

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

Index-

Subject - History - Page No : 1-19
Subject - Geography - Page No : 19-28
Subject - General Science - Page No : 28-78

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

SUBJECT - HISTORY

- Indian History – Important Dates
- BC (BEFORE CRIST)
- 2300–1750 : Indus Valley Civilization.
- From 1500 : Coming of the Aryans.
- 1200–800 : Expansion of the Aryans in the Ganga Valley.
- 600 :Age of the 16 Mahajanapadas of northern India.
- 563–483: Buddha’s Life-span.
- 540–468: Mahavir’s Life-span.
- 362–321: Nanda dynasty.
- 327–326 : Alexander’s invasion of India. It opened a land route between India and Europe.
- 322: Accession of Chandragupta Maurya.
- 305: Defeat of Seleucus at the hands of Chandragupta Maurya.
- 273–232: Ashoka’s reign.
- 261: Conquest of Kalinga.
- 145–101: Regin of Elara, the Chola king of Sri Lanka.
- 58: Beginning of Vikram era.
- AD (AFTER DEATH)
- 78 :Beginning of Saka era.
- 78-101: Kanishka’s reign.

- 319–320: Commencement of Gupta era.
- 380: Accession of Chandragupta II ‘Vikramaditya’
- 405–411: Visit of Chinese traveller Fahien.
- 415: Accession of Kumargupta I.
- 455: Accession of Skandagupta.
- 606–647: Harshavardhan’s reign.

II. MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 712: First invasion in Sindh by Arabs (Mohd. Bin Qasim).
- 836: Accession of King Bhoja of Kannauj.
- 985: Accession of Rajaraja, the Chola ruler.
- 998: Accession of Sultan Mahmud Ghazni.
- 1001: First invasion of India by Mahmud Ghazni who defeated Jaipal, ruler of Punjab.
- 1025: Destruction of Somnath Temple by Mahmud Ghazni.
- 1191: First battle of Tarain.
- 1192: Second battle of Tarain.
- 1206 :Accession of Qutubuddin Aibak to the throne of Delhi.
- 1210 :Death of Qutubuddin Aibak.
- 1221: Chengiz Khan invaded India (Mongol invasion).
- 1236: Accession of Razia Sultana to the throne of Delhi.
- 1240: Death of Razia Sultana.
- 1296: Accession of Alauddin Khilji.
- 1316: Death of Alauddin Khilji.
- 1325: Accession of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
- 1327: Transfer of capital from Delhi to

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

Devagiri (Daulatabad) in Deccan by the Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.

- 1336: Foundation of Vijaynagar empire in the South.
- 1351: Accession of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
- 1398: Timur's invasion of India.
- 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak.
- 1494: Accession of Babur in Farghana.
- 1497–98: First voyage of Vasco da Gama to India (discovery of sea route to India via the Cape of Good Hope)
- 1526: First Battle of Panipat; Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi; foundation of Mughal dynasty by Babur.
- 1527: Battle of Khanwa-Babur defeated Rana Sanga.
- 1530: Death of Babur and accession of Humayun.
- 1539: Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa and became India's emperor.
- 1555: Humayun recaptured the throne of Delhi.
- 1556: Second Battle of Panipat (Bairam Khan defeated Hemu).
- 1556: Battle of Talikota (Rakshasa-Tangadi).
- 1576: Battle of Haldighati-Rana Pratap was defeated by Akbar.
- 1582: Din-i-Ilahi founded by Akbar.
- 1600: English East India Company established.
- 1605: Death of Akbar and accession of Jahangir.
- 1606: Execution of Guru Arjun Dev, the 5th

Guru of Sikhs.

- 1611: Jahangir marries Nurjahan.
- 1615: Sir Thomas Roe visits Jahangir.
- 1627: Birth of Shivaji and death of Jahangir.
- 1628: Shahjahan becomes emperor of India.
- 1631: Death of Mumtazmahal.
- 1634: The English permitted to trade in India (in Bengal).
- 1659: Accession of Aurangzeb, Shahjahan imprisoned.
- 1665: Shivaji imprisoned by Aurangzeb.
- 1666: Death of Shahjahan.
- 1675: Execution of Guru Teg Bahadur, the 9th Guru of Sikhs.
- 1680: Death of Shivaji.
- 1707: Death of Aurangzeb.
- 1708: Death of Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Guru of Sikhs.
- 1739: Nadir Shah invades India.
- 1757: Battle of Plassey, establishment of British political rule in India at the hands of Lord Clive.
- 1761: Third battle of Panipat.

