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## General Knowledge – Part 8

### SUR NAMES IN GEOGRAPHY

No.	Surname in Geography	Country_City
01	Rose-pink City	Jaipur
02	Key of the Mediterranean	Gibraltar
03	Empire City	New York
04	Island of Cloves	Zanzibar
05	Holy Land	Palestine
06	Roof of the World	Pamir
07	World's Loneliest Island	Tristan da Cunha(Mid Atlantic)
08	Island of Pearls	Bahrein (Persian Gulf)
09	Never Never land	Vast Prairies of N.America
10	Queen of the Adriatic	Venice
11	City of the Seven Hills	Rome
12	Manchester of the Orient	Osaka (Japan)
13	Playground of Europe	Switzerland
14	Hermit Kingdom	Korea
15	Land of Morning Calm	Korea
16	Land of Midnight Sun	Norway
17	Land of the Rising Sun	Japan
18	Bengal's Sorrow	Damodar River
19	Land of Maple	Canada
20	Emerland Isle	Ireland
21	Dark Continent	Africa
22	City of Skyscrappers	New York
23	City of Palaces	Calcutta
24	Garden of India	Bangalore
25	Gateway of India	Bombay

26	Cockpit of Europe	Belgium
27	Gift of the Nile	Egypt
28	Eternal City	Rome
29	Granite City	Aberdeen
30	Land of Cakes	Scotland
31	Forbidden City	Lhasa
32	Venice of the North	Stockholm
33	Windy City	Chicago
34	Sugar Bowl of the World	Cuba
35	Whiteman's Grave	Guinea coast of Africa
36	City of Golden Gate	San Francisco
37	Blue Mountains	Nilgiri Hills
38	Britain of the South	New Zealand
39	Garden of England	Kent (England)
40	City of Dreaming Spires	Oxford
41	Great White Way	Broadway (New York City)
42	Herring Pond	Atlantic Ocean
43	The Down Under	Australia
44	Pearl of the Antilles	Cuba
45	Gate of Tears Strait of Babel	Mandeb
46	China's Sorrow	Hwang-Ho
47	City of Magnificent Distances	Washington D.C.
48	Land of Thousand Lakes	Finland
49	Land of Golden Fleece	Australia
50	Islands of Paradise	the Andamans
51	Land of Five Rivers	Punjab

**COUNTRIES & TOWNS RENAME**

No.	Old Name	New Name
01	Bechuanaland	Botswana
02	Ceylon	Sri Lanka
03	Malaya	Malaysia
04	Mesopotamia	Iraq
05	Persia	Iran
06	S.Rhodesia	Zimbabwe

07	Siam	Thailand
08	Madagaskar	Malagassy
09	Formosa	Taiwan
10	Cambodia	Kampuchea
11	Angora	Ankara
12	Abyssinia	Ethiopia
13	Baroda	Vadodara
14	Batavia	Jakarta
15	Bechuanaland	Botswana
16	Bombay	Mumbai
17	Burma	Myanmar
18	Constantinople	Istambul
19	Congo	Zaire
20	Dacca	Dhaka
21	Dahomey	Benin
22	Gold Coast	Ghana
23	N.Rhodesia	Zambia
24	Panjim	Panaji
25	Peking	Beijing
26	Rangoon	Yangon
27	South West Africa	Namibia
28	Salisbury	Harare
29	Zanzibar & Tanganyka	Tanzania

### WELL-KNOWN QUOTATIONS

No.	Well-Known quotations	Name
01	'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever'	Keats
02	'Beauty is truth, truth beauty'	Keats
03	'The child is the father of man'	Wordsworth
04	'I came, I saw, I conquered'	Julius Caesar
05	'Towards die many times before their death' The valiant never taste of death but once'	Shakespeare
06	'The government of the people, by the people, for the	Lincoln

	peopleshall not perish from the earth'	
07	'Oh East is East,and west is West, and never the twain shall meet. Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great judgement seat.'	Rudyard Kipling
08	'Paths of glory lead but to the grave.'	Gray
09	'But be not afraid of greatness; some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them.'	Shakespeare
10	'Knowledge is power.'	Hobbes
11	'I know nothing except the fact of my ignorance.'	Socrates
12	'Nature never did betray the heart that loved her.'	Wordsworth
13	'Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.'	Dr.Samuel Johnson
14	'Who rises from prayer a better man, his prayer is answered.'	George Menedith
15	'Reading maketh a full man, his prayer is answered.'	Francis Bacon
16	'The more Things a man is ashamed of,the more respectable he is.'	Bernard Shaw
17	'Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought.'	Shelly
18	'Tis strang but true; for truth is always strang.'	Byron
19	'Let a hundred flowers bloom and let a hundred schools of thought content.'	Mao Tse-tung
20	'God is in His heaven,all's right with the world.'	Browning
21	'For men many come and men may go, but I go on for ever.'	Tennyson
22	'I have nothing to offer but blood,toil,tears and sweet.'	Churchill
23	'Give us good mothers and I shall give you good nation.'	Napoleon
24	'Long years ago we have made a tryst with destiny.'	Jawaharlal Nerhu
25	'Brevity is the soul of with.'	Shakespeare
26	'Variety is the very spice of life.'	William Cowper
27	'Jealousy,the jaundice of the soul.'	Shakespeare
28	'All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.'	Orwell
29	'Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage.'	Richard Lovelace
30	'Swaraj is my birth-right and I shall have it.'	Balgangadhar Tilak
31	'Man is by nature a political animal.'	Aristotle
32	'Where wealth accumulates, men decay.'	Goldsmith
33	'Good government is no substitute for self-government.'	Morley

