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Indian History – Important Dates

BC

2300–1750	Indus Valley Civilization.
From 1500	Coming of the Aryans.
1200–800	Expansion of the Aryans in the Ganga Valley.
600	Age of the 16 Mahajanapadas of northern India.
563–483	Buddha's Life-span.
540–468	Mahavir's Life-span.
362–321	Nanda dynasty.
327–326	Alexander's invasion of India. It opened a land route between India and Europe.
322	Accession of Chandragupta Maurya.
305	Defeat of Seleucus at the hands of Chandragupta Maurya.
273–232	Ashoka's reign.
261	Conquest of Kalinga.
145–101	Reign of Elara, the Chola king of Sri Lanka.
58	Beginning of Vikram era.

AD

78	Beginning of Saka era.
78-101	Kanishka's reign.
319–320	Commencement of Gupta era.
380	Accession of Chandragupta II 'Vikramaditya'
405–411	Visit of Chinese traveller Fahien.
415	Accession of Kumargupta I.
455	Accession of Skandagupta.
606–647	Harshavardhan's reign.

II. MEDIEVAL

712	First invasion in Sindh by Arabs (Mohd. Bin Qasim).
836	Accession of King Bhoja of Kannauj.
985	Accession of Rajaraja, the Chola ruler.
998	Accession of Sultan Mahmud Ghazni.
1001	First invasion of India by Mahmud Ghazni who defeated Jaipal, ruler of Punjab.
1025	Destruction of Somnath Temple by Mahmud Ghazni.
1191	First battle of Tarain.
1192	Second battle of Tarain.
1206	Accession of Qutubuddin Aibak to the throne of Delhi.
1210	Death of Qutubuddin Aibak.
1221	Chengiz Khan invaded India (Mongol invasion).
1236	Accession of Razia Sultana to the throne of Delhi.
1240	Death of Razia Sultana.

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1296	Accession of Alauddin Khilji.
1316	Death of Alauddin Khilji.
1325	Accession of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
1327	Transfer of capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad) in Deccan by the Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
1336	Foundation of Vijaynagar empire in the South.
1351	Accession of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
1398	Timur's invasion of India.
1469	Birth of Guru Nanak.
1494	Accession of Babur in Farghana.
1497-98	First voyage of Vasco da Gama to India (discovery of sea route to India via the Cape of Good Hope)
1526	First Battle of Panipat; Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi; foundation of Mughal dynasty by Babur.
1527	Battle of Khanwa-Babur defeated Rana Sanga.
1530	Death of Babur and accession of Humayun.
1539	Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa and became India's emperor.
1555	Humayun recaptured the throne of Delhi.
1556	Second Battle of Panipat (Bairam Khan defeated Hemu).
1556	Battle of Talikota (Rakshasa-Tangadi).
1576	Battle of Haldighati-Rana Pratap was defeated by Akbar.
1582	Din-i-Ilahi founded by Akbar.
1600	English East India Company established.
1605	Death of Akbar and accession of Jahangir.
1606	Execution of Guru Arjun Dev, the 5th Guru of Sikhs.
1611	Jahangir marries Nurjahan.
1615	Sir Thomas Roe visits Jahangir.
1627	Birth of Shivaji and death of Jahangir.
1628	Shahjahan becomes emperor of India.
1631	Death of Mumtazmahal.
1634	The English permitted to trade in India (in Bengal).
1659	Accession of Aurangzeb, Shahjahan imprisoned.
1665	Shivaji imprisoned by Aurangzeb.
1666	Death of Shahjahan.
1675	Execution of Guru Teg Bahadur, the 9th Guru of Sikhs.
1680	Death of Shivaji.
1707	Death of Aurangzeb.
1708	Death of Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Guru of Sikhs.
1739	Nadir Shah invades India.
1757	Battle of Plassey, establishment of British political rule in India at the hands of Lord Clive.
1761	Third battle of Panipat.

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III. MODERN

1764	Battle of Buxar.
1765	Clive appointed Company's Governor in India.
1767-69	First Angle-Mysore War.
1780	Birth of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
1780-84	Second Anglo-Mysore War.
1784	Pitt's India Act.
1790-92	Third Anglo-Mysore War.
1793	The Permanent Settlement of Bengal.
1799	Fourth Anglo-Mysore War; Death of Tipu Sultan.
1802	Treaty of Bassein.
1809	Treaty of Amritsar.
1829	Practice of Sati prohibited.
1830	Raja Rammohan Roy visits England.
1833	Death of Raja Rammohan Roy at Bristol, England.
1839	Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
1839-42	First Anglo-Afghan War.
1845-46	First Anglo-Sikh War.
1852	Second Anglo-Burmese War.
1853	First Railway line opened between Bombay and Thane and a Telegraph line in Calcutta.
1857	The Sepoy Mutiny or First War of Independence.
1861	Birth of Rabindranath Tagore.
1869	Birth of Mahatma Gandhi.
1885	Foundation of Indian National Congress.
1889	Birth of Jawaharlal Nehru.
1897	Birth of Subhash Chandra Bose.
1903	Tibet Expedition.
1905	Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon.
1906	Foundation of Muslim League.
1911	Delhi Darbar, King George V and Queen visit India; Delhi becomes the capital of India.
1914	World War I begins.
1916	Lucknow Pact signed by Muslim League and Congress, Foundation of BHU, Home Rule League founded.
1918	World War I ends.
1919	Montague-Chelmsford Reforms introduced, Jallianwala Bagh massacre at Amritsar.
1920	Khilafat Movement launched, first meeting of All-India Trade Union Congress, Hunter Commission Report on Jallianwala Bagh Massacre Published First Non-cooperation movement launched by Gandhi.
1922	Violent incidents at Chaura Chauri Gandhi calls of Non-cooperation movement.

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1925	Communist Party of India organised at Kanpur.
1927	Boycott of Simon Commission, Broadcasting started in India.
1928	Death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Nehru Report.
1929	Resolution of 'Poorna Swaraj' (complete independence) passed at Lahore Session of INC.
1930	Civil disobedience movement launched, Dandhi March by Mahatma Gandhi (April 6, 1930) First round table conference held in London.
1931	Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Civil Disobedience movement suspended Second round table conference held.
1932	MacDonald announces communal award (modified by Poona Pact, September 24).
1935	Government of India Act.
1937	Provincial Autonomy, Congress forms ministries.
1938	All India Kishan Sabha formed.
1939	World War II begins (September 3), Resignation of Congress Ministries in Provinces.
1941	Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India and death of Rabindranath Tagore.
1942	Arrival of Cripps Mission in India, Quit India movement launched (August 8).
1943–44	SC Bose forms Provisional Government of Free India and Indian National Army in Singapore; Bengal famine.
1945	Trial of Indian National Army at Red Fort, Shimla Conference; World War II ends.
1946	British Cabinet Mission visits India; Interim government formed at the Centre. The Muslim league decides on "Direct Action" for winning Pakistan.
1947	Division of India; India and Pakistan form separate independent dominions.

Governor-Generals of Bengal (1774–1833)

Warren Hastings (1772–1785): Brought the Dual Government of Bengal to an end by the Regulating Act, 1773. Became Governor-General in 1774 through the Regulating Act, 1773; Wrote introduction to the first English translation of the 'Gita' by Charles Wilkins; Founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784.

- Revenue Reforms: Auctioned the right to collect land revenue to the highest bidder; Divided Bengal into districts and appointed collectors and other revenue officials.
- Judicial Reforms: Started Diwani and Faujdari adalats at the district level and Sadar diwani and Nizamat adalats (appellate courts) at Calcutta; Redefined Hindu and Muslim laws.
- Wars: Rohilla War (1774); 1st Anglo-Maratha War (1776–82); 2nd Anglo-Mysore War (1780–84).

Note: Sir John Macpherson was made the acting Governor General from 1785 to 1786.

Lord Cornwallis (1786–93): First person to codify laws in 1793. The code separated the revenue administration from the administration of justice; Created post of district judge; Introduced permanent Settlement in Bengal (1793); Cornwallis is called 'the father of civil service in India'.

- Police Reforms: Each district was divided into 400 sq. miles and placed under a police superintendent assisted by constables.

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- Wars: 3rd Anglo-Mysore War (defeat of Tipu and the Treaty of Serinagpatanam, 1792).
Sir John Shore (1793–98): Introduced the 1st Charter Act (1793).
- Wars: Battle of Kharda between Nizam and the Marathas (1795).
Lord Wellesley (1798–1805): Started Subsidiary Alliance system to achieve British paramountcy in India. Madras Presidency was formed during his tenure.
- Wars: 4th Anglo-Mysore War (1799)-defeat and the death of Tipu Sultan; 2nd Anglo-Maratha War (1803–05)-defeat of the Scindia, the Bhonsle and the Holkar; Treaty of Bassein (1802).
George Barlow (1805–1807): Vellore Mutiny (1806).
Lord Minto I (1807–1813): Concluded Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh (1809); Charter Act of 1813 was passed.
Lord Hastings (1813–1823): Adopted the policy of intervention and war.
- Wars: Anglo-Nepalese War (1813–23); 3rd Anglo-Maratha War (1817–18). Hastings forced humiliating treaties on Peshwa and the Scindia; Introduced the Ryotwari settlement in Madras by Thomas Munro, the Governor.
- Lord Amherst (1823–28): Wars: I Burmese War (1824–26). Acquisition of territories in Malay Peninsula; Capture of Bharatpur (1826).
Lord W. Bentick (1828–33): Most liberal and enlightened Governor-General of India; Regarded as 'the Father of Modern Western Education in India'; Abolished Sati and other cruel rites (1829); Annexation of Mysore (1831). Concluded a treaty of perpetual friendship with Ranjit Singh (1831); Passed the Charter Act of 1833, which provided that no Indian subject of Company was to be debarred from holding an office on account of his religion, place of birth, descent and colour. On recommendation of Macaulay Committee made English the medium of higher education in India.

Governor-Generals of India (1833–58)

Lord W. Bentick (1833–35): First Governor-General of India. Macaulay's minutes on education were accepted declaring that English should be the official language of India; Abolished provincial courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis, appointment of Commissioners of revenue and circuit.

- Wars: Annexed Coorg (1834), Central Cachar (1834) on the plea of misgovernment.
- Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835–1836): Passed the famous Press Law, which liberated the press in India (called Liberator the Press)?

Lord Auckland (1836–42): 1st Anglo-Afghan War (1836–42)—great blow to the prestige of the British in India.

Lord Ellenborough (1842–44): Brought an end to the Afghan War. Annexation of Sindh (1843); War with Gwalior (1843).

Lord Hardings I (1844–48): 1st Anglo-Sikh war (1845–46) and the Treaty of Lahore 1846 (marked the end of Sikh sovereignty in India); Gave preference to English education in employment.

Lord Dalhousie (1848–56): Abolished Titles and Pensions, Widow Remarriage Act (1856). Made Shimla the summer capital.

- Administrative Reforms: Introduced the system of Centralized control in the newly acquired territories known as Bon-Regulation system; Raised Gurkha regiments.
- Education Reforms: Recommended the Thomsonian system of Vernacular education for whole of the North western Provinces (1853); Wood's Educational Despatch of 1854 and

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opening of Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Government Colleges; An Engineering College was established at Roorkee.

• **Public Works:** Started the first railway line in 1853 (connecting Bombay with Thana); Started electric telegraph service. Laid the basis of the modern postal system (1854); A separate public works department was set up for the first time; Started work on the Grand Trunk Road and developed the harbours of Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta.

Wars: Introduced Doctrine of Lapse (Captured Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853) and Nagpur (1854); Fought 2nd Anglo-Sikh War (1848–49) and annexed the whole of the Punjab; 2nd Anglo-Burmese War (1852) and annexation of Lower Burma or Pegu; Annexation of Berar in 1853; Annexation of Avadh in 1856 on charges of maladministration.

Lord Canning (1856–58): The last Governor General and first Viceroy of India; Revolt of 1857; Passed the Act of 1858, which ended the rule of the East India Company. Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse. Mutiny took place in his time.

Important Congress Session

Year	Place	Importance
1885	Bombay	At Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, 72 delegates attended the session.
1886	Calcutta	436 delegates attended the session.
1887	Madras	Tayabji became first Muslim President.
1888	Allahabad	George Yule became first English President.
1889	Bombay	Congress represented all areas of British India.
1890	Calcutta	Decision taken to organise session of congress in London.
1895	Poona	Demand of a representative body only for educated class.
1898	Madras	Social reform was set as the main goal.
1907	Surat	Congress split.
1908	Madras	Constitution for the Congress formed.
1916	Lucknow	Congress merged. Pact with Muslim League, Gandhi attended
1917	Calcutta	Annie Besant became 1st women President.
1920	Nagpur	Gandhian programme was adopted. Change in congress constitution.
1921	Ahmedabad	Harsat Mohani demanded for complete independence.
1922	Gaya	Formation of Swaraj Party.
1923	Delhi	Abul Kalam Azad became President (Youngest President) (sp. session)
1924	Belgaum	Gandhi became President (Gandhi became President here first and last time).
1925	Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu became 1st Indian women President.
1927	Madras	Nehru and S.C. Bose moved resolution for independence and it was passed for the 1st time.
1928	Calcutta	First All India Youth Congress.
1929	Lahore	'Poorna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) resolution and pledge for Independence day on 26 January 1930.

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1931	Karachi	Resolution for Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy.
1934	Bombay	Formation of Congress Socialist Party.
1936	Lucknow	Support for socialism through democracy.
1937	Faizpur	Demand for Constituent Assembly (First session in a village).
1938	Haripura	Purna Swaraj was to cover also princely states.
1939	Tripuri	S.C. Bose resigned due to difference with Gandhi. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was appointed in his place.
1940	Ramgarh	Abul Kalam Azad became President.
1946.	Meerut	J. B. Kriplani became President.
1948	Jaipur	Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya became President.

World History: Important Dates

BC

10000–4000	Development of settlement into cities and development of skills, such as wheel and pottery making and improved methods of cultivation.
5500–3000	Earliest recorded date of Egyptian calendar; first phonetic writing appears; Sumerians develop a city-state civilization.
3000–2000	Pharaonic rule begins in Egypt; completion of the construction of the Great Pyramid at Giza.
3000–1500	The most ancient civilization on the Indian subcontinent, the sophisticated and extensive Indus Valley Civilization, flourishes in what is today Pakistan.
900–800	Phoenicians establish Carthage: The Iliad and Odyssey was composed by the Greek poet Homer.
400–300	Pentateuch-first five Books of the Old Testament evolve in final form.
300–251	Invention of Mayan calendar in Yucatan-more exact than older calendars.
101–51	Julius Caesar (100–44 BC) invades Britain (55 BC) and conquers Gaul, France.
776	First Olympiad in Greece.
753	Rome founded.
490	Battle of Marathon, the Greeks defeated the Iranians/Persians.
327–26	Invasion of India by Alexander, Battle of Hydaspes.
221	Chin-Hung Ti 'Universal Emperor' in China, Great Wall of China completed.
55	Invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar, the Great Roman General.
44	Assassination of Julius Caesar by Brutus.
4	Birth of Jesus Christ.

AD

29	Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.
43	Roman conquest of Britain.
570	Birth of Prophet Muhammad at Mecca.
622	Migration of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina ("hijira"), Beginning of Hijira Era (Muhammadan calendar) on July 15.
800	Charlemagne crowned Roman Emperor at St. Peter's.