III. MODERN PERIOD

- 1764: Battle of Buxar.
- 1765: Clive appointed Company's Governor in India.
- 1767–69: First Angle-Mysore War.
- 1780: Birth of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
- 1780-84: Second Anglo-Mysore War.
- 1784: Pitt's India Act.

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

- 1790-92: Third Anglo-Mysore War.
- 1793: The Permanent Settlement of Bengal.
- 1799: Fourth Anglo-Mysore War; Death of Tipu Sultan.
- 1802: Treaty of Bassein.
- 1809: Treaty of Amritsar.
- 1829: Practice of Sati prohibited.
- 1830: Raja Rammohan Roy visits England.
- 1833: Death of Raja Rammohan Roy at Bristol, England.
- 1839: Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
- 1839–42: First Anglo-Afghan War.
- 1845–46: First Anglo-Sikh War.
- 1852: Second Anglo-Burmese War.
- 1853: First Railway line opened between Bombay and Thane and a Telegraph line in Calcutta.
- 1857: The Sepoy Mutiny or First War of Independence.
- 1861: Birth of Rabindranath Tagore.
- 1869: Birth of Mahatma Gandhi.
- 1885: Foundation of Indian National Congress.
- 1889: Birth of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- 1897: Birth of Subhash Chandra Bose.
- 1903: Tibet Expedition.
- 1905: Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon.
- 1906: Foundation of Muslim League.
- 1911: Delhi Darbar, King George V and Queen visit India; Delhi becomes the capital of India.
- 1914: World War I begins.
- 1916: Lucknow Pact signed by Muslim League and Congress, Foundation of BHU, Home Rule League founded.
- 1918: World War I ends.
- 1919: Montague-Chelmsford Reforms introduced, Jallianwala Bagh massacre at Amritsar.
- 1920: Khilafat Movement launched, first meeting of All-India Trade Union Congress, Hunter Commission Report on Jallianwala Bagh Massacre Published First Non-cooperation movement launched by Gandhi.
- 1922: Violent incidents at Chaura Chauri Gandhi calls of Non-cooperation movement.
- 1925: Communist Party of India organised at Kanpur.
- 1927: Boycott of Simon Commission, Broadcasting started in India.
- 1928: Death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Nehru Report.
- 1929: Resolution of 'Poorna Swaraj' (complete independence) passed at Lahore Session of INC.
- 1930: Civil disobedience movement launched, Dandhi March by Mahatma Gandhi (April 6, 1930) First round table conference held in London.
- 1931: Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Civil Disobedience movement suspended Second round table conference held.
- 1932 : MacDonalld announces communal award (modified by Poona Pact, September 24.
- 1935: Government of India Act.

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

- 1937: Provincial Autonomy, Congress forms ministries.
- 1938: All India Kishan Sabha formed.
- 1939: World War II begins (September 3), Resignation of Congress Ministries in Provinces.
- 1941: Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India and death of Rabindranath Tagore.
- 1942: Arrival of Cripps Mission in India, Quit India movement launched (August 8).
- 1943–44: SC Bose forms Provisional Government of Free India and Indian National Army in Singapore; Bengal famine.
- 1945: Trial of Indian National Army at Red Fort, Shimla Conference; World War II ends.
- 1946: British Cabinet Mission visits India; Interim government formed at the Centre. The Muslim League decides on
- “Direct Action” for winning Pakistan.
- 1947: Division of India; India and Pakistan form separate independent dominions.
- Revenue Reforms: Auctioned the right to collect land revenue to the highest bidder; Divided
- Bengal into districts and appointed collectors and other revenue officials.
- Judicial Reforms: Started Diwani and Faujdari adalats at the district level and Sadar diwani
- and Nizamat adalats (appellate courts) at Calcutta; Redefined Hindu and Muslim laws.
- Wars: Rohilla War (1774); 1st Anglo-Maratha War (1776–82); 2nd Anglo-Mysore War (1780–
- 84).
- Note: Sir John Macpherson was made the acting Governor General from 1785 to 1786.