34	'Nevertheless it moves.'	Galileo
35	'Generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth.'	Einstein
36	'Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.'	Lord Acton
37	'Just as I would not like to be a slave, so I would not like to be a master.'	Lincoln
38	'Eureka, Eureka.'	Archimedes
39	'Frailty, thy name is woman.'	Shakespeare
40	'Whom gods love, die young.'	Byron
41	'Do or die.'	Gandhiji
42	'Dilli Chalo.'	Subhash Chandra Bose
43	'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan.'	Lal Bahadur Shastri
44	'Truth and Non-violence are my God.'	Mahatma Gandhi

### BODY FACTS

**Bones :** The largest bone is the femur, or thigh bone which is 20 inches in a six-foot tall man. The smallest bone is the stirrup in the ear, which is one-tenth of an inch. Each hand has 27 bones : eight in the wrist, five in the palm, and 14 in the fingers. A newborn baby has 300 bones, some of which fuse to form in the adult.

**Blood :** In a child, there are 60,000 miles of blood vessels. An adult has 100,000 miles of blood vessels. The blood circulates through the body 1,000 times a day.

**Brain :** A newborn baby has a brain that weighs three ounces. The average brain of an adult weighs three pounds. The brain is the "mission control center" of the body, sending our messages at a rate of 240 miles per hour. The left side of the brain controls the right side of the body and the right side of the brain controls the left side of the body.

**Cells :** The cells are the body's building blocks. There are about 26 billion cells in an adult.

**Eyes :** Each eye weighs 1 1/4 ounces. The eyes are constantly in motion, even during sleep. Tears keep the eyes warm and are continually secreted through 12 ducts in the eye. Tears are normally secreted through two canals near the inner corner of the eyes.

**Fluid :** The body is two-thirds water. Blood is 83% water, muscles are 75% water, the

brain 74% water, and the bones contain 22% water. In a single day, three pints of saliva are produced in the mouth.

**Hair :** Kids have about 75,000 hairs on their heads, which grow about 1/100 of an inch daily. Hairs of different colors grow at different rates. Dark hair grows faster than light-colored hair. No one known why. Each hair on the scalp grows about five inches a year. Eyelashes keep dust out of the eyes. Aneyelash lives about 150 days before it falls out and is replaced.

**Muscles :** There are over 650 muscles in the body, form the tiny ones that move the legs. The strongest muscle is the masseter muscle of the jaw. It takes at least 14 muscles to smile. The smallest in the body is located in the middle ear. Fingers have no muscles.

**Nails :** Nails are made up of hardened skin called kertain. Nails protect the ends of the fingers and toes. The half-moon at the root of the nail is called the lunule. Nails grow faster in summer than in winter. Fingernails grow fourtimes faster than toenails. Right - handed people's nails grow faster in their right hands. Left-handed people's nails grow faster on their left hand.

**Nose :** More than 2,500 gallons of air flow through the average adult's nose in a day. The nose can recognize up to 1,000 different smells. The nose is the air conditioning unit of the body. It cools or warms incoming air. It also filters the dirt and dust in the air.

**Skin :** The human body has six pounds of skin which is, on average, 1/20 of an inch thick. The two layers of skin are the epidermins and under it, the dermis. The skin is waterproof, it protects the body and helps to regulate body temperature. A substance called melanin colors the skin the more melanin, the darker the skin. A freckle is a dense concentration of melanin. A new layer of skin replaces the old layer approximately every 27 days, totalling about 1,000 new outer layers of skin a lifetime.

**teeth :** Humans have 20 primary Baby teeth and 32 permanent teeth. By age 13 most people have 28 teeth. By age 18 the four "wisdom" teeth have grown in for a total of 32 permanent teeth.

**GREAT WORKS OF FAMOUS PERSONS**

Works	Persons
Foundation of Red Cross	Henery Dunant
Foundation of Scout	Baden Powell
Foundation of Red Gaurds	Garrywaldy
Founder of Socialism	Archarya Narendra Dev

Father of Sanskrit Grammar	Panini
Founder of Anand Van	Babe Amte
Founder of 'Auroville Ashram'	Aurobindo Ghosh
Founder of Shantiniketan	Rabindra Nath Tagore
Founder of Vishwabharati	Rabindra Nath Tagore
Founder of Purnar Ashram	Vinoba Bhave
Founder of Bhudan Movement	Vinoba Bhave
Founder of League of Nations	Woodrow Wilson
Founder of Golden Temple	Guru Arjun Dev
Founder of Khalsa (Panth)	Guru Gobind Singh

### CREMATORIUM OF FAMOUS PERSONS

Place	Person
Raj Ghat	Mahatma Gandhi
Vijay Ghat	Lal Bahadur Shastri
Kishan Ghat	Chaudhary Charan Singh
Veer Bhumi	Rajiv Gandhi
Shanti Van	Jawahar Lal Nehru
Shakri Sthal	Indira Gandhi
Abhay Ghat	Morarji Desai
Samata Sthal	Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma
Mahaprayan Ghat	Dr Rajendra Prasad
Ekta Sthal	Giani Zail Singh, Chandra Shekhar
Uday Bhoomi	K.R. Narayanan