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871	Accession of Alfred the Great to the throne of Britain.
901	Death of King Alfred the Great.
1066	Battle of Hastings; Norman invasion of England. William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, defeated the English king Harold II at Hastings.
1215	Magna Carta or the Great Charter signed by King John II at Runnymede in England on June 15.
1280	Gunpowder invented by Roger Bacon.
1338	The Hundred Years War broke out; it lasted upto 1453.
1431	Joan of Arc, a brave French peasant girl, obtained victory over the English at Orleans. She was burnt alive at the stakes.
1443	The Black death <i>i.e.</i> , plagues broke out in England.
1453	The capture of Constantinople (the home of classical learning) by the Ottoman Turks compelled the Greek scholars to flee to Italy and other West European countries, where they spread the knowledge of Greek philosophy and literature. This was the beginning of Renaissance in Europe.
1486	Bartholomew Diaz rounded the cape of Good Hope.
1492	Columbus sailed on his first expedition to the West Indies which later led to the discovery of America (the New World).
1498	Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese, discovered the sea route to India via the Cape of Good Hope.
1517	Beginning of reformation.
1529–36	Reformation in England under Henry VIII.
1564	Birth of Shakespeare.
1571	Battle of Lapanto; Turks defeated by the Christian League.
1577	Drake, the famous English Admiral; started his voyage round the world for the first time and plundered Spanish ships and ports in South America.
1588	Admiral Drake defeated the Spanish 'Armada'; England became the 'Mistress of the Seas'.
1600	Establishment of the British East India Company in India (31st December).
1605	Gunpowder plot in England to blow up the English parliament.
1616	Shakespeare passes away.
1649	Trial and execution of Charles I, beginning of Commonwealth.
1649–60	The Commonwealth and the Protectorate in England.
1660	Restoration of monarchy in England.
1665	The great plague in London.
1679	Habeas Corpus Act.
1688	The Glorious or Bloodless Revolution in England. Despotic rule of the Stuarts ended, and the Parliamentary rule began. Establishment of parliamentary supremacy and abolition of the Divine Rights of Kings.
1704	Battle of Blenheim; Marlborough and Eugene inflicted a crushing defeat on the French army.
1707	Union of England and Scotland.

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- 1763 Treaty of Paris; It ended the Seven Years War (1756–63); weakened France, made England a great colonial power.
- 1776 Declaration of American Independence and formation of a Federal Republic of 13 states called the Union States of America (July 4).
- 1783 Treaty of Versailles; England recognised the independence of the United States of America.
- 1789 George Washington elected First President of USA. Beginning of French Revolution; Fall of the Bastille Fort (July 14).
- 1798 Battle of the Nile. The English under Nelson gained victory over the French.
- 1805 Battle of Trafalgar; Death of Nelson.
Battle of Austerlitz – Napoleon Bonaparte routed a combined army of the Russians and the Austrians.
- 1815 Battle of Waterloo – Napoleon was defeated and exiled to St. Helena.
Congress of Vienna, it aimed at rearranging the map of Europe; The Vienna settlement proved unsatisfactory, because it disregarded national claims.
- 1821 Death of Napoleon at St. Helena (May 5).
- 1827 Battle of Navatino; the allied fleets of England, Russia and France destroyed the Turkish fleet; This victory practically secured the independence of Greece.
- 1833 Emancipation Act of 1833; It abolished slavery in the British dominions.
- 1837 Accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of England.
- 1839 Introduction of Penny Postage system in England by Sir Rowland Hill: Aden annexed by England.
- 1854 The Crimean War began, Russia attacked Turkey; England and France came to the rescue of Turkey.
- 1861 American Civil War started, Abraham Lincoln elected 16th President of USA.
- 1863 Slavery abolished in America.
- 1869 Suez Canal opened for traffic.
- 1885 General Gordon captured and slain at Khartoum.
- 1899 Outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war.
- 1905 Battle of the sea of Japan; Japan inflicted a crushing naval defeat on Russia; a wave of nationalism spread in Asia.
- 1911 Chinese Republican Revolution; Amundsen reached South Pole (December 14)
- 1914 Outbreak of World War-I (August 4)
- 1916 Battle of Jutland (Naval Battle). The British Grand Fleet under Admiral Jellicoe defeated the German Fleet under Admiral Scheer.
- 1917 (March/February) Revolution in Russia; the Czar abdicated and later assassinated; reformist Mensheviks came into power (Prince Lvov, Kerensky).
(November/October) Revolution in Russia: Revolutionary Bolsheviks came into power (Lenin).
- 1918 End of World War I (November 11)
- 1919 The Paris Conference; the Treaty of Versailles.
- 1920 Foundation of the League of Nations (January 10)
- 1921 The Irish Free State established with the status of a Dominion like Canada (December 6).

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1923	Turkish Republic proclaimed with Kemal Ataturk as its First President.
1924	Lenin died, and power passed into the hands of Stalin in Russia.
1925	Treaty of Locarno (between Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium).
1928	Kellogg Pact (signed in Paris by the principal powers of the world for the prevention of war; it had no effect).
1933	Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany.
1935	War between Italy and Abyssinia (Ethiopia); Italy annexed Abyssinia (Ethiopia); Plebiscite in Saar.
1939	Germany invaded Poland: Outbreak of World War II (September. 1).
1940	Fall of France after German invasion (June 5); Italy entered World War II (June 11).
1941	Hitler invades Russia (June 22); Framing of the Atlantic Charter (August 14); Japan attacked Pearl Harbour (Hawaii Islands) (December 7); USA entered World War II (December 8); China entered World War II (December. 10) Air raids by Japan on Rangoon (December 22).
1942	Capture of Singapore by Japanese forces (Febuary. 15); Battle of Coral Sea, Japanese fleet suffered heavy losses at the hands of the American fleet (May 3); Battle of Stalingrad (September. 19).
1943	Defeat of Germany at Stalingrad (Febuary. 8); Battle of the Bismarck Sea, America defeated Japan in a naval battle (March 4); Invasion of Italy by the Allies, Armistice between Italy and the Allies (September 3).
1944	Allied forces landed in Normandy under the supreme command of General Ike (Eisenhower); (D-Day) (June 6); Liberation of Paris (August 25).
1945	Execution of Mussolini (April 22); Unconditional surrender of Germany to the Allies (May 7); USA dropped atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Japan (August 6 and August 9); Unconditional surrender of Japan (August 14); World War II ended (August 14); Foundation of UNO (October 24).

Offices under Government of India

President of India

Dr. Rajendra Prasad	1950–1962
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	1962–1967
Dr. Zakir Hussain	1967–1969 (Died)
Varahagiri Venkata Giri	1969–1969 (Acting)
Justice Md. Hidayatullah	1969–1969 (Acting)
Varahagiri Venkata Giri	1969–1974
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	1974–1977 (Died)
B. D. Jatti	1977–1977 (Acting)
Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	1977–1982
Giani Zail Singh	1982–1987
R. Venkataraman	1987–1992
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	1992–1997
K. R. Narayanan	1997–2002
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	2002–2007
Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil	2007–2012
Pranab Mukherjee	2012-Till Date

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VICE-PRESIDENTS OF INDIA

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	1952–1962
Dr. Zakir Hussain	1962–1967
Varahagiri Venkata Giri	1967–1969
Gopal Swarup Pathak	1969–1974
B. D. Jatti	1974–1979
Justice Md. Hidayatullah	1979–1984
R. Venkataraman	1984–1987
Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma	1987–1992
K. R. Narayanan	1992–1997
Krishan Kant	1997–2002 (Died)
Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	2002–2007
Md. Hamid Ansari	2007 –Till Date

PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA

Jawaharlal Nehru	1947–1964 (Died)
Gulzari Lal Nanda	1964–1964 (Acting)
Lal Bahadur Shastri	1964–1966 (Died)
Gulzari Lal Nanda	1966–1966 (Acting)
Indira Gandhi	1966–1977
Morarji Desai	1977–1979
Charan Singh	1979–1980
Indira Gandhi	1980–1984 (Died)
Rajiv Gandhi	1984–1989
V. P. Singh	1989–1990
Chandra Shekhar	1990–1991
P. V. Narasimha Rao	1991–1996
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1996–1996 (For 16 Days)
H. D. Deve Gowda	1996–1998
I. K. Gujral	1997–1998
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1998–1999
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1999–2004
Dr. Manmohan Singh	2004–2009
Dr. Manmohan Singh	2009–till date

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA

Sardar Patel	1947–1950
Morarji Desai	1967–1969
Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram (jointly)	1979–1979
Y. B. Chavan	1979–1980
Devi Lal	1989–1990
Devi Lal	1990–1991
LK. Advani	2002–2004

FINANCE MINISTERS OF INDIA

R. K. Shanmukham Chetty	1947–1949
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John Mathai	1949–1951
C.D. Deshmukh	1951–1957
T. T. Krishnamachari	1957–1958
Jawaharlal Nehru	1958–1959
Morarji Desai	1959–1964
T. T. Krishnamachari	1964–1966
Sachindra Chowdhary	1966–1967
Morarji Desai	1967–1970
Indira Gandhi	1970–1971
Y. B. Chavan	1971–1975
C. Subramaniam	1975–1977
H. M. Patel	1977–1978
Charan Singh	1979–1980
R. Venkataraman	1980–1982
Pranab Mukherjee	1982–1985
V.P. Singh	1985–1987
N.D. Tiwari	1988–1989
S.B. Chavan	1989–1990
Madhu Dandavate	1990–1991
Yashwant Sinha	1991–1991
Manmohan Singh	1991–1996
P. Shidambaram	1996–1998
Yashwant Sinha	1998–2002
Jaswant Singh	2002–2004
P. Chidambaram	2004–2008
Pranab Mukherjee	2009–2012
P. Chidambaram	2012-Till Date

SPEAKERS OF THE LOK SABHA

G.V. Mavalankar	1952–1956 (Died)
M. A. Ayyangar	1956–1962
Hukam Singh	1962–1967
Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	1967–1969 (Resigned)
Gurdial Singh Dhillon	1969–1975 (Resigned)
Bali Ram Bhagat	1976–1977
Neelam Sanjiya Reddy	1977–1977 (Resigned)
K.S. Hegde	1977–1980
Balram Jakhar	1980–1989
Rabi Ray	1989–1991
Shivraj V. Patil	1991–1996
P.A. Sangma	1996–1998
G.M.C. Balayogi	1998–2002 (Died)
Manohar Joshi	2002–2004
Somnath Chatterjee	2004–2009
Ms. Meira Kumar	2009–till date

CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA

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Harilal J. Kania	1950–1951
M. Patanjali Sastri	1951–1954
M.C. Mahajan	1954–1954
B.K. Mukherjee	1954–1956
S.R. Das	1956–1959
B.P. Sinha	1959–1964
P.B. Gajendragadkar	1964–1966
A.K. Sarkar	1966–1966
K. Subba Rao	1966–1967
K.N. Wanchoo	1967–1968
M. Hidayatullah	1968–1970
J.C. Shah	1970–1971
S.M. Sikri	1971–1973
A.N. Ray	1973–1977
M.H. Beg	1977–1978
Y.V. Chandrachud	1978–1985
P.N. Bhagwati	1985–1986
R.S. Pathak	1986–1989
E.S. Venkataramaiah	1989–1989
S. Mukherjee	1989–1990
Ranganath Mishra	1990–1991
K.N. Singh	1991–1992
M.H. Kania	1991–1992
L.M. Sharma	1992–1993
M.N. Venkatachalaiah	1993–1994
A.M. Ahmadi	1994–1997
J.S. Verma	1997–1998
M.M. Punchhi	1998–1998
A.S. Anand	1998–2001
S.P. Bharucha	2001–2002
B.N. Kirpal	2002–2002
G.B. Pattanaik	2002–2002
V.N. Khare	2002–2004
S. Rajendra Babu	2004–2005
R.C. Lahoti	2004–2005
Y.K. Sabharwal	2005–2005
K.G. Balakrishnan	2007–2010
S.H. Kapadia	2010–2012
Altamas Kabir	2012–2013
Mr. Justice R.M. Lodha	27.04.2014 to till date

CHIEF ELECTION

Commissioners of India

Sukumar Sen	1950–1958
K.V.K. Sundaram	1958–1967

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S.P. Sen Verma	1967–1972
Dr. Nagendra Singh	1972–1973
T. Swaminathan	1973–1977
S.L. Shakdhar	1977–1982
R.K. Trivedi	1982–1985
R.V.S. Peri Sastri	1986–1990
Smt. V.S. Rama Devi	1990–1990
T.N. Seshan	1990–1996
M.S. Gill	1996–2001
J.M. Lyngdoh	2001–2004
T.S. Krishna Murthy	2004–2005
B.B. Tandon	2005–2006
N. Gopaldaswamy	2006–2009
Naveen Chawla	2009–2010
S.Y. Quraishi	2010–2012
H.S. Brahma and Syd Ahmad Zaidi	2012–Till Date

CHAIRMAN OF THE UPSC

Sir Ross Barker	1926–1932
Sir David Petrie	1932–1936
Sir Eyre Gorden	1937–1942
Sir F.W. Robertson	1942–1947
H.K. Kripalani	1947–1949
R.N. Banerjee	1949–1955
N. Govindarajan	1955–1955
V.S. Hejmadi	1955–1961
B.N. Jha	1961–1967
K.R. Damle	1967–1971
R.C.S. Sarkar	1971–1973
Dr. A.R. Kidwai	1973–1979
Dr. M.L. Shahare	1979–1985
H.K.L. Kapoor	1985–1990
J.P. Gupta	1990–1992
Smt. R.M. Bathew (Kharbuli)	1992–1996
S.J.S. Chhatwal	1996–1996
J.M. Qureshi	1996–1998
Surinder Nath	1998–2002
P.C. Hota	2002–2003
Mata Prasad	2003–2005
Dr. S.R. Hashim	2005–2006
Gurbachan Jagat	2006–2007
Subir Dutta	2007–2008
D.P. Agrawal	2008–till date

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR–GENERALS OF INDIA

V. Narhari Rao	1948–1954
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A.K. Chanda	1954–1960
Sh. A.K. Roy	1960–1966
S. Ranganathan	1966–1972
A. Baksi	1972–1984
Gian Prakash	1978–1978
T.N. Chaturvedi	1984–1990
C.G. Somiah	1990–1996
V.K. Shunglu	1996–2002
V.N. Kaul	2002–2008
Vinod Rai	2008–2013
Shashi Kant Sharma	2013-Till Date

ATTORNEY-GENERALS OF INDIA

M.C. Setalved	1950–1963
C.K. Daphtary	1963–1968
Niren De	1968–1977
S.V. Gupte	1977–1979
L.N. Sinha	1979–1983
K. Parasaran	1983–1989
Soli J. Sorabjee	1989–1990
G. Ramaswamy	1990–1992
Milon K. Banerjee	1992–1996
Ashok K. Desai	1996–1998
Soli J. Sorabjee	1998–2004
Milon K. Banerjee	2004–2009
Goolam E. Vahanvati	2009–till date

GOVERNORS OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Sir Oshorne Smith	1935–1937
Sir James Taylor	1937–1943
Sir C.D. Deshmukh	1943–1949
Sir Benegal Rama Rau	1949–1957
K.G. Ambegaonkar	1957–1957
H.V.R. Lengar	1957–1962
P.C. Bhattacharya	1962–1967
L.K. Jha	1967–1970
B.N. Adarkar	1970–1970
S. Jagannathan	1970–1975
N.C. Sen Gupta	1975–1975
K.R. Puri	1975–1977
M. Narasimham	1977–1977
Dr. I.G. Patel	1977–1982
Dr. Manmohan Singh	1982–1985
A. Ghosh	1985–1985
R.N. Malhotra	1985–1990
S. Venkitaramanan	1990–1992
Dr. C. Rangarajan	1992–1997
Dr. Bimal Jalan	1997–2003
Dr. Y.V. Reddy	2003–2008

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Dr. D. Subba Rao	2008–2013
Raghuram Rajan	2013-Till Date

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

General Sir Roy Bucher	1948–1949
General K.M. Cariappa	1949–1953
General Maharja Rajendra Sinhji	1953–1955

CHIEFS OF ARMY STAFF

General Maharaj Rajendra Sinhji	1955–1955
General S.M. Srinagesh	1955–1957
General K.S. Thimayya	1957–1961
General P.N. Thapar	1961–1962
General J.N. Choudhuri	1962–1966
General P.P. Kumaramangalam	1966–1969
General S.H.F.J. Manekshaw	1969–1972
General S.H.F.J. Manekshaw	1973–1973
General G.G. Bewoor	1973–1975
General T.N. Raina	1975–1978
General OP. Malhotra	1978–1981
General K.V. Krishna Rao	1981–1983
General A.S. Vaidya	1983–1986
General K. Sunderji	1986–1988
General V.N. Sharma	1988–1990
General S.F. Rodrigues	1990–1993
General B.C. Joshi	1993–1994
General Shankar Roychow Dhury	1994–1997
General Ved Prakash Malik	1997–2000
General S. Padmanabhan	2000–2002
General N.C. Vij	2003–2005
General J.J. Singh	2005–2007
General Deepak Kapoor	2007–2010
General V.K. Singh	2010–2012
General Bikram Singh	2012–till date