Lord Cornwallis (1786–93):

- First person to codify laws in 1793. The code separated the revenue
- administration from the administration of justice; Created post of district judge; Introduced
- permanent Settlement in Bengal (1793); Cornwallis is called ‘the father of civil service in India’.
- Police Reforms: Each district was divided into 400 sq. miles and placed under a police
- superintendent assisted by constables.
- Wars: 3rd Anglo-Mysore War (defeat of Tipu and the Treaty of Serinagpatanam, 1792).
- Sir John Shore (1793–98): Introduced the 1st Charter Act (1793).

Governor-Generals of Bengal (1774–1833)

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

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

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

Governor-Generals of India (1833–58)

- Lord W. Bentick (1833–35): First Governor-General of India. Macaulay's minutes on education
- were accepted declaring that English should be the official language of India; Abolished provincial
- courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis, appointment of Commissioners of revenue and
- circuit.
- Wars: Annexed Coorg (1834), Central Cachar (1834) on the plea of misgovernment.
- Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835–1836): Passed the famous Press Law, which liberated the press in

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

India (called Liberator the Press)?

- Lord Auckland (1836–42): 1st Anglo-Afghan War (1836–42)—great blow to the prestige of the British in India.
- Lord Ellenborough (1842–44): Brought an end to the Afghan War. Annexation of Sindh (1843);
- War with Gwalior (1843).
- Lord Hardings I (1844–48): 1st Anglo-Sikh war (1845–46) and the Treaty of Lahore 1846 (marked the end of Sikh sovereignty in India); Gave preference to English education in employment.

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

- Administrative Reforms: Introduced the system of Centralized control in the newly acquired territories known as Bon-Regulation system; Raised Gurkha regiments.
- Education Reforms: Recommended the Thomsonian system of Vernacular education for whole of the North western Provinces (1853); Wood's Educational Despatch of 1854 and opening of Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Government Colleges; An Engineering College was established at Roorkee.

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

Wars:

1. Introduced Doctrine of Lapse (Captured Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1849),
2. Baghat (1850), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853) and Nagpur (1854); Fought 2nd Anglo-Sikh War
3. (1848–49) and annexed the whole of the Punjab; 2nd Anglo-Burmese War (1852) and
4. annexation of Lower Burma or Pegu; Annexation of Berar in 1853; Annexation of Avadh in

1856 on charges of maladministration.

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

Important Congress Session

Year - Place - Importance

- 1885 Bombay At Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

- College, 72 delegates attended the session.
- 1886 Calcutta 436 delegates attended the session.
- 1887 Madras Tayabji became first Muslim President.
- 1888 Allahabad George Yule became first English President.
- 1889 Bombay Congress represented all areas of British India.
- 1890 Calcutta Decision taken to organise session of congress in London.
- 1895 Poona Demand of a representative body only for educated class.
- 1898 Madras Social reform was set as the main goal.
- 1907 Surat Congress split.
- 1908 Madras Constitution for the Congress formed.
- 1916 Lucknow Congress merged. Pact with Muslim League, Gandhi attended
- 1917 Calcutta Annie Besant became 1st women President.
- 1920 Nagpur Gandhian programme was adopted. Change in congress constitution.
- 1921 Ahmedabad Harsat Mohani demanded for complete independence.
- 1922 Gaya Formation of Swaraj Party.
- 1923 Delhi Abul Kalam Azad became President (Youngest President) (sp. session)
- 1924 Belgaum Gandhi became President (Gandhi became President here first and last time).
- 1925 Kanpur Sarojini Naidu became 1st Indian women President.
- 1927 Madras Nehru and S.C. Bose moved resolution for independence and it was passed for the 1st time.
- 1928 Calcutta First All India Youth Congress.
- 1929 Lahore 'Poorna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) resolution and pledge for Independence day on 26 Jan 1930.
- 1931 Karachi Resolution for Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy.
- 1934 Bombay Formation of Congress Socialist Party.
- 1936 Lucknow Support for socialism through democracy.
- 1937 Faizpur Demand for Constituent Assembly (First session in a village).
- 1938 Haripura Purna Swaraj was to cover also princely states.
- 1939 Tripuri S.C. Bose resigned due to difference with Gandhi. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was appointed in his place.
- 1940 Ramgarh Abul Kalam Azad became President.
- 1946 Meerut J. B. Kriplani became President.
- 1948 Jaipur Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya became President.

