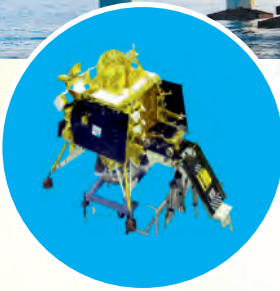


सम्पर्क | सहयोग | संस्कार | सेवा | समर्पण



BHARAT KO JANO



Bharat Vikas Parishad Prakashan

स्वस्थ-समर्थ-संस्कारित भारत ● Swasth-Samarth-Sanskarit Bharat



अनीमिया मुक्त भारत अभियान



दिव्यांगजनों में ट्राईसाइकिल का वितरण

सम्पर्क सहयोग संस्कार सेवा समर्पण

BHARAT KO JANO

Bharat Vikas Parishad



© Copyright Reserved

Bharat Vikas Parishad Prakashan

Central Office :

Bharat Vikas Bhawan, BD Block,
Behind DDA Market, Power House Marg,
Pitampura, Delhi-110034
Phone : 011-27313051, 27316049
Email: bvp@bvpindia.com;
Website - bvpindia.com

Swasth-Samarth-Sanskarit Bharat

Printed by:

Preface

One of the objectives of India's development is to impart values. Many projects are being organised to attain the same. One of these projects 'Bharat Ko Jano' was started in 2001 at pan India level. About one lakh students participated in it in the first year itself and since then the number has been increasing continuously.

The main objective of 'Bharat Ko Jano' is to awaken the feeling of love, pride and dedication towards our country among the school students. Our children should be curious, they should know about ancient culture, religion, history, geography, science, stories of saints, sages and great men along with the information about natural wealth, modern technology, industry etc. so that they can be sure that even today our India is not inferior than other countries in the world.

We have made a few necessary changes in the new edition keeping in mind the suggestions from our readers and committee members. We have changed the presentation of various chapters in this book and have also updated many information. Like always, I would urge our readers to send their valuable inputs and suggestions to make the next edition more useful and meaningful.

The book has been made more useful by the commendable efforts of Rakesh Sachdeva, Vijay Rohilla, Dr. Tarun Sharma, Bharat Bhushan Juneja, Sandeep Watts and Sukhjeet Kaur. I am grateful to all of them.

I am sure that students will like the efforts of Bharat Vikas Parishad.

D.D. Sharma
National Secretary General

Bharat Ko Jano Competition Aims And Curriculum

Bharat, a vast country, is one of the most ancient civilizations of the world. It is a unique country with huge variations in languages, religions, cultures, agriculture, climates, natural resources and even in races spread widely from north to south and from east to west. The unity among large diversities makes it a kaleidoscope in which different colours are arranged in beautiful and harmonious patterns. Once termed as golden sparrow, it was the richest country in the world. Glimpses of its wealth & natural resources attracted many foreign invaders, who not only looted its wealth but also destroyed and distorted its rich culture. They destroyed the huge collection of shastras - the treasures of knowledge. The British rulers tried to uproot the centuries old education system which had been used to import & transmit religious, moral & cultural values from generation to generation. They tried to conceal and to eliminate the tales of saints, bravery of warriors, dynasties, kings, scholars, philosophers, scientists etc from the golden pages of India's glorious past. They polluted the minds of the people.

'Bharat Ko Jano' is an attempt by Bharat Vikas Parishad to acquaint the youth with their rich cultural heritage and inculcate among them true and glorious pictures of our motherland, Bharat's prestigious history and present day. This would inspire them to love their country and be proud of it.

Syllabus of Competition

1. **Religion and culture** : Gods and Goddesses, Indian religion & philosophy and the books on such topics and their authors. Fine arts, performing arts and cultural traditions.
2. **History** : Important historical events, kings, famous dynasties, battles and treaties, monuments and achievements.
3. **Politics and Constitution** : Information about the constitution of Independent India, present political system, main political events etc.
4. **Geography & Economy** : Physical and political regions of Bharat, prominent rivers, mountains, climate, towns, natural resources and minerals, Industries & Trade and Economic Scenario of developing India.
5. **Literature** : Important books, authors and quotations.
6. **Sports** : Games and sports, sport personnels and their achievements.
7. **Miscellaneous** : Ancient and modern personalities, honours and awards, Defence and other positive information about Bharat.

8. **Current Affairs** : Since current affairs are dynamic and keep changing, only subheadings are being provided as indicative fields for guidance rather than specific questions.

1. Union Cabinet Ministers
2. Chief Ministers (at present)
3. Governors (at present)
4. Chiefs of Defence Forces
5. Major events that occurred in the last twelve months
6. Programs recently launched by the government
7. Indian relations with neighboring countries
8. Elections
9. etc.

Note - 1. Competition- There will be questions related to India at all levels.

2. At all levels, there might be questions in addition to those given in this book.
3. If any discrepancy is found in the answer to any question in this book, then the fact which is actually true, will be valid.

The format and rules of the competition

Bharat Ko Jano competition is organised at four levels in two categories, junior category (Class 6 to 8) and senior category (Class 9 to 12).

First (branch level) - At this level, in the first phase, a written general knowledge test is conducted by the branches among the maximum number of students in different schools in their work area. In the school, a team will be formed of two students (in each of junior and senior group) who have obtained first and second ranks in the written test in their respective group. In the second phase at the branch level, separate quiz (verbal or written quiz) will be organised among the teams of junior and senior categories of all those schools in which the written examination was conducted by the branch. The winning teams of this quiz will participate as a branch team at the prant/ state level.

Second (State level) - This is an inter branch quiz competition. One team each from different branches will participate in junior and senior category, The winner teams from junior and senior category in this state level quiz will advance for the region level competition.

Third (regional level) - Region level competition is usually held in the month of November in all the ten BVP regions. At this level, under the supervision of the Central Committee of Bharat Ko Jano Project, separate quizzes are organised for both the categories among the winner teams of the states.

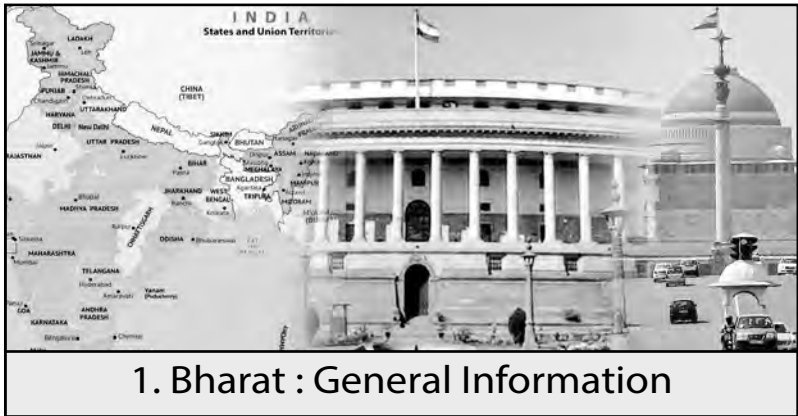
Fourth (national level)-The teams of both the categories who secured first place in the regional level competition in their concerned region will participate in the national level Bharat Ko Jano competition.

Question Forum / General Rules for Oral Quiz

1. The topics of questions at all levels of the competition are generally based on Indian culture and religion, history, geography, economy, constitution and politics, sports, national achievements in various fields, great personalities, literature and awards and national current events etc.
2. Each team will get 20 seconds to answer in the rounds of general subjects in the question forum. Both the participants of the team should answer by mutual consent. They will not be allowed to change their answer later. 10 marks will be given for correct answer and zero marks for wrong answer or no answer.
3. If a team answers the original question incorrectly or cannot answer, the other teams will get a chance on the basis of buzzer (if available). If buzzer is not available at branch prant level, then question will be given to the next teams sequentially. There will be 5 marks for the correct answer to the pass question and zero marks for wrong or no answer, but negative 5 (-5) marks
4. In the buzzer based round also, the time limit will be 20 seconds and 10 marks for correct answer and 5 marks for pass question. There will be negative 5 (-5) marks for wrong answer or no answer
5. If there is a rapid fire round, then 8 questions will be asked from each team in 30 seconds. There will be 5 marks for correct answer and zero marks for wrong or no answer.
6. If two or more teams are tied at the end of the competition, then selection should be made on the basis of best team from rapid fire round or buzzer based round with 3 or 5 questions.
7. All the above rules are tentative. According to the immediate circumstances or arrangement, any necessary changes in the rules, making or removing any new rules, inclusion of any new round etc. will be the right of the organisers. Participants will be notified of such changes at the start of the contest. In case of any dispute, the decision of the organisers will be final.

Contents

Bharat at a Glance	1. Bharat: General Information 2. First In Bharat 3. Some Important Facts	7 9 14
History	4. History of Bharat 5. Struggle for Independence 6. Prominents Kings (Puranic) 7. Monarchs (Historical) 8. Prominent Saint and Social Reformers	17 26 31 34 41
Politics and Constitution	9. Bhartiya Politics, Constitution & Law	45
Geography	10. Geography 11. Major Towns/ Cities Situated on Rivers 12. Minerals and Their Sources 13. Famous Institutes 14. Important Cities and Tourist Spots	63 88 89 91 94
Agriculture & Economy	15. Agriculture 16. Multipurpose Projects of Bharat 17. Industries 18. Economic Scenario	101 104 107 110
Science & Technology	19. Scientific Development 20. Scientists of Bharat	114 120
Religion and Culture	21. Goddesses and Gods 22. Bhartiya Religious (Dharma) 23. Ramayan 24. Mahabharat 25. Religious Places 26. Fine Arts 27. Great Teachers and Their Disciples	137 141 148 159 168 172 178
Literature	28. Authors and Books 29. Important Quotations	179 184
Miscellaneous	30. Sports 31. Nick Names 32. Founders of important organization & Institutions 33. Important Dates 34. Honours and Awards 35. Bhartiya Defence Forces 36. Childhood Names of Great Personalities 37. Parents of Great Personalities 38. About Bharat Vikas Parishad 39. Bharatiya Educational Institutions 40. Mottos 41. Former Heads of Certain Important Offices 42. Former Recipients of Some Important Honours and Prizes 43. Swami Vivekananda 44. State Animals and Birds 45. Current Affairs 46. Leading Revolutionaries of Freedom Struggle	188 206 208 210 215 226 229 230 233 235 242 232 248 256 266 267 269



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Area of Bharat. | 32.8 Lakh Sq. Kms |
| 2. Standard Time Meridian | 82°.30' East longitude |
| 3. Geographical center of Bharat | Karondi Village, Distt. Katni,
Madhya Pradesh |
| 4. East to West Extent | 2933 kms |
| 5. North to South Extent | 3214 kms |
| 6. Southernmost point of Bharat | Indira Point |
| 7. The Highest Mountain Peak in Bharat | Godwin Austin (K-2) |
| 8. Type of Government in Bharat | Parliamentary Democracy |
| 9. Head of State in Bharat | President |
| 10. Head of the Government in Bharat | Prime Minister |
| 11. Number of States in Bharat | 28 |
| 12. Number of Union Territories | 08 |
| 13. Total Population of Bharat | 142.7 crore (recent UN Report) |
| 14. Forest area coverage % | 24.62% of Total area |
| 15. Smallest state (by area) | Goa |
| 16. Largest state of Bharat (by area) | Rajasthan |
| 17. Bharat's smallest state In terms of Population | Sikkim |
| 18. Bharat's largest state in terms of population | Uttar Pradesh |
| 19. Bharat's most literate state | Kerala |
| 20. State with the highest population density | Bihar |

21. State with the least population density. **Arunachal Pradesh**
22. The largest district of Bharat (by area) **Kutch, Gujarat**
23. The Smallest district of Bharat (by area) **Mahe, Pudducherry**
24. The Most populous city of Bharat (2011) **Mumbai, Maharashtra**
25. State with largest coastline in Bharat **Gujarat**
26. The Longest sea beach of Bharat **Marina Beach (Chennai)**
27. The Highest water falls **Kunchikal falls 455mtr in Karnataka**
28. The Highest situated battlefield **Siachin (Ladakh)**
29. Bharat's longest river bridge **Bhupen Hazarika (Dhola Sadiya) Bridge Lohit river (a tributary of Brahmputra, Assam)**
30. Bharat's longest tunnel (by road). **Atal Tunnel, 9 kms, H.P.**
31. Largest residential building in Bharat **Rashtrapati Bhawan (Delhi)**
32. Highest civilian Award in Bharat **Bharat Ratan**
33. The Highest Military Award **Paramveer Chakra**
34. National Flag of Bharat **Tricolour**
35. National Bird of Bharat **Peacock**
36. National Animal of Bharat **Majestic Tiger**
37. National Water Animal of Bharat **Gangetic Dolphin (Also called Susu)**
38. National Flower of Bharat **Lotus**
39. National Tree of Bharat **Banyan**
40. National Calendar of Bharat **Saka Samvat**
41. National River of Bharat **Ganga**
42. National Song of Bharat **Vande Mataram**
43. National Anthem of Bharat **Jana Gana Mana**
44. National Motto of Bharat **Satyamev Jayate**
45. National Currency Symbol of Bharat **₹**



2. First In Bharat

1. Who was the first Bharatiya Governor General of Bharat?
C. Rajagopalachari (June 1948 to January 25, 1950)
2. Who was the first President of Bharat? **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
3. Who was the first Vice President of Bharat? **Dr. S.Radhakrishnan**
4. Who was the first Lok Sabha Speaker of Bharat?
G.V. Mavalankar (from 1952 to 1956)
5. Who was the first Prime Minister and External Affairs Minister of Bharat?
Jawahar Lal Nehru
6. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of Bharat)
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
7. Who was the first Law Minister of Bharat? **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**
8. Who was the first Education Minister of Bharat? **Abul Kalam Azad**
9. Who was the first Defense Minister of Bharat? **Sardar Baldev Singh**
10. Who was the first Finance Minister of Bharat?
R. K. Shanmukham Chetty
11. Who was the first Woman Union Minister (Health) of Bharat?
Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
12. Who was the first Industries and Commerce Minister of Bharat?
Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
13. Who was the first communication minister of Bharat?
Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
14. Who was the first Labour Minister of Bharat? **Babu Jagjivan Ram**
15. Who was the first Railway and Transport Minister of Bharat?
Jan Mathai
16. Who was the first Minister of Mines and Energy of Bharat?
NV Gadgil

17. Who was the first Chief Justice of Bharat?
Harilal J. Kania (1950-1951)
18. Who was the first Chief Election Officer of Bharat?
Sukumar Sen (1950-1958)
19. Who was the first woman Chief Election Commissioner of Independent Bharat?
**Mrs. V.S.Rama Devi
(26 Nov. 1990 to Dec. 1990)**
20. First Bharatiya I.C.S. Officer. **Satyendra Nath Tagore**
21. First Bharatiya member in the Viceroy's Executive Council?
S.P. Sinha, 1909
22. First Bharatiya man to swim across the English Channel.
Mihir Sen, 1966
23. First Bharatiya woman to swim across the English Channel.
Arti Saha
24. First Bharatiya, of Nepali origin, to climb Everest.
Tenzing Norgay (1953)
25. First man to climb Mount Everest without oxygen.
Phu Dorjee (5 may 1984)
26. First Bharatiya woman to climb Everest. **Bachendri Pal (1984)**
27. First Bharatiya lady Prime Minister. **Indira Gandhi (1966)**
28. City where first Asian Games were organised. **New Delhi (1951)**
29. First Bharatiya to receive Nobel Prize.
Rabindra Nath Tagore(1913)
30. First Bharatiya Scientist to receive Nobel Prize.
Dr. C.V. Raman (1930)
31. First President of Indian National Congress.
W.C. Bannerji (1885)
32. When did the first ten-yearly census start in Bharat? **1881 (May)**
33. First lady Chief Minister in Bharat. **Sucheta Kriplani (U.P.)**
34. First lady Governor in Bharat. **Sarojini Naidu**
35. First Bharatiya Lady President in United Nations General Assembly.
Vijay Laxmi Pandit
36. First Lady President of Bharatiya National Congress.
Annie Besant (1917)
37. First Bharatiya Commander in Chief of Bharatiya Army.
Gen. K.M. Kariappa
38. First Bharatiya cosmonaut. **Rakesh Sharma (5 April 1984)**

39. First Bharatiya born lady cosmonaut. **Kalpana Chawla**
40. First Bharat Ratna Award recipient. **Dr. Radhakrishnan, C. Rajagopalachari and Dr. C. V. Raman (1954)**
41. Who was the first recipient of Bharat Ratna Posthumously?
Lal Bahadur Shastri (1966)
42. First lady recipient of Bharat Ratna. **Indira Gandhi (1971)**
43. First foreigner recipient of Bharat Ratna.
Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (1987)
44. First foreigner lady recipient of Bharat Ratna who had taken Bharatiya citizenship. **Mother Teresa (1980)**
45. First Bharatiya to get Magsaysay award. **Vinoba Bhave**
46. First Bharatiya woman ambassador.
Vijay Laxmi Pandit (U.S.S.R. 1947-49)
47. First woman Judge of Supreme Court.
Meera Sahiba Fatima Beebi, 1989
48. First lady to unfurl Bharatiya flag on foreign land.
Madam Bhika ji Cama
49. First woman to appear on a postal stamp in Independent Bharat.
Meera Bai (1.10.1952)
50. First athlete recipient of Padmashree. **Milkha Singh**
51. First lady Film Star recipient of Padmashree. **Nargis**
52. First Bharatiya soldier recipient of Param Vir Chakra.
Major Som Nath Sharma
53. Father of nuclear science in Modern Bharat. **Homi J. Bhabha**
54. First Bharatiya lady IAS Officer. **Anna Malhotra**
55. First lady IPS Officer of Bharat. **Kiran Bedi**
56. First Bharatiya President of International Court of Justice.
Dr.Nagendra Singh (1985)
57. Leader of first Bharatiya team to reach Antarctica (South Pole).
Dr. S. Z.Kasim (11.1.1982)
58. First Bharatiya lady to give birth to first test tube baby.
Shyam Ji Chawra (23 years old)
59. First Officer of Air force to get Param Vir Chakra.
Nirmaljeet Singh Sekhon (1971)
60. First Bharatiya Chess Grandmaster.**Viswanathan Anand (1987)**
61. First Asian Snooker Champion. **Yasin Merchant (1989)**
62. Bhartiya men cricketer to score maximum runs in Test Cricket

Sachin Tendulkar

63. Where was the first Atomic Station established in Bharat?

Tarapore

64. First bank established in Bharat.

Bank of Hindustan

65. First indigenouse bank of Bharat.

Punjab National Bank

66. The oldest botanical garden in Bharat.

Farhat Baksh Botanical Garden, Saharanpur (U.P.)

67. First college established in Bharat by British.

Fort Williams College, Kolkata, 1879

68. First Women College established in Bharat by British.

Bethune College, Kolkata

69. First medical College established in Bharat by British.

Medical College of Bengal

(Now Kolkata Medical College, 28 Jan, 1835)

70. First Engineering College established in Bharat by British.

Thomson College (Now IIT Roorkee)

71. First dynasty which ruled in Bharat as per Purana.

Brihadratha dynasty, 648 B.C

72. First general election in free Bharat.

1952

73. First use of indelible ink in general elections.

During third Lok Sabha election in 1962

74. First use of electronic voting machines in election.

Kerala By elections in 1982

75. First narrative film of Bharat.

Raja Harishchandra,

Produced by Dada Saheb Phalke in 1913

76. First talkie film of Bharat.

Alam Ara directed by Ardeshir Irani in 1931

77. First Golden Jubilee film of Bharat.

Sant Tukaram in Marathi

78. First film produced in Sanskrit.

Aadi Shankaracharya

79. First Hollywood film dubbed in Hindi.

Jurassic Park

80. First women hospital in Bharat.

Muslim Maternity and Zenana

Hospital, Hyderabad (Telangana)

81. First published newspaper of Bharat.

Bengal Gazette or Cal-

cutta General Advertiser, from Kolkata in 1780

82. First Vernacular Newspaper.

Samachar Darpan from

Serampore on 31 May, 1818 in Bengal

83. Which is the oldest daily Newspaper?

Mumbai Samachar

(Launched by Furdonji Murzoban on July 1, 1822)

84. Oldest English newspaper which is being published even today.
Times of Bharat, started in 1838 from Mumbai
85. First research nuclear reactor in Bharat. **Apsara**
86. Oldest observatory in Bharat. **Jantar Mantar, Delhi built by Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur 1724**
87. First General Post Office of Bharat. **St. George Square, Chennai**
88. First state of Bharat to issue a postal stamp.
Kathiawar, Saurashtra (Now in Gujarat)
89. First stamp in independent Bharat depicting a national leader.
Mahatma Gandhi, 15th Aug., 1948
90. First Railway Company of Bharat. **East Bharat Railway Company and Great Bharatiya Peninsula Railway Company**
91. First train route in Bharat. **Mumbai to Thane (34 km) 16th April, 1853**
92. First Railway Terminus of Bharat? **Bori Bunder (V.T.) Mumbai**
93. Where was first Metro Railway started? **Kolkata**
94. Where was first Electric train run?
Between Mumbai and Kurla in 1925
95. First Oil refinery of Bharat. **Digboi, Assam**
96. First school established in Bharat by British.
St. Mary's Church Charitable School, Chennai (1715)
97. First school for girls established in Bharat by British.
Baptist Mission School, Goriwari Kolkata (1819)
98. Which was the first Public School for girls?
Maharani Gayatri Devi Public School, Jaipur
99. First Lady Mayor of Delhi. **Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali**
100. First Bharatiya Men's Cricket Team Captain of Free Bharat.
Lala Amarnath
101. The first Bharatiya born person to climb Everest.
Avtar Singh Cheema (1965)
102. Which is the largest cattle fair in Bharat? **Sonpur (Bihar)**



3. Some Important Facts

1. Highest airport in India. **Kushok Bakula Rimpochee Airport in Leh(Ladakh) 3256 m**
2. Busiest airport in Bharat.
Indira Gandhi International Airport Delhi
3. Largest auditorium in Bharat.
Sri Shanmukhanand Hall, Mumbai
4. Largest public sector bank, which has maximum number of branches abroad. **State Bank of India**
5. Longest Dam in Bharat.
Farakka Barrage built on the Ganga Rivers, 2245 m
6. Largest Botanical Garden. **National Botanical Garden, Kolkata**
7. The highest altitude Road in Bharat. **Umling La (Ladakh's) Chisumle -Demchok Road, 5602 m**
8. Busiest Bridge. **Howrah Bridge, Kolkata**
9. The widest bridge. **In Delhi on Yamuna river, 552.5 m wide**
10. Longest sea bridge. **Mumbai Trans Harbour Link, 22Km**
11. Largest cave. **Krem Liat Prah (Meghalaya)**
12. Longest temple corridor. **Long Corridor of Ramanathaswamy Temple at Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, also known as Corridor of Thousand Pillars, 1220 m in length.**
13. Highest Dam in Bharat.
The Tehri Dam, on Bhagirathi River (Uttarakhand) 260.5 m
14. Longest dam. **Hirakund Dam, Mahanadi in Odisha**
15. Largest delta. **Sundar Van in West Bengal**

16. Which polling booth is situated at maximum height?
Tashigang in Lahaul-Spiti district at 15,256 feet
17. Which is the largest exhibition ground? **Pragati Maidan, Delhi**
18. Which is the biggest fruit Mandi? **Azadpur Sabzi Mandi, Delhi**
19. Highest door in Bharat. **Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra**
20. Largest glacier in Bharat. **Siachen Glacier, located on the Indo-Pak border, 75.6 kms. long and 2.8 km. wide**
21. Largest Gurudwara in Bharat. **Golden Temple, Amritsar,**
22. Hydro Power Station at maximum altitude.
Tihri Hydro Electric Power Station (Uttrakhand)
23. Name the highest minar (Historical). **Qutub Minar, Delhi**
24. Largest monastery situated at highest altitude in Bharat.
Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh
25. Largest mosque (masjid) in Bharat.
Taj-Ul Masjid, Bhopal (Capacity 1 lakh)
26. Who became the President of Bharat at the oldest age?
KR Narayanan, at the age of 76 years 8 months 28 days
27. Who became the youngest President of Bharat?
Droupadi Murmu (64 years old)
28. Biggest dome in Bharat. **Gol Gumbaj, Bijapur (42 m diameter)**
29. Highest Railway Bridge in Bharat ? **Chenab Railway Bridge, J&K 359 mts.**
20. Which cricket ground at the highest altitude in the world?
Chail, Himachal Pradesh, 2444 m above sea level.
31. Which broad gauge railway station is at the highest altitude?
Ghum Station (Darjling-Himlayan Railway Line) 2258 m
- 32 Which are the oldest railway stations in Bharat? **Bori Bander, Baikula, Seon and Thane stations started on 16 April 1853**
33. The largest shed platform in Bharat. **Hubli Junction (Karnatka)**
34. Which is the oldest stock exchange in Bharat?
Bombay Stock Exchange, 1875
35. Where was the first plant of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited set up?
In 1956 at Bhopal
36. Which was the first Iron and steel factory in Bharat?
Bengal Iron Works, set up at Kulti in West Bengal in 1870
37. Which Iron factory was established first in Public Sector in Bharat ?

Rourkela Steel Plant in Orissa, in 1953

38. Name the first private sector power company in Bharat.

The Tata Power Company Limited in 1910

39. Which oil refinery was set up first in Public Sector?

Guwahati Refinery,

built with Rumania Collaboration, started in January, 1962

40. Which is the oldest thermal power plant?

Durgapur DPL

41. Which is the oldest hydel plant in Bharat?

Sidrapong (Darjeeling, W.B.) (1897) and

Siva Samundaram (Karnataka) 1902

42. Name the first car factory established in Bharat?

Hind Motors, Kolkata

43. Name the first tyre company of Bharat?

Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Limited started on 16 August, 1926

44. Which is the first underground market of Bharat ?

Palika Bazaar set up in 1978 at Connaught Place, Delhi

45. When did Malaria eradication begin in India?

1896.

46. When was first anti-TB campaign started in Bharat ?

BCG vaccination programme was launched in 1951

47. When was family planning program started in Bharat ?

In 1952 from Bombay

48. Which was the first disease to be announced as eradicated from Bharat?

Chicken Pox, 5 July 1975

49. Where is highest cable trolley system operated in Bharat?

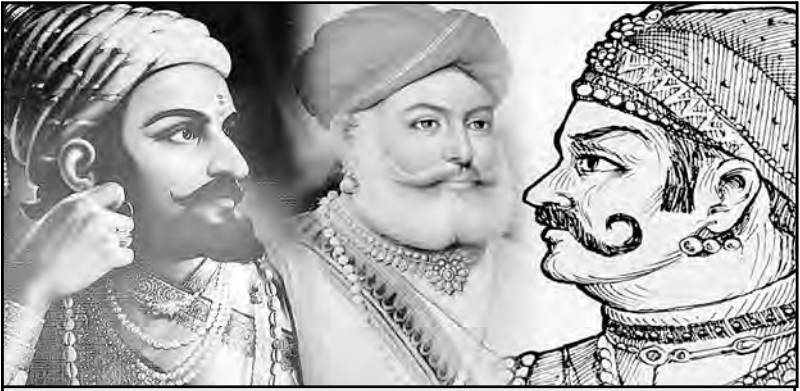
Gulmarg, J&K

50. Which train covers the longest distance in Bharat?

Vivek Express, Dibrugarh to Kanyakumari - 4286 km

51. Largest Private Hospital in Bharat

Amrita Hospital, Faridabad (2600 Beds)



4. History of Bharat

1. In which year was Indus Valley civilization discovered? **1922-23**
2. Which two cities were unearthed in the first excavation of Indus Valley? **Harappa (1921) and Mohanjo Daro (1922)**
3. What does Mohanjo Daro mean in Sindhi language?
The mound of the dead
4. Where is Mohanjo Daro situated?
In Larkana district of Sindh State of Pakistan
5. Where is Harappa situated?
In Sahiwal (Montgomery) district of Punjab, Pakistan
6. Which material was used to build houses in Mohan Jo-Daro?
Burned Bricks
7. Whom did the people of Indus valley civilization primarily worship?
Pashupati shiva
8. Where were the hymn (Richas) of Rigveda supposed to be composed?
On the bank of River Saraswati
9. In which state the Shakya republic flourish? **Kapil Vastu**
10. Where was the capital of Lichhavi Republic? **Vaishali**
11. To which dynasty did Gautam Buddha belong? **Shakya**
12. Name the Indian king who fought bravely against Alexander
Porus (Puru)
13. Which was the first Indian king, who welcomed Alexander and accepted his Kingship ? **Ambhik**
14. Whom did Chandragupta defeat to establish the Maurya Empire?
Emperor Dhananand

15. What were the earlier three books containing Lord Budha's sermons called? **Tripitak**
16. During the reign of which king of Magadh Lord Buddha passed away? **Ajatshatru**
17. Which was the capital of ancient kingdom Avanti? **Ujjain**
18. During the reign of which king the first Buddhist council was held? **Ajatshatru**
19. What was the capital of Chandra Gupta Maurya? **Pataliputra (Bihar)**
20. Under whose guidance did Chandra Gupta Maurya establish his empire? **Chanakya /Kauṭilya**
21. Which foreign invader did Chandra Gupta Maurya defeat and married his daughter? **Selucus**
22. During the reign of which Indian king the greek traveller Magasthanese came to India? **Chandra Gupt Maurya**
23. What was the name of present Afghanistan during Mahabharat period? **Gandhar**
24. Who was the father of Ashoka, the great? **Bindusar**
25. Name the Daughter of King Ashoka who was sent to propogate Budhism? **Sangh Mitra**
26. Which of his sons did Emperor Ashoka send abroad to propagate Buddhism? **Mahendra**
27. Who ended the reign of Maurya dynasty? **Pushyamitra Shung**
28. Who was the last emperor of Maurya dynasty? **Brihadrath**
29. During the reign of which king was Sanchi Stup (Tower of Sanchi) built? **Ashoka**
30. Who was the first emperor of Gupta dynasty? **Chandra Gupta-I**
31. Napoleon is compared to which ancient Indian emperor ? **Samudra Gupta**
32. Name the king of Gupta dynasty whose reign is known as golden period? **Chandra Gupta-II (Vikramaditya)**
33. During whose regime did the great poet Kalidas live? **Chandra Gupta-II (Vikramaditya)**
34. Who took the title 'Vikramaditya' in Gupta dynasty? **Chandra Gupta-II**
35. Name the king of the Gupta dynasty who started the campaign of

conquest in South India and was also a skilled Veena player?

Samudra Gupta

36. Name the king of ancient Bharat whose Cabinet Ministers were known as Nav Ratnas (Nine Jewels) ?

Chandragupta Vikramaditya

37. During the reign of which Hindu dynasty was architecture at its glorious peak?

Gupt dynasty

38. During the reign of which king the iron pillar near Qutub Minar was built?

Chandra Gupta II

39. Who destroyed the Gupta dynasty?

The Huns

40. Who founded the Shung dynasty?

Pushyamitra

41. Which dynasty emerged after Shung dynasty?

Kanva

42. Who founded Kanva dynasty?

Vasudev

43. To which dynasty did Kanishka belong?

Kushan

44. Which was the capital of Kanishka?

Purushpur, (Peshawar)

45. In the court of which king Ashwaghosh, the author of Budh Charitam lived?

Kanishka

46. Satvahans ruled which area of present day Bharat?

Presently Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra

47. Who ended the rule of barbarian Hun king Mihirkul?

Yashodharman of Malwa and Baladitya of Magadh

48. At which age Harshvardhan ascended the throne of Thaneshwar and Kannauj?

16 years

49. Who checked the advance of Harshvardhan towards south beyond Narmada?

Pulakeshin II

50. During the reign of which king the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang visited India?

Harshvardhan

51. Which University was popular and progressed during the reign of emperor Harshavardhana?

Nalanda

52. According to Hiuen Tsang, where did Emperor Harshavardhana donate all his wealth every sixth year?

In the Kumbh festival of Prayagraj

53. Who defeated and killed the Chalukya King Pulakeshin II?

Pallav King Narsimha Varman- I

54. Who built the Kailash Temple of Ellora?

Krishna-I of Rashtrakut

55. What was earliest known name of Assam?

Pragjyotishpur

56. Name the king of Kamrup during whose period Hiuen Tsang visited India? **Bhaskar Varman**
57. Who founded the Rashtrakut Dynasty in Western Bharat? **Dantidurga**
58. During the reign of which king Pallav Dynasty flourished? **Narsimha Varman**
59. Who ended the rule of Pallava's? **The Chola King Aparajita**
60. Which place was the centre of power of Pallavas? **Kanchipuram**
61. Which was the first capital of Chola dynasty? **Uraiyur**
62. Name the first Muslim invader who attacked Bharat. **Mohammad Bin Kasim (712 AD)**
63. Which part of Bharat was attacked by the Arabs for the first time? **Sindh**
64. Which Persian scholar called Bharat the heaven on earth? **Amir Khusro**
65. Who was the first king to introduce copper coins in Bharat? **Iltutmish/ Altamash**
66. Name the ancient ruling race from which the name Assam is derived? **Ahoms**
67. Who founded Pala dynasty (in Bengal)? **Gopala**
68. Who was the greatest king among Pala Dynasty? **Dharmapala**
69. Who was the founder of Vikramshila University at Magadh? **Dharmapala**
70. Who founded Sena Dynasty (in Bengal)? **Samanta Sena**
71. Who was the greatest king of Sena dynasty? **Vijay Sena**
72. Who was the last king of Sena Dynasty? **Laxman Sena**
73. How many times Mehmood Ghaznavi invaded Bharat? **Seventeen times**
74. Name the Rajasthani warrior who bravely fought Mehmood Ghaznavi to check his advance towards Somnath. **Gogha Bapa**
75. Which Muslim invader attacked holy Somnath temple? **Mehmood Ghaznavi**
76. Between whom was the first Battle of Tarain fought? **Prithvi Raj and Mohd. Gauri**
77. How many times did Prithvi Raj defeat Mohd. Gauri? **Sixteen Times**

78. Who was defeated by whom in second Battle of Tarain?
Mohd. Gauri defeated Prithvi Raj
79. Where were Prithvi Raj's ashes kept? **Afghanistan**
80. Where was the famous battle fought between king of Kannauj Jai Chand and Mohd. Gauri? **Chandawar(1194)**
81. Who established the Slave Dynasty in Delhi? **Qutab-ud-din Aibak**
82. Name the king of Slave dynasty who was called Darvesh King?
Nasiruddin Mahmud
83. Who was the propounder of sufism in Bharat?
Khwaja Mouinuddin Chisti
84. Which sufi sects were famous in Bharat?
Chistiya, Suharavardi, Nakshbandi, Qadri, Firdousi
85. Who ended Slave dynasty? **Jalaluddin Khilji**
86. During the period of Delhi Sultanate how many dynasties ruled Bharat? **Five- Slave, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyed and Lodhi**
87. To which dynasty did Razia Begum, the only Muslim lady ruler in Bharat, belong? **Slave dynasty**
88. How many kings of Khilji dynasty ruled in Bharat?
Three-JalaIud- din, Ala-ud-din & Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Khilji
89. Who founded Tughlaq dynasty? **Giasuddin Tughlaq**
90. Who ruled in Bharat when Timur-e-lang invaded?
Sultan Mahmud Tughlaq
91. Who founded Sayyed Dynasty? **Khizra Khan**
92. Who founded Lodhi Dynasty? **Bahlol Lodi**
93. Who was the first Muslim Sultan to attack Hindu kings of South India?
Allauddin Khilji
94. In the court of which king the traveller from Morocco Ibn Batuta came to Bharat? **Mohammad Bin Tughlaq**
95. Who founded Vijaynagar Empire in south Bharat 14th Century?
Harihara and Bukka Rai
96. Name the most famous king of Vijaynagar Empire?
Krishna Dev Rai
97. Who founded Bahmani kingdom in South? **Hasan, Abdul Muzaffar Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah**
98. Which was the political and cultural center for Pandyas? **Madurai**
99. During the period of which dynasty was the famous Jain statue of

- Gomateshwar built at Shravanbelgola? **Gung**
100. Who established Mughal Empire in Bharat? **Babar**
101. Which Mughal king got the power twice? **Humayun**
102. Which Mughal king abolished Jazia (Tax) from Hindus? **Akbar**
103. Who among the nine jewels (Nav Ratnas) of Akbar's court recited poems under the pen-name Brahmdas ? **Birbal**
104. Which matters were dealt with in Diwane-Risalat in the period of Sher Shah? **External Affairs**
105. Where is Jehangiri Mahal built? **In Agra Fort**
106. Who came to the court of Jahangir in 1608 with a letter from James I (King of England) seeking permission to trade with Bharat? **Captain Hawkins**
107. Name the invader who looted the diamond 'Kohinoor' and took it to Iran. **Nadir Shah**
108. Name the great warrior of Assam who defeated Aurangzeb. **Lachit Barhfukan**
109. Against which Mughal Empror did Rani Durgawati (Chhattisgarh) fought bravely? **Akbar**
110. Where was Bahadur Shah Zafar-II, the last Mughal Emperor, exiled by the British Govt.? **Rangoon**
111. Name the first king of Mewar? **Guhil**
112. What was the real name of Bappa Rawal, king of Mewar? **Kalbhoj**
113. Which Indian king had merged Iran into his kingdom? **Bappa Rawal**
114. Name the husband of Rani Padmini? **Rana Ratan Singh**
115. Which event is known as first Shaka of Chittore? **Self Immolation(Jauhar) by Rani Padmini**
116. Why did Rani Padmini perform Jauhar ? **To protect herself from Alauddin Khilji**
117. Which event is called the second shaka of Chittor? **Jauhar by Rani Karamwati**
118. Name the ancestor of Vir Shivaji who left Chittore to move to Maratha Region? **Sajjan Singh**
119. Name the person famous as Bhishm of Mewar? **Rana Chunda**
120. Name the king of Mewar who was good in Sanskrit language,

- was a good ruler as well as a good architect? **Rana Kumbha**
121. To commemorate which victory the tower Vijay Stambh was built in Chittaur by Mewar King?
Victory of Rana Kumbha against Mehmood Khilji
122. What was the full name of Rana Sanga of Mewar?
Rana Sangram Singh
123. Name that king of Mewar who had 80 wound marks on his body?
Rana Sanga (Sangram Singh)
124. Which king of Mewar defeated Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi?
Rana Sanga
125. Who got victory tower Vijay Stambh built in the fort of Chittaur?
Rana Kumbha
126. Which Rajput king fought against Babar at Khanwa?
Rana Sanga (Sangram Singh)
127. Who attempted to kill Rana Udai Singh in his childhood?
His Cousin Banbir
128. Who saved the life of Udai Singh?
Panna Dhai
129. Whom did Banbir kill in the place of Udai Singh?
Panna Dhai's Son Chandan
130. Where was Rana Pratap born?
Kumbhalgarh
131. Who took charge to save Chittor when Akbar attacked Udai Singh?
Jaimal and Patta
132. Who performed third Shaka of Chittor?
Phool Kunwar, queen of Patta
133. On the day of which festival did Udai Singh die ?
Holi
134. Where did Udai Singh establish his kingdom after being defeated by Akbar?
In Gogunda
135. Which place was made his first capital by Rana Pratap?
Kumbhalgarh
136. Name the king of Chittor who defeated and captured Mohd. Tughlaq for three months?
Hammir
137. Name the brother of Rani Padmini who sacrificed his life for the release of his brother in law Ratan Singh of Mewar from the captivity of AIlah-Uddin?
Gora
138. Who has been called Hindu Surtana (King of Hindus) in Mewar?
Maharana Kumbha

139. Name the father of Meera Bai. **Ratan Singh**
140. Name the husband of Meera Bai. **Bhojraj**
141. Where was Meerabai born? **Kurki Village near Merta**
142. What was the relationship between Meera Bai & Rana Pratap?
She was his aunt (Wife of father's elder brother)
143. Who gave poison to Meera Bai?
Her Brother-in-law Vikramaditya
144. Name the warrior killed in Haldi Ghati while fighting with Akbar's army, in disguise of Rana Pratap? **Jhala Man Singh**
145. Name the Bheel Commander in Rana Pratap's army? **Punja**
146. Name the muslim Commander in Rana Pratap's army?
Hakim Khan Suri
147. Which king preferred to eat grass bread rather than to surrender before the Mughals? **Maharana Pratap**
148. Who gave whole of his life's savings to Rana Pratap to raise army to fight Mughals? **Bhama Shah**
149. In which year did Rana Pratap take the reign of Mewar? **1572**
150. Which state was ruled by Rana Sanga? **Mewar**
151. What was the relationship between Rana Sanga and Maharana Pratap?
Grandfather-grand son
152. Name the invincible fort of Rajasthan which was built by Rana Kumbha. **Kumbhal Garh**
153. Name the capital of Rana Hammir, who defeated Alauddin Khilji? **Ranthambore (Sawai Madhopur)**
154. Name the brave man of Marwar who strongly opposed Aurangzeb to get Ajit Singh's kingdom. **Durga Das Rathod**
155. In which year was Shivaji crowned? **1674**
156. Where did Shivaji establish his capital after assuming the title of 'Chhatrapati'? **Raigarh**
157. Name the elder son of Chhatrapati Shivaji. **Sambha ji Maharaj**
158. Whose cabinet of ministers was called 'Asht Pradhan'? **Shivaji**
159. For how many years Shahu ji, the grandson of Shivaji lived as a captive of Mughals? **18 years**
160. Name the person who persuaded Shivaji to make settlement with Aurangzeb? **Raja Jai Singh**
161. What was the title given to the Prime Ministers in Maratha

- States? **Peshwa**
162. Who was the first peshwa who became ruler of Maratha Kingdom? **Balaji Vishwanath**
163. Which Peshwa brought the Maratha empire to its zenith after Shivaji? **Balaji Bajirao**
164. Name the five prime powers into which Maratha empire was divided? **Peshwas at Poona, Gaekwads at Baorda, Bhonsles at Nagpur, Holkars at Indore and Scindias at Gwalior**
165. At what age Maharaja Ranjit Singh proclaimed himself a king? **19 years**
166. Which ruler of Punjab possessed Kohinoor from shah of Afganistan ? **Maharaja Ranjeet Singh**
167. Which was the capital of Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, the founder of Sikh state of Punjab? **Lahore**
168. Name the last Nawab of Awadh? **Wajid Ali Shah**
169. At which place did Vasco-de-gama first land in Bharat? **Calicut**
170. For how many years did Portugese rule Goa? **451 years (1510-1961)**
171. Name the brave commander of Maharaja Ranjeet Singh who extended his empire upto Afghanistan. **Hari Singh Nalwa**
172. In which year did the British Queen take over the administration of Bharat in her hands? **1858**
173. Which was the first capital of British empire in Bharat? **Kolkata**
174. When was the shifting of Capital announced from Kolkata to Delhi? **1911**
175. In which year did Jalianwala Bagh Massacre take place? **1919**
176. What was the capital of undivided Assam? **Shillong**
177. In which state in North-Eastern region a symbolic cemetery was raised in recognition of supreme sacrifice made by the officers and men during world war II? **Manipur**



5. Struggle for Independence

1. When and from where was the first War of Independence of Bharat, started ?
10 May, 1857, Meerut
2. Who was declared the emperor of Delhi at the time of first War of Independence in 1857 ?
Bahadur Shah Zafar-II
3. At which cantonment, Mangal Pandey revolted against Britishers ?
Barrackpore (Bengal)
4. What was the age of Rani Laxmi Bai, at the time of her martyrdom ?
29 Years
5. Which famous personality fought against the Britishers in the first War of Independence in 1857, at the age of 80 ?
Kunwar Singh (Jagdishpur-Ara, Bihar)
6. Name the brave lady, who disguised herself as Rani Laxmi Bai to protect her from Britishers ?
Jhalkari Bai
7. Which things were used as symbols to propogate the war against Britishers in 1857 ?
Chapati (Bread) and Lotus
8. Who was the leader at Kanpur, during the first War of Independence in 1857 ?
Nana Saheb
9. Who was a brave associate of Nana Saheb in the first War of Independence of 1857 ?
Tatya Tope
10. Which revolt was a precursor of the first War of Independence of 1857 ?
Sanyasi Revolt

11. Which revolt was associated with the play 'Neeldarpan', written by Deenbandhu Mitra ? **Indigo Revolt**
12. Name the tribal leader, who was regarded as an incarnation of God and father of the world, by his followers, during the National Movement? **Birsa Munda**
13. Which tribal revolt was related with the leaders 'Siddu' and 'Kanhu' ? **Santhal Rebellion (1855)**
14. In which state, the Kuka Movement, against British rule, was organised ? **Punjab**
15. Who was the leader of Kuka Movement, against British rule ? **Ram Singh**
16. Name the revolutionary who evoked National Feelings amongst the Andhra Pradesh Vanvasis ? **Alluri Sita Ram Raju**
17. Name the famous social reformer of Andhra, who started movement against the blind faiths and superstitions in society ? **Kandukuri Varishailingam Pantulu**
18. Name the freedom fighter, a poet and a journalist, of Tamil Nadu, who is famous for his patriotic poetries ? **Subramanyam Bharati**
19. Which socio-religious movement raised the slogan, "India for Indians ?" **Arya Samaj**
20. Who was the founder of "Servants of India Society ?" **Gopal Krishan Gokhale**
21. Who created resentment among Indians against British slavery? **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
22. Name the city where Chafekar Brothers killed a cruel British Commissioner W.C.Rand ? **Pune**
23. Name the revolutionaries, who inspired young Savarkar to serve the country throughout his life ? **Chafekar Brothers**
24. Which famous revolutionary published the newspapers 'Vandematram' and 'Karmayogi' ? **Mahrishi Aurobindo Ghosh**

25. On the death of which freedom fighter, Mahatma Gandhi said that, “My strongest bulwark is gone ?” **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
26. On the death of which freedom fighter, Mahatma Gandhi had said “setting of a great star from India’s horizon” ? **Lala Lajpat Rai**
27. Who was the first President of “All India Trade Union Congress ?” **Lala Lajpat Rai**
28. In which country did Lala Hardayal establish the Ghadar Party to gather support from abroad? **USA**
29. Who attempted to murder, Kingsford, a British Judge, in Mujaffarpur? **Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki**
30. At what age did Khudiram Bose attain martyrdom ? **19 Years**
31. Kakori case reminds us of which freedom fighter and revolutionary poet ? **Pt. Ram Prasad Bismil**
32. Who formed the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army ? **Chandra Shekhar AZad**
33. Name the place where Chandra Shekhar Azad shot himself while fighting with Britishers ? **Alfred Park (Now Azad Park) Allahabad (Prayagraj)**
34. Name the revolutionaries, who killed the British Officer Saunders, who had ordered the lathi charge on Lala Lajpat Rai ? **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru**
35. Who killed the British Officer Curzon Wylie in England, for insulting Bharatiyas ? **Madan Lal Dhingra**
36. Name the revolutionary, who killed Michael O’Dwyer, who was Lieutenant Governor of Punjab at the time of Jalianwala Bagh Massacre ? **Udham Singh**
37. How did General Dyer, who was responsible for Jalianwala Bagh Massacre, die ? **After suffering with a long sickness (At London)**
38. Name the person who opposed Simon Commission in Madras and was given the title of “Andhra Kesari.”

Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu

39. Which revolutionary died after hunger strike in jail, for 63 days?

Jatindra Nath Das

40. Who accompanied Bhagat Singh when he threw a bomb in the
Central Assembly Hall ?

Batukeshwar Datt

41. When were Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru hanged ?

23 March, 1931

42. Name the revolutionary who said that, “Let a Muslim go to the gal-
lows ?”

Asfaq Ullah Khan

43. Name the woman revolutionary, who shot the Governor of
Bengal, while receiving her Degree at the convocation of the
University of Culcutta ?

Beena Das

44. Who lead the Kheda Satyagraha in Gujarat, with Mahatma Gandhi
?

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

45. Where did Gandhiji start the first successful Satyagraha in Bharat,
after his return from South Africa ?

Champanan (Bihar)

46. To which Act, the sentence refers, “No lawyer, no appeal and no
logic,” during National Movement ?

Rowlatt Act

47. Which movement started in 1928, under the leadership of Sardar
Vallabh Bhai Patel ?

Bardoli Movement

48. With which movement, the Swadeshi Movement was started ?

With Movement against Partition of Bengal

49. Why did Mahatma Gandhi abruptly stop the Non-Cooperation
Movement (1920-22) ?

Because of Incident of Chauri-Chaura

50. Which national movement was supported by the Bharatiya
capitalist class?

Civil Disobedience Movement

51. The Dandi March and Salt Movement was associated with which
movement ?

Civil Disobedience Movement

52. In which district of Gujarat is Dandi situated, which was associated
with the Salt-Movement of Gandhiji ?

Navsari

53. Who was the first Satyagrahee in the Gandhi's movement of individual Satyagraha (1940)? **Acharya Vinoba Bhave**
54. From where did the Quit India Movement begin in 1942 ?
Bombay (Mumbai)
55. Name the revolutionary who was caught during the Quit India Movement while uprooting the railway line and was later hanged ?
Hemu Kalani
56. Who founded the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) ?
Ras Bihari Bose and Capt. Mohan Singh
57. Who took over the leadership of Indian National Army in 1943, at Singapore ?
Subhash Chandra Bose
58. Who was the commander of Mahila Vahini (woman wing) of Indian National Army ?
Capt. Laxmi Sehgal
59. Where was the historic trial of the Indian National Army held ?
The Red Fort, Delhi
60. Who gave the title of Rani to Gaidinliu, a young woman leader of Nagaland ?
Jawahar Lal Nehru
61. Who started Civil Disobedience Movement to free Goa from Portuguese in 1946-47 ?
Ram Manohar Lohia
62. When was the national anthem sung for the first time ?
27 December 1911, in the Calcutta session of Indian National Congress.
63. Name the place in Manipur where the soldiers of Azad Hind Fauz kissed the Indian soil liberated from the Britishers under the leadership of Col. Lakshmi Swaminathan **Pallel**
64. Name the place where Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose unfurled the flag of Azad Hind Fauz for the first time on Indian Soil on 12.04.1944
Moirang (Manipur)



6. Prominents Kings (Puranic)

1. **Uttanpad** - Son of Manu and Shat Rupa. He had two queens Suniti and Suruchi. Dhruva, the devotee of Lord Vishnu was the son of Suniti and Suruchi's son was Uttam.
2. **Dhruva** - Aggrieved by the ill treatment of step mother Suruchi, he went to the forest and attained blessings of the God Vishnu with his deep meditation and got the position amongst stars in the sky.
3. **Prithu** - Predecessor of king Uttan Pad and Dhruva. A very popular and strong king. He was the first to recover valuable materials from the earth. He developed agriculture the earth was named 'Prithvi' after him.
4. **Ikshwaku** - The ancestor of king Dashrath. A very strong king, Ikshwaku dynasty has a long series of kings.
5. **Mandhata** - A famous king of Ikshwaku dynasty.
6. **Trishanku** - Another famous king of Ikshwaku dynasty. He made an attempt to go to heaven alive with the help of kul guru Vashistha but he refused. Then with the help of Vishwamitra he was successful. But the king Indra pushed him back to earth. Vishwamitra stopped him from falling. He is now hanging between earth and heaven.
7. **Harish Chandra** - The king of Ayodhya, famous for his truthfulness. He gave away his kingdom to Vishwamitra in sleep and then sold his son, wife and himself to pay him Dakshina. Mahatma Gandhi pledged to speak truth after seeing stage drama of Harish Chandra.
8. **Sagar** - A great king. Released a horse to complete Ashv Medh yajna. which was stolen by Indra. In search of this horse 60,000 sons of Sagar dug out the earth, which is said to be converted into ocean now.

9. **Anshuman** - Grandson of king Sagar and son of king Asmanjas. He was the person who ultimately searched the horse released by king Sagar from the Ashram of Kapil Muni and got completed his Yajna.
10. **Dilip** - The son of king Anshuman, offered himself to the lion to save cow from his clutches. Famous for his kindness.
11. **Bhagirath** - The son of king Dilip. He pleased Ganga and Lord Shankar meditated to bring Ganga on earth, so that his ancestors, the sons of Sagar may achieve Moksha.
12. **Raghu** - Son of King Deerghbahu of Ikshwaku dynasty. Another strong king of this dynasty. The later kings of this dynasty were also known by the dynasty of Raghuvansh.
13. **Ajj**- Son of king Raghu. Indumati was his wife and king Dashrath was their son.
14. **Dashrath** - Father of lord Rama, one of the kings who helped gods in the war against demons. Famous for dying in grief for his son to keep his words.
15. **Janak** - The foster father of Sita. Real name was Seer Dhvaj. He was the king of Mithila. He himself was very learned and was patron of other learned persons. Famous Shastrarth between Yagyavalkya and Gargi was witnessed in his court.
16. **Pururava** - A brave and able king of Chandra dynasty.
17. **Yayati** - Son of king Nahush and husband of Sharmishtha the daughter of demon king Vrashparva and Devyani, the daughter of demon Guru Sukracharya. Exchanged his old age with the youth of his son Puru.
18. **Dushyant** - Another famous king of Chandra dynasty. He was the son of Raimya(father). He married Shakuntala, daughter of Menka and Vishwamitra in the ashram of Rishi Kanva. Well known king Bharat was their son.
19. **Bharat** - Son of Dushyant and Shakuntala. Used to play with lion's cubs when he was just a child. It is said that name of our country Bharat was due to him.
20. **Ranti Dev** - Another king of Chandra dynasty. Predecessor of king Dushyant. He was saint by nature, famous for feeding the poor with his personal food even though he remained hungry for many days.
21. **Drupad** - The king of Panchal. Father of Draupadi and Dhrisht Dyuman who became the chief commander for Pandavas in Mahabharat war.

22. **Shantanu** - He too was a famous king in Chandra dynasty. He married Ganga who gave birth to mighty Bhishma. Later on he married another woman Satyawati.
23. **Bhishma** - Most famous person of Mahabharat era. He took an oath not to marry or claim the kingdom for the pleasure of his father Shantanu. Fought bravely in Mahabharat war in favour of Kauravas but told Arjun the trick to kill him and remained on death bed of arrows for 58 days waiting for the sun to go north from south.
24. **Chitrangad and Vichitravirya** - Sons of Shantanu from his wife Satyawati. Chitrangad died at a young age, while Vichitravirya reigned for some time under the guidance of his elder brother, Bhishma.
25. **Dhritrashtra and Pandu** - Sons of Vichitravirya. Dhritrashtra was blind by birth and had 100 sons known as Kauravas. Pandu had five sons called Pandavas. A fierce battle took place between Kauravas and Pandavas which is known as the Mahabharat war.
26. **Yudhishthira** - Elder son of Pandu and Kunti. Known for truthfulness and righteousness. After the Mahabharata war, he became the king of Hastinapur.
27. **Parikshit** - The grand son of Arjun and son of Abhimanyu. It is said that Kalyug started during his reign. Once lost in forest while hunting and being hungry, angry and thirsty dropped a dead serpent in the neck of a saint. The son of the saint cursed the king that the same serpent would kill him within seven days. King Parikshit spent these seven days listening to Shrimad Bhagvat Geeta from great saint Shuk Dev. The same snake stung him after seven days.
28. **Janmejaya** - Son of Parikshit. Became furious hearing about the death of his father being bitten by a snake, took an oath to kill all the snakes. Later on was cooled down by the saints and dropped the idea mid-way.
29. **Yadu** - A son of king Yayati. The Yadu dynasty started after his name in which Sri Krishna was born.
30. **Ugra Sen** - Son of king Ahuka. Ruled over Mathura. His son Kans snatched the kingdom from him. Later Krishna killed Kans and gave him (Ugra Sen) back his kingdom.



7. Monarchs (Historical)

1. **Shudhodan** - The king of Kapilvastu. Lord Buddha was his son.
2. **Ambhi** - The King of Taxila. He welcomed Alexander when he came to invade India .
3. **Porus (Puru)** - The king of land situated between Jhelum and Chinab rivers. He fought bravely against Alexander. After this war, Alexander returned to his home leaving in between the plan of his victory over whole Bharat. Even after losing the battle, faced Alexander bravely and said he should be treated as a king is treated by another king.
4. **Dhananand** - King of Magadh at the time of invasion of Bharat by Alexander. His army was so strong and organized that Alexander could not dare to attack him. But he did not care to help other kings against Alexander even after the appeal of Chanakya.
5. **Chandra Gupta Maurya** - Insulted by the king Dhananand, Chanakya took the oath to destroy Nand dynasty. He accordingly prepared his disciple, Chandra Gupta, who defeated Dhananand and became the mighty king of Magadh beginning Maurya dynasty. He defeated the aggressor Sylucus (who was the king of area, which is now Afghanistan) and married his daughter. He reigned from the year 322 BC to 298 BC. He made Patliputra as his capital.
6. **Bindusar** - Son of Chandra Gupta Maurya. Was a peace loving king who did not fight to enhance his domain, but kept intact the inherited kingdom. He remained the king from 298 BC to 273 BC.
7. **Ashoka** - Son of Bindusar, famous king of Maurya dynasty. He spread his kingdom to almost whole of India, Afghanistan and Baluchistan. Fought the fierce battle with king of Kalinga, but great bloodshed changed his life. He took an oath not to fight any more

- battles. Following the path of lord Buddha, he actively engaged himself in spreading Buddhism, sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sangh Mitra abroad to spread the message of Buddha. Got constructed minarets and myths for the general public. He ruled from 273 BC. to 232 BC. He kept Patliputra as his capital.
8. **Pushya Mitra** - The last king of Maurya dynasty , Brihadrath was killed by his commander, Pushyamitra who himself became the king and established Sung dynasty. This dynasty ruled from the year 185 BC to 73 BC.
 9. **Vasudev** - The end of Sung dynasty came when Vasudev took over and started Kanva dynasty.
 10. **Kanishka** - He was the mighty king of Kushan dynasty who became king in 78 AD. His domain was spread from central Asia to Vindhya and from Bihar to Afghanistan. He made Purushpur (Peshawar) his capital.
 11. **Chandra Gupta I** - Established the famous Gupta empire in India in the year 320 AD. His domain was limited to present day Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
 12. **Samudra Gupta** - Son of Chandra Gupta I. He became king in the year 325 AD and remained till 375 AD. He extended his empire from Hoogli in the east to Yamuna and Chambal and from Himalayas to Narmada. He is called Napoleon of Bharat.
 13. **Chandra Gupta II (Vikramaditya)** - He was the king from the year 380AD to 413AD. Gupta dynasty flourished to the maximum extent during his period. He expanded his empire to Gujarat, Kathiavad and Ujjain. The iron pillar near Kutub Minar was built by him. The architecture, literature, arts and science were at its peak in his time. Therefore Gupta period is called the Golden Era of Indian history.
 14. **Kumar Gupta** - The son of Vikramaditya, took over the reign after his father. Kept intact the empire of his father.
 15. **Skand Gupta** - The son of Kumar Gupta. He also maintained the regime of his father and grandfather well, as well as kept the tradition of best education in the form of Nalanda, Taxila, Ujjain and Sarnath universities.
 16. **Harsh Vardhan** - He was the king of Thaneshwar and ruled between the years 606 and 647 AD. He extended his kingdom upto Malwa, Bengal and Assam. He is famous for his donations. The Chinese traveller Huen Tsang came during his rule and spoke highly

of the king.

17. **Pulkeshin I** - Established Chalukya dynasty in South India in the year 550 AD.
18. **Kirti Varman** - Son of Pulkeshin. I. He extended his kingdom and ruled between 567AD and 608 AD.
19. **Pulkeshin II**- Son of Kirtivardhan who ascended the throne in 608 AD and ruled upto 642 AD. He was the most illustrious king of Chalukya dynasty. He defeated Harshvardhan and prevented him from advancing beyond Narmada in the South. He was killed by Pallav king Narsinha Varman.
20. **Vikramditya I** - Son of Pulkeshin - II. Defeated the kings of Pal lav dynasty who had killed his father and regained the Chalukya dynasty once again.
21. **Vinayaditya** - Became the king in 681 AD after his father Vikramaditya I. He made contacts even upto Persia and Ceylon.
22. **Vijayaditya** - Son of Vinayditya. He was a peace loving king who did not fight many battles.
23. **Vikramaditya II**- Son of Vijayaditya, who reigned from 733 AD to 747 AD. He gave liberal donations to temples and other religious places. He defended the attacks of Arabs.
24. **Narsimha Varman II** - An illustrious king of Pallav dynasty, who ruled between 695 AD to 722 AD. He established examples of good architectural buildings. Art and literature also developed in his domain. Famous Sanskrit scholar Dandin lived in his court.
25. **Gopal** - He established Pal dynasty in North-East India in the year 750 AD.
26. **Dharm Pal** - Mightiest king of Pal dynasty. Ruled between the year 770 AD to 810 AD. He was the follower of Buddhism. He renovated Nalanda University and established Vikramshila University. He established relations with Tibet.
27. **Samant Sena** - He was the founder of Sena dynasty. His domain was restricted to Bengal only.
28. **Vijaya Sena** - He was the most powerful king of Sena dynasty. Son of Samant Sena. He extended his kingdom and took possession of the whole of Bengal.
29. **Ballal Sena** - Son of Vijaya Sena. Peace loving king but established his empire. He was a learned king who wrote four famous books, one of which related to astronomy.
30. **Mihir Bhoj** - Became king of Kannauj in the year 836 AD. Took

over Gujarat and Malwa. He won some parts in east also. He was a talented king of Pratihara Dynasty.