CHIEFS OF NAVAL STAFF

Rear Admiral John Talbot Savigna Hall	1947–1948
Admiral Sir Edward Parry	1948–1951
Admiral Sir Mark Pizey	1951–1955
Vice Admiral Sir Stephen Carlill	1955–1958
Vice Admiral R.D. Katari	1958–1962
Vice Admiral B.S. Soman	1962–1966
Admiral A.K. Chatterjee	1966–1970
Admiral S.M. Nanda	1970–1973
Admiral S.N. Kohli	1973–1976
Admiral J.L. Cursetji	1976–1979

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Admiral R.L. Pereira	1979–1982
Admiral O.S. Dawson	1982–1984
Admiral R.H. Tahiliani	1984–1987
Admiral J.G. Nadkarni	1987–1990
Admiral Ramdas	1990–1993
Admiral V.S. Shekhawat	1993–1996
Admiral Vishnu Bhagwat	1996–1998
Admiral Sushil Kumar	1998–2001
Admiral Madhvendra Singh	2001–2004
Admiral Arun Prakash	2004–2006
Admiral Suresh Mehta	2006–2009
Admiral Nirmal Kumar Verma	2009–2012
Admiral R K Dhowan	2012-Till Date

CHIEFS OF AIR STAFF

Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst	1947–1950
Air Marshal Sir Ronald Chapman	1950–1951
Air Marshal Sir Gerald Gibbs	1951–1954
Air Marshal S. Mukherjee	1954–1960
Air Marshal A.M. Engineer	1960–1964
Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh	1964–1969
Air Chief Marshal P.C. Lal	1969–1973
Air Chief Marshal O.P. Mehra	1973–1976
Air Chief Marshal H. Moolgavkar	1976–1978
Air Chief Marshal I.H. Latif	1978–1981
Air Chief Marshal Dilbagh Singh	1981–1984
Air Chief Marshal L.M. Katre	1984–1985
Air Chief Marshal D.A. La Fontaine	1985–1988
Air Chief Marshal S.K. Mehra	1988–1991
Air Chief Marshal N.C. Suri	1991–1993
Air Chief Marshal S.K. Kaul	1993–1995
Air Chief Marshal S.K. Sareen	1996–1998
Air Chief Marshal A.Y. Tipnis	1999–2001
Air Chief Marshal S. Krishnaswamy	2001–2004
Air Chief Marshal S.P. Tyagi	2004–2007
Air Chief Marshal Fali H. Major	2007–2009
Air Chief Marshal Pradeep Vasant Naik	2009–2011
Air Chief Marshal Norman Anil Kumar Browne	2011-2013
Air Chief Marshal Arup Raha	2013-Till Date

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Geography of India and the world

Countries	Main Produces/Industries
Afghanistan	Dry and fresh fruits, Carpets, Wool
Australia	Wood, dairy products, wheat, meat, lead, zinc
Austria	Machinery, textiles, leather goods
Brazil	Coffee
Belgium	Glass, textiles
Chile	Copper nitrate
Canada	Wheat, newsprint, machinery
China	Silk, tea, rice
Congo	Copper, uranium, cobalt, ivory
Cuba	Sugar, tobacco, cigar
Denmark	Textiles, paper
France	Textile, wine, silk
Germany	Machinery, chemical, iron and steel equipments
Ghana	Coco, gold, coffee
India	Jute, textiles, sugar, spices, tobacco, tea, cement, mica etc.
Indonesia	Sugar, spices, rubber, rice, cinchona, petroleum
Iran	Petroleum, carpets, dry fruits
Iraq	Dates, petroleum
Italy	Mercury, textiles
Japan	Machinery, textiles, toys, silk, automobiles
Kenya	Coffee, tea, meat, sisal, hides
Kuwait	Petroleum
Countries	Main Produces/Industries (Contd.)
Malaysia	Rubber, tin
The Netherlands	Machinery, aircraft, electricals
Saudi Arabia	Oil, dates
Spain	Lead
Sweden	Matches, timber
Switzerland	Watches, chemicals, electricals
Taiwan	Camphor, rice
UK	Textiles, medicines, machinery, cars
USA	Petroleum, wheat, machinery, coal, automobiles, iron etc.
Russia	Petroleum, wheat, chemicals, heavy machinery, etc.
Vietnam	Tin, rice, rubber, teak, etc.

RIVER SIDE CITIES

(Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar)

Town	River
Kabul (Afghanistan)	Kabul
Allahabad	Confluence of Ganga, Yamuna,

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Varanasi	Saraswati (invisible)
Nasik	Ganga
Kolkata	Godawari
Cuttack	Hooghly
Patna	Mahanadi
Chittagong (Bangladesh)	Ganga
Lucknow	Maiyani
Jamshedpur	Gomati
Haridwar	Subarnarekha
Delhi	Ganga
Kanpur	Yamuna
	Ganga

Town	River (Contd.)
Surat	Tapti
Srinagar	Jhelum
Ferozepur	Sutlej
Ludhiana	Sutlej
Karachi (Pak)	Indus
Yangon (Myanmar)	Irawady
Akyab (Myanmar)	Irawady
Vijaywada	Krishna
Lahore (Pak)	Ravi
Paris (France)	Seine
Hamburg (Germany)	Elbe
Budapest (Hungary)	Danube
Rome (Italy)	Tiber
Warsaw (Poland)	Vistula
Bristol (U.K.)	Avon
London (U.K.)	Thames
New Castle (U.K.)	Tyre
China	
Shanghai	Yang-tse-Kiang
Nanking	Yang-tse-Kiang
Chungking	Yang-tse-Kiang
Canton	Si-Kiang
Middle East and Africa	
Cairo (Egypt)	Nile
Basra (Iraq)	Tigris and Euphrates
Ankara (Turkey)	Kizil
Baghdad (Iraq)	Tigris
Khartoum (Sudan)	Blue and White Nile
Europe	
Berlin (Germany)	Spree

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Belgrade	Dunube
Cologne (Germany)	Rhine
Lisbon (Portugal)	Tangus
Glasgow (Scotland)	Clyde
USA	
New York	Hudson
Philadelphia	Delaware
New Orleans	Mississippi
Monetreal (Canada)	Ottawa
Quebec (Canada)	St. Lawrence

Durand Line is the line demarcating the boundaries of India and Afghanistan. It was drawn up in 1896 by Sir Mortimer Durand.

Hindenburg Line is the boundary dividing Germany and Poland. The Germans retreated to this line in 1917 during World War I.

Mason-dixon Line is a line of demarcation between four states in the United States.

Marginal Line was the 320 km line of fortification built by France along its border with Germany before World War II, to protect its boundary from German attack.

Mannerheim Line is the line of fortification on the Russia-Finland border. Drawn up by General Mannerheim.

Macmahon Line was drawn up by Sir Henry MacMahon, demarcating the frontier of India and China. China did not recognize the MacMahon line and crossed it in 1962.

Medicine Line is the border between Canada and the United States.

Order-neisse Line is the border between Poland and Germany, running along the Oder and Neisse rivers, adopted at the Poland Conference (August 1945) after World War II.

Radcliffe Line was drawn up by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, demarcating the boundary between India and Pakistan.

Siegfried Line is the line of fortification drawn up by Germany on its border with France.

17th Parallel defined the boundary between North Vietnam and South Vietnam before the two were united.

24th Parallel is the line which Pakistan claims for demarcation between India and Pakistan. This, however, is not recognized by India.

26th Parallel south is a circle of latitude which crosses through Africa, Australia and South America.

30th Parallel north is a line of latitude that stands one-third of the way between the equator and the North Pole.

33rd Parallel north is a circle of latitude which cuts through the southern United States, parts of North Africa, parts of the Middle East, and China.

35th Parallel north forms the boundary between the State of North Carolina and the State of Georgia and the boundary between the State of Tennessee and the State of Georgia, the State of Alabama, and the State of Mississippi.

36°30' Parallel north forms the boundary between the Tennessee and Commonwealth of Kentucky between the Tennessee River and the Mississippi River, the boundary between Missouri and Arkansas west of the White River, and the northernmost boundary between the Texas and the Oklahoma.

37th Parallel north formed the southern boundary of the historic and extralegal Territory of Jefferson.

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38th Parallel is the parallel of latitude which separates North Korea and South Korea.

39th Parallel north is an imaginary circle of latitude that is 39 degrees north of the Earth's equatorial plane.

40th Parallel north formed the original northern boundary of the British Colony of Maryland.

41th Parallel north forms the northern boundary of the State of Colorado with Nebraska and Wyoming and the southern boundary of the State of Wyoming with Colorado and Utah.

42nd Parallel north forms most of the New York - Pennsylvania Border.

43rd Parallel north forms most of the boundary between the State of Nebraska and the State of South Dakota and also formed the northern border of the historic and extralegal Territory of Jefferson.

The Parallel 44° north is an imaginary circle of latitude that is 44 degrees north of the Earth's equatorial plane.

45th Parallel north is often called the halfway point between the Equator and the North Pole. The 45th parallel makes up most of the boundary between Montana and Wyoming. 45th parallel of south latitude is the east-west line that marks the theoretical halfway point between the equator and the South Pole.

49th Parallel is the boundary between USA and Canada.

New Zones that started functioning on 1st April, 2003

Zone	Headquarters
East Coast Railway	Bhubaneshwar
South Western Railway	Hubli
West Central Railway	Jabalpur
North Central Railway	Allahabad
South East Central Railway	Bilaspur

New Zones that were created on 10th October, 2002

North Western Railway	Jaipur
East Central Railway	Hajipur

Old Zones as they are after April, 2003

Western Railway	Mumbai
Central Railway	Mumbai
Easter Railway	Kolkata
Southern Railway	Chennai
Northern Railway	New Delhi
North Eastern Railway	Gorakhpur
South Central Railway	Secunderabad
South Eastern Railway	Kolkata
North-East	Guwahati

Oldest Countries

• San Marino	(301 AD)	• France	(486 AD)
• Bulgaria	(632 AD)	• Denmark	(950 AD)
• Portugal	(1143 AD)	• Andorra	(1278 AD)
• Switzerland	(1291 AD)		

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Countries with Most Land Borders

(The Most Neighbouring Countries)

- China (14)
- Russian Federation (14)
- Brazil (10)
- Congo, Germany and Sudan (9)

Youngest Countries

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| • Montenegro (July 2006) | • Serbia (July 2006) |
| • East Timor (2002) | • Palau (1994) |
| • Czech Republic (1993) | • Eritrea (1993) |
| • Slovakia (1993) | • Bosnia/Hertzegovina (1992) |

Animal, Tallest	Giraffe
Archipelago Largest	Indonesia
Bird, Fastest	Swift
Bird, Largest	Ostrich
Bird, smallest	Humming Bird
Bridge, Longest	Railway Huey P. Long Bridge, Louisiana (USA)
Building Tallest in the World	Teipei 101, Taiwan
Canal, Longest irrigational	The Kalakumsky Canal
Canal, Longest	Suez Canal
Capital, Highest	La Paz (Bolivia)
City, Biggest in Area	Mount Isa (Australia)
City, Largest in Population	Tokyo
City, Costliest	Tokyo
City, Highest	Van Chuan (China)
Creature, Largest	Blue Whale
Delta, Largest	Sunderban (Bangladesh and India)
Desert, Largest (World)	Sahara (Africa)
Desert, Largest (Asia)	Gobi
Dam, Largest	Grand Coulee Dam (USA)
Dam, Highest	Hoover Dam (USA)
Diamond, Largest	The Cullinan
Dome, Largest	Astrodome, in Houston (USA)
Epic, Largest	Mahabharat
Irrigation Scheme, Largest	Lloyd Barrage, Sukkhur (Pakistan)
Island, Largest	Greenland
Sea, Largest	Mediterranean Sea
Lake, Deepest	Baikal (Siberia)
Lake, Largest (Artificial)	Lake Mead (Boulder Dam)
Lake, Highest	Titicaca (Bolivia)
Lake, Largest (Fresh Water)	Superior
Lake, Largest (Salt Water)	Caspian
Library, Largest	United States Library of Congress, Washington D.C.
Mountain Peak, Highest Everest	Nepal
Mountain Range	Andes (South America)
Museum, Largest	British Museum, London

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Park, Largest	Yellow Stone National Park (USA)
Peninsula, Largest	Arabia
Place, Coldest (Habitated)	Verkhoyansk (Siberia)
Place, Dryest	Iquique (in Atacama Desert, Chile)
Place, Hottest	Azizia (Libya, Africa)
Place, Rainiest	Mausinram (Meghalaya, India)
Planet, Biggest	Jupiter
Planet, Brightest	Venus
Planet, Smallest	Pluto
Plateau, Highest	Pamir (Tibet)
Platform, Longest	Kharagpur (India)
Railway, Longest	Trans-Siberian Railway
Railway Station, Largest	Grand Central Terminal, Chicago (USA)
River, Longest	Nile (Africa)
River, Largest	Amazon (South America)
Sea-Bird, Largest	Albatross
Star, Brightest	Sirius
Statue, Tallest Statue of Motherland	Volgograd (Russia)
Telescope, Largest Radio	New Mexico (USA)
Tramway, World's First	New York
Tunnel, Longest (Railway)	Tanna (Japan)
Tunnel, Longest (Road)	Mont Blanc Tunnel between France and Italy
Volcano, Highest	Ojos del Salado (Andes, Ecuador)
Volcano, Most Active	Maunaloa (Hawaii-USA)
Wall, Longest	Great Wall of China
Waterfall, Highest	Angel (Venezuela)
Water, Lowest Body	Dead Sea
Zoo, Largest	Kruger National Park, South Africa

Mountain Peak	Range	Date of First Ascent	Location	Height	
				Ft.	m
Everest 1	Himalayas	29.05.1953	Nepal/Tibet	29,028	8,848
K2 (Gidwin Austen)	Karakoram	31.07.1954	Pakistan/China	28,251	8,611
Kanchenjunga	Himalayas	25.05.1955	India/Nepal	28,169	8,586
Lhotse I	Himalayas	18.05.1956	Nepal/Tibet	27,940	8,516
Makalu I	Himalayas	15.05.1955	Nepal/Tibet	27,834	8,485
Cho Oyu	Himalayas	13.05.1960	Nepal/Tibet	26,864	8,188
Dhaulagiri	Himalayas	09.05.1956	Nepal	26,795	8,167
Manaslu I	Himalayas	19.10.1954	Nepal	26,781	8,163
Nanga Parbat	Himalayas	03.07.1653	Pakistan	26,660	8,126
Annapurna	Himalayas	03.06.1950	Nepal	26,545	8,091

Tallest Mountains (on Each Continent)

- Mount Everest 8848 m (29035 ft) Asia
- Aconcagua 6959 m (22831 ft) S. America
- Mount Kckinley 6194 m (20320 ft) N. America
- Mount Kilimanjari 5963 m (19563 ft) Africa

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- Mount Elbrus 5633 m (18481 ft) Europe
- Puncak Jaya 4884 m (16023 ft) Oceania
- Vinson Massif 4897 m (16066 ft) Antarctica

Major Deserts of the World

- Antarctic, Polar, 5.5 million mi², Antarctica
- Arctic, Polar, 5.4 million mi², Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia
- Sahara, Subtropical, 3.5 million mi², Northern Africa
- Arabian, Subtropical, 1 million mi², Arabian Peninsula
- Gobi, Cold Winter, 500,000 mi², China and Mongolia
- Patagonian, Cold Winter, 260,000 mi², Argentina
- Great Victoria, Subtropical, 250,000 mi², Australia
- Kalahari, Subtropical, 220,000 mi², South Africa, Botswana, Namibia
- Great Basin, Cold Winter, 190,000 mi², United States
- Thar, Subtropical, 175,000 mi², India, Pakistan
- Chihuahuan, Subtropical, 175,000 mi², Mexico
- Great Sandy, Subtropical, 150,000 mi², Australia
- Kara-Kum, Cold Winter, 135,000 mi², Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan
- Colorado Plateau, Cold Winter, 130,000 mi², United States
- Gibson, Subtropical, 120,000 mi², Australia
- Sonoran, Subtropical, 120,000 mi², United States, Mexico

Deepest Caves of the World

- Krubera which is the deepest cave in the world located in, Georgia (Abkhazia). The estimated depth is 2,080 m (6,822 ft).
- Lamprechtsofen which is the second deepest cave located in, Austria. The estimated depth is 1,631 m (5,354 ft).
- Gouffre Mirolda which is third in the list of deepest caves happens to be in France and estimated depth is 1,626 m (5,335 ft).
- Reseau Jean Bernard which was once believed to be the deepest cave in the world is located in Alps, in Samoens, France. The depth of the cave is 1,062 m (5,256 ft).