World History: Important Dates

BC (BEFORE CHRIST)

- 10000–4000 Development of settlement into cities and development of skills, such as wheel and

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

- pottery making and improved methods of cultivation.
- 5500–3000 Earliest recorded date of Egyptian calendar; first phonetic writing appears;
- Sumerians develop a city-state civilization.
- 3000–2000 Pharaonic rule begins in Egypt; completion of the construction of the Great Pyramid at Giza.
- 3000–1500 The most ancient civilization on the Indian subcontinent, the sophisticated and extensive Indus Valley Civilization, flourishes in what is today Pakistan.
- 900–800 Phoenicians establish Carthage: The Iliad and Odyssey was composed by the Greek poet Homer.
- 400–300 Pentateuch-first five Books of the Old Testament evolve in final form.
- 300–251 Invention of Mayan calendar in Yucatan-more exact than older

calenders.

- 101–51 Julius Caesar (100–44 BC) invades Britain (55 BC) and conquers Gaul, France.
- 776 First Olympiad in Greece.
- 753 Rome founded.
- 490 Battle of Marathon, the Greeks defeated the Iranians/Persians.
- 327–26 Invasion of India by Alexander, Battle of Hydaspes.
- 221 Chin-Hung Ti 'Universal Emperor' in

China, GreatWall of China completed.

- 55 Invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar, the Great Roman General.
- 44 Assassination of Julius Caesar by Brutus.
- 4 Birth of Jesus Christ.
- AD (AFTER DEATH)
- 29 Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.
- 43 Roman conquest of Britain.
- 570 Birth of Prophet Muhammad at Mecca.
- 622 Migration of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina ("hijira"), Beginning of Hijira Era

(Muhammadan calendar) on July 15.

- 800 Charlemagne crowned Roman Emperor at St. Peter's.
- 871 Accession of Alfred the Great to the throne of Britain.
- 901 Death of King Alfred the Great.
- 1066 Battle of Hastings; Norman invasion of England. William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, defeated the English king Harold II at Hastings.
- 1215 Magna Carta or the Great Charter signed by King John II at Runnymede in England on June 15.
- 1280 Gunpowder invented by Roger Bacon.
- 1338 The Hundred Years War broke out; it lasted upto 1453.
- 1431 Joan of Arc, a brave French peasant girl, obtained victory over the English at Orleans. She was burnt alive at the stakes.
- 1443 The Black death *i.e.*, plagues broke out in England.

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

- 1453 The capture of Constantinople (the home of classical learning) by the Ottoman Turks compelled the Greek scholars to flee to Italy and other West European countries, where they spread the knowledge of Greek philosophy and literature.
- This was the beginning of Renaissance in Europe.
- 1486 Bartholomew Diaz rounded the cape of Good Hope.
- 1492 Columbus sailed on his first expedition to the West Indies which later led to the discovery of America (the New World).
- 1498 Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese, discovered the sea route to India via the Cape of Good Hope.
- 1517 Beginning of reformation.
- 1529–36 Reformation in England under Henry VIII.
- 1564 Birth of Shakespeare.
- 1571 Battle of Lepanto; Turks defeated by the Christian League.
- 1577 Drake, the famous English Admiral; started his voyage round the world for the first time and plundered Spanish ships and ports in South America.
- 1588 Admiral Drake defeated the Spanish 'Armada'; England became the 'Mistress of the Seas'.
- 1600 Establishment of the British East India Company in India (31st December).
- 1605 Gunpowder plot in England to blow up the English parliament.
- 1616 Shakespeare passes away.
- 1649 Trial and execution of Charles I, beginning of Commonwealth.
- 1649–60 The Commonwealth and the Protectorate in England.
- 1660 Restoration of monarchy in England.
- 1665 The great plague in London.
- 1679 Habeas Corpus Act.
- 1688 The Glorious or Bloodless Revolution in England. Despotism of the Stuarts ended, and the Parliamentary rule began. Establishment of parliamentary supremacy and abolition of the Divine Rights of Kings.
- 1704 Battle of Blenheim; Marlborough and Eugene inflicted a crushing defeat on the French army.
- 1707 Union of England and Scotland.
- 1763 Treaty of Paris; It ended the Seven Years War (1756–63); weakened France, made England a great colonial power.
- 1776 Declaration of American Independence and formation of a Federal Republic of 13 states called the Union States of America (July 4).
- 1783 Treaty of Versailles; England recognised the independence of the United States of America.
- 1789 George Washington elected First President of USA. Beginning of French Revolution; Fall of the Bastille Fort (July 14).
- 1798 Battle of the Nile. The English under Nelson gained victory over the French.
- 1805 Battle of Trafalgar; Death of Nelson.
- Battle of Austerlitz – Napoleon Bonaparte routed a combined army of the Russians