### BORROWED FEATURES OF CONSTITUTION.

From U.K.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nominal Head – President (like Queen)</li> <li>Cabinet System of Ministers</li> <li>Post of PM</li> <li>Parliamentary Type of Govt.</li> <li>Bicameral Parliament</li> <li>Lower House more powerful</li> <li>Council of Ministers responsible to Lower House</li> <li>Speaker in Lok Sabha</li> </ul>
From U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Written Constitution</li> </ul>

- Executive head of state known as President and his being the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces
- Vice- President as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- Fundamental Rights
- Supreme Court
- Provision of States
- Independence of Judiciary and judicial review
- Preamble
- Removal of Supreme court and High court Judges

**From USSR**

- Fundamental Duties
- Five year Plan

**From AUSTRALIA**

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- Concurrent list
- Language of the preamble
- Provision regarding trade, commerce and intercourse

**From JAPAN**

- Law on which the Supreme Court function

**From WEIMAR  
CONSTITUTION OF  
GERMANY**

- Suspension of Fundamental Rights during the emergency

**From CANADA**

- Scheme of federation with a strong centre
- Distribution of powers between centre and the states and placing. Residuary Powers with the centre

**From IRELAND**

- Concept of Directive Principles of States Policy(Ireland borrowed it from SPAIN)
- Method of election of President
- Nomination of members in the Rajya Sabha by the President



### SCHEDULES IN CONSTITUTION

<b>First Schedule</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of States &amp; Union Territories</li> </ul>
<b>Second Schedule</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Salary of President, Governors, Chief Judges, Judges of High Court and Supreme court, Comptroller and Auditor General</li> </ul>
<b>Third Schedule</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forms of Oaths and affirmations</li> </ul>
<b>Fourth Schedule</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocate seats for each state of India in Rajya Sabha</li> </ul>
<b>Fifth Schedule</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administration and control of scheduled areas and tribes</li> </ul>
<b>Sixth Schedule</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provisions for administration of Tribal Area in Asom, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram &amp; Arunachal Pradesh</li> </ul>
<b>Seventh Schedule</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gives allocation of powers and functions between Union &amp; States. It contains 3 lists               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Union List (For central Govt) 97 Subjects.</li> <li>States List (Powers of State Govt) 66 subjects</li> <li>Concurrent List (Both Union &amp; States) 47 subjects.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<b>Eighth Schedule</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of 22 languages of India recognized by Constitution               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assamese</li> <li>Bengali</li> <li>Gujarati</li> <li>Hindi</li> <li>Kannada</li> <li>Kashmiri</li> <li>Manipuri</li> <li>Malayalam</li> <li>Konkani</li> <li>Marathi</li> <li>Nepali</li> <li>Oriya</li> <li>Punjabi</li> <li>Sanskrit</li> <li>Sindhi</li> <li>Tamil</li> <li>Telugu</li> <li>Urdu</li> <li>Santhali</li> <li>Bodo</li> <li>Maithili</li> <li>Dogri</li> </ol> </li> <li>Sindhi was added in 1967 by 21 Amendment</li> <li>Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were added in 1992 by 71 amendment</li> <li>Santhali, Maithili, Bodo and Dogri were added in 2003 by 92</li> </ul>

	amendment
Ninth Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added by 1st amendment in 1951. Contains acts &amp; orders related to land tenure, land tax, railways, industries. {Right of property not a fundamental right now}</li> </ul>
Tenth Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added by 52nd amendment in 1985. Contains provisions of disqualification of grounds of defection</li> </ul>
Eleventh Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 73rd amendment in 1992. Contains provisions of Panchayati Raj.</li> </ul>
Twelfth Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 74th amendment in 1992. Contains provisions of Municipal Corporation.</li> </ul>

### NEW STATES IN INDIA CREATED AFTER 1950

Andhra Pradesh	Created by the State of Andhra Pradesh Act 1953 by carving out some areas from the State of Chennai
Gujarat and Maharashtra	The State of Mumbai was divided into two States i.e. Maharashtra and Gujarat by the Mumbai (Reorganisation) Act 1960
Kerala	Created by the State Reorganisation Act, 1956. It comprised Travancor and Cochin areas
Karnataka	Created from the Princely State of Mysuru by the State Reorganisation Act, 1956. It was renamed Karnataka in 1973
Nagaland	It was carved out from the State of Assam by the State of Nagaland Act, 1952
Haryana	It was carved out from the State of Punjab by the Punjab (Reorganisation) Act, 1966
Himachal Pradesh	The Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh was elevated to the status of State by the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970
Meghalaya	First carved out as a sub-State within the State of Assam by 23 Constitutional Amendment Act, 1969. Later in 1971, it received the status of a full-fledged State by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971
Manipur and Tripura	Both these States were elevated from the status of Union-Territories by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act 1971
Sikkim	Sikkim was first given the Status of Associate State by the 35th