31. **Mahendra Pal** - Son of Raja Bhoj. Ascended to the throne in 885AD. after the death of his father. He extended his kingdom upto Magadh and Bengal. He constructed many temples and other buildings.
32. **Danti Durga** - He was king who ended Chalukya dynasty and established Rashtrakut dynasty in South -West Bharat.
33. **Krishna III** - The most illustrious king in Rashtrakut dynasty. Defeated all the kings in south India and established a strong kingdom. He extended his domain to Ujjayani in North and was generous towards all religions. Besides Shaiv, Vaishnav and Jain religions, Islam also prospered under his domain. He was devoted to Arts and literature.
34. **Vijayalaya** - He captured Thanjavur in 850. AD and established Chola kingdom.
35. **Raj Raja** - He was the most famous king of Chola dynasty who ruled between 985 to 1014 AD. He took possession of Madurai, Kerala, Maldiva, Kalinga and Northern parts of Ceylon.
36. **Rajendra I** - Son of Raj Raja. He extended further the kingdom of his father upto Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and whole of Ceylon and some parts of Malaya. He ruled between 1014 to 1044 AD.
37. **Prithvi Raj Chauhan** - King of Delhi and Ajmer. Defeated king of Afghanistan, Mohd. Gauri in 1191 in Tarain but was defeated next year. He was made a prisoner and blinded. There he killed Mohd. Gauri and was killed.
38. **Hari Har Rao and Bukka Rao** - These two brothers established a Hindu kingdom, Vijaynagar in 1336 AD. between Krishna and Godavari rivers under the inspiration of guru Vidyaranya and his brother Saynacharya.
39. **Krishna Dev Roy** - He was the most famous king of Vijaynagar empire who ruled between 1509 and 1529 A.D. He was learned and mighty king who took possession of Rai Chur and Orissa. The kingdom reached the heights of glory in his time. He was a scholar of Sanskrit and Telugu literature.
40. **Babar** - King of Kabul who established Mughal empire in India in 1526 by defeating Ibrahim Lodi and took possession of Delhi, Agra, Punjab and Bihar. Died in 1530 in Agra.

41. **Akbar** - The grand son of Babar, son of Humayun. He expanded the Mughal empire and gave stability to it. Made friendship with Hindu kings and established a powerful empire. He ruled between 1556 to 1605 AD. He got constructed buildings in Fateh Pur Sikri and forts in Agra Allahabad and Lahore.
42. **Jehangir** - Son of Akbar. Had been king from 1605 to 1627. Famous for his passion for justice and admirer of arts. He developed a number of gardens of which Shalimar and Nishat in Jammu and Kashmir are famous.
43. **Shahjahan** - Ruled between 1627 to 1658. Got constructed Red fort, Jama Masjid, Taj Mahal and many other buildings. His son Aurangzeb imprisoned him and became king. He possessed the peacock throne and Kohinoor.
44. **Bahadur Shah Zafar** - The king between 1837 and 1857. The first war of Independence was fought under his leadership. He was defeated by the English, who imprisoned him and sent him to Rangoon where he died. He was a good Urdu poet also.
45. **Maharaja Ranjeet Singh** - He proclaimed himself king of Punjab after winning Lahore in 1799. He was the first Sikh king who extended his empire to Punjab, Kangra, Jammu-Kashmir, Multan and Peshawar and brought back Kohinoor diamond. He defeated Shah of Afghanistan. Died in 1839.
46. **Shivaji** - He established Hindu kingdom in Maharashtra and was coronated in 1674. Extended his empire upto south India and fought many battles with Aurangzeb.
47. **Bala Ji Vishwanath** - Established Peshwa kingdom in 1713. He was the Chief Minister (Peshwa) of Shahu Ji, grandson of Shivaji. Became king himself making use of weakness of Shahu Ji. His capital was at Pune.
48. **Baji Rao I** - Son of Bala ji Vishwanath. Remained king from 1720 to 1740. He was able to extend his kingdom to Malwa, Gujarat, Bundelkhand and some parts of south India. He was the most powerful amongst Peshwas.
49. **Balaji Baji Rao** - Son of Baji Rao I . His empire was spread upto Bihar, Orissa and Punjab. Was the king from 1740 to 1761.
50. **Hyder Ali** - He was the king of Mysore who defeated British forces in 1780 but lost to them in 1781. Died in 1782.
51. **Tipu Sultan** - Son of Hyder Ali. Became king of Mysore in 1782. British forces could defeat him only in the 3rd battle. Because of his

bravery, he is known as Sher-e-Mysore. He was also infamous for his cruelty and killing of Hindus.

52. **Rani Laxmi Bai** - Took over the reign of Jhansi after the death of her husband Gangadhar Rao. As she had no son, and her adopted son was not recognized by the British, they ordered to annex Jhansi in British empire. Laxmi Bai fought bravely but lost and killed in 1858 at an early age of 23.
53. **Guhil** - Established Gehlot dynasty in Mewar in 566 AD.
54. **Bappa Rawal** - Real name Kalbhoj. A mighty king of Gehlot dynasty, believed to have ruled Mewar between 734 to 753 AD. He was a devotee of Ek Ling and ruled in his name as his Deewan (Prime Minister). He defeated the kings of Gazni, Kabul, Kandhar, Iran and Iraq.
55. **Ratan Singh** - Became king of Chittore in 1302. Allah-uddin Khilji attacked him to abduct his beautiful wife Padmini. Not being able to win he entered the fort making false promises and imprisoned the king. The chieftains Gora and Badal played a trick and disguised themselves as Padmini but were killed in the war that followed. Queen Padmini immolated herself with 16000 other ladies. The event became famous by the name Johar (First shaka of Chittore).
56. **Hammir** - Was the king of Mewar between 1326 to 1364 AD. He defeated and imprisoned Mohd. Tuglaq when he attacked Mewar. Released him after three months taking Ranthambore and cash in return. The state prospered much in his time.
57. **Rana Kumbha** - Took charge of Mewar in 1433. Defeated Mehmood Khilji and imprisoned him for six months when he attacked Mewar. In the memory of this victory a memorial was erected called Victory Tower which still stands. He expanded his empire winning Gujarat, Malwa, Mandu and a part of Delhi. He is remembered as Surtan (King of Hindus). He was an able administrator as well as had good knowledge of music, arts and architecture. He got constructed many forts out of which Kumbhal Garh and Achalgarh forts are famous.
58. **Sangram Singh (Rana Sanga)** - Became king of Mewar in 1509. He defeated Sultan of Gujarat, Sultan of Manda and Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi. He even defeated Babar once when he first made an attempt to enter Bharat. During many wars, he lost a hand, a leg, an eye and had over all 80 wounds on his body. He was dead because of poisoning by his opponents on 30th Jan., 1528.

59. **Udai Singh** - Son of Maharana Sanga. He was a child when Rana Sanga died. Caretaker king Banbir made an attempt to kill him, but was saved by his dai, Panna, who sacrificed her own son, Chandan. Udai Singh passed his childhood in Kumbhalgarh. He defeated Banbir and got his kingdom back. Because of regular attacks on Chittor, he built another city, Udaipur on the safe site in Aravali hills and made it his capital.
60. **Maharana Pratap** - Son of Udai Singh. Jaivanti Bai was his mother. Born on May 9, 1540. Udai Singh nominated his another son Jagmal Singh to throne, but his courtiers replaced him and crowned Pratap Singh as Rana of Mewar. He was one such king who did not surrender before the mighty king Akbar. Maharana lost the battle of Haldi Ghati, between him and Akbar's commander Raja Man Singh. But he reorganised his army with the donations made by his courtier Bhamashah and took back possession of almost all the forts from Akbar. He died on 19 January 1597.
61. **Amar Singh** - Son of Maharana Pratap, was the king of Mewar after the death of his father. Udaipur was his capital. He entered into treaty with the Mughals.
62. **Raj Singh** - The descendant of Rana Pratap, was ruler of Mewar during the time of Shahjahan. He captured many castles of Shahjahan. Aurangzeb attacked him later but using guerilla tactics, he did not allow him to take possession of his kingdom.
63. **Bhoj Parmar** - An illustrious king of Parmar dynasty. Ruled between 1018 to 1060 AD. His Capital was Dhara. Defeated Chalukya and Kalchhui kings but was defeated by Chandra Dev Vidyadhar. Was author of many books on music, yoga, grammar, mathematics, astrology, vastu etc.



8. Prominent Sant and Social Reformers

1. **Lord Budha** - Born at Kapilvastu in the house of Sakya king Shudhodhan in 600 B.C. Soon left the house and became sanyasi. Got enlightenment under a peepal tree at Gaya. Founder of Buddhism
2. **Rishabh Nath**- Son of Nabhi Rai and Meru Devi. Founder of Jainism. 1st of 24 Tirthankers of Jains.
3. **Mahavir Swami** -24th and last Tirthanker of Jains. Born at Kundagram or Kundalpur in the house of king Sidhartha and Trishala Devi in 599 B.C. Died in 527-28 B.C. at Pawapuri.
4. **Aswaghosh** - Famous philosopher and learned poet of Sanskrit. Propagated Buddhism through poems. Author of Buddha Charitam
5. **Vasubandhu** - A famous philosopher follower of Buddhism in the 4th century. He was called second Buddha in his era.
6. **Shankracharya** - Was born at Kaladi village in the house of Shivguru and Aryamba in 788AD. Saint Guru Govind Pad was his guru. Established four Mathas in all the four corners of India called Dhams-Jagannath Puri in East, Dwarika in West, Shringeri in South and Badrinath in North. Propagated Vedic culture throughout India. Founder of Adwaitwad. Died at the tender age of 32 years.
7. **Ramanujacharya** -A great saint of 10th century AD. who founded and propagated specified Dwaitwad. He preached worship of sagun

God. He belonged to South Bharat. Keshav Bhatt was the name of his father.

8. **Madhvacharya** - Born in the 13th Century AD in Udupi village of Karnataka in the house of Narayan Bhatt. He propagated Dwaitwad philosophy.
9. **Ramanand** - The work done by Ramanujacharya in South Bharat was accomplished in north by Ramanand. He is at the top in Vaishnav Bhaktas. His pupils belonged to all religions and castes. Kabir was one of them.
10. **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu** - A great devotee of Radha-Krishna of 14th century A.D. Made disciples of all castes. Started kirtan as medium to worship God. His activities were limited mostly to Bengal. Founder of Gaudiya Vaishnav Sect.
11. **Kabir** - A prominent disciple of Ramanand in 14th century. Was weaver by profession. Made every effort to reconcile between Hindus & Muslims. Was critic of the evils of both the religions. Was a great poet. Was a devotee of the bodyless (Nirgun) God.
12. **Guru Nanak** - Founder of Sikh religion and it's first Guru. Born at Talwandi of Punjab (now in Pakistan) in the house of Kalu Ram Mehta in 1469. He taught vedic culture through local languages. Died in 1539.
13. **Meera Bai** - Born in Medta in Rajsthan in 1498. She was the daughter-in-law of Rana Sanga of Mewar. When offered she, drank a cup of poison smilingly but survived. A great devotee of Krishna died in 1546.
14. **Tulsidas** -A great devotee of Ram, well known poet of 16th century. He was author of Ram Charit Manas and other books. Stimulated the minds of Hindus oppressed by Muslim rulers. He was a Sanskrit scholar, but wrote in local language.
15. **Saint Tuka Ram** -A Vaishnav saint, born in Maharashtra in 17th century. Thousands of his poetic composition are popular with the name "Abhang"
16. **Ravi Das** - A famous saint of 16th century who was born in a cobbler's family. Was a staunch follower of Swami Ramanand.

Prominent Krishna devotee. Mirabai also came into his contact for some time.

17. **Ballabhacharya** - Another important devotee of Krishna born in the house of Laxman Bhatt of Andhra Pradesh in 15th century. Studied in Kashi and lived in Vrindavan also for some time. His philosophy is called Shudha Dwait according to which God takes the shape of the universe at his will.
18. **Gorakhnath** - An eminent disciple of guru Matsyendra (Machhendra) Nath. Staunch Hath yogi, famous for his miracles. Several Maths (monasteries) are spread all over Bharat where he is worshipped.
19. **Jhule Lal** - An honourable personality in Sindh of 10th century. He considered to be an incarnation of lord Varun. He foiled the attempts of Muslim rulers to forcibly convert Hindus into Muslims. He is considered a great saint among the Sindhi people.
20. **Tiruvalluvar** - Born in Ist century BC. Famous Tamil Saint who hailed from a weaver family. His writings are edited in the famous Tamil book Tirukkaral.
21. **Kamb** - Born in Tamilnadu thousand years back. A devotee of Ram. Wrote Kamb Ramayan in Tamil and propogated Ram Katha in south India.
22. **Basweshwar** - A Shaiv saint of Karnataka who lived in 11th century. He is said to establish shaiva sect in Karnataka & Andhra.
23. **Narsi Mehta** - A staunch devotee of Krishna of 15th century who hailed from, Junagadh. The important Bhajan “ Vaishnav Jan To Tene Kahiye” was written by him.
24. **Shankar Dev** - Another Vaishnav Saint of 15th century born in Kamrup, Assam. Wrote many books related to Krishna devotion to uplift the religious ground of the society and propogated Bhagwat religion. Assam was his field of work.
25. **Saynacharya and Vidyaranya** - Two learned brothers of 14th century who were equally bright in religious and political field. Saynachanya wrote explanatory notes on Vedas and Vidyaranya Vedant Philosophical books. They also prepared two brother

Hari- har and Bukka Rai to establish a Hindu kingdom
Vijayanagaram and strengthen it just like Chanakya did for Chandra
Gupta Maurya.

26. **Gyaneshwar** - Born in 12th century in Maharashtra, a nampanthi Balyogi, who wrote a book Gyaneshwari which was a poetic translate of Geeta. His brothers Nivratti Nath and Sopan Dev and sister Mukta Bai were also learned personalities.
27. **Samarth Ram Das** - Born in 17th century in the house of Suryaji Pant in Marthwada. Fled from the altar of marriage and meditated for many years. Led Shivaji to raise a Hindu kingdom against the tyranny of Mohammedan rulers.
28. **Purandar Das** - Born in Karnataka in 16th century, a devotee poet, of Krishna whose religious songs are famous.
29. **Birsa Munda** - Born in Chhota Nagpur of Ranchi district in 1875, Birsa Munda organised vanvasis against English forces and struggled hard for their cause. Imprisoned at the age of 25. Vanvasis remember him as a God even now.
30. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**- 1772 Born in Bengal, was a religious, social and educational reformer. Known for his efforts to abolish Sati and Child Marriage. Founded The Brahma Samaj.
31. **Dayanand Saraswati** - 1824 Born in Gujarat. Founder of the Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform movement of the Vedic tradition. Was the first to give the call for Swarajya -"India for Indians"- in 1876, later taken up by Lokmanya Tilak. Author of the book "Satyarth Prakash". Exhorted the Hindu nation to accept social reforms like the abolition of untouchability, sati and dowry, education of women, Swadeshi and importance of Cows for national prosperity as well as the adoption of Hindi as the national language for national integration.



9. Bhartiya Politics and Constitution & Law

Bharat has been a culturally and politically well-organised and cultured nation since ancient times. Although Bharat did have some autocratic rulers but it was mostly controlled and governed by the rules & regulations as laid out by our great religious scriptures and learned saints.

Constitutional development in the modern times in Bharat is considered to have started after the regulating Act of British government in 1773 AD. The rule of East India Co. was legally established in Bharat with the enactment of this Act. The clauses of PITS India Act (1784), Charter Act (1793,1813,1833, &1853), Government of India Act (1858 & 1861), Indian council Act (1892), Government of India Act & Amendment (1909 &1919) and Government of India Act 1935 became a staple of constitutional development in Bharat. Act of 1935 is considered to be the foundation to current constitution of Bharat.

Due to the consistent pressure over the British government during the freedom movement, the cabinet mission of 1946 presented a plan for creation of Indian constitution. According to this plan, elections for the Indian constituent assembly were held in July 1946 in which 296 members were elected, and 93 members were elected or nominated by the Kings of the indigenous princely states. A total of 389 members formed the constitution Assembly. However, after the partition of Pakistan from India in 1947, the constituent assembly was left with 299

members.

First meeting of the constituent assembly was held on 9th December 1946. Dr. Sacchidanand Sinha was elected the temporary speaker of the assembly. In the second meeting on December 11th, 1946, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected president of the Constituent Assembly. After 2 Years 11 months and 18 days of the assembly meetings which had 11 sessions of 165 meetings, the deliberations over finalising the constitution of India was completed on November 26, 1949. The constitution was implemented on 26th of January 1950 and Bharat became a republic. This is the reason why 26th of November is celebrated as “Samvidhan Diwas” and 26th of January is celebrated as the “Republic day of Bharat”.

Questions & Answers :

1. When was the Bhartiya constitution adopted by the constituent assembly? **26.11.1949**
2. When was the Bhartiya constitution implemented? **26.01.1950**
3. How many parts are there in the Bharatiya Constitution?
22 (+ 03 Add. or Sub-parts)
4. Who was the first Chairman of the Constituent assembly?
Sachidanand Sinha
5. Under whose chairmanship was the constitution of Bharat passed?
Dr. Rajendra Prasad
6. When was the Constitution of Bharat amended for the first time?
1951
7. Who accepted the merger of Kashmir with Bharat?
Raja Hari Singh
8. Which President of Bharat had the longest tenure?
Dr. Rajendra Prasad
9. Where was the Court-Martial for INA officers held?
Red Fort in Delhi
10. Which pact was signed between China and Bharat in 1954?
Panchsheel (1954)
11. Bharatiya Parliament consists of how many parts?
3- Lok Sabha, Rajyasabha and President,
12. Which state was bifurcated to form the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat?
Bombay
13. When was Jawahar Lal Nehru elected the president of All India Congress for the first time?
1929-30

14. When did Indira Gandhi become the president of Congress party? **1959**
15. When did China attack Bharat? **1962**
16. When did Lal Bahadur Shastri become the Prime Minister of Bharat? **1964**
17. When did Indo-Pak war take place in the Rann of Katch? **1965**
18. Who was the defence minister during Indo-Pak war of 1971?
Babu Jagjivan Ram
19. Which leader resigned from the Presidentship of Indian National Congress in 1939 due to his differences with Mahatma Gandhi?
Subhash Chandra Bose
20. Which party came to power after the first Vidhan Sabha election in Delhi in 1993? **Bhartiya Janta Party**
21. Which title did Gandhi ji refused to accept in protest against the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre? **Kesar-e-Hind**
22. Who was given the first Bharat Ratna award posthumously?
Lal Bahadur Shastri
23. The emergency was imposed in 1975 for what period of time?
19 months
24. Which Bharatiya President remained in office for the shortest period of time? **Dr. Zakir Hussain**
25. Under the banner of which political party did Morarji Desai become the Prime Minister? **Janta Party**
26. Name the first state of free Bharat which was formed on linguistic basis. **Andhra Pradesh**
27. When did Goa, Daman and Diu become part of free Bharat?
19.12.1961
28. Name the person who was Vice-President for 10 years and President for one term? **Dr. S. Radha Krishnan**
29. Name the speaker of the 12th and 13th Lok Sabha, who died in a helicopter crash? **G.M.C. Balyogi**
30. What is the minimum age for becoming the Governor of a state in Bharat? **35 years**
31. Initially, what was the total number of articles in the constitution of Bharat? **395**
32. In which year was the minimum age for the voting rights reduced to 18 years? **15 Dec, 1988**
33. Who served as the Chief Minister of a state for the longest period

of time?

Pawan Kumar Chamling (Sikkim)

34. Who became the Prime Minister of Bharat at the age of 81 years?
Morarji Desai
35. Which part of Bharatiya constitution describes the states and union territories?
First schedule
36. What can be the maximum number of Judges in the Supreme Court?
34
37. In which year was 'Jan Gan Man' approved as National Anthem?
1950, 24 January
38. How much time was taken by the constituent assembly to finalize the Constitution?
2 year, 11Months, 18 Days
39. What is the minimum age required for election to Rajya Sabha?
30 years.
40. Concept of Independent and impartial Judiciary in Bharatiya Constitution was taken from which country?
U.S.A.
41. Members of which house out of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council cannot take part in the election for the President?
Legislative Council
42. Which Bill passed by the Lok Sabha but not returned by the Rajya Sabha, is deemed to have been passed by both the houses of Parliament?
Money Bill
43. How many proposers and seconders are required to file the nomination for the office of President?
50 + 50
44. How many proposers and seconders are required to file the nomination for the office of Vice-President?
20 Proposers & 20 Seconders
45. On the recommendations of which body, the sharing of Finance is done between center and states ?
Finance commission
46. When was the Tashkent Treaty signed?
10 Jan 1966
47. Up to what extent tenure of Lok Sabha can be extended under special circumstances?
One Year
48. What is the tenure of Finance Commission of Bharat?
5 Years
49. Who will act as the President in the absence of President and Vice president?
Chief Justice of Supreme Court
50. Who is the chairperson during the joint session of Parliament?
Speaker of Lok Sabha
51. Inspiration for republic system of the constitution is taken from which country?
France
52. At which place the Ex-PM Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated?

Sriperambadur, Chennai

53. Who was the first Prime Minister to resign from his office during the mid-term of his tenure as the PM? **Morarji Desai**
54. What is the maximum age for a Judge of High Court? **62 Years**
55. What is the maximum age for a Judge of Supreme Court?
65 Years
56. According to the law, what could be the maximum size of Ministry in the central and state governments?
15% of total number of members of Lok Sabha or Vidhan Sabha or 12 whichever is higher
57. Who defeated Indira Gandhi in 1977 general elections?
Rajnarayan
58. On which date Rajya Sabha was constituted? **3rd April, 1952**
59. How much majority of both the Houses of Parliament is required to impeach the President? **Two thirds of the house**
60. Political party, "Panther Party" belongs to which erstwhile state?
Jammu & Kashmir
61. When does election campaign stop before the start of polling?
48 hours before the closing time of polling
62. Who administers oath to the President in the absence of the chief justice of Supreme Court? **Senior Most Judge of Supreme Court**
63. What is the minimum number of Judges in the bench to give a decision on the constitutional matters? **Five**
64. When was the first interim Government of India setup?
2, September, 1946
65. Who headed this interim Government? **Jawahar Lal Nehru**
66. When was first meeting of the constituent assembly held?
December 9, 1946
67. Who was the National President of Indian National Congress at the time of independence? **Acharya J.B. Kirplani**
68. Who hold the longest term as the general secretary of Indian National Congress? **A.O. Hume, 22 Years (1885 to 1907)**
69. What was the original name of Indian National Congress?
Indian National Union (Founded by A. O. Hume in 1854, renamed as Indian National Congress in Dec. 1885)
70. Name the first women's organization set up in Bharat? **Indian women's Association founded in 1917 by Annie Besant and others**
71. Who formally founded the Communist Party of India in 1925?

M.N.Rai

72. When was CPI split into two parties ? **In 1964 at Kolkata**
73. When did the Indian National Congress win the elections and formed Governments in seven states for the first time ? **1937 (with full majority in 5 states and collation Govt. in 2 states)**
74. Which is the oldest Regional Political Party of Bharat? **DMK, founded by CN Annadurai in 1949**
75. In which year the Loksabha seats were increased from 525 to 545 ? **1973 (31 Amendment)**
76. Name the first political party which went online with its website? **BJP, on Jan. 8, 1998**
77. Name the person who had been elected as MP from maximum number of states? **Atal Behari Vajpai is the only Parliamentarian who has been elected MP from four states Gujarat, U.P., M.P. & Delhi**
78. Who was the first Bharteeya to be elected as President of the Inter Parliamentary union? **Dr. Gurdial Singh Dhillon, in 1973 and continued till 1976**
79. Who has been the first Bharteeya woman to be elected as the President of Inter-Parliamentary union? **Dr. Najma Heptullah, 1999 to 2002**
80. Who was the first Bharteeya to be elected as the President of Commonwealth Parliamentary Association? **Dr.Gurdial Singh Dhillon, 1974**
81. Who was the first Bharteeya to be elected as Chairman of executive Committee of commonwealth Parliamentary Association? **Balram Jakhar, 1984**
82. What is the maximum numbers of seats of the Loksabha as envisaged by the constitution ? **552**
83. When was the first session of Parliament in free Bharat held? **May 13, 1952**
84. In which year the Parliament held maximum number of sittings? **In 1956, 15 sittings comprising 1026 hrs.**
85. When was single longest sitting of Lok Sabha held ? **Aug. 30, 1997, 22 hrs (approx)**
86. When were most laws enacted in single Lok Sabha tenure? **In First Lok Sabha 322 acts were enacted**
87. Which Lok Sabha had the longest tenure? **5th Lok Sabha from March 1971 to Jan. 18, 1977, 306 days more than the Scheduled period because of the extension of the term of Lok Sabha by the then Govt..**

88. Which Lok Sabha had the shortest tenure?
12th Lok Sabha lasted only for 13 months and 16 days (from March 10, 1998 to April 26, 1999)
89. Which Lok Sabha faced maximum numbers of confidence motions?
11th Lok Sabha faced maximum numbers of confidence motion(4). 1st was moved by A.B. Bajapai on May 27, 1996 (Lost). 2nd was moved by H.D. Deve Gowda on June 12, 1996 (Won). 3rd was moved by H.D. Deve Gowda on April 11, 1997 (Lost). 4th was moved by I.K. Gujral, on April 22, 1997 (won).
90. Name the first Lok Sabha Speaker who died in harness?
G.M.C. Balyogi
91. Name the person who had the distinction of being the only member of Lok Sabha to hold office from the first term of the house till his death? **Jagjeevan Ram. He was M.P. from 1950 to 1986.**
92. Name the person who was nominated to the Lok Sabha for the maximum number of times? **Frank Antony, 8 times between 1st and 10th Lok Sabha except 6th and 9th**
93. Name the person who has represented the same Lok Sabha constituency continuously for maximum period?
P.M. Sayeed represented Lakshdweep ST Constituency 10 times without a break since first election to Lok Sabha in 1967 till 2004 when he was defeated by a margin of just 71 votes.
94. When was the first budget of free Bharat presented?
On Nov. 26, 1947
95. Who was the first Deputy speaker of Lok Sabha? **Anant Shayan am Aayanger, May 30, 1952 to March 7, 1956**
96. Which Lok Sabha Speaker held the office for the longest period of time? **Balram Jakhar - 10 Yrs.**
97. Which Lok Sabha Speaker had the shortest term?
Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy (March to July 1977)
98. Who was the Chairman of Rajya Sabha for the longest period of time? **Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (1952 to 1962)**
99. Who was the first deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha?
S.V. Krishna Murthy Rao, (May 13, 1952 to May 12, 1962)
100. Who was the first woman deputy chairperson of Rajya Sabha?
Violet Alva (1962 to 66 & 1966 to 1969)
101. Who had been the deputy chairperson of Rajya Sabha for maximum number of times? **Najma Heptullah 1985, 88, 92, 98**
102. Name the person who won the presidential election with the

- biggest margin. **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
103. Name the person who won the presidential election with least margin of votes? **V.V. Giri**
104. Which President promulgated most number of ordinances during his tenure? **Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed**
- **29 ordinances in a single year (1976) during emergency**
105. Name the President who dissolved Lok Sabha twice. **K.R. Narayanan, in 1997 & 1999**
106. Name the first woman candidate who contested Presidential election? **Laxmi Sehgal (against APJ Abdul Kalam)**
107. Name the 1st President to cast his vote in a general election.. **K R Narayanan**
108. Name the 1st President who asked the party claiming to form the government, to produce the letter of support by the other parties who supported their claim. **K R Narayanan**
109. Name the 1st President who refused to accept the proposal of the central cabinet to promulgate President's rule in the state of U.P. on 22th Oct.1997 and Bihar on 25th Sep.1998. **K R Narayan**
110. Which was the first state Government to be dismissed? **J&K Govt. headed by Sheikh Abdullah on Aug. 9, 1953**
111. When was the designation of PM changed to CM in J&K? **1965.**
112. Name the only person who became Prime Minister twice (for an interim arrangement)? **Gulzari Lal Nanda**
113. Name the state which gave maximum number of Prime Ministers? **Uttar Pradesh - 9 PM (J.L.Nehru, L.B. Shastri, Indira Gandhi, Charan Singh, Rajeev Gandhi, V.P. Singh, Chandra Shekhar, A.B. Vajpai and Narendra Modi)**
114. Name the PM who had to face confidence motion within 25 hours of assuming office? **I.K Gujral, April 22, 1977**
115. Name the Central Minister who held the same portfolio for longest period of time. **Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister from Aug. 15, 1947 to April 17, 1957**
116. Name the person who held the office of a central minister for the longest period? **Jageewan Ram, 28 Yrs. (from Aug. 15, 1947 to July 25, 1979 with a break from Aug. 31, 1963 to Jan. 24, 1966)**
117. Name the person who held office of a central minister for shortest period of time. **Justice H.R. Khanna**

(Law and Justice Minister in Charan Singh Ministry for just 5 days, July 30 to Aug. 3, 1979)

118. Name the Prime Minister who led maximum number of parties to form a Government in the centre? **A.B. Vajpayee, 24 Parties**
119. Name the Prime Minister who led the largest council of Ministers?
A.B. Vajpayee had 81 Ministers as on Sept. 12, 2003
120. When was the first Communist Government formed in a state in Bharat? **April 5, 1957 in Kerala, (EMS amboodripad as CM)**
121. Name the person who presented maximum number of Central budgets? **Morarji Desai, 8 times, (5 times in a row under Jawahar Lal Nehru from 1959 to 1964; and 3 times under Indira Gandhi from 1967 to 1970)**
122. Name the first person to be elected as a speaker in an assembly in Bharat? **L.M. Pailee, Cochin state assembly in 1947.**
123. Which state had President's rule for the longest period of time continuously? **Punjab (May 11, 1987 to Feb. 25, 1992.**
124. Which state had President's rule for the shortest period of time? **Orrisa, 13 days from Dec. 16, to 28, 1976.**
125. Which states had maximum numbers of Presidents rule?
Kerala, Punjab and U.P. (nine times each)
126. Name the CM of a state who had shortest tenure as CM?
Jagdambika Pal was CM of U.P. for just one day on Feb. 21, 1998. Ravi Naik had a two day tenure as CM of Goa from April 2 to 4, 1994.
127. Name the youngest person to hold the post of CM in a state?
Prafulla Kumar Mohanta of Assam was 33 Yrs old when he was sworn in as CM on Dec. 24, 1985.
128. Name the person who served as chief minister of two states?
Narayan Dutt Tiwari - UP and Uttrakhand Yashwant Rao Chavan - Bombay and Maharashtra.
129. Name the woman who served as Chief Minister in Tamil Nadu for the longest period of time. **J. Jayalalitha**
130. Name the first serving chief minister who was assassinated?
Beant Singh of Punjab on Aug. 31, 1995
131. Name the woman who took office as CM in four continuous assemblies of a state? **Mayavati of BSP remained the CM of U.P. in the 12th assembly from June 3 to Oct. 27, 1995 in 13th assembly from March 20 to Sept. 30, 1997, in 14th**

**assembly from May 3, 2002 to Aug. 26, 2003, and 15th
assembly from May 13, 2007 to March 7, 2012**

132. Name the first woman foreign Secretary?
Chokila Iyer, March 31, 2001
133. Which is the oldest civic body in Bharat?
Madras Municipal Corporation, Set up on Sept. 29, 1688
134. Who was the first woman Mayor in Bharat?
Tara Cherian, Madras 1957
135. Name the youngest Mayor in Bharat?
**Sanjeev Naik was 23 years and 24 days old
when he become the Mayor of Navi Mumbai on May 9, 1995**
136. Whether M.A. Jinnah and MK Gandhi were the members of the
constituent assembly? **No**
137. In how many heads were the important fundamental rights
classified in the original constitution? **Seven**
138. When was the Right to Property removed as a Fundamental
Right under the constitution? **In 1978,
with effect from June 20, 1979.**
139. Which part of the constitution deals with the Fundamental rights
of Bharatiya citizens? **Part-III**
140. In which part of the Constitution, the duties of an Indian citizen
are described? **Part-IV - A**
141. If President relinquishes his office due to any reason, for how
long can the Vice President officiate for him? **6 Months**
142. What is the method of removing the President?
**Impeachment passed by Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha
and approved by another House.**
143. What is the procedure to remove Vice President from his office?
**By passing a resolution in the Rajya Sabha and
its acceptance by the Lok Sabha**
144. What is the maximum limit of members in Rajya Sabha? **250**
145. What is the maximum number of members who can be
nominated by the President? **12**
146. Who appoints the Comptroller and Auditor General? **President**
147. Who appoints the Attorney General? **President**
148. Who appoints the chairman of Union Public Service Commission?
President
149. Who appoints the election Commissioners? **President**
150. How many members constitute the election commission? **3**

151. Who appoints Judges of the Supreme Court? **President**
152. What is the maximum number of judges in the Supreme Court excluding the chief Justice? **33**
153. What is the age of retirement of judges in Supreme Court? **65 Years**
154. Who appoints the Governor of a state? **President**
155. Who appoints Chief Justice in High Court of the State?
President in consultation with Chief Justice of Supreme Court and Governor of the State concerned
156. According to the Constitution, who enjoyed the ultimate sovereignty? **People of Bharat**
157. In the first presidential election, who contested against Dr. Rajendra Prasad? **N.N. Das**
158. Name the President to be elected unopposed?
Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
159. Name the Prime Minister whose father and son were also the Prime Ministers? **Smt. Indira Gandhi**
160. Name the Chief Minister whose father and son were also the chief Minister of the same state? **Farukh Abdullah**
161. Who administers oath to the speaker of Lok Sabha? **No One**
162. If the speaker of the Lok Sabha intends to resign, he will submit his resignation to whom? **Dy. Speaker of the Loksabha**
163. Name the Presidents who had also been the Chief Ministers of a state.
Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy (Andhra Pradesh), Gyani Zail Singh (Punjab), Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma (Madhya Pradesh)
164. Name the Prime Ministers who had also been the Chief Ministers of a State. **Morarji Desai (Maharashtra), Chaudhari Charan Singh (U.P.), V.P. Singh (U.P.), H.D. Devegowda (Karnatka), Narsimha Rao (Andhra Pradesh) Narender Modi (Gujrat)**
165. Name the persons who were elected President of Bharat without ever being the Vice President? **Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil, Pranab Mukharji, Ramnath Kovind and Droupadi Murmu.**
166. Name the Vice Presidents who could not become the Presidents? **Gopal Swarup Pathak, B.D. Jatti, M. Hidayatullah, Krishna Kant, Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, Mohd. Hamid Ansari, M. Venkaiah Naidu**

167. How many states of India have Legislative Councils? **6 states**
- (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka),
168. Which article of Constitution ensures abolition of untouchability?
Article-17
169. Name the women Chief Ministers of India.
Sucheta Kriplani (U.P.) Mayavati (U.P. 4 times), Sheila Dikshit (Delhi, 3 times), J Jayalalitha (T. N.), Rajinder Kaur (Punjab), Shashi Kala Kakodkar (Goa), Vasundhara Raje Scindia (Rajasthan), Uma Bharati (Madhya Pradesh), Nandini Satpathi (Orissa) Rabri Devi (Bihar) Sushma Swaraj (Delhi), Mamta Banerjee (West Bengal) and Mehbooba Mufti (J & K).
170. When was the Bharateeya Jana Sangh established?
21 October 1951
171. What was the number of founding members of the Bharateeya Jana Sangh?
Three
172. Who was the first General Secretary of the Bharateeya Jana Sangh?
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay
173. Who was the founder of the Bharateeya Jana Sangh?
Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
174. When was the Bharteeya Janata Party established? **6 April 1980**
175. Where is the headquarters of the Bharateeya Janata Party?
New Delhi
176. What is the minimum age required to become a candidate for the Lok Sabha?
25 years
177. What is the minimum age to become a candidate for the Rajya Sabha?
30 years
178. Who is at the bottom level of the Panchayati Raj institutions?
Gram Sabha and Panchayat
179. What is the main achievement of the Panchayati Raj system?
Development of Political Consciousness
180. The subject of Panchayati Raj is there in which list of the constitution?
In the State List
181. In which part of the Indian Constitution is there a provision related to Panchayati Raj?
Part - 9
182. Which part of the Indian Constitution contains provisions related to municipalities?
Part - 9 A
183. The Panchayati Raj system is based upon what purpose?

On decentralization of power

184. On what principles the Panchayati Raj system is made in Bharat?
Directive Principles
185. When did the Panchayati Raj Act come into force in Bharat?
24 April, 1993
186. When was the Panchayati Raj system initially started in Bharat?
1959
187. In which state was the Panchayati Raj first introduced?
Rajasthan
188. Panchayati Raj system was started in the country on the basis of the report of which committee? **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee**
189. Where was the first Municipal Corporation established in Bharat?
Chennai
190. Name the first state assembly which complied with the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. **Andhra Assembly**
191. Which Article of the Indian Constitution declares that India i.e. Bharat shall be Union of States? **The Article - 1**
192. In which year was the State Reorganization Commission formed?
Dec. 1953
193. When was the States Reorganization Act passed? **1956**
194. When was the first Central Legislative Assembly formed? **1919**
195. Where do we find the ideals of Indian democracy in the Constitution?
Introduction
196. Where can a No-confidence motion be presented against the government?
Lok Sabha
197. Who was called as the father of the Lok Sabha by J L Nehru?
G.V. Mavalankar
198. In which schedule of the Constitution is the provision made regarding the administration of Scheduled Caste and Tribal areas?
Fifth and Sixth
199. At present, out of 543 seats in the Lok Sabha, how many seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes? **84**
200. At present, how many seats out of the 543 seats in the Lok Sabha, are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes? **57**
201. In each state, there are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Who prepares their list?
The President on the advice of the Governor of each state
202. How many persons of the Anglo-Indian community can the President nominate in the Lok Sabha in case of no representation? **Two**

203. When was the first Backward Classes Commission formed?
29 Jan. 1953
204. Who was the chairman of the first Backward Classes Commission?
Kaka Kalelkar
205. When was the National Commission for Backward Classes established?
14 Aug 1993
206. How many Union Territories are there in India?
Eight
207. In which year Union Territory (UT) came into existence in Bharat?
1956
208. Who was the first elected President of the Constituent Assembly of Bharat?
Dr. Rajendra Prasad
209. In which part of the Constitution of India emergency provisions are mentioned?
Part-18
210. Under what circumstances the President can declare a national emergency? **War, external aggression, internal rebellion and armed rebellion**
211. Who can declare a financial emergency?
President
212. Within how many months does the declaration of emergency have to be presented for the approval of the Parliament?
One month (should be approved by both the houses)
213. How many times a financial emergency has been declared in Bharat?
Not even once
214. The emergency provision in India has been taken from the constitution of which country?
**Germany
(Weimar Constitution)**
215. Which constitutional amendment was made during the Emergency?
42nd Amendment
216. For how many years can the Emergency be continued?
Maximum One year
217. How many types of emergencies are there in the Constitution of India?
Three
218. Who was the first woman Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
Meira Kumar
219. To whom does a Member of Parliament present his speech?
Speaker of the Lok Sabha
220. How can the Speaker of the Lok Sabha be removed?
Through a resolution passed by effective majority of the house [Articles 94]; and also on being disqualified for being a Lok Sabha member under sections 7 and 8 of the

Representation of the People Act, 1951.

221. Who was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar
222. Who appoints the Speaker of Lok Sabha **President**
223. Who has the power to cast the deciding vote in the Lok Sabha?
Speaker of the Lok Sabha
224. Who was the first Attorney General of India? **M C Setalvad**
225. Where and when was the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly held?
9 December 1946
-Central Parliament Building, Delhi
226. During the tenure of which Prime Minister there were two Deputy Prime Ministers? **Morarji Desai**
227. How many people have been the Deputy Prime Minister of India till now? **Seven - (Vallabh Bhai Patel, Morarji Desai, Charan Singh, Jagjivan Ram, Y B Chavan. L K Advani)**
228. Who was the first recognized leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha? **Ramsubhag Singh (1969)**
229. Who was the first recognized leader of the opposition in the Rajya Sabha? **Shyam Nandan Prasad Mishra (1969)**
230. Which Lok Sabha had a tenure of six years? **5th Lok Sabha**
231. When was the first Lok Sabha commenced and its meeting held?
13 May 1952
232. In which state of Bharat the President's rule was first imposed?
Punjab
233. Who was the first woman Governor of Bharat? **Sarojini Naidu**
234. Which Lok Sabha lasted for the shortest time in the history of Bharat? **12th (10th Mar 1998 to 26th Apr. 1999)**
235. When is the Constitution Day celebrated? **26 November**
236. Which article provides for the protection of the Minorities?
Article 29
237. States and Union Territories are listed in which schedule of the constitution? **First Schedule**
238. Which article provides for the Uniform Civil Code?
Part IV, Article 44 of the Constitution states that "The State shall endeavour to secure the citizen a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India".
239. Which law officer has the right to speak in both the houses of the Parliament?
Attorney General

240. Can the Rajya Sabha ever be dissolved? **Never**
241. Where was the first Supreme Court of Bharat established?
Calcutta (Kolkata)
242. Who was the first Election Commissioner of Bharat?
Shri Sukumar Sen
243. How many times has the Preamble of the Constitution been amended so far? **Once**
244. During which Lok Sabha election was the electronic voting machine used for the first time? **14th**
245. Who was responsible for preparing a 'Draft of the Constitution' based on the discussions and debates held by the members of the Constituent Assembly? **- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as Chairman of the Drafting Committee**
246. Name the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly who prepared an initial draft based on the reports and his research into the constitutions of other nations?
Sir Benegal Narsingh Rau (Civil Servant, Jurist and Diplomat)
247. Who was the Chairman of the 'Sangh Shakti Committee' (Union Powers Committee) of the Constituent Assembly?
Jawaharlal Nehru
248. Who said that - "There were in the drafting committee, men, bigger, better and more competent than myself such as my friend Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer." **Dr B R Ambedkar**
249. Who was the Chairman of the 'Union Constituent Committee' in the Constituent Assembly? **Jawaharlal Nehru**
250. Who was the Chairman of the 'Provincial Constituent Committee' in the Constituent Assembly? **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
251. Who was the Chairman of the 'Fundamental Rights and Minorities Committee' of the Constituent Assembly?
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
252. Which article of the Constitution allows reservation in jobs and promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?
Article (16 iv)
253. By which constitutional amendment, reservation in promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been continued?
77th Constitutional Amendment, 1995
254. Which Article of the Constitution gives the right to minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice?

- Article 30**
255. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for ban on ‘cow slaughter’? **Article 48**
256. When was the first Rajya Sabha formed in India? **3rd April 1952**
257. In which state is the maximum number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha? **Madhya Pradesh**
258. Since when was the Women Empowerment Committee formed in the Parliament? **April 1997**
259. For how many consecutive days can a member of the House remain absent without permission before his membership of the House is cancelled? **60 days**
260. How many departmental permanent committees are there in the Parliament? **24**
261. When was the first National Emergency declared in India? **26 October 1962**
262. Within how much time the President’s rule declared by the President in the state is required to be approved by both the Houses of Parliament? **2 months**
263. In which union territories of India is the Legislature located? **Delhi and Pondicherry**
264. According to which article of the Constitution, the Governor appoints 1 Anglo-Indian to the Legislative Assembly? **Article 333**
265. Which state has the highest number of Legislative Assembly seats in Bharat? **Uttar Pradesh**
266. Which Chief Justice of India served as the Acting President of India? **Justice Muhammad Hidayatullah**
267. Which Union Territory in India has its own High Court? **Delhi**
268. Which states do not have Panchayati Raj? **Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram**
269. Where was the first Lok Adalat Camp held? **Gujarat (1982)**
270. In the Constitution of India, ‘Procedure related to the election of the President’ has been taken from the Constitution of which country? **Ireland**
271. Who was the first Chairperson of the Women’s Commission? **Mrs. Jayanti Patnaik**
272. How many women were member of the Constituent Assembly of India? **15**
273. Who was the first Prime Minister to be removed from office by a

- no-confidence motion? **Vishwanath Pratap Singh**
274. What is an “Adjournment Motion” ? **A Motion for discussing ‘a specific and important matter that should have urgent consideration**
275. What is “Breach of Privilege”? **Disregard of any of the privileges, rights and immunities either of the Members of Parliament individually or of either House of Parliament in its collective capacity or of its committees.**
276. What is an “Electoral College” ? **An intermediary body chosen by electors to choose the representatives in an indirect election.**
277. What do you mean by a “Session in the parliament?”
The period during which a House meets almost every day uninterruptedly to manage the business.
278. What is the ‘Question Hour’ in the Parliament?
Question Hour is the first hour of a sitting session of the Lok Sabha devoted to questions that Members of Parliament raise about any aspect of administrative activity.
279. By What name was Mizoram earlier known as. **Lushai Hill**
280. When was Lushai hill named as Mizoram. **1954**

We believe not only in universal toleration, but we accept all religions as true, I am proud to belong to a country which has sheltered the persecuted and the refugees of all religions and all countries of the earth..

- Swami Vivekananda



10. Geography

1. Which is the easternmost state of Bharat? **Arunachal Pradesh**
2. Which river is reckoned to be the most majestic river in the North East region? **Brahmaputra**
3. In which state of Bharat does the sun rise first ?
Arunachal Pradesh
4. Which is the smallest state in terms of area in the North-Eastern region? **Tripura**
5. Which is the highest mountain peak in Mizoram?
Phawngpui (Blue Mountain) 2210 meters
6. Name the place in Meghalaya that receives maximum rainfall
Mawsynram
7. Which city is called the gateway of Nagaland? **Dimapur**
8. Which district of Arunachal Pradesh witnessed a massive earthquake (intensity 8.6) in the year 1950? **Lohit**
9. Which place is called the gateway of the western Khasi hills?
Mairang
10. In which state the Shaheed Minar at Bir Tikendrajeet park built in memory of the martyrs who fought the British in 1891 ?
Manipur
11. What is the other name of the forest area, Sairandhri Vanam in Kerala ?
Silent valley
12. On the border of which two states Pulicut Lagoona (Lake) is Located ?
Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu

13. Which country shares the longest international border with Bharat? **Bangladesh**
14. Which mineral, used as nuclear fuel, is found in abundance in Bharat ? **Thorium**
15. Name the pass in the western Ghats to the south of Nilgiri Hills? **(Palakkad) Palghat**
16. Which part of Bharat is nearest to Indonesia? **Andaman & Nicobar**
17. Which Bharatiya port is not a natural port? **Chennai**
18. Which is the smallest river among Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Satluj ? **Beas**
19. The deposits of which mineral in Bharat are the maximum in the world? **Mica**
20. Name one tributary of the Ganges that flows into it from the Peninsula Plateau? **Son**
21. From how many states Konkan Rail Project passes through? **Four (Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka & Kerala)**
22. In which state is the Hundru waterfalls situated? **Jharkhand**
23. From which state of Bharat does river Ravi originate? **Himachal Pradesh**
24. Which is the highest sandalwood-producing state in Bharat? **Karnataka**
25. Which is the oldest mountain range of Bharat? **Aravallis**
26. Where was the first cotton cloth mill established in Bharat? **Kolkata**
27. Which is highest hill station of Rajasthan? **Mount Abu**
28. In which city is the head office of the Geological Survey of India situated? **Kolkata**
29. Which district has the highest number of tribal population? **Bastar**
30. In which state is the famous forest area named Silent Valley situated? **Kerala**
31. Which Bharatiya state has the lowest urban population? **Sikkim**
32. At which place in West Bengal does the Ganges get divided into two branches? **Dhulia**
33. Name the river which is known by six different names at different places? **Brahmaputra**

(Sampu in Tibet, Dihang in Arunachal, Brahmaputra in Assam, Jamuna' Papra in Bangladesh, Meghna on meeting Ganga, Meghna on meeting with Meghna)

34. Name the nuclear power station in Karnataka. **Kaiga**
35. Which wildlife sanctuary is famous for musk deer?
Kedarnath wildlife sanctuary
36. Which state of India is known for having the only floating national park in the world?
(Keibul Lamjao National Park) Manipur
37. Which river valley is known for the largest coal deposits?
Damodar Valley
38. Name the place situated on the confluence of three seas.
Kanya Kumari
39. Name the westward flowing river in southern part of Vindhya Mountain. **Narmada**
40. At which place does the Bhagirathi and Alaknanda rivers meet?
Devprayag
41. Which state in Bharat has the largest reserve of lignite coal?
Tamilnadu
42. Name the coast on which Chennai port is situated?
Coromandel coast
43. In which state is Bharat's first private sector sea port situated?
Gujarat
44. In which district of Gujarat was the first dairy cooperative society set up?
Kheda District
45. Which Hydel power project in Bhutan was constructed with Bharatiya financial help?
Chukkha (Project)
46. From which state does the river Tapti or Tapi originate?
Madhya Pradesh
47. Which is the largest flower-producing state of Bharat? **Karnataka**
48. Which is the Bharatiya state to have lowest forest cover? **Haryana**
49. Which Uttarakhand hill station was called the 'Switzerland of Bharat by Mahatma Gandhi?
Kausani
50. Which is the nearest railway station to Silvassa? **Vapi**
51. Name the state where largest aluminium extraction plant has been set up?
Orissa
52. Name the coast on which Kochi is situated. **Malabar Coast**

53. In which city does the river Ganga flow from south to north?
Varanasi
54. For which mineral is Nellore famous? **Mica**
55. Which was the first multipurpose project after independence?
Damodar Valley Project
56. In which states is the Satpura range situated?
Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat
57. Near which city is Bhimbetka Rock Shelters, an archaeological site discovered in 1957, situated? **Raisen (M.P.)**
58. Which state is the largest producer of asbestos? **Rajasthan**
59. Name the dam built on river Son. **Bansagar Dam**
60. For which mineral is Kolhapur famous? **Bauxite**
61. What is the distance between the two extreme points of Bharat from North to South? **3214 kms.**
62. What is the distance between the two extreme points of Bharat from East to West? **2933 kms.**
63. Which are the five major physical divisions of Bharat? **Himalayan range in the North, Great plains formed by basins of Rivers - (Indus, Brahmaputra & Ganga) Desert of Thar, Deccan plateau of Peninsular Bharat and Coastal Plains (Eastern & Western)**
64. Which mountain range contains the Siachen Glacier ?
Karakoram range
65. Which is the highest mountain peak of Bharat?
K2 (Godwin Austen)
66. What is the height of peak K2 (Godwin Austen)? **8611 meters**
67. To which mountain range does K2 (Godwin Austen) belong ?
Karakoram
68. In which mountain range does the Siachen glacier lie?
Karakoram
69. In which mountain range does Baltoro glacier lie?
Karakoram mountain range
70. How long does Himalayan range stretch from West to East?
About 2500 kms
71. Name the three important ranges of Himalayan Mountains?
(1) Himadri or greater Himalayas
(2) Himachal or middle or lesser Himalayas and
(3) Shivalik

72. What is the average height of the peaks in Himadri or great Himalayas? **6000 meters**
73. What is the height of Kanchenjunga peak? **8586 meters**
74. What is the height of Nanga Parbat peak? **8126 meters**
75. What is the height of Nanda Devi peak? **7816 meters**
76. What is the average height of Himachal range of mountains? **4100 meters**
77. What is the average height of Shivalik range of mountains? **1000 meters**
78. Which tributary of the Indus River flows entirely in Bharat? **Beas**
79. Name the tributaries of Indus river.
Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Satluj and Beas
80. Which river divides the Aravalli mountain range in two parts? **Banas river**
81. Name the important tributaries of Ganga river.
Yamuna, Sone, Gomti, Ghagra, Gandak and Kosi
82. Name important tributaries of Yamuna river.
Chambal, Betwa and Ken
83. By which name is Ganga Known when it enters Bangladesh? **Padma**
84. By which name is Ganga known when it enters Bengal? **Hooghli**
85. In which water body does the Ganga river fall? **Bay of Bengal**
86. How many parts does the great plateau of Peninsular India have? Name them. **Two, The Malwa Plateau and Deccan Plateau**
87. The Malwa Plateau is flanked by which hills?
Aravalli hills in the north-west and Vindhyas in the south
88. Name the important hills situated in Western Ghats?
Sahyadri, Nilgiri, Annamalai and Cardamom Hills
89. Which one is the highest peak of the Peninsular Bharat?
Anamudi peak in Kerala, 2695 meters
90. Name the mountain range situated in the Eastern ghats.
Mahendragiri
91. Which important rivers of the Deccan Plateau flow from West to east and fall into the Bay of Bengal?
Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna
92. Which important rivers of the Deccan Plateau flow from east to west and fall in Arabian Sea? **Narmada and Tapti**

93. In which sea are the Andaman - Nicobar Islands situated?
Bay of Bengal
94. In which sea are Lakshadweep Islands situated? **Arabian Sea**
95. Which chain of mountains lie to the east of Goa? **Sahyadri**
96. Which is the highest mountain peak in Rajasthan?
Guru Shikhar (Mount Abu)
97. What was the previous common name of the North Eastern States of Bharat ? **NEFA (North East Frontier Agency)**
98. By which name is the boundary line between India and Pakistan known?
Redcliffe Line
99. Where do people called Tharu live?
Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand
100. Which state of Bharat has the largest forest cover ?
Madhya Pradesh
101. Which place in India has the lowest rainfall? **Jaisalmer**
102. Which are the two major mountain ranges in Madhya Pradesh?
Vindhya and Satpura
103. Which major river forms a part of the northwestern boundary between Gujarat and Maharashtra?
Narmada
104. Which gulf separates Daman from Diu? **Gulf of Khambhat**
105. Where is Aksai Chin located? **Leh District (Ladakh)**
106. In which state is St. George island located?
GOA (Near Vasco Digama)
107. Where are the most famous diamond mines located in Bharat?
Panna (M.P.)
108. For which product is Makrana famous? **Marble**
109. Which is the largest gulf of Bharat? **Gulf of Kutch**
110. Which latitude passes almost through the center of Bharat ?
Tropic of Cancer
111. Which river is called the ‘Sorrow of Bihar’? **Kosi River**
112. Which river is called the ‘sorrow of Bengal’? **Damodar River**
113. Which river is called the ‘sorrow’ of Orissa? **Mahanadi**
114. In which state is the Hirakud project located? **Orissa**
115. Where is the Rihand (Gobind Vallabh Sagar) project located?
Pipri in Sonbhadra District Uttar Pradesh
116. Tungabhadra is a tributary of which river? **Krishna**
117. Where is the Indira Gandhi Canal Project located? **Rajasthan**

118. Which is the biggest hydel project of Uttar Pradesh ? **Rihand**
119. Where is Similipal Biosphere Reserve located?
Mayurbhanj district, Orissa
120. In which state is the Trikuta mountain located? **Jammu kashmir**
121. In which state was the Chipko movement started? **Uttarakhand**
122. What type of desert is the Thar desert ?
The hot subtropical desert
123. In which state is the Kanha National Park located?
Madhya Pradesh
124. To which commodity is the White Revolution related?
Milk production
125. Which district is called the shrimp capital of Bharat?
Nellore (Andhra Pradesh)
126. At which place is the head office of the Fishery Survey of India located?
Mumbai
127. In which city are the largest number of cotton textile factories established?
Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
128. Which state has the maximum number of sugar factories ?
Uttar Pradesh
129. Which state is called the ‘sugar bowl’ of Bharat? **Uttar Pradesh**
130. Which is the most populous state in India ? **Uttar Pradesh**
131. What is the boundary line between India and China called ?
Mac Mohan Line
132. What is the total number of states in Bharat? **28**
133. In which state is Haldighati located? **Rajasthan**
134. Which is smallest union territory of Bharat? **Lakshadweep**
135. Who said that ‘Multipurpose projects are the temples of Modern India’?
Jawaharlal Nehru
136. On which river is the Sardar Sarovar Dam built? **Narmada**
137. What is the position of Bharat in terms of area? **Seventh**
138. Which islands are located in the Bay of Bengal?
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
139. What percentage of the world’s land area does Bharat occupy?
2.42%.
140. What is the total area of Bharat? **32,87,263 sq km**
141. What is the distance of the southern end of Bharat from the equator?
876 Kilometers

142. How many states of Bharat have coastline? **10**
(Gujarat ,Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, West Bengal)
143. Which Indian state has the longest coastline? **Gujarat**
144. Which part of Ladakh is under the control of China? **Aksai Chin**
145. Name the cold desert of Bharat? **Ladakh**
146. In which hemisphere of the earth is Bharat located?
Northern Hemisphere
147. Which state of Bharat is surrounded by Bangladesh on three sides? **Tripura**
148. What is the main feature of the Indian islands located in the Arabian Sea? **All the islands are of coral origin**
149. Which Indian states or UTs share boundaries with China?
Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh (Length of boundary line 3488 km)
150. Which mythological bridge is situated between Bharat and Sri Lanka? **Ram Setu [Adam Bridge]**
151. Which Indian state shares its boundary with the maximum number of states? **Uttar Pradesh**
152. What is the name of the largest state in Bharat in terms of area? **Rajasthan**
153. Name the highest peak in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?
Saddle peak
154. In which states of Bharat Nilgiri hills are located?
Kerala and Tamil Nadu
155. Which is the largest island of Bharat? **Middle Andaman**
156. In which water body is Lakshadweep located? **Arabian Sea**
157. Which is the largest river island in Bharat? **Majuli Island**
158. Where is Chilka Lake (the largest saltwater lake) located?
Odisha
159. Which is the largest freshwater lake in Bharat?
Wullar Lake, Jammu and Kashmir
160. What is the place of origin of river Ganga? **Gomukh**
161. Name the glacier from which Ganga originates?
Gangotri, Uttarakhand
162. What is the combined water stream of Ganga and Brahmaputra called?
Meghna River

163. Which river divides the southern plateau into two parts?
Narmada river
164. Name the largest multi-purpose river valley project of Bharat.
Bhakhra Nangal Project
165. Which dam is located at the confluence of Bhagirathi and Bhilangna rivers?
Tehri Dam
166. Which is the oldest mountain range of Bharat ? **Aravalli**
167. In which state is the cardamom hill located? **Kerala**
168. Which pass connects Nashik and Mumbai? **Thal Ghat**
169. Where does the Luni river end after leaving the Pushkar valley?
In the Rann of Kutch
170. When was the tiger Project started in Bharat ? **On 7th April 1973**
171. Which soil is largely found in Bharat? **Alluvial soil**
172. Which state of Bharat has the largest reserves of iron?
Jharkhand
173. Where is the largest zinc producing mine located in Bharat?
Zawar
174. Which is the longest National Highway of Bharat?
NH - 44 from Srinagar to Kanyakumari
175. What is the length of the longest national highway of Bharat?
3745 km.
176. Which is the largest tribe of Bharat in terms of population?
The Gond tribe
177. Which is the highest peak of the Aravalli range?
Gurushikhar located in Mount Abu
178. Which is the highest range of Himalayas? **Himadri**
179. What is the length of the mainland sea coast of Bharat? **6100 km**
180. Which pass connects Srinagar and Pakistan occupied Kashmir?
Burzil Pass
181. What is called the 'Ruhr' of India? **The Chota nagpur plateau**
182. Which water body separates little Andaman and South Andaman?
Duncan Passage
183. Which is the largest island of Lakshadweep?
Andrott (Area 4.90 Sq. Kilometer)
184. Which is the first hydroelectric project of Bharat?
Shiva Samudram
185. By what name is the Brahmaputra river known as in Arunachal

- Pradesh? **Dihang**
186. Which soil is mostly found in the Malwa plateau of Madhya Pradesh? **Black soil**
187. From which state does the Southwest Monsoon arrive in India? **Kerala**
188. Which is the highest waterfall of Bharat? **Kunchikal Falls (455 m), Shimoga, Karnataka**
189. Which is the highest point of the Chota Nagpur Plateau? **Parasnath**
190. In which direction does the Betwa river flow ? **From South to North**
191. What percentage of the area in Bharat is plateau? **27.7%**
192. How much is India's standard time ahead of Greenwich mean time? **5 hr 30 min**
193. Which state in India has the maximum number of tribes? **Madhya Pradesh**
194. Which country shares the longest international border with India? **Bangladesh**
195. Which is the smallest island of Lakshadweep group? **Bitra island**
196. With which country does the Karakoram Pass connect India? **China**
197. Which is the southernmost river of Bharat? **Vaigai River**
198. What percentage of the Thar Desert is in Rajasthan? **60 percent**
199. Which is the largest salt producing state of Bharat? **Gujarat**
200. Sankosh river forms the boundary between which two states? **Assam and Arunachal Pradesh**
201. In which states is the Pir Panjal mountain range located? **Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir**
202. With which country do the Kachin Hills of Bharat form the border? **Myanmar**
203. Topographic maps of India are prepared by which organization? **Survey of India**
204. Where is India's first uranium mine located? **Jadugoda (Karnataka)**
205. In which state is the Tabao Monastery located? **Himachal Pradesh**

206. What are the strong humid winds that blow in the state of Assam in summer called? **Norwester(kalbaisakhi)**
207. What is the name of the only active volcano in Bharat? **Baron Volcano**
208. At which place is the active volcano located in Bharat? **Baron Island, Andaman and Nicobar Islands**
209. Which tributary of the Indus river originates from Lake Mansarovar? **Sutlej**
210. On which river is the Tulbu Project situated? **Jhelum River**
211. Which port is called the queen of Arabian Sea? **Kochi Port**
212. What is the height of Anaimudi, the highest peak of the Western Ghats? **2695 m**
213. Which is the second highest peak of South India? **Dodabeta (2637 m)**
214. What is the literal meaning of Anaimudi? **Elephant Head**
215. Anaimudi and Dodabeta peaks are situated in which state? **Kerala**
216. Which river is known as Dakshin Ganga? **Godavari**
217. Which is the highest dam in Bharat? **Tehri Dam**
218. What is the height of Tehri Dam? **260.5 m**
219. Which is the longest dam in Bharat ? **Hirakud (25.79 km)**
220. Which city of Bharat is known as Coal Capital of Bharat? **Jharia (Jharkhand)**
221. Where is Bharat's first indigenous iron steel plant located? **Bokaro (Jharkhand)**
222. Apart from mango, Bharat has the first place in the production of which crop? **Banana, Chikoo,Coconut**
223. Which state of Bharat attracts the maximum number of tourists? **Tamil Nadu**
224. Bharat has the highest place in which area of tourism ? **Medical Tourism**

Major Mountain peaks in Bharat

Top Highest Peaks in India

- 1) **K2 - (8611 metres):** The highest peak in Indian subcontinent lies between Baltistan and Xinjiang • It is the highest peak in the Karakoram
- 2) **Kangchenjunga (8586 metres):** •The third highest summit in the World •Also known as the ‘five treasures of snow’ •Lies in Himalayan Mountain Range
- 3) **Nanda Devi (7816 metres):** •Ranked the 23rd highest peak across the world. •The Nanda Devi National Park, located in vicinity to the peak, consists of the best high-altitude flora and fauna. •This is the highest peak located entirely within India •It is a part of Himalayan mountain ranges (Garhwal)
- 4) **Kamet (7756 metres):** •It is located near the Tibetan Plateau •It is located in the Garhwal region
- 5) **Saltoro Kangri (7742 metres):** •It is located near the Siachen Region. •The Saltoro Kangri is ranked the 31st highest independent peak in the world •It lies in Saltoro range (a part of Karakoram Mountain range)
- 6) **Saser Kangri (7672 metres):** •Located in Ladakh. •This mountain peak is the 35th highest mountain peak in the world •It lies in Saser Muztagh range (an easternmost subrange of Karakoram Range.)
- 7) **Mamostong Kangri/Mamostang Kangri (7516 metres):** •It is located near Siachen Glacier •It is the 48th independent peak in India •It is the highest peak of Rimo Muztagh range (a subrange of Karakoram range)
- 8) **Rimo I (7385 metres):** •The Rimo I is a part of Rimo Muztagh, a subrange of Great Karakoram range. •It is the 71st highest peak in the world.
- 9) **Hardeol (7151 metres):** •This peak is also known as the ‘Temple of God’ •It is one of the oldest summits in the Kumaon Himalay
- 10) **Chaukhamba I (7138 metres):** •It is located in the Garhwal district of Uttarakhand. •It is a part of the Gangotri Group of Garhwal Himalaya ranges
- 11) **Trisul I (7120 metres):** •The name of this mountain peak is taken

from the weapon of Lord Shiva. •It is one of three mountain peaks located in the Kumaon Himalaya in Uttarakhand.