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

and the Austrians.

- 1815 Battle of Waterloo – Napoleon was defeated and exiled to St. Helena. Congress of Vienna, it aimed at rearranging the map of Europe; The Vienna settlement proved unsatisfactory, because it disregarded national claims.
- 1821 Death of Napoleon at St. Helena (May 5).
- 1827 Battle of Navatino; the allied fleets of England, Russia and France destroyed the Turkish fleet; This victory practically secured the independence of Greece.
- 1833 Emancipation Act of 1833; It abolished slavery in the British dominions.
- 1837 Accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of England.
- 1839 Introduction of Penny Postage system in England by Sir Rowland Hill: Aden annexed by England.
- 1854 The Crimean War began, Russia attacked Turkey; England and France came to the rescue of Turkey.
- 1861 American Civil War started, Abraham Lincon elected 16th President of USA.
- 1863 Slavery abolished in America.
- 1869 Suez Canal opened for traffic.
- 1885 General Gordon captured and slain at Khartoum.
- 1899 Outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war.
- 1905 Battle of the sea of Japan; Japan inflicted a crushing naval defeat on Russia; a wave of nationalism spread in Asia.
- 1911 Chinese Republican Revolution;
- Amundsen reached South Pole (December 14)
- 1914 Outbreak of World War-I (August 4)
- 1916 Battle of Jutland (Naval Battle). The British Grand Fleet under Admiral Jellicoe defeated the German Fleet under Admiral Scheer.
- 1917 (March/February) Revolution in Russia; the Czar abdicated and later assassinated; reformist Mensheviks came into power (Prince Lvov, Kerensky).
(November/October) Revolution in Russia: Revolutionary Bolsheviks came into power (Lenin).
- 1918 End of World War I (November 11)
- 1919 The Paris Conference; the Treaty of Versailles.
- 1920 Foundation of the League of Nations (January 10)
- 1921 The Irish Free State established with the status of a Dominion like Canada (December 6).
- 1923 Turkish Republic proclaimed with Kemal Ataturk as its First President.
- 1924 Lenin died, and power passed into the hands of Stalin in Russia.
- 1925 Treaty of Locarno (between Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium).
- 1928 Kellogg Pact (signed in Paris by the principal powers of the world for the prevention of war; it had no effect).
- 1933 Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany.
- 1935 War between Italy and Abyssinia

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

(Ethiopia); Italy annexed Abyssinia

(Ethiopia); Plebiscite in Saar.

- 1939 Germany invaded Poland: Outbreak of World War II (September. 1).
- 1940 Fall of France after German invasion (June 5); Italy entered World War II (June 11).
- 1941 Hitler invades Russia (June 22): Framing of the Atlantic Charter (August 14); Japan attacked Pearl Harbour (Hawaii Islands) (December 7); USA entered World War II (December 8); China entered World War II (December. 10) Air raids by Japan on Rangoon (December 22).
- 1942 Capture of Singapore by Japanese forces (February. 15); Battle of Coral Sea, Japanese fleet suffered heavy losses at the hands of the American fleet (May 3); Battle of Stalingrad (September. 19).
- 1943 Defeat of Germany at Stalingrad (February. 8); Battle of the Bismarck Sea, America defeated Japan in a naval battle (March 4); Invasion of Italy by the Allies, Armistice between Italy and the Allies (September 3).
- 1944 Allied forces landed in Normandy under the supreme command of General Ike (Eisenhower); (D-Day) (June 6); Liberation of Paris (August 25).
- 1945 Execution of Mussolini (April 22); Unconditional surrender of Germany to the Allies (May 7); USA dropped atom bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Japan (August 6 and August 9); Unconditional surrender of Japan (August 14);