• Torca del Cerro, last but not least the fifth in the list of deepest caves happens to be Torca del Cerro located in Spain with a depth of 1,589 m (5,213 ft) it is one of the deepest caves in Spain.

Economy

Plan	Period	Model	Main Objectives	Growth Rate	Special Features
I	1951-56	Harold Domar	Development of Agriculture	3.6%	It was the I Plan on social development i.e., Community Development (CDP)-1952
II	1956-61	Mahalanovis	Rapid Industrialisation	4.2%	Started Industrialization
III	1961-66	John Sandy and	Self-Reliance and	2.7%	1st official declared fail

(These two Plans were most successful plans in India)

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		S.Chakravarty	self sustained economy	(5.6 was target)	plan in India. Causes two wars-1962
	1966-69	Plan Holiday or Annual Plan			1. Green Revolution-1966-67 2. Devaluation of Currency- (2nd devaluation in India of currency) 1st was in 1949. 2nd was in 1991.
IV	1969-74	Allen Se Mann and Ashok Rudra	Self-reliance and growth with stability	3.3% (target was 5.7%)	Causes-1971 war, 1972-73 oil crisis. Important events related with Policy change. 1. Nationalization of Banks in 1969 by Indira Gandhi. 2. MRTP Act - 1969 (Aggressive socialism) 3. J.P. Movement-Indira hatao followed by Garibi hatao by Congress Govt.
Vth	1974-79	Planning Commission	Eradication of Poverty	4.8% (target was 4.4%)	1. National Emergency-25th June 1975.
			"The concept of Rolling Plan" was given by Janta Government		2. 1st Non - Congress govt. at the Centre 1977 (Janta Govt.) 3. 1st food for work programme by Janta party -1978; it was 1st nationwide programme rather than region wise. 4. 1979 - Congress back on Power. Janta Party stopped the plan.
	1979-80	Plan Holiday- Annual Plan			
VI	1980-85	Planning Commission (emphasis on structural change)	Employment Same Objective as Vth Plan	5.5%	1. No. of employment schemes were started. (1st serious attempt towards employment generation) 2. 1st time the word "Perspective Plan" was used (i.e. long term perspective).

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VII	1985-90 Planning	“Modernization of our Commission existing sector and to (emphasis on liberalization) promote the Modern sector. “Towards 21st Century” slogan was given by PM Rajiv Gandhi - i.e. A Modern Economy	6.0%	1st time the share of public sector in plan outlay was less than 50%. Economic reforms started in India -1991
	1990-92	Annual Plan		1. Bofors issue 2. Economic crisis-1990 3. 3rd devaluation of Currency-1991 4. New Industrial Policy on 24th July, 1999 by declaring the liberalisation in Indian Economy.
VIII	1992-97 John W. Miller (Rao-Manmohan Model)	Human Resources Development (Competition) within the country and outside the world Due to this policy, India is leading in IT Sector.	6.7% (highest till the 8th Plan)	1. Highest growth rate 2. The base year was Changed to 1991-92
IX	1997-02 Planning	Equitable distribution Commission and growth with equality due to external factors)	5.4% (it was Pokahran	1. South East Asia Crisis 2. Kargil war 3. 2001-02 major recession in the world economy.
X	2002-2007	Tenth Plan To achieve 8% GDP growth rate Reduction of poverty ratio by 5 percentage points by 2007. Providing gainful high quality employment to the labour force over the tenth plan period. Universal access to primary education by 2007. Reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by atleast 50% by 2007. Reduction in decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2%. Increase in literacy rate to 72% within the plan period and to 80% by 2012. Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 28 by 2012. Increase in forest and tree cover to 25% by 2007 and 33% by 2012. All villages to have sustained access to potable drinking water by 2012. Cleaning of all major polluted rivers by 2007 and other notified stretches by 2012.		
	2007 - 2012	Eleventh Plan Accelerate GDP growth from 8% to 10%. Increase agricultural GDP growth rate to 4% per year.		

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of
live

Create 70 million new work opportunities and reduce educated unemployment to below 5%.
Raise real wage rate of unskilled workers by 20 percent.
Reduce dropout rates of children from elementary school from 52.2% in 2003-04 to 20% by 2011-12. Increase literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or above to 85%.
Lower gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage point. Increase the percentage each cohort going to higher education from the present 10% to 15%.
Reduce infant mortality rate to 28 and maternal mortality ratio to 1 per 1000 births
Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1
Provide clean drinking water for all by 2009. Reduce malnutrition among children between 0-3 years to half its present level.
Reduce anaemia among women and girls by 50%.
Raise the sex ratio for age group 0-6 to 935 by 2011-12 and to 950 by 2016-17
Ensure that at least 33 percent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children
Ensure all-weather road connection to all habitation with population 1000 and above (500 in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and ensure coverage of all significant habitation by 2015
Connect every village by telephone by November 2007 and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012
Increase forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points.
Attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011-12.
Treat all urban waste water by 2011-12 to clean river waters.
Increase energy efficiency by 20 percentage points by 2016-17.

General Science

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

- Cinematography: It is an instrument used in cinema making to throw on screen and enlarged image of photograph.
- Crescograph: It measures the growth in plants.
- Cyclotron: A charged particle accelerator which can accelerate charged particles to high energies.
- Dynamo: It converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.
- Dynamometer: It measures electric power
- Electrometer: It measure electricity
- Electroscopes: It detects presence of an electric charge.
- Endoscope: It examines internal parts of the body.
- Eudiometer: A glass tube for measuring volume changes in chemical reactions between gases.
- Fathometer: It measures the depth of the ocean.
- Galvanometer: It measures the electric current of low magnitude.
- Hydrometer: It measures the specific gravity of liquids.
- Hygrometer: It measures humidity in air.
- Hydrophone: It measures sound under water.
- Kymograph: It graphically records physiological movements (Blood pressure and heart beat).

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- Lactometer: It determines the purity of milk.
- Manometer: It measures the pressure of gases.
- Mariner's compass: It is an instrument used by the sailors to determine the direction.
- Microphone: It converts the sound waves into electrical vibrations and to magnify the sound.
- Microscope: It is used to obtain magnified view of small objects.
- Odometer: An instrument by which the distance covered by wheeled vehicles is measured.
- Phonograph: An instrument for producing sound.
- Photometer: The instrument compares the luminous intensity of the source of light
- Periscope: It is used to view objects above sea level (used in sub-marines).
- Potentiometer: It is used for comparing electromotive force of cells.
- Pyrometer: It measures very high temperature.
- Radar: It is used for detecting the direction and range of an approaching plane by means of radio microwaves.
- Rain Gauge: An apparatus for recording rainfall at a particular place.
- Radiometer: It measures the emission of radiant energy.
- Refractometer: It measures refractive index.
- Saccharimeter: It measures the amount of sugar in the solution.
- Seismograph: It measures the intensity of earthquake shocks.
- Salinometer: It determines salinity of solution.
- Sextant: This is used by navigators to find the latitude of a place by measuring the elevation above the horizon of the sun or another star.
- Spectrometer: It is an instrument for measuring the energy distribution of a particular type of radiation.
- Speedometer: It is an instrument placed in a vehicle to record its speed.
- Sphygmomanometer: It measures blood pressure.
- Spherometer: It measures the curvatures of surfaces.
- Stereoscope: It is used to view two dimensional pictures.
- Stethoscope: An instrument which is used by the doctors to hear and analyze heart and lung sounds.
- Straboscope: It is used to view rapidly moving objects.
- Tachometer: An instrument used in measuring speeds of aero planes and motor boats.
- Teleprinter: This instrument receives and sends typed messages from one place to another.
- Telescope: It views distant objects in space.
- Theodolite: It measures horizontal and vertical angles.
- Thermometer: This instrument is used for the measurement of temperatures.
- Thermostat: It regulates the temperature at a particular point.
- Viscometer: It measures the viscosity of liquids.
- Voltmeter: It measures the electric potential difference between two points.
- Altimeter: It measures altitudes and is used in aircrafts.
- Ammeter: It measures strength of electric current (in amperes).
- Audiometer: It measures intensity of sound.
- Anemometer: It measures force and velocity of wind.
- Audiophone: It is used for Improving imperfect sense of hearing.
- Barograph: It is used for continuous recording of atmospheric pressure.
- Barometer: It measures atmospheric pressure.
- Binocular: It is used to view distant objects
- Bolometer: It measures heat radiation.

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- Calorimeter: It measures quantity of heat.
- Carburetor: It is used in an internal combustion engine for charging air with petrol vapour.
- Cardiogram: It traces movements of the heart, recorded on a cardiograph.
- Chronometer: It determines longitude of a place kept onboard ship.

Quantity	SI	Symbol
Length	metre	m
Mass	kilogram	kg
Time	second	s
Work and Energy	joule	J
Electric Current	ampe	A
Temperature	kelvin	K
Intensity of Flame	candela	cd
Angle	radian	rad
Solid Angle	steradian	sr
Force	newton	N
Area	square metre	m ²
Volume	Cubic metre	m ³
Speed	metre per second	ms ⁻¹
Angle Velocity	radian per second	rad s ⁻¹
Frequency	Hertz	Hz
Moment of Inertia	kilogram square metre	kgm ²
Momentum	kilogram metre per second	kg ms ⁻¹
Impulse	newton second	Ns
Angular Momentum	kilogram square metre per second	Kgm ² s ⁻¹
Pressure	pascal	Pa
Power	watt	W
Surface Tension	newton per metre	Nm ⁻¹
Viscosity	newton second per square m.	N.s.m ⁻²
Thermal Conductivity	watt per metre per degree celcius	WM ⁻¹ C ⁻¹
Specific Heat Capacity	joule per kilogram per Kelvin	Jkg ⁻¹ K ⁻¹
Electric Charge	coulomb	C
Potential Difference	volt	V
Electric Resistane	ohm	Ω
Electrical Capacity	farad	F
Magnetic Induction	henry	H
Quantity	SI	Symbol
Magnetic Flux	weber	Wb
Luminous Flux	lumen	lm
or photometric Power		
Intensity of illumination	lux	lx
Wave length	Angstrom	Å
Astronomical distance	light year	ly

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METALS AND THEIR ORES

Metal	Ores
Sodium (Na)	Chile, Saltpetre Trona, Borax, Common salt
Aluminium (Al)	Bauxite, Corundum, Felspar, Cryolite, Alunite, Kaolin
Potassium (K)	Nitre (Salt Peter), Carnalite
Magnesium (Mg)	Magnesite, Dolomite, Epsom salt, Kieserite, Carnalite
Calcium (Ca)	Dolomite, Calcite, Gypsum, Fluorospars, Asbestos
Strontium (Sr)	Strontianite, Silestine
Copper (Cu)	Cuprite, Copper glance, Copper pyrites
Silver (Ag)	Ruby Silver, Horn silver
Gold (Au)	Calaverite, Silvenite
Barium (Ba)	Barytes
Zinc (Zc)	Zinc Blende, Zincite, Calamine
Mercury (Hg)	Cinnabar
Tin (Sn)	Casseterite
Lead (Pb)	Galena
Antimony (Sb)	Stibenite
Cadmium (Cd)	Greenocite
Bismuth (Bi)	Bismuthite
Iron (Fe)	Haemetite, Lemonite, Magnetite, Siderite, Iron pyrites, Copper pyrites
Cobalt (Co)	Smelite
Nickel (Ni)	Milarite
Magnese (Mn)	Pyrolusite, Magneite
Uranium (U)	Carnetite, Pitch blende

ALLOYS & THEIR USES

Alloys	Uses
Brass	In making utensils
Bronze	In making coins, bell and utensils
German Silver	In making utensils
Rolled gold	In making cheap ornaments
Gun metal	In making gun, barrels, gears and bearings
Delta metal	In making blades of aeroplane
Munz metal	In making coins
Dutch metal	In making artificial ornaments
Monel metal	For base containing container
Rose metal	For making automatic fuse
Solder	For soldering
Magnalium	For frame of aeroplane
Duralumin	For making utensils
Type metal	In printing industry
Alloys	Uses
Bell metal	For casting bells, statues

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Stainless steel	For making utensils and surgical cutlery
Nickel steel	For making electrical wire, automobile parts

Organisations

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

UN had its origin in August, 1944 at Dumbarton Oaks Conference where the representatives of USA, UK, USSR and China met to form an association for the maintenance of international peace and security. Finally, on June 26, 1945, the charter of the United Nations was signed in a conference called at "San Francisco", which included the representatives of 51 states. The charter then came into force on 24 October, 1945; thus 24 October has been celebrated as the UN day.

Headquarters, Flag, Languages: United Nation's Headquarter is situated in Manhattan Island of New York and the European office at Geneva.

The Flag of the UNO was adopted in October 1947. The flag includes white UN emblem (two bent olive branches, open at the top and between them is the world map) on a light blue background. The flag was adopted by the UNO in October, 1947. Official Language of UNO are French, Chinese, English, Russian, Arabic and Spanish. While the working languages are only French and English.

Aims and Objectives of UNO: The main objectives of UNO are:

- To maintain international peace and security.
- To develop spirit of co-operation and friendly relations among the nations.
- To promote respect for human rights, dignity and freedom.
- To solve international problems of social, economic, agricultural and humanitarian character.
- To employ international machinery for the promotion of economic and social advancement of all people.

Organs of the UN

There are six main organs of UN:

1. General Assembly: It is the main body of UN and consists of the representatives of all the states. Each state may send 5 representatives in the general assembly but has only 1 vote. It meets regularly once a year, special and emergency sessions can also be summoned at the request of Security Council. Decision of an important matter is taken by the 2/3rd majority, while in simple matters, only simple majority is enough. The assembly may discuss any matter within the scope of charter except those already referred to the Security Council. The assembly generally discusses ways of preserving peace, economic development and social progress, well being of people, peaceful use of atomic energy, human right etc. It elects its own President & Vice-President every year.

Functional of General Assembly

- (i) The membership of new states is done by the general assembly on the recommendation of Security Council.
 - (ii) The Judges of the International Court of Justice are elected by general assembly.
 - (iii) It elects the non-permanent members of Security Council, members of Economic and Social Council, and certain members of Trusteeship Council.
 - (iv) It passes entire budget of UNO.
2. Security Council: It is the executive body of UN which is responsible for maintaining international peace in the world. Its session can be summoned at 24 hour notice and if

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functions almost continuously. The council consists of 15 members—5 permanent (USA, UK; Russia, France and China) and 10 non-permanent members which are elected for a term of 2 years by the General Assembly. the distribution of the numbers of non-permanent members are (1) Five members from Asian and African countries (2) two from latin American countries (3) two from western Europes and other (which implies commonwealth countries) (4) and one from east European countries.

Each member of the Security Council has one vote. The approval of all permanent members is necessary. If any permanent member casts a “Veto” to show its disagreement, then no decision can be taken. The numbers of affirmative votes needed for a decision are atleast nine which includes the vote of 5 permanent members. In the event of a threat to peace or occurrence of war between two or more countries, the Security Council has the power to take appropriate measures to restore peace and security.

3. Economic and Social Council: The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the welfare council which coordiantes the economic and social activities of the United Nations and its specialised agencies and other organisations. This council meets at least thrice a year. It is composed of 54 members. General Assembly elects one-third members of ECOSOC every year for a period of 3 years. ECOSOC takes decision by a majority of those members present and voting. ECOSOC seeks to build a world of greater prosperity, stability and justice.
4. The Trusteeship Council: The Prime responsibility of this council is to supervise the administration of those territories which were placed under the International Trusteeship System. This council of UNO is also known as ‘Protector of Dependent People’ who are not yet able to Govern themselves. It consists of member of states administering trust territories and permanent members of the security council nto administering territories. Under the charter, the member states have to accept certain obligations to promote their development and to protect their interest and security so long as the trustee territories are not able to govern themselves.

At present, USA is the only administering trust territory. So, the Trusteeship Council consists of only permanent members. This council meets at least once in a year.