List of Mountain Peaks in India- Statewise

Peak	Range / Region	State	Peak
1) Arma Konda	Eastern Ghats	Andhra Pradesh	1680 m
2) Kangto	Eastern Himalaya	Arunachal Pradesh	7060 m
3) Someshwar Fort	West Champaran District	Bihar	880 m
4) Bailadila Range	Dantewada District	Chhattisgarh	1276 m
5) Sonsogor	Western Ghats	Goa	1166 m
6) Girnar	Junagadh District	Gujarat	1069 m
7) Karoh Peak	Morni Hills	Haryana	1467 m
8) Reo Purgyl	Western Himalaya	Himachal Pradesh	6816 m
9) Parasnath	Parasnath Hills	Jharkhand	1370 m
10) Mullayanagiri	Western Ghats	Karnataka	1930 m
11) Anamudi	Western Ghats	Kerala	2695 m
12) Dhupgarh	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	1350 m
13) Kalsubai	Western Ghats	Maharashtra	1646 m
14) Mount Iso	Senapati District	Border of Manipur and Nagaland	2994 m
15) Shillong Peak	Khasi Hills	Meghalaya	1965 m
16) Phawngpui	Saiha District	Mizoram	2157 m
17) Mount Saramati	Naga Hills	Nagaland	3826 m
18) Deomali	Eastern Ghats	Odisha	1672 m
19) Guru Shikhar	Aravalli Range	Rajasthan	1722 m
20) Kanchenjunga	Eastern Himalaya	Sikkim	8586 m
21) Doddabetta	Nilgiri Hills	Tamil Nadu	2637 m
22) Doli Gutta	Deccan Plateau	Border of Telangana and Chhattisgarh	965 m
23) Betalongchhip	Jampui Hills	Tripura	930 m
24) Amsot Peak	Shivalik Hills	Uttar Pradesh	945 m
25) Nanda Devi	Garhwal Himalaya	Uttarakhand	7816 m
26) Sandakphu	Eastern Himalaya	West Bengal	3636m

National Parks in Bharat

National parks in Bharat serve as sanctuaries for wildlife, preserving animals in their natural surroundings. These protected areas strictly prohibit activities such as hunting, poaching, industrial endeavors, and cultivation. The boundaries of these national parks are well-guarded, and no foreign activity is allowed near or within their perimeters. The primary objective of these national parks is to safeguard and conserve the diverse wildlife found within them.

The state-wise list of national parks is given below

S. No.	States	National Parks	Establishment year
1.	Kerala	Anamudi Shola National Park	2003
2.	Karnataka	Anshi National Park	1987
3.	Meghalaya	Balphakram National Park	1987
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bandhavgarh National Park	1968
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Omkareshwar National Park	2013
6.	Karnataka	Bandipur National Park	1974
7.	Karnataka	Bannerghatta National Park	1974
8.	Jharkhand	Betla National Park	1974
9.	Odisha	Bhitarkanika National Park	1975
10.	Tripura	Bison (Rajbari) National Park	2007
11.	Gujarat	Blackbuck National Park, Velavadar	1976
12.	West Bengal	Buxa Tiger Reserve	1983
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Campbell Bay National Park	1992
14.	Maharashtra	Chandoli National Park	2004
15.	Tripura	Clouded Leopard National Park	2007
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Dachigam National Park	1981
17.	Rajasthan	Desert National Park	1981
18.	Assam	Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	1999
19.	Assam	Dehing Patkai National Park	2004
20.	Assam	Raimona National Park	2021
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa National Park	1977
22.	Kerala	Eravikulam National Park	1978
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Galathea National Park	1922

24. Uttarakhand	Gangotri National Park	1989
25. Gujarat	Gir Forest National Park	1965
26. West Bengal	Gorumara National Park	1949
27. Uttarakhand	Govind Pashu Vihar National Park	1955
28. Himachal Pradesh	Great Himalayan National Park	1984
29. Maharashtra	Gugamal National Park	1974
30. Tamil Nadu	Guindy National Park	1977
31. Tamil Nadu	Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park	1986
32. Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas National Park	1983
33. Ladakh	Hemis National Park	1981
34. Himachal Pradesh	Inderkilla National Park	2010
35. Tamil Nadu	Indira Gandhi Sanctuary and National Park	1976
36. Chhattisgarh	Indravati National Park	1975
37. West Bengal	Jaldapara National Park	2012
38. Uttarakhand	Jim Corbett National Park	1936
39. Haryana	Kalesar National Park	2003
40. Madhya Pradesh	Kanha National Park	1955
41. Chhattisgarh	Kanger Ghati National Park	1982
42. Telangana	Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park	1994
43. Assam	Kaziranga National Park	1905
44. Manipur	Keibul Lamjao National Park	1977
45. Rajasthan	Keoladeo National Park	1982
46. Sikkim	Khangchendzonga National Park	1977
47. Himachal Pradesh	Khirganga National Park	2010
48. Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar National Park	1981
49. Karnataka	Kudremukh National Park	1987
50. Madhya Pradesh	Kuno National Park	1981
51. Madhya Pradesh	Madhav National Park	1958
52. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park	1983
53. Telangana	Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park	1975
54. Assam	Manas National Park	1990
55. Madhya Pradesh	Mandla Plant Fossils National Park	1983

56. Gujarat	Marine National Park,Gulf of Kutch	1982
57. Kerala	Mathikettan Shola National Park	2008
58. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Middle Button Island National Park	1979
59. Goa	Mollem National Park	1978
60. Arunachal Pradesh	Mouling National Park	1982
61. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Mount Harriet National Park	1979
62. Telangana	Mrugavani National Park	1994
63. Tamil Nadu	Mudumalai National Park	1940
64. Rajasthan	Mukundra Hills National Park	2004
65. Tamil Nadu	Mukurthi National Park	2001
66. Mizoram	Murlen National Park	1991
67. Karnataka	Nagarhole National Park	1988
68. Arunachal Pradesh	Namdapha National Park	1974
69. Assam	Nameri National Park	1998
70. Uttarakhand	Nanda Devi National Park	1982
71. Maharashtra	Navegaon National Park	1975
72. West Bengal	Neora Valley National Park	1986
73. Meghalaya	Nokrek National Park	1986
74. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	North Button Island National Park	1979
75. Nagaland	Ntangki National Park	1993
76. Assam	Orang National Park	1985
77. Kerala	Pambadum Shola National Park	2003
78. Madhya Pradesh	Panna National Park	1981
79. Andhra Pradesh	Papikonda National Park	1978
80. Madhya Pradesh	Pench National Park	1975
81. Kerala	Periyar National Park	1950
82. Mizoram	Phawngpui Blue Mountain National Park	1992
83. Himachal Pradesh	Pin Valley National Park	1987
84. Jammu and Kashmir	Kazinag National Park	1992
85. Uttarakhand	Rajaji National Park	1983

86. Andhra Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi National Park (Rameswaram)	2005
87. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Rani Jhansi Marine National Park	1996
88. Rajasthan	Ranthambore National Park	1980
89. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Saddle Peak National Park	1979
90. Jammu and Kashmir	Salim Ali National Park	1986
91. Madhya Pradesh	Sanjay National Park	1983
92. Maharashtra	Sanjay Gandhi National Park	1996
93. Rajasthan	Sariska Tiger Reserve	1979
94. Madhya Pradesh	Satpura National Park	1981
95. Kerala	Silent Valley National Park	1985
96. Himachal Pradesh	Simbalbara National Park	2010
97. Manipur	Sirohi National Park	1982
98. Odisha	Simlipal National Park	1980
99. West Bengal	Singalila National Park	1986
100. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Button Island National Park	1987
101. Andhra Pradesh	Sri Venkateswara National Park	1989
102. Haryana	Sultanpur National Park	1959
103. West Bengal	Sundarbans National Park	1984
104. Maharashtra	Tadoba National Park	1955
105. Uttarakhand	Valley of Flowers National Park	1982
106. Bihar	Valmiki National Park	1978
107. Gujarat	Vansda National Park	1979
108. Madhya Pradesh	Van Vihar National Park	1979

Rivers in Bharat

S. Rivers No.	Origin	Length (km)	End-Point
1.Ganga	Gangotri Glacier (Bhagirathi), Uttarakhand	2,525	Bay of Bengal
2.Yamuna	Yamunotri Glacier Uttarakhand	1,376	Merges with Ganga at Allahabad (Triveni Sangam -Kumbh Mela spot)
3. Brahmaputra	Himalayan Glacier in Tibet, but enters India in Arunachal Pradesh	1,800	Merges with Ganga and ends in the Bay of Bengal
4. Chambal	Tributary of Yamuna river, starting at Madhya Pradesh	960	Joins Yamuna river in UP
5. Son	Tributary of Ganga, starting at Amarkantak Madhya Pradesh	784	Joins Ganga just above Patna – also considered part of Vindhya river system
6. Gandak	Nepal; Ganges tributary at Indo - Nepal border (Triveni Sangam)	630	Joins Ganga near Patna
7. Kosi	Starts from Bihar near Indo-Nepal border	720	Joins Ganga near Katihar district of Bihar
8. Betwa	Tributary of Yamuna,rises at Vindhya region, MP	590	Joins Yamuna at Hamirpur in UP
9. Gomti	Tributary of Ganga, starting at Gomat Taal, UP	900	Joins Ganga in Varanasi district
10.Ghaghara	Himalayan Glacier in Tibet, a tributary of Ganga	1080	Joins Ganga in Bihar

11. Hugli (Hooghly)	Tributary of Ganga near West Bengal	260	Merges with Ganga at the Bay of Bengal
12. Damodar	Tributary of Hugli near Chandwara, Jharkhand	592	Merges with Hugli in West Bengal
13. Mahananda	Paglajhora falls, Darjeeling, West Bengal	360	Merge in Ganga
14. Alaknanda	Satopanth & Bhagirathi-Kharak glacier	190	Merge in Ganga, Devprayag, Uttarakhand
15. Bhagirathi	Gaumukh, Uttarakhand	205	Merge in Ganga, Devprayag, Uttarakhand
16. Indus	Originates in Tibetan plateau, Enters India in J&K	3180	Merges into Arabian sea near Sindh
17. Chenab	Upper Himalayas in the Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh	960	Merges with Indus
18. Jhelum	Tributary of Chenab river, Punjab	725	Merges with Chenab at Jhang (Pakistan)
19. Ravi	Starts from Bara Bhangal, Kangra district, Himachal Pradesh	720	Joins Chenab in Pakistan
20. Sutlej	Tributary of Indus river originates at Rakshastal, Tibet	1500	Meets Beas river in Pakistan and ends at Arabian sea
21. Beas	Rises at the Himalayas in central Himachal Pradesh	470	Joins Sutlej river in Punjab, India
22. Parbati	Mantalai Glacier near Pin Prabati Pass	–	Mixes with Beas River at Bhuntar, near Kullu of Himachal Pradesh
23. Suru	Panzella Glacier, Pensi La Pass, Kargil	185	Indus, Nurla, Skardu, Pakistan

24. Dras	Machoi Glacier, Zojila, near Sonamarg, Jammu & Kashmir	86	Suru River at Kharul, Kargil
25. Zaskar	Doda River (First Branch), Kargyag and Tsarap River (Second Branch)	–	Indus River near Nimmu in Ladakh
26. Tsarap	Pankpo La, Sarchu	182	Zaskar River, Padum, Kargil
27. Doda	Drang-Drung Glacier, Pensi La	79	Zaskar River, Padum, Kargil
28. Kaveri	Talakaveri in Western Ghats in Karnataka	765	Ends in Bay of Bengal
29. Krishna	Originates in the Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra	1400	Ends in the Bay of Bengal near Andhra Pradesh
30. Godavari	Starts in Maharashtra and passes through 7 Indian states	1465	Empties in Bay of Bengal
31. Tungabhadra	Tributary of Krishna river starting at Karnataka	531	Joins Krishna river along the border of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
32. Tapi	Rises in Eastern Satpura Ranges, Madhya Pradesh	724	Empties into Gulf of Khambhat, Gujarat
33. Mahi	Rises in Madhya Pradesh	580	Flows into Arabian sea from Gujarat
34. Narmada	Starts from Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh	1315	Drains into Arabian sea via Gulf of Cambay
35. Indravati	Dandakaranya range, Kalahandi district, Odisha	535	Godavari near border of Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Telangana

36. Pranhita	Confluence of Wardha and Wainganga, near Sirpur Kaghaznagar	113	Godavari, near Kaleshwaram, Telangana
37. Wardha	Satpura range, Multai, Betul district of Madhya Pradesh	528	Pranhita River
38. Kolab (Sabari)	Sinkaran hills, Koraput, Odisha	200	Godavari
39. Manjira	Balaghat hills	724	Godavari, near Kandakurthi, Karnataka
40. Wainganga	Satpura range, Mundara, Seoni district, Madhya Pradesh	579	Pranhita River
41. Painganga	Ajanta range, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	676	Wardha river, Chandrapur district, Maharashtra
42. Vedavathi	Confluence of Veda and Avathi	–	Tungabhadra river, near Siruguppa
43. Bhima	Bhimashankar	861	Krishna river, near Raichur
44. Indrayani	Lonavala, Maharashtra		Bhima river
45. Pavana	Sahyadri range, Lonavala Maharashtra	58	Mula river
46. Ghataprabha	Western ghats, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra	283	Krishna river, Almati
47. Venna	Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra	130	Krishna river, Satara, Maharashtra
48. Koyna	Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra	130	Krishna river, near Karad, Satara
49. Amravati	Anamalai Hills, Pambar, Chinnar rivers	282	Kaveri river at Karur, Tamil Nadu

50. Bhavani	Silent Valley National Park, Kerala	135	Kaveri river at Kongu Nadu region of Tamil Nadu
51. Hemavati	Western Ghats, Chikmagalur, Karnataka	245	Kaveri river near Krishna Raja Sagara, Karnataka
52. Mahanadi	Dhamtari, Dandakaranya, Chhattisgarh	858	Bay of Bengal, near False Point, Kendrapara, Odisha
53. Subarnarekha	Chota Nagpur plateau, near Ranchi, Jharkhand	395	Kirtania Port, near Talsari, Bay of Bengal
54. Kangsabati	Chota Nagpur plateau, Purulia district, West Bengal	465	Bay of Bengal near Haldia
55. Penner (Penna)	Nandi Hills, Chikkaballapur district, Karnataka	597	Bay of Bengal, near Nellore, Andhra Pradesh
56. Palar	Nandi hills, Kolar District Karnataka	348	Bay of Bengal, near Vayalur, Tamil Nadu
57. Vaigai	Varusanadu Hills, Tamil Nadu	258	Palk Strait, Tamil Nadu
58. Vellar	Shevaroy Hills	150	Bay of Bengal, near Parangipettai, Tamil Nadu
59. Ponnaiyar	Nandidurg, Chikkaballapur	400	Bay of Bengal
60. Noyyal	Velliangiri Hills, Western Ghats, Tamil Nadu	180	Kaveri river
61. Gomai	Satpura Range	–	Tapti river, near Prakasha, Nandurbar, Maharashtra
62. Panzara	Near Pimpalaner, Dhule, Maharashtra	–	Tapti river
63. Purna	Satpura Range, Betul, Madhya Pradesh	–	Tapti river, near Changdev, Maharashtra
			Narmada, near Raisen

64. Kolar	Vindhya Range, near Sehore district, Madhya Pradesh	101	district of Madhya Pradesh
65. Tawa	Satpura Range, Betul, Madhya Pradesh	172	Narmada near Hoshangabad district
66. Sabarmati	Dhebar lake, Aravalli range, near Udaipur, Rajasthan	371	Gulf of Khambhat
67. Zuari	Hemad-Barshem in western ghats	34	Arabian sea
68. Ulhas	Near Rajmachi hills, Sahyadri range	122	Vasai Creek, Mumbai
69. Mithi	Vihar lake and Powai lake	15	Arabian sea, Mahim creek, Mumbai
70. Mandovi	Bhimgad, Karnataka	77	Arabian sea
71. Kali	Kushavali, Karnataka	184	Arabian sea
72. Netravati	Kudremukh, Chikmagalur, Karnataka	–	Arabian sea, near Mangalore, Karnataka
73. Sharavati	Western Ghats, Tirthahalli, Karnataka	128	Arabian sea, near Honnavar, Uttar Kannada district, Karnataka
74. Periyar	Sivagiri hills, Sundaramala, Tamil Nadu	244	Lakshadweep sea, Kerala
75. Bharathap- puzha	Anamalai Hills, Tamil Nadu	209	Lakshadweep sea, Ponnani, Kerala
76. Pamba	Pulachimalai Hills, Western Ghats	176	Vembanad Lake
77. Chaliyar	Elambaleri Hills, Western Ghats, Wayanad, Kerala	169	Lakshadweep sea, Kerala

UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Bharat

The UNESCO World Heritage Convention, which was established in 1972, recognizes and protects important cultural and natural sites around the world. Bharat has 42 sites in the UNESCO World Heritage list. This makes Bharat the sixth country in the world with the most UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Of the 42 Bhartian sites, 34 are cultural, 7 are natural, and 1 is mixed (both cultural and natural).

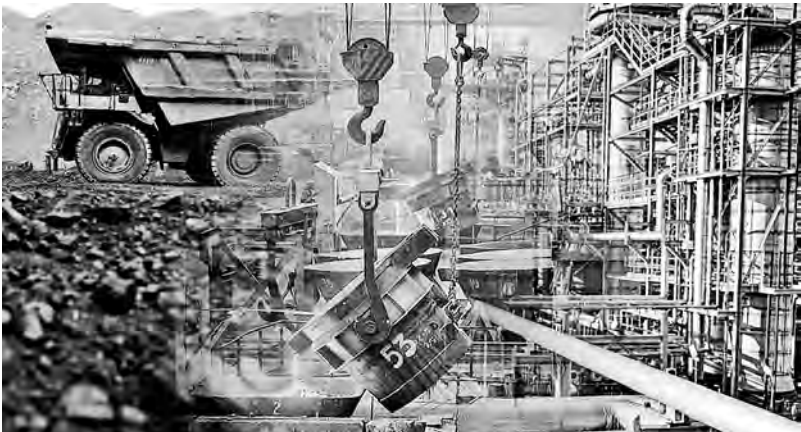
S.No	Name of Sites	Year	Location
1	Ajanta Caves	1983	Maharashtra
2	Ellora Caves	1983	Maharashtra
3	Agra Fort	1983	Agra
4	Taj Mahal	1983	Agra
5	Sun Temple	1984	Orissa
6	Mahabalipuram Monuments	1984	Tamil Nadu
7	Kaziranga National Park	1985	Assam
8	Keoladeo National Park	1985	Rajasthan
9	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	1985	Assam
10	Churches and Convents of Goa	1986	Goa
11	Monuments of Khajuraho	1986	MadhyaPradesh
12	Monuments of Hampi	1986	Karnataka
13	Fatehpur Sikri	1986	Agra
14	Elephanta Caves	1987	Maharashtra
15	Great Living Chola Temples	1987	Tamil Nadu
16	Pattadakal Monuments	1987	Karnataka
17	Sundarbans National Park	1987	West Bengal
18	Nanda Devi & Valley of Flowers National Park	1988	Uttarakhand
19	Monuments of Buddha	1989	Sanchi,(M.P.)

20	Humayun's Tomb	1993	Delhi
21	Qutub Minar and its Monuments	1993	Delhi
22	Mountain Railways of Darjeeling,	1999	Darjeeling
			Kalka Shimla & Nilgiri
23	Mahabodhi Temple	2002	Bihar
24	Bhimbetka Rock Shelters	2003	MadhyaPradesh
25	Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus	2004	Maharashtra
26	Champaner Pavagadh Archaeological Park	2004	Gujarat
27	Red Fort	2007	Delhi
28	Jantar Mantar	2010	Delhi
29	Western Ghats	2012	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra
30	Hill Forts	2013	Rajasthan
31	Rani Ki Vav (The Queen's Stepwell)	2014	Gujarat
32	Great Himalayan National Park	2014	Himachal Pradesh
33	Nalanda	2016	Bihar
34	Khangchendzonga National Park	2016	Sikkim
35	Architectural Work of Le Corbusier (Capitol Complex)	2016	Chandigarh
36	The Historic City	2017	Ahmedabad
37	Victorian Gothic and Art Deco Ensembles	2018	Mumbai
38	The Pink City	2019	Jaipur
39	Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa)	2021	Telangana Temple
40	Dholavira	2021	Gujarat
41	Santiniketan	2023	West Bengal
42	Hoysala temples of Belur, Halebid and Somananthpura	2023	Karnataka



11. Major Towns/ Cities Situated on Rivers

1. Ayodhya is situated on the banks of which river? **Sarayu River**
2. Lucknow is situated on the banks of which river? **Gomti**
3. Ahmedabad is situated on the banks of which river? **Sabarmati**
4. Jabalpur is situated on the banks of which river? **Narmada**
5. Ujjain is situated on the banks of which river? **Shipra**
6. Jamshedpur (Tatanagar) is situated on the banks of which river?
Swarna Rekha
7. Ajmer is situated on the banks of which river? **Luni**
8. Vijayawada is situated on the banks of which river? **Krishna**
9. Srinagar is situated on the banks of which river? **Jhelum**
10. Guwahati is situated on the banks of which river? **Brahmaputra**
11. Hyderabad is situated on the banks of which river? **Musi**
12. Surat is situated on the banks of which river? **Tapti**
13. Cuttack is situated on the banks of which river? **Mahanadi**
14. Tiruchirappalli is situated on the banks of which river? **Kaveri**
15. Badrinath is situated on the banks of which river? **Alaknanda**
16. Kota is situated on the banks of which river? **Chambal**
17. New Delhi is situated on the banks of which river? **Yamuna**
18. Dibrugarh is situated on the banks which river? **Brahmaputra**
19. Rangpo is situated on the banks of which river ? **Teesta**
20. Gaya is situated on the banks of which river ? **Falgu (Neerajana)**
21. Pune is situated on the banks of which river? **Mula,Mutha**
22. Chennai is situated on the banks of which river ? **Cooum, Adyar**
23. Bengaluru is situated on the banks of which river ? **Vrishabavathi**
24. Ramagundam is situated on the banks of which river ? **Godavari**



12. Minerals and Their Sources

1. **Bauxite (Aluminum Ore) :**
Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh
2. **Antimony :** Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh
3. **Asbestos :** Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Manipur
4. **Chromite (Chromium Ore) :** Odisha, Jharkhand, Nagaland
5. **Coal :** Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha
6. **Cobalt :** Odisha, Jharkhand, Nagaland
7. **Copper:** Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Sikkim
8. **Gold :** Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh
9. **Diamond :** Panna (Madhya Pradesh), Kollur (Andhra Pradesh)
10. **Graphite :** Jharkhand, Odisha, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh
11. **Iron:** Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh

12. **Manganese:** Karnataka, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
13. **Mica:** Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan
14. **Petroleum and Natural Gas :** Assam, Gujarat, Bombay High, Krishna, Godavari Basin
15. **Silver:** Rajasthan, Jharkhand
16. **Tin :** Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand
17. **Thorium (Monazite):** Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala
18. **Tungsten :** Rajasthan
19. **Uranium :** Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Karnataka
20. **Zinc:** Rajasthan
21. **Nickel :** Odisha, Bihar, Nagaland, Maharashtra
22. Aluminum is obtained from which mineral? **Bauxite**
23. In which mineral production India ranks first? **Mica**

This is the ancient land, where wisdom made its home before it went into any other country.... Here is the same India whose soil has been trodden by the feet of the greatest sages that ever lived..... Look back, therefore, as far as you can, drink deep of the eternal fountains that are behind, and after that look forward, march forward and make India brighter, greater, much higher, than she ever was.
- Swami Vivekananda



13. Famous Institutes

1. National Botanical Research Institute. **Lucknow (U.P.)**
2. Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research.
Dhanbad (Jharkhand)
3. National Physical Laboratory. **New Delhi**
4. Central Glass & Ceramics Research Institute.
Jadavpur (W.B.), Khurja (U.P.)
5. National Metallurgical Laboratory. **Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)**
6. Central Road Research Institute. **New Delhi**
7. Central Leather Research Institute. **Chennai (Tamil Nadu)**
8. National Aerospace Laboratory. **Bengaluru (Karnataka)**
9. Central Drug Research Institute. **Lucknow (U.P.)**
10. National Institute of Oceanography. **Panaji (Goa)**
11. Forest Research Institute. **Dehradun (Uttarakhand)**
12. National Sugar Institute. **Kanpur (U.P.)**
13. Central Electronics & Engineering Research Institute.
Pilani (Rajasthan)
14. National Geophysical Research Institute. **Hydrabad (A.P.)**
15. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. **Mumbai (Maharashtra)**
16. National Sports Institute. **Patiala (Punjab)**
17. Indian Institute of Science. **Bengaluru**
18. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. **Mumbai (Maharashtra)**
19. Indian Space Research Organisation. **Bengaluru (Karnataka)**
20. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies. **Varanasi (U.P.)**
21. Indian Veterinary Research Institute. **Izzatnagar (U.P.)**
22. English & Foreign Language University.

- Hyderabad (Telangana)**
23. Central Scientific Instrument Organisation. **Chandigarh**
24. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute. **Karaikudi (T.N)**
25. Vikram Sarabhai Space Center. **Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)**
26. Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute.
Bhav Nagar (Gujrat)
27. Indian Institute of Petroleum **Dehradun (Uttarakhand)**
28. National Chemical Laboratory **Pune (Maharashtra)**
29. Central Food Technological Research Institute
Mysore (Karnataka)
30. Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants
Lucknow (U.P.)
31. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute
Nagpur (Maharashtra)
32. Indian Institute of Chemical Biology **Kolkata (W.B.)**
33. Institute of Microbial Technology **Chandigarh**
34. Central Building Research Institute. **Roorkee (Uttanchal)**
35. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute.
Durgapur (W.B.)
36. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute. **Nagpur**
37. Central Agricultural Research Institute
Port Blair (Andaman Nicobar)
38. Central Institute for Cotton Research. **Nagpur (Maharashtra)**
39. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute. **Kochi (Kerala)**
40. Central Potato Research Institute **Shimla (H.P.)**
41. Central Rice Research Institute **Cuttack (Orissa)**
42. Central Rubber Crops Research Institute
Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)
43. Central Tobacco Research Institute **Rajahmundry (A.P.)**
44. Indian Agricultural Research Institute **New Delhi**
45. Indian Institute of Horticulture Research **Bengaluru**
46. Indian Institute of Soil Science **Bhopal (M.P.)**
47. Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums
Ranchi (Jharkhand)
48. Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibres
24 Pargana Barackpur (W.B.)

49. National Dairy Research Institute **Karnal (Haryana)**
50. National Institute of Animal Genetics **Karnal (Haryana)**
51. Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute
Bengaluru (Karnataka)
52. Patel Chest Institute **Delhi**
53. All India Institute of Speech & Hearing **Mysore (Karnataka)**
54. National Science Centre **New Delhi**
55. Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology.
Hyderabad (Telangana)
56. Industrial Toxicology Research Centre **Lucknow (U.P.)**
57. Structural Engineering Research Centre
Chennai (T.N), Ghaziabad (U.P) & Roorkee (U.K)
58. Central Arid Zone Research Institute **Jodhpur (Raj.)**
59. Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training
Institute **Dehradun (U.K)**
60. Central Soil Salinity Research Institute **Karnal (Haryana)**
61. Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology.
Mumbai (MH)
62. Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute **Jhansi(U.P.)**
63. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research **Lucknow (U.P.)**
64. Jute Technological Research Laboratory **Kolkata (W.B)**
65. Directorate of Groundnuts Research. **Junagarh (Gujarat)**
66. Cholera Research Institute **Kolkata (W.B)**
67. Indian Council of Medical Research **New Delhi**
68. National Institute of Nutrition **Hyderabad (Telangana)**
69. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research
Chandigarh
70. Tuberculosis Research Centre **Chennai (T.N)**
71. Central Drugs Laboratory **Kolkata**
72. Indian Cancer Research Centre **Mumbai (MH)**
73. Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics **Kolkata(W.B)**



14. Important Cities and Tourist Spots

1. Gulmarg, Dal Lake, Pahalgam, Sonmarg, Anant Nag, Baramulla, Doda, Kokarnag, Poonch, Rajori, Chashmashahi, Manasbal Lake, Nishat Bagh, Shalimar Bagh, Wular Lake, Nagina Lake, Berinag, Amarnath, Vaishno Devi, Chilas, Jammu, Kathua Kupwara, Meerpur, Murzaffarabad, Patni Top, Srinagar, Hazarat Bal Mosque, Udhampur, Hari Parbat, Shiv Khori. **Jammu & Kashmir**
2. Leh, Gilgit, Kargil, Nubra Valley, Pangong Lake, **Ladakh**
3. Dalhousie, Dharamshala, Kullu, Manali, Kasauli, Chail, Kufri, Chamba, Khajiyar, Solan, Baijnath, Chandwick Spring, Chintpurni, Jwalaji, Kangra, Palampur, Shimla, Nahan, Ponta Sahib, Hamirpur, Joginder Nagar, Kalpa, Keylong, Lahaul-Spiti, Mahasu, Mandi, Masobra, Naldera, Narkanda, Parvati Valley, Phagu Rewalsar lake, Una, Summer hill, Tara Devi, Jakhu, McLodganj. **Himachal Pradesh**
4. Gangotri, Yamunotri, Goumukh, Nandadevi, Trishul, Neelkanth, Kosani, Pindari Glacier, Nainital, Almora, Ranikhet, Haridwar, Rishikesh, Paurhi, Corbett National Park, Badrinath, Kedarnath, Dehradun, Valley of Flowers, Gopeshwar, Mussoorie Gairsain, Pithoragarh, Rudrapur, Hemkund Sahib, Kempty fall. **Uttarakhand**

5. Agra, Sikandra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ayodhya, Bithoor, Govardhan, Fatehpur Sikri, Mathura, Vrindavan, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur, Soron, Lucknow, Mahoba, Moradabad, Sarnath, Varanasi, Vinধ্যachal, Chitrakoot, Nemisharanya, Shravasti, Kushinagar, Kaushambi, Azamgarh, Behraich, Ballia, Bareilly, Badayun, Devaria, Devgarh, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehgarh, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Gazipur, Gonda Gorakhpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Orai, Pilibheet, Pratapgarh, Rampur, Rai Bareilly, Unnao.

Uttar Pradesh

6. Amritsar, (Golden Temple, Durgiana Temple, Jallianwallah Bagh,) Anandpur Sahib, Takht Keshgarh, Bhakra Nangal Dam, Ropar, Taran Taaran, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiyarpur Jalandhar. Kapoorthala, Ludhiana Pathankot, Patiala, Sangroor.

Punjab

7. Kurukshetra, Pinjore, Badkal Lake, Ambala, Bhivani, Faridabad, Gurugram, Hissar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Mahendragarh, Narnaul, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Karna Lake, Sohna, Sultanpur.

Haryana

8. Jaipur, (Maharaja Palace, Hawa Mahal, Jantar Mantar, Ram Niwas Garden) Ajmer (Dargah Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, Pushkar Lake, Brahma Temple), Mount Abu, Thar Desert, Chittore, Udaipur, Kota, Bharatpur, (Fort, Ghana Bird Sanctuary,) Boondi, Nathdwara, Jai Samand Lake, Bikaner, Alwar (Sariska Tiger Sanctuary), Banswara, Barmer, Bhilwara, Victory tower, Churu, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Sri Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Nagore, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Tonk.

Rajasthan

9. Kutch ka Ran, Ankleshwar, Kembay, Kalol, Koyli Giri, Animal Sanctuary, Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary, Sabarmati Ashram, Ambaji, Ahmedabad, Dwarka, Junagarh, Kheda, Lothal, Paatan, Porbandar, Pawagarh, Rajkot, Sabarkanth, Satpura, Somnath, Surat, Vadodara, Amreli, Bharuch, Bhadreshwar, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Dang, Girnar,

Gandhinagar, Godhra, Himmatnagar, Jamnagar, Karwar, Mehsana, Moghera, Panchmahal, Palanpur, Palitana, Sasan, Shamla Ji, Surendranagar, Taranga, Balsad.

Gujarat

10. Matheran, Ajanta caves, Ellora Caves, Elephanta Caves, Shirdi Kanheri, Mahabaleshwaram, Panchgani, Nanded, Khandala, Mumbai, Nasik, Pandarpur, Pune, Satara, Trimbelshwar, Wardha, Ahmednagar, Akola, Alibagh, Amravati, Aghadnath, Aurangabad, Bhandra, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Jalgaon, Kurla Caves, Kolhapur, Latur, Lonavla, Nagpur, Usmanabad, Ratnagiri, Sangli, Sewagram, Tadoba National Park.
- Maharashtra**

11. Machli-Pattanam, Kaunda, Vijaywada, Vishakhapatanam, Anantpur, Bheemavaram, Chittoor, Kurapah, Elluru, Guntur, Kakinada, Kurnool, Mehboob Nagar, Nalgonda, Nellore, Tenali, Tirupati, Vijayanagaram, Waltair.
- Andhra Pradesh**

12. Vrindavan Gardens, Krishnaraja Sagar Dam, Bandipur Sanctuary, Jog falls, Badami, Bengaluru, Bijapur, Belgaum, Chickmanglore, Humpy, Kolar Gold Mines Manglore, Mysore, Sringeri, Shri Rangpattanam, Tung Bhadra Dam, Bellary, Bellore, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hassan, Hubli, Mandya, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkore, Gokarna, Udupi, Dharmasthala, Melkot, Gangapura
- Karnataka**

13. Thanjore, Kanyakumari, Kodai Kanal, Ootty, Annamallai, Chidambaram, Eillagiri, Kolakod, Kanchipuram, Madurai, Mahabalipuram, Utakamund, Rameshwaram, Coimbtore, Covelong, Cuddalore, Dharasuram, Dharampuri, Dindigul, Erode, Mudu Malai, Nagapattinam, Nagarcoil, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Shuchindram, Nagoor, Tumbkonam, Velankanni, Tirutanni, Mamallapuram, Pumpuhar, Vandalur Bird Sanctuary, Vandalur Zoological Park, Mundaturai wildlife Sanctuary, Trichy.
- Tamilnadu**

14. Bagh, Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Gwalior, Datia, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Khajuraho, Mandla, Panchmarhi, Sanchi, Ujjain, Vidisha, Benisagar Dam, Maihar, Amarkantak, Orchha, Chanderi, Rahat Garh, Nohta, Bhojpur, Dewas, Guna, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Mandsaur, Morena, Panna, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Shahdol, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh. **Madhya Pradesh**

15. Tiruvananthapuram, Trichur, Kottayam, Kochi, Ernakulam, Alleppy, Kozikode, Guruavayur, Iduki, Kaladi, Kodanud, Periyar, Alway, Kannanaur, Kalpetta, Kesragod, Kovalam, Malampuzha, Mallapuram, Munnar, Neyyar dam, Pallakad, Qulon, Ponmudi. **Kerala**

16. Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Devghar, Palamu National Park, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh, Singhbhoom, Girdih, Gumla, Chaibasa, Dumka, Daltonganj, Kodarma. **Jharkhand**

17. Aurangabad, Betia, Biharsharif, Bodhgaya, Mungher, Nalanda, Parasnath, Patna, Pawapuri, Rajgiri, Sasaram, Sitamarhi, Sonpur, Vaishali, Vikramshila, Arah, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhimbandh, Chhapra, Gopalganj, Hajipur, Jahanabad, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Madhubani, Maner, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Navada, Poornia, Raxaul, Samastipur. **Bihar**

18. Ambikapur, Bilaspur, Durg, Jagdalpur, Rajnandgaon, Bhilai, Korba, Raipur, Raigarh, Baikunthpur, Jashpur, Champa, Janjgir, Mahasamund, Kanker, Dantewada, Bustar. **Chhattisgarh**

19. Kolkata, Coochbihar, Darjiling, Durgapur, Hugli, Kharagpur, Malda, Purulia, Murshidabad, Sundarvan, Shantiniketan, Tarkeshwar, Alipur, Asansol, Belurghat, Bakkhali, Bakreshwar, Bankura, Burdwan, Behrampur, Deegha, Midnapur, Jalpaiguri, Suri. **West Bengal**

20. Dibrugarh, Golpada, Guwahati, Kamakhya Temple, Vashistha Ashram, Gandhi Mandap, Geeta Mandir, Madan Kamdeo Temple, Nawgrah Temple, Umanand, Haflong Kaziranga Park, Majuli,

Shivsagar, Tejpur, Barpetta, Chandubi Lake, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Golaghat, Jorhat, Lakhimpur, Manas, Mangaldoi, Nalbari, Silchar, Tinsukia. **Assam**

21. Bhisimak nagar, Bombilla, Itanagar, Namilapha, Tawang, Along, Anini, Changlong, Daporiji, Khonsa, Passighat, Seppa, Malinithan, Parmeshwaramkund, Teju, Ziro. **Arunachal Pradesh**
22. Old Goa, Panjim, Dona Paula on river Mandovi, Hawalam Water Fall, Mayem Lake, Doodh Sagar Spring, Bondla Animal Sanctuary, Marmagoa port, Aguada fort, Anjuna, Miramar Choraobird Sanctuary, Cotigao, Colva, Dabolim, Harmal, Mardol, Collen gute, Sinqerium **Goa**
23. Govindji Temple, and Loktuk Lake at Imphal, Moyrang, Choo-rhachandpur, Lamjo Vishnupur, Chandela, Kaina, Kaibul, Khongjom, Khongamat, Mao, Senapati Tamenglong, Thoubal, Waithou Lake. **Manipur**
24. Kelong, Nartiang, Shillong, Ward Lake, Pologround, Elephant Spring, Golf course, Umiam Lake Cheerapunji. **Meghalaya**
25. Aizwal, Champai, Chhimtuipei, Pui, Lunglei Saiha, Tamdil Lake, Wantwang Fall. **Mizoram**
26. Bhuvneshwar (Lingraj Temple, Mukheshwar Temple, Anant Vasudev Temple), Sun Temple, Chilka Lake, Cuttak, Konark, Nandan Kanan, Jagannath Puri, Raurkela, Udaigiri, Khandgiri Caves, Hirakund Dam, Gopalpur Coast, Bhimkunda, Balasore, Baripada, Bhavanipatna, Bolangir, Koraput, Phulbani, Sambalpur, Behrampur, Sundargarh, Ratnagiri, Lalitgiri Caves, Sapsaiya, Duduma Waterfall, Ushakoti Wildlife Sanctuary Taptapani. **Orissa**
27. Kohima, Mokochung, Mon, Phek, Wokha. **Nagaland**
28. Bankhim Natural Garden, Changu Lake, Gangtok, Ramtek Monastery, Dubdi, Gyalshing, Mangan, Namchi, Phodang, Tashiding.

Sikkim

29. Buddha Park, Chandni Chowk, Connaught Place, Gurudwara Bangla Sahib, Gurudwara Sisganj, Humayun Tomb, Red Fort, Lotus temple, Jama Masjid, Jantarmantar, Birla Mandir, Rajghat, Old Fort, Rashtrapati Bhawan, Shantivan, Qutub Minar, Bharat Vikas Bhawan, Mughal Garden, National Museum, Nehru Memorial Museum, Ravindra Rangshala, Vijay Ghat, Zoo. Shakti Sthal, Akshardham Temple.

Delhi

30. Cellular Jail, Anthropological Museum, Mount Hariat, Chidiya Tapu, Viper Island, Burma Nalla, Diglipur, Havelock, Rangat, Ross Island, Shippighat, Wandoor Beach.

Andaman and Nicobar

31. Rose Garden, Rock Garden, Shantikunj Lake Bougainvilla Garden Deer Park, Shantikunj, Smriti Upvan.

Chandigarh

32. Devka Beach Nagoa Beach, Hilsa Summer House, Kachigam, Jampore Beach, Jallender Beach.

Dadra Nagar Haveli

33. Arvind Ashram, Bharthiar & Auroville Beach, Bharathiar & Bharati Dasan Memorial, Karaikal, Mahe, Pondicherry, Yanam, Manakula Vinaynagar Temple, Joan of Arc.

Puducherry

34. Cherium, Suheli, Valiakara, Tinakra, Kavaratti Aquarium, Chetlat, Kalpeni, Minicoy.

Lakshadweep

35. Neer mahal, Sipahijal, Dambur Lake, Kamla Sagar, Unakoti, Matabiri, Agartala, Ravinder Kanan, Tripura Sundari Temple, Trishna Wild life Sanctuary.

Tripura

36. Hussain Sagar, Charminar, Salarjung Museum, Golkunda, Nagarjun Sagar Dam, Kutub Shahi Tomb, Hyderabad, Naubat Parbat, Usman Sagar Lake, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad, Karimnagar

Telangana

37. Nick Names of Cities

1) Diamond city of Bharat	Surat
2) Blue city / Sun City	Jodhpur
3) Cotton City of Bharat	Akola (Maharashtra)
4) Venice of the East	Alappuzha (Kerala)
5) Bharat's first world heritage city	Ahmedabad
6) City of Nawabs	Lucknow
7) City of seven islands	Mumbai
8) Deccan Queen	Pune
9) Rome of the East	Mangalore
10) Scotland of Bharat	Coorg
11) Sandalwood City	Mysore
12) City of Joy	Kolkata
13) Land of Black Diamond	Asansol
14) Goa of the East	Vishakhapatnam
15) City of Pearls	Hyderabad
16) Queen of Arabian Sea	Kochi
17) Cashew capital of the world	Kollam
18) City of Festivals	Madurai
19) Detroit of Asia	Chennai
20) Paris of the East	Puducherry
21) Steel city of Bharat	Jamshedpur
22) City of weavers	Panipat
23) Temple city of Bharat	Bhubaneswar
24) Scotland of East	Shillong
25) Golden City	Amritsar / Jaisalmer
26) Sweet city of Bharat	Muzaffarpur (Bihar)



15. Agriculture

1. In which Veda agricultural practices are described ? **(Rigveda)**
2. What was the common name for agriculture, animal husbandry and commerce in Mauryan era ? **(Varta)**
3. What is ranking of Bharat in vegetable production in world ? **(Second)**
4. Which public sector undertaking is responsible for procurement, distribution and storage of food grain production in Bharat ? **(Food Corporation of India)**
5. What is meant by Minimum Support Price (MSP) in Bharatiya agriculture ? **(Guaranteed Price at which Government Purchases Crops From Farmers)**
6. Which body approves Minimum Support Price (MSP) in Bharat ? **(Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs)**
7. What is ranking of Bharat in livestock in world ? **(First)**
8. Who is known as the father of the Blue Revolution in Bharat ? **(Hiralal Chaudhary)**
9. Which is the leading fertilizer producing state of Bharat ? **(Gujarat)**
10. What is ranking of Bharat in fertilizer production in world ? **(Third)**
11. In the delta area of which river Jute cultivation in Bharat is concentrated ? **(Ganga)**
12. Which is the longest irrigation canal of Bharat ?

(Indira Gandhi Canal)

13. Under which plan did the Government introduce an agricultural strategy which gave rise to Green Revolution?

(Fourth Five Year Plan)

14. Which Bharatiya was the first recipient of World Food Prize ?

(M.S. Swaminathan)

15. Which is the leading almond producing state/Union Territory of Bharat ?

(Jammu & Kashmir)

16. What constitutes the highest percentage share of India's agricultural imports?

(Vegetable oils)

17. During which Five Year Plan the National Horticulture Mission was promoted ?

(Tenth Five Year Plan – 2005-06)

18. Which crop is known as the 'Golden Fiber' in Bharat? **(Jute)**

19. Which state is the largest producer of sugar in Bharat?

Uttar Pradesh

20. Which state is the largest producer of wheat in Bharat?

Uttar Pradesh

21. Which state has the highest agriculture production in Bharat ?

Uttar Pradesh

22. Which is the principle food crop in Bharat?

Rice

23. Which state ranks first in rice production in Bharat? **West Bengal**

24. Which state is the largest producer of pulses in Bharat? **Rajasthan**

25. Which state is the largest producer of ground nuts in Bharat? **Gujarat**

26. Which state ranks first in the production of sugarcane in Bharat?

Uttar Pradesh

27. Which state is the largest proudcer of oilseeds in Bharat? **Rajasthan**

28. Which state is the largest producer of cotton in Bharat? **Gujarat**

29. At which place in world is Bharat ranked in coconut production ?

Third

30. Which state in Bharat leads in coffee seeds production ? **Karnataka**

31. Which is the major saffron producing state/union territory in Bharat ?

Jammu & Kashmir

32. Which is the largest silk producing state in Bharat ? **Karnataka**

33. Which state in Bharat leads in milk production ? **Uttar Pradesh**

34. Blue revolution relates to which field ? **Fisheries**
35. Which state of Bharat leads in cashew production ? **Maharashtra**
36. How much part of the total cultivated land in Bharat depends on monsoon ? **2/3rd area**
37. Which year is considered to be the beginning of the Green-revolution in Bharat ? **1967-68**
38. Which state of Bharat ranked first in country for rubber production ? **Kerala**
39. By which common name are the crops sown in the monsoon season known ? **Kharif**
40. By which common name are the crops sown in the autumn season known ? **Rabi**
41. By which common name are the crops sown between Kharif and Rabi ? **Zaid**
42. Which channel of Doordarshan is dedicated to farmers and agriculture ? **DD Kisan**
43. Which is the first agriculture university established in Bharat ?
**Govind Vallabh Pant University of Agriculture
& Technology, Pant Nagar**
44. What is the certification mark for the standard of agriculture products ? **AGMARK**
45. Which Bharatiya state has the maximum area under waste land ?
Rajasthan
46. What is ranking of Bharat in world in milk production ? **First**
47. In which year 'Operation Flood' was introduced in Bharat ? **1970**
48. What is ranking of Bharat in world in sugar production ? **First**
49. On production of which item, impact of Green Revolution was maximum? **Cereals**



16. Multipurpose Projects of Bharat

Multipurpose Projects	River	State
1) Bansagar	- Son	- Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh
2) Bargi	- Bargi	- Madhya Pradesh
3) Beas	- Beas	- Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan
4) Bhadra	- Bhadra	- Karnataka
5) Bhakhra Nangal	- Sutlej	- Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan
6) Chambal	- Chambal	- Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh
7) Damodar Ghati	- Damodar	- Jharkhand, West Bengal
8) Dulhasti	- Chenab.	- Jammu & Kashmir
9) Durga Barrage	- Damodar	- West Bengal, Jharkhand
10) Farakka	- Ganga, Bhagirathi	- West Bengal
11) Gandak	- Gandaki	- Bihar, Uttar Pradesh
12) Ganga Sagar	- Chambal	- Madhya Pradesh
13) Ghatprabha	- Ghatprabha	- Karnataka
14) Girna Project	- Girna	- Maharashtra
15) Hansdev Bango	- Hansdev	- Madhya Pradesh
16) Hidkal	- Ghatprabha	- Karnataka

17) Hirakud	- Mahanadi	- Orissa
18) Idduki	- Periyar	- Kerala
19) Indira Gandhi Canal	- Satlaj	- Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana
20) Jawahar Sagar	- Chambal	- Rajasthan,
21) Jayakwadi	- Godawari	- Maharashtra
22) Kakrapara	- Tapi	- Gujrat
23) Kangsawati	- Kangsawati	- West Bengal
24) Kol Dam	- Sutlej	- Himachal Pradesh
25) Kosi	- Kosi	- Bihar & Nepal
26) Koyana	- Koyana	- Maharashtra
27) Krishna	- Krishna	- Karnataka
28) Kunda	- Kunda	- Tamilnadu
29) Madhya Ganga Canal	-Ganga	- Uttar Pradesh
30) Mahanadi Delta	- Mahanadi	- Odisha
31) Malprabha	- Malprabha	- Karnataka
32) Mandi	- Vyas	- Himachal Pradesh
33) Matatilla	- Betwa	-Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh
34) Mayurakshi	- Mayurakshi	- West Bengal
35) Minimato Bango Hasdeo	- Hasdeo Bango River	- Madhya Pradesh
36) Muchkund	- Muchkund	- Odisha, Andhra Pradesh
37) Nagarjun Sagar	-Krishna	- Andhra Pradesh
38) Nagpur Power	-Koradi	- Maharashtra
39) Narmada Sagar	-Narmada -	Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat
40) Nathpa Jhakri	-Sutlej	- Himachal Pradesh
41) Panam	-Panam	- Gujarat
42) Panchet	-Damodar	- Jharkhand, West Bengal
43) Pong	-Beas	- Punjab
44) Poochampad	-Godawari	- Andhra Pradesh

45) Rajasthan Canal	-Sutlej, Vyas, Ravi	- Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana
46) Ramganga	-Ramganga	- Uttar Pradesh
47) Rana Pratap Sagar	-Chambal	- Rajasthan
48) Ranjeet Sagar	-Ravi	- Punjab
49) Rihand	-Rihand	- Uttar Pradesh
50) Salal	-Chenab	- Jammu & Kashmir
51) Sardar Sarovar	-Narmada	- Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat
52) Sarhind	-Sutlej	- Punjab
53) Sharawati	-Sharawati	- Karnataka
54) Shadra	-Shadra, Gomti	- Uttar Pradesh
55) Shivsamundram	- Kaveri	- Karnataka
56) Tawa	-Tawa	- Madhya Pradesh
57) Tehri Dam	-Bhagirathi	- Uttarakhand
58) Tilaiya	-Barakar	- Jharkhand
59) Tulbul	-Chenab	- Jammu & Kashmir
60) Tungabhadra	-Tungabhadra	- Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka
61) Ukai	-Tapti	- Gujarat
62) Upper Penganga	-Penganga	- Maharashtra
63) Uri Power	-Jhelum	- Jammu & Kashmir
64) Umiam	-Umiam	- Shilong (Meghalaya)
65) Vyas	-Vyas	- Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh



17. Industries

Maharatna Companies of Bharat

- 1) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)
- 2) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)
- 3) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation(ONGC)
- 4) Indian Oil Corporation Limited(IOCL)
- 5) Oil India Limited (OIL)
- 6) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
- 7) Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)
- 8) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)
- 9) Coal India Limited (CIL)
- 10) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)
- 11) Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)
- 12) Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC)
- 13) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited

Navratna Companies of Bharat

- 1) Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)
- 2) Container Corporation of India Limited(CCIL)
- 3) Engineers India Limited (EIL)
- 4) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)
- 5) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)
- 6) National Aluminium Company (NALCO)
- 7) National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC)
- 8) National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)
- 9) Neyveli Lignite Corporation India Limited (NLCIL)
- 10) Oil India Limited (OIL)

- 11) Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC)
- 12) Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)
- 13) Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)
- 14) Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)
- 15) Ircon International Limited (IRCON)
- 16) Rail India Technical and Economic Service (RITES)

Top 10 Companies of Bharat (by Market Cap)

- 1) Reliance Industries
- 2) TATA consultancy Services
- 3) HDFC Bank
- 4) ICICI Bank
- 5) Infosys
- 6) LIC of India
- 7) State Bank Of India
- 8) Bharti Airtel
- 9) Hindustan Unilever
- 10) Imperial Tobacco Company Ltd. (ITC)

1. Who is known as the father of the Bharatiya IT industry?

Faqir Chand Kohli

2. Which Bharatiya city is known as the “Silicon Valley of Bharat”?

Bengaluru

3. What is the main source of energy for the Bharatiya fertilizer industry?

Natural Gas

4. Which Bharatiya company is the largest producer of motorcycles in the world?

Hero MotoCorp

5. Which Bharatiya company is the largest producer of coal in India?

Coal India Limited (CIL)

6. What is the main export item of the Bharatiya pharmaceutical industry?

Generic drugs and medicines

7. Which Bharatiya city is known for diamond cutting and polishing industry?

Surat, Gujarat

8. Which Bharatiya state is mainly known for tea industry?

Assam

9. What is the main source of raw material for the Bharatiya paper industry?

Wood pulp

10. Which Bharatiya company is the largest producer of milk in the world? **Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation Limited (Amul)**
11. Which Bharatiya city is known as the “Electronic City of India”? **Bengaluru**
12. What is the primary source of power in the Bharatiya thermal power industry? **Coal**
13. Which Bharatiya state is known for its jute industry? **West Bengal**
14. Which Bharatiya company is the largest producer of automobiles in India? **Maruti Suzuki India Limited**
15. What is the ranking of Bharat in world in export of leather garments? **Second**
16. Which Bharatiya company is the largest producer of software services in India? **Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)**
17. What is the main source of power in the Bharatiya hydroelectric power industry? **Water**
18. Which Bharatiya state is known for rubber industry? **Kerala**
19. What is the main source of power in the Bharatiya wind power industry? **Wind turbines**
20. Which Bharatiya state is known for cotton industry? **Gujarat**
21. What is the main export item of the Bharatiya gem and jewelry industry? **Diamonds and gold jewelry**
22. Which Bharatiya state is known for granite industry? **Andhra Pradesh**
23. What is the main export item of the Bharatiya tea industry? **Black Tea**
24. Which Bharatiya company is the largest producer of cement in India? **UltraTech Cement**
25. Which is the largest ship building unit in India? **Cochin Shipyard Limited**



18. Economic Scenario

1. The organization (guilds) of artisans and traders, in ancient Bharat, were known as ? **Shreni**
2. The Gold coins issued during Gupta period, were known as ? **Dinara**
3. Which ruler issued the currency named Rupiya for the first time in Bharat ? **Shershah Suri**
4. In which year the first wholly Bharatiya owned bank was set up in Bharat ? **(1894)**
5. Which was the first wholly Bharatiya owned bank ? **(Punjab National Bank)**
6. Which bank was earlier known as Imperial Bank ? **State Bank of India**
7. In which year decimalization of rupee took place in Bharat ? **1st April 1957**
8. In which year was Planning Commission established for planned economy in Bharat ? **(1950)**
9. On which basis the Bharatiya economy is planned ? **Socialist System**
10. In which year Planning Commission was abolished by Govt. of Bharat? **2014**
11. What is the name of new ayog (commission), established in place of planning commission? **NITI Ayog**
12. What is the full form of NITI, in NITI Ayog ? **National Institute for Transformation of India**
13. Who is the chairman of NITI Ayog ? **Prime minister of Bharat**
14. In which year first Five Year Plan commenced in Bharat? **1951**
15. In which Five Year Plan, highest annual economic growth rate

- was achieved ? **11th Five Year Plan**
16. In which Five Year Plan, the annual growth rate was the lowest?
3rd Five Year Plan
17. Which Five year Plans set the lowest growth target?
(First – 2.1%)
18. Which is the base year for computation of national income in Bharat?
2011-12
19. Which state has the least poverty ratio in Bharat ? **Goa**
20. Which state has the highest poverty ratio in Bharat? **Bihar**
21. Which bank is known as central bank in Bharat?
Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
22. Which organization is the controller of monetary policy in Bharat?
Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
23. In which year was Reserve Bank of India established? **1935**
24. Where is the headquarter of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?
Mumbai
25. In which year was Reserve Bank of India nationalised? **1949**
26. Who issues one rupee currency note ? **Government of Bharat**
27. Who bears the signature on one rupee note?
Finance Secretary of Bharat
28. In which year were commercial banks nationalised first in Bharat?
1969
29. How many commercial banks were nationalised in 1969?
14 Banks
30. In which year, the second round of nationalisation of banks took place in Bharat?
1980
31. Which is the largest commercial bank in Bharat?
State Bank of India
32. Which is the largest commercial bank of private sector in Bharat?
HDFC Bank
33. Which bank was established in 2013, by the Govt. of Bharat mainly to fulfil the banking needs of women?
Bharatiya Mahila Bank – the bank merged with State Bank of India as on 1.4.2017
34. Which tax provides maximum revenue to union govt. in Bharat?
Corporate Tax
35. What is the name of indirect tax introduced in Bharat with effect

- from 1st July, 2017 ? **GST(Goods & Service Tax)**
36. Name three important associations of trade and industries in Bharat? **FICCI, CII and ASSOCHAM**
37. What is the full form of FICCI?
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industries
38. What is the full form of CII? **Confederation of Indian Industries**
39. What is the full form of ASSOCHAM? **Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industries of India**
40. Which organisation is known as the regulator of stock market in Bharat? **SEBI (Securities & Exchange Board of India)**
41. Which organisation is known as the regulator of insurance sector in Bharat ? **IRDAI (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India)**
42. Which is the largest profit making company of public Sector in Bharat? **ONGC (Oil & Natural Gas Corporation)**
43. Which is the largest private company in Bharat?
Reliance Industries Ltd.
44. Which is the largest trade union in Bharat?
BMS (Bharatiya Majdoor Sangh)
45. Which is the largest nationalized enterprise in Bharat ?
Indian Railways
46. Which bank launched ATM services in Bharat for first time ?
HSBC
47. Which Bank is first to start net- banking in Bharat ? **ICICI Bank.**
48. From which country imports of Bharat are maximum? **China**
49. How much amount of insurance cover is provided under 'Ayushman Bharat' scheme ? **5 lacs**
50. Which was first Bharatiya bank to be fully managed by Bharatiyas and is still working ? **Punjab National Bank**
51. Which is the oldest public sector bank of Bharat?
Allahabad Bank-1865 (merged now with Indian Bank)
52. Which agricultural product brings highest export value in Bharat?
Basmati rice
53. For whom has Government started UDYAMI helpline service ?
For Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises - MSME
54. With whom does implementation of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana rests?
Gram Panchayat

55. In which year paper currency was started in Bharat? **1861**
56. How many alfa numeric characters are there in IFSC code used in banking system in Bharat? **11**
57. What is the age limit for becoming Super Senior Citizen as per Income Tax Act in Bharat? **80 years**
58. To which country exports of Bharat are maximum ?
United States of America
59. What is ranking of Bharat in world in road network? **Second**
60. What is ranking of Bharat in world in rail network? **Fourth**
61. In which year, a new 'Liberalized Industrial Policy' was announced for first time in Bharat? **1991**
62. Which organistaion estimates national income in Bharat?
Central Statistical Organisation
63. Which index is used to measure inflation in Bharat?
Consumer Price Index-CPI
64. In which year Life Insurance Corporation of India was established ? **1956**
65. At which place first Export Promotion Zone in private sector was established ? **Surat**
66. Which Bharatiya state has highest per capita income ? **Goa**
67. In which year 30-scrip Sensex was launched by the Bombay Stock Exchange ? **1986**
68. What is NSE and where is it located ?
National Stock Exchange, Mumbai
69. What is the name of Reserve Bank of India's VSAT based communication system which is used for financial transaction between banks? **Infinet**
70. In which year Rail Budget was remerged in General Budget? **2017-18**
71. In which state diamond cutting is undertaken as cottage industry? **Gujarat**
72. In which year Regional Rural Banks were established? **1975**
73. Who is the designer of Indian Currency Symbol (₹) ?
D. Uday Kumar



19. Scientific Development in Bharat

1. Which Vedic text contains hymns related to astronomy and natural phenomena? **Rigveda**
2. In which Veda can one find information about the science of phonetics and linguistics? **Yajurveda**
3. Which Vedic text discusses medicinal plants and healthcare practices? **Atharvaveda**
4. Name the ancient Indian concept mentioned in the Vedas that corresponds to the modern understanding of conservation of mass and energy. **Conservation of Prana**
5. Which Vedic discipline is associated with the study of scientific significance of rituals in Hindu dharama? **Yajurveda**
6. In which Veda can one find insights into the principles of geometry and architecture? **Samveda**
7. Which ancient Vedic term is linked to the concept of cosmic sound vibration in the universe? **Nada Brahman (Naad Brahma)**
8. Which Vedic text contains verses discussing the cyclical nature of time? **Rigveda**
9. What is the significance of the term “Rta(ऋत)” in Vedic science?
Cosmic order or natural law which regulates the operation of the universe
10. Name the Vedic text that provides knowledge about the properties and uses of various metals and minerals. **Atharvaveda**
11. Which Vedic scripture is known for its hymns on atmospheric phenomena, including lightning and thunderstorms? **Rigveda**
12. In Vedic science, what is the term for the vital life force that pervades the universe? **Prana प्राण**
13. Which Vedic text contains information about the science of mathematics and mathematical symbolism?