World War II ended

(August 14); Foundation of UNO (October 24).

Offices under Government of India

President of India

- Dr. Rajendra Prasad 1950–1962 - 1st President of India
- Dr. S. Radhakrishnan 1962–1967
- Dr. Zakir Hussain 1967–1969 (Died)
- Varahagiri Venkata Giri 1969–1969 (Acting)
- Justice Md. Hidayatullah 1969–1969 (Acting)
- Varahagiri Venkata Giri 1969–1974
- Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed 1974–1977 (Died)
- B. D. Jatti 1977–1977 (Acting)
- Neelam Sanjiva Reddy 1977–1982
- Giani Zail Singh 1982–1987
- R. Venkataraman 1987–1992
- Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma 1992–1997
- K. R. Narayanan 1997–2002
- Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam 2002–2007
- Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil 2007–2012
- Pranab Mukherjee 2012-Till Date

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF INDIA

- 1st VP - Dr. S. Radhakrishnan 1952–1962
- Dr. Zakir Hussain 1962–1967
- Varahagiri Venkata Giri 1967–1969
- Gopal Swarup Pathak 1969–1974
- B. D. Jatti 1974–1979
- Justice Md. Hidayatullah 1979–1984

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

- R. Venkataraman 1984–1987
- Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma 1987–1992
- K. R. Narayanan 1992–1997
- Krishan Kant 1997–2002 (Died)
- Bhairon Singh Shekhawat 2002–2007
- Md. Hamid Ansari 2007 –Till Date
- PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA
- 1st PM - Jawaharlal Nehru 1947–1964 (Died)
- Gulzari Lal Nanda 1964–1964 (Acting)
- Lal Bahadur Shastri 1964–1966 (Died)
- Gulzari Lal Nanda 1966–1966 (Acting)
- Indira Gandhi 1966–1977
- Morarji Desai 1977–1979
- Charan Singh 1979–1980
- Indira Gandhi 1980–1984 (Died)
- Rajiv Gandhi 1984–1989
- V. P. Singh 1989–1990
- Chandra Shekhar 1990–1991
- P. V. Narasimha Rao 1991–1996
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee 1996–1996 (For 16 Days)
- H. D. Deve Gowda 1996–1998
- K. Gujral 1997–1998
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee 1998–1999
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee 1999–2004
- Dr. Manmohan Singh 2004–2009
- Dr. Manmohan Singh 2009–2014
- Sri Narendra Modi - 2014 To Till Date
- DEPUTY PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA
- 1st Deputy P.M - Sardar Patel 1947–1950
- Morarji Desai 1967–1969
- Charan Singh and 1979–1979
- Jagjivan Ram (jointly)
- Y. B. Chavan 1979–1980
- Devi Lal 1989–1990
- Devi Lal 1990–1991
- LK. Advani 2002–2004
- FINANCE MINISTERS OF INDIA
- 1st F M - R. K. Shanmukham Chetty 1947–1949
- John Mathai 1949–1951
- C.D. Deshmukh 1951–1957
- T. T. Krishnamachari 1957–1958
- Jawaharlal Nehru 1958–1959
- Morarji Desai 1959–1964
- T. T. Krishnamachari 1964–1966
- Sachindra Chowdhary 1966–1967
- Morarji Desai 1967–1970
- Indira Gandhi 1970–1971
- Y. B. Chavan 1971–1975
- C. Subramaniam 1975–1977
- H. M. Patel 1977–1978
- Charan Singh 1979–1980
- R. Venkataraman 1980–1982
- PranabMukherjee 1982–1985
- V.P. Singh 1985–1987
- N.D. Tiwari 1988–1989
- S.B. Chavan 1989–1990
- Madhu Dandavate 1990–1991
- Yashwant Sinha 1991–1991
- Manmohan Singh 1991–1996
- P. Shidambaram 1996–1998
- Yashwant Sinha 1998–2002
- Jaswant Singh 2002–2004
- P. Chidambaram 2004–2008
- PranabMukherjee 2009–2012