5. International Court of Justice (ICJ): HQ-The Hague, The Netherlands
The International Court of Justice (known colloquially as the World Court or ICJ) is the primary judicial organ of the United Nations. Established in 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations, the Court began work in 1946 as the successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The ICJ is composed of 15 judges elected to nine year terms by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council from a list of persons, nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration. All 192 UN members are automatically parties to the Court’s statute. Article 94 establishes the duty of all UN members to comply with decisions of the Court involving them. If parties do not comply, the issue may be taken before the Security Council for enforcement action. It conducts its business in English and French.
6. Secretariat: All day today functions of the UN are performed by the Secretariat. the Secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General who is the chief Administrative Officer, and he is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of Security Council for a five-year term, which is renewable. It is his duty to implement all resolutions passed by the Security Council or the General Assembly. He makes the annual report of General Assembly and also bring to the notice of security council about any matter threatening the maintenance of international peace and Security.

Secretary General: Ban Ki Moom

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

HQ – Washington, D.C.

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The IMF came into existence in December 1945, as one among the Bretton Wood twins when the first 29 countries signed its Articles of Agreement. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organisation that oversees the global financial system by observing exchange rates and balance of payments. An unwritten rule establishes that the IMF's managing director must be non-Italian European and that the president of the World Bank must be from the United States. IMF describes itself as "an organisation of 185 countries, Montenegro being the 185th as of January 18th, 2007.

World Bank Group

HQ-Washington, D.C.

The World Bank Group is a group of five international organisations responsible for providing finance and advice to countries for the purposes of economic development and eliminating poverty. The Bank came into formal existence on 27 December, 1945 following international ratification of the Bretton Woods agreements, it approved its first loan to France for postwar reconstruction. The World Bank Group consists of:

- (i) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), established in 1945, which provides debt financing on the basis of sovereign guarantees;
- (ii) The International Finance Corporation (IFC), established in 1956, which provides various forms of financing without sovereign guarantees, primarily to the private sector;
- (iii) The International Development Association (IDA), established in 1960, which provides concessional financing (interest-free loans or grants), usually with sovereign guarantees;
- (iv) The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), established in 1988, which provides insurance against certain types of risk, including political risk, primarily to the private sector; and
- (v) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established in 1966, which works with governments to reduce investment risk.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

HQ-Rome, Italy.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. FAO was founded on 16 October 1945, in Quebec City, Canada. In 1951 its headquarters were moved from Washington, D.C., United States, to Rome, Italy. As of 17 November 2007, it had 191 members (plus one member organisation, the European Community and one associate member, the Faroe Islands).

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

HQ-Geneva, Switzerland.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that deals with labour issues. Founded in 1919, it was formed through the negotiations of the Treaty of Versailles, and was initially an agency of the League of Nations. The ILO hosts the International Labour Conference in Geneva every year in June. The organisation received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969. Its secretariat is known as the International Labour Office. Its a tripartite intergovernmental body of governments, employers and workers.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

HQ-Paris, France.

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) is a specialized agency of the United Nations established in 1945. Its stated purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, and the human rights and

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fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the UN Charter. As of October 2007, UNESCO had 193 member states and 6 associate members.

International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)

HQ–Montreal, Canada.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), an agency of the United Nations set up in 1944, codifies the principles and techniques of international air navigation and fosters the planning and development of international air transport to ensure safe and orderly growth. The ICAO defines the protocols for air accident investigation, followed by transport safety authorities in countries signatory to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, commonly known as the Chicago Convention.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

HQ–Geneva, Switzerland.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that acts as a coordinating authority on international public health. Established on 7 April 1948, the agency inherited the mandate and resources of its predecessor, the Health Organization, which had been an agency of the League of Nations. WHO compiles the widely followed International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

HQ–Vienna, Austria.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was established as an autonomous organisation on July 29, 1957. It seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to inhibit its use for military purposes. United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower envisioned, in his “Atoms for Peace” speech before the UN General Assembly in 1953, the creation of this international body to control and develop the use of atomic energy.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

HQ–Paris, France.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is an international organisation established to standardise and regulate international radio and telecommunications. It was founded as the International Telegraph Union in Paris in May 17, 1865, and is today the World’s oldest international organisation. Its main tasks include standardization, allocation of the radio spectrum, and organising interconnection arrangements between different countries to allow international phone calls.

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

HQ–Berne, Switzerland

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) is an international organisation that coordinates postal policies between member nations, and hence the worldwide postal system. Each member country agrees to the same set of terms for conducting international postal duties. It is the second oldest, international organisation (after the ITU). It was created in 1874, under the name “General Postal Union”, as a result of the Treaty of Berne signed on 9 October 1874. In 1878, the name was changed to “Universal Postal Union”.

International Maritime Organisation (IMO)

HQ–London, U.K

The International Maritime Organisation (IMO), formerly known as the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), was established in 1948, through the United

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Nations to coordinate international maritime safety and related practices. However the IMO did not enter into full force until 1958. The IMO promotes cooperation among government and the shipping industry to improve maritime safety and to prevent marine pollution.

World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)

HQ–Geneva, Switzerland.

The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is the UN system's authoritative voice on the state and behaviour of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the oceans, and the climate produces or the resulting distribution of water resources. It originated from the International Meteorological Organisation (IMO), which was founded in 1873. Established in 1950, WMO became the specialized agency of the United Nations for meteorology (weather and climate), operational hydrology and related geophysical sciences. The WMO helped create the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). It is also directly responsible for the creation of the Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW).

Interpol (International Criminal Police Organisation)

HQ–Lyon, France

Established as International Criminal Police Commission in 1923 to assist international criminal police co-operation. Its work focuses primarily on public safety, terrorism, organised crime etc. It is the world's third largest international organisation after UN and FIFA.

International Criminal Court (ICC)

HQ–The Hague, The Netherlands.

It is a court created under the Rome Statute of 2002 as an independent, permanent court that tries persons accused of the most serious crimes of international concern, namely genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The ICC is based on a treaty, joined by 104 countries. The ICC is a court of last resort. It will not act if a case is investigated or prosecuted by a national judicial system unless the national proceedings are not genuine. In addition, the ICC only tries those accused of the gravest crimes.

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

HQ–The Hague, The Netherlands.

The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is an international agency. Its mission is to promote membership of the Chemical Weapons Convention treaty which entered into force in 1997 and mandated the elimination of "the scourge of chemical weapons forever and to verify the destruction of the declared chemical weapons stockpiles within stipulated deadlines".

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

HQ–New York City, USA

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was created on December 11, 1946. In 1953, its name was shortened from United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. UNICEF provides long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries. UNICEF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

HQ–Vienna, Austria.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a United Nations agency which was founded in 1997 as the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention with the intent to fight

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drugs and crime on an international level. This intent is fulfilled through three primary functions: research, lobbying state government to adopt various crime and drug based laws and treaties and assistance of said governments on the ground level. In October 2002, the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) was merged into the UNODC.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

HQ–Geneva, Switzerland.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established in 1963 as a permanent intergovernmental body, UNCTAD is the principal organ of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with trade, investment and development issues. UNCTAD has 191 member States.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

HQ–Gigiri, Nairobi, Kenya.

It was founded as a result of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1973. The World Meteorological Organisation and the UNEP established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988. UNEP is also one of several implementing agencies for the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The year 2007 has been declared as International Year of the Dolphin by the United Nations and UNEP.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

HQ–New York City, USA.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations' global development network, is the largest multilateral source of development assistance in the world. The UNDP is an executive board within the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The UNDP Administrator is the third highest ranking member of the United Nations after the United Nations Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. UNDP publishes an annual Human Development Report to measure and analyze developmental progress.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

HQ–Geneva, Switzerland.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (established December 14, 1950) protects and supports refugees at the request of a government or the United Nations and assists in their return or resettlement. It succeeded the earlier International Refugee Organisation and the even earlier United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. UNHCR was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1954 and 1981. UNHCR presently has major missions in Lebanon, South Sudan, Chad/Darfur, Iraq, Afghanistan as well as Kenya to assist and provide services to IDPs and refugees.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

HQ–Nairobi, Kenya.

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) is the United Nations agency for human settlements. It was established in 1978. It is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

HQ–Vienna, Austria.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDCO), is a specialized agency in the United Nations system. UNIDO was established as a UN programme in 1966 and became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1985.

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United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

HQ–New York, USA.

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities was started in 1969 and renamed the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1987. The United Nations Population Fund is the world's largest international source of funding for population and reproductive health programs.

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

HQ–Geneva, Switzerland.

The World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) is one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. WIPO was created in 1967 with the stated purpose of encouraging creative activity and promoting the protection of intellectual property throughout the world. WIPO currently has 184 member states and administers 23 international treaties. Vatican City and almost all UN members are member of the WIPO. The predecessor to WIPO was the BIRPI (French acronym for United International Bureau for the Protection of Intellectual Property), which had been set up in 1893 to administer the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. WIPO was formally created by the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organisation (signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 and as amended on September 28, 1979).

World Trade Organisation (WTO)

HQ–Geneva, Switzerland.

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an international organisation that establishes rules for international trade through consensus among its member states. It also resolves disputes between the members, which are all signatories to its set of trade agreements. Uruguay Round of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), negotiations culminating in the Marrakesh Agreement that established the WTO. There are 151 member states in the organisation, the latest to join being Tonga on July 27, 2007. Since its inception in 1995, the WTO has been a major focus for protests by civil society groups in many countries.

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

HQ–Geneva, Switzerland.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is an international humanitarian movement founded in 1863, whose stated mission is to protect human life and health, to ensure respect for the human being, and to prevent and alleviate human suffering, without any discrimination based on nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It adopted a new symbol a hollowed out red crystal on a white background in addition to the present symbols of red cross (1863) and red crescent (1876). Red star of David was used by Israel till now. Awarded the Nobel Peace prize in three times –1917, 1944 and 1963.

World Social Forum (WSF)

The World Social Forum (WSF) is an annual meeting held by members of the anti-globalisation movement to coordinate world campaigns, share and refine organizing strategies, and inform each other about movements from around the world and their issues. It tends to meet in January when its “great capitalist rival”, the World Economic Forum is meeting in Davos, Switzerland.

World Economic Forum (WEF)

The World Economic Forum (WEF) is a Geneva-based foundation whose annual meeting of top business leaders, national political leaders (presidents, prime ministers and others), and

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selected intellectuals and journalists is usually held in Davos, Switzerland. There are also regional meetings throughout the year. It was founded in 1971 by Klaus M. Schwab, a business professor in Switzerland.

Global Water Partnership (GWP)

It is a network created by stakeholders including Sweden, The UNDP, World Bank and committee of Economic development of Australia. It has been established to ensure optimum use of scarce water resources in an integrated manner to benefit the world community.

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

HQ–Manila, Philippines.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a regional development bank established in 1966 to promote economic and social development in Asian and Pacific countries through loans and technical assistance. It is a multilateral development financial institution owned by 66 members, 47 from the region and 19 from other parts of the globe. ADB's vision is a region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their citizens. The highest policy-making body of the bank is the Board of Governors composed of one representative from each member state. The Board of Governors also elect the bank's President who is the chairperson of the Board of Directors and manages ADB. Traditionally, and because Japan is one of the largest shareholders of the bank, the President has always been Japanese.

African Development Bank (ADB)

HQ–Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire.

Established officially in 1964 as a result of Monrovia Conference of 1961, under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa, the ADB began operation in 1966 with. With the statute of a regional multilateral development bank, the African Development Bank engaged in promoting the economic development and social progress of its Regional Member Countries (RMCs) in Africa. The African Development Bank Group has two other entities: the African Development Fund (ADF) and the Nigeria Trust Fund (NTF).

UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF)

The UN Democracy Fund will be a voluntary fund housed in the UN Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP), but with its own Executive Head who will report to an Advisory Board of Member States on substantive matters. In order to ensure transparency and accountability, a dedicated support office will arrange for monitoring, evaluation and auditing of the program. The idea for the Fund was first articulated by President Bush in a speech before the UN General Assembly last fall and has been embraced by the 141 nations that attended the third ministerial meeting of the Community of Democracies in Santiago, Chile in April 2005.

UN Secretaries General

Year	Name	Nation
1946-1952	Trygve Lie	Norway
1953-1960	Dag Hammarskjold	Sweden
1961-1971	U Thant	Burma
1972-1981	Kurt Waldheim	Austria
1982-1991	Javier Peres De Cuellar	Peru
1992-1996	Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali	Egypt
1997-2006	Kofi Annan	Ghana
2007-2011	Ban Ki Moon	S. Korea (First Term)
2012-Present	Ban Ki Moon	S. Korea (Second Term)

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Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

HQ–Jakarta, Indonesia.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a geopolitical and economic organisation of 10 countries, located in Southeast Asia. ASEAN was established on 8 August, 1967 in Bangkok by the five original Member Countries namely–Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam joined on 8 January 1984, Vietnam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999.

ASEAN Plus Three (APT)

APT is a forum that functions as a coordinator of cooperation between Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the three East Asian nations of China, Japan, and South Korea. The first leaders' meeting was held in 1997 and the group's significance and importance was strengthened by the Asian Financial Crisis. The grouping was institutionalised by 1999.

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

ASEAN Regional Forum is an informal multilateral dialogue of 25 members that seeks to address security issues in the Asia-Pacific region. ARF met for the first time in 1994. The current participants in the ARF are as follows: ASEAN, Australia, Canada, People's Republic of China, European Union, India, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Russia, East Timor, and the United States. Bangladesh was added to ARF as the 26th member, starting from July 28, 2006.

European Union (EU)

The European Union (EU) is a supranational and intergovernmental union of 27 democratic member states in Europe. It was established under that name by the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty) signed on February 7, 1992 in Maastricht, Netherlands. The Union has a single market consisting of a customs union, a currency called the euro (adopted by 13 member states), a Common Agricultural Policy, a common trade policy and a Common Fisheries Policy. The Schengen Agreement abolished passport control and customs checks for most member states within EU's internal borders, creating, to some extent, a single area of free movement for EU citizens to live, travel, work and invest. A Common Foreign and Security Policy, and the Police and Judicial Co-operation in criminal matters have been initiated. Important EU institutions and bodies include the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, the European Council, the European Central Bank, the European Court of Justice, and the European Parliament which is directly elected by EU citizens once every five years.

Location of European Union Institutions

Brussels	:	seat of the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.
Strasbourg	:	Seat of the European Parliament.
Luxembourg	:	Seat of the European Court of Justice, the European Court of Auditors, the Secretariat of the European Parliament and the European Investment Bank.
Frankfurt	:	Seat of the European Central Bank.

Council of European Union

- (a) Main EU decision making body.
- (b) Also known as Council of Ministers.

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- (c) Represents interests of individual member states.
- (d) Each member states represented by its own ministers.
- (e) Presidency rotates between member states on six-monthly basis.

European Commission

- (a) Proposes legislation to Council and Parliament.
- (b) Manages implementation of EU legislation.
- (c) Commissioners appointed on five-yearly basis by Council in agreement with member states.
- (d) Appointments confirmed by parliament to which commission is answerable.

European Parliament

- (a) Votes on and oversees implementation of EU budget.
- (b) Considers Commission proposals on legislation.
- (c) Works with Council on legislative decisions.

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

HQ-Georgetown, Guyana

The Caribbean Community and Common market or CARICOM was established by the Treaty of Chaguaramas which came into effect on August 1, 1973. The first four signatories were Barbados, Jamaica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago. CARICOM replaced the 1965-1972 Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA). Currently CARICOM has 15 full members, five associate members and seven observers. From March 2004, Haiti's participation in CARICOM was suspended by its interim Prime Minister. But in early June 2006, Haiti was readmitted as a full member of the CARICOM.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

HQ-Abuja, Nigeria.

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is a regional group initially of sixteen countries, founded on May 28, 1975 when sixteen West African countries signed the Treaty of Lagos. Its mission is to promote economic integration.

Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)

HQ-Bangui, Central African Republic.

The Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) is an organisation of states of Central Africa established to promote economic integration among countries that share a common currency, the CFA franc. CEMAC is the successor of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), which it completely superseded in June 1999 (through an agreement from 1994). Its six members states are Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. Equatorial Guinea joined in January 1984.

Southern African Customs Union (SACU)

HQ-Windhoek, Namibia.