Shulba Sutras (part of Kalpa Sutras)

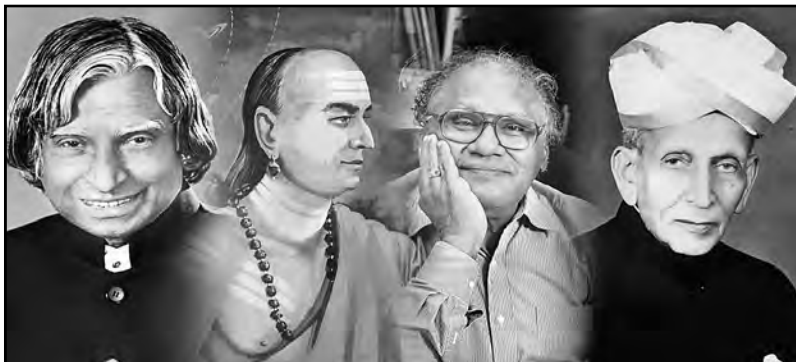
14. Which is the most important classical text on Yogic Science by Patanjali? **Yoga Sutras**
15. Name the Vedic text that deals with the science of agriculture and farming practices. **RigVeda**
16. Which Vedic scripture contains hymns and chants related to the knowledge of water resources and hydrology? **Rigveda**
17. What Vedic knowledge is associated with the study of the human body and medicinal plants? **Ayurveda**
18. Name the Vedic discipline that encompasses the study of music, sound, and the science of acoustics. **Samveda**
19. Which Bharatiya sage is regarded as the “Father of Surgery”? **Sushrut**
20. What is name of ancient treatise on surgical techniques authored by Sushruta? **Sushrut Samhita**
21. Which plastic surgery technique mentioned in Sushrut Samhita is a part of present day curriculum of plastic surgery?
Rhinoplasty (Reconstruction of nose)
22. Which system is the earliest school of medicine known to humans? **Ayurveda**
23. Which ancient sage is author of text Charak Samhita? **Maharishi Charak**
24. Which field of science is covered in the text Charak Samhita? **Ayurveda**
25. Which ancient mathematician developed the table of sine (Trigonometrical ratio) ? **Aryabhata**
26. Gitikapada, Ganitapada, Kalakriyapada, Golapada are chapters from which ancient text? **Aryabhatiya**
27. Which Bharatiya mathematician worked on the approximation for the value of pi (π)? **Aryabhata**
28. What was Aryabhata’s system of astronomy known as? **Aud Ayaka System**
29. During which period of ancient Bharatiya history did the theory of astronomy flourish? **Gupta Period**
30. Who was the author of the earliest Sulba Sutra? **Baudhayana**
31. Which Bharatiya mathematician described the axiom, present - days popular Pythagoras theorem? **Baudhayana**
32. Which Bharatiya mathematician gave derived solutions to the general quadratic equation? **Brahmagupta**

33. Which Bharatiya mathematician propounded rules of using zero with negative and positive numbers? **Brahmagupta**
34. Which Bharatiya mathematician is considered to be one among the nine jewels (Navaratnas) in the court of ruler Vikramaditya? **Vrahamihir**
35. For work in which field of science was Varahmihir famous? **Astronomy and Astrology**
36. Name the main works of Varahamihira. **Pancha Siddhantika, Brihad Samhita and Surya Siddhanta**
37. Who was the author of the sixth century text Vaisheshika Sutra, which provided information about analysis of matter? **Maharishi Kanadi**
38. Which ancient Indian philosopher established that matter is made up of microscopic particles? **Maharishi Kanadi**
39. Which Bharatiya sage had mastered the aviation theory? **Rishi Bhardwaj**
40. The language theory of which Bharatiya scholar has become the basis for modern computer language? **Panini**
41. Bharat's most precious gift to the world in the field of mathematics was?
The use of Zero and decimal numeral system
42. Which Bhartiya mathematician of the 12th century wrote the world's first book about the complete and systematic use of the 'decimal numeral system'? **Bhaskaracharya (Bhaskar II)**
43. Which text of Indian mathematician Bhaskar II has a major chapter in the name of his daughter Lilavati?
Siddhant Shiromani
44. Which is the book on Bhartiya architecture written by Raja Bhoj Parmar (Ruler of Dhar, 11th century)? **Samarangan Sutradhar**
45. Which Bhartiya ruler developed rocket as a weapon and used it against the British army? **Tipu Sultan**
46. Which Bhartiya scientist is world famous for his work on photosynthesis in plants published in 1969? **Govindjee**
47. For which work did Chandrasekar Venkata Raman received Nobel Prize for Physics? **Scattering of Light (Raman effect)**
48. On which date is the National Science Day celebrated? **28th Feb**
49. To commemorate which discovery is the Science Day celebrated in Bharat? **Raman effect by C V Raman**
50. Who was the First Bharatiya to go in space? **Rakesh Sharma**

51. What is 'Sumudra Sarvekshak'?
- Geotechnical Vessel of ONGC**
52. Which organisation in Bharat is known to be world's largest publicly funded Research and Development (R&D) organisation? **Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)**
53. Between which two places was the first telegraph line laid in Bharat?
- Kolkata & Diamond harbour**
54. Who was founder of ISRO? **Dr. Vikram Sarabhai**
55. In which year was Bharat's first Antarctica expedition carried out?
- 1982**
56. Which renowned agricultural scientist is known as father of green revolution in Bharat?
- Dr. M.S. Swaminathan**
57. Where is Bharatiya Renaissance Institute located? **Dehradun**
58. Bharat's satellite launch-pad is located at which place?
- SHAR, Sriharikota**
59. Who is the first woman scientist to head a missile project in India?
- Tessy Thomas**
60. What is the range of Agni -V missile? **5000 Km**
61. Which is the world's fastest cruise missile in operation?
- Brahmos**
62. Which agency of Bharat is responsible for the development of technology, used by the armed forces? **Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)**
63. How many nuclear power plants are installed (Operational) in Bharat?
- 22**
64. Which scientist is known as "father of nuclear program" in Bharat?
- Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha**
65. The Higgs-Boson, also known as God particle contains the name of which Bharatiya scientist?
- S.N. Bose**
66. When was internet started in Bharat?
- 15th Aug 1995**
67. What name is given to the first nuclear-plant in Bharat? **Apsara**
68. Which is the first ballistic missile submarine have been built by Bharat?
- INS Arihant**
69. Which is the leading organization for Bharat's space program?
- ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation)**
70. Name Bharat's first satellite launched in 1975? **Aryabhata**
71. Name Bharat's first satellite launched from Bharatiya soil.
- Rohini Satellite RS-1**
72. Bharat's first satellite launch vehicle, which was used to launch

- Rohini-1 satellite in July 1980? **SLV-3**
73. Which rocket commonly called “Work Horse” is used for launching satellites by ISRO?
Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)
74. What is the name of the Bharat’s space telescope launched to study celestial objects? **Astrosat**
75. Which satellite series is dedicated to monitoring natural resources and environmental changes? **Resourcesat**
76. What is the primary focus of the Gaganyaan mission?
Human spaceflight
77. In which year did India launch its first communication satellite, APPLE? **1981**
78. Which satellite series are primarily used for communication?
INSAT and GSAT
79. How many satellites constitute the constellation of IRNSS?
7 (Seven)
80. What is the primary objective of the NavIC navigation system?
Regional Satellite Navigation
81. Name the mission that aims to study the Sun’s corona and outermost layers. **Aditya-L1**
82. Which launch vehicle was used to launch Chandrayaan-1?
PSLV-C11
83. Which mission of ISRO’s was successful in discovery of water molecules on Moon? **Chandrayaan-1**
84. Which rocket successfully launched Chandrayaan-2 spacecraft on July 22, 2019 into its planned orbit?
Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle, GSLV MkIII-M1
85. Chandrayaan-2 included which additional component not present in Chandrayaan-1?
Lander (Vikram) and Rover (Pragyan).
86. Which component of Chandrayaan-2 is still operational beyond its anticipated life period? **Orbiter**
87. On which date was Chandrayaan-3 launched? **14 July 2023**
88. By which launch vehicle was Chandrayaan-3 launched?
LVM3-M4 rocket
89. Which element was a landmark discovery of Chandrayaan- 3 at lunar surface? **Sulphur**
90. Which is Bharat’s first dedicated satellite for military communication? **GSAT-7 (Year2013)**

- 91 Which mission marked Bharat's first interplanetary endeavor?
Mangalayan
- 92 Which island is named after Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam?
Wheeler Island (Odisha)
- 93 What is Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam island famous for?
Missile testing range of DRDO
- 94 Which was Bharat's first indigenously developed ballistic missile?
Prithvi
- 95 Name the series of missiles developed under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP).
Agni, Prithvi, Trishul, Akash, Nag
- 96 Which missile is known as the "Strategic Strike Missile" of Bharat?
Shaurya
- 97 Name the anti-satellite missile tested by India in 2019.
Mission Shakti
- 98 What is the primary role of the Nag missile system?
Anti-tank warfare
- 99 Name the air-to-air missile developed for the Indian Air Force.
Astra
- 100 Name Bharat's indigenously developed latest attack helicopter.
The HAL Prachand
- 101 Which is the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) developed by HAL?
Tejas
- 102 Which is the multiple rocket launcher system produced and developed by the DRDO for the Indian Army?
Pinaka
103. On which date was first Bharatiya meteorological satellite launched?
12 Sept., 2002, Kalpana-I (Mat Sat)
104. Which was the first indigenous aircraft of India? **Marut (1967)**
105. Who is known as the father of pharmacy education in India?
Mahadev Lal Shroff
106. Which institute was first to start formal pharmacy education in India?
Banaras Hindu University in 1937
107. Which was the first pharmaceutical company of India?
Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals (Kolkata 1901)
108. Who established Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Company?
Prafulla Chandra Ray



20. Scientists of Bharat

1. **Sushruta** - Born in sixth century B. C. He was the first physician to advocate Caesarean operations. He was expert in removing urinary stones, locating and treating fractures, eye operations for cataract etc. His suggestion to give wine to patients about to be operated upon, makes him the father of anaesthesia also. In his treatise known as Sushruta Samhita he has described 101 instruments, many of which are similar to those used at present.
2. **Charak** - Born in 2nd century A. D. Wrote the book Charak Samhita, a master piece in the field of Ayurvedic Medicines. He was the first physician to present the concept of digestion, metabolism and immunity. According to him a body functions because it contains three doshas or humors viz. Bile, phelgum and wind. Illness is caused when the balance of the three doshas is disturbed. He knew fundamentals of genetics and also studied anatomy of the body.
3. **Patanjali** - Born in second century B. C. He was the person who explained vividly the fundamentals of yoga in his Yog Sutras. According to him there are channels called 'Nadis' and centres called 'Chakras' in human body and if these are tapped properly, one can acquire super natural powers. His proclamations are now verified by several scientists throughout the world.
4. **Nagarjun** - Born in 1st Century AD at Amravati in Andhra Pradesh. He was a great scholar and chemist of his time. His treatise 'Ras Ratnakar' dealt with preparation of Ras (mercury) compounds, ex-

traction of metals such as silver, gold, tin and copper from their ores and the processes of distillation, liquefaction, sublimation and roasting. He also made attempts to prepare elixir of life and transmutation of base metals into gold. His book illustrates a number of apparatus. He also wrote Uttaratantra as supplement to Sushrut Samhita dealing with the preparation of medicinal drugs. Arogy-amanjari, Kakshaputatantra (Kaksha Putam Siddha), Yogsar and Yog Shatak are his other books.

5. **Aryabhatta** - Born in 476 AD in Kerala. He studied at Nalanda in Bihar and later was appointed Head of the university by Gupta ruler, Buddh Gupta. He was the first to postulate that earth is round and it rotates on its own axis creating day and night. He also declared that moon is dark and shines only because of sun light. The true reason for Solar and Lunar eclipses were also explained by him. Apart from being a great astronomer, he was an excellent mathematician as well. He gave the value of (π) as 3.1416 for the first time. He also gave the table of sines. His method to find a solution to indeterminate equations such as $ax-by=c$ is also recognized the world wide. His book Aryabhatiya deals with numerous mathematical and astronomical calculations namely geometry, mensuration, square root, cube root, progression and celestial sphere. He wrote another book Arya Bhatt Siddhanta. He died in 520 AD India's first satellite has been named after him.
6. **Varahmihir** - Born in 499 AD at Kapitth, a village near Ujjain. He came in contact with renowned astronomer and mathematician, Arya Bhatt and determined to take up astrology and astronomy as a lifetime pursuit. Went to Ujjain and soon became so famous that emperor Vikramaditya, Chandra Gupta II appointed him one of the nine jewels of his court. He was first to declare that earth was spherical and there was some force which keeps bodies stuck to the earth. This force is now called Gravity. His initial name was Mihir. Varah was the title given to him by the king. He wrote many books like Panch Sidhantika, Brihat Samhita, Brahjjatak which contain vast knowledge about astronomy. He died in 587 A. D.
7. **Brahmagupta** - Was born in 598 AD at Bhinmall in Gujrat. He became court astronomer to king Vyaghramukh of Chapa dynasty. He

was a great astronomer and mathematician. He was first to frame rules for operation of Zero. He declared that addition or subtraction of zero to any quantity, negative or positive does not effect it, product of any quantity with zero is zero and division of any quantity by zero is infinity. He also framed rules to solve a simple equation of the type $ax + b = 0$, a quadratic equation of the type $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$. He was the founder of a branch of higher mathematics called numerical analysis. He was conferred the title of Ganita Chakra Chudamani by the great mathematician Bhaskar. He wrote books Brahm Sphuta Siddhanta and Khandakhadyaka. He died in 680 AD.

8. **Kanad** - Born in 600 AD, was the first to enunciate the atomic theory. According to him everything was made up of Parmanus, which is the ultimate particle of the material but does not exist in free state. It is eternal and indestructible. Two or more parmanus, of similar nature or different nature, may combine to produce new materials. He also gave an idea of chemical change and effect of heat on parmanus or combined paramanus.
9. **Bhaskara I** - He was born in 7th century AD and was an astronomer contemporary to Brahmagupta. India's second satellite is named after him.
10. **Bhaskaracharya II** - Born in 1114 in Bijapur, Karnataka in the Sahyadri hills. He got inspired by Brahmagupta and following his footsteps, became a famous astronomer and mathematician. His most important treatise Sidhanta Shiromani dealt with arithmetic (in a chapter called Leelavati), algebra (in a chapter called Beejganit), spheres (in the chapter Goladhyaya) and planetary mathematics (in Grihganita). The chapter on arithmetic was dedicated to his daughter Leelavati. He introduced cyclic method (chakraval) to solve algebraic equations, which was rediscovered by European mathematicians after 6 centuries and named inverse cycle. His book also contains the methods to determine area and volume of a sphere, some important formulae, theories in trigonometry and permutation combination. He can also be called founder of differential calculus. He conceived it several centuries before Isaac Newton and Gottfried Leibniz who are considered in the world to be the founders of this subject. He had even given an example of what is

now known as Differential Coefficient and the basic Idea of what is now known as Rolle's Theorem.

11. **Sawai Jai Singh II** - Born in 1686, he was crowned as the king of Amber at the age of 13. In addition to his royal responsibilities, he excelled as an eminent astronomer and architect. In 1727, he undertook the design of a new capital, Jaipur, showcasing a marvelous example of architecture. His mentor, Pandit Jagannath, a Maratha Brahmin, played a significant role in his intellectual pursuits. His passion for astronomy led him to collect treatises and tables from Portugal, Arabia, and Europe. Translating them into Sanskrit and assigning them Sanskrit names, he expanded the knowledge base in his native language. Not only did he import a telescope from Europe, but he also embarked on constructing them by himself. In 1724, he initiated the construction of the first Jantar Mantar in Delhi, showcasing his dedication to observational precision. In 1734, he published his detailed observations in the form of a table in Persian, titled 'Ziz Muhammed Shahi,' as a tribute to his patron, the emperor Muhammed Shah. The Jantar Mantar itself featured imposing instruments crafted as masonry structures of lime and plaster. Notable among these instruments, personally designed by him, are the Samrat Yantra, Ram Yantra, and Jai Prakash. The Samrat Yantra, a sun clock, demonstrated remarkable accuracy in time measurement down to half a minute. Ram Yantra, a tall pillar within a graduated cylinder, precisely measured the altitude and azimuth of heavenly bodies. Jai Prakash, a wide concave bowl, represented his most original creation, enabling the mapping of the positions of all heavenly bodies around the clock. The success of Jantar Mantar prompted the construction of similar observatories at various other locations later on. This multifaceted ruler's contributions to both astronomy and architecture left an enduring legacy.

12. **Jagdish Chander Bose** - Born on Nov. 30, 1858 at Mymensingh now in Bangla Desh. In 1885 he was offered lecturership at Presidency College. He published his monograph 'Response in Living and Non-living' and showed experimentally, before the Royal Society that plants have life and metals also respond to external stimuli. He can be called the inventor of wireless telegraphy as he has demonstrated it one year before Marconi got it patented in his

name. He was the first to fabricate the device that generated microwaves, radio waves of very short wave lengths. Also he was the first to use these microwaves to understand the structure of materials. One of the devices he had fabricated, now called wave guide, forms an essential component of several sophisticated electronic and nuclear equipments. He fabricated a highly sensitive “coheser” the device that detects radio waves. Most wonderful instrument he invented was crescograph which measures the rate of growth of plants 20,000 times slower than snails speed. He founded Bose Institute at Calcutta. He died on Nov. 23, 1937.

13. **P. C. Ray** - Born on Aug. 2, 1861 at Raruli Katipara, now in Bangladesh. Apart from proficiency in various languages like Sanskrit, Latin, French and English, he was well versed in Political Science, Economics and History. He turned to Science after reading Benjamin Franklin's biography in which he described famous kite experiment to know the nature of lightning. In 1888 returned from Edinburgh after getting D. Sc. He got lectureship at Presidency College in Calcutta. He was founder of Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works and is recognised as the father of Indian Chemical Industry. The first product he produced was phosphate of Soda, used as a medicine. He produced mercurous nitrate in 1896 and several of its derivatives. Although the industry he had established was earning lacs of rupees, he lived like a hermit. He wrote a book, “The History of Hindu Chemistry.” Died in 1944.

14. **Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya** - Was born on Sept. 15, 1861 at Muddenahally in Mysore. After passing his school examination, he took a degree in civil engineering. He worked out a system of automatic gates at Khadakwasla dam to control the flood waters. He was the mastermind to build Krishna Sagar dam. He worked as chief engineer in the state of Mysore and later as Deewan (Prime Minister) of the State. Among the institutions and schemes which he gifted to Mysore are the Bank of Mysore (1913), the Malnad Improvement Scheme (1914), Engineering College Bangalore (1916), Mysore University (1918), the plans of Bhadravathi Iron works (1918) and harnessing hydroelectric power at Jog (1918). He was awarded the title of Kaiser-i-Hind by English Government and Bharat Ratna in independent India. He worked throughout his life.

He died on April 14, 1962 at the age of 101 years. September 15 is celebrated as engineer day in Bharat.

15. **D. N. Wadia** - Darashaw Noshervan Wadia was born on Oct. 25, 1883 at Surat in Gujarat. After passing M. Sc. in Biology and Geology from Baroda college, he joined Prince of Wales College, Jammu. Here he became interested in the Himalayan rocks and made important contributions in the study of geology of the Himalayas. He not only gave the mechanism of their formation and growth, but also tried to explain the various puzzling features in their structures e.g. acute hairpin bend in the eastern Himalayas. He was elected fellow of Royal Society, the only Indian Geologist so far to be given this honour.

16. **Ramanujan** - (Srinivas Ramanujan) Born at Erode in Tamil Nadu on Dec. 22, 1887 From early childhood it was noticed that he was a prodigy. At the age of 13, Ramanujan was able to get Loney's trigonometry from the college library. Not only did he master this difficult book but also began his own research. Ramanujan secured a first class in mathematics in matriculation and was awarded Subramanyam Scholarship, but he failed twice in his first year examination in college, as he neglected other subjects. Although he did not have a qualifying degree, yet he was elected a Fellow of Royal Society and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He worked with great mathematicians, G. H. Hardy and J. E. Little Wood at Cambridge. His major achievements at Cambridge were Hardy-Ramanujan-Little Wood Circle Method in number theory, Roger-Ramanujan identities in partition of integers, a long list of highest composite numbers, besides work on the number theory and the algebra of inequalities. Died at an early age of 33 on April 26, 1920. 1729 is called the Ramanujan number because of its uniqueness explained by him.

17. **Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman** - Born on Nov. 7, 1888 at Thiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu. He was initially interested in acoustics. He studied how string instruments like the Violin and Sitar produce harmonious music at the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science at Calcutta. However, while returning from abroad by a ship, he wondered at the blueness of sky and sea water. He

worked for it and found out that it was due to scattering of light by water molecules. This research known as Raman Effect won him Nobel Prize in 1930. He was elected Fellow of Royal Society in 1924. He was also awarded Bharat Ratna. In 1943 he founded Raman Research Institute, near Bangalore. He died on Nov. 21, 1970.

18. **Sisir Kumar Mitra**- Born on Oct. 24, 1890 in Calcutta. He had the privilege of watching J. C. Bose and P. C. Ray doing research. He is renowned for his contributions to the study of ionosphere, which is vital for radio communication. Due to his untiring efforts, the study of radio science was introduced in many Indian universities. He was elected fellow of Royal Society in 1958. He died at the age of 73 on Aug 13, 1963.

19. **Birbal Sahni** - Born on Nov. 14, 1891 at Bhera (Punjab) now in Pakistan. After securing D. Sc. from London University in 1919, he took up research on ferns, conifers and fossil plants under the guidance of noted botanist A. C. Steward. In 1929 he became the first Indian to get D. Sc. from Cambridge University. In 1936, he was elected Fellow of Royal Society. He discovered many new genes of plants from Raj Mahal hills in Bihar and new group of fossil gymnosperms (conifers and their allies) called pentoxyleae. He was a geologist too and estimated the age of some old rocks. In archaeology, his investigations led to the discovery of coin moulds in Rohtak in 1936.

20. **Meghnad Saha** - Born in Seoratali. Dacca, now in Bangla Desh, on Oct. 6, 1893. In childhood, he bycott the school on the visit of Birtish Governor and so was turned out of the school and lost his scholarship. After passing school certificate in Ist Division, he joined Presidency College Calcutta where he was taught by teachers like J. C. Bose and P. C. Ray and had school mates like S.N. Bose and P. C. Mahalanobis. Working in the field of astrophysics, he put forward an ionization formula, which enabled an astronomer to know the temperature, pressure and other aspects of interior of the sun or any other star. In 1927, he was elected Fellow of Royal society. He founded Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics in Calcutta in 1948. He also helped in many river valley projects including Damodar Valley. Bhakhra- Nangal and Hirakud Dam projects. He also

started a magazine "Science and Culture." In 1952 he was elected an M. P. as independent candidate . He died on Feb 16, 1956.

21. **P.C. Mahalanobis** - He was the first Indian statistician who received recognition in the world. He made use of statistics to solve many problems, such as disastrous floods in rivers. The Hira Kud Hydroelectric project as well as Damodar Valley Hydroelectric project are based on his statistical studies. He founded Indian Statistical Research Institute at Calcutta and it was because of his untiring efforts that statistics found its place in the curriculum of various universities of India. He was elected fellow of Royal Society in 1945. He died in 1972.

22. **Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar** - Born on Feb 21, 1894 at Shahpur now in Pakistan. During his stay abroad, he did excellent research on emulsions and received his D. Sc. from London University in 1921. His other field of work were colloids, industrial chemistry and magneto chemistry. He designed and fabricated a balance in collaboration with R. N. Mathur called Bhatnagar-Mathur interference balance, which is of immense use for studies in chemicals and chemical reactions. He was the first director of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. He produced in his laboratory such articles as anti-gas cloth, unburstable containers and plastics from waste. He was elected Fellow of Royal Society in 1943. He was instrumental in starting chain of national laboratories in India. In his honour the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research awards every year the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize for Science and Technology to young scientists for outstanding contribution to science and technology. He died on Jan 1, 1955.

23. **Satyendra Nath Bose** - Born on Jan 1, 1894. Worked with Meghnad Saha for some time on the work done by Max Planck and Einstein. His most prominent work is how statistics may explain the behavior of radiation and has been called Bose Statistics. Elementary particles such as photons and particles which obey Bose Statistics are called Bosons. He was elected Fellow of Royal Society. He also worked in X-ray crystallography and thermoluminescence He died on Feb 4, 1974.

24. **Yellapragada Subbarao** - Born on Jan 12, 1895 at Bhimavaram, Andhra Pradesh to a poor family. Had an attitude towards religious pursuits, but his mother prevented him from becoming a saint. He turned to Ayurvedic medicines and to propagate the importance of Ayurved to the West, went to USA, where he took to Allopathy. Made many important discoveries, e. g. he discovered that phosphocreatine, adenosine triphosphate (ATP) were the sources of muscular energy and make possible all activities of living beings. His discoveries methotrexate, Folic Acid and Folate Metabolism and Tetracycline antibiotics are of great significance to the mankind. Yellapragada Subbarao's unwavering commitment to the pursuit of knowledge and the betterment of humanity is a testament to his enduring legacy.
25. **K. S. Krishnan** - Was born on Dec. 4, 1898 in Tamil Nadu. In 1920 he joined the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science to work under CV Raman. In 1948 he became the first director of National Physical Laboratory in Delhi. Although he was physicist yet he was well versed in Sanskrit, English and Tamil literature. His main contributions were in solid state physics and Thermoionics. He received several honours and was elected fellow of Royal Society in 1940. He died in 1961.
26. **T. R. Sheshadri** - Triuvenkat Rajendra Sheshadri was born on Feb. 3, 1900 at Kulittalai in Tamil Nadu. He is regarded as one of the founders of organic chemistry in India. His main field of research was to seek the chemical compounds, present in various flowers which give them colour and fragrance and in plants and trees which give them special qualities. He discovered many new compounds, studied their chemical properties and structures and tried to produce them in laboratories. He had great faith in God and founded Vedanta Samiti in Delhi University. He died in 1975.
27. **Raj Chandra Bose** - Born on June 19, 1901 at Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh but grew up in Rohtak. He passed M.A. in applied mathematics. The great statistician, Mahalanobis saw one of his research papers in geometry and was so impressed that he called him at Indian Statistical Institute. Later on he migrated to U.S.A where he worked as professor of statistics at university of North

Carolina and then at Colorado University. He discovered new codes for telecommunication in place of Morse code, which have been named Bose-Ray-Chaudhary code. In 1976 he was elected Fellow of U.S. Academy of Sciences.

28. **Panchanan Mahashwari-** was born on Nov 9, 1904 in Jaipur Rajasthan. He was a student of Dr. Winfield Dudgeon, an American missionary, who was a renowned botanist and president of Indian Botanical Society. He pursued studies in plant embryology and can be called father of modern embryology. He invented the technique of test tube fertilization of angiosperms. Cross breeding of many flowering plants which can not cross breed naturally can be done now by his technique. Many newly discovered plants have been named after him like Panchanania, Jaipuriensis, and Isoetes Panchanani. In 1951 he founded International Society of Plant Morphology. He died on May 18, 1966..
29. **Dattareya Ramchandra Kaprekar-** Was born on Jan. 17, 1905 at Dahanu near Mumbai. He was a largely self-taught Indian mathematician who worked in number theory. He won Wrangler R. P. Paranjpe Mathematical Prize for an original piece of work in mathematics even before his graduation. In 1946 he discovered a magic number 6174 which is called Kaprekar constant. To see how it is constant, take any four digit number in which all digits are different. Arrange the digits in descending order and reverse them to make a new number. Subtract the new number from the first number. If this process is repeated with the remainder eventually, the constant 6174 is arrived at. Kaprekar is also recognized for his significant contribution to Demlo Numbers and other recreational mathematical problems. He passed away in 1988.
30. **B.P Pal (Benjamin Peary Pal) -** Was born on May 26. 1906 at Mukund Pur, Punjab. Spent early days in Burma and in 1929 went to Cambridge for research in wheat. In 1933 joined Indian Agricultural Research Institute in New Delhi. He developed NP (New Pusa) 700 and NP-800 and most important NP 809 series of wheat varieties which can combat all three types of rust. In 1965 became Director general of newly founded Indian Council of Agricultural Research. He was awarded many prizes and was elected Fellow

of royal Society in 1972. He has also done significant research on roses. The origin of green revolution can be traced to his researches and plans.

31. **Homi Jehangir Bhabha** - Was born on Oct.30, 1909 in a wealthy Parsi family. Had the opportunity to work with eminent physicists like Fermi and Wolfgang Pauli. In the beginning he worked in the field of cosmic rays but became interested in nuclear physics. He established Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in 1945. In 1948, Atomic Energy Commission was set up and Bhabha was made its chairman. Under his able guidance three atomic reactors, Apsara, Cirus and Zerlina were built. The construction of first atomic power station began at Tarapore. Initially called Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay was renamed as Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in 1967 as tribute to Bhabha. The radio telescope at Ootakamund is one of his creations. He is rightly called the father of Indian nuclear physics. as elected fellow of Royal society. He died in a plane crash at the age of 57.

32. **Subramanyan Chandrasekhar** - Was born on Oct. 19, 1910 in Lahore, now in Pakistan. His papers were published in reputed journals even before he was a graduate. One of them even appeared in the proceeding of Royal Society, a rare honour for one so young. by the age of 27, his reputation as a promising astrophysicist had been established. He is best known for Chandra Shekhar's Limit which imposes a restriction on the size of highly dense variety of stars, known as White Dwarf. If this type of star has mass in excess of that limit it explodes like thousands of nuclear bombs ignited together to become a very bright star called Super Nova until all the excess matter is shed into space. He shifted to U. S. A. in 1937 and continued research in the study of stars for which he was awarded Noble Prize in 1983. He passed away on Aug. 21, 1995.

33. **Shambu Nath De** - Was born in 1915 in the small Village of Garibati near Calcutta. He did his Ph.D. in London in medicine and came back to work at Neal Ratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta. His main discovery was of the poisonous or toxic substance, 'enterotoxin' that causes Cholera and was published in 'Nature' in 1959. However his discovery could get no recognition, or even attention,

till his death in 1985. However later on it has paved a new path in cholera research and has led to the creation of oral vaccine for its prevention and control.

34. **Vikram Sarabhai** - Dr. Vikram Ambalal Sarabhai, regarded as the Father of Indian Space was born on Aug. 12, 1919 in a rich family. His basic interests were maths and physics. He was Founder of Physical Research Laboratory. His first love was the study of cosmic rays, but he is better known as a man to usher the space age in India. The credit for much of what India achieved in space technology goes to him though he did not live to see the fruits of his labour. The first Indian satellite Aryabhata was planned by him. The International Astronomical Union named after him a crater on the moon. He was first chairman of the Indian National committee for Space Research. He died in 1971.
35. **C. R. Rao** - Was born on sept. 20, 1920 at Hadagali in Karnataka. After passing M.A. in Mathematics, he took up statistics as his field of work, He first caught the attention of the world of statistics in 1945 when he put forward the theory of estimation. The theory enables one to find an unknown quantity from a pile of data. Later on he developed many formulae and theorems, such as Cramer-Rao Inequality, the Fisher Theorem and Rao - Blackwellisation which made him world famous statistician. He was elected fellow of Royal Society in 1967. He received the, 2023 International Prize in Statistics. C.R. Rao passed away on August 23, 2023 at age of 102 years..
36. **G. N. Ramachandran** - Born in 1922. He had studied under C.V. Raman and Lawrence Brogg of Cambridge. He introduced a new subject molecular biophysics in his college and worked on molecular structure of complicated chemical compounds present in human body. He started with collagen, a commonly occurring protein in human body which is found in connective tissues of the skin, bones and tendons as well as linings of many organs. He was elected fellow of Royal society in 1977.
37. **Har Gobind Khurana** - Was born in Raipur now in Pakistan. After passing B. Sc. and M. Sc. from Punjab university, Lahore,

he did Ph. D. at university of Liver Pool. Went abroad when could not get suitable job in India. In 1959 he produced a chemical called Co-enzyme A and was awarded Nobel Prize for medicine in 1968 for production of artificial gene in his laboratory.

38. **Harish Chandra** - Was born on Oct. 11, 1923 in Kanpur, U.P. Passed M. Sc. from Allahabad University. Was interested in Physics, specifically in particle physics. He went abroad and had privilege to work under Wolfgang Pauli. Later on he shifted to mathematics and developed a new branch of mathematics, called Infinite Dimensional Group Representation Theory to such an extent that it is now being used in all branches of mathematics. He died on Oct. 16, 1983 in USA.
39. **Raja Ramanna** - Was born on Jan. 28, 1925. Did his Ph. D. at London University. In 1949 joined Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and later on headed the Nuclear Physics division of Bhabha Research Centre. He was mainly responsible for designing and installing the country's first series of nuclear reactors, Ap-sara, Ciras and Purnima, as well as testing of first nuclear device at Pokharan on 18th May, 1974. It was his idea that explosion be attempted underground in desert area so as to prevent its ill effects.
40. **M. S. Swaminathan** - Was born on Aug. 7, 1925 at Kumba Konom in Tamil Nadu. Got his Ph. D from School of Agriculture in Cambridge in 1952. He carried out research on various crops and was able to develop many new varieties, high yielding strains of wheat and rice. He is rightly called the Father of Green Revolution in India. He was elected fellow of Royal Society in 1973. He was the first agricultural scientist to win Albert Einstein World Science award in 1986. He died on 28 September 2023 (age 98 years), in Chennai
41. **Kamal Kant Pande** - Was born on Dec. 11, 1926 at Varanasi. He went to London to do research work on plant genes. After taking his Ph. D., went to New Zealand and settled there. In 1975 he made the discovery of a revolutionary technique in plant breeding, through which selected genes of a flowering plant can be transferred to another plant. He was also able to separate the desirable genes to

make a cross breed.

42. **M. K. Vainu Bappu** - Was an Indian astronomer born on Aug. 10, 1927 at Madras. After initial education at Hyderabad, he went to Harvard University in 1949 on a scholarship. He has many firsts in his name. He is the first Indian astronomer whose name is tagged to a comet (Bappu - Bok- Newkirk comet). He is the first Indian astronomer after whom an astronomical effect is known (Bappu-Wilson effect) which is used to determine the luminosity and distance of the particular kind of stars. He is the first Indian astronomer after whose name an observatory and India's most powerful telescope are known (the Kavalin Observatory and the 2.34 metre telescope installed there). He is the first Indian astronomer to have been elected the president of International Astronomical Union. Many of his achievements were made while he was abroad and he could well establish himself there but being a true patriot he came to India, remained unemployed for sometime, but struggled throughout his life to set up telescopes, astronomical observatories and institutes in the country so that his countrymen could pursue higher studies in astronomy and astrophysics. He died in 1982.
43. **M. G. K. Menon** - Was born on Aug. 28, 1928 at Manglore in Karnataka. He did his Ph. D. in U. K. in 1949 where he did research under Nobel Laurate C. F.Powell and discovered a few elementary particles including ions of various energies, k-particles and specific category of pions. In 1955 he returned home and joined Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. In 1970 he was elected fellow of Royal Society. In 1986 he was appointed scientific adviser to the prime minister. Died on 22 November 2016.
44. **Davendra Lal** - Was born on Feb. 14, 1929 in Varanasi, U. P. He made extensive studies of meteorites of Lunar rocks brought from Moon and material from the bed of the ocean. He evolved technique to understand past events in the solar system from cosmic ray signatures, the impression made by cosmic rays on various materials through which they pass. One of the most significant findings is that the intensity of cosmic rays during the last few million years has been the same as it is today. Died on 1st December 2012.

45. **E.C.G. Sudarshan** - Was born on Sept. 16, 1931 in Kottayan, Kerala. After graduating from Madras Christian College he joined Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay where he came in contact with many world class physicists like P. A. M. Dirac and Wolfgang Pauli. Went to USA for further studies and settled there. He is best known for propounding the existence of Tachyons, particles that move faster than light. The other remarkable works include the theory he propounded, about the weak forces that exist between particles in a nucleus and quantum Zeno Paradox Theory.
46. **Govindjee**- Was born on Oct. 24, 1933 at Allahabad. After taking his B. Sc. and M. Sc. from Allahabad University, he left for USA in 1956. His main contributions are in the field of photosynthesis where he was exploring the mechanism that enables plants to evolve oxygen and has been successful to a large extent. He was introduced to the audience at a seminar held at Los Alamos National Laboratory New Mexico.
47. **C.N.R.Rao** - Was born on June 30, 1934. Did his M. Sc. from Banaras Hindu University and went to USA for Ph.D. where he worked on various aspects of spectroscopy under the guidance of Noble Laureate H. C. Brown. His research work is mostly confined to solid state chemistry.
48. **Narendra Karmarkar** - Was born in Gwalior, M.P. in 1956 into a family of mathematicians. However he took his degree in electrical engineering from IIT Bombay, and went to California for his Ph.D. His main contribution, however is in the field of mathematics where he developed a new Algorithm, known as Karmarkar's algorithm, which is 50-100 times faster than previous Algorithm that was being used for making quick mathematical calculations. This is now used in making several computer programmes to help solve problems in a variety of operations at airports, ware houses, factories industrial plants, communication networks and so on. He is working at Bell University, USA.
49. **Ananda Mohan Chakrabarty** - Was born on April 4, 1938 in Sainthia near Calcutta. After completing M. Sc. and Ph.D. from

Calcutta University, he migrated to USA. He discovered a substance which absorbs hydrocarbons with a rapid rate and is used to remove the crude oil which is spilled into the ocean while being carried from one country to the other through ships and harms the marine plants and animals.

50. **C.K.N. Patel** (Chandra Kumar Naranbhai Patel). Was born on July 2, 1938 at Baramati near Pune. In 1958 he did his B.E. in telecommunication and then went to USA for higher studies. At the age of 23 took his Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering from Stanford University and joined Bell Laboratories, USA. He invented carbondioxide laser which makes laser useful for applications in several branches of science and technology.
51. **Jayant Vishnu Narlikar** - was born on July 19, 1938 at Kolhapur, Maharashtra, but was brought up in Varanasi in the house of his uncle, a mathematician. After doing his M.Sc. and Ph.D. from Benaras Hindu University, he went to Cambridge to do Ph.D. under Fred Hoge at Kings College. He has propounded a theory on formation of universe called as Steady State Theory according to which the universe has always been as it is today. Apart from this he worked on a new theory of gravitation which has been considered as significant as Einstein's Theory of Relativity.
52. **A.S. Paintal** - Director of Patel Chest Institute in Delhi is the discoverer of so called 'receptors' in human body. J. Receptors (Juxtapulmonary capillary receptors) are the nerve terminals in lungs which warn people that they have over worked and must rest. Similarly gastrointestinal stretch receptors are the nerve terminals in stomach which warn people that they can not take more food or water. He discovered a pair of volume receptors in the heart.
- 53 **Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam** - Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam was an eminent Bharatiya scientist and 11th President of Bharat. He worked in the most important organizations in the country like DRDO and ISRO. Kalam started his career by designing a small helicopter for the Indian Army. The Government of India started the ambitious Integrated

Guided Missile Development Program under Dr. Kalam. He was the chief executive of this project. This project has given missiles like Agni and Prithvi to the country. He also played pivotal role in the Pokhran II nuclear test. Dr Kalam was also associated with India's space program and missile development program. This is why he is also called 'Missile Man'. He was honored with several prestigious awards including India's highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna.

54. **Dr. Narinder Singh Kapani** - Dr. Narinder Singh Kapani was born in Moga, Punjab, and studied at the University of Agra, who is known for his work in fibre optics. Fortune has named him as one of seven 'Unsung Heroes'. He is also known as "father of fibre optics". In 1956 the word fibre optics was coined by Kapani. In 1952, he worked as an Indian Ordnance Factories Service Officer before going to Imperial College London to pursue Ph.D. degree in optics, which he received in 1955. The research and inventions of Dr. Kapani include fibre-optics communication, laser, biomedical instrumentation, solar energy and pollution monitoring. He has more than one hundred patents. He was posthumously awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 2021.

55. **Tessy Thomas** - Tessy is an Indian Missile Scientists, who contributed a major role in development of the Agni 4 and Agni 5 missions. Tassy Thomas works in technical wing of DRDO. It is her hard work and dedication which helped India to make a place in the special group of countries with ICBMS. Because of his accomplishments, she is also known as Agniputri..

What we want are some young men who will renounce everything and sacrifice their lives for their country's sake. We should first form their lives and then some real work can be expected. Swami Vivekanand



21. Goddesses and Gods

1. Which god is worshipped first according to Hindu Traditions ?

Ganesh Ji

2. Which gods are called Tridev or Trimurti ?

Brahma Ji, Vishnu Ji, Mahesh Ji

3. Which god is considered as the creator of the universe according to Hindu religion ?

Brahma Ji

4. Which god is known as the sustainer of the Universe ?

Vishnu Ji

5. Which god is known as the destroyer of the Universe ?

Lord Shiva

6. Which god is least worshipped among the Tridev ?

Lord Brahma

7. By which name are the disciples of Lord Vishnu known ?

Vaishnavites

8. By which name are the disciples of Lord Shiva known ?

Shaivites

9. How many principal incarnations of Lord Vishnu are known ?

10 (Total 24)

10. In which form of incarnation did Lord Vishnu save Bhakt Prahlad from Hiranyakashyap ?

Narsingh

11. Which incarnation of Lord Vishnu has Pharsa (Axe as his weapon)?

Parshuram Ji

12. What is the name of Lord Krishna's mother who gave birth to him ?

Mata Devaki

13. Which god is known as Giridhar ?

Shri Krishna

14. Who is called the king of Hindu gods ?

Devraj Indra

15. Which god is called Sahastraksh ?

Devraj Indra

16. Which god is also known as Marut ? **Vayu Dev**
17. Who is the treasurer of Hindu gods ? **Kuber Ji**
18. Who presented the Pushpak (aircraft) to Kuber Ji ? **Brahma Ji**
19. Which deity is known as 'goddess of wealth' ? **Mata Lakshmi Ji**
20. Which place is known to be the origin of goddess Lakshmi ?
The ocean
21. Name the Hindu deity known as goddess of learning.
Mata Saraswati Ji
22. Name the goddess who is also known as Veena Vadini, Sharda ?
Mata Saraswati Ji
23. Which god has four faces ? **Brahma Ji**
24. Which goddess is known as Shailja (Girija) ? **Devi Parvati**
25. Which god is also known by the names Ashutosh, Rudra,
Neelkanth, Sarpkali etc. ? **Shiv Ji**
26. What is the vehicle of Devraj Indra ? **Elephant Airavat**
27. What is the vehicle of Lord Vishnu ? **Bird Garud**
28. What is the vehicle of Lord Shiva ? **Bull Nandi**
29. What is the vehicle of goddess Lakshmi ? **Gaj (Elephant) / Owl**
30. What is the vehicle of goddess Saraswati ? **Swan (Hans)**
31. What is the vehicle of Lord Ganesh ? **Mouse**
32. What is the vehicle of Kartikeya ? **Peacock**
33. What is the vehicle of Durga Ji ? **Lion**
34. What is the vehicle of Yamraj ? **Buffalo (male)**
35. What is the vehicle of Kamdev ? **Parrot**
36. Vajra is weapon of which deity ? **Devraj Indra**
37. What material was used in making Vajra ?
Bones of Maharshi Dadhichi
38. Which was the first incarnation of Lord Vishnu ? **Matsya**
39. By what name are the devotees of Lord Shiva known in Tamil Literature ? **Nayanars**
40. By what name are the devotees Lord Vishnu known in Tamil Literature ? **Alwars**
41. Who are the two celestial Doctors (Vaidyas to devtas) born to Surya Dev ? **The Twins Ashwani Kumars**

42. Who killed the demon Mahishasur ? **Goddess Durga**
43. Which god is considered as architect among the gods ?
Vishwakarma Ji
44. What is the intent from “33 Koti Devtas” (deities)?
33 Crores Deities or 33 types of Deities
45. Which place is said to be the sleeping place of Lord Vishnu ?
Ksheer Sagar
46. Which place is said to be the abode of Lord Shiva ?
Kailash Parvat
47. From where is Lord Brahma said to originated ? **From the lotus
evicted from the navel of Lord Vishnu**
48. Name the first four great personalities reated by Brahma Ji?
Sanak, Sanandan, Sanatan, Santkumar
49. In which form is goddess Durga worshipped on the first day of
Navratra Festival ? **Mata Shailputri**
50. In which form is goddess Durga worshipped on the second day of
Navratra Festival ? **Mata Bhramcharini**
51. In which form is goddess Durga worshipped on the third day of
Navratra Festival ? **Mata Chandraghanta**
57. In which form is goddess Durga worshipped on the fourth day of
Navratra Festival ? **Mata Kushmanda**
53. In which form is goddess Durga worshipped on the fifth day of
Navratra Festival ? **Mata Skandmata**
54. In which form is goddess Durga worshipped on the sixth day of
Navratra Festival ? **Mata Katyayani**
55. In which form is goddess Durga worshipped on the seventh day of
Navratra Festival ? **Mata Kallratri**
56. In which form is goddess Durga worshipped on the eighth day of
Navratra Festival ? **Mata Mahagauri**
57. In which form is goddess Durga worshipped on the ninth day of
Navratra Festival ? **Mata Sidhidatri**
58. Which goddess is primarily worshipped on Deepawali festival?
Mata Lakshami
59. Which god is known to be god of rains according to Hindu faith ?

Devraj Indra

60. Name the god who is also known as Vinayak, Ekdant, Vakratunda, Gajanan, Vighnavinashak, Ganpati and Lambodar etc. ?

Ganesh Ji

61. Name the charioteer of the chariot of Sun ?

Arun

62. Name the dance performed by Lord Shiva to destroy the whole world ?

Tandav

63. Name the countries, where 51 places of the 51 Shakti Peethas of Goddess Durga, are situated ?

Bharat, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka

64. Which ocean was churned by the Gods and Asuras?

Ksheer Sagar

65. Name the snake which was used in churning the ocean? **Vasuki**

66. What was the name of the white colored elephant obtained from the churning of the ocean?

Airavata

67. Which horse was obtained from Samudra Manthan?

Uchchaihshravas

68. Which gem was produced from churning the ocean? **Kaustubh**

69. Which deadly poison was produced by churning the ocean?

Halahal

70. At which place did Barbareek (Khatu Shyam Ji) sacrifice his head?

Chulkana Dham (Samalkha) Haryana

71. Which river is considered as the daughter of Brahmarshi Vash ishta in the Puranas?

Gomti River

72. Maharishi Agastya (son of Pulastya rishi) is considered to be the grandson of which god ?

Brahma Ji

73. Which sage had drunk all the water of the sea with the power of Mantra?

Maharishi Agastya



22. Bhartiya Religious (Dharma)

1. Which are the most ancient religious books of Hindus? **Vedas**
2. How many Vedas are there, give their names? **4 (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, and Atharvaveda)**
3. Which of the four Vedas, is the largest? **Rigveda**
4. Ayurveda (Bhartiya System of Medicine) is mainly described in which Veda? **Rigveda**
5. Gandharva Veda (The Treatise about music and sacred dance) is mainly described in which Veda? **Samaveda**
6. Arthshastra and Sthapatya Veda (Shipl Veda)? is mainly described in which Veda **Arthveda**
7. Dhanurveda (a treatise on war fare and archery) is attached to which Veda? ? **Yajurveda**
8. In which Veda is the knowledge of creation, science and mathematics in its original form? **In Rigveda**
9. In which Veda are there rules for rituals, conduct and behavior? **In Yajurveda**
10. In which Veda, praise of God, worship and means of spiritual progress are described? **In Samaveda**
11. In which Veda, apart from psychology, economics, sociology and politics, agriculture, ayurveda, subjects like mathematics, engineering, military science, astrology, physics, chemistry etc. are also described in the form of sutras? **In Atharvaveda**
12. How many mantras are there in the Vedas? **20349 mantra (Rigveda – 10522, Yajurveda – 1975, Samaveda – 1875 and Atharvaveda – 5977)**
13. According to Atharvaveda, who established the holy city, Ayodhya? **Brahma's manas putra Manu**

14. Give the number of Puranas and their names. **18 (Brahm, Padma, Vishnu, Shiva, Bhagvat, Markandey, Kurma, Matsya, Agni, Narad, Brahm Vaivart, Varah, Skand, Garud, Brahmmand, Bhavishya, Vaman and Ling)**

15. How many slokas do each of the 18 puranas have?

Vishnu-23000

Brahmand - 12000

Bhagwat-18000

Brahm Vaivart - 18000

Padma-55000

Shiva-24000

Varah-24000

Ling-11000

Matsya-14000

Skand-81100

Kurma-17000

Narad-25000

Vaman-10000

Agni-15400

Garud-19000

Markandey-9000

Brahm-10000

Bhavishya-14500

16. By which name is Garhwal known in Skand Puran?

Kedarkhand

17. At which place did Brahma ji perform his first Yajna? **Prayag**

18. What is the number of Skandhas in Srimad Bhagwat Puran? **12**

19. How many chapters are there in Srimad Bhagwat Puran? **335**

20. Between whom the main conversation occurs primarily in Srimad Bhagwat Puran? **King Parikshit and Shukdev**

21. Who is the author of Srimad Bhagwat Puran? **Rishi Ved Vyas**

22. How many total verses are spoken in Geeta ? **700**

23. How many verses has God Shri Krishana spoken in Geeta? **574**

24. At which place in modern day Kurukshetra, sermon of Geeta was given? **Jyotisar**

25. What type of scripture is Geeta considered? **Yogashastra**

26. Geeta is the essence of which Granth (literature)? **Upanishads**

27. What did Lord Krishna give to Arjuna to see his Universal form?

God gifted divine eyes to Arjuna.

28. Why has Arjun been called Savyasachi?

Arjuna was ambidextrous. He could aim and shoot arrows with both his hands.

29. By whose grace did Sanjay hear the dialogue between Shri Krishna and Arjun? **Vedvyas ji.**

30. By what name did Sanjay address Shri Krishna and Arjun at the end of Geeta?

Yogeshwar Krishna and archer Partha (Arjuna).

31. Which king accepted to work as a cremation ground keeper to

- keep his words? **King Harishchandra**
32. Who went to gopis to deliver the message of Shri Krishna?
Uddhav
33. Name the child who offered himself to Yam to obey his father.
Nachiketa
34. Name the king who offered flesh from his body to a hawk to save a pigeon.
King Shibi
35. Where are the four Mathas (monastery) of the Hindus located?
Joshimath, Jagannath Puri, Sringeri and Dwarikapuri
36. Who founded the four Mathas (monastery) of the Hindus?
Adiguru Shankaracharya
37. Where was Adiguru Shankaracharya born? **Kaladi (Kerala)**
38. At what age Adiguru Shankaracharya passed away? **32 years**
39. Who is the founder of Adwaitwad? **Shankaracharya**
40. Who is the founder of Dwaitwad? **Madhwacharya**
41. At which place was Madhwacharya born? **Udupi (Karnataka)**
42. At which place did Shankaracharya pass away? **Kedarnath**
43. To which place is the deity of Badri Nath shifted during the winter season?
Joshimath
44. How many Jyotirlingas are there, name them. **12 Jyotirlingas**
- 1) Somnath (Gujarat)**
 - 2) Mallikarjun (A.P.)**
 - 3) Mahakaleshwar (Ujjain, M.P.)**
 - 4) Onkareshwar / Mamleshwar (M.P.)**
 - 5) Vaidyanath (Jharkhand),**
 - 6) Bhima Shankar (Maharashtra)**
 - 7) Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu)**
 - 8) Nageshwar / Nagnath (Gujarat)**
 - 9) Viswanath (Varanasi, U.P.)**
 - 10) Tryambkeshwar (Maharashtra)**
 - 11) Kedarnath (Garhwal, Uttarakhand)**
 - 12) Ghushmeshwar/Ghrishneshwar (Maharashtra)**
45. Which religion is based on the teachings of Lord Buddha?
Buddhism
46. Where was Lord Buddha born? **Lumbini**
47. Where did Lord Buddha attain enlightenment? **Bodh Gaya**
48. Where did Lord Buddha attain Nirvana (salvation)? **Kushinagar**
49. To which religion the ancient religious text are Tripitakas related?
Buddhism

50. What is the first preachings of Lord Buddha at Sarnath are known as? **Dharmachakra Pravartana**
51. Name the mother of Lord Buddha. **Mahamaya**
52. Name the maternal aunt of Lord Buddha who was also his foster mother also. **Prajapati Gautami**
53. Where did Gautam Buddha preach his first Sermon? **Sarnath**
54. Whom did Mahatma Buddha convert from a dacoit to a saint? **Angulimal**
55. Who was the founder of Jain religion?
Lord Rishabhadev, 1st Teerthankar
56. How many Teerthankars are there in Jain religion? **24**
57. What is the name of 24th Teerthankar? **Lord Mahavir Swami**
58. Where was Lord Mahavir Swami born?
Kundagram also called as Kundalpur / Kshatriya Kund (Near Vaishali) (Bihar)
59. Under which tree did Mahavir Swami attain Kaivalya Gyan (enlightenment)? **Ashoka**
60. By the side of which river did Mahavir Swami attain Kaivalya Gyan (enlightenment)? **Riju Palika**
61. Who was the father of Mahavir Swami, the twenty fourth Tirthankar of Jainism? **Siddharth**
62. At which place did Mahavir Swami attain salvation?
Pavapuri (Bihar)
63. By what name is the Holy book of Jain literature generally known as? **Jain Aagam**
64. Which are the two main streams in Jain Dharma?
Digambar and Shwetambar
65. Which is the birth place of Guru Nanak Dev?
Nankana Sahib (Talwandi)
66. The preaching of Sikh Gurus is primarily compiled in which holy scripture? **Guru Granth Sahib**
67. Gurudwara Reetha Sahib has been built in the memory of which Sikh Guru? **Guru Nanak Dev**
68. At which place was Guru Gobind Singh born? **Patna Sahib**
69. Where is the Angeetha Sahib (Samadhi) of Guru Gobind Singh situated? **Nanded (Maharashtra)**
70. Who was the first Guru of Sikhs Community? **Guru Nanak Dev**
71. What is the total number of Sikh Gurus?

11 (Including Guru Granth Sahib)

72. Sisganj Sahib Gurudwara reminds us the sacrifice of which Sikh Guru?
Guru Teg Bahadur (9th Guru)
73. Which Sikh Guru sacrificed his four sons for the cause of religion?
Guru Gobind Singh
74. Who founded Khalsa Panth?
Guru Gobind Singh
75. What is the meaning of Khalsa?
Pious/Pure
76. In which religion is the marriage ceremony called “Anand Karaj”?
Sikh
77. Whom did Guru Nanak Dev declare his successor?
Guru Angad Dev
78. Which Sikh guru started langar (Common food) system?
Guru Angad Dev
79. Name the first Sikh guru who started training in martial arts?
Guru Hargobind Singh
80. Who built Akal Takht?
Guru Hargobind Singh
81. Which gurudwara was founded at the place where Guru Harkishan ji took his last breath (Jyoti-Jot).
Gurudwara Bangla Sahib in Delhi
82. Name the Sikh guru who passed away (Jyoti-Jot Samay) while he was still a child.
Guru Harkishan
83. Name the gurudwara which is built where headless body of Guru Teg Bahadur was cremated.
Gurudwara Rakab Ganj
84. What was the age of Guru Gobind Singh when he became guru?
Nine years
85. Name the gurudwara built at the place where Guru Gobind Singh passed away.
Gurudwara Hazur Sahib, Sachkhand (Nanded)
86. Gurudwara Hazur Sahib is built on the bank of which river?
Godavari
87. Who killed Subedar Wazir Khan, murderer of guru Gobind Singh’s sons?
Banda Bairagi
88. Who gave the status of Guru to Guru Ganth Sahib?
Guru Gobind Singh
89. Who took away the head of guru Teg Bahadur from Chandni Chowk?
Bhai Jaita (Jeevan Singh)
90. At what place did Bhai Jaita take the head of Guru Teg Bahadur for cremation?
Anandpur Sahib
91. Who cremated the headless body of guru Teg Bahadur?