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- P. Chidambaram 2012-2014
- Arun Jaithly - 2014 to Till date

SPEAKERS OF THE LOK SABHA

- 1ST SPEAKER - G.V.Mavalankar 1952–1956
(Died)
- M. A. Ayyangar 1956–1962
- Hukam Singh 1962–1967
- Neelam Sanjiva Reddy 1967–1969
(Resigned)
- Gurdial Singh Dhillon 1969–1975 (Resigned)
- Bali Ram Bhagat 1976–1977
- Neelam Sanjiya Reddy 1977–1977
(Resigned)
- K.S. Hegde 1977–1980
- Balram Jakhar 1980–1989
- Rabi Ray 1989–1991
- Shivraj V. Patil 1991–1996
- P.A. Sangma 1996–1998
- G.M.C. Balayogi 1998–2002 (Died)
- Manohar Joshi 2002–2004
- Somnath Chatterjee 2004–2009
- Ms. Meira Kumar 2009–2014
- Ms. Sumitra Mahajan - 2014 to Till Date

CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA

- 1ST CJI - Harilal J. Kania 1950–1951
- M. Patanjali Sastri 1951–1954
- M.C. Mahajan 1954–1954
- B.K. Mukherjee 1954–1956
- S.R. Das 1956–1959
- B.P. Sinha 1959–1964
- P.B. Gajendragadkar 1964–1966
- A.K. Sarkar 1966–1966

- K. Subba Rao 1966–1967
- K.N. Wanchoo 1967–1968
- M. Hidayatullah 1968–1970
- J.C. Shah 1970–1971
- S.M. Sikri 1971–1973
- A.N. Ray 1973–1977
- M.H. Beg 1977–1978
- Y.V. Chandrachud 1978–1985
- P.N. Bhagwati 1985–1986
- R.S. Pathak 1986–1989
- E.S. Venkataramaiah 1989–1989
- S. Mukherjee 1989–1990
- Ranganath Mishra 1990–1991
- K.N. Singh 1991–1992
- M.H. Kania 1991–1992
- L.M. Sharma 1992–1993
- M.N. Venkatachalaiah 1993–1994
- A.M. Ahmadi 1994–1997
- J.S. Verma 1997–1998
- M.M. Punchhi 1998–1998
- A.S. Anand 1998–2001
- S.P. Bharucha 2001–2002
- B.N. Kirpal 2002–2002
- G.B. Pattanaik 2002–2002
- V.N. Khare 2002–2004
- S. Rajendra Babu 2004–2005
- R.C. Lahoti 2004–2005
- Y.K. Sabharwal 2005–2005
- K.G. Balakrishnan 2007 –2010
- S.H. Kapadia 2010–2012
- Altamas Kabir 2012-2013
- M r. Justice R.M. Lodha 27.04.2014
- H.L . Dutt - 2015 - 2016

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- T.S. THAKUR - 2016 till Date

CHIEF ELECTION Commissioners of India

- 1ST CHIEF ELECTION COMM. - Sukumar Sen 1950–1958
- K.V.K. Sundaram 1958–1967
- S.P. Sen Verma 1967–1972
- Dr. Nagendra Singh 1972–1973
- T. Swaminathan 1973–1977
- S.L. Shakdhar 1977–1982
- R.K. Trivedi 1982–1985
- R.V.S. Peri Sastri 1986–1990
- Smt. V.S. Rama Devi 1990–1990
- T.N. Seshan 1990–1996
- M.S. Gill 1996–2001
- J.M. Lyngdoh 2001–2004
- T.S. Krishna Murthy 2004–2005
- B.B. Tandon 2005–2006
- N. Gopaldaswamy 2006–2009
- Naveen Chawla 2009–2010
- S.Y. Quraishi 2010-2012
- H.S. Brahma and Syd Ahmad Zaidi 2012
- Nasim Zaidi - April 2015 to till date