SACU is the oldest customs union in the world. It was established in 1910 as a Customs Union Agreement between the then Union of South Africa and the High Commission Territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland. With the advent of independence for these territories, the agreement was updated and on December 11, 1969 it was re-launched as the SACU was the signing of an agreement between the Republic of South Africa, Botswana,

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Lesotho and Swaziland. The updated union officially entered into force on March 1, 1970. After Namibia's independence in 1990, it joined SACU as its fifth member.

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC)

HQ-Riyadh.

The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, formerly named and still commonly called Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is a regional organisation involving the six Arab Gulf states with many economic and social objectives in mind. Created on May 25, 1981, the Council is comprised of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Not all of the countries neighboring the Persian Gulf are members of the council. Specifically, Iran and Iraq are not members. Yemen is currently (as of 2007) in negotiations for GCC membership, and hopes to join by 2016. On the economic front, the GCC aims to create a common market by 2007 and to adopt a single currency, the Khaleeji, in 2010.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

HQ-Kathmandu, Nepal.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is the largest regional organisation in the world by population, covering approximately 1.5 billion people. SAARC is an economic and political organisation of eight countries in Southern Asia. The organisation was established on December 8, 1985 by India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives and Bhutan. Afghanistan became a member (eighth) on April 3, 2007. It declared 2006–2015 as the 'SAARC decade of poverty alleviation'. It was agreed in principle to the desire of China and Japan to become SAARC observers. The Islamic Republic of Iran is the only country in Southern Asia that is not a part of SAARC. In April 2006, the United States of America and South Korea made formal requests to be granted observer status. The European Union has also indicated interest in being given observer status, and made a formal request for the same to the SAARC Council of Ministers meeting in July 2006. On August 2nd, 2006 Foreign ministers of SAARC countries agreed in principle to grant observer status to the US, South Korea and the European Union.

Group of 77 (G-77)

HQ-New York, USA

The Group of 77 at the United Nations is a loose coalition of developing nations, designed to promote its members' collective economic and interest to create an enhanced joint negotiating capacity in the United Nations. There were 77 founding members of the organisation, but the organisation has since expanded to 130 member countries. It is modelled on the Group of 7, which now contains 8 countries. The group was founded on June 15, 1964 by the "Joint Declaration of the Seventy Seven Countries" issued at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Intergovernmental Group of Twenty Four (G-24)

HQ-Washington D.C., USA

The Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on International Monetary Affairs and Development (G-24) was established in 1971. Its main objective is to concert the position of developing countries on monetary and development of finance issues. It consists of countries from three regions of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia.

North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA)

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The North American Free Trade Area is the trade bloc created by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and its two supplements, the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) and the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC) whose members are Canada, Mexico and the United States. It came into effect on 1 January 1994. It is the world's largest free trade area.

Developing 8 (D-8)

HQ-Istanbul, Turkey.

The Developing 8 (D-8) is a group of developing countries that have formed an economic development alliance. It consists of Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey.

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Co-operation (BIMSTEC)

The organisation was formed in Bangkok, Thailand, on 6 June 1997. Initially, its name was BIST-EC (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand Economic Cooperation). At that time, Myanmar was an observer, but later joined the organisation as a full member at a special ministerial meeting, held in Bangkok on 22 December 1997. Consequently, the name of the organisation was changed to BIMST-EC. Nepal was granted observer status by the second ministerial meeting in Dhaka, Bangladesh in December 1998. Later, full membership has been granted to Nepal and Bhutan in 2003. During the first summit in Bangkok on 31 July 2004, the organisation's name was changed to its current name.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

HQ-Chateau de la Muette in Paris, France.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organisation of those developed countries that accept the principles of representative democracy and a free market economy. It originated in 1948 as the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) to help administer the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe after World War II. Later its membership was extended to non-European states, and in 1961 it was reformed into the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. There are currently thirty full members; of these, 24 are described as high-income countries by the World Bank.

Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

HQ-Vienna, Austria.

The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a permanent, intergovernmental Organisation, created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10-14, 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. The five Founding Members were later joined by nine other Members. Indonesia's membership currently under review as Indonesia is no longer considered by OPEC as a net oil exporter. Former Members are Gabon (full member from 1975 to 1995) and Ecuador (full member from 1963 to 1993). However Ecuador has expressed interest in rejoining. OPEC's official language is English, although the official language of a majority of OPEC member-states is Arabic, as seven current members are Arab states. Only one member nation (Nigeria) has English as an official language. From 1976-2006 OPEC gained on new member nations. In November 2006, the Angolan Government announced its intention to apply for membership and subsequently joined on 1st January 2007. Sudan has also expressed intent for joining. Russia, though a net exporter of oil, has failed to gain membership into the grouping.

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Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

HQ–Singapore.

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is an economic forum for a group of Pacific Rim countries to discuss matters on regional economy, cooperation, trade and investment. The current membership of APEC consists of 21 members, which includes most countries with a coasting on the Pacific Ocean. The last countries to have joined APEC, during its sixth leader's summit in Kuala Lumpur, November 1998 were Peru, Russia and Vietnam.

Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC)

HQ–Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

OIC is an inter-governmental organisation with a Permanent Delegation to the United Nations. It groups 57 mostly Islamic nations in the Middle East, North, West and Southern Africa, Central Asia, Europe, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent and South America.

African Union (AU)

HQ–Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The African Union (AU) is an organisation consisting of fifty-three African States. Established in 2001, the AU was formed as a successor to the amalgamated African Economic Community (AEC) and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The African Union was launched in Durban on July 9, 2002, by its first president, South African Thabo Mbeki, at the first session of the Assembly of the African Union. Eventually, the AU aims to have a single currency and a single integrated defence force, as well as other institutions of state, including a cabinet for the AU Head of State. The AU covers the entire continent except for Morocco, which opposes the membership of Western Sahara/Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic. However, Morocco has a special status within the AU and benefits from the services available to all AU states from the institutions of the AU.

League of Arab States

HQ–Cairo, Egypt.

The League of Arab States, or Arab League, is a voluntary association of countries whose peoples are mainly Arabic speaking. It aims to strengthen ties among member states, coordinate their policies and direct them towards the common good. The idea of the Arab League was mooted in 1942 by the British, who wanted to rally Arab countries against the Axis powers. However, the idea did not take off until seven states formed the Arab League on March 22, 1945. It has 22 members, including Palestine, which the league regards as an independent state. In January 2003, Eritrea joined the Arab League as an observer.

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

HQ–Brussels, Belgium.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) also called the North Atlantic Alliance, the Atlantic Alliance, the Western Alliance, is a military alliance established by the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty on 4 April 1949. The organisation establishes a system of collective security whereby its member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party. The Treaty of Brussels, signed on 17 March 1948 by Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France and the United Kingdom is considered the precursor to the NATO agreement. The 2006 NATO summit was held in Riga, Latvia, which had joined the Atlantic Alliance two years earlier. It is the first NATO summit in a former COMECON country. Membership went on expanding with the accession of seven more European countries to

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NATO–Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and also Slovenia, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania thereby taking the membership to 26. These 7 countries joined NATO on 29 march 2004.

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

HQ–Minsk, Belarus.

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is the international organization, or alliance, consisting of 11 former Soviet Republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan and one associate member. Turkmenistan discontinued permanent membership as of August 26, 2005 and is now an associate member. The CIS is not a confederation. On December 21, 1991, the leaders of 11 of the 15 constituent republics of the Soviet Union met in Almata, Kazakhstan, and signed the charter, thus de facto ratifying the initial CIS treaty and launching the organisation.

ANZUS

The Australia, New Zealand, United States Security Treaty (ANZUS or ANZUS Treaty) is the military alliance which binds Australia and the United States, and separately Australia and New Zealand to cooperate on defence matters in the Pacific Ocean area, though today the treaty is understood to relate to attacks in any area. The treaty was concluded at San Francisco on 1 September 1951, and entered into force on 29 april 1952. The treaty bound the signatories to recognize that an armed attack in the Pacific area on any of them would endanger the peace and safety of the others.

Mercosur

HQ–Montevideo, Uruguay.

Mercosur or Mercosul is a Regional Trade Agreement (RTA) between Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela and Paraguay, founded in 1991 by the Treaty of Asuncion, which was later amended and updated by the 1994 Treaty of Ouro Preto. It is known as the Common Market of the South. Its purpose is to promote free trade and the fluid movement of goods, peoples, and currency. Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru currently have associate member status.

Shanghia Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

HQ–Beijing, China.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is an intergovernmental organisation which was founded on June 14, 2001 by leaders of the China, Russia, Kazakhsatan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Except for Uzbekistan, the other countries had been members of the Shanghai Five; after the inclusion of Uzbekistan in 2001, the members renamed the organisation.

Benelux

Benelux is an economic union in Western Europe comprising three neighbouring monarchies. Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. The treaty establishing the Benelux Customs Union was signed in 1944 by the governments in exile of the three countries in London, and entered into force in 1947. It ceased to exist in 1960, when it was replaced by the Benelux Economic Union. A Benelux Parliament (originally referred to as Interparliamentary Consultative Council) was created in 1955. The treaty establishing the Benelux Economic Union was signed in 1958 and came into force in 1960 to promote the free movement of workers, capital, services, and goods in the region. In 1965, the treaty establishing a Benelux Court of Justice was signed and it entered into force in 1975 with seat at Brussels.

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Indian Ocean Rim-Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC)

HQ-Mauritius.

The IOR-ARC, initially known as the Indian Ocean Rim Initiative, is an international organization with 18 member states. It was first established in Mauritius on March 1995 and formally launched on 6-7 March 1997. Countries with the status of dialogue partners are China, Egypt, France, Japan and United Kingdom.

Sports and Games

OLYMPIC GAMES

The origin of the ancient Olympic Games is shrouded in mystery. The first historical mention of the Game was in 776 B.C. Iphites (King of Elis) in collaboration with Cleosthenes (King of Pisa) and Lycurgus (King of Sparta) is reported to have promoted or initiated the Games at Olympia. the Olympiad celebrated that year was considered as the first and was used to date subsequent historic events. the Old Olympiads were held after every four years and the Greeks measured the time in terms of the Games started on the first new moon after the summer solstice, around mid-July/Agusut. The Games started with sacrifices.

Only free-born male Greek citizens without a criminal record and officially registered in the Citizen Roster of his native city could contest. Slaves and women were not eligible. Slowly people from other parts of the world were allowed to participate and women were also allowed to watch the Games.

Asian Games

History: The idea of the Asian Games was first conceived by Prof. G.D. Sondhi. The suggestion for holding the Asian Games was first made in a conference of Asian countries held in New Delhi in 1947 and Jawaharlal Nehru suggested that it be called 'Asian Games'. The first Asian Games were held at New Delhi in March 1951. Since then Asian Games are held after every four years.

Venues of Asian Games

Year	Venue	Year	Venue
1951	New Delhi, India	1954	Manila, Philippines
1958	Tokyo, Japan	1962	Jakarta, Indonesia
1966	Bangkok, Thailand	1970	Bangkok, Thailand
1974	Tehran, Iran	1978	Bangkok, Thailand
1982	New Delhi, India	1986	Seoul, South Korea
1990	Beijing, China	1994	Hiroshima, Japan
1998	Bangkok, Thailand	2002	Busan (formerly-Pusan), South Korea
2006	Doha, Qatar	2010	Guangzhou, China
2014	Incheon, S. Korea (Scheduled)		

Background: First held as West Asian Games at New Delhi in 1934 in which India, Afghanistan, Palestine and Sri Lanka participated. In view of the enthusiasm it was decided to hold these games once in four years at mid-point between the Olympics. However, these games were abandoned during World War II.

It was Prof. Gurudutt Sondhi, a member of the IOC encouraged by the sport-lover Maharaja Yadvendra Singh of Patiala and supported by Pandit Nehru, tried to revive these games at the Asian

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Relations Conference (ARC) convened by Pt. Nehru at New Delhi in 1947. The Asian Athletic Federation (AAF) was formed in 1948 which decided to hold the first Athletic Championship at New Delhi in 1949. However, the plan did not materialise.

Again in February 1949, the AAF met at New Delhi where it was renamed as 'Asian Games Federation' (AGF). The AGF then decided to rename the Asian Athletic Championship as 'Asiatic Games'. Subsequently Pt Nehru suggested that these games be called 'Asian Games'. The first President and Secretary of AGF were Maharaja Yadvendra Singh of Patiala and Prof. G.D. Sondhi respectively.

ROPHIES AND CUPS

International Trophies

• American Cup	: Yacht Racing
• Ashes	: Cricket
• Benson and Hedges	: Cricket
• Canada Cup	: Golf
• Colombo Cup	: Football
• Corbitton Cup	: Table Tennis (Women)
• Davis Cup	: Horse Race
• Grand National	: Horse Streples Chase Race
• Jules Rimet Trophy	: World Soccer Cup
• King's Cup	: Air Races
• Merdeka Cup	: Football
• Rydet Cup	: Golf
• Swaythling Cup	: Table Tennis (Men)
• Thomas Cup	: Badminton
• U. Thant Cup	: Tennis
• Uber Cup	: Badminton (Women)
• Walker Cup	: Golf
• Westchester Cup	: Polo
• Wightman Cup	: Lawn Tennis
• World Cup	: Cricket
• World Cup	: Hockey
• Reliance Cup	: Cricket
• Rothman's Trophy	: Cricket
• William's Cup	: Basketball
• European Champions Cup	: Football
• Eisenhower Cup	: Golf
• Essandre Champions Cup	: Hockey
• Rene Frank Trophy	: Hockey
• Grand Prix	: Table Tennis
• Edgbaston Cup	: Lawn Tennis
• Grand Prix	: Lawn Tennis
• World Cup	: Weight-lifting

National Trophies

• Agarwal Cup	: Badminton
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- Agha Khan Cup : Hockey
- All-India Women's
Guru Nanak Championship : Hockey
- Bandodkar Trophy : Football
- Bangalore Blues Challenge Cup : Basketball
- Barna-Bellack Cup : Table Tennis
- Beighton Cup : Hockey
- Bombay Gold Cup : Hockey
- Burdwan Trophy : Weight-lifting
- Charminar Trophy : Athletics
- Chadha Cup : Badminton
- C.K. Naydu Trophy : Cricket
- Chakoia Gold Trophy : Football
- Divan Cup : Badminton
- Deodhar Trophy : Cricket
- Duleep Trophy : Cricket
- DCM Cup : Football
- Durand Cup : Football
- Dhyan Chand Trophy : Hockey
- Dr. B.C. Roy Trophy : Football (Junior)
- Ezra Cup : Polo
- FA Cup : Football
- GD Birla Trophy : Cricket
- Ghulam Ahmed Trophy : Cricket
- Gurmeet Trophy : Hockey
- Guru Nanak Cup : Hockey
- Gyauati Devi Trophy : Hockey
- Holkar Trophy : Bridge
- Irani Trophy : Cricket
- IFA Shield : Football
- Indira Gold Cup : Hockey
- Jawaharlal Challenge : Air Racing
- Jaswant Singh Trophy : Best Services Sportsman
- Kuppuswamy Naidu Trophy : Hockey
- Lady Rattan Tata Trophy : Hockey
- MCC Trophy : Hockey
- Moinuddaula Gold Cup : Cricket
- Murugappa Gold Cup : Hockey
- Modi Gold Cup : Hockey
- Narang Cup : Badminton
- Nehru Trophy : Hockey
- Nixan Gold Cup : Football
- Obaid Ullah Gold Cup : Hockey
- Prithi Singh Cup : Polo
- Rani Jhansi Trophy : Cricket
- Ranjit Trophy : Cricket

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- Rangaswami Cup : Hockey
- Ranjit Singh Gold Cup : Hockey
- Rajendra Prasad Cup : Tennis
- Ramanujan Trophy : Table Tennis
- Rene Frank Trophy : Hockey
- Radha Mohan Cup : Polo
- Raghbir Singh Memorial : Football
- Rohinton Baria Trophy : Cricket
- Rovers Cup : Football
- Sanjay Gold Cup : Football
- Santosh Trophy : Football
- Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee : Football
- Subroto Cup : Football
- Scindia Gold Cup : Hockey
- Sahni Trophy : Hockey
- Sheesh Mahal Trophy : Cricket
- Todd Memorial Trophy : Football
- Tommy Eman Gold Cup : Hockey
- Vittal Trophy : Football
- Vizzy Trophy : Cricket
- Vijay Merchant Trophy : Cricket
- Wellington Trophy : Rowing
- Wills Trophy : Cricket

