dance	State
Bharatanatyam	Tamil Nadu
Bihu	Assam
Bhangra	Punjab
Chhau	Bihar, Orissa, W. Bengal and Jharkhand
Garhwali	Uttaranchal
Garba	Gujarat
Hattari	Karnataka
Kathak	North India
Kathakali	Kerala
Kutchipudi	Andhra Pradesh
Khantumm	Mizoram

Karma	Madhya Pradesh
Laho	Meghalaya
Mohiniattam	Kerala
Mando	Goa
Manipuri	Manipur
Nati	Himachal Pradesh
Nat-Natin	Bihar
Odissi	Orissa
Rauf	Jammu & Kashmir
Yakshagan	Karnataka

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