Bhai Lakhi Shah Banjara

92. At which place was the headless body of Guru Teg Bahadur cremated? **Rakab Ganj, Delhi**
93. Who compiled Guru Granth Sahib for the first time? **Guru Arjun Dev**
94. Who prepared the original copy of Guru Granth Sahib? **Bhai Gurdas**
95. What is the name of original copy of Guru Granth Sahib? **Kartarpuri**
96. Who completed Guru Granth Sahib? **Guru Gobind Singh**
97. Who was the fifth Guru of the Sikhs? **Guru Arjan Dev**
98. The preaching of how many gurus had been compiled in Guru Granth Sahib by Guru Arjun Dev? **Four (Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Angad Dev, Guru Amar Das and Guru Ram Das)**
99. When was Guru Granth Sahib established in Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib) for the first time? **1st Sept., 1604**
100. Name the state to which Chaitanya Mahaprabhu belonged. **Bengal**
101. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was the founder of which sect? **Mahagaudiya Vaishnavism**
102. Sant Tukaram and Eknath hailed from which state? **Maharashtra**
103. At which place in India is the largest Shivling situated? **Bhojpur (M.P.)**
104. In Geeta which place is called Dharm Kshetra (Holy Place)? **Kurukshetra**
105. Name the son of Satyavadi Harishchandra. **Rohitashva**
106. Which place in Tamil Nadu is known as Kashi of South? **Kanchipuram**
107. Which god did Sant Tukaram worship? **Lord Vitthal**
108. Who was the author of the famous book "Gyaneshwari" based on Bhagwad Geeta? **Saint Gyaneshwar**
109. On which festival it is customary to wear yellow clothes according to Hindu tradition? **Basant Panchami**
110. Where was Narsi Mehta born? **Talaja Village, (Gujarat)**
111. In which city did Ramanujacharya attain knowledge? **Kanchipuram**
112. In which four cities is Kumbh Mela held? **Haridwar, Nasik, Prayag, Ujjain**

113. Who wrote devotional poetry called 'Abhang'? **Sant Tuka Ram**
114. Where did Sant Kabir pass away? **Magahar (Uttar Pradesh)**
115. Name the snake - Serpent who fought with Arjun to avenge his mother's slaughter? **Ashwasen**
116. Which river is also known as daughter of Surya Dev ? **Yamuna**
117. Which woman tested for her fidelity by the three Gods, Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh? **Anusuiya**
118. Name the daughter of Daksh Prajapati who was wife of Lord Shiva. **Sati (Uma)**
119. Name the son of Lord Krishna & Rukmini. **Pradyuman**
120. Whom did Sri Krishna kill after forgiving his 99 faults? **Shishupal**
121. Who is the author of aarti 'Om Jai Jagdish Hare'? **Shri Shivanand Swami**
122. Who was the first person, who published the aarti 'Om Jai Jagdish Hare...' in Satydharm Muktawali? **Pt. Shradhhanand Phillauri**

Names of 10 Sikh Gurus

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Guru Nanak Dev | 5. Guru Arjun Dev | 9. Guru Tegh Bahadur |
| 2. Guru Angad Dev | 6. Guru Hargobind | 10. Guru Gobind Singh |
| 3. Guru Amar Das | 7. Guru Har Rai | |
| 4. Guru Ram Das | 8. Guru Harikrishna | |

Names of 24 Tirthankaras of Jainism

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Rishabhanatha | 9. Pushpadanta | 17. Kunthunatha |
| 2. Ajitanatha | 10. Shitalanatha | 18. Aranatha |
| 3. Sambhavanatha | 11. Shreyansanatha | 19. Mallinatha |
| 4. Abhinandan Natha | 12. Vasupujya | 20. Munisuvrata |
| 5. Sumatinatha | 13. Vimalanatha | 21. Naminatha |
| 6. Padmaprabha | 14. Anantanatha | 22. Neminathai |
| 7. Suparshvanatha | 15. Dharmnatha | 23. Parshvanatha |
| 8. Chandraprabha | 16. Shantinatha | 24. Mahavira |



23. Ramayan

1. Who is the writer of the Ramayana ? **Maharishi Valmiki**
2. Who inspired Valmiki to write the Ramayana? **Brahma ji**
3. Ramayana is related to which era ? **Treta Yuga**
4. What was the childhood name of Maharishi Valmiki? **Ratnakar**
5. What is the other name of the Ramayana? **Dashanan Vadh**
6. Who wrote Bhavarth Ramayana? **Eknath**
7. Describe the incident which inspired Valmiki to write the first shloka. **Killing of a Kraunch bird by a hunter**
8. How many shlokas are there in the Valmiki Ramayana ? **24000**
9. How many sargas (sub chapters) are there in the Valmiki Ramayana ? **500**
10. Which crow narrated the story of Ram to Garuda? **Kakabhushundi**
11. How many chapters (kands) are there in the Ramcharitmanas? **7**
12. Who was the author of the Ramcharitmanas? **Goswami Tulsi Das**
13. In which language is the Ramcharitmanas written? **Avdhi**
14. Who first founded the Ayodhya Nagri ? **Maharaj Manu**
15. Ayodhya was the capital of which Janpada ? **Kaushal**
16. Who was the father of Ikshvaku, the first king of Ayodhya? **Maharaj Manu**
17. Where did Shri Ram's ancestor Sagar get the horse of Ashvamedha? **In Kapil Muni's Ashsram**
18. What happened to 60,000 sons of king Sagar who went in

search of the horse released for Ashvamedha Yajna?

They were burnt to ashes due to Kapil Muni's anger

19. Who brought back the horse of King Sagar's Ashvamedha Yajna ?
Anshuman, grandson of king Sagar.

20. How were Sagar's sons recovered from the curse?

By immersing their ashes in the holy Ganga brought down from heaven

21. By whose penance was Ganga brought down to Earth? **Bhagirath**

22. Name the father of King Bhagiratha who brought river Ganga to earth.
Maharaja Dilip

23. Name the king who requested Vashishtha for a yajna to send him physically to the heaven.
Trishanku

24. When Vashistha declined to carry out yajna for Trishanku, who agreed to do so ?
Vishwamitra

25. Could Trishanku enter heaven with his physical body?

No, he is hung between heaven and earth

26. Who was the father of King Dashrath ? **Maharaja Aj**

27. King Dashrath belonged to which dynasty ? **Ikshvaku**

28. What was the childhood name of Maharaj Dasharatha? **Nemi**

29. Who was the kulguru of King Dashrath ? **Vashishtha**

30. Who was the Kulpurohit of King Dashrath? **Vam Dev**

31. Kaikeyi saved the life of King Dasharatha in the battle against which demon?
Sambhasur

32. Who cursed king Dashrath of his death due to bereavement of his son(Putra Viyog) ?
Shravan Kumar's parents

33. What was the name of Lord Ram's sister? **Shanta**

34. Which yajna was performed by king Dashrath to have sons ?

Putreshti Yajna

35. Shringya Rishi performed the Putreshti Yajna according to the verses mentioned in which Veda?
Atharvaveda

36. Which item was eaten by the wives of king Dashrath after the Putreshti Yajna?
Kheer (Payas)

37. Which among four sons of King Dasharatha were born twins?

Lakshman ji and Shatrughan ji

38. Which queen of King Dasharatha had two sons? **Sumitra**
39. Who is known as Saumitra? **Lakshman ji**
40. Name Kaikeyi's father. **Ashwapati (King of Kaikaya)**
41. Name of Bharat's maternal uncle. **Yudhajib**
42. What is the popular name of Rishi Kaushik in Ramayana?
Vishwamitra
43. Why is Vishwamitra also known as Kaushik?
Being grandson of Rishi Kusha
44. Which river is called 'Jahnavi' ? **Ganga**
45. To protect his penances from which demon, Vishwamitra came to take Shri Ram and Lakshman with him? **Mareech and Subahu**
46. On whose insistence, did Dashrath agree to send Shri Ram and Lakshman with Vishwamitra ? **Rishi Vashishtha**
47. Whom did Shri Ram kill first while travelling to the forest with Rishi Vishwamitra ? **Tadaka the demoness**
48. For how many days did Shri Ram and Laxman protect the yajna by Vishwamitra ? **six days**
49. Which demon was killed by Shri Ram while protecting the yajna of Vishwamitra ? **Subahu**
50. What did Shri Ram do with Mareech ? **Threw him away to a far distance (100 Yojans) with his arrow**
51. Who was the mother of Subahu & Mareech?
The demoness Tadaka
52. Name the wife of Maharishi Gautam. **Devi Ahilya**
53. Name the Guru (priest) of king Janak . **Shatanand (Sadanand)**
54. Whose son was Shatananda, the priest of king Janak ?
Gautam Rishi - Ahilya
55. What was the original name of king Janak? **Seerdhwaj**
56. Name the lady who had a debate with Yagyavalkya in the court of King Janak. **Gargi**
57. Name the father of king Janak. **Hrisvaroma.**
58. Where did Sita ji appear from? **From Earth**
59. What is the literal meaning of Sita ? **The furrow**
60. Who is known as Vaidehi (Janaki) in the Ramayana ? **Sita ji**

61. Name the guardian mother of Sita. **Sunayana**
62. Which two Siddhis did Vishwamitra give to Shri Ram while taking him with him? **Bala and Atibala**
63. Whom did Vishwamitra take with him in Sita Swayamvar organized by Maharaja Janak? **Shri Ram and Lakshman**
64. Name the father of Mandvi and Shrutkirti.
Kushdhwaj (brother of king Janak)
65. King Janak's brother Kushadhvaj was the king of which place ?
Sankashyanagari
66. Name the parents of Maharishi Parshuram.
Renuka and Jamadagni
67. What was the name of the bow broken by Lord Rama in Sita Swayamvar? **Pinaka**
68. On which bow did Maharishi Parshuram challenge Shri Ram (in Sita Swayamvar) to shoot an arrow ?
Sharang (Lord Vishnu's bow)
69. Which Rishi was enraged when Shri Ram broke the Shiva Dhanush at Sita Swayamvar ? **Parshuram**
70. Which Rishi had performed the marriage ceremonies of Shri Ram and his three brothers? **Rishi Vashishtha**
71. Name the other daughter of Janak besides Sita ji. **Urmila**
72. Name Lakshman's wife in the Ramayana. **Urmila**
73. Name Bharat's wife in the Ramayana. **Mandavi**
74. Name Shatrughan's wife in the Ramayana. **Shrutkirti**
75. At whose behest did Kaikeyi sent Shri Ram to exile?
Manthara maid servant
76. Who inspired Lakshman ji to go to the forest with Shri Ram?
His mother Sumitra
77. What was the age of Shri Ram when he was exiled for 14 years?
27 years
78. Who forbade Sita to change over to coarse clothes and asked to go to the forest with fine clothes and ornaments while going with Shri Ram and Lakshman ? **Raja Dashrath and Guru Vashistha.**
79. Where did Shri Ram and others rest on the first day of their

exile?

On the bank of Tamsa river.

80. From which place did Shri Ram send Sumant back to Ayodhya during his journey to forest? **Shrangverpur**
81. Nishadraj Guha was the king of which kingdom? **Shrangverpur**
82. How many days did Bharat take to come to Ayodhya from his maternal house ? **8 days**
83. On the request of Bharat, Vashishtha etc., what did Shri Ram say declining to come back and rule over Ayodhya?
He said that he could not break the promise of his truthful father, Dasharatha.
84. Name the Rishi who gave a royal welcome to Bharat and his whole army when they went to persuade Ram to return back to Ayodhya. **Rishi Bharadwaj**
85. Where was the ashram of Rishi Bharadwaj situated ? **Prayag**
86. Where was Ram advised to live during his exile by Rishi Bharadwaj ? **Chitrakoot Parvat**
87. After the refusal of Shri Ram to return from exile, at which place did Bharat stay, away from Ayodhya in his bereavement?
Nandigram
88. Who was throned in Ayodhya after Shri Ram's exile ?
Shri Ram ki Charan Paduka.
89. At which place did Shri Ram stay for the longest time during his exile? **In Chitrakoot**
90. Which Rishi advised Shri Ram to reside in 'Panchavati'? **Agastya**
91. After meeting Bharat ji etc. on Chitrakoot Parvat, where did Shri Ram go after considering that place as unsuitable?
At Rishi Atri's ashram
92. Name the Rishi whose wife was Anusuya. **Rishi Atri**
93. Who gifted a saree that never gets dirty to Sita ji? **Anusuiya**
94. In which forest did Shri Ram go after Chitrakoot ?
Dandakaranya
95. Who was the owner of the cow Kamdhenu according to the Ramayana ? **Rishi Vashishtha**
96. Which demon did Shri Ram and Lakshman kill first while entering

- the Dandakaranya forest? **Viradha**
97. Where did Shri Ram and Lakshman meet Shurpanakha ?
Panchavati
98. 'Panchavati' is situated on the banks of which river? **Godavari**
99. Which demon used to protect the Panchavati area?
A demon named Khar
100. How many demons including Khar-Dushan did Shri Ram kill alone in Panchavati? **14 thousand demons**
101. Which two mighty demons; followers of Ravan were killed in the Dandak forest by Sri Ram and Lakshman? **Khar and Dushan**
102. Who composed Shiv Tandav Stotra? **Ravan**
103. Which musical instrument did Ravan play? **Veena**
104. Who built the Pushpak Viman? **Vishwakarma**
105. From whom did Ravan snatch the Pushpak Viman?
From his step brother Kuber
106. Who advised Ravan to abduct Sita? **A demon named Akampan**
107. Who helped Ravan to abduct Sita? **Mareech**
108. In which kand of Shri Ramcharitmanas is the episode of abduction of Sita narrated ? **In the Aranyakand**
- 109 Which bird king fought valiantly with Ravan during the abduction of Sita ? **Jatayu (vulture)**
- 110 On the bank of which river did Shri Ram cremate Jatayu ?
Godavari
111. At the time of her abduction, Sita ji tied her jewelry in a bundle and threw it on which mountain? **Rishyamook Parvat**
- 112 Which Rishi asked Shabari to stay in his ashram and wait for Lord Shri Ram ? **Matang Rishi**
113. Where did Shri Ram and Shabari meet ? **Near Pampa Sarovar**
- 114 What was the real name of Mata Shabari ? **Shramana**
115. Where was Pampa Sarovar situated? **Near Rishyamook Mountain**
116. How much time did Ravan give Sita ji to accept his proposal to marry him? **1 year**
117. Name the father of Sugreev and Bali. **Riksharaj**
118. Bali was borne as a part of which god? **Devraj Indra**

119. Who had kept Ravan under his armpit for six months ? **Bali**
120. Where did Sugreev start living after being expelled from Kish-kindha by Bali ? **On Rishyamook Parvat**
121. Which two demons were killed by Bali ? **Mayasur and Dundubhi**
122. While killing Dundubhi, his blood was sprinkled on the ashram of which Rishi ? **Matang Rishi**
123. What curse did the Rishi Matang give when he saw the blood stains in his ashram ? **He cursed that who so ever has spread blood in his ashram would instantly die on coming near the ashram .**
124. What is the name of the shortest kand of Ramcharitmanas ? **Kishkindha Kand**
125. Vanararaj Bali was the ruler of which kingdom? **Kishkindha**
126. Who suggested Shri Ram to make friendship with Sugreev ? **Kabandha Rakshas**
127. At which place did Shri Ram meet Sugreev for the first time ? **Rishyamook Parvat**
128. Why did Shri Ram not kill Bali in his first fight with Sugreev ? **He could not differentiate between the two as they were similar to each other.**
129. What did Shri Ram do to ascertain the identity of Sugreev ? **He garlanded Sugreev with the gajpushpi**
130. Name the wife of Sugreev. **Ruma**
131. Name the wife of Bali. **Tara**
132. Where did Shri Ram and Lakshman live for four months of the rainy season after Sugreev's coronation ? **In the caves of Pravarshan hills**
133. To whom did Sugreev send at the door to pacify the angry Lakshman ji, when he went to remind Sugreev to search for Sita Ji after the end of the rainy season ? **Tara**
134. Name the chief of the group of soldiers sent in the east to search for Sita ji. **Vinat**
135. Name the chief of the group of soldiers sent in the south to search for Sita ji. **Angad**

136. Name the chief of the group of soldiers sent in the west to search for Sita ji. **Susain**
137. Name the chief of the group of soldiers sent in the north to search for Sita ji. **Shatbali**
138. In which direction did Shri Hanuman and Jambavant go in search of Sita ji ? **South**
139. How much time was given by Sugreev to each group for searching Sita ji ? **One month**
140. Who gave information regarding place of captivity of Sita ji to Angad ? **Sampati, the brother of Jatayu**
141. Up to what distance did Sampati and Jatayu have the ability to see? **100 Yojan**
142. Who reminded Hanuman of his strength at the time of crossing the ocean ? **Jambavant**
143. From which mountain did Hanuman ji jump to cross the ocean? **Mahendra Parvat**
144. On which hill was Lanka city situated ? **Trikut Hills**
145. Who built the city named Lanka? **Vishwakarma**
146. How many main gates did Lankapuri have? **Four**
147. Whose adventures are described in Sunder Kand of Shri Ramcharitmanas? **Hanuman ji**
148. Name the parents of Ravan. **Kaikasi – Vishrava**
149. Name the wife of Vibhishana. **Sarma**
150. Name of the queen of Ravan. **Mandodari**
151. Whom did Hanuman ji meet first after reaching Lanka? **Lankini (Goddess of Lanka)**
152. Which mountain emerged from the ocean while Hanuman Ji was crossing it ? **Mainak Parvat**
153. To whom did gods send to test the Hanuman's ability while he was crossing the ocean ? **Sursa**

154. Who hindered the speed of Hanuman ji by holding his shadow falling in the water while he was crossing the ocean?
Sinhi-ka demon
155. Where was Sita ji kept in Lanka by Ravan after her abduction ?
Ashok Vatika
156. What was the other name of Ashok Vatika?
Pramadavan
157. Where did Hanuman ji and Sita ji meet for the first time ?
In Ashoka Vatika
158. Which item did Shri Ram give to Hanuman ji to confirm his identity with Sita ji ?
Ring
159. Which son of Ravan was killed by Hanuman ji in Ashok Vatika when he went in search of Sita ji ?
Akshay Kumar
160. Apart from Lord Ram, which warrior in Treta Yuga had the trimurti weapons (Brahmastra, Pashupatastra and Narayanastra) ?
Meghnath
161. Who captured Hanuman ji in Ashok Vatika and presented him before Ravan ?
Meghnad (Indrajeet)
162. What did Sita ji give to Hanuman ji for Shri Ram as the mark of her identification ?
Chudamani
163. After the burning of Lanka from which mountain did Hanuman jump to fly back from Lanka to cross the ocean ?
Arista Parvat
164. Which own garden was destroyed by the monkeys, while returning to Kishkindha after search of Sita ji by Hanuman ji?
Madhuvan
165. Who looked after Madhuvan garden of Sugreev?
Dadhimukh (Sugreev's Mama)
166. Who carried Lakshman ji on his shoulders when the army departed from Kishkindha ?
Angad
167. Who carried Shri Ram ji on his shoulders when his army departed from Kishkindha ?
Hanuman ji
168. Who played the most important role in building a 100 yojan long bridge on the ocean ?
Nal
169. What was the name given to the bridge built on the ocean in

the Ramayana?

Nal Setu

170. How many days did it take to construct the bridge Nal Setu ?

5 days

171. At which mountain did Shri Ram's army camp after crossing ocean ?

Suvel Parvat

172. Whom did Ravan send as an emissary to advise Sugreev to abstain from the war, citing his friendship with Bali? **Shuk Asura**

173. What was the name of maternal grandfather of Ravan who advised him to compromise with Shri Ram ? **Malyavan**

174. Who was the winner in the war between Shri Ram and Meghnad on the first day ? **Meghnad (He tied both Shri Ram and Lakshman ji with the serpents)**

175. Who unbound Shri Ram and Laxman ji of serpents? **Garud**

176. In which kand of Ramcharitmanas the incidence of Hanuman ji getting wounded by Bharat's arrow has been described ?

Lanka Kand

177. Name the demon who convinced Sita ji that Shri Ram and Laxman ji were alive.

Trijata

178. Who killed Kumbhkarna ?

Shri Ram

179. Which physician told Lord Ram about Sanjeevani herb to save Lakshman's life?

Sushen

180. Which mountain did Hanuman ji carry along with the medicine to recover Lakshman ji from unconsciousness?

Drongiri

181. Who killed Indrajeet ?

Lakshman ji

182. Who sent his chariot after seeing that Shri Ram was fighting against Ravan on foot ?

Devraj Indra

183. Who was the charioteer of the chariot sent by Indra Dev? **Matli**

184. Which demonic lady told Sita ji that the severed head of Shri Ram was created by Maya?

Sarma

185. Which two great women of Lanka were revered as Sati ?

Mandodari & Sulochana

186. At which place did Lord Ram performed atonement for Brahmahatya?

Rameshwaram

187. Whom did Lord Ram greet first after returning from exile ?

Kaikeyi

188. Which kand narrates the occasion of the coronation ceremony of Shri Ram in Ramcharitmanas ? **Uttar Kand**
189. In which Rishi's ashram were Lav-Kush born? **Rishi Valmiki**
190. To whom Shri Ram offered the post of Yuvraj when he was crowned as king ? **Lakshman ji**
191. When Lakshman ji declined the position of Yuvraj who became the Yuvraj ? **Bharat ji**
192. Shatrughan was made king of which place by Shri Ram ?
Madhupuri (Mathura)
- 193 What is the present name of city of Madhupuri described in the Ramayana? **Mathura**
194. Who killed Lavnasur ? **Shatrughan**
195. Maharishi Valmiki's ashram was situated on the banks of which river ? **Tamsa**
196. Kush was made king of which place ? **South Kaushal**
197. Lav was made king of which place ? **North Kaushal**
198. Who left for heavenly abode first among Shri Ram, Lakshman, Bharat and Shatrughan? **Lakshman ji**
199. How did Sita ji leave for her heavenly abode ?
The earth burst and she went into it.
200. How did Shri Ram, Bharat, Shatrughan and citizens of Ayodhya leave for heavenly abode ?
by drowning themselves in the Saryu river
201. After taking a dip in which ghat of river Saryu, Shri Ram left for Paramdham? **Guptar**
202. Name the son of Kuber. **Nal Kuber**
203. Name the son of Indra. **Jayant**



24. Mahabharat

1. Who is the author of Mahabharat ? **Ved Vyas Ji**
2. Who did the writing work of Mahabharat ? **Ganesh Ji**
3. What is the original name of Mahabharat ? **Jaya Sanhita**
4. Which saint told the story of Mahabharat to Janmejaj ?
Vaishampayan
5. Vishnu Sahsrnam is a part of which epic ? **Mahabharat**
6. Bhagvad Gita is a part of which epic ? **Mahabharat**
7. How many chapters are there in Bhagavad Gita ? **18 (Eighteen)**
8. By what name are the chapters of Mahabharat known ? **Parva**
9. How many shlokas are there in Bhagvad Gita ? **700 (Seven Hundred)**
10. Which chapter of Bhagvad Gita is the longest ? **Eighteenth**
11. In which chapter of Bhagvad Gita has the virat swarup of Lord Krishna been described ? **Eleventh**
12. How many slokas (Verses) are there in Mahabharat ? **One Lakh**
13. The Bhagvad Gita is described in which parva of the Mahabharata ? **Bhishma Parva**
14. In which parva of Mahabharat is the conversation between Yudhishtar and Yaksh described ? **Van Parva**
15. In which parva of Mahabharat is the story of Satyavan- Savitri described ? **Van Parva**
16. In which parva of Mahabharat is the story of Ramayan described ? **Van Parva**
17. Which parva of Mahabharat contains the story of Nal- Damyanti ? **Van Parva**
18. In which parva of Mahabharat there is description of story of Indra's demand of Kundal (ear rings) and Kavach (shield) from

- Karan ? **Van Parva**
19. In which parva of Mahabharat there is description of Pandava's marriage with Draupadi ? **Adi Parva**
20. In which parva of Mahabharat there is description of Lakshagrah (house of lac) ? **Adi Parva**
21. Which parva of Mahabharat contains the incident of forceful undressing of Draupadi ? **Sabha Parva**
22. In which parva of Mahabharat there is description of gambling of Yudhishtir ? **Sabha Parva**
23. Which king other than Yudhishtir lost his kingdom in gambling according to Mahabharat ? **Raja Nal**
24. Which state was ruled by king Nal ? **Nishadh**
25. To whom did the king Nal lose his kingdom in gambling ? **His brother Pushkar**
26. In which parva of Mahabharat there is description of Pandava's year of hiding ? **Virat Parva**
27. In which parva of Mahabharat there is description of killing of Keechak ? **Virat Parva**
28. Which parva of Mahabharat contains description of marriage of Abhimanyu and Uttara ? **Virat Parva**
29. In which parva there is description of getting and leaving the status of Indra by king Nahush ? **Udyog Parva**
30. In which parva of Mahabharat there is description of Vidur niti ? **Udyog Parva**
31. In which Parva of Mahabharat did Sri Krishna request Karan to fight in favour of Pandavas telling him that he is elder brother of Yudhishtir. **Udyog Parva**
32. In which parva of Mahabharata did Shri Krishna requested to Duryodhana to meet Pandavas and give them half the kingdom ? **Udyog Parva**
33. In which parva of Mahabharata, there is description of Duryodhana's attempt to arrest Shri Krishna. **Udyog Parva**
34. Arjun attempted to kill Yudhishtir with sword. In which parva of Mahabharat is this episode narrated ? **Karan Parva**
35. In which parva of the Mahabharata, there is description of Ashwatthama's proposal to Duryodhana to make a treaty with the Pandavas ? **Karan Parva**

36. In which Parva of Mahabharat there is description of Parashar Geeta ? **Shanti Parva**
37. In which Parva of Mahabharat event of death of Bhishm pitamah is described ? **Anushasan Parva**
38. Name the parents of Bhishma Pitamah. **Ganga and Shantanu**
39. What was the real name of Bhishma Pitamah ? **Devvrat**
40. Which sailor girl did Shantanu marry ? **Satyavati**
41. Name the parents of sati Savitri ? **Ashwapati and Malvi**
42. Name the sons of Satyavati. **Chitrangad and Vichitravirya**
43. According to Mahabharat, who drowned her seven children into the Ganga river ? **Ganga, the wife of Shantanu**
44. Name the mother of Dhritrashtra. **Ambika**
45. Name the mother of Pandu. **Ambalika**
46. Bhishma abducted three princesses of Kashiraj from the swayamvar venue. Two of them got married to Vichitravirya. Name the third princess. **Amba**
47. Name the sister of Vsudev ?
Pritha (Kunti), daughter of Raja Sursen
48. What are the other names of Kunti. **Pritha, Chirkumari**
49. Name the second wife of Pandu? **Madri**
50. Madri was the princess of which state ? **Madradesh**
51. Who taught archery to Bhishma, Karan and Draunacharya ?
Maharishi Parshuram
52. What common name was given to Dhritrashtra's sons?
Kauravas
53. What common name was given to Pandu's sons? **Pandavas**
54. According to Mahabharat, who blindfolded herself at the time of marriage?
Gandhari
55. Ghandhari was the princess of which state ? **Gandhar**
56. Which two among Kauravas and Pandavas were born on the same day?
Duryodhana and Bhima
57. Who built Lakshagriha for the purpose of burning the Pandavas in Varnavat ? **Purochan (Duryodhana's minister)**
58. Who is known as Dharamputra in Mahabharat ? **Yudhishtir**
59. Name the warrior guru of Kauravas and Pandavas.
Dronacharya
60. Name the brave boy who learnt archery from the statue of his

- guru. **Eklavya**
61. What was the name of Eklavya's father ? **Hiranyadhanu**
62. Whom did Maharaj Dhritarashtra make his minister ? **Vidur**
63. In which city was Lord Krishna born ? **Mathura**
64. Name the charioteer for Krishna's Chariot ? **Daruk**
65. Who presented famous konch 'Devdutt' to Arjun ? **Mayasur**
66. What was the name of Pandvas priest ? **Rishi Dhaumya**
67. Where did Maharaja Yudhishtir make his capital?
Indraprastha
68. Name the architect who built a unique palace for Yudhishtir, where Duryodhana was illusioned. **Mayasur (Maydanav)**
69. Name the real mother of Karna. **Kunti**
70. What was the childhood name of Karna ? **Vasushen**
71. Who was the first to get married amongst the Pandavas. **Bheem**
72. Which demon did Bhima kill to save the Brahmin family in Ekachakra nagri ? **Bakasur**
73. Which brother and sister were born from Yajnavedi In Mahabharata ? **Draupadi and Dhrishtadyumna**
74. Draupadi was the princess of which state ? **Panchal**
75. What was the childhood name of Draupadi ? **Krishna**
76. Whose daughter was Chitrangda, wife of Arjun?
Chitravahan, king of Manipur
77. Whose daughter was Ulupi, wife of Arjun ?
The serpent king Kauravya
78. Name the mother of Abhimanyu. **Subhadra**
79. Name of Karna's bow? **Vijay**
80. Name of Arjun's bow? **Gandiv**
81. Arjuna's Gandiv bow was made from the spine of which animal? **Genda (Gandar)**
82. Who gave gandiv bow to Arjun ?
Varundev on the request of Agni
83. What responsibility did Shri Krishna take in Yudhishtir's Rajasuya Yagya? **Act of raising false cards of brahmins**
84. Who looked after the food arrangements in Yudhishtir's Rajasuya Yagya? **Dushasan**
85. Who was given the honour of best guest in Rajsuya yajna ?
Shri Krishna

86. With whom was the only sister of the Kauravas, Dushala married ? **Jayadratha**
87. Shishupal was the king of which state? **Chedi state**
88. Jarasandh was the king of which state? **Magadh**
89. How many kings were in Jarasandh's prison ? **86**
90. For how many days wrestling between Bhim and Jarasandh continued ? **14 days**
91. Who killed Jarasandha ? **Bheem**
92. How many years exile was awarded to Pandavas on their defeat in the gambling ? **Twelve years plus one year in hiding**
93. Who gave peculiar pot with endless meals to Pandavas when they went into exile? **Surya**
94. Where did Kunti live when Pandavas were in exile ? **Hastinapur**
95. With whom did Kunti stay during the exile of Pandavas? **Vidur**
96. Where did Pandavas spend their year of hiding in exile ? **Virat Nagar**
97. Which saint accompanied pandavas during their exile ? **Dhaumya**
98. From whom did Arjun receive Pashupatastra during his exile? **Lord Shiva**
99. From whom did Arjun receive Yamdanda during his exile? **Yamraj**
100. From whom did Arjun receive Varunpasha during his exile? **Varun**
101. From whom did Arjun acquire the art of becoming invisible during his exile? **Kuber**
102. Why did Arjuna fight with Shiv Ji ? **Lord Shiva had tested Arjun**
103. What was the disguised name of Draupadi during the year of hiding of Pandavas ? **Sairandhri**
104. What was the disguised name of Yudhishtir during the year of hiding of Pandavas ? **Kank**
105. What was the disguised name of Bheem during the year of hiding of Pandavas ? **Ballav**
106. What was the disguised name of Arjun during the year of hiding of Pandavas ? **Brihannala**

107. What was the disguised name of Sahdev during the year of hiding of Pandavas ? **Tantipal**
108. What was the disguised name of Nakul during the year of hiding of Pandavas ? **Granthik**
109. What work was allotted to Yudhishtir during his year of hiding ? **To teach gambling to king Virat**
110. What work was allotted to Bhim during his year of hiding ? **Was a cook in the kitchen of king Virat**
111. What work was allotted to Arjun during his year of hiding ? **ToteachdanceandsongsasadancerinthepalaceofKingVirat.**
112. What work was allotted to Nakul during his year of hiding ? **To look after horses of king Virat**
113. What work was allotted to Sahdev during his year of hiding ? **He was the superintendent of the cowshed in the palace of King Virat.**
114. From whom did Arjun learn dancing and singing during his exile? **Gandharv Chitrasen**
115. Who killed Keechak, who misbehaved with Draupadi ? **Bhim**
116. Whose daughter was Abhimanyu's wife Uttara? **Virat**
117. Name the Conch (Shankh) owned by Shri Krishna. **Panchjanya**
118. Name the Conch owned by Yudhishtir. **Anantvijay**
119. Name the Conch owned by Bheem. **Paundar**
120. Name the Conch owned by Arjun. **Devdutt**
121. Name the Conch owned by Nakul. **Sughosh**
122. Name the Conch owned by Sahdev. **Manipushpak**
123. Where was Mahabharat war fought ? **Kurukshetra**
124. In which era did the Mahabharat war take place? **Dwaparyug**
125. According to Mahabharata, who was the neutral warrior other than Balram? **Vidarbharaj (Rukmi)**
126. Which was the capital of Vidarbha king Rukmi? **Bhojkat**
127. What was the ratio of the armies of Pandavas and Kauravas in the war ? **7:11**
128. Name the brother of Madri, who fought in favour of Kauravas ? **Shalya**
129. Who was Yuyutsu ? **Son of Dhritrashtra (who fought in favour of Pandavas)**
130. How many commanders took charge for Kauravas forces during

- Mahabharat war ? **Five**
131. Who was the first commander of Kaurava's forces in Mahabharat War ? **Bhishm Pitamah**
132. Who forced to break vow of Shri Krishna not to use arms in Mahabharat War ? **Bhishm Pitamah**
133. On which day of Mahabharata war did Shri Krishna break his vow and pick up Sudarshan Chakra and run to kill Bhishm ? **Third day**
134. For how many days did Bhishm Pitamah remain the commander ? **10 days**
135. Who was the commander of Kauravas after Bhishm Pitamah ? **Dronacharya**
136. Who killed Virat and Drupad ? **Dronacharya**
137. Who framed Chakravyuh ? **Guru Dronacharya**
138. On which day of Mahabharat was Chakravyuh framed ? **Thirteenth day**
139. Where was Arjun on the day of creation of Chakravyuh ? **He had gone to fight with the Sanshaptaks**
140. How many warriors together killed Abhimanyu after getting trapped in the Chakravyuha? **Six**
141. To whom did the elephant, named Aswathama belong ? **Indraverma, King of Malwa**
142. Who killed the elephant Aswathama ? **Bheem**
143. Who announced first that Aswathama was killed ? **Bheem**
144. Who killed Dronacharya ? **Dhristadyumn**
145. For how many days Dronacharya remained commander of Kauravas ? **Five days**
146. Who became the commander of Kauravas after Dronacharya? **Karan**
147. Who was the first commander of the Pandavas in the war? **Dhristadyumn**
148. By Which warrior of the Kaurava army did Bhim's son Ghatotkacha attain martyrdom in the Mahabharata war ? **Karna**
149. Karna procured 'Shakti' from Indra to kill Arjun, but whom was it used to kill ? **Ghatotkach**
150. Name the two warriors who used Brahmasta. **Arjun and Ashwathama**

151. Which deadly weapon was used by Ashwathama against the Pandavas towards the end of War ? **Brahmastra**
152. For how many days Bhishm Pitamah continued to lie down on the bed of arrows ? **58 days**
153. Who killed Idavan, the son of Arjun ? **Alambush**
154. Name the son of Duryodhan ? **Laxman**
155. Who killed Laxman, the son of Duryodhan? **Abhimanyu**
156. Whose arms were crushed by Bheem to fulfil his vow ?
Dushasan
157. Who killed Dushasan ? **Bheem**
158. On which day of war, Karan was killed ? **Seventeenth day**
159. After which important incident Kripacharya advised Duryodhana to make a treaty? **After the death of Karan**
160. Who killed Karan ? **Arjun**
161. Who killed the five sons of Draupadi ? **Ashwatthama**
162. Who killed Dhristadyumn and Yudhamanyu ? **Ashwatthama**
163. Who killed Uluk, the son of Shakuni ? **Sahdev**
164. Who killed Shakuni ? **Sahdev**
165. On which day of the war Shakuni was killed ? **Eighteenth day**
166. Who became the commander of Kauravas forces after Karan's death ? **Shalya**
167. For how many days Shalya remain commander of Kauravas army ? **One day**
168. Who killed Shalya ? **Yudhishtir**
169. Where did Duryodhan run away and hide after Shaly's death ?
In the lake
170. Who killed Duryodhan ? **Bheem**
171. Which major warriors from the Pandavas' side survived after the Mahabharata war ? **Five Pandavas, Shri Krishan, Yuyutsu (Son of Dhritrashtar) and Satyaki**
172. Which major warriors from the Kauravas ' side survived after the Mahabharata war ? **Kripacharya, Kritvarma, Aswathama, Varishketu (son of Karan), Dhritrashtar, Vidur and Sanjay (Last three did not fight war)**
173. Who narrated the war of Mahabharat to Dhritarashtar ? **Sanjay**
174. At the end of the Mahabharata war, what happened as soon as Arjun and Shri Krishna stepped down from the chariot?

The chariot burst into flames

175. After the Mahabharat war, what did Vyas ji ask Yudhishtir to do as atonement? **Aswamedh yajna**
176. What reason did Yudhishtir give for not being able to perform Ashwamedha Yagya? **Due to scarcity of fund**
177. Whom did Yudhishtir appoint as a yuvraj after his coronation ? **Bheem**
178. Whom did Yudhishtir appoint as a minister after his coronation ? **Vidur**
179. Whom did Yudhishtir appoint as incharge of finance after his coronation ? **Sanjay**
180. Whom did Yudhishtir give charge to look after the army after his coronation? **Nakul**
181. Whom did Yudhishtira give the responsibility of attacking and defending against enemies after his coronation? **Arjun**
182. Name the son of Abhimanyu ? **Parikshit**
183. Which Yagna was performed by the Pandavas after their victory in war ? **Ashwamedha Yagna**
184. Which pandav went behind the horse to protect it in Ashwamedha Yagya? **Arjun**
185. For how many years did Dhristrashtra, Gandhari and Kunti live in Yudhishtir' s kingdom after the Mahabharat war ? **15 years**
186. Where did Dhritarashtra, Gandhari and Kunti go after 15 years? **In the forest**
187. How many years did Dhritarashtra, Gandhari and Kunti live after going to the forest? **Three year**
188. What happened to Dhritarashtra, Gandhari and Kunti after three years of going to the forest? **Burnt in the forest**
189. After how many years of Mahabharat war the race of Shri Krishna was destroyed ? **After 36 years**
190. How did Balram Ji die? **Went to heaven with samadhi**



25. Religious Places

1. At which place is an ice takes the shape of 'Shivaling' once in a year?
Amarnath (J&K)
2. In which state/union territory is the famous temple of Vaishno Devi located ?
Jammu & Kashmir
3. Where did Shankaracharya establish a Math in North India ?
Joshimath (Uttarakhand)
4. Where did Shankaracharya establish a Math in the East ?
Jagannath Puri (Orissa)
5. Where did Shankaracharya establish pious Math in the West ?
Dwarka Dham (Gujarat)
6. Where did Shankaracharya establish the pious math in the South ?
Shringeri (Karnatka)
7. In which state is the famous sikh's pilgrimage Hemkund Sahib situated ?
Uttarakhand
8. In which state/union territory is Hazrat bal Mosque located ?
Jammu - Kashmir
9. Where is Golden Temple/Harimandir Sahib situated ?
Amritsar (Punjab)
10. In which state is Sarnath situated?
Uttar Pradesh
11. Where is the main temple of Brahma situated ?
Pushkar (Rajasthan)
12. In which city the famous historic Sun temple dedicated to Sun is situated ?
Konark (Orissa)
13. The idols of which three main Gods / Goddess are installed in Jagannath Puri temple?
Jagannath (Sri Krishna), Balbhadra and Subhadra

14. To which deity is Kedarnath temple dedicated ? **Lord Shiva**
15. To which main deity is Badrinath temple dedicated ? **Lord Vishnu**
16. Where is the famous temple of Kali in which Ram Krishna Paramhans held the position of a priest?

Dakshineshvar (Kolkata, West Bengal)

17. Which is the biggest mosque of India? **Taj-Ul-Masjid (Bhopal)**
18. In which state is Palitana Jain temple situated ? **Gujarat**
19. In which state is Somnath temple situated? **Gujarat**
20. In which state is the famous Agni temple (Udvada) of the Parsis located? **Gujarat**
21. To which religion Beharot caves in Maharashtra are related?

Parsi religion

22. In which state is Jain pilgrimage Gomteshwar situated?
Karnataka
23. On which mountain is the Tirupati temple situated? **Tirumala**
24. To which deity is Tirupati Temple dedicated?

Balaji, Venkateshwar (Vishnu Ji)

25. Where is Vishwanath temple situated ? **Varanasi / Kashi (U.P.)**
26. In which state is the famous Lingraj temple situated? **Orissa**
27. In which region is Tarkeshwar Temple situated?

Dadara and Nagar Haveli

28. In which region is the headquarters of Aurobindo Ashram situated ?
Puducherry (Pondicherry)
29. In which state is famous Jyotirling 'Ghushmeshwar' situated?

Maharashtra

30. In which state is the ancient and big temple of Kaila Devi situated ?
Rajasthan
31. In which city is Shrinath temple situated?

Nathdwara (Rajasthan)

32. In which state is Omkareshwar temple situated?
Madhya Pradesh
33. In which state Jambukeshwar temple situated?

Tamil Nadu (Near Srirangam)

34. In which city is the Shakumbhari Devi temple situated?
Saharanpur (U.P.)
35. In which district is the Vindhyavasini temple situated?

- Mirjapur (U.P.)**
36. In which city is the Pateshwari Devi Temple situated?
- Devi Patan (U.P.)**
37. In which state is the Mallikarjuna Swami Temple of Srisail situated ?
- Andhra Pradesh**
38. In which state is the Mukheshwar temple situated? **Orissa**
39. In which city is the Kamakhya Devi temple situated?
- Guwahati (Assam)**
40. In which city is the Jwala ji temple situated? **Kangra (H.P.)**
41. In which city is the Naina Devi temple situated?
- Bilaspur (H.P.)**
42. In which state is the Kanyakumari (Kumari Devi) located ?
- Tamilnadu**
43. The idol of which deity is enshrined in Rameshwaram temple?
- Ramanath Swami (Shiv Ji)**
44. The idol of which deity is enshrined in Guruyayur temple ?
- Shri Krishna**
45. The idol of which deity is enshrined in Dharamsthal temple of Karnataka ?
- Manjunath (Shiv Ji)**
46. Whose idol is installed in the Sabarimala temple in the western ghats in Kerala?
- Swami Ayappan**
47. Which deity's idol is in the Srirangam temple near Trichy?
- Rangnath Swami (Vishnu Ji)**
48. In which city is the most famous Kartikeya temple located in south India?
- Palani (Tamilnadu)**
49. Like Meera of North India, who was an ardent devotee of Lord Vishnu in South India?
- Aandaal**
50. In which district of Arunachal Pradesh followers of Hinayana Buddhism, Khampti tribe people live?
- Lohit**
51. Meitei, a major tribe of Manipur, mainly follows which religion?
- Hindu**
52. Chakmas, a major tribe of Mizoram, mainly follows which religion?
- Buddhism**
53. When was Kamakhya temple reestablished after destruction of original temple ?
- 1565**
54. Ghantakarna temple is situated near which famous temple on

- Nilanchal hill? **Kamakhya Temple**
55. Who is the creator God of this universe according to Garo tribe?
Tatara Rabuga
56. Which deity is considered as the creator of the universe in the Khasi tribe?
U Blei Nongthaw
57. Which bird has great religious importance in the Khasi tribe?
Cock
58. Name the state of Purvanchal in which as soon as you enter, the presence of religious places with idols of Radha-Krishna becomes visible.
Manipur
59. Name the supreme God of Nishi tribe (which belongs to lower Suban Siri district of Arunachal Pradesh.) **Ane Duini (Surya Dev)**
60. in which city is Ashvakranta temple situated? **Guwahati (Assam)**
61. The idol of which deity is enshrined in Ashvakranta temple?
Vishnu Ji
62. In which state is Vashistha Ashram situated ? **Assam**
63. Which temple is situated on Peacock Island in the middle of Brahmaputra river?
Umanand Temple
64. In which state is Ugra Tara temple situated? **Assam**
65. On which hill is the Navagraha temple located? **Chitarsal**
66. Shri Govind Ji Temple, in which on one side of the idol of Lord Vishnu, there are idols of Radha Govind, Balram and Krishna and on the other side there are idols of Jagannath, Balbharad and Subhadra, is located in which state?
Manipur
67. In which state is Shivdol Temple located? **Assam**
68. According to Kalika Purana, where did Lord Vishnu in the form of Hayagriva kill Jwarasura? **Manikut hills Assam**
69. Where is the main temple of Guru Dronacharya located?
Gurugram (Haryana)
70. Whose temple is there in Ganga Sagar? **Kapil Muni**
71. In which state is the famous 'Ganga Sagar Fair' held?
West Bengal
72. Where is the ashram of Raman Maharshi situated?
Tiruvanamallai (Tamil Nadu)



26. Fine Arts

1. Which are the two famous forms of music in Bharat ?
Hindustani & Carnatic
2. Which Ved is related with music ?
Samved
3. What is the source of 'Bharat Natyam' dance form ?
Natya Shastar of Bharatmuni
4. Which dance form was presented by the Devdasis in the temples of South Bharat ?
Bharatnatyam
5. Rukmani Devi, Leela Samson, Mrinalini Sarabhai, Sonal Mansingh, Vijayantimala are the performers of which dance form ?
Bharatnatyam
6. Which dance form got developed in royal courts? **Kathak**
7. Which dance form was patronised by Wajid Ali Shah? **Kathak**
8. Bindadin Maharaj, Achhan Maharaj, Gopi Krishna and Birju Maharaj perform which type of dance form? **Kathak**
9. Kathakali dance belongs to which state ? **Kerala**
10. The famous poet Vallatol was a source of inspiration for which type of dance form? **Kathakali**
11. Kuchipudi dance belongs to which state ? **Andhra Pradesh**
12. Which type of dance form was developed by Tirath Narain and Sidhender Yogi ? **Kuchipudi**
13. Vedantam, Satyanarayan, Raja Reddi and Radha Reddi are associated with which type of dance form? **Kuchipudi**
14. Which is the main dance form of Manipur ? **Manipuri**
15. Oddissi is the dance form of which state? **Orissa**
16. Kelucharan Mahapatra, Sanyukta Panigrahi are associated with which type of dance form ? **Oddissi**

17. In which state is 'Tamasha' performed ? **Maharashtra**
18. 'Bhawai' is the performing art of which state? **Gujarat**
19. 'Nautanki' is the performing art of which state? **Uttar Pradesh**
20. 'Maach' is the performing art of which state? **Madhya Pradesh**
21. 'Khyal' is the performing art of which state? **Rajasthan**
22. 'Nakal' is the performing art of which state? **Punjab**
23. 'Bhand Paathar' is the performing art of which state? **J&K**
24. 'Yaksha Gaan' is the performing art of which state? **Karnataka**
25. 'Ankia Naat' is the performing art of which state? **Assam**
26. 'Koodiyattam' is the performing art of which state? **Kerala**
27. 'Raas Leela' & 'Ram Leela' are the performing arts of which state?
Uttar Pradesh
28. The plays 'Khamosh, Adalat Jari Hai', 'Ghasi Ram Kotwal',
'Gidh', 'Sakha Ram Binder', are written in which language ?
Marathi
29. Vijay Tendulkar is mainly famous for staging plays in which
language? **Marathi**
30. Vijay Mehta, Arvind Deshpande, Shri Ram Lagoo, Amol Palekar
are basically theatre artists of which language? **Marathi**
31. In which language have the plays Yayati, Tuglak, Havyadan been
written? **Kannad**
32. The theatre actors K. Shiv Ram Karanth, Girish Karnad perform in
which language? **Kannad**
33. The plays 'Kaath Ka Ghora' (Katha Goda), 'Suryast Purbaru'
Arnay Fasal and Asangat are written in which language? **Odia**
34. Ramashankar Rai, Manoranjan Das, Jagannath Das, Basant Kumar
Mohapatra are basically theatre artists of which language? **Odia**
35. Imphal-Imphal, Chakravyuh, Karna Bharam, Uttar Priyadarshi,
Hiroshima are associated with the theatre of which state ?
Manipuri
36. To which state does the dance 'Bharat Natyam' belong ?
Tamil Nadu
37. To which state does the dance 'Mohini Attam' belongs ? **Kerala**
38. To which state does the dance 'Chakiyar Kuthu' belongs ? **Kerala**
39. To which state does the dance 'Oattam Thulal' belongs ? **Kerala**
40. To which state does the dance 'Bhangra' belongs ? **Punjab**
41. To which state does the dance 'Bideshia' belongs? **Bihar**

42. To which state does the dance 'Bihu' belong? **Assam**
43. To which state does the dance 'Chhau' belong? **West
Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha**
44. To which state does the dance 'Chiraw' belong? **Mizoram**
45. To which state does the dance 'Dandia Raas' belong? **Gujarat**
46. To which state does the dance 'Gangaur' belong? **Rajasthan**
47. To which state does the dance 'Garba' belong? **Gujarat**
48. To which state does the dance 'Gidha' belong? **Punjab**
49. To which state does the dance 'Jhoolan Leela' belong? **Rajasthan**
50. To which state does the dance 'Maharaas' belong? **Manipur**
51. To which state does the dance 'Pandwani' belong? **Chhattisgarh**
52. To which state does the dance 'Swang' belong? **Haryana**
53. Krishnan Kutty, Anand Sivaraman, Uday Shankar are dancers of which dance form ? **Kathakali**
54. Ahmed Jan Thirakwa, Allah Rakha Khan, Kishan Maharaj and Zakir Hussain are associated with which musical instrument? **Tabla**
55. Ali Akbar Khan, Allauddin Khan, Amjad Ali Khan, Bahadur Khan, Sharan Rani and Budh Dev are associated with which musical instrument ? **Sarod**
56. Annapurna Devi is associated with which musical instrument? **Surbahar**
57. Which musical instrument did Bismillah Khan play upon? **Shahnai**
58. Budhaditya Mukherjee, Vilayat Khan, Nikhil Banarjee, Raiskhan and Ravi Shankar Dev are associated with which musical instrument ? **Sitar**
59. Gajanan Rao Joshi, V.G. Jog, T.N. Krishnan, L. Subarmanyam, Gobind Swami Pillai, N. Rajam & Zubin Mehta Dev are associated with which musical instrument ? **Violin**
60. Which musical instrument does Hari Prasad Chaurasia play upon? **Flute**
61. Which musical instrument does S. Balachandra play upon ? **Veena**
62. Which musical instrument do Shiv Kumar Sharma and Tarun Bhattacharya play upon? **Santoor**
63. Which musical instrument does Vishwa Mohan Bhatt play upon?

Mohanveena, Guitar

64. A.K. Haldar, Amrita Shergil, Bimal Gupta, Abninder Nath, Jemini Roy, Nand Lal Bose, Gagnendra Nath Tagore, Ram Kumar, Raja Ravi Varma and Satish Gujral belongs to which genre of art ?
Painting
65. Keshav Shankar Pillai, R.K. Laxman, Sudhir Dhar, Sudhir Tailan and Bal Thakre belong to which genre of art ?
Cartoon
66. Girija Devi, Kumar Gandharv, Vinayak Rao Patvardhan, Vishnu Digambar Paluskar and Vishnu Narain Bhatkhande belong to which genre of art ?
Singing, Hindustani form
67. Bala Murli Krishna, M.S. Subbulaxmi and Purandar Das belong to which genre of art ?
Singing, Karnataka form
68. Begum Akhtar was an artist of which genre of art? **Gazal singing**
69. Which was the first play originally written in Manipuri, staged in 1925?
Narsingh
70. Name the author of 'Kaniyar Kirtan', a book depicting the evils of opium eating.
Hemchandra Barua
71. Name the author of the Assamese play, 'Ram Nabami' (advocate of widow remarriage).
Gunabhiram Barua
72. Open air theater 'Jatra' is the folk art of which region of India?
North East Region
73. Who was the pioneer of 'Ankai Naat' one act plays in Assamese?
Shankar Dev
74. Name the author of the plays 'Kaliy Daman', 'Rukmani Haran' 'Parijat Haran', 'Patni Prasad'.
Shankar Dev
75. Sachin Dev Burman basically belongs to which state? **Tripura**
76. In which state the musical instrument named 'Darbu' is used?
Mizoram
77. Who was the inventor of the musical instrument 'Khol' used in Assam?
Shankar Dev
78. Raga Todi and Raga Lalit are the ragas of which time of the day?
Morning
79. Who was the guru of famous classical singers & musician Tansen & Baiju Bawara?
Hari Das
80. Which musician composed the ragas 'Mian Ki Malhar', 'Darbari Kanhada' and 'Mian Ki Todi' ?
Tansen
81. Vrindawani sarang is sung or played which period of a day? **Noon**

82. Which are the ragas sung and played in the evening ?
Puriya Dhanashree, Marwa, Madhuvanti
83. Which are the main ragas sung and played in the first quarter of the night?
Raga Yaman, Raga Kedar
84. Which are the main ragas sung and played in the second quarter of the night?
Raga Bihag
85. What are the main ragas sung and played at midnight?
Malkos, Darbari Kanhra
86. What are the main ragas sung and played during the rainy season?
Raga Malhar, Raga Bahar
87. What are the main ragas sung and played during the spring season?
Basant-Bahaar, Raga Basant
88. How many kinds of musical instruments are there in Bhartiya music ?
Four
89. Name the four kinds of musical Instruments in Bhartiya music.
Tant Vadya (String), Sushir Vadya (Wind), Avandha (Membranoehonic) and Ghan Vadya (Idioehonic)
90. What kind of musical instrument is Sitar ? **Tant Vadya (String)**
91. What kind of musical instrument is Tabla?
Avandha (Membranoehonic)
92. What kind of musical instrument is Shehnai ?
Sushir Vadya (Wind)
93. What kind of musical instrument is Mridangam?
Avandha (Membranoehonic)
94. Jaltarang or kashthatarang are what type of instruments?
Ghan Vadya (Idioehonic)
95. Sarod is an instrument of which type? **Tant Vadya (String)**
96. Majira is an instrument of which type? **Ghan Vadya (Idioehonic)**
97. In which city is the Saptak Mahotsav of Music held? **Ahmedabad**
98. 'Dhrupada' style of Indian music is generally sung by whom?
By men
99. Which Indian city is called the 'Capital of Music'? **Chennai**
100. Which Indian city is called 'City of Music' ? **Gwalior**
101. What are the number of sanskar according to Hindu religion? **16**
102. According to Hindu religion, how many sanskar take place before the birth of a child?
03
103. Which is the first sanskar in Hindu religion ?