	Constitutional Amendment Act 1974. It got the status of a full State in 1975 by the 36th Amendment Act, 1975
<b>Mizoram</b>	It was elevated to the status of a full State by the State of Mizoram Act, 1986
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	It received the status of a full state by the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1896
<b>Goa</b>	Goa was separated from the Union-Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and was made a full-fledged State of Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act 1987. But Daman and Diu remained as Union Territory
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	Formed by the Constitutional Amendment Act, 2000 by dividing Madhya Pradesh on November 1, 2000
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	Formed by the Constitutional Amendment Act, 2000 by dividing Uttar Pradesh on November 9, 2000
<b>Jharkhand</b>	Formed by the Constitutional Amendment Act, 2000 by dividing Bihar on November 15, 2000

### FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN INDIA

The Fundamental Rights in Indian constitution acts as a guarantee that all Indian citizens can and will live their lives in peace as long as they live in Indian democracy. They include individual rights common to most liberal democracies, such as equality before the law, freedom of speech and expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly, freedom of religion, and the right to constitutional remedies for the protection of civil right.

Originally, the right to property was also included in the Fundamental Rights, however, the Forty-Fourth Amendment, passed in 1978, revised the status of property rights by stating that "No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law."

Following are the Fundamental Rights in India

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 14 :- Equality before law and equal protection of law</li> <li>• Article 15 :- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.</li> </ul>
<b>Right to Equality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 16 :- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment</li> <li>• Article 17 :- End of untouchability</li> <li>• Article 18 :- Abolition of titles, Military and academic</li> </ul>

distinctions are, however, exempted

### Right to Freedom

- Article 19 :- It guarantees the citizens of India the following six fundamentals freedoms.-
  1. Freedom of Speech and Expression
  2. Freedom of Assembly
  3. Freedom of form Associations
  4. Freedom of Movement
  5. Freedom of Residence and Settlement
  6. Freedom of Profession, Occupation, Trade and Bussiness
- Article 20 :- Protection in respect of conviction for offences
- Article 21 :- Protection of life and personal liberty
- Article 22 :- Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

### Right Against Exploitation

- Article 23 :- Traffic in human beings prohibited
- Article 24 :- No child below the age of 14 can be employed

### Right to freedom of Religion

- Article 25 :- Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion
- Article 26 :- Freedom to manage religious affairs
- Article 27 :- Prohibits taxes on religious grounds
- Article 28 :- Freedom as to attendance at religious ceremonies in certain educational institutions

### Cultural and Educational Rights

- Article 29 :- Protection of interests of minorities
- Article 30 :- Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions
- Article 31 :- Omitted by the 44th Amendment Act

### Right to Constitutional Remedies

- Article 32 :- The right to move the Supreme Court in case of their violation (called Soul and heart of the Constitution by BR Ambedkar)
- Forms of Writ check
- Habeas Corpus :- Equality before law and equal protection of law

## Books by Indian Authors

Book Name	Author
A bend in the river	V.S. Naipal
A brush with life	Satish Gujral
A House of Mr. Biswar	V.S. Naipal
A Million Mutinies Now	V.S. Naipal
A Passage to England	Nirad C.Chodhury
A Prisoner's Scrapbook	L.K. Advani
A River Sutra	Gita Mehra
A sense of time	H.S.Vatsyayan
A strange and subline address	Amit Chaudhary
A suitable boy	Vikram Seth
A village by the sea	Anita Desai
A voice for freedom	Nayantara Sehgal
Aansoo	Jayashankar Prasad
Afternoon Raag	Amit Chaudhari
Ageless Body, Timeless Mind	Deepak Chopra
Agni Veena	Kazi Nazrul Islam
Ain-i-Akbari	Abul Fazal
Amar Kosh	Amar Singh
An autobiography	Jawaharlal Nehru
An Equal Music	Vikram Seth
An Idealist View of life	Dr. S. Radhakrishan
Amrit Aur Vish	Amrit Lal Nagar
Anamika	Suryakant Tripathi Nirala
Anandmath	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Areas of Darkness	V.S. Naipal
Arthashastra	Kautilya
Ashtadhyayi	Panini
Autobiography of an Unknown India	Nirad C. Choudhury
Bandicoot Run	Manohar Malgonkar
Beginning of the Beginning	Bhagwan Shri Rajneesh
Between the Lines	Kuldip Nayyar
Beyond Modernisation, Beyond Self	Sisirkumar Ghose
Bhagvad Gita	Ved Vyasa
Bharat Bharati	Maithilisharan Gupt

Bharat Durdasha	Bhartendu Harischandra
Border and Boundaries: women in India's Partition	Ritu Menon & Kamla Bhasin
Bharat Bharati	Maithili Saran Gupt
Breaking the Silence	Anees Jung
Bride and the Sahib and the other stories	Khushwant Singh
Broken Wings	Sarojini Naidu
Bubble, The	Mulk Raj Anand
Buddha Charitam	Ashwaghosh
By God's Decree	Kapil Dev
Chandalika	Rabindra Nath Tagore
Chandrakanta Santati	Devkinandan Khatri
Chemmen. Thakazhi	Sivasankara Pillai
Chitra	Rabindranath Tagore
Chitralkha	Bhagwati Charan Verma
Chitrangada	Rabindra Nath Tagore
Circle of Reason	Amitav Ghosh
Clear Light of Day	Anita Desai
Confessions of a Lower	Mulk Raj Anand
Confrontation with Pakistan	B. M. Kaul
Conquest of Self	Mahatma Ghandhi
Continent of Crime	Nirad C Chaudhary
Coolie	Mulk Raj Anand
Court Dancer	Rabindranath Tagore
Culture in the Vanity Bag	Nirad C Chaudhury
Days of My Years	H.P. Nanda
Daybhag	Jeemootwahan
Death of a City	Amrita Pritam
Devdas	Sharat Chandra Chatterjee
Discovery of India	Jawaharlal Nehru
Distant Drums	Manohar Malgonkar
Distint Neighbours: India	Kuldip Nayar
Divine Life	Swami Shivananda
Durgesh Nandini	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Dynamics of Social Change	Chandra Shekhar
Eight Lives	Rajmohan Gandhi
English August	Upamanyu Chatterjee
Essays on Gita	Sri Aurobindo Ghosh