Places Associated with Sports

Sport Associated Places

Baseball	Brooklyn (USA)
Boxing	1. Madison Square Garden (USA) 2. Yankee Stadium, New Delhi
Cricket	1. Aden Park (Auckland) 2. Brabourne Stadium (Mumbai) 3. Chepauk Ground (Chennai) 4. Eden Gardens (Kolkata) 5. Ferozeshah Kotla Ground (Delhi) 6. Green Park (Kanpur) 7. Leeds (London, England) 8. Lord's (London, England) 9. Nehru Stadium (Chennai and New Delhi) 10. Melbourne (Australia) 11. Old Trafford (Manchester, England) 12. Oval (London, England) 13. Wankhede Stadium (Mumbai)
Football	1. Brookland (England) 2. Wembley (London) 3. Blackheath (London)

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Golf	4. Twickenham (London)
Greyhound Race	5. Corporation Stadium (Kolkata)
Hockey	6. Ambedkar Stadium (New Delhi)
	7. Nehru Stadium (New Delhi)
	8. Yuva Bharati Stadium (Kolkata)
	Sanday Lodge (Scotland)
	White City (England)
	1. Dhayn Chand Stadium (Lucknow)
	2. Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium (Hyderabad)
	3. Merdeka Stadium (Kuala Lumpur)
	4. National Stadium (New Delhi)
	5. Nehru Stadium (New Delhi)
	6. Sawai Man Singh Stadium (Jaipur)
	7. Shivaji Stadium (New Delhi)
Horse Racing	1. Aintree (England) – Grand National Race
	2. Doncaster (England) – Derby Race
	3. Epsom (England) – Derby Race
Pole	Hurlingham (England)
Shooting	Bisley (England)
Sking	Florence (Chadwick)
Snooker	Blackpool (England)
Swimming and Rowing	1. Cape Gris Nez (Cross-channel swimming)
	2. Putney-Mort-Lake (England)
Tennis	1. Wimbledon (England)
	2. Forest Hill (US)

National Sports and Games

Country	National Sport	Country	National Sport
Australia	Tennis and Cricket	Canada	Lacrosse
China	Table Tennis	England	Cricket, Football
India	Hockey, Kabaddi	Japan	Judo
Malaysia	Badminton	Scotland	Rugby, Football
Spain	Bull Fighting	USA	Baseball
Former Soviet	Union Football		

Number of Players In Some Popular Sports/Games

Sports	Number of Players (on each side or in each team)
Baseball	9
Rugby football	15
Polo	4
Water polo	7
Kho Kho	9

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Kabaddi	7
Hockey, Football (soccer), Cricket	11
Netball	7
Volleyball	6
Tennis and Table Tennis	1 or 2 (Single & Doubles respectively)
Basketball	5
Gymnastic	Several individuals compete simultaneously
Billiards/Snooker	1
Boxing/Chess	1
Bridge	2
Croquet	13 or 15
Golf	Several individuals compete simultaneously
Lacrosse	12

Ground of Sports and Games

Athletics	Track	Badminton	Court
Baseball	Diamond	Boxing	Ring
Cricket	Pitch (Field)	Football	Field
Golf	Course	Handball	Court
Hockey	Field	Ice Hockey	Ring
Lawn Tennis	Court	Skating	Ring
Wrestling	Ring Arena		

General Knowledge

POPULAR NAMES OF EMINENT PERSONS (Sobriquets)

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	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Man of Peace	Lal Bahadur Shastri
Punjab Kesari	Lala Lajpat Rai
Bengal Kesari	Ashutosh Mukherjee
Bihar Kesari	Dr. Srikrishna Singh
Andhra Kesari	T. Prakasam
Sher-e-Kashmir	Sheikh Abdullah
Bangabandhu	Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
Deshbandhu	Chittaranjan Das
Deshbandhu	C.F. Andrews
Lokmanya	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Loknayak	Jayaprakash Narayan
Jana Nayak	Karpuri Thakur
Rajashree	Purushottam Das Tandon

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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

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Grand Old Man of Britain
Maiden Queen
Maid of Orleans
Man of Blood and Iron
II Duce
Desert Fox
Quaid-i-Azam

William E. Gladstone
Queen Elizabeth I
Joan of Arc
Otto Van Bismark
Benito Mussolini
Gen. Ervin Rommel
Md. Ali Jinnah

FAMOUS TOURIST SPOTS OF INDIA

Site	Location	Founder
Kanheri Caves	Mumbai	Buddhists
Elphanta Caves	Mumbai	Rashtrakutas
Ajanta Caves	Aurangabad	Gupta Rulers
Ellora Caves	Aurangabad	Buddhists
Kandaria Mahadev	Khajurao (MP)	Chandela Kings
Madan Palace	Jabalpur (MP)	Raja Madan Shah
Mrignayani Palace	Gwalior (MP)	Raja Man Singh Tomar
Dhar Fort	Dhar (MP)	Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
Golconda Fort	Hyderabad (AP)	Qutubshahi
Cochin Fort	Kerala	Portuguese
Vijay Stambh (Victory Tower)	Chittorgarh (Raj)	Rana Kumbha
Qutub Minar	Delhi	Qutub-ud-din Aibak
Adhai Din Ka Jhopda	Ajmer (Raj)	Qutub-ud-din Aibak
Hauz Khas	Delhi	Alauddin Khilji
Tughalakabad	Delhi	Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
Firoz Shah Kotla	Delhi	Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Bundi Fort	Bundi (Raj)	Raja Nagar Singh
Pichhola Lake	Udaipur (Raj)	-
Kakaria Lake	Ahmedabad	Sultan Qutub-ud-din
Jodhpur fort	Jodhpur (Raj)	Rao Jodha Ji
Fateh Sagar	Udaipur (Raj)	Maharana Fateh Singh
Deeg Palace	Deeg (Raj)	Raja Badan Singh
Rani Ki Badi	Bundi (Raj)	Rani Nathvati
Chhatra Mahal	Undi Fort	Rani Chhatrasal
Junagarh	Bikaner (Raj)	Raja Jay Singh
Jantar-Mantar	Delhi and Jaipur	Sawai Jay Singh
Nahargarh Fort	Jaipur(Raj)	Sawai Jay Singh
Bharatpur Fort	Bharatpur (Raj)	Raja Surajmal Singh
Moti Masjid	Delhi Fort	Aurangzeb
Ummed Palace	Jodhpur (Raj)	Maharaja Ummed Singh
Aram Bagh	Agra (UP)	Babur
Red Fort	Delhi	Shahjehan
Humayun's Tomb	Delhi	Hameeda Bano Beghum (wife of Humayun)
Shalimar Bagh (Garden)	Srinagar (J&K)	Jehangir

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St. George Fort	Chennai (TN)	East India Company
Sher Shah's Tomb	Sasaram (Bihar)	Son of Sher Shah
Fatehpur Sikri	Agra (UP)	Akbar
Old Fort (Purana Quila)	Delhi	Sher Shah Suri
Akbar's Tomb	Sikandera (UP)	Jehangir
Chashma-Shahi	Jammu & Kashmir	Ali Mardan Khan
Etamad-ud-daulah's Tomb	Agra (UP)	Noorjehan
Taj Mahal	Agra (UP)	Shahjehan
Nishaat Bagh	Jammu & Kashmir	Asaf Ali
Sheesh Mahal	Agra (UP)	Shahjehan
Khas Mahal	Agra (UP)	Shahjehan
Dewan-e-Khas	Agra Fort (UP)	Shahjehan
Bada Imambada	Lucknow (UP)	Nawab Asaf-Ud-Daulah
Chhota Imambada	Lucknow (UP)	Mohammad Ali Shah
Golghar	Patna (Bihar)	British Government
Padari Ki Haveli	Patna (Bihar)	Father Capuchin
Fort William	Kolkata (WB)	Lord Clive
Bibi Ka Maqbara	Aurangabad	Aurangzeb
Safderjung Ka Maqbara	Delhi	Shuja-ud-daulah
Belur Math	Kolkata (WB)	Swami Vivekanand
Anand Bhawan	Allahabad (UP)	Moti Lal Nehru
Laxman Jhula	Rishikesh (Utt)	-
Shanti Niketan	West Bengal	Rabindranath Tagore
Sabarmati Ashram	Ahmedabad	Mahatma Gandhi
Prince of Wales Museum	Mumbai	George V
Gateway of India	Mumbai	British Government
President House	Delhi	British Government
Victoria Memorial	Kolkata (WB)	-
Botanical Garden	Shivpur (WB)	-
Sunset Point	Mount Abu (Raj)	-
Char Minar	Hyderabad (AP)	Kuli Qutub Shah
Sun Temple	Konark (Orissa)	Narasingh Dev I
Jagannath Temple	Puri (Orissa)	Chola Gang Dev
Chenna Keshab Temple	Belur	Vishnu Vardhan
Laxman Temple	Chhatarpur (MP)	Chandela Rulers
Dilwada Jain Temple	Mount Abu (Raj)	Vimal Shah
Vishnupad Temple	Gaya (Bihar)	Rani Ahilya Bai
Harmindar Sahib	Patna (Bihar)	Maharaja Ranjit Singh
Kali Temple	Kolkata (WB)	Rani Ras Moni
Laxmi Narayan Temple	Delhi	Birla Family
Khirki Masjid	Delhi	Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
Shershahi Masjid	Patna (Bihar)	Parvez Shah
Mecca Masjid	Hyderabad (AP)	Kuli Kutub Shah
Patthar Ki Masjid	Patna (Bihar)	Parvez Shah
Patthar Ki Masjid	Jammu & Kashmir	Noorjehan
Jama Masjid	Agra (UP)	Shahjehan
Moti Masjid	Agra Fort (UP)	Shahjehan
Jama Masjid	Delhi	Shahjehan

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Charar-e-Sarif	Sri Nagar (J&K)	Jainul Abedin
Hajratbal Masjid	Sri Nagar (J&K)	-
Nakhuda Masjid	Kolkata (WB)	-

FAMOUS SITES of world

Site	Location
Al-Aqusa	Jerusalem
Big Ben	London
Brandenberg Gate	Berlin
Broadway	New York
Brown House	Berlin
Buckingham Palace	London
Colossium	Rome
Downing Street	London
Eiffel Tower	Paris
Fleet Street	London
Harley Street	London
Hyde Park	London
India House	London
Kaaba	Mecca
Kremlin	Moscow
Leaning Tower	Pisa (Italy)
Louvre	Paris
Merdeka Palace	Jakarta
Oval	London
Pentagon	Washington
Potala	Nanking
Pyramid	Egypt
Red Square	Moscow
Scotland Yard	London
Shew-Dragon Pagoda	Rangoon
Sphinx	Egypt
Statue of Liberty	New York
Vatican	Rome
Wailing Wall	Jerusalem
Wall Street	New York
Westminster Abbey	London
White Hall	London
White House	Washington

WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

1. Hanging Garden of Babylon
2. Temple of Diana at Ephesus (Rome)
3. Statue of Jupiter at Olympia
4. Pyramids of Egypt

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5. Mausoleum of Mausolus (Ruler of Halicarnasus)
6. Light House of Alexandria
7. The colossus of Rhodes

Seven Wonders of the Medieval World

1. Great Wall of China
2. Porcelain Tower of Nanjing (China)
3. Colosseum of Rome (Italy)
4. Stonehenge of England
5. Leaning Tower of Pisa (Italy)
6. Catacombs of Alexandria
7. Mosque at St. Sophia (Constantinople)

Other Wonders of the World

1. The Sphinx, near Gizeh (Ghiza) in Egypt
2. The Catacombs at Rome
3. The Circus Maximus at Rome
4. The Taj Mahal at Agra (India)
5. Angkorvat Temple in Cambodia
6. The Alhambra at Granada in S. Spain
7. Shew Dragon Pagoda or the Golden Pagoda at Yangon in Myanmar

New Seven Wonders of the World

(As declared on July 7, 2007 by New Seven Wonders Foundation of Switzerland, at a grand ceremony organised in 'Stadia da Lutz, Benefica Stadium in Lisban (Portugal).

1. The Taj Mahal, Agra, India
2. The Great Wall of China, China
3. The Pink Ruins of Petra, Jordan
4. The Statue of Christ the Redeemer, Brazil
5. Incan Ruins of Machu Pichu, Peru
6. The Ancient Mayan City of Chichen Itza, Mexico
7. The Colosseum of Rome, Italy

PULITZER PRIZE

Instituted in 1970 and named after the US publisher Joseph Pulitzer (1847–1911). It is conferred annually in the United States for accomplishment in journalism, literature and music under the management to the Pulitzer Prize Board at Columbia University. Each winner receives a gold medal as well as a cash award of \$10,000 (raised in 2003 from \$7,500).

RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARD

Instituted in 1957 named after Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, who died in an air crash in 1957. He became world renowned figure in the 1950's for his land reform programme to defuse communist insurgency. The award is given annually on August 31st, the birth anniversary of Magsaysay, for outstanding contributions to Public Service, Community Leadership, Journalism, Literature and Creative Arts and International Understanding. It is equivalent to the Nobel Prize in

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Asia. It may also be awarded to organisations/institutions and non-Asians working for the benefit of Asia. It carries a cash prize of \$50,000.

GRAMMY AWARDS

The Grammy Foundation was established in 1989 to cultivate an awareness, appreciation and advancement of the contribution of recorded music. American culture from the artistic and technical legends of the past to the still unimagined musical breakthroughs of the future generations of the music professionals. The Grammy Foundation works in partnership with its founder, the Recording Academy, to bring national attention to important issues such as the value and impact of music and arts education and the urgency of preserving rich cultural legacy.

BHARAT RATNA

Bharat Ratna is the highest national award given for exceptional work for advancement of art, literature and science or in recognition of public service of the highest order.

Recipients of Bharat Ratna

C. Rajagopalachari (1878–1972)	1954
Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (1888–1975)	1954
Dr. C.V. Raman (1888–1970)	1954
Dr. Bhagwan Das (1869–1958)	1955
Dr. M. Visvesvaraya (1861–1962)	1955
Jawaharlal Nehru (1889–1964)	1955
Govind Ballabh Pant (1887–1961)	1957
Dr. Dhondo Keshav Karve (1858–1962)	1958
Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy (1882–1962)	1961
Purushottam Das Tandon (1882–1962)	1961
Dr. Rajendra Prasad (1884–1963)	1962
Dr. Zakir Hussain (1897–1969)	1963
Dr. Pandurang Vaman Kane (1880–1972)	1963
Lal Bahadur Shastri (1904–1966) (Posthumous)	1966
Indira Gandhi (1917–1984)	1971
Varahagiri Venkatagiri (1884–1980)	1975
Kumaraswami Kamraj (1903–1975) (Posthumous)	1976
Mother Teresa (1910–1997)	1980
Acharya Vinobha Bhave (1895–1982)	1983
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (1890–1988)	1987
Marudu Gopalan Ramachandran (1917–1987) (Posthumous)	1988
Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar (1891–1956) (Posthumous)	1990
Dr. Nelson Rolihlaha Mandela (1918)	1990
Rajiv Gandhi (1944–1991) (Posthumous)	1991
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (1875–1950)	1991
Morarji Ranchhodji Desai (1869–1995)	1991
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (1888–1958) (Posthumous)	1992
Jahangir Ratanji Dadabhai (J.R.D.) Tata (1904–1993)	1992
Satyajit Ray (1922–1992)	1992

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Aruna Asaf Ali (1909–1996 (Posthumous)	1997
Gulzari Lal Nanda (1898–1997) (Posthumous)	1997
Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam (1931)	1997
Madurai Shanmukhavadiyu Subbalakshmi (1916)	1998
Chidambaram Subramaniam (1910–2000)	1998
Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan (1902–1979) (Posthumous)	1999
Professor Amartya Sen (1933)	1999
Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi (1890–1950) (Posthumous)	1999
Pandit Ravi Shankar (1920)	1999
Lata Mangeshkar (1929)	2001
Ustad Bismillah Khan (1916–2006)	2001
Pt. Bhimsen Joshi	2008
C.N.R. Rao (1934) Scientist	2014
Sachin Tendulkar (1973) Cricketer	2014

Feature: The decoration is the form of a Peepal leaf, 2 inch long, 1-1/8inch in width and 1/2 inch thick, toned in bronze. On the obverse side is embossed a replica of the sun, below which the words 'Bharat Ratna' are embossed in Hindi. On the reverse are the State Emblem and a motto in Hindi. The emblem, the sun and rim are made of platinum.