Garbhadhan Sanskar

104. Who started Shaka Samvat ?

King Kanishk

105. When did Vikrami Samvat start ?

57 BC

106. Which is the most popular Bhartiya Samvat in Bharat ?

Vikrami Samvat

107. When did Rashtriya Samvat (Saka Samvat) begin in Bharag ?

In 78 AD

108 Who started Vikrami Samvat ? **Chandragupt Vikramaditya**

Names of months in Vikrami Samvat order

First month	Chaitra
Second month	Vaisakha
Third month	Jyestha
Fourth month	Asadha
Fifth month	Sravana
Sixth month	Bhadrapada
Seventh month	Asvina
Eighth month	Kartika
Ninth month	Margasirsa
Tenth month	Pausa
Eleventh month	Magha
Twelfth month	Phalguna

Included in UNESCO's cultural heritage

Year Cultural heritage

2008 Vedic chanting tradition, Kutiyattam (Sanskrit theatre)

2009 Ramman (religious festival and cultural theater of the Garhwal Himalayas)

2010 Chhau dance, Mudiyettu (cultural theater and dance drama of Kerala)

2013 Sankirtan of Manipur (Drumming and dancing in Sankirtan ritual).

2017 Kumbh Mela

2021 Kolkata's Durga Puja

2023 Garba of Gujarat



27. Great Teachers and their Disciples

S.No.	Name of Guru	Name of Disciples
1	Brihaspati	Gods
2.	Shukracharya	Asurs (demons)
3.	Vashishta Muni	Ram
4.	Sandeepani Muni	Shri Krishna, Balram Sudama
5.	Dronacharya	Kauravs and Pandavas
6.	Vishnugupt / Kotilya / Chanakya	Chandragupt Mourya
7.	Kumaril Bhatt	Mandan Mishra
8.	Swami Gobind Bhagwat Pad	Adi Shankracharya
9.	Samarth Ramdas	Chhatrapati Shivaji
10.	Ramakrishna Paramahans	Vivekanand
11.	Swami Virjanand	Dayanand Saraswati
12.	Janardan Swami	Eknath Maharaj
13.	Narhari Das	Tulsidas
14.	Vallabhacharya	Surdas
15.	Gorpad	Swami Govind Pad
16.	Swami Hari Das	Tansen
17.	Ramanand	Kabirdas
18.	Parashuram	Bhishma, Dron and Karan
19.	Keshav Bharti	Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
20.	Janaki Das	Banda Bairagi
21.	Guru Nanak	Bala-Mardana
22.	Yamunacharya	Ramanujacharya
23.	Achyutpakshacharya	Madhavacharya
24.	Narad	Nimbakracharya
25.	Paramhans Totapuri	Ramkrishna Paramhans



28. Authors and Books

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Kalidas | Meghdoot, Abhigyan Shakuntalam,
Raghuvansh, Ritu Sanhar, Kumar Sambhavam,
Malvikagnimitra, Vikramorvasiya. |
| 2. Kalhan | Raj Tarangini |
| 3. Bhas | Swapnavasavdatta, Pratigya,
Yogandhrayan,
Charu Dutt |
| 4. Rajshekhar | Karpoor Manjari |
| 5. Madhusudan Dutt | Meghnad Vadh |
| 6. Vishnu Sharma | Panch Tantra |
| 7. Ban Bhatt | Harsh Charit, Kadambari |
| 8. Bhartrhari | Niti Shatak, Vairagya Shatak, Shringar Shatak |
| 9. Chanakya (Kautilya) | Arth Shastra |
| 10. Asvaghosa | Budh Charit |
| 11. Bhadrabahu | Kalp Sutra |
| 12. Bharavi | Kiratarjunyam |
| 13. Bhavabhuti | Malti Madhav, Mahavir Charita |
| 14. Bilhan | Vikramankadevacharita |
| 15. King Hala | Gatha Saptshati |
| 16. Jai Dev | Geet Govind |
| 17. Jeemutvahan | Dharma Sutra |

18. Kumar Das **Janaki Haran**
19. Magha **Shishupal Vadh**
20. Mahendra Varman - I **Matt Vilas Prahasan**
21. Manu **Manu Smriti**
22. Narayana Pandit **Hitopdesh**
23. Panini **Ashtadhyayi**
24. Patanjali **Mahabhashyam, Yogsutra**
25. Somadev **Katha Sarit Sagar**
26. Shudrak **Mrichhkatikam**
27. Vatsyayan **Kamasutra**
28. Vidyapati **Kirti Lata, Kirti Pataka**
29. Vishakhadutta **Mudrarakshas**
30. Amarasimha **Amarakosh**
31. Bharat Muni **Natya Shastra**
32. Mohan Rakesh **Ashad Ka Ek Din,
Lahron Ke Rajhans, Aadhe Adhure**
33. Kanhaiya Lal Mishra 'Prabhakar' **Nayee Peedi Naye Vichar, Zindagi Muskurai,
Akash Ke Tare, Dharti Ke phool**
34. Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala' **Ram Ki Shakti Pooja, Parimal,
Anamika, Alka, Nirupama, Indulekha**
35. Himanshu Joshi **Chhaya Mat Chhoona Man, Tumhare Liye**
36. Krishna Sobti **Badlon Ke Ghare, Teen Pahad**
40. Bhagwati Prasad Bajpai **Manushya Aur Devta,
Vishwas Ka Bal, Hiran Ki Ankhen, Prem Path, Tyagmayee**
41. Asha Purna Devi **Protham Protishruti**
42. Vrindavan Lal Verma **Jhansi Ki Rani, Kachnar, Mrignayani,
Tute Kante**
43. Shri Lal Shukla **Khuni Ghati Ka Suraj,
Angad Ka Paon, Yehan Se Vahan, Admi Ka Zahar**
44. Mannu Bhandari **Aap Ka Banti, Mahabhoj, Trishanku**
45. Acharya Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi

Hindi Bhasha Ki Utpatti, Sampati Saster

47. Jawahar Lal Nehru **Glimpses of World History,
Discovery of India**
48. Bankim Chandra Chatterji **Durgesh Nandini,
Anand Math, Vish-Vriksh, Kapal-Kundla, Ram Mohan's Wife**
49. Ravindra Nath Tagore **Gora, Chandalika, Chitra, Hungry
Stone, Geetanjali, Court Dancer, Gardener, Crescent Moon**
50. Sharat Chandra Chatterji **Shesh Prashna,
Devdas, Srikant, Path Ke Davedar**
51. Vibhuti Bhushan **Pather Panchali, Aranyak**
52. Tarasankar Bandyopadhyay **Ganadevta, Arogya Niketan**
53. Devki Nandan Khatri **Chandra Kanta, Chandra Kanta Santati**
54. Swami Dayanand **Satyarth Prakash, Sanskar Vidhi**
55. Rajendra Singh Bedi **Ek Chadar Maili See**
56. Mahadevi Verma **Yaama**
57. Sumitra Nandan Pant **Chidambara**
58. Sachchidanand Heeranand Vatsyayan, 'Agyeya'
Shekhar Ek Jeevani
59. Phaneeshwar Nath Renu **Maila Anchal**
60. Tulsi Das **Ram Charit Manas, Vinay Patrika**
61. Maithili Sharan Gupta **Bharat Bharti, Saket, Yashodhara**
62. Jai Shankar Prasad **Kamayani, Kankal, Titli**
63. Munshi Prem Chand **Godan, Karmabhumi,
Rangabhumi, Seva Sadan**
64. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar **Urvashi**
65. Rahul Sankrityayan **Volga Se Ganga Tak**
66. Bhartendu Harishchandra **Bharat Durdasha**
67. Chand Bardai **Prithviraj Raso**
68. Kabir Das **Bijak**
69. Bhagwati Charan Verma **Chित्रalekha**
70. Somdev Bhatt **Betal Pachisi**
71. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi **Sur Sahitya**

72. Harivansh Rai Bachchan **Madhushala, Madhu Yamini**
73. Yash Pal **Jhootha Sach**
74. Mahatma Gandhi **Story of My Experiments with Truth**
75. Amrita Preetam **Kagaz Te Canvas,
Death of A City, Forty Nine Days**
76. Firaq Gorakhpuri **Gul-E-Naghma**
77. Jainendra Kumar **Tyagpatra**
78. Abul Fazal **Akbar Nama**
79. Arundhati Rai **The God of Small Things**
80. Mulk Raj Anand **Lost Child, Coolie,
Two Leaves and a Bud, Confessions of a Lover**
81. Dr. Rajendra Prasad **India Divided**
82. Abul Kalam Azad **India Wins Freedom**
83. General B.M. Kaul **Untold Story**
84. R.K. Narayan **Guide, The Dark Room**
85. Sunil Gavaskar **Sunny Days, Idols**
86. Maj. H.P.S. Ahluwalia **Eternal Himalayas, Faces of Ever-
est**
87. Maneka Gandhi **Heads and Tails**
88. Lal Krishna Advani **A Prisoner's Scrap Book**
89. Nirad C. Chaudhary **A Passage to
England Autobiography of an Unknown Indian**
91. Nayan Tara Sehgal **A Voice of Freedom**
92. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan **An Idealistic View of Life,
Indian Philosophy**
93. Acharya Rajneesh **Beginning of the Beginning**
94. K. Natwar Singh **Curtain Raisers**
95. T.N. Kaul **Diplomacy in Peace and War**
96. Swami Shivanand **Divine Life**
97. Aurobindo Ghose **Life Divine, Essays on Geeta**
98. Vikram Seth **Golden Gate**
99. Sarojini Naidu **Golden Threshold**

101. Brig. J.P. Dalvi **Himalayan Blunder**
102. N.A. Palkhiwala **India's Priceless Heritage**
103. Satya Jeet Ray **Our Films-Their films**
104. APJ Abdul Kalam **Ignited Minds, Wings of Fire**
105. K.M. Munshi **Jai Somnath, I follow the Mahatma**
106. Vijay Tendulkar **Ghasi Ram Kotwal**
107. Uma Shankar Joshi **Nisheeth**
108. Virendra Kumar Bhattacharya **Mrityunjay**
109. Narsi Mehta **Sudama Charita, Govind Gaman**
110. Govardhan Ram Tripathi **Saraswati Chandra**
111. Kaka Kalelkar **Smaran Yatra**
112. K.V. Puttappa **Ramayan Darshanam**
113. K. Shiva Ram Karanth **Chomna Dudi, Mook
Ajjiya Kansuguli**
114. Sant Gyaneshwar **Gyaneshwari, Amritanubhav**
115. Mukund Raj **Vivek Sindhu**
116. Thiruvalluvar **Tirukkural**
117. Kamban **Kamban Ramayan (Tamil)**
118. Subramanyam Bharti **Panchali Shapatham**
119. Krishna Dev Raya **Amukta Malyada**
120. Pedanta **Manucharitra**
121. K. Vireselingam Pantulu **Raj Shekhar Charitanu**
122. Narayan **Narayaneeyam**
123. Adi Sankaracharya **Vivek Chudamani**
124. Bal Gangadhar Tilak **Geeta Rahasya**
125. C. Raj Gopalachari **Chakravarti Thirumagan**
127. Vishwanath Satya Narayan **Ramayan Kalp Vrikshamu**
128. Vallathol Narayan Menon
Badhir Vilapam, Chitrayogam Sahitya Manjari
129. Rambhadracharya
Arundhati, Astavakra, Avadh Kai Ajoriya, Bhringadutam
130. Sampurna Singh Kalra (Gulzar)



29. Important Quotations

1. Do or Die **Mahatma Gandhi**
2. Give me blood, I will give you freedom **Subhash Chandra Bose**
3. Aram Haram Hai **Jawahar Lal Nehru**
4. Swarajya is my birth right **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
5. Inqilab Zindabad **Iqbal**
6. Sare Jahan se Achha Hindostan Hamara **Iqbal**
7. Vijayee Vishwa Tiranga Pyara **Shyam Lal Gupta**
8. Vande Mataram **Bankim Chander Chatterji**
9. Jai Jawan Jai Kisan **Lal Bahadur Shastri**
10. Arise, awake and stop not till you reach the goal.
Swami Vivekanand
11. Jai Hind **Subhash Chandra Bose**
12. Man Changa to Kathauti Mein Ganga **Sant Rai Das**
13. Conduct is the mirror which reflects personality of a man
Ravindra Nath Tagore
14. Turn my legs where there is no kaba **Guru Nanak**
15. Sarfaroshi ki Tamanna Ab Hamare Dil Mein Hai
Ram Prasad Bismil
16. Back to Vedas **Swami Dayanand**
17. Krinvanto Viswamaryam **Swami Dayanand**
18. Ashwatthama hato - Naro va Kunjro wa **Yudhishtira**
19. Khub Ladi Mardani, Voh to Jhansi wali Rani thi
Subhadra Kumari Chauhan

20. Nari tum keval shraddha ho **Jaishankar Prasad**
21. Nari jivan hai tumhari yahi kahani, anchal me hai doodh aur aankhon me hai pani. **Maithili Sharan Gupt**
22. Chah nahi mai surbala ke gahno me guntha jaun. **Makhan Lal Chaturvedi**
23. Nar Sewa, Narayan Sewa **Swami Vivekanand**
24. I have come to bring salvation, not death **Swami Dayanand**
25. If I get 100 loyal workers, then I can change the face of india. **Swami Vivekananda**
26. Hey Ram **Mahatma Gandhi**
27. Jan Gan Man Adhinayak Jai Hai **Ravindra Nath Tagore**
28. Who lives if India dies? **Jawahar Lal Nehru**
29. Quit India **Mahatma Gandhi**
30. Sava lakh se ek ladaun **Guru Gobind Singh**
31. Motherland is far better than any foreign land. **Swami Dayanand**
32. Desire is the root of all misery **Mahatma Buddha**
33. My non-violence does not teach cowardice **Mahatma Gandhi**
34. Every single blow of stick on my head will remain as a nail in the coffin of British rule. **Lala Lajpat Rai**
35. The knowledge is retained by practice, the family is retained by culture, the friends are retained by virtues and the anger is retained by the eyes. **Chanakya Niti**
36. Where women are worshipped, there dwell gods. **Manu Smriti**
37. Don't break even a branch of a tree, where you take shelter. Faithlessness to a friend is sin. **Jatak**
38. Those who have abandoned every thing, are on the threshold to Mukti (Salvation) **Tiruvalluvar**
39. The courage is as contagious as the fear. **Prem Chand**
40. One who is conscious of good and evils, can't love. **Osho**
41. The sun, the moon and the truth cannot hide for long. **Buddha**
42. Fool may say anything, the learned should bear everything. **Ved Vyas**
43. A man can achieve everything he wishes, unless he abandons

- the attempts. **Yog Vashistha**
44. One who bears everything silently, gets hurt also deeply. **Ravindra Nath Tagore**
45. Humanity is to hide faults of others, to reveal is the meanness. **Tiruvalluvar**
46. No creature can bear the loss of his near and dear. **Ban Bhatt**
47. Not only an enemy, but whole of the world would surrender before you, if you have a heart full of honesty. **Ram Tirth**
48. Love for your religion, respect for other religions and neglect for unpius, is the true religion **Vinoba Bhawe**
49. Bury the past, and the unlimited future would be in front of you. **Vivekanand**
50. Repeated attempts convert impossible into possible, a foe into friend and venom into nectar **Yog Vashistha**
51. Compromise with even an enemy to accomplish a great task. **Bhagwat.**
52. To be kind is the greatest religion. **Valmiki**
53. An atheist is the one who has no self confidence. **Vivekanand**
54. Don't worry if you fall while walking, it would teach you still better to walk. **Arvind**
55. As early we are able to understand the feelings of others, it would be better for entire world. **Dr. Radhakrishnan**
56. No one can match in self-control to the person who is capable of denouncing himself. **Vedvyas.**
57. Company of the best person increases ones strength. **Kalidas.**
58. Praise the humanity not the success. **Sri Ram Acharya**
59. Those who are very gentle, are suspicious at every step, are afraid of criticism from others, can never flourish. **Chanakya Niti**
60. A person is suspicious due to his own evils. **Bhas**
61. If you cry for the lost sun, you would lose the stars also. **Rabindra Nath Tagore**
62. The conduct of the king is followed by his subjects. **Valmiki**
63. People preach others, but do not follow their own preachings. **Tulsi Das**

64. A man would get, what he has to get, not even the fate can obstruct. **Panchtantra**
65. You can always call a statue a God but never a God a statue. **Swami Vivekanand**
66. Purity or impurity in gold can only be tested by fire. **Kalidas**
67. It is good to swim through the well of customs, but to go deep into it, is suicidal. **Mahatma Gandhi**
68. One who feels no joy, no sorrow, no jealousy, is a devotee to God. **Ved Vyas**
69. Dharma resides in efficiency, fame in charity, heaven in truth and happiness in modesty. **Ved Vyas**
70. All human beings are alike, and everybody has right to live, therefore one should do no injustice or repression towards others. **Mahavir**
71. The liberation that comes from the practice of dispassion is not for me, I just want to enjoy the blissful liberation in the midst of innumerable bondages. **Rabindranath Tagore**
72. Most of the truths are transient, if there is truth for ever, it is something beyond the earth. **Sarat Chandra**
73. Wise is one who can make every work to his liking. **Swami Vivekanand**
74. With open eyes, whole life is a school. One who has curiosity for learning, can learn from each person and episode. **Osho**
75. Simple person is despised by all **Maharishi Valmiki**
76. One who has never loved, can't be blessed by the god. **Ramanujacharya**
77. Each person has noble spots, to search it, is the job of education. **Arvind**
78. A person becomes as his companions are. **Jatak**



30. Sports

OLYMPICS

1. How many medals has Bharat won in Olympics upto 2021 ?
35 (10 Gold, 9 Silver, 16 Bronze)
2. How many medals has Bharat won upto 2021 in hockey in Olympics? **Total 12 (8 gold, 1 silver, 3 bronze)**
3. Name the first Bharatiya player to take part in Olympics.
Norman Prichard (1900 Olympics, won 2 silver medals)
4. How many medals did Bharat win in Shooting in Olympics upto 2021? **1 gold, 2 silver, 1 bronze**
5. Name the first Bharatiya player to win a medal in wrestling in Olympics. **K.D. Jadhav 1952, Bronze medal**
6. In 1996 Olympics, which medal did Leander Peas win in Lawn Tennis for Bharat? **Bronze**
7. In 2000 Sydney Olympics, which Bharatiya player won bronze medal ? **Karnam Malleshwari**
8. In 2004 Athens Olympics, which Bharatiya player won first silver medal in Shooting? **Major Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore**
9. In 2008 Beijing Olympics, which Bharatiya player won gold medal in Shooting for first time? **AbhinavBindra**
10. In 2012 London Olympics, who won silver medal for Bharat in Shooting? **Vijay Kumar**
11. In Rio Olympics 2016, which woman player won the first silver medal for Bharat in Badminton? **P.V. Sindhu**
12. In Rio Olympics 2016, which woman player won first bronze medal for Bharat in wrestling? **Sakshi Malik**

13. In which Olympic games Bharat got the maximum number of medals? **Tokyo Olympics 2021 (7 medals)**
14. In which event Neeraj Chopra win gold medal in Tokyo Olympics 2021? **Javelin throw (87.58 m)**
15. Which medal did Mirabai Chanu win in weightlifting at Tokyo Olympics 2021? **Silver Medal**
16. Which medal did Ravi Kumar Dahiya win in wrestling at Tokyo Olympics 2021? **Silver medal**
17. Which medal did PV Sindhu win in badminton in Tokyo Olympics 2021? **Bronze medal**
18. Who won the bronze medal in boxing for Bharat in Tokyo Olympics 2021? **Loveleena Borgohain**
19. In which event Bajrang Punia won the bronze medal for Bharat at Tokyo Olympics 2021? **Wrestling (65 kg freestyle category)**
20. Which medal did Bhartiya men's hockey team win at Tokyo Olympics 2021? **Bronze medal**
21. Name the only Bharatiya wrestler who won a silver and a bronze medal in wrestling in Olympics. **Sushil Kumar**
22. Name the first Bharatiya woman to enter the finals in athletics in Olympics. **P.T. Usha**
23. To whom did Bharatiya Olympics Association declare the best 100 m. sprinter of 20th century? **P.T. Usha**
24. Name the first Bharatiya woman to enter the finals in Long Jump in Olympics? **Anju Bobby George, Athens 2004**

ASIAN GAMES

1. Where & when were the Asian Games played in Bharat for the first time? **Delhi 1951**
2. For how many times did Bharat host the Asian Games? **2 Times (1951 & 1982)**
3. Name the Bharatiya male athlete who won 2 gold medals in first Asian Games. **Levi Pinto (in 100m & 200m race)**
4. Which Bharatiya woman athlete won the first gold medal in Asian Games? **Kanwaljeet Sandhu (400 m.race, Bangkok 1970)**
5. Name the first Bharatiya player to win a gold medal in Swimming in Asian Games. **Sachin Nag (100m.Free style, 1951)**

6. Name the first Bharatiya woman shooter to win a gold medal in Asian Games. **Rahi Sarnobat (25m. Air Pistol, Jakarta 2018)**
7. Name the first Bharatiya woman wrestler to win a gold medal in Asian Games. **Vinesh Fogat(50 kg Free Style, Jakarta 2018)**
8. Who is the first Bharatiya player to win a gold medal in Lawn Tennis (Singles) In Asian Games?
Somdev Devvarman (Guangzhou 2010)

COMMONWEALTH GAMES

1. Name the first Bharatiya Player to win a gold medal in Table Tennis in Commonwealth Games.
Achanta Sharath Kamal 2004, Kualalumpur
2. Name the youngest Bharatiya Boxer to take part in Commonwealth Games.
Dharmendra Singh Yadav (17 years, Auckland 1990)
3. When did Bharat participate in the Commonwealth Games for the first time? **1934**
4. Which was the most successful Commonwealth Games for Bharat? **2nd in Delhi 2010 with 38 Gold medals**
5. In which game Bharat has won the maximum number of medals in Commonwealth Games so far?
Shooting, total 135 medals (63 Gold, 44 Silver, 28 Bronze)
6. In which year did Bharat host the Commonwealth Games?
2010 Delhi
7. In which Commonwealth Games Bharat has got maximum medals so far? **Delhi 2010 CW games 101 medals**
8. How much medals did Bharat win in 2022 Commonwealth Games? **61 medals (22 gold 16 Silver 23 bronze)**
9. How many gold medals did Bharat win in wrestling in 2022 Commonwealth Games? **6 gold medals**
10. Which Bharatiya player has won seven gold medals in Commonwealth Games during 2006 to 2022?
Achanta Sharath Kamal (Table Tennis)
11. Which woman player has won four medals in 2018 Commonwealth Games?
Manika Batra (Table Tennis)

12. Which Bharatiya player has won a gold medal at the age of 40 in 2022 Commonwealth games? **Achanta Sharath Kamal**
13. Which Bharatiya player has won three consecutive gold medals in wrestling in Commonwealth games?
Vinesh Phogat (2014, 2018, 2022)
14. During 2022 Commonwealth games how many gold medals did male players win in individual events? **11 gold medals**
15. During 2022 Commonwealth games how many gold medals did female players win in individual events? **7 gold medals**

BADMINTON

1. Who was first player to win All England Badminton Championship ? **Prakash Padukone – 1980**
2. Name the youngest player to win National Badminton Championship. **Prakash Padukone**
3. When did National Badminton Championship start? **1934**
4. Name the first National Badminton Championship winner.
Vijay Madgaonkar
5. Name the male player who has won the National Badminton Championship for the maximum number of times.
Prakash Padukone (9 times)
6. Name the woman player who has won the National Badminton Championship for the maximum number of times.
Aparna Popat (10 times in succession)
7. Name the first Bharatiya player to win Badminton world cup.
Prakash Padukone (1981)
8. Name the first Bharatiya player to achieve the number 1 world ranking in Badminton. **Prakash Padukone**
9. Name the youngest Bharatiya player to win an international Badminton Championship. **Saina Nehwal – 15 years in Asian Satellite Championship, New Delhi- 2005**
10. Name the Badminton player who has won the national championship in all age categories. **Abhinav Shyam Gupta**
11. Which player has got maximum 5 medals for Bharat in World Badminton Championship?

P V Sindhu (1 Gold, 2 Silver, 2 Bronze)

12. Which is the first Bharatiya badminton pair to be ranked World no.1 ? **Satviksairaj RankiReddy & Chirag Shetty**
13. Which is the first Bharatiya badminton pair to win gold medal in Asian Games ? **Satviksairaj RankiReddy & Chirag Shetty**

BILLIARDS & SNOOKER

1. Name the first Bharatiya player who got the title of World Champion in Billiards. **Wilson Jones 1958 Kolkata**
2. Name the 27 times World Champion Bharatiya player in Billiards & Snooker. **Pankaj Advani**
3. For how many times Pankaj Advani won Gold medal in Asian Games? **Two times**
4. Which Bharatiya player won the World Professional Billiards Championship in 1983 and 1984? **Michael Ferreira**
5. Who is the only Bharatiya player to have won both the World Professional Billiards Championship and the World Amateur Snooker Championship? **Pankaj Advani**
6. In which year did Bharat host the World Billiards Championship for the first time? **1988**
7. Who is the first Bharatiya woman to win a medal at the IBSF World Snooker Championship? **Vidya Pillai**

BOXING

1. For how many times Mary Kom has won World Boxing Championship? **6 times**
2. Who is the first Professional boxer of Bharat? **Vijendra Singh**
3. Which Bharatiya boxer won Bharat's first gold medal at the AIBA Men's World Boxing Championships? **Devendro Singh Laishram**
4. Who is the first Bharatiya female boxer to win a gold medal at the AIBA Women's World Boxing Championships? **M.C. Mary Kom**

CHESS

1. Name the first Bharatiya Chess Grandmaster.
Vishwanathan Anand
2. Name the first Bharatiya woman player to win Junior World Chess Championship.
Koneru Humpy
3. Name the first Bharatiya woman Chess Grandmaster.
S.Vijayalakshami
4. Name the first international Chess player from Bharat.
Manuel Aaron 1961
5. Name the first Bharatiya player to win World Junior Chess Championship.
Vishwanathan Anand 1987
6. Name the youngest Bharatiya player to attain the norms of an international Grandmaster.
Gukesh Dommaraju – 12 years, 7 months, 17 days
7. Name the first Bharatiya player to win Junior Asian Chess Championship twice in a row.
Vishwanathan Anand (1984 & 1985)
8. Who was first Bharatiya player to win the World Junior Chess Championship?
Vishwanathan Anand, 1987, Philippines
9. Name the youngest Bharatiya player to win World Junior Chess Championship.
P.Harikrishna Nov 2004, Kochi
10. Name the youngest Bharatiya to win Asian Junior Championship.
Vaidyanathan Ravi Kumar 1978
11. Name the youngest Bharatiya woman player who attain the norms of female Grandmaster.
Koneru Humpy (15 years, 58 Days)
12. Name the Bharatiya player who has the honour to defeat a Computer.
Vishwanathan Anand 1997
13. Name the youngest Bharatiya player to win Commonwealth Chess Championship.
P. Harikrishna (15 years) 2001 London
14. Name the Bharatiya player who won maximum international Chess titles in a single year.
Vishwanathan Anand (8 Titles 2000)
15. Name the Bharatiya player who has the honour to win two Chess world cup titles continuously.
Vishwanathan Anand 2000 & 2002
16. Which Bharatiya player has won the National Chess

Championship for maximum number of times?

Manuel Aaron, 9 times

17. In which year, all the six medals of Asian Junior Chess Championship were won by Bharatiya players? **2003, Colombo**
18. Name the first Bharatiya woman player to become international master in Chess. **Jaishree Khandilkar 1987**
19. Name the youngest Bharatiya woman player to win the Asian Junior Chess Championship. **M. Kasturi, 14 years – Tehran, 2001**
20. Who was first Bharatiya player to win a medal in Chess Olympiad? **Rafique Khan, Silver, 1980**
21. Name the first Bharatiya player to win a gold medal in Chess Olympiad. **Dibyendu Barua, 1990**
22. Name the youngest Bharatiya woman player to become a champion in international Chess Championship. **Tania Sachdeva**
23. Name the youngest Bharatiya woman player to take part in Chess World Cup. **Harika Dronavalli, 11 years & 9 months – Hyderabad, 2002**
24. Name the youngest Bharatiya player to become a world champion in any sport. **Sahaj Grover, 9 years 10 Months, Chess**
25. For how many times Rameshbabu Pragganandhaa defeated Carlos Magnus in 2022? **Three times**

MEN'S CRICKET

1. When, where and against whom did Bharat won first Cricket Test match? **March 24,1952 in Madras Vs England**
2. Who was first Bharatiya player to score 10000 runs in test cricket? **Sunil Gavaskar**
3. Name the player who took first wicket in test matches for Bharat. **Mohammad Nissar 1932 Vs England**
4. Who was first Bharatiya player to have a 5 wickets haul in test matches for Bharat ? **Mohammad Nissar 1932 Vs England**
5. Who was first Bharatiya player to claim a hat trick in test matches? **Harbhajan Singh**
6. Name the world famous spin trio of Bharat. **Bishan Singh Bedi, B.S.Chandrashekhar, Erapalli Prasanna**

7. Name the first Bharatiya player to have a place in Wisdon Cricketers Almanak. **Ranjit Singh ji**
8. Name the highest run scorer in test matches.
Sachin Tendulkar (15921 Runs)
9. Which Bharatiya player has scored maximum number of centuries in test cricket? **Sachin Tendulkar 51 Centuries**
10. Name the highest wicket taker in test matches for Bharat.
Anil Kumble (619 Wickets)
11. Which player holds the record of delivering maximum number of balls for Bharat? **Anil Kumble (40850 deliveries)**
12. In which year Bharat won its first test series?
1952-53 Vs Pakistan
13. In which year Bharat won its first test series abroad?
1968 Vs New Zealand
14. Name the eldest Bharatiya player to score a century in test matches.
Vijay Marchant (40 years, 25days)
15. Name the Bharatiya cricketer who led the country in maximum number of Test matches. **Virat Kohli (68 Test matches)**
16. Who has won maximum number of test matches for Bharat as Captain?
Virat Kohli (40 matches)
17. Name the youngest ever captain of Bharatiya cricket team.
Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi (22 yrs 77 Days)
18. When did Bharat play its first tied test match? **1986 Vs Australia**
19. Name the Bharatiya cricketer who bowled maximum number of successive maiden overs in a test innings. **Bapu Nadkarni bowled 21 successive maiden overs Vs England 1964**
20. What is the lowest Bharatiya score in a test innings ?
36 Vs Australia at Adelaide in 2020
21. What is the maximum Bharatiya score in a test innings so far?
759/7 Vs England at Chennai in 2016
22. What is the highest fourth innings total of Bharat ?
445, Adelaide 1977-78
23. What is the highest fourth innings score of Bharat which enabled her to draw the test match?
429/8 Vs England 1979
24. What is the highest score of Bharat in a test match without a century?
524/9 in 1976

25. In which test series Bharat score maximum number of centuries?
1978-79 Vs West Indies, 11 centuries
26. In which test match Bharat won by biggest margin?
In 2018 Vs West Indies at Rajkot By an inning & 272 runs
27. In which test match Bharat won by lowest margin ?
In 2004-05 Vs Australia at Mumbai by 13 runs
28. Name the first Bharatiya player to score a century in a test match.
Lala Amarnath (118 runs) Vs England, 1933-34
29. Who scored first fifty for Bharat in test matches?
Amar Singh 51, Vs England, Lords 1932
30. Name the father and son who scored centuries in their respective debut test matches?
Lala Amarnath 1933-34 & Surendra Amarnath 1976
31. Who scored first double century for Bharat in a test match?
Poliy Umrigar 223 runs, Vs New Zealand at Hyderabad
32. Which Bharatiya player scored slowest century in a test match innings?
Sanjay Manjrekar (500min, 442 balls)
33. Which Bharatiya player scored slowest double century in a test match?
Navjot Singh Sidhu (201runs, 674min)
34. Which Bharatiya player scored first triple century in a test match innings?
Virendra Swag, 309 runs.
35. Name the players who scored triple centuries for Bharat in test matches. **Virendra Swag - 309 & 319, Karun Nair - 303***
36. Which player has scored maximum number of double centuries for Bharat?
Virat Kohli
37. Name the Bharatiya pair who holds the record of highest opening partnership in a test match. **Vinoo Mankad & Pankaj Rai in Chennai Vs New Zealand, 413 runs, 1955-56**
38. Name the Bharatiya player who batted for the longest period in an innings.
Rahul Dravid, 740 min.
39. Name the Bharatiya player who holds the world record of taking more wickets than the total runs scored in test career.
B.S. Chandrashekhhar (242 wickets & scored 167 runs in 58 tests)
40. Name the Bharatiya cricketer who was dismissed for a duck for maximum number of times.
Ishant Sharma 31 times

41. Name the Bharatiya cricketer who holds the world record of playing maximum Test matches in a row since debut.
Rahul Dravid (91 matches)
42. Name the Bharatiya cricketer who holds the world record of scoring three Centuries in his first three test matches.
Mohammad Azharuddin
43. Which is the first Bharatiya player who captured a wicket of the very first Ball in his debut match?
Nilesh Kulkarni (bowled Marwan Attapattu of Srilanka)
44. Name the first Bharatiya player who took a wicket of the very first ball of a test match.
Abid Ali
45. Name the Bharatiya player who took most wickets in an over in a test Match on his debut.
Ravi Shastri, 3 wickets in 4 balls
46. Name the Bharatiya cricketer who took maximum wickets in a test match on his debut.
Narendra Hirwani,16/136
47. Name the only Bharatiya bowler who took all the ten wickets in an innings.
Anil Kumble,10/74.Vs Pakistan Delhi,1999
48. Name the Bharatiya wicketkeeper who holds the world record of maximum stumpings in an innings of a test match.
Kiran More, 5 stumpings
49. Name the Bharatiya cricketer (not a Wicketkeeper) who holds the world record of holding maximum number of catches in a test match.
Ajinkya Rahane (8 catches at Gale Vs Sri Lanka, 2015)
50. When did Bharat play its first One day International match?
July 13,1974 Vs England at Leeds
51. When did Bharat win for the first time in One day International match?
June 11,1975 Vs East Africa, Leeds
52. Name the first player in the world to score 10000 runs in ODI matches for first time.
Sachin Tendulkar
53. Name the first player in the world to score 20000 runs in international Matches for first time.
Sachin Tendulkar
54. In which years, Bharat won the ODI world cup? **1983 & 2011**
55. Name the first player in the world to take a hat trick in ODI world cup.
Chetan Sharma
56. Name the Bharatiya Player who scored fastest 10000 runs in ODI matches.
Virat Kohli (205 Innings)

57. Who was first Bharatiya bowler to claim 300 wickets in ODI matches ? **Anil Kumble**
58. Who was first Bharatiya cricketer to score a century in ODI match? **Kapil Dev (175 runs 1983)**
59. Name the Bharatiya who holds the world record of scoring maximum number of centuries in ODI matches. **Virat Kohli**
60. Name the Bharatiya player who scored between 90-100 for maximum number of times in ODI matches.
Sachin Tendulkar (17 times)
61. Name the Bharatiya player who has the world record of scoring maximum runs in ODI matches.
Sachin Tendulkar (18426 runs)
62. Who is the only Bharatiya captain in the world to win three ICC trophies? **Mahendra Singh Dhoni**
63. Which Bharatiya player has the world record of fastest double Century in ODI? **Ishan Kishan 210 runs in 126 Balls Vs Bangladesh at Chatgaon in 2022**
64. Which player has the record of taking maximum wickets in ODI for Bharat? **Anil Kumble 337 Wickets**
65. Which Bharatiya player has taken maximum wickets in T 20 internationals? **Yuvendra Chahal**
66. Which is the best bowling performance for Bharat in T 20 internationals? **Deepak Chahar 6/7 Vs Bangladesh 2019**
67. Name the only Bharatiya player to clinch a hat trick in T 20 internationals? **Deepak Chahar Vs Bangladesh in 2019**
68. Which player has scored maximum centuries for Bharat in T 20 internationals? **Rohit Sharma**
69. Which Bharatiya player has the record of hitting maximum sixes in T 20 internationals? **Rohit Sharma**
70. Name the Bharatiya player to score highest individual score in T 20 internationals.
Shubhman Gill 126 runs Vs New Zealand 2023

WOMEN'S CRICKET

1. Name the first woman Test Cricket captain of Bharat.
Shanta Rangaswamy

2. When did Bharatiya woman play their first cricket test match?
In 1976 Vs West Indies at Bengaluru
3. When did Bharat win its first women's Cricket test match?
In 1976 Vs West Indies at Patna
4. What is the highest score of Bharat in women's test cricket?
467 runs Vs England in 2002
5. What is the lowest score of Bharat in women's test cricket?
65 all out Vs West Indies in 1976
6. Who is the top scorer for Bharat in women's test cricket?
Sandhya Agarwal 1110 runs in 13 test matches
7. Who is the highest wicket taker for Bharat in women's test cricket?
Diana Edulji 63 wickets in 20 matches
8. Who scored the maximum centuries for Bharat in women's test cricket?
Sandhya Agarwal 4 Centuries
9. Who scored the first century for Bharat in women's test cricket? **Shanta Rangaswamy 108 runs Vs New Zealand in 1977**
10. Who was first woman Bharatiya player to score a double century in test matches? **Mithali Raj**
11. Who scored the highest individual runs in a test innings for Bharat in women's test cricket?
Mithali Raj 214 runs Vs England in 2002
12. Who was the first captain of Bharat in women's ODI?
Diana Edulji
13. Against whom did Bharat play its first ODI in women's cricket?
England in 1978 at Kolkata
14. What is the highest score of Bharat in women's ODI cricket?
358/2 Vs Ireland in 2017
15. What is the lowest score for Bharat in women's ODI cricket?
26 all out Vs New Zealand in 2002
16. Who scored the maximum runs for Bharat in women's ODI cricket?
Mithali Raj 7805 runs in 232 matches
17. Who has taken the maximum wickets for Bharat in women's ODI cricket? **Jhoolan Goswami 255 wickets in 204 matches**
18. Who has scored maximum centuries for Bharat in women's ODI cricket? **Mithali Raj 7 centuries in 232 matches**
19. Who scored the highest individual runs in woman ODI for

- Bharat? **Deepti Sharma 188 runs Vs Ireland in 2017**
20. Who scored the first century for Bharat in women's ODI cricket?
Reshma Gandhi 104 runs Vs Ireland in 1999
21. Who was the first captain for Bharat in women's T20 cricket?
Mithali Raj
22. Against whom did Bharat play its first women's T20 cricket match?
England in 2006 at Durby
23. Who has taken the maximum wickets for Bharat in women's T20 cricket?
Deepti Sharma
24. Who has scored the highest individual runs in women's T20 for Bharat?
**Harmanpreet Kaur
103 runs Vs New Zealand in 2018**
25. Who has scored the one and only century for Bharat in women's T20?
Harmanpreet Kaur 103 runs Vs New Zealand in 2018
26. To whom did Bharat defeat in the final of first U19 T20 Women's World Cup?
England
27. Who scored the maximum runs for Bharat in U19 Women's T20 World Cup?
Shweta Sehrawat 292 runs

FOOTBALL

1. Which is the oldest Football Club of Bharat?
Mohun Bagan Sporting Club, 1889
2. Which Bharatiya team won the I.F.A. Shield for the first time?
Mohun Bagan Sporting Club, 1911
3. In which year, Bharatiya Football team took part in Olympics for the first time?
1948
4. In which year, Bharatiya Football team gave best performance in Olympics?
1956 (Played upto semifinal)
5. Which Bharatiya player made a hat trick in an Olympic Football Match?
Neville D'Souza 1956 Vs Australia
6. For how many times Bharat had won Gold medal in Football in Asian Games?
Two times (1951&1962)
7. By which name is the National Football Championship known in Bharat?
Santosh Trophy
8. Which team has won Santosh Trophy for the maximum number of times?
West Bengal (32 times)

GOLF

1. Which medal was won by Bharatiya golf team in 1982 Asian Games when Golf was introduced for first time in Asian Games?
Gold Medal
2. Which was first Golf Club established in Bharat?
Royal Calcutta Golf Club,1829
3. Which Golf Ground is situated on the highest altitude in world and situated in Bharat?
**The Yak Golf Course, Sikkim
(13025 feet high)**
4. Who was first Bharatiya player to play in U.S. Open Golf Tounament?
Jeev Milkha Singh,2002
5. Name the first Bharatiya to win PGA tour tournament in Golf.
Arjun Singh Atwal

HOCKEY

1. What is the longest unbeaten record of Bharatiya Hockey team in Olympics?
32 years 99 days (Amsterdam 1928 to Rome 1960, Bharat remained unbeaten in 30 matches)
2. Name the Bharatiya player to score maximum number of goals in an Olympics Hockey match.
**Roop Singh
(10 goals Vs U.S.A. Aug.11, 1932)**
3. What was the highest goal difference victory of Bharat in Olympic hockey matches?
24 goals against America in 1932 Olympics
4. Which woman hockey player scored a hat trick for Bharat at Tokyo Olympics 2021?
Vandana Kataria
5. To which country did Bharat defeat to clinch Bronze medal at Tokyo Olympics 2021 in men's category?
Germany (5-4)

LAWN TENNIS

1. Name the first Bharatiya woman to attain the top 30 ranking in International Tennis circuit.
Sania Mirza (Aug.6,2007)
2. Who was first Bharatiya to reach Wimbledon quarter final?
Ghaus Mohammad Khan 1939
3. Who was first Bharatiya player to reach the semi-finals of Wimbledon Tennis Tournament?
Ramanathan Krishnan 2 times 1960-61

4. Who were first Bharatiya players to reach the semi finals in Men's doubles in Wimbledon Tennis Tournament?
A.H. Faizi & L.S. Dean (1923)
5. Name the Bharatiya players to win Men's Doubles Title in Wimbledon Tennis Tournament for the first time.
Leander Paes & Mahesh Bhupathi (1999)
6. Name the first Bharatiya woman player to enter the singles finals in Wimbledon Tennis Tournament. **Rita Davar - 1952**
7. In which year was National Lawn Tennis Championship started in Bharat? **1946 Kolkata**
8. Who was first winner of National Lawn Tennis Championship?
Sumant Mishra
9. Who was first Bharatiya woman player to win National Lawn Tennis Championship? **Khanum Haji Singh**
10. Name the player to win National Lawn Tennis Championship for the most number of times. **Ramanathan Krishnan (8 times)**
11. Name the player who has played the maximum number of Davis Cup matches. **Leander Paes (126 matches, 91 won)**
12. Who was first Bharatiya duo to win a Grand Slam?
Leander Paes & Mahesh Bhupathi 1999
13. Name the Bharatiya player to win maximum Grand Slams in Men's category. **Leander Paes 14 Grand Slams
(8 Men's doubles, 6 Mix doubles)**
14. Name the Bharatiya player to win maximum Grand Slams in Women's category. **Sania Mirza (6 Grand Slams)**

SHOOTING

1. In 2002, Which Bharatiya player has won the Shooting Champion of Champions title during Munich World Cup?
Anjali Ved Pathak Bhagwat
2. Who was the first Bharatiya pistol shooter to be ranked number 1 in world ? **Heena Siddhu**
3. Who is the first Indian shooter to reach world number one ranking? **Abhinav Bindra**

SQUASH

1. When was National Squash Championship started? **1953**
2. Name the winner of first men's National Squash Championship.
Prince Narpat Singh 1953
3. Who won the National Squash Championship in Men's category for most number of times? **Saurav Ghoshal**
4. Which Bharatiya woman player has won the National Squash Championship for most number of times? Joshana Chinappa
(18 times)
5. Name the youngest Bharatiya woman player to win the National Squash Championship. **Joshana Chinappa (14 yrs 2001)**

SWIMMING

1. Which is the oldest Swimming Club of Bharat?
Calcutta Swimming Club 1887
2. Who is youngest Bharatiya woman National Championship Winner?
Nisha Millet (12 years)
3. Which woman player has set five National records in Swimming?
Richa Mishra
4. Which is the youngest Bharatiya Swimmer to cross Palk Strait?
Jiya Rai (13 years 10 months)

TABLE TENNIS

1. Name the player who won National Table Tennis Championship for maximum number of times.
Achantha Sharath Kamal 10 times
2. Who is the first winner of National Table Tennis Championship?
M. Ayub (1938 Kolkata)
3. Name the woman player who took part in Table Tennis world Championship for maximum number of times.
Indu Puri (8 times)
4. Name the youngest woman player to clinch the title of National Table Tennis Championship.
Mantu Ghosh (16 yrs) Jaipur 1990-91

5. Who is the youngest player to win National Table Tennis Championship? **Somyajit Ghosh at the age of 19 in 2013**
6. Which Bharatiya duo has attained the highest (5th) rank in World Table Tennis? **Manika Batra & Gnanasekaran Sathiyam**

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Which player is known as Hockey wizard? **Major Dhyam Chand**
2. What is the name of autobiography of Major Dhyam Chand? **Goal**
3. Which Bharatiya player has the privilege to represent the country both in Cricket & Hockey? **Morapakkam Josyam Gopalan**
4. National Sports Day is celebrated on the birthday of which great player? **Major Dhyam Chand (29 August)**
5. What is the meaning of Kho-Kho? This word is related to which language? **Go and catch, Marathi**
6. How many players are there in Kho-Kho team? **9 in each team**
7. In which year, Bharat participated in an International Judo Championship for the first time? **1986, Seoul Asian games**
8. In which city is first equestrian (horse racing) ground of Bharat situated? **Chennai**
9. Name the first Bharatiya woman to win a gold medal in international archery event. **Dola Banerjee 2005**
10. Which team has won the National Basketball Championship for the maximum number of times ?
Services, 29 times in Men Category
11. Which women team has won National Basketball Championship for most number of times? **Railways, 18 times**
12. Who was the first Bharatiya woman to climb Mount Everest ?
(Bachendri Pal)
13. Who was the first Bharatiya woman to climb Mount Everest twice? **(Santosh Yadav)**
14. Who is the youngest Bharatiya girl to climb Mount Everest ?
(Malavath Poorna – 13yrs, 11 months)
15. Who is the first Bharatiya female amputee to climb Mount Everest ?
(Arunima Sinha)

PROMINENT STADIUMS OF BHARAT

Sr No.	Stadium	City	Sport
1.	Arun Jaitley Stadium	Delhi	Cricket
2.	Eden Gardens	Kolkata	Cricket
3.	Wankhede Stadium	Mumbai	Cricket
4.	Brabourne Stadium	Mumbai	Cricket
5.	M.A.Chidambaram/ Chepauk Stadium	Chennai	Cricket
6.	M. Chinnaswami Stadium	Bengaluru	Cricket
7.	Green Park	Kanpur	Cricket
8.	Barabati Stadium	Cuttack	Cricket
9.	Holkar Stadium	Indore	Cricket
10 .	Ikana Stadium	Lucknow	Cricket
11.	Narendra Modi Stadium	Ahmedabad	Cricket
12.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium	Hyderabad	Cricket
13.	Sawai Maan Singh Stadium	Jaipur	Cricket
14.	Keenan Stadium	Jamshedpur	Cricket
15.	Capt. Roop Singh Stadium	Gwalior	Cricket
16.	Salt Lake Stadium	Kolkata	Football
17.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium	Delhi	Football



31. Nick Names

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Babu, Rashtrapita | Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi |
| 2. Chacha | Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru |
| 3. Guru Dev | Ravindra Nath Tagore |
| 4. Raja Ji , C.R. | Chakravarti Rajgopalachari |
| 5. Bird Man of India | Salim Ali |
| 6. Mahamana | Madan Mohan Malviya |
| 7. Shri Guruji | Madhav Sadashiv Golvarkar |
| 8. Bharat Kokila (Nightingale of India) | Sarojini Naidu |
| 9. Deenbandhu | C.F. Andrews |
| 10. Desh Ratna | Dr. Rajendra Prasad |
| 11. Loknayak | Jai Prakash Narain |
| 12. Netaji | Subhash Chandra Bose |
| 13. Punjab Kesari | Lala Lajpat Rai |
| 14. Lal-Bal-Pal | Lala Lajpat Rai-Bal Gangadhar Tilak-Vipin Chandra Pal |
| 15. Lokmanya | Bal Gangadhar Tilak |
| 16. Sher-e-Punjab | Maharaja Ranjeet Singh |
| 17. Sher-e-Mysore | Tipu Sultan |
| 18. Priyadarshini, Iron Lady of India | Indira Gandhi |
| 19. Dada Muni | Ashok Kumar |
| 20. Frontier Gandhi | Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan |
| 21. Osho | Acharya Rajneesh |

22. Hind-di-Chadar	Guru Teg Bahadur
23. Hockey Wizard	Dhyan Chand
24. Missile Man of India	APJ Abdul Kalam
25. Father of Green Revolution in India	M.S. Swami Nathan
26. Father of White Revolution in In India	Vergheese Kurien
27. Baba Saheb,	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
28. Grand Old Man of India	Dada Bhai Naoroji
29. Satyavadi	Raja Harishchandra
30. Danveer	Karna
31. Showman (Indian Cinema)	Raj Kapoor
32. Haryana Hurricane	Kapil Dev
33. Flying Queen / Payyoli Express	P.T. Usha
34. Flying Sikh	Milkha Singh
35. Little Master	Sunil Gavaskar
36. Turbunator	Harbhajan Singh
37. Master Blaster	Sachin Tendulkar
38. Baa	Kasturba Gandhi
39. Man of Peace	Lal Bahadur Shashtri
40. Sher-e- Kashmir	Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah
41. Sultan of Beypore	B.M. Basher
42. Andhra Kesari	Tanguturi Prakasam Panthulu
43. Deshbandhu	Chitranjan Das
44. Shaheed -E- Azam	Bhagat Singh
45. Anna	C.H. Anna Durai
46. Father of Indian Cinema	Dada Saheb Phalke
47. Dashmesh	Guru Govind Singh
48. Ek Bhartiya Atma	Makhan Lal Chaturvedi
49. Water Man of India	Rajendra Singh
50. Metro Man of India	E. Shreedharan



32. Founders of Important Organisations & Institutions

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Arya Smaaj (1875) | Swami Dayanand Saraswati |
| 2 Brahma Smaaj (1828) | Raja Ram Mohan Rai |
| 3 Ram Krishan Mission (1896) | Swami Vivekanand |
| 4 Gurukul Kangri Vishaw Vidhyalya Haridwar (1902) | Swami Shradhnand |
| 5 Banaras Hindu University (1916) | Pt.Madan Mohan Malviya |
| 6 Aligarh Muslim University(1920) | Sir Sayyad Ahmed Khan |
| 7 Shanti Niketan (Vishav Bharti) (1901) | Rabinder Nath Tagore |
| 8 Sabarmati Ashram (1917) | Mahatma Gandhi |
| 9 Paramdham Ashram of Pavnar (1934) | Vinoba Bhave |
| 10 Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh (1925) | Dr Keshav Baliram Hedgewar |
| 11 Abhinav Bharat Sangathan (1904) | Vinayak Damodar Sawarkar |
| 12 Gadar Party (1913) | Sohan Singh Bhakna & Lala Hardayal |
| 13 Hindu Maha Sabha (1915) | Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya |
| 14 Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (1923) | Pt. Ram Prasad Bismil |
| 15 Azad Hind Fauj (Indian national Army (1942) | Ras Bihari Bose & Capt. Mohan Singh |
| 16 Indian Air Services | J R D Tata |
| 17 Doll Museum, New Delhi (1965) | Cartoonist Shankar Pillai |
| 18 Konark Mandir | Narsingh Dev Barman-I |
| 19 Bhoodaan Movement | Vinoba Bhave |
| 20 Chipko Movement | Sunder Lal Bahuguna |
| 21 Narmada Bachao Movement | Medha Patekar |

- 22 Satya Shodhak Samaj (1873) **Mahatma Jyotiba Phule**
- 23 Theosophical Society of India (1875)
Helena Blavatsky & Col. Henry Olcott
- 24 Indian Association (1876) **S N Banerjee & Anand Mohan Bose**
- 25 Servants of India Society (1905) **Gopal Krishan Gokhale**
- 26 Home Rule League (1915)
Annie Besant & Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- 27 Indian National Congress (1885) **A O Hume**
- 28 Shiromini Akali Dal (1920) **S. Sarmukh Singh Chubbhal**
- 29 Swaraj Party (1923) **C R Das & Moti Lal Nehru**
- 30 Khudai Khidmatgar (Servants of God)(1929)
Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- 31 Swadeshi Sabha (1930) **Bhula Bhai Desai**
- 32 Forward Block (1939) **Netaji Subhash Chander Bose**
- 33 D M K Party (1949) **C N Annadurai**
- 34 Bhartiya Janasangh (1951) **Dr Shayama Prasad Mukharjee**
- 35 Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party (1951) **Acharya J B Kriplani**
- 36 Swatantra Party (1959) **C Rajgopalachari**
- 37 Shiv Sena (1966) **Bal Thakray**
- 38 Bhartiya Janta Party (1980) **Atal Bihari Vajpayee & L K Advani**
- 39 Telgue Desham Party (1982) **N T Ramarao**
- 40 Bahujan Smaj Party (1984) **Kanshi Ram**
- 41 Trinmool Congress (1998) **Mamta Banerjee**
- 42 Nationalist Congress Party (1999)
Sharad Pawar, Tariq Anwar, P A Sangma
- 43 Aam Aadmi Party (2012) **Arvind Kejriwal**
- 44 Bharat Vikas Parishad **Dr Suraj Parkash**
- 45 Bose Research Institute Kolkata (1917) **J C Bose**
- 46 Raman Research Institute Bangluru (1948) **C V Raman**
- 47 Chinmay Mission (1953) **Swami Chinmayanand**
- 48 National conference (1932)
Sheikh Abdullah & Chaudhary Ghulam Abbas
- 49 AIADMK Party (1972) **M G Ramachandran**



33. Important Dates

- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | First Day of Bhartiya Vikram Samvat | Chaitra Shukla Pratipada |
| 2 | Jhule Lal Jayanti | Chaitra Shukla Dwitiya |
| 3 | Mahavir Jayanti | Chaitra Shukla Trayodashi |
| 4 | Ram Navami / Bhagwan Ram Birthday | Chaitra Shukla Navami |
| 5 | Hanuman Jayanti | Chaitra Purnima |
| 6 | Sant Tuka Ram Jayanti | Chaitra Krishna Dwitiya |
| 7 | Rishabha Dev Jayanti | Chaitra Krishna Aashtami |
| 8 | Guru Teg Bahadur Jayanti | Vaishakh Krishna Panchami |
| 9 | Guru Arjun Dev Jayanti | Vaishakh Krishna Saptami |
| 10 | Guru Angad Dev Jayanti | Vaishakh Shukla Pratipada |
| 11 | Chhatrapati Shivaji Jayanti | Vaishakh Shukla Tritiya |
| 12 | Parshuram Jayanti | Vaishakh Shukla Tritiya |
| 13 | Surdas Jayanti/Adi Shankracharya Jayanti | Vaishakh Shukla Panchami |
| 14 | Ganga Saptami | Vaishakh Shukla Saptami |
| 15 | Guru Amar Das Jayanti | Vaishakha Shukla Chaturdashi |
| 16 | Budh Purnima | Vaishakh Shukla Purnima |
| 17 | Rana Pratap Jayanti/ Veer Chhatrasal Jayanti | Jyeshth Shukla Tritiya |
| 18 | Guru Arjun Dev Balidan Divas | Jyeshth Shukla Chaturthi |
| 19 | Ganga Dussehra | Jyeshth Shukla Dashmi |
| 20 | Jaggannath Yatra in Puri | Aashad Shukla Dwitiya |
| 21 | Guru Purnima/ Ved Vyas Jayanti | Aashad Shukla Purnima |
| 22 | Haryali Teej | Shravan Shukla Tritiya |
| 23 | Nag Panchmi | Shravan Shukla Panchami |
| 24 | Goswami Tulsi Das Jayanti | Shravan Shukla Saptami |
| 25 | Raksha Bandhan/ Sanskrit Divas | Shravan Purnima |
| 26 | Shri Krishna Janamashtami | Bhadrapad Krishna Ashtami |

27	Ganesh Chaturthi	Bhadrapad Shukla Chaturthi
28	Maharaj Agrasen Jayanti	Aashwin Shukla Pratipada
29	Vijay Dashmi/ Dussehra	Aashwin Shukla Dashami
30	Sharad Purnima/ Valmiki Jayanti	Aashwin Shukla Purnima
31	Karvachoth Vrat	Kartik Krishna Chaturthi
32	Ahoie Mata Vrat	Kartik Krishna Ashtami
33	Bhagwan Mahavir Nirwan Divas	Kartik Krishna Chaturdashi
34	Dhan Teras/Dhanwantri Jayanti	Kartik Krishna Trayodashi
35	Deepawali	Kartik Amavasya
36	Nirwan Divas of Mahavir Swami & Swami Dayanand	Kartik Amavasya
37	Sant Naam dev & Kalidas Jayanti	Kartik Shukla Dwadashi
38	Guru Nanak Jayanti & Ganga Sagar Parva	Kartik Shukla Purnima
39	Bhakt Narsi Mehta Jayanti	Maghsheersh Shukla Saptami
40	Geeta Jayanti	Maghsheersh Shukla Ekadashi
41	Guru Granth Sahib Prakashotsav	Maghsheersh Shukla Teras
42	Maharishi Raman Jayanti	Poush Krishana Pratipada
43	Shri Maa Sharda Jayanti	Poush Krishana Ashtami
44	Guru Govind Singh Jayanti	Poush Shukla Saptami
45	Jeejabai Jayanti	Poush Purnima
46	Ramanand Jayanti	Magh Krishna Saptami
47	Basant Panchami / Mahakavi Nirala Jayanti	Magh Shukla Panchami
48	Madhawacharya Jayanti	Magh Shukla Saptami
49	Kavi Jai Shankar Prasad Jayanti	Magh Shukla Dashami
50	Coronation Of Chandra Gupta Maurya	Magh Shukla Ekadashi
51	Sant Ravi Das Jayanti	Magh Purnima
52	Swami Dayanad Saraswati Jayanti	Phalgun Krishna Dashmi
53	Maha Shiv Ratri	Phalgun Krishna Chaturdashi
54	Coronation Of Maharana Pratap	Phalgun Purnima
55	Holi	Phalgun Purnima
56	Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas	9th Jan.
57	World Hindi Day	10th Jan.
58	Death Anniversary of Pt Lal Bahadur Shastri	11th Jan.
59	Swami Vivekanand Jayanti/ National Youth day	12th Jan.
60	Makar Sankranti/ Pongal	14-15th Jan.

61	Army Day	15th Jan.
62	Death Anniversary of Maharana Pratap	19th Jan.
63	Death Anniversary of Ras Bihari Bose	21st Jan.
64	Sh Ram Janambhoomi Pran Pratishtha Divas	22nd Jan.
65	Birthday of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose/ Prakram Divas	23rd Jan.
66	National Girls Day	24th Jan.
67	National Voters Day	25th Jan.
68	Republic Day	26th Jan.
69	Birthday of Lala Lajpat Rai	28th Jan.
70	Death Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi/ Martyr Day	30th Jan.
71	National Coast Guard Day	1st Feb.
72	Death Anniversary Of Pt.Deen Dayal Upadhyay	11th Feb.
73	Birthday of Sarojini Naidu	13th Feb.
74	Ram Krishna Paramhans Jayanti	18th Feb.
75	Death Anniversary of Veer Savarkar	26th Feb.
76	Death Anniversary of Chandra Shekhar Azad	27th Feb.
77	National Science Day	28th Feb.
78	Death Anniversary of Dr. Rajendra Prasad	28th Feb.
79	Death Anniversary of Lala Hardayal	4th March
80	National Security Day	4th Mar.
81	International Women Day	8th Mar.
82	Death Anniversary of Bhagat Singh,Rajguru & Sukhdev	23rd March
83	Martyr Day of Ganesh Shankar Vidhyarthi	25th March
84	Martyr Day of Mangal Pandey	8th April
85	Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jayanti	11th April
86	National Safe Motherhood Day	11th April
87	Baisakhi/ Jallianwala Bagh Massacare	13th April
88	Dr B R Ambedkar Jayanti	14th April
89	Death Anniversary of Dr S Radhakrishnan	17th April
90	Death Anniversary of Tanya Tope	18th April
91	May Day/ International Labour day	1st May
92	Ravinder Nath Tagore Jayanti	6th May
93	Rana Pratap Jayanti	9th May
94	Break out of first war of Independence at Meerut	10th May 1857
95	Punarpartishtha Of Som Nath Temple	11th May
96	Sukhdev Jayanti	15th May

97	National Anti Terrorism Day	21st May
98	Raja Ram Mohan Rai Jayanti	22nd May
99	Ras Bihari Bose Jayanti	25th May
100	Death Anniversary of Pt.Jawahar Lal Nehru	27th May
101	Veer Savarkar Jayanti	28th May
102	Death Anniversary of Rani Laxmi Bai/Battle of Haldighati	18th June
103	International Yoga Day	21st june
104	Death Anniversary of Dr Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	23rd June
105	Death Anniversary of Maharaja Ranjit Singh	27th June
106	National Statistics Day	29th June
107	Death Anniversary of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	4th July
108	Death Anniversary of Swami Vivekanand	4th July
109	Birthday of Dr Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	6th July
110	Bharat Vikas Parishad Sathapana Divas	10th july
111	Birthday of Chander Shekhar Azad	23rd July
112	Birthday of Bal Gangadhar Tilak	23rd July
113	Kargil Victory Day	26th July
114	Munshi Prem Chand Jayanti	31st July
115	Martyrdom Day of Udham Singh	31st July
116	Purshottam Das Tandon Jayanti	1st Aug.
117	Death Anniversary of Ravindra Nath Tagore	7th Aug.
118	National Handicraft Day	7th Aug.
119	Quit India Movement	9th Aug.
120	Death Anniversary of Khudi Ram Bose	11th Aug.
121	Independence Day	15th Aug.
122	Death Anniversary of Atal Bihari Vajpayee	16th Aug.
123	Death Anniversary Of Ram Krishan Paramhans	16th Aug.
124	Martyrdom Day of Madan Lal Dhingra	17th Aug.
125	Sadbhavana Divas	20th Aug.
126	National Sports Day/Birthday of Major Dhyan Chand	29th Aug.
127	Birthday of Dr S Radhakrishnan/Teacher's Day	5th Sept.
128	Death Anniversary of Jatinder Nath Dass	13th Sept.
129	Rashtriya Hindi Divas	14th Sept.
130	Vishawakarma Jayanti/ National Labour Day	17th Sept.
131	Birthday of Pt.Deen Dayal Upadhyay	25th Sept.
132	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Jayanti	28th Sept.

133	Birthday of Lata Mangeshkar	28th Sept.
134	Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti	2nd Oct.
135	Pt.Lal Bahadur Shastri Jayanti	2nd Oct.
136	Guru Govind Singh Balidan Divas	7th Oct.
137	National Postal Day	10th Oct.
138	Jai Parkash Narain Jayanti	11th Oct.
139	Lala Hardayal Jayanti	14th Oct.
140	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Jayanti	31st Oct.
141	Death Anniversary Of Smt.Indira Gandhi	31st Oct.
142	Dr C V Raman Jayanti	7th Nov.
143	Death Anniversary of Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya	12th Nov.
144	Birthday of Pt.Jawahar Lal Nehru/Bal Diwas	14th Nov.
145	Death Anniversay of Lala Lajpat Rai	17th Nov.
146	Birthday of Rani Laxmi Bai	19th Nov.
147	Birthday of Smt.Indira Gandhi	19th Nov.
148	Death Anniversary of Mahatma Jyotiba Phulle	21st Nov.
149	Death Anniversary of Dr.C.V.Raman	21st Nov.
150	Martyrdom Day of Guru Teg Bahadur	24th Nov.
151	Constitution Day	26th Nov.
152	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Jayanti	3rd Dec.
153	Navy Day	4th Dec.
154	Death Anniversary of Aurbindo Ghosh	5th Dec.
155	Death Anniversary of Dr B R Ambedkar	6th Dec.
156	Armed Forces Flag Day	7th Dec.
157	Human Rights Day	10th Dec.
158	Swadeshi Diwas	12th Dec.
159	Death Anniversary of Sardar Patel	15th Dec.
160	Vijay Divas (Indo-Pak War 1971)	16th Dec.
161	Minorities Right Day	18th Dec.
162	Goa Liberation Day	19th Dec.
163	Pt. Ram Prasad Bismil's Martyrdom Day	19th Dec.
164	Death Anniversary of Swami Shardhanand/Farmer's Day	23rd Dec.
165	National Consumer Day	24th Dec.
166	Birthday of Pt.Madan Mohan Malviya	25th Dec.
167	Birthday of Atal Bihari Vajpayee	25th Dec.
168	Veer Bal Diwas	26th Dec.
169	Birthday of Shaheed Udham Singh	27th Dec.
170	Foundation Day of Gadar Party	30th Dec.



34. Honours and Awards

1. Which is the highest Bharatiya civilian award? **Bharat Ratna**
2. Which is the second highest Bharatiya civilian award?
Padma Vibhushan
3. Which is the third highest Bharatiya civilian award?
Padma Bhushan
4. Which in the fourth highest Bharatiya civilian award?
Padma Shree
5. Which is the highest decoration for valour awarded for bravery while facing an enemy ? **Paramvir Chakra**
6. Which is the second highest decoration for bravery award while facing an enemy ? **Mahavir Chakra**
7. Which is the third highest decoration for valour awarded for bravery while facing an enemy ? **Veer Chakra**
8. Which is the highest peace time award given for some daring or prominent act of valour ? **Ashok Chakra**
9. Which is the second highest peace time award given for some daring or for meritorious act of valour? **Kirti Chakra**
10. Which is the third highest peace time award given for daring or prominent act of valour? **Shaurya Chakra**
11. Name the gold medal awarded to personnel of three armed forces in recognition of distinguished service of most exceptional order. **Param Vishist Sewa Medal**
12. Name the silver medal awarded to personnel of the three armed forces in recognition of distinguished services of exceptional order. **Ati Vishist Sewa Medal**

13. Name the bronze medal awarded to personnel of the three armed forces in recognition of distinguished services of high order.

Vishist Sewa Medal

14. Name the award presented to the athletes or players every year for their exemplary performance.

Arjun Award

15. Name the award presented to the eminent coaches who have successfully trained international sports persons of fame.

Dronacharya Award

16. Which is the highest award for literature?

Gyan Peeth Award

17. In which year Bharat Ratna and other honours were given for the first time?

1954

18. Name the first Vice-President who was awarded Bharat Ratna?

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (1954)

19. Which famous director of Hindi and Bangla Films has been awarded Bharat Ratna ?

Satyajeet Ray

20. Name the famous founder of Gujarat Vidyapeeth and the 1st Home Minister of Bharat who was awarded with the Bharat Ratna.

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

21. Which is the highest award for making contribution in the film industry?

Dada Saheb Phalke Award

22. In which year Dada Saheb Phalke Awards was given for the first time?

1969

23. Who was the first female recipient of Dada Saheb Phalke Award?

Devika Rani, 1969

24. When was the first best Parliamentarian Award given?

1993

25. Who was the first recipient of Best Parliamentarian Award?

Indrajit Gupta

26. Which education minister of India was given the Bharat Ratna?

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

27. In which year Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna (Now Dhyanchand) was first started?

1991-92

28. Who received first Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award (Now Dhyanchand Award)?

Vishwanathan Anand

29. Name the award given to young scientists for exceptional work.

Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award.

30. Name the award given for being the best Bharatiya University in Sports?
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy
31. Name the first Scientist who received Bharat Ratna?
Dr. C.V. Raman (1954)
32. Name the first woman to receive Bharat Ratna? **Smt. Indira Gandhi**
33. Name the first foreigner who received Bharat Ratna?
Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
34. Name the first Vice Chancellor of Kashi Vidya Peeth who was awarded Bharat Ratna?
Dr. Bhagwan Das
35. Which famous Engineer of India was awarded Bharat Ratna?
Dr. M. Visweswaraya
36. First Prime Minister who was awarded Bharat Ratna?
Jawahar Lal Nehru
37. The first President who was given the Bharat Ratna Award?
Dr. Rajendra Prasad
38. Name the first chief minister to be awarded Bharat Ratna.
C. Rajgopalachari
39. Name the founder of SNDT, University Mumbai, the first University for women only, who was awarded with the Bharat Ratna.
Dhondo Keshav Karve
40. First physician to be awarded Bharat Ratna.
Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy
41. Name the person famous by the name of 'Rajarishi' who was awarded Bharat Ratna?
Purushottam Das Tondon
42. Name the founder Vice Chancellor of Jamia Millia University who was awarded Bharat Ratna.
Dr. Zakir Husain
43. Name the author of the Book "Dharm Shastra ka Itihas" who was awarded Bharat Ratna.
Dr. Pandu Rang Kane
44. Name the first recipient of Bharat Ratna posthumously.
Lal Bahadur Shastri
45. Name the famous Shahnai player, who was awarded Bharat Ratna.
Bismillah Khan
46. Name the lady who has been awarded Noble Prize, Magsaysay Award and Bharat Ratna.
Mother Teresa
47. Name the first person associated with films and politics who was

- awarded Bharat Ratna. **M.G. Ramchandran**
48. Name the 1st Law Minister of Bharat who was awarded with Bharat Ratna? **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**
49. Who has been honoured with the highest civilian awards of Bharat and Pakistan both? **Morarji Desai**
50. Name the famous industrialist and first pilot of the Indian air services who was awarded with the Bharat Ratna? **JRD Tata**
51. Name the famous economist who was awarded with the Noble Prize as well as the Bharat Ratna? **Dr. Amartya Sen**
52. Name the Bharat Ratna awardee who had been the Congress president of Tamilnadu? **K. Kamraj**
53. Name the Bharat Ratna awardee who was first CM of Assam? **Gopi Nath Bordoloi**
54. Name the singer who has received the Dada Saheb Phalke as well as Bharat Ratna award? **Lata Mangeshkar**
55. Which famous sitar player has been awarded with the Bharat Ratna ? **Pandit Ravi Shankar**
56. Name the famous classical female singer who has been awarded with the Bharat Ratna. **M.S. Subbu Luxmi**
57. Name the Mayor of Delhi who has been awarded with the Bharat Ratna? **Aruna Asif Ali**
58. Which politician who once worked in the Indian Airlines, was awarded with the Bharat Ratna? **Rajiv Gandhi**
- 59..When was the provision of posthumous award added to Bharat Ratna? **Rules were amended in Jan. 1966 to facilitate Posthumous Award.**
60. Who is the only player to receive Bharat Ratna? **Sachin Tendulkar 2014**
61. Who was the first Indian to receive the Magsaysay Award? **Vinoba Bhave**
62. Who is the first Indian Actress to receive the Padma Shri Award ? **Nargis Dutt**
63. Who was the first woman to receive the 'Jnanpith' (Gyanpeeth) award? **Ashapura Devi**
64. Who was the first woman to receive the Vyasa Samman?