Eternal Himalayas	Major H.P.S. Ahluwalia
Eternal India	Mrs Indira Gandhi
Faces of Everest	Major H.P.S. Ahluwalia
Foreign Policy of India	I.K. Gujral
Forty Nine Days	Amrita Pritam
From Rajpath to Lokpath	Vijaya Raje Scindia
Gaban	Munsi Premchand
Ganadevata	Tara Shankar Bandopadhyaya
Gardener	Rabindra Nath Tagore
Geet Govind	Jayadev
Ghasiram Kotwal	Vijay Tendulkar
Gitanjali	Rabindranath Tagore
Gita Rahasya	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Glimpses of World History	Jawaharlal Nehru
Godan	Prem Chand
Golden Threshold	Sarojini Naidu
Gora	Rabindra Nath Tagore
Guide	R.K. Narayanan
Harsha Charita	Bana Bhatta
Harvest	Manjula Padmanabhan
Heir Apparent	Dr. Karan Singh
Himalayan Blunder	Brigadier J.P. Dalvi
Hind Swaraj	M.K. Gandhi
Hindu View of Life	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
Hinduism	Nirad C. Choudhury
History of India	Romila Thapar
Hullabaloo in a Guava Orchard	Kiran Desai
Humanyunama	Gulbadan Beghum
Hungary Stones	Rabindranath Tagore
I follow the Mahatma	K.M. Munshi
Idols	Sunil Gavaskar
India After Nehru	Kuldip Nayyar
India Divided	Rajendra Prasad
India Unbound	Gurcharan Das
India of Our Dreams	M.V. Kamath
India Wins Freedom	Abdul Kalam Azad
India's Priceless Heritage	N.A. Palkhivala

Indian Philosophy	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
Indira Ghandi Returns	Khushwant Singh
Indira Gandhi. Badhate Kadam	Khushwant Singh
Inscrutable Americans	Anurag Mathur
Interpreter of Maladies	Jhumpa Lahiri
It's Always Possible	Kiran Bedi
Jai Somnath	K.M. Munshi
Jayadev	Geet Govind
Jhansi Ki Rani	Vrindavanlal Verma
Kadambari	Bana Bhatt
Kagaz Te Kanwas	Amrita Pritam
Kamasutra	S.H. Vatsyayan
Kanthapura	Raja Rao
Kapala Kundala	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Karmabhumi	Munsi Premchand
Kashmir. A Tale of Shame	Hari Jaisingh
Kashmr. A Tragedy of Errors Kayar	Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai
Kitab-ul-Hind	Al-Beruni
Kitni Nawon Kitni Bar	S.H. Vatsyayan
Kulliyat	Ghalib
Kumar Sambhava	Kalidas
Kurukshetra	Ramdhari Singh Dinkar
Last Burden	Upamanyu Chatterjee
Life Divine	Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
Lipika	Rabindranath Tagore
Lost Child	Mulk Raj Anand
Mahabhartta	Ved Vyas
Mahatma Gandhi and his Apolstles	Ved Mehta
Malgudi Days	R.K. Narayanan
Malti Madhav	Bhavabhuti
Meghdootam	Kalidasa
Mitakshara	Vigyaneshwar
Mrichhakatikam	Shudrak
My Days	R.K. Narayanan
My India	S. Nihal Singh
My Life and Times	V.V. Giri
My Music, My Life	Pt. Ravi Shankar



My Presidential Years	R. Venkatraman
My Truth	Indira Gandhi
Mudra Rakshas	Vishakhadatta
Natural History	Plini
New Dimensions of India's Foreign Policy	A.B. Vajpayee
Nisheeth	Uma Shankar Joshi
Operation Bluestar: The True Story	Lt. Gen K.S. Brar
Our Films, Their Films	Satyajit Ray
Padmavat	Malik Mohammed Jayasi
Painter of Signs	R.K. Narayan
Panchatantra	Vishnu Sharma
Parineeta	Sharat Chandra Chatterji
Past Forward	G.R. Narayanan
Pather Panchali	Bibhuti Bhushan
Plain Speaking	N. Chandrababu Naidu
Portrait of India	Ved Mehta
Post Office	Rabindranath Tagore
Prem Pachisi	Munsi Prem Chand
Prem Vatika	Raskhan
Rajatarangini	Kalhana
Ram Charita Manas	Tulsidas
Ramayana	Maharishi Valmiki
Raghuvamsa	Kalidas
Rangbhommi	Munsi Premchand
Ratnavali	Harsha Vardhan
Ravi Paar (Across the River)	Gulzar
Red Earth and Pouring Rain	Vikram Chandra
Ritu Samhara	Kalidas
Saket	Maithili Sharan Gupta
Satya Karischandra	Bhartendu Harischandra
Sakharam Binder	Vijay Tendulkar
Secular Agenda	Arun Shourie
Seven Summers	Mulk Raj Anand
Shadow from Ladakh	Bhabani Bhattacharya
Shahnama	Firdausi
Shrikant	Sharat Chandra Chatterji
Snakes and Ladders: Essays on India	Gita Mehta