Discontinuation of the Award: The award was discontinued by the Janta Government (Prime Minister Morarji Desai on July 13, 1977, and those who received the award in the past were informed that they would not be allowed to use it as a title).

Revival of the Award: In January 1980 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi decided to revive this award. After the revival, Mother Teresa was the first recipient.

PADMA AWARDS

Padma Awards fall next in line after the Bharat Ratna as national awards. They were also discontinued in 1977 along with the Bharat Ratna and revived again in 1980. There are three Padma awards, viz.,

- Padma Vibhushan is the second highest national award, given for exceptional and distinguished service in any field including services rendered by government employees.
- Padma Bhushan is the third highest national award given for distinguished service in any field.
- Padma Shri is the fourth highest award given for distinguished service in any field.

DADA SAHEB PHALKE AWARD

Instituted in 1970, the Dada Saheb Phalke Award is awarded by the Government of India for outstanding contribution to the cause of cinema. The award is named after Dhundiraj Govind Phalke, the father of Indian cinema, who made India's first feature film Raja Harischandra in 1913.

The award comprises a Swarna Kamal, a cash prize of ` 1,00,000 and a shawl.

The award was first given to Devika Rani in 1969, who became the first lady recipient of the award.

Prithviraj Kapoor was the first to be honoured posthumously with the Dada Saheb Phalke Award.

List of Dada Saheb Phalke Awardees

Year	Winner	Occupation	State
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1969	Devika Rani	Actress	Andhra Pradesh
1970	B.N. Sircar	Producer	West Bengal
1971	Prithviraj Kapoor	Actor (posthumous)	Punjab
1972	Pankaj Mullick	Composer (Music Director)	West Bengal
1973	Ruby Myers (Sulochana)	Actress	Maharashtra
1974	B.N. Reddy	Director	Andhra Pradesh
1975	Dhirendranath Ganguly	Actor, Director	West Bengal
1976	Kanan Devi	Actress	West Bengal
1977	Nitin Bose	Cinematographer, Director, Writer	West Bengal, Maharashtra
1978	Rai Chand Boral	Composer, Director	West Bengal
1979	Sohrab Modi	Actor, Director, Producer	Maharashtra
1980	P. Jairaj	Actor, Director	
1981	Naushad Ali	Composer (Music Director)	
1982	L.V. Prasad	Actor, Director, Producer	Andhra Pradesh
1983	Durga Khote	Actress	Maharashtra
1984	Satyajit Ray	Director	West Bengal
1985	V. Shantaram	Actor, Director, Producer	Maharashtra
1986	B. Nagi Reddy	Producer	Andhra Pradesh
1987	Raj Kapoor	Actor, Director	
1988	Ashok Kumar	Actor	West Bengal, Maharashtra
1989	Lata Mangeshkar	Singer	Maharashtra
1990	A. Nageswara Rao	Actor	Andhra Pradesh
1991	Bhalji Pendharkar	Director, Producer, Writer	Maharashtra
1992	Bhupen Hazarika	Composer (Music Director)	Assam
1993	Majrooh Sultanpuri	Lyricist	
1994	Dilip Kumar	Actor	
1995	Dr. Rajkumar	Actor	Karnataka
1996	Sivaji Ganesan	Actor	Tamil Nadu
1997	Pradeep	Lyricist	
1998	B.R. Chopra	Director, Producer	
1999	Hrishikesh Mukherjee	Director, Maharashtra	West Bengal,
2000	Asha Bhosle	Singer	Maharashtra
2001	Yash Chopra	Director, Producer	Punjab
2002	Dev Anand	Actor, Director, Producer	Punjab
2003	Mrinal Sen	Director	West Bengal
2004	Adoor Gopalakrishnan	Director	Kerala
2005	Shyam Benegal	Director	Andhra Pradesh
2006	Tapan Sinha	Director	Kolkata
2007	Manna Dey	Singer	Kolkata
2008	Y.K. Murthu	Cinematographer	
2009	D. Ramanaidu	Actor, Producer	Andhra Pradesh
2010	K. Balachander	Director	Tamilnadu
2011	Soumitra Chatterjee	Actor	West Bengal

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2012	Pran	Actor	2013	Gulzar	Poet, Lyricist and Film Director
2014	Jitendra	Actor			

RAJIV GANDHI KHEL RATNA AWARD

It was launched in the year 1991-92 with the objective of honouring sports persons to enhance their dignity and place of honour in society. Under this, an amount of ` 5 lakhs is given as award for the most spectacular and outstanding performance in the field of sports by an individual sports person or a team.

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARD

It is awarded for outstanding literary works and comprises a cash prize of ` 50,000 in each of the 22 languages that it supports, and a copper plaque.

JNANPITH AWARD

Field	Literature
Instituted in	: 1965
Cash Value	: ` 5 lakh, a citation and a Vagdevi statue

Awarded to outstanding authors of creative literature in any of the Indian languages recognised by the Constitution of India. It was sponsored by the Bharatiya Jnanpith a culturo-literary society, founded in 1944 by Shanti Prasad Jain, an eminent industrialist.

First recipient	: G. Sankara Kurup (Kerala)
First women recipient	: Ashapoorna Devi (Calcutta)

The earlier winners of Jnanpith Award created by Shanti Prasad Jain and Rama Jain in 1963 for promoting outstanding literary works in regional languages, include Mahadevi Verma, Firaq Gorakhpuri, Girish Karnad, Amrita Pritam, U.R. Ananthamurthy and Quarratulain Hyder. So far there have been 39 recipients of this award.

LIST OF JNANPITH AWARDEES

Year	Name	Works	Language
1965	G. Sankara Kurup	Odakkuzhal (flute)	Malayalam
1966	Tarashankar Bandopadhyaya	Ganadevta	Bengali
1967	Dr. K.V. Puttappa	Sri Ramayana Darshanam (Glimpses of Ramayana)	Kannada
1967	Umashankar Joshi	Nishitha	Gujarati
1968	Sumitranandan Pant	Chidambara	Hindi
1969	Firaq Gorakhpuri	Gul-e-Naghma	Urudu
1970	Viswanatha Satyanarayana	Ramayana Kalpavrikshamu (A resourceful tree: Ramayana)	Telugu
1971	Bishnu Dey	Smriti Satta Bhavishyat	Bengali
1972	Ramdhari Singh Dinkar	Urvashi	Hindi
1973	Dattatreya Ramachandra Bendre		Nakutanti (Four Strings)
1973	Gopinath Mohanty	Mattimatal	Oriya
1974	Vishnu Sakharam Khandekar	Yayati	Marathi
1975	P.V. Akilandam	Chittrappavai	Tamil
1976	Asha Purna Devi	Pratham Pratisruti	Bengali
1977	K. Shivaram Karanth	Mookajjiya Kanasugalu	Kannada

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1978	Sachchidananda Hirananda Vatsyayan	(Mookajji's dreams) Kitni Navan Men Kitni Bar (How many times in many boats?)	Hindi
1979	Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya	Mrityunjay (Immortal)	Assamese
1980	S.K. Pottekkatt	Oru Desattinte Katha (Story of a land)	Malayalam
1981	Amrita Pritam	Kagaj te Canvas	Punjabi
1982	Mahadevi Verma	Yama	Hindi
1983	Maasti Venkatesh Ayengar	Chikkaveera Rajendra (Life and Struggle of Kodava King Chikkaveera Rajendra)	Kanada
1984	Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai		Malayalam
1985	Pannalal Patel		Gujarati
1986	Sachindanand Rout Roy		Oriya
1987	Vishnu Vaman Shirwadkar (Kusumagraj)	("Natsamrat")	Marathi
1988	Dr. C. Narayana Reddy	Vishwambhara	Telugu
1989	Quarratulain Hyder	Akhire Shab Ke Humsafar	Urdu
1990	V.K. Gokak	Bharatha Sindhu Rashmi	Kannada
1991	Subhas Mukhopadhyay	Padati	Bengali
1992	Naresh Mehta		Hindi
1993	Sitakant Mahapatra	For outstanding contribution to the Environment of Indian literature 1973-92	Oriya
1994	U.R. Ananthamurthy		Kannada
1995	M.T. Vasudevan Nair		Malayalam
1996	Mahasweta Devi		Bengali
1997	Ali Sardar Jafri		Urdu
1998	Girish Karnad	Tuglaq	Kannada
1999	Nirmal Verma		Hindi
1999	Gurdial Singh		Punjabi
2000	Indira Goswami		Assamese
2001	Rajendra Keshavlal Shah		Gujarati
2002	D. Jayakanthan		Tamil
2003	Vinda Karandikar	Subuk Soda, Kalami Rahi and Siyah Rode Jaren Man	Marathi
2004	Rahman Rahi	Literary work in Kashmiri language	Kashmiri
2005	Kunwar Narain	For his contribution to Hindi literature	Hindi
2006	Satyavrat Shastri	For his contribution to Sanskrit literature	Sanskrit
2006	Ravindra Kelekar	For his contribution to Konkani literature	Konkani
2007	O. N. V. Kurup		Malaylam
2008	Akhlaq Mohammed Khan Shahryar		Urdu
2009	Amar Kent & Shrilal Shukla		Hindi
2010	Chandrashekhara Kambara	For his contributions to Kanata literature	Kanada
2011	Pratibha ray	For his contribution to Telugu literature	Oriya

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2012 Ravuri Bharadhwaja

For his contribution to Telugu literature

Telugu

Books By Indian Authors

Book Name	Author
A Million Mutinies Now	V.S. Naipaul
A Bend in the River	V.S. Naipaul
A Brush with Life	Satish Gujral
A Passage to England	Nirad C. Choudhury
A House for Mr. Biswas	V.S. Naipaul
A Prisoner's Scrapbook	L.K. Advani
A River Sutra	Gita Mehta
A Call to Honour	Jaswant Singh
A Sense of Time	H.S. Vatsyayan
A Strange and Sublime Address	Amit Chaudhary
A Bunch of Old Letter	Jawaharlal Nehru
A Suitable Boy	Vikram Seth
A Village by the Sea	Anita Desai
Agni Veena	Kazi Nazrul Islam
A Voice for Freedom	Nayantara Sehgal
Afternoon Raag	Amit Chaudhari
Ain-i-Akbari	Abdul Fazal
Ageless Body, Timeless Mind	Deepak Chopra
AK Barnama	Abdul Fazal
Amar Kosh	Amar Singh
An Autobiography	Jawaharlal Nehru
All the Prime Minister's Men	Janardhan Thakur
An Equal Music	Vikram Seth
Arthashastra	Kantilya
An Idealist View of Life	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
Anandmath	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
An Autobiography	Jawaharlal Nehru
Autobiography of an Unknown India	Nirad C. Choudhury
Bandicoot Run	Manohar Malgonkar
Beginning of the Beginning	Bhagwan Shri Rajneesh
Beyond Modernisation, Beyond Self	Sisir Kumar Ghose
Bhagvad Gita	S. Radhakrishnan
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	Mulk Raj Anand
The Bread, Beauty and Revolution	Khwaja Ahmad Abbas
By God's Decree	Kapil Dev
Chemmeen	Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai
Chitra	Rabindranath Tagore
Circle of Reason	Amitav Ghosh

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Conquest of Self
Coolie
Court Dancer
Crescent Moon
Days of My Years
Death of a City
Devdas
Discovery of India
Distant Drums
Divine Life
Durgesh Nandini
Dynamics of Social Change
Eight Lives
English August
Essays on Gita
Eternal Himalayas
Faces of Everest
Foreign Policy of India
Forty-Nine Days
From Rajpath to Lokpath
Ganadevata
Gardener
Ghasiram Kotwal
Gitanjali
Gita Rahasya
Glimpses of World History
Godan
Geet Govinda
Golden Threshold
Guide
Harsha Charita
Harvest
Heir Apparent
Himalayan Blunder
Hind Swaraj
Hindu View of Life
Hinduism
History of India
Hullabaloo in a Guava Orchard
Hungary Stones
I follow the Mahatma
Idols
India Divided
India Unbound
India of Our Dreams
India Wins Freedom
India's Priceless Heritage
Indian Philosophy

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Anita Desai
Mulk Raj Anand
Mahatma Gandhi
Mulk Raj Anand
Rabindranath Tagore
Rabindranath Tagore
H.P. Nanda
Amrita Pritam
Sharat Chandra Chatterjee
Jawaharlal Nehru
Manohar Malgonkar
Swami Sivananda
Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Chandra Shekhar
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Junglee Girl	Ginu Kamani
Kagaz Te Kanwas	Amrita Pritam
Kamasutra	S.H. Vatsayayan
Kanthapura	Raja Rao
Kapala Kundala	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Kashmir: A Tale of Shame	Hari Jaisingh
Kashmir: A Tragedy of Errors	Talveen Singh
Kayar	Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai
Kitni Nawon Kitni Bar	S.H. Vatsayayan
Kamayani	Jai Shankar Prasad
Kulliyat	Ghalib
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Rajtarangini	Kalhana
Ram Charita Manas	Tulsidas
Ramayana	Maharishi Valmiki
Raghuvamsa	Kalidas
Ranghbhoomi	Prem Chand
Ratnavali	Harsha Vardhan
Ravi Paar (Across the Ravi)	Gulzar
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Sunny Days
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The Cat and Shakespeare
The Dark Room
The Degeneration of India
The Glass Palace
The God of Small Things
The Golden Gate
The Judgement
The Men who killed Gandhi
The Seven Spiritual Laws of Success
The Songs of India
The Story of My Experiments with Truth
The Strange and Sublime Address
The Sword and the Sickle
The Vendor of Sweets
The Way of the Wizard
The Girmitya Saga
Train to Pakistan
Two Leaves and a Bud
Victoria and Abdul
Waiting for the Mahatma
Wake Up India
We, Indians
Yama
Yashodhara
Years of Pilgrimage

Mulk Raj Anand
Bhabhani Bhattacharya
Gita Mehta
M.N. Srinivas
Shobha De
Sunil Gavaskar
Mulk Raj Anand
Raja Rao
R.K. Narayan
T.N. Seshan
Amitav Ghosh
Arundhati Roy
Vikram Seth
Kuldip Nayar
Manohar Malgonkar
Deepak Chopra
Sarojini Naidu
Mahatma Gandhi
Amit Chaudhuri
Mulk Raj Anand
R.K. Narayan
Deepak Chopra
Girraj Kishore
Khushwant Singh
Mulk Raj Anand
Shrabani Basu
R.K. Narayan
Annie Besant
Khushwant Singh
Mahadevi Verma
Maithili Sharan Gupt
Dr. Raja Ramana

Books and Authors (in News)

Romancing with Life
Saurabh Ganguli: The Maharaja of Cricket
Mohan Das: A True Story of a man, his People
and Empire Lets Kill Gandhi
Eat, Prey, Love
Manzilon Se Jyada Safar
A Call To Honour: In Service of Emergent India
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The Making of A Superstar
Full Empowered
Drishtikon
Amrita Shergil: A Life

Dev Anand
Debasheesh Dutta
Raj Mohan Gandhi
Tushar Gandhi
Elizabeth Gilbert
V.P. Singh
Jaswant Singh
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The Broker	John Greesen
God of Small Things	Arundhati Rai
Speed Post	Shobha De
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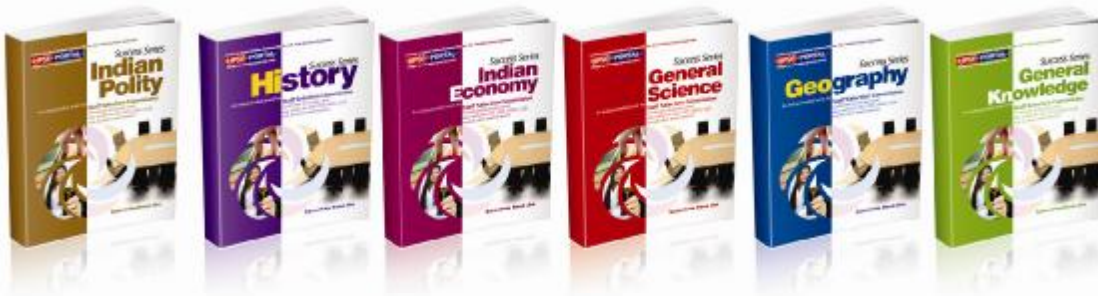
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