Chitra Mudgal

65. Nirmal Gram Puraskar given to Villages/Gram Panchayat/Zila Panchayat is based on what?

100 % open defecation free village (100% Sanitation)

66. Who is the first person of Bharatiya origin to win the 'Booker Prize'?

V.S. Naipaul

67. Chakradhar Fellowship is given in which field ? **Classical Music**

68. In which year the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award (Science) started?

1958

69. In which year the Dronacharya Award (Sports Coach) started?

1985

70. In which year the Arjuna Award (Sports) started? **1961**

71. In which year the Jnanpith (Gyanpeeth) Award (Literature) started?

Instituted in 1961 and first given in 1965

72. In which year the Dhanwantari Award (Medical) started? **1971**

73. In which year the Vachaspati Award (Sanskrit Literature) started?

1992 (by K K Birla Foundation)

74. In which year the Padmashree, Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan award were started?

1954

75. In which year the Paramveer Chakra Award started?

1950

76. In which year the Ashok Chakra Award started?

1952

77. In which year the Dhyan Chand Award (Sports) started?

2002

78. P C Mahalanobis Award is given for what work?

**Lifetime achievement in the field of
Statistics in a developing country**

79. In which year the Saraswati Samman (Literature) started? **1991**

80. In which year the Vyas Samman (Literature) started? **1991**

81. Kalinga Award (Science) was started in which year? **1952**

82. Who was the founder of the Jnanpith (Gyanpeeth) Award?

Shri Sahu Shanti Prasad Jain

83. In which field is the Jnanpith (Gyanpeeth) Award given?

In the field of literature

84. Statue of which goddess is presented for Jnanpith Award ?

Vagdevi (Saraswati), Bronze statue of a Vagdevi

85. Who was given the first Jnanpith (Gyanpeeth) Award?

G Shankar Kurup

86. Writers of which language have been given the Jnanpith (Gyanpeeth) Award the most number of times?

Kannada language

87. Who was the first woman to receive the National Devi Ahilya Award?

Teejan Bai

88. Who is the first person to receive the Param Vir Chakra?

Major Somnath Sharma

89. How many types of Vir Chakra are there? **Three**

90. Who was the first person to receive the Ashoka Chakra?

Hawaladar Bachitter Singh and Nayak Nar Bahadur Thapa

91. Who got the first Mahavir Chakra? **Brigadier Rajinder Singh**

92. Kalidas Samman award is given by which state government?

Madhya Pradesh

93. Who was the 1st Bharatiya to win an Oscar award? **Bhanu Athaiya**

94. Who has become the first girl to win the President of India Award?

Kavitha Gopal

95. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarathi Award is related to which field? ?

Journalism

96. In the context of Stree Shakti Puraskar, Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Award is given for what? **Women Welfare and Empowerment**

97. Name the award given to the woman of country who is subjected to social injustice, and who faces the situation with grit and determination and extends help to other women in similar distress.

Neerja Bhanot Award

98. Vikram Sarabhai Award is given in which field? **Space Research**

99. Who is the first recipient of 'Saraswati Samman'?

Harivansh Rai Bachchan

100. Tansen Samman is given by which state government?

Madhya Pradesh

101. In which year the National Bravery Award started? **1957**

102. In which year the Sanjay Chopra and Geeta Chopra Award started? **1978**

103. Which award is given for international peace, disarmament and development?

Indira Gandhi Award

104. In which year the Guru Vashishtha Award started? **1985**

105. Name the first man to receive Dronacharya Award.

Bhalchandra Bhaskar Bhagwat

106. Who was the first woman to receive the 'Dronacharya' award?

Hansa Sharma

107. Who is the first cricketer to receive the Arjuna Award?

Salim Durrani

108. Who is the first woman to receive the Arjuna Award?

Anne Abraham

109. Who is the first person to receive the Arjuna Award in Archery?

Krishna Das

110. Who is the first person to receive the Arjuna Award in Athletics?

Gurbachan Singh Randhawa

111. Who is the first person to receive the Arjuna Award in

Badminton?

Nandu Natekar

112. Who is the first person to receive the Arjuna Award in

basketball?

Sarabjit Singh

113. Who is the first person to receive the Arjuna Award in billiards
and snooker?

Wilson Jones

114. Who is the first person to receive the Arjuna Award in boxing?

L. Buddy D'Souza

115. Who is the first person to receive the Arjuna Award in

Carrom?

Anthony Maria Irudayam

116. Who is the first person to receive the Arjuna Award in Football?

P.K. Banerjee

117. Who is the first woman to receive the Arjuna Award in

Shooting?

Rajyashree Kumari

118. Who is the first person to receive the Arjuna Award in Lawn

Tennis?

Ramanathan Krishnan

119. Who is the first woman to receive the Arjuna Award in Judo?

Poonam Chopra

120. Who is the first woman to receive the Arjuna Award in

Malkhamb?

Himani Uttam Parab

121. Who is the first woman to receive the Arjuna Award in

Swimming?

Reema Dutt

122. Who is the first woman to receive the Arjuna Award in Sycling?
M. Mahapatra
123. Who is the first woman to receive the Arjuna Award in Boxing?
Mary Kom
124. Who is the first woman to receive the Arjuna Award in
Volleyball?
G. Mullilini Reddy
125. Who is the first woman to receive the Arjuna Award in
Weightlifting?
Jyotsna Dutta
126. Who is the first woman to receive the Arjuna Award in Cricket?
Shantha Rangaswamy
127. Who is the first woman to receive the Arjuna Award in
Gymnastics?
Sunita Sharma
128. Who is the first woman to receive the Arjuna Award in Archery?
Dola Banerjee
129. Who was the first Bhartiya woman to win a WTA title?
Sania Mirza
130. Who is the first male player to receive the Arjuna Award in
Chess?
Manuel Aaron
131. Who is the first male player to receive the Arjuna Award in Golf?
Geet Sethi
132. Who is the first male athlete to receive the Arjuna Award in
Gymnastics?
Shyam Lal
133. Who is the first male player to receive the Arjuna Award in
Judo?
Sandeep Bayala
134. Who is the first male player to receive the Arjuna Award in
Shooting?
Karni Singh
135. Who is the first male athlete to receive the Arjuna Award in
weightlifting?
A. N. Ghosh
136. Who is the first male athlete to receive the Arjuna Award in
swimming?
Bajrangi Prasad
137. Who is the first male athlete to receive the Arjuna Award in
cycling?
Amar Singh
138. Who is the first male player to receive the Arjuna Award in table
tennis?
J.C. Vohra
139. Who was the first woman to be awarded the Vayu Sena Medal?

Deepika Mishra

140. Who was the first Bhartiya woman to receive the Nobel Prize?

Mother Teresa

141. Who was the first woman to receive the Ashoka Chakra?

Neerja Bhanot

142. Who was the first Bharatiya woman to win the Booker Prize?

Arundhati Roy

143. Who was the first Bhartiya to win the Nobel Prize?

Ravindra Nath Tagore

144. Who was the laureate to receive the first Jnanpith Award for Hindi?

Sumitra Nandan Pant

145. Who was the first woman who received the Sahitya Akademi Award?

Amrita Pritam

146. Who won the first Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar Award?

Karimanikam Srinivas Krishnan

147. Who was the first person to receive the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Science and Technology Award in Biology?

Toppur Sitapati Sadasivan

148. Who was the first person to receive the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Science and Technology Award in Chemical Sciences?

Raghavachari Govindachari.

149. Who was the first person to receive the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Science and Technology Award in Engineering Sciences?

Homi N. Sethna

150. Who was the first person to receive the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Science and Technology Award in Medical Sciences?

Ram Behari Arora

151. Who was the first person to receive the Science and Technology Award in Physics?

Karimanikam Srinivas Krishnan

152. In which field is the 'Swarna Kamal' award given?

In the field of Cinema (National Film Awards)

153. What is the President's Police Medal?

It is a decoration awarded to members of law enforcement in India. (The medal is awarded for either gallantry or distinguished service, with the gallantry version of the medal

being accorded a higher precedence)

154. When was President's Police Medal established?

On 1st March 1951, (the medal was originally called the President's Police and Fire Service Medal)

155. When is President's Police Medal Awarded? **The medal is awarded annually on Republic Day and Independence Day.**

156. The Sanjay & Geeta Chopra award is given for what?

It is given to a boy or girl for act of bravery

157. In which year the Sanjay Chopra and Geeta Chopra Awards were established?

In 1978 (In memory of the two children who lost their lives while confronting their kidnappers)

158. What is the 'Pravasi Bhartiya Samman Award'?

It is the highest honour conferred on the overseas Bharatiya. {PBSA is conferred by the President of India as a part of the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) Conventions organized annually since 2003}

159. What is the Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award?

It is the highest adventure sports honour of Bharat. (Formerly known as the National Adventure Awards)

160. The Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award is given to whom and for what?

For outstanding achievement in the field of adventure activities on land, sea and air, over the last three yrs.

161. Sangeet Natak Akademi, Award is given for what?

It is the highest Bharatiya recognition given to people in the field of performing arts by Sangeet Natak Akademi - India's National Academy of Music, Dance & Drama.

162. What is Nari Shakti Puraskar ?

The Nari Shakti Puraskar is an annual award given by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to individual women or to institutions that work towards the cause of women empowerment.

163. What is the status of the Nari Shakti Puraskar?

It is the highest civilian honour for women in Bharat, and is presented by the president of Bharat on International

Women's Day (8 March) at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi.

164. When was the Nari Shakti Puraskar instituted?

The award was instituted in 1999 under the title of Stree Shakti Puraskar, renamed and reorganised in 2015.

165. In how many categories the Nari Shakti Puraskar are awarded?

It is awarded in six institutional and two individual categories, which carry a cash prize of Rs. 200,000 and Rs. 100,000 respectively.

166. The Government of Bharat has come out with a new set of National Awards in the field of Science, Technology and Innovation. It is known as what?

“Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar”

167. ‘Rashtriya Vigyan Puraskar’ shall be given in how many categories?

Four- Vigyan Ratna (VR), Vigyan Shri (VS), Vigyan Yuva- Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar (VY-SSB) and Vigyan Team (VT)

168. What is Bharat's highest civilian honour for children?

Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar

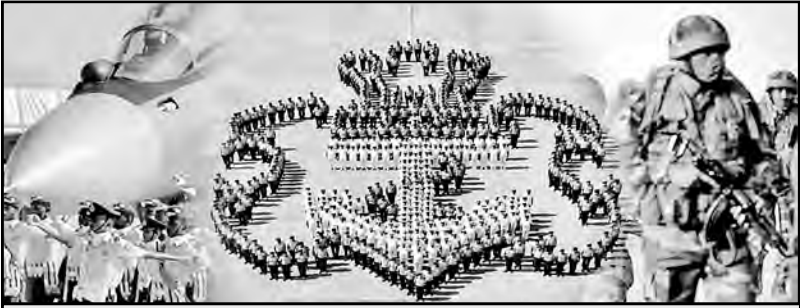
169. Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar is given under how many categories?

Two – ‘Bal Shakti Puraskar’ and ‘Bal kalyan Puraskar’

170. What are the age requirements for the two categories of Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar ? **For Bal Shakti Puraskar it is under 18 Yrs (for Individuals); and for Bal Kalyan Puraskar, it is above 18 Yrs (for individuals organisations)**

171. Every year on 23rd January, the Bhartiya Govt. gives away which national award?

Subhash Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar for Disaster Management.



35. Bharatiya Defence Forces

1. Who is the supreme commander of Bharatiya Defence forces ?
The president of Bharat
2. What was the title of the supreme Commander of Bharatiya Army at the time of Independence ?
Commander-in-Chief of Army
3. Who was the first Bharatiya Commander - in - Chief of Army ?
General K.M. Cariappa
4. Who was the first Bharatiya Commander - in - Chief of Bhartiya Air force ?
Air Marshal Subareto Mukherjee
5. Who was the first Chief of Army staff ?
Maharaja Rajindra Singh Ji
6. Who was the first Bharatiya Chief of Naval staff ?
Vice Admiral Ram Dass Katari
7. The celebration of Army Day on 15th January is dedicated to which event ?
On 15th Jan 1949 the first Bharatiya Lt. Gen.K.M- Carriappa had taken on as C.I.C of Bhartiya Army
8. Which was the first battle Bharat had to face against Pakistan ?
1947- Indo- Pak war in Kashmir
9. Which is the highest attainable rank in Bharatiya Army ?
Field Marshal
10. How many Commanders of Bharatiya Army have attained the rank of field Marshal ?
Two, K.M. Carriappa and Sam Manekshaw
11. The only Chief of Air Staff to attain the rank of Marshal of Indian Air Force ?
Arjun Singh

12. What was the previous name of INS Vikramaditya?
Admiral Gorshokov
13. Where is Indian Military Academy situated ? **Dehradun**
14. At which place is the Indian Defence University situated ?
Gurugram
15. Name Bharat's first indigenously developed nuclear power submarine.
INS Arihant
16. Name Bharat's first light combat aircraft developed indigenously ?
Tejas
17. During Which war was Major Som Nath Sharma awarded Bharat's first Paramveer Chakra. **1947- Indo-Pak Kashmir war**
18. How many warriors of Bharatiya defence forces have been conferred with Paramveer Chakra so far ? **21**
19. In which U.T. is Daulat Beg Oldi Airport Situated ? **Ladakh**
20. Which organisation is involved in the development of warfare equipment.
DRDO
21. Which regiment has the honour of having the most number of PVC awardees?
The Grenadiers
21. When is Army Day Celebrated in Bharat ? **15th January**
22. When is Indian Air Force Day Celebrated ? **8th Oct**
23. When is Indian Navy Day Celebrated ? **4th Dec**
24. Name the largest cantonment Area in Bharat ? **Kanpur**
25. When was the 'Bharatiya Coast Guards' constituted as independent force in Bharat?
1977
26. Who is the first woman head of missile programme in Bharat ?
Tessy Thomas
27. At which place were the nuclear explosion tests carried ?
Pokhran, Rajasthan
28. Which mineral is found in abundance in Bharat that can be used as nuclear fuel ? **Thorium**
29. With the collaboration of which country have Bharat developed the world's fastest missile BrahMos ? **Russia**
30. Which organisation has developed aircraft for Bharatiya Armed forces ? **Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.**
31. How many commands are in operation in Bharatiya Army ?
Six + one training command

32. Which is the oldest paramilitary force of Bharat ?
The Assam Rifles
33. Who controls the paramilitary forces of Bharat ?
Ministry of Home Affairs
34. Who was the first woman Air Marshal of Indian Air force ?
Padma Bandopadhyay
35. Which Air-Craft carrier war-ship of Bharatiya Navy has been converted to permanent memorial in Mumbai ? **INS Vikrant**
36. Which battle field in Punjab area is termed as graveyard of Pakistani Patton tanks ? **Khemkaran Sector**
37. In which year was National Cadet Corps (NCC) started in Bharat?
1948
38. Who was the first director of NCC ? **Col. G.G. Bewoor**
39. In which year was the National Security Guards established ?
1984
40. Name Bharat's Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM).
Agni V & Agni VI
41. Name Bharat's Cruise Missiles. **Brahmos and Nirbhay**
42. Which is Bharat's underwater to surface missile with range of 3500 km ? **K-4**
43. Which is Bharat's Anti-tank missile also phrased as Fire and Forget ? **Nag**
44. Where is the oldest and largest training institute of Bharatiya Army situated ? **Mhow Distt Indore, M.P.**
45. At which place in Bharat is Asia's largest Naval Training Academy situated ? **Ezhimala, Kerala**
46. At which place in Bharat is the National Defence Academy located ? **Khadakwasala, Pune**
47. Which exam is conducted by UPSC for entry to Bharatiya Defence forces as Commissioned officer?
Combined Defence Services Exam
48. INS Vikrant is being built by which organisation?
Cochin Shipyard Limited



36. Childhood Names of Great Personalities

1. Bhagat Singh	Bhaganwala
2. Vivekanand	Narendra
3. Maharishi Balmiki	Ratnakar
4. Adi Shankaracharya	Shankar
5. Goswami Tulsidas	Rambola
6. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu	Nimai
7. Banda Bairagi	Lakshman Dev
8. Sister Nivedita	Margaret
9. Dayanand Saraswati	Mool Shankar
10. Madhav Rao Sadashiva Rao Golwalkar	Madhu
11. Swami Ram Tirth	Tirath Ram
12. Ramkrishna Paramhans	Gadadhar
13. Rani Laxmi Bai	Chhabili, Manu, Manikarnika
14. Lok Manya Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Keshav
15. Tansen	Ramtanu
16. Gautam Buddha	Siddharth
17. Bhishma Pitamah	Dev Vrat
18. Guru Teg Bahadur	Tyagmal
19. Guru Angad Dev	Lahna
20. Bhagwan Mahavir	Vardhman
21. Maharishi Raman	Venkatraman
22. Mahatma Gandhi	Moni



37. Parents of Great Personalities

Personality	Mother	Father
1. Prahlad	Kayadhu	Hiranyakashyap
2. Dhruv	Suniti	Uttanpad
3. Dashrath	Indumati	Aj
4. Sri Ram	Kaushalya	Dasharath
5. Bharat (Ramayan)	Kaikayee	Dasharath
6. Laxman and Shatrughan	Sumitra	Dasharath
7. Hanuman	Anjani	Kesari
8. Angad (Ramayan)	Tara	Bali
9. Jamadagni	Satya Vati	Richika
10. Parshuram	Renuka	Jamadagni
11. Lav-Kush	Seeta	Ramchandra
12. Taksha, Pushkal	Mandvi	Bharat (Ramayana)
13. Angad, Chandraketu	Urmila	Laxman
14. Subahu, Shatrughati	Shrutikirti	Shatrughna
15. Bharat (Mahabharat)	Shakuntla	Dushyant
16. Dev-vrat/ Bhisma	Ganga	Shantanu
17. Chitrangad, VichitraVirya	Satya Vati	Shantanu
18. Dhritrashtra	Ambika	Vichitra Virya
19. Pandu	Ambalika	Vichitra Virya
20. Yudhishtir, Bhim, Arjun	Kunti	Pandu
21. Nakul, Sahdev	Madri	Pandu
22. Duryodhan and other	Gandhari	Dhritrashtra

23. Prati Vindhya	Draupadi	Yudhishtir
24. Sut Som	Draupadi	Bhim
25. Abhimanyu	Subhadra	Arjun
26. Shrutkirti	Draupadi	Arjun
27. Shatanik	Draupadi	Nakul
28. Shrut Karma	Draupadi	Sahdev
29. Yodheya	Devika	Yudhishtir
30. Sarvang	Balandhara	Bhim
31. Irawan	Ulupi	Arjun
32. Vabhru Vahan	Chitrangda	Arjun
33. Nirmitra	Karenumati	Nakul
34. Suhotra	Vijaya	Sahdev
35. Parikshit	Uttara	Abhimanyu
36. Janmejaya	Madravati	Parikshit
37. Shantanik, Shankukarna	Bahustama	Janmejaya
38. Pradyuman, Charudeshna	Rukmani	Krishna
39. Aswathama	Kripi	Dronacharya
40. Ghatotkach	Hidimba	Bheem
41. Barbarik (Shyamji Khatu wale)	Kam Katankta	Ghatotkach
42. Mahatma Budha	Mahamaya	Shuddhodan
43. Rishabh Dev	Marudevi	Nabhi Raj
44. Lord Mahavir	Trishala	Siddharth
45. Kapil Muni	Dev Huti	Prajapati Kardam
46. Shukdev	Ghratachi	Vyas
47. Ashtavakra	Sujata	Kahod
48. Shakti Muni	Arundhati	Vashistha
49. Parashar	Adrashyamanti	Shakti Muni
50. Dronacharya	Ghratachi	Bhardwaj Rishi
51. Kripacharya	Janpadi	Shardwan Rishi
52. Satyavan	Shevya	Ashwapati
53. Satanand	Ahilya	Rishi Gautam

54. Shankaracharya	Aryamba	Shivguru
55. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu	Shachi Devi	Jaganath Mishr
56. Sant Gyaneshwar	Rukmani Devi	Vithal Pant
57. Sant Ravi Das	Kalsa Devi	Baba Santokh Das
58. Guru Nanak Dev	Tripta	Mehta Kalu Ram
59. Guru Teg Bahadur	Nanki	Guru Hargovind Singh
60. Guru Govind Singh	Gujari	Guru Teg Bahadur
61. Rana Pratap	Jaivanta Bai	Udai Singh II
62. Vir Shivaji	Jijabai	Shahji Bhosle
63. Ramakrishna Paramhans	Chandramani	Khudi Ram Chatopadhaya
64. Swami Vivekanand	Bhuvneshwari	Vishwanath Dutt
65. Laxmi Bai (Rani Jhansi)	Bhagirathi Bai	Moropant
66. Arvind Ghosh	Swarnalotta Devi	Dr. Krishna Dhun Ghosh
67. Mahatma Gandhi	Putli Bai	Karamchand Gandhi
68. Subhash Chandra Bose	Prabhawati Devi	Janaki Nath
69. Jawarlal Lal Nehru	Swarup Rani	Moti Lal Nehru
70. Chandra Shekhar Azad	Jagrani Devi	Pt. Sita Ram Tiwari
71. Shaheed Bhagat Singh	Vidyavati	Kishan Singh
72. Sukhdev	Ralli Devi	Ramlal Thapar
73. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Ladbai	Jhaverbhai Patel
74. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	Yogmaya	Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee
75. Dr. Moksha Gundam Visvesvaraya	Benkachamma	Srinivasa Sastri
76. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai	Sarladevi Ambalal	Sarabhai
77. Morarji Bhai Desai	Vijaya Ben	Ranchhodji Desai



38. About Bharat Vikas Parishad

1. What was the original name of Bharat Vikas Parishad?
Citizens Council
2. On which date this organization was given the name 'Bharat Vikas Parishad'?
12th January, 1963
3. Name the first Chief Patron of Bharat Vikas Parishad?
Shri B.P. Sinha, Retd. Chief Justice Supreme Court
4. Who was the first National President of Bharat Vikas Parishad?
How long he remained on this post?
Lala Hans Raj, Mayor Delhi, from 1963 to 1973
5. Name the first National Secretary General of Bharat Vikas Parishad?
Dr. Suraj Prakash
6. When was Bharat Vikas Parishad registered as an organization?
10th July, 1963
7. In which year Group Song Competition held for the first time?
1967
8. Who gave away prizes in the first Group Song Competition?
President Zakir Hussain
9. Where was the first branch of Parishad started outside Delhi and when?
Dehradun, in 1968
12. Name the President and General Secretary of the branch at Dehradun which was first to start outside Delhi?
**President Dr. S.K. Khanna, Gen. Secretary-
Dr. Devendra Rohinwal**
10. When was the main magazine of Parishad Niti published for the first time?
In 1969
11. Name the first Managing Editor of Niti?
Dr. Suraj Prakash
13. Where and Whose statue was installed by the Parishad for the first time?
Chhatrapati Shivaji near Minto Bridge in Delhi,

14. Who and when unveiled the statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji installed in Delhi by Bharat Vikas Parishad? **by President V.V. Giri in 1973**
15. What was Minto Bridge renamed as after installation of Chatrapati Shivaji statue ? **Shivaji Bridge**
16. Who said "Chatrapati Shivaji could not reach Delhi in his lifetime, Bharat Vikas Parishad has established him here after three hundred years of his death? **Former President V.V. Giri**
17. Name the second National President of Parishad?
Dr. Laxmi Mal Singhvi
18. Who introduced the four maxims Sampark, Sahyog, Seva and Sanskar?
Dr. Laxmi Mal Singhvi
19. Who took over the charge of National President from Dr. L.M. Singhvi?
Justice H.R. Khanna
20. Where was the first branch in South India started and when?
Vishakhapattanam, 15th August, 1986
21. In which year the projects Viklang Sahayata, Vanvasi Kalyan, and Vikas Saptah were started?
1988
22. Till when was Dr. Suraj Prakash the National Secretary General of the Parishad?
Upto 1991
23. Who was National Secretary General after Dr. Suraj Prakash?
Pyara Lal Rahi
24. When and where was the first International branch of Parishad started?
1992 at Canada
25. When and where was National Group Song Competition organised outside Delhi for the first time?
1992 in Hyderabad
26. When was Parishad awarded prize by the President of Bharat for its Viklang Sewa project for the first time?
3 Dec. 1995.
27. When for the first time whole village was adopted for its overall growth?
1995
28. Who sponsored the project of adopting villages for their over all growth?
Dr. Shiv Jindal, Canada
29. Whose statue was installed at Dalhousie by the Parishad and when?
Subhash Chandra Bose, Sep. 1996
30. When was Bharat Ko Jano project started at National level? **2001**
31. Where was Silver Jubilee of Bharat Vikas Parishad celebrated?
Talkatora Stadium, Delhi
32. Where did the Parishad organize the Swarna Jayanti Samman Saharoh (July 2013)? **India International Centre, New Delhi**
33. When and where the Golden Jubilee Conference of Bharat Vikas Parishad, was held ?
July 2023, Varanasi (U.P.)



39. Bharatiya Educational Institutions

1. ANCIENT UNIVERSITIES

- (i) **Takshshila University**- Established in 5th Century BC. Associated with large number of celebrities including Panini, Chanakya, Chander Gupta Maurya and Charak. destroyed in 5th Century AD.
- (ii) **Nalanda University**- 5th Century AD, Founded by King Kumar Gupta 1 in Magadh (Bihar), destroyed by Bakhtiar Khilji, a General of Mohd. Gori in 1202-03 AD
- (iii) **Vikram Shila University**- 8th Century AD. Founded by a monk Kampal under the patronage of King Dharampal.
- (iv) **Odantapuri University** - 7th Century AD Founded by King Gopala 1 at Magadh, 6 miles away from Nalanda.
- (v) **Somapura Mahavihara** - 9th Century AD. Founded by King Devpal at Somapura, now in Bangladesh.
- (vi) **Jagdal University** - Founded in 12th century by Raja Rampal in Angal.
- (vii) **Vallabhi University** - 5th Century. Founded by Maitraka Kings in Gujrat.

All these universities were fully developed, where not only Bharatiyas from different parts of the country but also from foreign countries used to come for studies.

2. EARLIEST UNIVERSITIES ESTABLISHED IN BRITISH PERIOD

- (i) **Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Universities** started in 1857.
- (ii) **PUNJAB UNIVERSITY** - Established at Lahore in 1882 shifted to Chandigarh in 1956 between 1947 and 1956 its administration

office was located at Solan and teaching departments functioned from Hoshiyarpur, Jalandhar, Delhi and Amritsar.

- (iii) **ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY** - Established in 1887. Muir Central College founded in 1873 and affiliated to Calcutta University was turned into Allahabad University.
- (iv) **MYSORE UNIVERSITY**- Founded in 1916 by Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV of Mysore. First University outside the domain of British administration and sixth in India as a whole, First in Karnataka.
- (v) **BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY** - Founded in 1916 by Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya, with the assistance of Annie Besant.
- (vi) **PATNA UNIVERSITY** - Patna College was founded in 1863 and affiliated to Calcutta University, was raised to university in 1917 and became seventh university in India.
- (vii) **OSMANIA UNIVERSITY** - Founded in 1918 by Mir Osman Ali Khan, Nizam of Hyderabad. It was first University to have Urdu as medium of instruction.
- (viii) **ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY** - Established in 1920. A college established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, known as Mohammedan Anglo - Oriental College in 1875, was given the status of University in 1920.
- (ix) **LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY** - The King Georges Medical College, Canning College and Isabella Thourbury College became the nucleus for Lucknow University which came into existence in 1920.
- (x) **Smt.Nathibai Damodar Thakersay (SNDT) Women University** - Dhondo Keshav Karve established an Ashram for widows and helpless women at Hingue near Poona. In 1916, a college was started with just 5 students. It flourished to become a Women's University in 1920 and named SNDT Women University. It was shifted to Bombay in 1936 and it has a privilege of having jurisdiction all over Bharat
- (xi) **DELHI UNIVERSITY** - Established in 1922.
- (xii) **AGRA UNIVERSITY** - Established in 1927. In the beginning, its jurisdiction was from Kanpur to Indore.
- (xiii) **JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA UNIVERSITY DELHI** - The Institution initially started at Aligarh in 1920, The Head of

institution, Hakim Ajmil Khan being named as Chancellor and Mohd. Ali Johar as its Vice-Chancellor. It was shifted to Delhi in 1925. UGC Accorded it the status of deemed University in 1962.

(xiv) VISHWA BHARTI (SHANTI NIKETAN) - Maharishi

Devendra Nath Thakur started an Ashram called Brahmcharya Ashram in 1863 near Bolpur, later renamed Brahmcharya Vidyalay. In 1901 his son Ravindra Nath Thakur established a co-educational school in its premises. In 1921 it was raised to a college and granted University Status in 1951.

(xv) BANASTHALI VIDYAPEETH - Pandit Hira Lal Shastri and

his wife Ratan Shastri started at Banasthali Shanta Bai Shiksha Kutir in 1935 in memory of their daughter Shanta Bai who died at the tender age of 12 years. In 1943 under graduate classes were started and it was renamed as Banasthali Vidhyapeeth. It was granted a Status of deemed University in 1983. It is one of the five universities in Bharat exclusively for women and the only residential university in the country providing education to girls from Pre-primary stage upto doctorate level.

(xvi) GURUKUL KANGRI - Gurukul was founded in 1902 by

Swami Shradhananda with the objective of providing indigenous alternative to Lord Macaulay's education policy by imparting education in the areas of Vedic Literature, Bharatiya Philosophy, Indian Culture, Modern Sciences and research. It was given the Status of Deemed University in 1962.

(xvii) JADHAVPUR UNIVERSITY - National Council of education

set up in 1906 by R. N. Tagore , Arvind Ghosh and others and society for promotion of Technical Education in Indian, set up by Tarak Nath Mehta were instrumental in starting an institution in 1910. In 1921 it became the first institute in India to impart education in chemical engineering. By 1940 it was virtually functioning as a university though the government gave it the status in 1955.

3. INDIAN (Bharatiya) INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY (IIT'S)

S.No.	Name	Year of Establishment
1.	IIT Kharagpur	1951
2.	IIT Bombay	1958

3. IIT Madras 1959
4. IIT Kanpur 1959
5. IIT Delhi 1961(As IIT in 1963)
6. IIT Guwahati 1994
7. IIT Roorkee (started as Thomson Engineering College in 1847)
2001
8. IIT Ropar 2008
9. IIT Gandhi Nagar 2008
10. IIT Patna 2008
11. IIT Jodhpur 2008
12. IIT Bhuvneshwar 2008
13. IIT Hyderabad 2008
14. IIT Mandi 2009
15. IIT Indore 2009
16. IIT Varanasi (As engineering college in 1919)
2012
17. IIT Palakkad 2015
18. IIT Tirupati 2015
19. IIT Goa 2016
20. IIT Jammu 2016
21. IIT Bhilai 2016
22. IIT Dharwar 2016
23. IIT Dhanbad 2016

4. (IIM'S) (INDIAN INSTITUTES OF MANAGEMENT)

1. IIM Calcutta 1961
2. IIM Ahmedabad 1961
3. IIM Banglore 1973
4. IIM Lucknow 1984
5. IIM Kozhikod 1996
6. IIM Indore 1996
7. IIM Shillong 2007
8. IIM Ranchi 2010
9. IIM Rohtak 2010
10. IIM Raipur 2010
11. IIM Tiruchirapalli 2011
12. IIM Udaipur 2011

13. IIM Kashipur 2011

New Indian Institute of Management

14. IIM Amritsar 2015

15. IIM Sirmaur 2015

16. IIM Bodh Gaya 2015

17. IIM Sambalpur 2015

18. IIM Nagpur 2015

19. IIM Vishakhapatnam 2015

20. IIM Jammu 2015

21. IIM Mumbai 2023

5. ALL INDIA INSTITUTES OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Status of AIIMS Institutes

S.No	Name	Location (State)	Year of Establishment
1.	AIIMS Delhi	New Delhi	1956
2.	AIIMS Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	2012
3.	AIIMS Bhubaneswar	Odisha	2012
4.	AIIMS Jodhpur	Rajasthan	2012
5.	AIIMS Patna	Bihar	2012
6.	AIIMS Raipur	Chhatisgarh	2012
7.	AIIMS Rishikesh	Uttarakhand	2012
8.	AIIMS Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	2013
9.	AIIMS Malkangiri	Andhra Pradesh	2018
10.	AIIMS Nagpur	Maharashtra	2018
11.	AIIMS Kalyani	West Bengal	2019
12.	AIIMS Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	2019
13.	AIIMS Bathinda	Punjab	2019
14.	AIIMS Deogarh	Jharkhand	2019
15.	AIIMS Bibinagar	Telangana	2019
16.	AIIMS Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh	2020
17.	AIIMS Guwahati	Assam	2020
18.	AIIMS Rajkot	Gujarat	2020
19.	AIIMS Vijaypur	Jammu Kashmir	2020
20.	AIIMS Madurai	Tamil Nadu	2021

Future AIIMS and Places, (Central Government Approved)

S.No.	Name	City	State/UT
1.	AIIMS Bihar	Darbhanga	Bihar
2.	AIIMS Kashmir	Awantipora	Jammu Kashmir
3.	AIIMS Rewari	Rewari	Haryana
4.	AIIMS Raichur	Raichur	Karnataka
5.	AIIMS Manipur	Manipur	Manipur

6. NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITIES Year of Establishment

1.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	1988
2.	National Law University, Bhopal	1997
3.	W B National University of Judicial Sciences Kolkata	1997
4.	Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai	1997
5.	Nalsar University of Law, Hyderabad	1998
6.	National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Kochi	1998
7.	National Law University, Jodhpur	2001
8.	Gujrat National Law University, Gandhinagar	2003
9.	Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur	2003
10.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University, Lucknow	2005
11.	Rajiv Gandhi National University Of Law, Patiala	2006
12.	Chanakya National Law University, Patna	2006
13.	National Law University, Delhi	2008
14.	National Law University, Cuttack	2009
15.	National University Of Study And Research In Law, Ranchi	2010

7. MODERN BHARAT'S EARLIEST COLLEGES

	Year of Establishment
1. Fort William College, Calcutta	1800
2. Presidency College, Calcutta	1817
3. Deccan College, Pune	1821
4. Agra College, Agra	1823
5. Ismail Usuf College, Calcutta	1824
6. Scottish Church College, Calcutta	1830
7. Wilson College, Bombay	1832
8. Eliphinston College, Bombay	1835
9. Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta	1835

10. Madras Medical College, Chennai	1835
11. Madras Christian College, Chennai	1837
12. Presidency College, Chennai	1840
13. La Martiniere College, Lucknow	1845
14. Thomson College, Roorkee	1847
15. St. Johns College, Agra	1850
16. Govt. College of Arts and Crafts, Calcutta	1854
17. Bengal Engineering College, Calcutta	1856
18. Nawaab Jassa Singh Ahluwalia Govt. College, Kapurthala	1857
19. St. Xaviers College, Calcutta	1860
20. Patna College, Patna	1863
21. Christ Church College, Kanpur	1866
22. Canning College, Lucknow	1867
23. St. Xaviers College, Bombay	1868
24. La Martinier College For Women, Lucknow	1869
25. Vidya Sagar College, Calcutta	1872
26. Muir Central College, Allahabad	1873
27. Midnapur College, Calcutta	1873
28. Bethune College For Women, Calcutta	1879
29. Homeopathic College, Calcutta	1880
30. St. Stephens College, Delhi	1881
31. Baroda College Of Science	1881
32. City College, Calcutta	1881
33. Mahindra College, Patiala	1882
34. Surendra Nath College, Calcutta	1882
35. Hislop College, Nagpur	1883
36. B.R. College, Agra	1885
37. Ferguson College, Pune	1885
38. Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow	1886
39. Central College, Bangalore	1886
40. Bangbasi College, Calcutta	1887
41. Raja Peary Mohan College, Calcutta	1887
42. Indore Christian College, Indore	1887



1. Bharatiya Government **Satyamev Jayate**
2. Lok Sabha **Dharm Chakra Pravartnay**
3. Supreme Court **Yato Dharmastato Jaya**
4. All India Radio **Bahujanahitaay Bahujanasukhaay**
5. Doordarshan (T.V.) **Satyam Shivam Sundaram**
6. Indian Army **Sewa Asmakam Dharma**
7. Indian Air Force **Nabha Sparsham Deeptam**
8. Indian Navy **Sham No Varunah**
9. Indian National Science Academy **Havyami Bharg
Savitur Varenyam**
10. Indian Administrative Service Academy, Mussoorie.
Yoga Karmasu Kaushalam
11. National Educational Council of Research and Training
Vidya Amritamashnute
12. National Council of Teachers Education **GuruguruTamoDham**
13. Kendriya Vidyalay Sangthan **Tatvam Pushann Pavranu**
14. Central Board of Secondary Education **Asato Ma Sad Gamaya**
15. Delhi University **Nishtha Dhrati Satyam**
16. Dept. of Post **Aharnisham Sewamahe**
17. Life Insurance Corporation of India
Yog Kshemam Vahamyaham
18. Ministry of Labour **Shram Ev Jayate**
19. Vidya Bharti Sanskriti Shiksha Sansthan. **Sa Vidya Ya Vimuktaye**
20. Arya Samaj **Krinvanto Vishwam Aryam**
21. Indra Prastha University **Tamso Vijanam**
22. Gurukul Kangri University

Brahmacharyen Tapasa Deva Mrtyunabhrat

23. Indian Coast Guard **Vayam Raksham**
24. Hindi Academy, Delhi **AhamRashtr Sangmani Vasunam**
25. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
Ya Eva Suptestu Jagriti
26. Shanti Niketan **Yatra Viswam Bhavatyekanidam**
27. University Grant Commission (UGC) **Gyan Vigyanam Vimuktaye**
28. BITS Pilani **Gyanam Param Balam**
29. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya University, Gorakhpur
Bhadra Kratwo Yantu Vishwatah
30. Hidayatullah National Law University Raipur
Dharma Sansthaapanartham
31. IIM, Ahmedabad **Vidya Viniyogadrikasah**
32. IIM, Indore **Siddhi Mool Prabandham**
33. Indian School Of Mines, Dhanbad
Uthishthat Jagrat praapyavaraannivoghat
34. National Law University, Katak **Satyam Stitho Dharmah**
35. Venkateswara Vedic University, Tirupati **Sanshrten Gamemahi**
36. IIT, Madras **Siddhirbhavati Karmaja**
37. IIT, Mumbai **Gyanam Paramam Dhyeyam**
38. IIT, Roorkee **Shramam Vina Na KimapiSadhyam**
39. IIT, Hamirpur **Udyamenahi Sidhyanti, Karyani na Monoratha**
40. Sri Somnath Sanskrit University, Junagarh **Pooranata Gaurvaya**
41. All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Delhi
(Shariram Adyam Khalu Dharma Sadhanam)
42 IIM Bangalore **Tejswinavadhinamastu**
43 Indian Institute of Technology Bombay (IIT Bombay)
(Jñānam Paramam Dhyeyam)
44 Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT Delhi) **(Śrameva Jayate)**
45. Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) **(Tattvam Pūṣannapāvṛṇu)**
46.BSF (Border Security Force) **(Jeevan Paryant Kartavya)**
47.ED (Enforcement Directorate) **(Satyameva Jayate)**
48.NCC (National Cadet Corps) **(Ekta aur Anushasan)**
49.Banaras Hindu University **Vidya Amritmashnute**



41. Former Heads of Certain Important Offices

BHARATIYA HEADS OF STATE SINCE INDEPENDENCE

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Lord Mount Batten | Governor General | Aug. 15, 1947 to June 20, 1948 |
| 2. C. Raj Gopalachari | Governor General | June 21, 1948 to Jan. 5, 1950 |
| 3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad | President | 1950-1962 |
| 4. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan | President | 1962-1967 |
| 5. Dr. Zakir Hussain | President | 1967 to 1969 |
| 6. V.V. Giri | Acting President | May-July 1969 |
| 7. Moh. Hidayatullah | Acting President | July-Aug. 1969 |
| 8. V.V. Giri | President | 1969-1974 |
| 9. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed | President | 1974-1977 |
| 10. B.D. Jatti | Acting President | Feb.-July 1977 |
| 11. Neelam Sanjeev Reddy | President | 1977-1982 |
| 12. Giani Zail Singh | President | 1982-1987 |
| 13. R. K Venkatraman | President | 1987-1992 |
| 14. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma | President | 1992-1997 |
| 15. K.R. Narayanan | President | 1997-2002 |
| 16. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam | President | 2002-2007 |
| 17. Smt. Pratibha Patil | President | 2007-2012 |
| 18. Pranab Mukherjee | President | 2012-2017 |
| 19. Ram Nath Kovind | President | 2017- 2022 |
| 20. Draupadi Murmu | President | 25 July 2022 - Current |

(Term ends on 25 July 2027)

2. VICE PRESIDENTS

1.	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	Vice President	1952-1962
2.	Dr. Zakir Hussain	Vice President	1962-1967
3.	V.V. Giri	Vice President	1967-1969
4.	G.S. Pathak	Vice President	1969-1974
5.	B.D. Jatti	Vice President	1974-1979
6.	Mohd. Hidayatullah	Vice President	1979-1984
7.	R. Venkat Raman	Vice President	1984-1987
8.	Dr.Shankar Dayal Sharma	Vice President	1987-1992
9.	K.R. Narayanan	Vice President	1992-1997
10.	Krishna Kant	Vice President	1997-2002
11.	Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	Vice President	2002-2007
12.	Mohd. Hamid Ansari	Vice President	2007-2017
13.	M. Venkaiah Naidu	Vice President	2017-2022
14.	Jagdeep Dhankhar	Vice President	11 Aug. 2022 Incumbent

3. PRIME MINISTERS

1.	Pandit. Jawahar Lal Nehru	P.M.	Aug. 15, 1947 to May 27, 1964
2.	Gulzari Lal Nanda	Acting P.M	May 28, 1964 to June 8, 1964
3.	Lal Bahadur Shastri	P.M.	June 9, 1964 to Jan. 11, 1966
4.	Gulzari Lal Nanda	Acting P.M.	Jan. 11, 1966 to Jan. 24, 1966
5.	Smt. Indira Gandhi	P.M.	Jan. 25, 1966 to March 24, 1977
6.	Morarji Desai	P.M.	March 25, 1977 to July 28, 1979
7.	Chaudhary Charan Singh	P.M	July 29, 1979 to Jan. 14, 1980
8.	Smt. Indira Gandhi	P.M.	Jan. 15, 1980 to Oct. 31, 1984
9.	Rajiv Gandhi	P.M.	Oct. 31, 1984 to Dec. 2, 1989
10.	Vishwanath Pratap Singh	P.M.	Dec. 3, 1989 to Nov. 11, 1990
11.	Chandra Shekhar	P.M.	Nov. 12, 1990 to

12. P.V. Narsimha Rao	P.M.	June 21, 1991 June 22, 1991 to May 16, 1996
13. Atal Bihari Vajpai	P.M.	May 17, 1996 to June 1, 1996
14. H.D. Dev Gowda	P.M.	June 2, 1996 to April 21, 1997
15. Inder Kumar Gujral	P.M.	April 22, 1997 to March 19, 1998
16. Atal Bihari Vajpai	P.M.	March 20, 1998 to April 17, 1999
17. Atal Bihari Vajpai	Acting P.M.	April 18, 1999 to Oct.12, 1999
18. Atal Bihari Vajpai	P.M.	Oct. 13, 1999 to 21 May, 2004
19. Dr. Man Mohan Singh	P.M.	May 22, 2004 to May 25, 2014
20. Narendra Modi	P.M.	May 26, 2014 to till date

4. SPEAKERS OF LOK SABHA

1. G.V. Mavlankar	1952 to 1956
2. Anant Shayanam Iyenger	1956 to 1962
3. Sardar Hukum Singh	1962 to 1967
4. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy	1967 to 1969
5. Gurdyal Singh Dhillon	1969 to 1975
6. Bali Ram Bhagat	1976 to 1977
7. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy	March, 1977 to July, 1977
8. K.S. Hegde	1977 to 1979
9. Balram Jakhar	1980 to 1989
10. Ravi Ray	1989 to 1991
11. Shivraj Patil	1991 to 1996
12. P.A. Sangama	1996 to 1998
13. G.M.C. Balyogi	1998 to 2002
14. Manohar Joshi	2002 to 2004
15. Somnath Chatterjee	2004 to 2009
16. Meira Kumar	2009 to 2014
17. Sumitra Mahajan	2014 to 2019
18. Om Birla	2019 - 2024

5. CHAIRMAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

1. Dr. Homi Jahangir Bhabha 10.8.1948 to 24.1.1966
2. Dharamvir (Working Chairman) January 1966 to June 1966
3. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai 27.6.1966 to 31.12.1971
4. Dr. Homi N. Sethna 22.1.1972 to 31.8.1983
5. Dr. Raja Ramanna 1.9.1983 to 28.2.1987
6. Dr. M.R. Srinivasan 28.2.1987 to 31.1.1990
7. Dr. P.K. Iyenger 1.2.1990 to 31.3.1993
8. Dr. R. Chidambaram 31.1.1993 to 30.11.2000
9. Dr. Anil Kakodkar 30.11.2000 to 30.11.2009
10. Dr. Sri kumar Bannerjee 30.11.2009 to 30.4. 2012
11. Dr. Ratan Kumar Sinha 30.4.2012 to October 2015
12. Dr. Shekhar Basu October, 2015 to
September 2018
13. K.N. Vyas September 2018 to till now
14. Ajit Kumar Mohanty (since May 2023)

6. CHAIRMAN — INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

1. Dr. Vikram Sarabhai 1963-1972
2. Dr. M.G.K.Menon 1 June, 1972 - Sept. 1972
3. Dr. Satish Dhawan 1972 to 1984
4. Prof. U.R.Rao 1984 to 1994
5. Dr. K. Kasturi Rangan 1994 to 2003
6. Dr. Madhavan Nair 2003 - 2009
7. Dr. K.Radha Krishnan 2009 -2014
8. A.S. Kiran Kumar 2015 - 2018
9. Kailasavadivoo Sivan Jan 2018 to Jan 14, 2022
10. S. Somnath Jan 14 2022 to till now



42. Former Recipients of Some Important Honours and Prizes

(1) BHARAT RATNA

(Country's Highest Civilian Honor)

S.No.	Year	
1.	1954	Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, C.Rajagopalachari, Dr. Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman
2.	1955	Dr. Bhagwan Dass, Dr. M. Visvesvaraya and Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
3.	1957	Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant
4.	1958	Dr. Dhondo Keshav Karve
5.	1961	Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Purushottam Das Tandon
6.	1962	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
7.	1963	Dr. Zakir Hussain, Dr. Pandurang Vaman Kane
8.	1966	Lal Bahadur Shastri (Posthumous)
9.	1971	Smt. Indira Gandhi
10.	1975	V.V.Giri
11.	1976	K. Kamraj
12.	1980	Mother Teresa
13.	1983	Acharya Vinoba Bhave
14.	1987	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
15.	1988	M.G. Ramchandran
16.	1990	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Nelson Mandela
17.	1991	Rajiv Gandhi, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Morarji Desai
18.	1992	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, J.R.D. Tata, Satyajit Ray
19.	1997	Aruna Asaf Ali (Posthumous), Gulzarilal Nanda, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

20.	1998	M.S. Subulakshami, C.Subramaniam
21.	1999	Jai Prakash Narayan, Amartya Sen, Pt. Ravi Shankar, Gopi Nath Bardoli
22.	2001	Ustad Bismillah Khan, Lata Mangeshkar
23.	2008	Pt. Bhimsen Joshi
24.	2014	C.N.R. Rao, Sachin Tendulkar
25.	2015	Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya (Posthumous)
26.	2015	Atal Bihari Vajpai
27.	2019	Nanaji Deshmukh (Posthumous)
28.	2019	Pranab Mukherjee
29.	2019	Bhupen Hazarika (Posthumous)
30.	2024	Kaproori Thakur (Posthumous)
31.	2024	L K Adwani
32.	2024	Ch. Charan Singh (Posthumous)
33.	2024	P V Narasimha Rao (Posthumous)
34.	2024	M S Swaminathan (Posthumous)

(2) DADA SAHEB PHALKE AWARD
(Highest National Award in Film Sector)

S.No.	Year	Name		
			16.	1984 Satyajit Ray
1.	1969	Devika Rani	17.	1985 V. Shantaram
2.	1970	B.N. Sircar	18.	1986 B. Naga Reddy
3.	1971	Prithvi Raj Kapoor (posthumous)	19.	1987 Raj Kapoor
4.	1972	Pankaj Malik	20.	1988 Ashok Kumar
5.	1973	Rubi Meyers (Sulochna)	21.	1989 Lata Mangeshkar
6.	1974	B.N. Reddy	22.	1990 A. Nageshwar Rao
7.	1975	Dhiren Ganguly	23.	1991 Bal Chandra Govind Pundarkar
8.	1976	Kannan Devi	24.	1992 Dr. Bhupen Hazarika
9.	1977	Nitin Bose	25.	1993 Majrooh Sultanpuri
10.	1978	R.C. Boral	26.	1994 Dilip Kumar
11.	1979	Sohrab Modi	27.	1995 Dr. Raj Kumar
12.	1980	Naushad Ali	28.	1996 Shivaji Ganeshan
13.	1981	P. Jairaj	29.	1997 Kavi Pradeep
14.	1982	L.V. Prasad	30.	1998 B.R. Chopra
15.	1983	Durga Khote	31.	1999 Hrishikesh Mukherjee
			32.	2000 Asha Bhosle

33. 2001	Yash Chopra	44. 2012	Pran
34. 2002	Dev Anand	45. 2013	Gulzar
35. 2003	Mrinal Sen	46. 2014	Shashi Kapoor
36. 2004	Adoor Gopalkrishnan	47. 2015	Manoj Kumar
37. 2005	Shyam Benegal	48. 2016	Kasinathuni Vishwanath
38. 2006	Tapan Sinha		
39. 2007	Ravi Tondon	49. 2017	Vinod Khanna
40. 2008	Manna Dey	50. 2018	Amitabh Bachan
41. 2009	V.K. Murty	51. 2019	Rajnikant
42. 2010	D. Rama Naidu	52. 2020	Asha Parekh
43. 2011	Soumitra Chatterjee	53. 2021	Wahida Rahman

(3) GYAN PEETH AWARD

S.No.	Year	Name of Awardee	Language
1.	1965	G.Shankar Kurup	Malayalam
2.	1966	Tara Shankar Bannerjee	Bengali
3.	1967	Dr. K.V. Puttapa	Kannad
4.	1967	Uma Shankar Joshi	Gujarati
5.	1968	Sumitra Nandan Pant	Hindi
6.	1969	Firaq Gorakhpuri	Urdu
7.	1970	Dr. Vishwanath Satyanarayan	Telugu
8.	1971	Vishnu Dey	Bengali
9.	1972	Dr. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar	Hindi
10.	1973	Dattatreya Ramchandra Bendre	Kannad
11.	1973	Gopinath Mahanti	Oriya
12.	1974	Vishnu Sakharam Khandekar	Marathi
13.	1975	P.V. Akhilan	Tamil
14.	1976	Asha Poorna Devi	Bengali
15.	1977	K. Shivaram Karanth	Kannad
16.	1978	S.H. Vatsayan	Hindi
17.	1979	Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya	Assamese
18.	1980	S.K. Pottekka	Malayalam
19.	1981	Amrita Pritam	Punjabi
20.	1982	Mahadevi Verma	Hindi
21.	1983	Masti Venkatesh Iyenger	Kannad
22.	1984	T.Sivasankar Pillai	Malayalam
23.	1985	Pannalal Patel	Gujarati
24.	1986	Sachidanand Rautrey	Oriya

25.	1987	V.V. Shrivadkar	Marathi
26.	1988	Dr. C. Narayan Reddy	Telugu
27.	1989	QuratuI-ain-Haidar	Urdu
28.	1990	Vinayak Krishna Gokak	Kannad
29.	1991	Subhash Mukhopadhyaya	Bengali
30.	1992	Naresh Mehta	Hindi
31.	1993	Sitakant Mahapatra	Oriya
32.	1994	U.R. Anantha Murthy	Kannad
33.	1995	M.T. Vasudevan Nayar	Malayalam
34.	1996	Mahashweta Devi	Bengali
35.	1997	Ali Sardar Zaffri	Urdu
36.	1998	Girish Karnad	Kannad
37.	1999	Nirmal singh	Hindi
38.	1999	Gurdyal Singh	Punjabi
39.	2000	Indira Goswami	Assamese
40.	2001	Rajendra Keshav Lal	Gujarati
41.	2002	D. Jaya Kanthan	Tamil
42.	2003	Vrinda Karnadikar	Marathi
43.	2004	Rehman Rahi	Kashmiri
44.	2005	Kunwar Narayan	Hindi
45.	2006	Ravindra Kelkar	Konkani
46.	2006	Satyavrat Shastri	Sanskrit
47.	2007	O.N.V. Kurup	Malyalam
48.	2008	Akhlaq Khan Shahryar	Urdu
49.	2009	Amar Kant	Hindi
50.	2009	Sh Lal Shukla	Hindi
51.	2010	Chander Shekhar Kambar	Kannad
52.	2011	Pratibha Ray	Oriya
53.	2012	Rawoori Bhardwaz	Telugu
54.	2013	Kedar Nath Singh	Hindi
55.	2014	Bhalchandra Nemada	Marathi
56.	2015	Raghuveer Chaudhary	Gujrati
57.	2016	Shankha Ghosh	Bengali
58.	2017	Krishna Sobti	Hindi
59.	2018	Amitav Ghosh	English
60.	2019	Akkitham Achuthan Namboodiri	Malayalam
61.	2020	Sapphire Poofkan	Assamese
62.	2021	Damodar Moujo	Konkani
63.	2023	Gulzar	Urdu
64.	2023	Rambhadracharya	Sanskrit

(4) INDIAN NOBEL LAUREATES

S.No.	Name	Year	Subject
1.	Rabindra Nath Thakur	1913	Literature
2.	Dr. C.V. Raman	1930	Physics
3.	Dr. Hargobind Khurana	1968	Medicine
4.	Mother Teresa	1979	Peace
5.	Subbramanium Chandrashekhar	1983	Physics
6.	Amartya Sen	1998	Economics
7.	V.S. Naipaul	2001	Literature
8.	Venkatraman Ramkrishnan	2009	Chemistry
9.	Kailash Satyarthi	2014	Peace (Children Rights)
10.	Abhijit Banerjee	2019	Economics

(5) Magsaysay Award winning Indian (considered Asia's Nobel Prize)

1.	Acharya Vinoba Bhave	1958	14.	B.G. Verghese	1975
2.	Chintamani Deshmukh	1959	15.	Hening Holck Larsen	1976
3.	Amitabh Chaudhari	1961	16.	Sombhu Mitra	1976
4.	Mother Teresa	1962	17.	Ela Ramesh Bhatt	1977
5.	Dara Khurody	1963	18.	Mabelle Arole	1979
6.	Verghese Kurien	1963	19.	Rajnikant Arole	1979
7.	Tribhuvan Dass Patel	1963	20.	Gour Kishore Ghosh	1981
8.	Welthy Fisher	1964	21.	Pramod Karan Sethi	1981
9.	Jai Prakash Narayan	1965	22.	Manibhai Desai	1982
10.	Kamla Devi	1966	23.	Chandi Prasad Bhatt	1982
	Chattopadhyaya		24.	Arun Shourie	1982
11.	Satyajit Ray	1967	25.	R. Laxman	1984
12.	MS Swaminathan	1971	26.	Murlidhar Amte	1985
13.	M. S. Subbulakshmi	1974	27.	Laxmi Chand Jain	1989

28. K. V. Subbanna	1991	44. Arvind Kejriwal	2006
29. Ravi Shankar	1992	45. Palagummi Sainath	2007
30. Banoo Jehangir Coyabi	1993	46. Dr. Prakash Amte and	2008
31. Kiran Bedi	1994	Dr. Mandakini Amte	
32. Pandurang Athavale	1996	47. Deep Joshi	2009
33. T.N. Sheshan	1996	48. Neelima Mishra	2011
34. Mahasweta Devi	1997	49. Harish Hande	2011
35. Mahesh Chandra Mehta	1997	50. Kulandei Francise	2012
36. Jockin Arputham	2000	51. Anshu Gupta	2015
37. Aruna Roy	2000	52. Sanjeev Chaturvedi	2015
38. Rajendra Singh	2001	53. Bezwada Wilson	2016
39. Sandeep Pandey	2002	54. Thodur Madabusi	2016
40. James Michael Lyngdoh	2003	Krishna	
41. Shantha Sinha	2003	55. Sonam Wangchuk	2018
42. Laxmi Narayan Ramdas	2004	56. Bharat Vatwani	2018
43. Dr. V. Shanta	2005	57. Ravish Kumar	2019

(6) TEMPLETON PRIZE WINNERS (BHARATIYA)

1. Dr.S.Radhakrishnan	1957	3. BabaAmte	1990
2. Mother Teresa	1973	4. Pandurang Athawle	1998

(7) MAN BOOKER PRIZE WINNERS FROM INDIA (Prestigious International Award in the field of Literature)

Author		Name the Work
1 V.S. Naipaul	1971	In a Free State
2 Salman Rushdie	1981	Midnight's Children
3 Arundhati Roy	1997	The God of Small Things
4 Kiran Desai	2006	The Inheritance of Loss
5 Aravind Adiga	2008	The White Tiger

(8) NATIONAL SPORTS AWARDS-2023

(i) Major Dhyan Chand (Rajeev Gandhi) Khel Ratna Awards:

Shri Chirag Chandrashekhar Shetty and Shri Rankireddy
Satwik Sai Raj Badminton

(ii) Dronacharya (Excellent coach) Award

S.No.	Name of the Coach	Game
1.	Shri Lalit Kumar	Wrestling
2.	Shri R. B. Ramesh	Chess
3.	Shri Mahaveer Prasad Saini	Para Athletics
4.	Shri Shivendra Singh	Hockey
5.	Shri Ganesh Prabhakar Devrukhkar	Mallakhamb

iii) Dronacharya Award Lifetime Category

1.	Shri Jaskirat Singh Grewal	Golf
2.	Shri Bhaskaran E	Kabaddi
3.	Shri Jayanta Kumar Pushilal	Table Tennis

(iv) Arjuna Awards

S. No.	Name of the sportsperson	Discipline
1.	Shri Ojas Pravin Deotale	Archery
2.	Ms Aditi Gopichand Swami	Archery
3.	Shri Sreeshankar M	Athletics
4.	Ms Parul Chaudhary	Athletics
5.	Shri Mohameed Hussamuddin	Boxing
6.	Ms R Vaishali	Chess
7.	Shri Mohammed Shami	Cricket
8.	Shri Anush Agarwalla	Equestrian
9.	Ms Divyakriti Singh	Equestrian Dressage
10.	Ms Diksha Dagar	Golf
11.	Shri Krishan Bahadur Pathak	Hockey
12.	Ms Pukhrambam Sushila Chanu	Hockey
13.	Shri Pawan Kumar	Kabaddi
14.	Ms Ritu Negi	Kabaddi

15.	Ms Nasreen	Kho-Kho
16.	Ms Pinki	Lawn Bowls
17.	Shri Aishwary Pratap Singh Tomar	Shooting
18.	Ms Esha Singh	Shooting
19.	Shri Harinder Pal Singh Sandhu	Squash
20.	Ms Ayhika Mukherjee	Table Tennis
21.	Shri Sunil Kumar	Wrestling
22.	Ms Antim	Wrestling
23.	Ms Naorem Roshibina Devi	Wushu
24.	Ms Sheetal Devi	Para Archery
25.	Shri Illuri Ajay Kumar Reddy	Blind Cricket
26.	Ms Prachi Yadav	Para Canoeing

(v) Dhyan Chand Award for Lifetime achievement Awards

S.No. Name of the sportsperson Discipline

1.	Ms Manjusha Kanwar	Badminton
2.	Shri Vineet Kumar Sharma	Hockey
3.	Ms Kavitha Selvaraj	Kabaddi

vi) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy 2022-23:

1.	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	over all winner University
2.	Lovely Professional University, Punjab	First runner up University
3.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	Second runner up University



43. Swami Vivekananda

1. When was Swami Vivekananda born? **January 12, 1863.**
2. Where was Swami Vivekananda born? **Calcutta.**
3. Who were Swami Vivekananda's parents?
Smt. Bhuvneshwari Devi & Sh. Vishwanath Dutt.
4. What was the name given to Swamiji by his mother at the time of his birth. **Vireshwar**
5. What was the profession of Swami Vivekananda's father?
He was Attorney at Calcutta High Court.
6. Name the grandfather of Swami Vivekananda?
Shri Durga Charan Dutt.
7. State the chief event in the life of Shri Durga Charan Dutt?
After the birth of his son Vishwanath, he renounced the world and became a Monk.
8. Swamiji was born after offerings to whom at Varanasi?
Vireshwar Shiva
9. What was the childhood name of Swami Vivekananda?
Narendra Nath
10. When was Swamiji named Narendra Nath?
At the time of his naming ceremony.
11. What influence Swamiji bore from his mother?
Attraction towards religion and monks and sympathy for poor.
12. What did Swamiji learn from his father?
Tolerance and rational mind.
13. Who advised Narendra to take Vivekananda as his name?