Social Change in Modern India	M.N. Srinivas
Sultry Days	Shobha De
Sunny Days	Sunil Gavaskar
Sursagar	Sur Das
Swami and Friends	R.K. Narayanan
The Bride's Book of Beauty	Mulk Raj Anand
The Cat and Shakespeare	Raja Rao
The Company of Women	Khushwant Singh
The Critical Years: In Jail	Kuldip Nayyar
The Dark Room	R.K. Narayanan
The Degeneration of India	T.N. Seshan
The Glass Palace	Amitav Ghosh
The God of Small Things	Arundhati Roy
The Golden Gate	Vikram Seth
The Judgement	Kuldip Nayyar
The Men Who Killed Gandhi	Manohar Malgonkar
The Seven Spiritual Laws of Success	Deepak Chopra
The Songs of India	Sarojini Naidu
The Story of My Experiments with Truth	Mahatma Gandhi
The Strange and Subline Address	Amit Chaudhuri
The Sword and the Sickle	Mulk Raj Anand
The vendor of Sweets	R.K. Narayanan
The way of the Wizard	Deepak Chopra
Train to Pakistan	Khushwant Singh
Two Leaves and a Bud	Mulk Raj Anand
Untold Story	B. M. Kaul
Urvashi	Ramdhari Singh Dinkar
Visarjana	Rabindra Nath Tagore
Waiting for the Mahatma	R.K. Narayanan
Wake up India	Annie Besant
We, Indians	Khushwant Singh
Wreck, The	Rabindranath Tagore
Yama	Mahadevi Verma
Yashodhara	Maithili Sharan Gupt
Years of Pilgrimage	Dr. Raja Ramana

## FAMOUS NICKNAMES OF EMINENT PERSONS

Nickname	Person
Father of the Nation	Mahatma Gandhi
Bapu	Mahatma Gandhi
Frontier Gandhi, Badshah Khan	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
Grand Old man of India	Dadabhai Naoroji
Strong (Iron) Man of India	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Man of Peace	Lal Bahadur Shastri
Punjab Kesari	Lala Lajpat Rai
Bengal Kesari	Ashutosh Mukherji
Bihar Kesari	Dr. Srikrishna Singh
Andhra Kesari	T. Prakasam
Sher-e-Kashmir	Sheikh Abdullah
Bangabandhu	Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
Deshbandhu	Chitta Ranjan Das
Deenbandhu	C.F. Andrews
Lokmanya	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Loknayak	Jayaprakash Narayan
Jana Nayak	Karpuri Thakur
Rajarshee	Purushottam Das Tandon
Gurudev	Rabindranath Tagore
Guruji	M.S. Golwalkar
Desh Ratna	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Ajatshatru	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Mahamana	Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya
Netaji	Subhash Chandra Bose
Chacha	Jawaharlal Nehru
Rajaji/C.R.	Chakravarti Rajagopalachari
Sparrow	Major General Rajinder Singh
Young Turk	Chandra Shekhar
Tau	Chaudhury Devi Lal
Sahid-e-Azam	Bhagat Singh
Nightingale of India	Sarojini Naidu
Lady with the lamp	Florence Nightingale
Swar Kokila	Lata Mangeshkar
Udanpari	P.T. Usha

Mother	Mother Teresa
Vishwa Kavi	Rabindranath Tagore
Kaviguru	Rabindranath Tagore
Sardar	Vallabhbhai Patel
Tota-e-Hind	Amir Khushro
Lal, Bal, Pal	Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal
Bihar Vibhuti	Dr. Anugrah Narayan Singh
Babuji	Jagjeevan Ram
Napoleon of India	Samudra Gupta
Shakespeare of India	Mahakavi Kalidas
Machiavelli of India	Chanakya
Akbar of Kashmir	Jainul Abdin
Father of Gujarat	Ravi Shankar Maharaj
Grandfather of Indian Films	Dhundiraj Govind Phalke
Morning Star of India Renaissance	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
King Maker of Indian History	Sayyed Bandhu
Anna	C.N. Annadurai
G.B.S	George Bernard Shaw
Haryana Hurricane	Kapil Dev
Little Master	Sunil Gavaskar
Magician of Hockey	Dhyanchand
Deshpriya	Yatindra Mohan Sengupta
Kuvempu	K.V. Puttappa
Little Corporal	Napoleon Bonaparte
Man of Destiny	Napoleon Bonaparte
Fuehrer	Adolf Hitler
King Maker	Earl of Warwick
Uncle Ho	Ho Chi Minh
Bard of Avon	William Shakespeare
Li-Kwan	Pearl Buck
Father of English Poetry	Geoffery Chaucer
Grand Old man of Britain	William E. Gladstone
Maiden Queen	Queen Elizabeth I
Maid of Orleans	Joan of Arc
Man of Blood and Iron	Otto Van Bismark

II Duce	Benito Mussolini
Desert Fox	Gen Ervin Rommel
Quaid-i-Azam	Md. Ali Jinnah

### FAMOUS PLACES ASSOCIATED WITH EMINENT PERSONS

Place	Person
Kapilvastu	Gautam Buddha
Macedonia	Alexander, the Great
Jalianwala Bagh	General Dyer
Anand Bhawan	Jawaharlal Nehru
Chittore	Maharana Pratap
Haldi Ghati	Maharana Pratap
Sabarmati	Mahatma Gandhi
Sitab Diyara	Jai Prakash Narayan
Shantiniketan	Rabindra Nath Tagore
Talwandi	Guru Nanak
Sevagram	Mahatma Gandhi
Pawapuri	Mahavir
Kushi Nagar	Gautam Buddha
Ibrahim Patti	Chandra Shekhar
Lumbini	Gautam Buddha
Mecca	Prophet Mohammed
Waterloo	Napoleon Bonaparte
Porbandar	Mahatma Gandhi
Bardoli	Sardar Patel
Fatehpur Sikri	Akbar, the Great
Puducherry	Aurobindo Ghosh
Belur Math	Rama Krishna Paramhans
Pawanar	Vinoba Bhave
Seringapatnam	Tipu Sultan
Kundgram	Mahavir
Jeeradei	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Cuttack	Subhash Chandra Bose
Trimurti Bhawan	Jawaharlal Nehru
Jerusalem	Jesus Christ
Corsica	Napoleon Bonaparte

Trafalgar

Nelson

**NATIONAL THINGS**

**National Flag** : The National Flag is the horizontal tricolor of deep saffron (kesaria) at the top, white in the middle, and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. At the center of the white band is a navy blue wheel, which is a representation of the Ashoka Chakra at Sarnath. Ratio of the width of the flag to its length is 2:3.

Design of the national flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947. Its design is that

**National Emblem** : The National Emblem of India is derived from the time of the Emperor Ashoka. The emblem is a replica of the Lion of Sarnath, near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. The Lion Capital was erected in the third century BC by Emperor Ashoka to mark the spot where Buddha first proclaimed his gospel of peace and emancipation to the four quarters of the universe.

There are four lions standing back to back, mounted, on an abacus with the frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels over a bell-shaped lotus. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheel on extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words *Satyameva Jayate* from Mundaka Upanishad meaning. Truth Alone Triumphs inscribed below in Devanagari Script.

**National Anthem** : The Jana Gana Mana is the national Anthem of India, composed by Rabindranath Tagore. It was officially adopted by the constituent Assembly as the Indian national anthem on January 24, 1950. It was first sung on December 27, 1911 at the Calcutta (now Kolkata) session of the Indian National Congress. Playing time of the full version of national anthem is approximately 52 seconds. A short version consisting of the first and the last lines of the stanza (playing time approximately 20 seconds) is also played on certain occasions. The whole song consists of five stanzas.

**National Song**: Bankim Chandra Chatterji's composed song "*Vande Matarani*" was adopted as the National Song. It has an equal status with "*Jana Gana Mana*". It was first sung in the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress.

**National Animal:** Tiger is the National Animal of India. It is symbol of India's wildlife wealth. The magnificent tiger, *Panthera tigris*, is a striped animal. The combination of grace, strength and agility and enormous power has earned the tiger its pride of place as the national animal of India.

**National Bird:** The Peacock, *Pavo cristatus*, is the national bird of India. Emblematic of qualities such as beauty grace, pride. It is a colourful, swan-sized bird, with a fan-shaped crest of feathers, a white patch under the eye and a long, slender neck.

**National Sport:** Hockey is the national game of India. It is played all across India. Indian Hockey Federation(IHF) was formed on the 7th November, 1925 at Gwalior. In Olympics, India has won the hockey title a maximum of 8 times.

**National Fruit:** Mango is the national fruit of India. Described as the "Food of the Gods", in the sacred Vedas, the fruit is grown almost in all parts of India.

**National Flower:** Lotus botanically known as the *Nelumbo Nucifera* is the national flower of India. It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of the ancient India and has been auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial.

**National Tree:** Banyan Tree is the National Tree of India. This huge tree towers over its neighbours and has the widest reaching roots of all known trees. It is the focal point of village life.

**National River:** Ganga is the national river of India. It is one of the major river in Indian sub-continent. The Ganges is mentioned in the Rig-Veda, the earliest of the Hindu scriptures. Some of the most important Hindu festivals and religious worship happens on the banks of the Ganga river.

**National Calender:** National Calender based on Saka Era with worlds "*Chaitra Pratipada*" as its first month and the first day of a normal year of 365 days was adopted from March 22, 1957 along with Gregorian Calender for the official purposes. Dates of the national calender, 1 'Chaitra' falling on 22 March normally and on 21 March in leap year.