King of Khetri, Ajit Singh

14. From where did Swamiji start his earlier education?
At home through a Private Teacher.
15. From which school did Swami Vivekananda join for his study?
From Metropolitan Institute of Shri Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar in 1871.
16. When and why Swamiji's earlier education interrupted?
1877 to 1879 due to his illness.
17. What was the achievements of Swami Vivekananda during his stay at Raipur for 2 years? **At Raipur, he regained his health, practised wrestling and learned Hindi and gained knowledge through sittings with the Scholars.**
18. Which city is termed as Spiritual birth place of Swamiji? **Raipur**
19. In which institute Swamiji took admission after his return from Raipur? **Scottish Church College, Calcutta**
20. Up to which level Swamiji studied at Scottish Church College?
He passed F.A. in 1881 and B.A. in 1884
21. What troubles did Swamiji face after passing his graduation?
His father expired and the family has no means of income
22. What did Swamiji think to overcome this difficulty?
He asked his Guru to pray to Maa Kali to help him.
23. What was the reply of Shri Ram Krishna?
He told Swamiji to ask himself from Maa Kali whatever he wanted.
24. What were the main subjects of Swamiji at Scottish Church College?
Western Logic, Western Philosophy and History of European Nations.
25. Where Swamiji took teaching job for some time?
In the school of Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar
26. In which languages Swamiji excelled?
Sanskrit, English and Bangla
27. Which scriptures had Swamiji studied thoroughly? **Vedas, Upanishads, Purans, Bhagwadgeeta, Ramayan, Mahabharat, Quran, Bible etc.**
28. What was the opinion of the professors of Scottish Church College about Swamiji ?
Swamiji was a prodigy
29. What did Dr. William Hastie, Principal of Scottish Church College say

- about Swamiji? **He had never seen a student of such a talent.**
30. What were achievements of young Swamiji apart from studies and yoga? **He was a good player of cricket and was a classical musician.**
31. Who were music teachers of Swami Vivekanand? **Ustad Beni Gupta and Ustad Ahmed Khan.**
32. To which socio-religious movement was Swamiji associated in the beginning? **Brahma Samaaj**
33. From whom Swamiji took his training about Yoga? **Maharishi Devendra Nath.**
34. Who was the Guru of Swami Vivekanand? **Shri Ramkrishna Paramhans.**
35. Which teacher of swami ji told him about Shri Ramkrishna Paramhans? **The Principal, Dr. William Hastie.**
36. To understand the meaning of which word in the poem ‘The Excursion’ by Wordsworth, Dr. Hastie advised Swamiji to meet Ram Krishna? **Trance**
37. Where did Swamiji meet his Guru Shri Ramkrishan Paramhans for the first time? **In 1881, at the house of his neighbour, Shri Surendra Nath Mitra**
38. Which relative of Swamiji advised him to meet Shri Ramakrishna ? **Ram Chandra Dutt.**
39. What was the conception of Swamiji about Shri Ramkrishna after the first meeting? **He considered him an ordinary person.**
40. What was the conception of Shri Ramkrishna Paramhans about Swamiji after their first meeting? **Shri Ram Krishna realized that he was talented youth**
41. What was the first question Swamiji asked Shri Ram Krishna? **‘Sir, have you seen God’**
42. What did Shri Ramkrishna reply? **‘Yes as clearly as I am seeing you’**
43. What did Swamiji desire after he accepted Shri Ramkrishna as Guru? **Swamiji asked him that he might be blessed with ‘Nirvikalp Samadhi’.**
44. How long Swamiji remained in association with Shri Ramkrishna Paramahans? **About six years.**

45. What prompted Swamiji to remain in association with Shri Ramkrishna Paramhans inspite of his initial differences of views?
Swamiji got mesmerized by the simple behavior, patience and affection of Shri Ramkrishna Paramhans towards him.
46. What was the ultimate result of the Swamiji with Ramkrishan Paramhans long association? **Swamiji accepted Sh. Ram Krishna as his Guru wholeheartedly.**
47. Swamiji was sent by Shri Ram Krishna at Dakshineshwar temple to ask mother Kali for wealth and welfare of his family, but he prayed for? **Knowledge and devotion.**
48. What did Ramkrishna asked Vivekananda during his last time?
He asked Vivekananda to take care of other disciples and lead them.
49. Where did Swamiji and other disciples establish the first Monastery after the death of Shri Ramkrishna Paramhans?
In 1886, at Baranagar (Calcutta).
50. When was Swamiji converted to a Sanyasi?
In 1887 at Baranagar.
51. When did Swamiji start travelling as a wandering monk?
In 1888
52. Which objects were kept by Swamiji as a wandering monk?
A Kamandal, Wooden road, Clothes and two books- Bhagwad Gita and Immitation of Christ.
53. For how long Swamiji wandered in the country? **About 5 years.**
54. From where did Swamiji start his travelling as a Sanyasi?
Varanasi
55. Name the (learned person) scholar whom Swamiji met at Varanasi that gave elaboration of Hindu scriptures?
Babu Pramadas Mitra
56. Who was the first disciple of Swamiji?
Hathras station employee Shri Sharat Chandra Gupta who took initiation and became famous as Swami Sadanand
57. Name the famous saint who met Swamiji at Gazipur?
Famous Advait Vedanti Pavhari Baba.
58. When did Swamiji meet Pavahari Baba? **In 1890.**
59. What was the main achievement of Swamiji from association

- with Pavhari Baba? **He decided to propogate religion.**
60. What experience did Swamiji have on travelling amidst Himalayas? **He reportedly had a vision of macrocosm and microcosm there.**
61. Where did Swamiji meet the King of Khetri, Sh. Ajit Singh who became his ardent devotee? **In 1890, at Mount Abu.**
62. Who gave the idea to Swamiji to go to the West to preach Vedanta ? **Thakur Jaswant Singh of Limbdi.**
63. When and where Swamiji met Tilak and Govind Mahadev Ranade? **In the train from Bombay to Pune in 1892.**
64. When did Swamiji reach Kanyakumari? **In Dec1892.**
65. What was main commitment of Swamiji at Kanayakumari? **He resolved to work for upliftment of masses.**
66. What is the name of resolution Swamiji made at the rock South of Kanayakumari? **Kanayakumari Resolution of 1892**
67. During his first visit to west, Mr. J.N. Tata was his cotraveller, What Swamiji urged to him? **He urged Mr.J.N.Tata to start an institution in India for higher studies in Science.**
68. What J.N.Tata urged Swamiji after he decided to establish research institute of sciences? **To head this Institution.**
69. When Swamiji's name was changed as Vivekananda? **In 1893**
70. When and where did Swamiji give his first speech on public platform? **13 Feb., 1893, At Sikandrabad, Andhra Pradesh.**
71. It is said that Swamiji had a dream in which Shri Ram Krishna walked out into the sea and beckoned him to follow. Ma Sharda Devi had a similar illusion. How did Swamiji take these events? **To go abroad and preach religion**
72. How did Swamiji got opportunity to go abroad? **Disciples requested him to attend Parliament of religions at Chicago as Bharatiyas representative.**
73. When did Swamiji start his first foreign trip? **May 31, 1893**
74. What did he realize on reaching Chicago? **He came to know that the dates of the meeting have changed and no one could become a delegate without credentials. Further the date for registration has been expired**
75. Who helped Swamiji to fulfill requirements for Chicgo

Parliament of Religion ? **Catherine Sanborn of Boston.**

76. Who provided letter of introduction to Swamiji on request of Catherine Sanborn?

Prof. John Henry Wright of Harvard University.

77. What did John Wright write in the introduction letter?

Dr. Wright wrote - "Here is a man who is more intellectual than all our learned professors put together."

78. Who helped Swamiji when he reached Chicago again but lost address of organizers and spent the night without food and shelter?

Mrs. George Hale.

79. Whose house became the permanent address of Swamiji at America?

Mrs. George Hale.

80. When was Parliament of religions started? **Sept 11, 1893.**

81. At which place the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago?

Art Institute of Chicago

82. How did Swamiji address the gathering in his first lecture at parliament of religions?

Sisters and brothers of America, immediately there was a thunderous applause from the vast audience.

83. What was the gist of swamiji's first address to the meeting?

The goal of all religions is the same, the paths followed are different.

84. Who made the following comment on swamiji's lecture at world parliament of religions, "India, the mother of all religions was represented by Swami Vivekananda who exercised the most wonderful influence over his auditors?"

Dr. Barrows, president of parliament.

85. Which newspaper made the following comment? "He is an orator by divine right and his strong intelligent face in its picturesque setting of yellow and orange was hardly less interesting than the words which he uttered."

New York Critique, American Newspaper

86. Who made the following comment on swamiji's address "Vivekanand is undoubtedly the greatest figure in Parliament of Religions. After hearing him we feel how foolish it is to send missionaries to this learned nation?"

Newyork Herald.

87. When parliament of religions ended? **27th Sept, 1893.**
88. What was the gist of his lectures?
Swamiji said “ I have not come to convert you to a new belief. I want you to perform better in the religion that you follow.
89. Which period out of his first visit to America Swamiji considered the happiest? **June-July 1895, when he conducted private lectures to a dozen of his disciples at the Thousands Island Park.**
90. Which institution swamiji founded in Newyork? **Vedant Society.**
91. When did Swamiji go to England during his first foreign trip?
1895
92. For how long did Swamiji’s first trip to west last ?
About 4 years.
93. When did Swamiji return to Bharat after his first foreign trip?
Left in December 1896 and reached India in January 1897
94. Who were the main disciples with Swamiji on his return from foreign?
Sister Nivedita, Mrs. & Mr. Sevier, J.J. Goodwin, and Miss Muller.
95. Name the collections of Swamiji lecture while returning from abroad to Bharat? **Lectures from Colombo to Almora.**
96. Name the magazine started from Madras in 1895 with the financial help provided by swamiji? **Brahmvidin**
97. Where Swamiji met sister Nivedita? **In England.**
98. Where and when swamiji met famous indologist Max Muller?
At oxford university, on May 28,1896.
99. How did swamiji help Max Muller? **He supplied material on shri Ram Krishna to write his biography.**
100. In the form of which book the lectures of swamiji in America were published? **Rajyog**
101. Which book of the lectures of swamiji was published in England?
Gyanyog
102. What assignment was offered to swamiji by Harward and Columbia universities?
Both offered chair of Eastern Philosophy to him.
103. What did swamiji say declining these offers?

**As a wandering monk, it was not possible
for him to do such jobs.**

104. Who recorded the lectures of Swamiji in America?

Shri. J.J Goodwin, steno, who became his disciple.

105. When did Swamiji establish Ram Krishan Mission? **May 1897**

106. When did Swamiji travell to Amarnath? **July 1898.**

107. What did swamiji experience at Amarnath?

It is said that Lord Shiva himself appeared before him.

108. When was Bellur Muth constructed? **Jan.1899**

109. When and where did Swamiji travel to establish harmony
between the Arya Samajis & Sanatinis? **Punjab in May 1897.**

110. Where did he meet Teerath Ram Goswami, a well known
mathematician who later preached vedant in Bharat and abroad as
Swami Ram Tirth? **Lahore , in 1897.**

111. What did sister Nivedita do in Bharat ?

She worked for the upliftment of women.

112. Who fulfilled swamiji 's dream to start a muth amidst Himalayas?
Mrs. and Mr. Sevier.

113. What was the name of the Muth? **Adwait Ashram**

114. Where is Adwait Ashram situated? **Mayavati, Almora.**

115. Name the magazine published from Adwait Ashram?

Prabudh Bharat (English) & Udbodhan (Bengali).

116. Where did he give suggestions to rooting out antagonism
between Aryasamajists & Muslims? **Ravalpindi**

117. What is the important teaching of Shri Ram Krishna according to
swamiji? **Jeeva is Shiva (each individual is divinity itself.)**

118. On what principle is Ram Krishan Mission established?

**Mokshartham Jagat Hitaya Cha (For ones own salvation
and for the welfare of the world).**

119. When did Swamiji go to West again? **On June 20,1899**

120. Who accompanied Swamiji in this journey to west?

Sister Nivedita &Swami Turyanand

121. Which institute Swamiji founded in California?

Shanti Ashram (Peace retreat)

122. Who was given the charge of Shanti Ashram?

Swami Turyanand.

123. When and where the Congress of History of Religions held?
August,1900 at Paris
124. When did Swamiji return from the second visit of West?
In December,1900.
125. What was the reason of Swamiji's sudden return?
He had a premonition of Capt.Sevier's death.
126. When did Swamiji travel with his mother for pilgrimage? **In 1901.**
127. When was Swamiji gone to eternal Sleep? **On July 4,1902**
128. Where did Swamiji take his last breath? **At Belur Muth**
129. Where is Vivekananda Rock Memorial situated?
About 2 furlong south of Kanyakumari.
130. Who got built the Vivekananda Rock Memorial?
Eknath Ranade.
131. Who is an atheist according to Swamiji?
One who does not believe in himself.
132. What is Science according to Swamiji?
Science is nothing but finding of Unity.
133. Name the books by Swamiji on Yoga?
Rajyoga, Karmyoga, Gyanyog & Bhaktiyoga.
134. What is education according to Swamiji?
Education is menifestation of the perfection already in man.
135. What did William James a professor of Harward University say about Swamiji? **He was a paragon of Vedantis.**
136. Who said that "Swami Vivekananda was the most unique among the historical men born in India. One is amazed to see his erudition" ?
Christopher Isherwood
137. Who said the following regarding Swamiji Vivekananda saved Hinduism, saved India?" **C. Rajgopalachari.**
138. Who said the following about Swamiji "Vivekananda's influence increased my love for my country a thousand fold?"
Mahatma Gandhi.
139. "Behold, Vivekananda still lives in the soul of his Mother and in the souls of Her children" whose comments are these about Swamiji?
Aurbindo Ghosh.
140. Who said the following about Swamiji "His words are great music, phrases in the style of Beethoven, stirring rythm. I can not touch

these sayings of his, without receiving a thrill through my body like an electric shock?"

Romain Rolland.

141. Who wrote the following about Swamiji "If you want to know India, read Vivekanand, in him everything is positive and nothing is negative?"

Ravindra Nath Tagore.

142. Who said the following about Swamiji "this new Sankaracharya may well be claimed to be the unifier of Hindu Ideology?"

Sardar K.M. Pannikar.

143. Who said the following about Swamiji "Vivekananda is the maker of modern India. Swamiji harmonized the East and West. religion and Science, past and present. Our countrymen have gained unprecedented self-respect, self-reliance and self-assertion from his teachings?"

Subhash Chandra Bose.

144. Who said the following regarding Swamiji "Rooted in the past, full of pride in India's prestige, Vivekananda was yet modern in his approach to life's problems. He came as a tonic to the depressed and demoralized Hindu mind."

Jawahar Lal Nehru.

145. Whose comments are as follows for Swamiji "A magnetic personality and a divine force which were destined to leave their mark on history of his country?"

Sir K. Shesadri Minister of Mysore state.

146. Who said the following for Swamiji "It may be said that when he began to speak, it was the religious ideas of Hindus, but when he ended Hinduism had been created?"

Sister Nivedita

147. Whose words are the following with regard to Swamiji." In centuries to come he will be remembered as one of the main moulders of the modern world?"

A.L. Basham, eminent British Historian.

148. In which reference Swamiji once said the following. "It may be that I shall find it good to get outside my body to caste it off like a worn out garment. But I shall not cease to work?"

Regarding his death.



44. State Animals and Birds

List of names of national birds, animals, trees and flowers:

State	Bird	Animal	Tree	Flower
Andhra Pradesh	Neelkanth	black buck	Neem tree	lilac (lotus)
Arunachal Pradesh	Dhanesh	Mithun	hollong	Draupadi Mala
Assam	white feathers the duckling	one horned rhinoceros	hollong	Draupadi Mala
Bihar	house sparrow	Gour	Ficus religiosa	Bauhinia variegata
Chhattisgarh	hill myna	wild buffalo	Shorea robusta	Marigold
Goa	Lalgriva Bulbul	Gaura	Arjun	Red Jasmine
Gujarat	Greater Fleming	Asiatic Lion	Mango	Marigold
Haryana	black grouse	Blue cow	Ficus religiosa	Lotus
Himachal Pradesh	western tragopan	snow Leopard	Cedar	Pink rhododendron
J & K	black neck crane	hangul	Chanar	Lotus
Jharkhand	Cuckoo	Elephant	Shorea robusta	Palash
Karnataka	Neelkanth	Elephant	Sandalwood	Lotus
Kerala	great hornbill	Elephant	Coconut	amaltas
Madhya Pradesh	royal bulbul	swamp deer	Banyan	palash or dhaanka
Maharashtra	Imperial Pigeon	giant squirrel	Mango	Jarul
Manipur	female pheasant	Sangai	toon	Shiroy Kumudni
Meghalaya	hill myna	Leopard	Gamhar	lady slipper orchid
Mizoram	Mrs Humes Pheasant	Hill Gibbon	Nagkesar	Red vanda
Punjab	Hawk	Blackbuck	Sheesham	Gladiolus
Puducherry	Cuckoo	Squirrel	Vilva Tree	Cannonball
Rajasthan	Sohan Bird	Camel	Khejri	Rohira
Sikkim	Blood pheasant	Red Panda	Rhododendron	Noble orchid
Tamil Nadu	Emerald dove	Nilgiri tahr	Palmyra	glory lily
Telangana	Neelkanth	Chital	Jammi	Tangedu
Tripura	Green imperial pigeon	langur	Agar	Nageshwar
Uttarakhand	Himalayan monal	Musk deer	Burans	Brahm kamal
Uttar Pradesh	crane	Reindeer	Ashok	Brahm kamal
West Bengal	White-breasted kingfisher	Fishing cate	Chatian	Harsingar



45. Current Affairs

1. President of India? **Droupadi Murmu**
2. Vice President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha? **Jagdeep Dhankhar**
3. Prime Minister of India? **Narendra Modi**
4. Minister of Home Affairs of India **Amit Shah**
5. Finance Minister **Nirmala Sitharaman**
6. Defence Minister **Rajnath Singh**
7. External Affairs Minister **S. Jaishankar**
8. Agriculture Minister **Shivraj Singh Chouhan**
9. Minister of Roads & Transport **Nitin Gadkari**
10. Railway Minister, Information and Broadcasting Minister **Ashwini Vaishnaw**
11. Law and Justice Minister **Arjun Ram Meghwal**
12. Minister of Health and Family Welfare **J. P. Nadda**
13. Minister of Education **Dharmendra Pradhan**
14. Ministry of Women and Child Development **Annpurna Devi**
15. Minister of Labour and Employment and Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports **Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya**
16. Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change **Bhupender Yadav**
17. Minister of Heavy Industries and Steel **H. D. Kumaraswamy**
18. Minister of Commerce and Industry **Piyush Goyal**
19. Chief Justice of India **Dhananjaya Y Chandrachud**
20. Chief Election Commissioner **Rajiv Kumar**
21. Comptroller and Auditor General of India **Girish Chandra Murmu**
22. Union Public Service Commission Chairman **Dr. Manoj Soni**

23. Attorney General of India **R. Venkataramani**
24. National Security Advisor **Ajit Doval**
25. Secretary General of Lok Sabha **Utpal Kumar Singh**
26. Secretary General of Rajya Sabha **Pramod Chandra Mody**
27. Solicitor General of India **Tushar Mehta**
28. Chief Financial Adviser **V Anantha Nageswaran**
29. Governor, Reserve Bank of India **Shaktikanta Das**
30. Chairman, National Human Rights Commission
Arun Kumar Mishra
31. Chairman, National Commission for Minorities
Iqbal Singh Lalpura
32. Chairman, National Commission for Scheduled Castes
Vijay Sampla
33. President, National Commission for Women **Rekha Sharma**
34. Chairman, Central Administrative Tribunal Justice
Justice Permod Kohli
35. Chairman, Central Vigilance Commission
Praveen Kumar Srivastava
36. Chairman, Central Information Commission
Yashvardhan Kumar Sinha
37. Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission of India
Dr. Ajit Kumar Mohanty
38. Chairman, Indian Space & Research Organisation **S. Somanath**
39. Chairman, 15th Finance Commission of India **N.K. Singh**
40. Director, Enforcement Directorate **Rahul Naveen**
41. Chief of Defense Staff **General Anil Chauhan**
42. Chief of Air Staff **Air Chief Marshal Vivek Ram Chaudhari**
43. Chief of the Army Staff General **Lt. General Upendra Dwivedi**
44. Chief of Naval Staff **Admiral Dinesh Kumar Tripathi**
45. Director, Central Bureau of Investigation **Parveen Sood**

Note : The names and designations of the persons mentioned in this chapter are subject to change from time to time, hence check the answers thoroughly before preparing for the exam

46. Leading Revolutionaries of Freedom Struggle



Mangal Pandey

Birth: 19 July, 1827 Martyrdom: 8 April, 1857

Mangal Pandey, born on July 19, 1827, in Sudarpur village, Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh), served as a sepoy in the 34th Regiment in Barrackpore. Discontent brewed among Indian soldiers in the British army over the use of cartridges coated with cow and pig fat, a practice offensive to their religious sentiments. While May 31st was anticipated as a day of reckoning, Mangal Pandey, overwhelmed by his emotions, openly confronted British authority on March 29th. In a daring act, he wounded Sergeant Major Hewson and Lieutenant Baugh, rallying Indian soldiers with impassioned cries against the injustices inflicted upon their religion and beliefs. Ishwari Pandey stood as his sole ally. However, European troops swiftly apprehended Mangal Pandey. Though he attempted to end his life with his firearm, his bid was thwarted. Mangal Pandey faced execution by hanging on April 8, 1857, in Barrackpore. His act ignited fervor among soldiers, symbolizing their refusal to bow to colonial oppression.



Pandit Chandra Shekhar Azad

Birth: 23 July, 1906, U.P. Death: 27 Feb, 1931

Pandit Chandra Shekhar Azad's name shines brightly among the immortal freedom fighters who laid down their lives for the motherland. Courageous, distinguished, and possessing unparalleled organizational skills, Pandit Chandra Shekhar Azad was born on July 23, 1906, in Bhavra, Madhya Pradesh, to Pt. Sitaramji Tiwari and Mata Jagarani Devi. He received his early education at home and later enrolled at Kashi Vidyapith. At the tender age of 14, Azad was arrested while protesting the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Fearless in court, he identified himself as "Azad," declaring his father's name as "Swatantra" and his address as "Jail," for which he was sentenced to 15 lashes, earning him the name Azad. Joining the revolutionary Hindustan Republican Association, Azad participated in the Kakori conspiracy, successfully robbing the British treasury with ten accomplices. Though five comrades were martyred later, and others were captured, Azad continued his struggle, forming the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association with Sardar Bhagat Singh. Facing pressure from the police due to his involvement in incidents like

Saunders' murder and the Assembly Bomb case, Azad sought refuge in the house of his friend, Master Rudra Narayan Saxena. There, they utilized the basement for concealment and clandestine meetings, demonstrating Azad's unwavering commitment to the cause of independence." He shot himself in Alfred Park, Allahabad after he was surrounded by police on February 27, 1931. He had vowed never to be captured alive



Maharani Laxmibai

Born: 19 Nov 1828, U.P., Martyrdom: 18 June 1858

Maharani Laxmibai, born on November 19, 1828, in Kashi, was married to the King of Jhansi, Rao Gangadhar, who passed away shortly after. When the British declared the state of Jhansi to be under their rule on March 13, 1854, offering her a monthly pension of 5000 rupees, Maharani Laxmibai, feeling deeply insulted, refused the pension and relocated to a rented residence, determined to seek revenge against the British. Meanwhile, amidst the Military Rebellion instigated by Mangal Pandey, Nana Saheb and Azimullah Khan devised a plan for the Armed Revolution of 1857. Maharani Laxmibai successfully liberated Jhansi from British control on June 4, 1857, proclaiming, "People of God, Country of King, and Rule of Lakshmibai." However, Maharani Laxmibai faced betrayal from within her inner circle. Initially, a relative launched an attack against her, followed by the arrival of the Diwan of Orchha with an army of 20,000 soldiers. Despite these challenges, the courageous queen emerged victorious, defeating both adversaries and securing Jhansi's freedom.



Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Birth: 23 July, 1856, Konkan Death: 1 Aug, 1920

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, born in Chikhalgaoon in Konkan Pradesh (Maharashtra) on July 23, 1856, was the son of Gangadhar Pant Tilak. He dedicated his life to serve the nation after passing the law exam. In 1881, Tilak launched Marathi magazines like 'Maratha', 'English', and 'Kesari' to foster the spirit of nationalism. He gained prominence by organizing the 'Ganpati' and 'Shivaji' festivals in 1893, endearing himself to farmers by assisting during the plague in 1886 and the famine in 1897 in Maharashtra. However, his popularity posed a threat to the government, leading to false accusations and his imprisonment for a year and a half. Despite this setback, Tilak continued his activism, publishing critical arti-

cles against the British government in May and June 1908. During his imprisonment, he composed the historical book 'Gita Rahasya'. After his release, he initiated the 'Home Rule' movement, advocating for self-governance, despite his declining health. On August 1, 1920, Lokmanya Tilak passed away, leaving behind a legacy of revolutionary fervor and dedication to the cause of Indian independence.



Veer Bairagi Banda Bahadur

Born: 27 Oct 1670, Jammu, Martyrdom: June 9, 1716, Delhi

Veer Bairagi Banda Bahadur, initially named Veer Laxman Dev Bharadwaj, was born on October 27, 1670, in Jammu Rajouri, into a Dogra family. He later adopted the name Mahant Madhav Das Bairagi, and under the guidance of revered Guru Gobind Singh Ji, he became known as Veer Banda Bairagi, achieving worldwide fame. Veer Banda Bairagi shattered the myth of Mughal invincibility, becoming the first Indian to do so in history. Motivated by Guru Gobind Singh Ji's teachings and the martyrdom of the Guru's younger sons, he sought vengeance by eliminating Nawab of Sarhind, Wazir Khan. Establishing Swarajya, the sovereign people, as directed by Guru Gobind Singh Ji, shifted the state capital to Lohgarh, issuing coins and stamps in honor of revered Guru Gobind Singh and Guru Nanak Dev. Veer Banda Bairagi instituted social reforms, elevating individuals from lower classes to prominent positions, granting land ownership to plough carriers, and abolishing the zamindari system. His reputation extended across India as he united surrounding areas of Punjab to establish Swarajya. His reign from 1708 to 1716 is hailed as the Golden Age, marking a period of prosperity and progress.



The Chapekar brothers

**Born: 1869 and 1873, Pune,
Died: 1898 and 1899**

The Chapekar brothers, Damodar Hari (Born 1869) and Balkrishna (Born 1873) in Chinchwad, Pune (Maharashtra), were prominent figures in India's pre-independence history, renowned for their unwavering dedication to the cause of freedom. Hailing from Pune, they were deeply influenced by the nationalist fervor sweeping across the country during the early 20th century. On June 22, 1897, the Chapekar brothers orchestrated the assassination of W.C. Rand, a British officer, and his military escort Lieutenant Ayerst in retaliation against colonial oppression and injustice. Damodar Hari Chafekar was apprehended and later hanged on April 8, 1898. Balkrishna

avoided arrest till 1899 when he was caught and tried by the police. He was hanged on 12th May 1899. The third brother Vasudeo and his friends Khando Vishnu Sathe and Mahadev Vinayak Ranade killed the police informants. Vasudeo was hanged on 8th May 1899. Ranade was hanged on 10th May and Sathe, a juvenile, was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. The Chapekar brothers left an indelible mark on India's struggle for independence. Their courage and sacrifice continue to inspire generations, embodying the spirit of resistance against colonial rule.



Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Born: June 26, 1838, U.P., Died: April 8, 1894

Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was born on June 26, 1838, in the village of Kantalpada in West Bengal, the son of Deputy Collector Yadavchandra. He rose to prominence as one of the leading novelists in the Bengali language. In 1876, he penned the iconic patriotic song "Vande Mataram," which he later incorporated into his novel "Anand Math" in 1882. Rabindranath Tagore set the song to music in 1896, and it gained widespread popularity when sung at a Congress session. The British Government, alarmed by its influence, banned the song, but it continued to inspire revolutionaries who adopted it as their rallying cry. The mere mention of "Vande Mataram" was enough to unsettle the British authorities. Bankim Chandra's contribution became immortalized as he armed the freedom fighters with this potent anthem. Subsequently, numerous revolutionary songs emerged, all echoing the fervor of "Vande Mataram," further fueling the struggle for Indian independence. The phrase "Vande Mataram" became synonymous with the spirit of the independence movement.



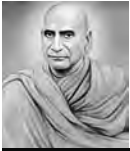
Vinayak Damodar Savarkar,

Born: May 28, 1883, UP,

Died: Feb 26, 1966

Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, born on May 28, 1883, in Maharashtra, hailed from the village of Bhagur in Nashik district, born to Shri Damodar and Radhabai. He was deeply influenced by the revolutionary ideals of Lokmanya Tilak and pledged himself to India's

freedom struggle from a young age. During his student days in Pune in 1905, he stirred controversy by publicly burning foreign clothing in the presence of Tilak. Inspired by Tilak, he was later invited by Shyamji Krishna Varma to study in London in 1906. During his time at 'India House' in London, Savarkar actively promoted the cause of Indian independence, writing his historical work, 'The Indian War of Independence,' though it was seized before publication. In May 1907, he defiantly commemorated the centenary of the Indian War of Independence, challenging British rule. The assassination of Sir Curzon Wylie by Madanlal Dhingra in London on July 1, 1908, further spotlighted India's quest for freedom. Savarkar was subsequently arrested on charges of treason and smuggling weapons into India, leading to his prosecution. On January 30, 1911, he was sentenced to imprisonment in Dongri and other jails before being transported to the Andaman Islands.



Swami Shraddhanand

Born: 1856 Jalandhar, Died: 23 Dec 1926

Swami Shraddhanand, originally named Munshi Ram, was born in 1856 in Talwan village, Jalandhar, Punjab, to Lala Nanakchand. Influenced profoundly by Maharishi Swami Dayanand and his seminal work, 'Satyarth Prakash,' he became a fervent advocate of Arya Samaj principles. One of his significant contributions was the establishment of Girls Mahavidyalaya in Jalandhar. Following the British government's increasing scrutiny of Arya Samaj teachings after 1900, Munshi Ram laid the foundation of Gurukul Kangri in 1902, which also came under government surveillance. In 1917, he renounced worldly life and adopted the name Swami Shraddhanand. Swami Shraddhanand boldly confronted the British government in 1919, protesting against the oppressive Rowlatt Act. During a demonstration in Delhi on March 30, 1919, when the police threatened the protesters with guns, he fearlessly faced the barrel, urging them to aim at his chest first. His courage compelled the police to lower their weapons. Tragically, on December 23, 1926, Swami Shraddhanand fell victim to a religious fanatic's bullet, sacrificing his life for the preservation of Indian culture.



Shankaracharya Swami Bharati Krishna Tirtha

Born: March 1884, Jalandhar, Died: Feb 2, 1960

Shankaracharya Swami Bharati Krishna Tirtha, a renowned mathematician at the University of Jagannath Puri, was not only a scholar but also a valiant freedom fighter. His advocacy for revolt against British oppression led to his imprisonment. Fearlessly challenging British rule, he envisioned a free India, liberated from foreign domination, considering the struggle against colonialism a sacred duty. At just 15, he was honored with the title of 'Saraswati' by the Sanskrit Institute of Madras. Remarkably, at 20, he achieved the rare feat of passing postgraduate exams in six subjects with top honors. Under the tutelage of Shankaracharya Swami Narasimha of Sringeri, he delved into Vedanta philosophy and pursued Brahma Sadhana. Influenced by the writings of Lokmanya Tilak and Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya, he embraced the ideals of Swadeshi and Swadharma. In 1925, he was nominated as the successor by Shankaracharya Swami Madhusudantirthaji of Govardhan Math, Jagannathpuri. He fervently urged the populace to prepare for the overthrow of foreign rule, seeing it as imperative for India's spiritual and national upliftment.



Ram Prasad Bismil

Born: 1897, Jalandhar, Died: 19 Dec 1927

Ram Prasad Bismil, a revered figure in India's freedom struggle, Born on 11th June, 1897 as the second son of Murlidhar and Moolmati Devi in Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh, he was deeply influenced by the fervor of nationalism. Bismil founded the Hindustan Republican Association, advocating for India's independence through revolutionary means. His literary prowess was evident in his stirring poems, capturing the spirit of rebellion. Bismil's involvement in the Kakori Conspiracy, the daring train robbery near Kakori to fund the revolutionary activities against British rule, marked his commitment to the cause. He was awarded death sentence and faced the gallows with unwavering resolve along with Asfaqulla Khan, Thakur Roshan Singh and other revolutionaries. His martyrdom immortalized him as a symbol of defiance against colonial oppression. Bismil remains etched in history, a beacon of inspiration for generations to come. 'Sarfarooshi Ki Tammana ab Hamare Dil Mein Hai' is one of his most remembered poem.



Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya

Born: 25 Dec 1861, Jalandhar, Died: 12 Nov 1946

Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, born on December 25, 1861, in Ahiyapura, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), now known as Malviya Nagar, exhibited a deep passion for poetry from a young age. Renowned as 'Makarand' at just 15-16 years old, he gained recognition for his literary prowess. His foray into politics began at the Kolkata session of the Congress in 1886, marking the start of his lifelong association with the party. During the tragic Jallianwala Bagh massacre on April 13, 1919, he vehemently condemned British atrocities, delivering a stirring speech at the Kendriya Dhara Sabha that lasted six hours. Despite his frequent disagreements with Congress decisions, he remained an esteemed figure within the party, holding prestigious positions. His staunch advocacy for Hindutva principles earned him great respect in the Hindu Mahasabha. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya's crowning achievement was the establishment of the Banaras Hindu University on February 4, 1916. Serving as its Vice Chancellor from 1919 to 1946, he dedicated himself to nurturing the institution into a beacon of education and culture.



Nana Saheb

Born: 1824

Following clandestine deliberations with his trusted allies, Nana Saheb, on May 31, 1857, designated the commencement of the armed uprising against the British. His agents clandestinely disseminated lotus flowers among Indian soldiers in military encampments and distributed flour chapatis in villages, covertly signaling the call for revolution. Saheb, accompanied by 400 revolutionaries, embarked on a pilgrimage disguised as a group of sadhus, ostensibly undertaking a tour of India. The clarion call for rebellion against the British reverberated across the land. However, the revolt was precipitated prematurely when Indian soldiers in Meerut initiated the uprising with chants of 'Har Har Mahadev' on May 10. Following the expulsion of British rule from Meerut to Delhi, Bahadur Shah Zafar was proclaimed the Emperor of India. Subsequently, on June 4, under Nana Saheb's leadership, soldiers in Kanpur also rose against British dominion. Demonstrating compassion, Nana Saheb facilitated the safe passage of Europeans to Allahabad by providing boats. To confound the British, Nana Saheb dispatched Moropant disguised as himself towards the north, specifically Nepal, while he chose a lifetime of clandestine existence in Saurashtra.



Vasudev Balwant Phadke

Born: 4 Nov 1845, Pune, Death: 17 Feb 1883

Vasudev Balwant Phadke Born on November 4, 1845, in Pune, Vasudev Balwant Phadke abandoned his government job with the railway and embraced the path of revolution aimed at toppling the British colonial administration. Adopting the pseudonym 'Kashi Baba', he gained considerable renown and assembled a formidable army comprising valiant warriors from the Ramoshi caste. By 1874, he had seized control of key forts in Maharashtra and proclaimed a provisional government, causing alarm within the British administration. In response, the British government offered a reward of fifty thousand rupees for the capture of Balwant Phadke, reflecting their apprehension. Numerous British casualties ensued, leading to the imposition of curfew, a measure unprecedented under British rule. Phadke was apprehended on July 20, 1879, in the Bijapur district of Deranbadgi while he was asleep. He met his demise in Aden on February 17, 1883.



Tatya Tope

Born: 16 Feb 1814, Pune, Died: 18 April 1859

Tatya Tope, originally named Pandurang Yavlekar, was born in Pune, Maharashtra, in 1814. He earned the moniker "Tatya Tope" after being honored with a hat by Bajirao Peshwa. During the freedom struggle of 1857, Tatya Tope joined forces with Nana Saheb in the fight against the British. Even after Nana Saheb's defeat, Tatya Tope remained resolute, forming a new military organization to continue the resistance. Resorting to guerrilla warfare tactics, he sought to overcome the British despite facing betrayal from Indian kings. Whenever news of Tatya's whereabouts leaked, he swiftly vanished to evade capture by the British army, leaving British officers astonished. Tragically, the British mistakenly captured and executed Narayan Rao, believing him to be Tatya Tope, on April 18, 1859. However, Tatya Tope managed to escape and eluded capture for the remainder of his life. During the struggle for independence in 1857, Tatya Tope instilled the most fear in the British authorities, earning him the title of the "Finest Warrior" of the freedom movement.



Vishnu Ganesh Pingle

Born: 2 Jan 1888, Maharashtra, Death: 16 Nov 1915

Vishnu Ganesh Pingle was born into a Chitpavan Brahmin family in Maharashtra in January 1888. He pursued his Bachelor's degree in Engineering from Saitale University, USA. However, despite attaining this prestigious qualification, he renounced wealth and fame to dedicate himself to the cause of India's independence. Pingle joined the Gadar Party in America, committed to liberating India from British rule. In pursuit of this goal, he returned to India accompanied by a team of 8000 Indians. On February 21, 1915, Ras Bihari Bose ignited the flames of revolution among Indian soldiers in military cantonments across the country. However, on March 23, 1915, Vishnu Ganesh Pingle was deceitfully arrested by a Jamadar of a Risale in Meerut Cantonment. Pingle faced trial in the infamous "Lahore Conspiracy Case." Alongside six other Sikh companions, he was sentenced to death and subsequently hanged in Lahore Central Jail on November 17.



Maharani Tapaswini

Born: 1836, Varanasi, Death: 1907

Maharani Tapaswini, born around 1836 in Varanasi, was the niece of Rani Lakshmi Bai, known originally as Sunanda. Following the demise of her father, Peshwa Narayan Rao, the British army arrested Sunanda, confining her in the fortress of Tiruchirapalli. Upon her release, she sought refuge at the Naimisharanya shrine near Sitapur, where she received initiation from Sant Gauri Shankar and clandestinely immersed herself in anti-British activities. Gaining renown as 'Mata Tapaswini', she established contact with Nana Saheb and, in 1857, collaborated with saints and ascetics to orchestrate a military revolt. Conducting religious ceremonies in major cantonments across the nation, she fervently reminded people of their commitment to overthrow British rule on a designated date. Despite their efforts, the armed uprising ultimately failed, resulting in the massacre of many saints by the British authorities. Mata Tapaswini fled to Nepal, where she established a firearms manufacturing facility named 'German Krupps'. Lokmanya Tilak dispatched a young man named Mr. Khadiilkar from Maharashtra to assist her, but the factory was soon raided upon discovery. Despite enduring severe torture, Khadiilkar remained steadfast, refusing to divulge any information about Mata Tapaswini. Returning to Kolkata, she began instilling a sense of nationalism among students at Mahakali Pathshala. During the Bang-

Bhang movement in 1905, she once again propagated the mantra of revolution among saints. Mata Tapaswini served as a potent conduit for transmitting secret messages across the country. She passed away in 1907, leaving behind a legacy of resilience and patriotism.



Virendranath Chattopadhyay

Born: 31 October 1880, Dhaka

Virendranath Chattopadhyay, born on 31st October 1880 in Dhaka, pursued higher education in England, where he forged connections with Shyamji Krishna Verma and Madam Cama, dedicating his life to India's freedom struggle. Proficient in Hindi, Urdu, Arabic, and French, he spearheaded revolutionary campaigns, notably publishing the 'India Sociologist,' amplifying the voice of Indian independence. With Chattopadhyay's support, Madam Cama hoisted the national tricolor at the International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany, 1907. Across Europe, he facilitated the supply of arms, ammunition, and propaganda materials to revolutionaries, collaborating closely with Madam Cama. Through his writings in 'Vande Mataram' in Paris and 'Talwar' in Berlin, Chattopadhyay ignited the revolutionary fervor among Indians.



Chidambaram Pillai

Born: 1872, Tamilnadu

Chidambaram Pillai, born in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, in 1872, gained prominence as a distinguished lawyer in Tuticorin, South India. Witnessing the deplorable treatment of Indians by Britishers, he was deeply moved to action. In a bold move, he founded the Steam Navigation Company to challenge the British India Navigation Company's monopoly, disrupting their business operations. Despite threats from the British magistrate, Mr. Waller, Pillai fearlessly called for a worker strike, earning the enmity of the British. Undeterred, he intensified his resistance, rallying people through impassioned speeches, supported by Subramaniam Shiva and Padmanath Iyengar. Tuticorin's business community turned against the British, shaking the foundation of their rule. Pillai's defiance led to his sentencing to forty years of rigorous imprisonment in July 1908, symbolizing his unwavering commitment to India's freedom.



Jatindra Nath Das popularly known as **Jatin Das**
Born: 27 Oct 1904, Kolkata, Died: 13 Sept 1929

Jatindra Nath Das popularly known as Jatin Das born on October 27, 1904, in Kolkata, was drawn into the fervor of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1921 at just 16. Despite familial disapproval, he persisted, enduring imprisonment for his cause. After release, he found solace in revolutionary activism under Shachindra Nath Sanyal's guidance, learning bomb-making. On June 14, 1929, Jatindra Nath Das was arrested at his Calcutta residence by the Lahore police. His arrest was linked to the ongoing Lahore conspiracy case. During his time in prison, he initiated a significant response demanding the humane treatment of political prisoners and improved conditions. Beginning on July 13, he began a hunger strike with the support of Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta in protest against the mistreatment of prisoners by jail authorities. Despite numerous attempts to force-feed him, Jatindra Nath Das persevered with his hunger strike, emphasizing that it was a more formidable challenge than wielding a firearm. He discouraged others from joining the hunger strike, stating that they should not act hastily. Tragically, Jatindra Nath Das passed away on September 13, 1929, at the age of 24, after fasting for 63 days. His self-sacrifice alleviated the suffering of imprisoned political activists.



Makhanlal Chaturvedi
Born: 4 April 1889, Madhya Pradesh,
Death: 30 Jan 1968

Makhanlal Chaturvedi, born on April 4, 1889, in Bawai village, Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh, left an indelible mark on India's literary and freedom struggle landscape. Editing journals like 'Karmaveer' and 'Pratap,' his articles brimmed with nationalistic fervor, leading to his arrest for sedition. Chaturvedi's poetry echoed the nation's spirit, inspiring generations, epitomized in his celebrated work, Pushp ki abhilasha '(Desire of Flower),' exalting sacrifice for the motherland. Amidst frequent imprisonments totaling over six years during the freedom movement, he emphasized the power of words to ignite revolution and instill bravery in the faint-hearted. On January 30, 1968, this luminary bid farewell to the Indian sky, leaving behind a legacy of courage and patriotism that continues to inspire.



Sister Satyavati

Born: 26 Jan, 1906, Punjab, Death: 21 Oct 1945

Sister Satyavati, born on January 26, 1906, in Jalandhar district, Punjab, was a beacon of strength in India's struggle for independence. Hailing from a lineage of luminaries, including Swami Shraddhanand, her activism centered in Delhi. In 1936-37, she revolutionized the labor movement, her fiery speeches striking fear in the British government. Despite being banned from venues, she defiantly addressed crowds, evading police surveillance. During the Salt Satyagraha, she led a women's procession, resulting in her arrest. Refusing to compromise her principles, she endured six months' imprisonment. Later, battling tuberculosis, her dying wish was to immortalize her story for the martyred children of the nation. In 2000, her wish found fruition in the book "Azaadi Ke Ankur,". She passed away on October 21, 1945, in a Delhi T.B. hospital.



Awadh Bihari

Born: 14 Nov 1889, Delhi,

Death: 8 May 1915, Delhi

Awadh Bihari, born on November 14, 1889, in Delhi to Shri Govindlal, was nurtured in the spirit of revolution by his mentor, the renowned revolutionary master, Amirchand. Excelling academically, he earned a B.T. from Lahore's Teachers Training College, receiving top honors and a gold medal. On December 23, 1912, Bihari, alongside Basant Kumar Vishwas and Balmukund, orchestrated a daring bomb attack on the Viceroy's procession in Delhi's Chandni Chowk. Disguised as Muslim women, they evaded detection, surviving the chaos and escaping. Following this, Bihari attempted to assassinate the cruel Bengal British officer, Mr. Gordon, in Lahore on May 17, 1913. Despite his valiant efforts, he was apprehended on February 19, 1914, and subsequently hanged on May 8, 1915, at Delhi's jail (Now Maulana Azad Medical College campus), alongwith Bal Mukund and their mentor, Master Amir Chand. Awadh Bihari's legacy is etched in his sacrifice for India's freedom.



Shiv Ram Rajguru

Born: 1908 Maharashtra, Death: 23 March, 1931

Shiv Ram Rajguru, born in 1908 in Khed, Pune, Maharashtra, exemplified courage from a young age, embodying a fervent dedication to his country's cause. He was a member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, who wanted India to be free from British Raj by any means possible. He is remembered for his revolutionary activities, particularly for his involvement in the Kakori Conspiracy of 1925, where revolutionaries robbed a British train to fund their activities. Rajguru, along with other revolutionaries like Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashfaqulla Khan, played a significant role in this daring act. Rajguru became a colleague of Bhagat Singh & Sukhdev Thapar, and took part in the assassination of a British police officer, J. P. "John" Saunders, at Lahore on 17 December 1928. Their actions were to avenge the beating of Lala Lajpat Rai by the police while on a march protesting the Simon Commission; Lala Lajpat Rai died a fortnight after the Saunders assassination. However, their fate was sealed when they were hanged in the evening, against protocol, on March 23, 1931 along with his associates Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev Thapar, forever etching their names in India's struggle for independence.



Pritilata Waddedar

Born: 5 May 1911, Bangladesh

Pritilata Waddedar, born on May 5, 1911, in Goalpara, Chittagong (Bangladesh), was imbued with a profound sense of patriotism from her earliest days. The tragic events of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre ignited a deep-seated resentment towards British oppression within her. Refusing to pledge allegiance to the British Emperor in school, she instead invoked the name of Bharat Mata. Joining the revolutionary organizations Chhatra Sangh and Deepali Sangh during her schooling, she honed her skills in weaponry and combat. Transitioning to teaching later, she continued her clandestine activities in the fight for independence. On June 12, 1932, when police surrounded Surya Sen and his comrades at Savitri Devi's house, Pritilata displayed exceptional courage, facilitating Sen's escape. In a daring act of defiance against British tyranny, she led an assault on the European Club in Chittagong on September 24, 1932, disguised as a police officer. Despite sustaining injuries, when capture seemed imminent, she chose martyrdom, bravely ingesting cyanide to evade capture. Pritilata Waddedar's unwavering dedication to the cause of freedom remains an inspiration, her sacrifice immortalizing her in the annals of India's independence struggle.



Durga Bhabhi

Born: 7 Oct 1907, Death: 15 Oct 1999

Durgavati Devi Vohra popular as Durga Bhabhi, born on October 7, 1907, epitomized unwavering dedication to India's freedom struggle. Married to Bhagwati Charan Vohra, she exemplified the spirit of sacrifice, never wavering even in times of financial hardship. With a steadfast belief in "Nation Above All," she contributed to the cause with boundless determination. In a tribute to Kartar Singh Sarabha, she used her own blood to adorn his picture after his execution. Fearlessly delivering arms to revolutionaries like Chandrashekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh, she braved personal risks, including entrusting her son to Damodar Savarkar during a mission in Mumbai. Disguised as a Sardar, she executed daring actions, even after disguising Bhagat Singh's wife post-Saunders' assassination to escape to Kolkata, posing as a British couple, attested to her valor. Despite the loss of her husband, Bhagwati Charan, during a bomb test to free Bhagat Singh, she remained resolute. Despite facing neglect post-independence, Durga Bhabhi's legacy endures, immortalized for her contributions to India's freedom struggle until her passing on October 15, 1999.



Hemu Kalani

Born: March 23, 1923, Died: Jan 21, 1943

Hemu Kalani, born on March 23, 1923, in Pura Sakkhar, Sindh (Pakistan), was the son of Pesumal Kalani. At just 19 years old, his impassioned cry of "Angrezon Bharat Chhodo" reverberated through the streets of Sindh city in 1942, inciting a fervor among people of all ages. This sparked a widespread revolt, even among Indian soldiers stationed in the military cantonment. When Hemu learned of a train carrying European soldiers and ammunition, he and his comrades devised a daring plan to derail it by loosening the track nuts. However, their actions were discovered by the police, and while Hemu distracted them, his friends escaped, leaving him to face capture alone. Despite enduring brutal torture, Hemu remained steadfast, refusing to betray his comrades. Despite the British commander Richardson's attempts at intimidation, Hemu refused to yield. Ultimately, on January 21, 1943, he was unjustly executed for his unwavering commitment to India's freedom struggle.



Ramaswamy

Born: 1929, Karnataka

Ramaswamy, born in 1929 in Banwara, Hassan, Karnataka, witnessed the tumultuous era of India's struggle for independence. As a high school student during this historic period, he found himself drawn to the fervor of the movement against British colonial rule and the fight for democracy against monarchies in various states. In Mysore, where his hometown was located, there was a growing sentiment against autocratic rule, with people yearning for self-governance and Swarajya. In September 1947, a procession was organized in Hassan to demand self-government. Unable to contain his emotions, Ramaswamy joined the procession, raising slogans for freedom. Despite police warnings, he remained undeterred. Tragically, at just eighteen years old, Ramaswamy was shot in the chest while bravely advocating for independence.



Bhai Parmanand

Born: Nov 4, 1876, Death: Dec 8, 1947

Bhai Parmanand, born on November 4, 1876, in Riyala village of the Jhelum district, was the son of Bhai Tarachand and descended from Bhai Matidas, who valiantly stood with the ninth Guru of the Sikhs, Tegh Bahadur. Deeply influenced by the Arya Samaj from his youth, he dedicated himself to its principles. His journey took him to Africa, where his simplicity left a lasting impression on Mahatma Gandhi. In England, he crossed paths with the eminent revolutionary Shyamji Krishna Verma. Upon his return to India, he penned the influential book "History of India," exposing the dark realities of British exploitation, inspiring countless revolutionaries. However, his bold ideas led to his arrest in 1910 and subsequent deportation. Seeking higher education, he ventured to San Francisco, inspiring students like Bhagat Singh, Bhagwati Charan, and Sukhdev of DAV College. In 1915, he faced the death penalty in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, later commuted to life imprisonment, enduring severe torture in the Andaman prison until his release in 1919, thanks to the efforts of C.F. Andrews and Malviya G.K. His legacy continued with the establishment of Punjabi Vidyapeeth, enriching the fabric of Indian nationalism.



Bipin Chandra Pal

Born: 7 Nov 1858, Bangladesh, Died: 20 May 1932

Bipin Chandra Pal was a key figure among the trio of Lal (Lala Lajpat Rai), Bal (Bal Gangadhar Tilak), and Pal (Bipin Chandra Pal) that left an indelible mark on India's struggle for independence. During the period of Bengal partition, they infused new vigor into the freedom movement with their revolutionary ideas, advocating for complete independence from British rule. Bipin Chandra Pal initially serving as a librarian in Kolkata's public library, was inspired by political leaders like Shivnath Shastri, S.N. Banerjee, and V.K. Goswami, prompting his transition into politics. Influenced by the ideologies and principles of Lajpat Rai, Tilak, and Aurobindo, Pal resolved to dedicate himself to the cause of India's freedom struggle. Renowned for his intellectual prowess and ideological depth, Pal emerged as a pioneer of revolutionary ideas, earning him the moniker of the father of revolutionary thought. Journeying to England in 1898 to study comparative ideologies, Pal returned to India a year later, fervently championing the spirit of Swaraj among the masses. Pal breathed his last on May 20, 1932.



Champakraman Pillai

Born: Sept 15, 1891, Thiruvananthapuram,

Died: May 26, 1934

Champakraman Pillai, born on September 15, 1891, in Thiruvananthapuram, illuminated the path to Indian independence even while abroad. Venturing to Italy, he studied twelve languages. He pursued a career as a consultant engineer in Germany, demonstrating his multifaceted talents. As the chairman of the 'International India Support' committee in Zurich, Pillai played a pivotal role in advocating for India's cause on the international stage. In 1914, he founded the 'Indian National Party' in Germany, attracting notable revolutionaries like Lala Hardayal, Mohd. Barkatullah, Tarakhnath Das, and Virendra Chattopadhyay. The party envisioned a bold plan to deploy Indian troops from Thailand to Burma, aiming to seize control of the region. Pillai also opposed Hitler's disparaging remarks about India, tragically, on May 26, 1934, he fell victim to an assassination plot, and his property was confiscated. His devoted wife, Smt. Laxmibai, preserved his memory, safeguarding his ashes until they were repatriated to their homeland in 1966. His last wish was that his ashes should be flown into the sea near his birthplace by the first indigenous military ship of Independent India.



Kumari Jayavati Sanghvi

Born: 1924, Gujarat

Kumari Jayavati Sanghvi, born in 1924 in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, emerged as a fervent participant in India's struggle for independence from her student years. Amidst the widespread arrests of leaders, Jayavati Sanghvi played a pivotal role in students' participation in 'Quit India Movement' in August 1942., infusing vigor into the movement. Even after the closure of schools and colleges, she worked tirelessly to keep students united, organizing dharnas and demonstrations to raise awareness and protest against British oppression. In April 1943, she orchestrated a massive gathering of students from different educational institutions, leading them in vocal opposition against the injustices of British rule. Courageously leading a procession while proudly brandishing the tricolor flag, was met with police resistance, resulting in the firing of teargas shells. Tragically, Jayavati Sanghvi succumbed to the effects of teargas inhalation, breathing her last amidst the chaos and suffocation.



Jatindranath Mukherjee (Bagha Jatin)

Born: 7 Dec 1879, Bengal, Death: 10 Sept 1915

Jatindranath Mukherjee, born on December 7, 1879, in Kushtia Nagar, Bengal, possessed a robust physique. He earned the moniker "Bagha Jatin" after single-handedly defeating a tiger in his childhood. Inspired by revolutionary figures like Aurobindo Ghosh and Yatindra Nath Bannerjee, Jatin founded the 'Bandhav Committee'. In 1910, his team executed DSP Shamsul Alam and ingeniously intercepted a consignment of weapons from the Roda Company in Kolkata. Fearless in the face of British oppression, he confronted and defeated numerous Britishers attempting to exploit women. On February 21, 1915, under the leadership of Rash Behari Bose, a plan was devised for a military revolution and nationwide uprising, aiming to secure funds and weapons from Germany. Pursued by the police, Jatin and his comrades found themselves surrounded in the Balasore forest as they awaited the arrival of two ships. In a fierce exchange of Jatin was grievously injured and subsequently captured. He succumbed to his injuries, attaining martyrdom in the hospital on September 10, 1915.



Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi

Born: 26 October 1890, Allahabad

Died: 25 March 1931, Kanpur

Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi was a pioneer of journalism. His contribution in the history of India's freedom movement is immortal. He shook Britishers with his revolutionary writings. He supported Gandhi's non-violent ideas and revolutionists at the same time. He is one of the few journalists who are known for fighting for freedom by making pen a weapon. In the year 1916, he came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi and was greatly influenced by his non-violent movement. He, too, joined the freedom movement. He led the Home Movement in 1917-18. He also led the first strike of textile workers in Kanpur. In 1920, he started publishing the daily edition of DainikPratap. In an editorial, he expressed the voice of the agricultural labourer of Rae Bareli. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment for this. Two years later, in the year 1922, after being released from jail, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi was made the President of the Provincial Political Conference. He was sent to jail for two years for giving speeches against the British rule. Despite this, the British rule could not impact his spirit



Bharat Vikas Parishad



" Bharat Ko Jano" Competition Over the Years Participation of Teams in National Level Programmes

Event	Year	Junior Teams	Senior Teams	Total Teams	Place	Prant
01	2001-02	17	16	33	Delhi	Delhi North
02	2002-03	20	18	38	Ajmer	Rajasthan South
03	2003-04	24	24	48	Mumbai	Maharashtra I
04	2004-05	38	35	73	Delhi	Delhi North
05	2005-06	23	26	49	Dhubri	Assam & Meghalaya
06	2006-07	30	35	65	Jodhpur	Rajasthan West
07	2007-08	36	38	74	Ludhiana	Punjab North
08	2008-09	37	34	71	Fazilka	Punjab South
09	2009-10	41	38	79	Udaipur	Rajasthan South
10	2010-11	42	43	85	Lucknow	Avadh Pradesh
11	2011-12	44	45	89	Haridwar	Uttarakhand West
12	2012-13	46	41	87	Dewas	Madhya Bharat West
13	2013-14	47	47	94	Bhilwara	Rajasthan Central
14	2014-15	49	47	96	Varanasi	Kashi
15	2015-16	48	52	100	Agra	Braj Pradesh
16	2016-17	47	51	98	Sriganga nagar	Rajasthan North
17	2017-18	7 Region Teams			Mumbai	Mumbai Maharashtra
18	2018-19	7 Region Teams			Bhilwari	Rajasthan
19	2019-20	7 Region Teams			Bhubaneswar	Odisha
20	2020-21	7 Region On Virtual mode (Hosted by Brahmavar Prant)				
21	2021-22	10 Region on Virtual Mode				
22	2022-23	10 Region			Noida	U.P. West
23	2023-24	10 Region			Kurukshetra	Haryana North

सम्पर्क ❖ सहयोग ❖ संस्कार ❖ सेवा ❖ समर्पण



(हिन्दी एवं संस्कृत गीत)

राष्ट्रीय चेतना के स्वर



राष्ट्रीय समूहगान प्रतियोगिता
NATIONAL GROUP SONG COMPETITION (NGSC)



भारत विकास परिषद्

(प्रकाशन विभाग)

स्वस्थ-समर्थ-संस्कारित-भारत ❖ Swastha-Samarth-SanskritBharat

राष्ट्रीय कार्यशाला - भारत विकास परिषद्



Distribution of relief materials to flood affected families in Manipur

केन्ट देता है
**सबसे
शुद्ध पानी**

घर लाएं दुनिया के सबसे बेस्ट RO वॉटर प्युरीफायर्स

- 100% शुद्ध पानी के लिए
- RO+UV+UF+UV इन टैंक्स द्वारा शुद्धिकरण+मिनरल्स रिटेंशन
- पानी से होने वाली बीमारियों से सुरक्षा के लिए
- शुद्धता का स्तर देखने के लिए
- 4 सालों* की मुफ्त सर्विस के लिए
- NSF, USA द्वारा गुणवत्ता प्रमाणपत्र
- दुनिया भर में लाखों लोगों का भरोसेमंद

KENT
Mineral RO™
Water Purifiers
HOUSE of PURITY



100%
शुद्ध पानी

घुली हुई
अशुद्धियां
भी निकालें

पानी की
ZERO
वेस्टेज

KENT
टेक्नोलॉजी

ज़रूरी
मिनरल्स को
भी बरकरार
रखे

**हेल्दी रहो
केन्ट से**



विश्व की सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रयोगशाला
द्वारा गुणवत्ता प्रमाणन



वीडियो देखने
के लिए
स्कैन करें

*शर्तें लागू

फ्री डेमो के लिए, कॉल करें 9582-123-456 | वेबसाइट www.kent.co.in | सर्विस के लिए कॉल करें 92-789-12345

देश भर में सभी प्रमुख घरेलू उपकरण स्टोर्स पर उपलब्ध।

उपलब्ध है [amazon](https://www.amazon.in) | [Flipkart](https://www.flipkart.com) | [my ntra](https://www.myntra.com) | [cla](https://www.cla.com) पर