**National Days:** 26th January (Republic Day)  
15th August (Independence Day)  
2nd October (Gandhi Jayanti; Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday)

**FIRST IN AWARDS AND TITLES**

<b>First Miss World</b>	Reita Faria in 1966
<b>First Miss Universe</b>	Susmita Sen in 1994
<b>First Booker Prize</b>	Arundhati Roy for The God of Small Things in 1997
<b>First Bharat Ratna</b>	Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, C. Rajagopalachari, and Dr. C.V. Raman in 1954
<b>First Foreigner to receive Bharat Ratna</b>	Khan Abdul Ghaffar
<b>First Person to receive Stalin Prize</b>	Saifuddin Kitchlu
<b>First Chevalier</b>	Sivaji Ganesan
<b>First Person to receive Jnapih Award</b>	Shri Shankar Kurup
<b>First Dadasaheb Phalke Award</b>	Devika Rani in 1969
<b>First Ashoka Chakra Award to a civilian (posthumous)</b>	D.K. Jatar, captain of the sabotaged plane Kashmir Princess, for "most conspicuous bravery, daring and self-sacrifice."
<b>First Magsaysay Award</b>	Vinoba Bhave
<b>First Winner of a major literary award in the United States</b>	Dhan Gopal Mukerji
<b>First Ford Supermodel of the World(contest)</b>	Bipasha Basu, 1996
<b>First Indian recipient of 'Oscar Award'</b>	Bhanu Athaiya

**FIRST IN DEFENCE**

<b>First Commander-in-Chief of Free India</b>	<b>General Sir Roy Bucher</b>
<b>First Indian Commander-in-Chief of Free India</b>	General Kodandera Madappa Cariappa, 1949
<b>First Chief of Air Staff</b>	Air Marshall Sir Thomas Elmhirst
<b>First Indian Chief of Staff</b>	Air Marshall Subroto Mukerjee, 1954
<b>First Chief of Naval Staff</b>	Vice Admiral R D Katari
<b>First Field Marshall of India</b>	S.H.F. Manekshaw
<b>First Person to receive Paramvir Chakra</b>	Major Somnath Sharma
<b>First Cosmonaut</b>	Sqn Ldr Rakesh Sharma, 1984
<b>First Atomic Submarine of India</b>	INS Chakra
<b>First Medium Range Missile</b>	Agni



First Indian Missile	Prithvi (Striking range - 250 kms)
India's First Nuclear Centre	Tarapur

### FIRST IN FILM AND TV

First Sound Film	Alam Ara, 1931
First Oscar winner	Bhanu Athaiya for the Best Costume Design for Gandhi (film) in 1982
First Oscar nomination for Best Foreign Language Film	Mother India in 1957
First National Film Award for Cinema	Shyamchi Aai in 1954
First Colorized Film	Mughal-e-Azam in 2004(the original black-and-white version was released in 1960)
First Sponsored TV Serial	Hum Log, started in 1984, was also the first soap opera of India
First Actor to enact 10 roles	Kamal Haasan

### FIRST IN GOVERNANCE

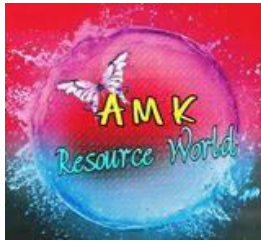
First President of India	Dr. Rajendra Prasad (1950-1962)
First Prime Minister of India	Jawaharlal Nehru (1947-1964). The first term lasted till 1952 after which he was re-elected.
First Vice President of India	Dr. S Radhakrishan
First Deputy Prime Minister of India	Vallabhbhai Patel
First Prime Minister to be voted out of Office	India Ghandi (1977) when the Indian National Congress lost to he Janta Party.
First Sikh Prime Minister	Manmohan Singh
First Sikh President	Giani Zail Singh
First Non-Congress Government	by Janta Party with Morarji Desai as the Prime Minister (1977-1980)
First Prime Minster of India resigned without completing his full term	Morarji Desai
First Prime Minister to lead a minority government for a full term(five years)	P.V. Narasimha Rao, June 21, 1991 to May 16 1996
First Prime Minster from South India	P.V. Narasimha Rao, June 21, 1991 to May 16 1996

First Governor-General	Warren Hastings
First British Governor-General	Lord William Bentick
First British Viceroy of India	Lord Canning
First Governor General of Independent India	Lord Mountbatten, 1947
First and Last Indian Governor-General of Indian Union	C Rajagopalachari, 1948
First Chief Justice of India	Justice Hiralal J Kania
First Indian to pass ICS	Surendra Nath Banerjee
First Indian ICS Officer	Satyendranath Tagore, 1863
First Speaker of Lok Sabha	Shri G.V. Mavlankar
First Finance Minister of Independent India	Shri R.K.Shanmukhan Chettys
Presentation of First Budget after India's Independence	Shri R.K.Shanmukhan Chettys on Nov. 26, 1947
First President to die in Office	Dr. Zakhir Hussain
First Prime Minister who did not face the Parliament	Charan Singh
First Chief Justice of Supreme Court to become President of India	Justice M Hidaytullah
First Education Minister	Abul Kalam Azad
First Home Minister	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
First Chief Election Commissioner	Sukumar Sen
First Minister to regin from Union Cabinet	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (1950)

### FIRST IN NOBLE PRIZES

First Noble Prize Winner	Rabindranath Tagore for the Noble Prize in Literature, 1913. He was also the first Asian to get the Prize.
First Noble Prize in Physics	C.V. Raman in 1930
First Noble Prize in Medicine	Har Gobind Khorana in 1968. (Indian Born US Citizen)
First Noble Peace Prize	Mother Teresa in 1979. (Albanian nun, Indian Citizen)
First Noble Prize in Economics	Amartya Sen in 1998

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