CHAIRMAN OF THE UPSC

- Sir Ross Barker 1926–1932
- Sir David Petrie 1932–1936
- Sir Eyre Gorden 1937–1942
- Sir F.W. Robertson 1942–1947
- H.K. Kripalani 1947–1949
- R.N. Banerjee 1949–1955
- N. Govindarajan 1955–1955
- V.S. Hejmadi 1955–1961

- B.N. Jha 1961–1967
- K.R. Damle 1967–1971
- R.C.S. Sarkar 1971–1973
- Dr. A.R. Kidwai 1973–1979
- Dr. M.L. Shahare 1979–1985
- H.K.L. Capoor 1985–1990
- J.P. Gupta 1990–1992
- Smt. R.M. Bathew (Kharbuli) 1992–1996
- S.J.S. Chhatwal 1996–1996
- J.M. Qureshi 1996–1998
- Surinder Nath 1998–2002
- P.C. Hota 2002–2003
- Mata Prasad 2003–2005
- Dr. S.R. Hashim 2005–2006
- Gurbachan Jagat 2006–2007
- Subir Dutta 2007–2008
- D.P. Agrawal 2008–2012
- Deepak Gupta - 2015 To Till date

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR–GENERALS OF INDIA

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

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- ATTORNEY-GENERALS OF INDIA
- M.C. Setalved 1950–1963
- C.K. Daphtary 1963–1968
- Niren De 1968–1977
- S.V. Gupte 1977–1979
- L.N. Sinha 1979–1983
- K. Parasaran 1983–1989
- Soli J. Sorabjee 1989–1990
- G. Ramaswamy 1990–1992
- Milon K. Banerjee 1992–1996
- Ashok K. Desai 1996–1998
- Soli J. Sorabjee 1998–2004
- Milon K. Banerjee 2004–2009
- Goolam E. Vahanvati 2009–2014
- Mukul Rohatgi - Till date

- Ghosh 1985–1985
- R.N. Malhotra 1985–1990
- S. Venkitaramanan 1990–1992
- Dr. C. Rangarajan 1992–1997
- Dr. Bimal Jalan 1997–2003
- Dr. Y.V. Reddy 2003–2008
- Dr. D. Subba Rao 2008–2013
- RaghuramRajan 2013-Till Date

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

- A. General Sir Roy Bucher 1948–1949
- B. General K.M. Cariappa 1949–1953
- C. General Maharaja Rajendra Sinhji 1953–1955

CHIEFS OF ARMY STAFF

- 1ST - General Maharaj Rajendra Sinhji 1955–1955
- General S.M. Srinagesh 1955–1957
- General K.S. Thimayya 1957–1961
- General P.N. Thapar 1961–1962
- General J.N. Choudhuri 1962–1966
- General P.P. Kumaramangalam 1966–1969
- General S.H.F.J. Manekshaw 1969–1972
- General S.H.F.J. Manekshaw 1973–1973
- General G.G. Bewoor 1973–1975
- General T.N. Raina 1975–1978
- General OP. Malhotra 1978–1981
- General K.V. Krishna Rao 1981–1983
- General A.S. Vaidya 1983–1986
- General K. Sunderji 1986–1988
- General V.N. Sharma 1988–1990
- General S.F. Rodrigues 1990–1993

GOVERNORS OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

- Sir Oshorne Smith 1935–1937
- Sir James Taylor 1937–1943
- Sir C.D. Deshmukh 1943–1949
- Sir Benegal Rama Rau 1949–1957
- K.G. Ambegaonkar 1957–1957
- H.V.R. Lengar 1957–1962
- P.C. Bhattacharya 1962–1967
- L.K. Jha 1967–1970
- B.N. Adarkar 1970–1970
- S. Jagannathan 1970–1975
- N.C. Sen Gupta 1975–1975
- K.R. Puri 1975–1977
- M. Narasimham 1977–1977
- Dr. I.G. Patel 1977–1982
- Dr. Manmohan Singh 1982–1985

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- General B.C. Joshi 1993–1994
- General Shankar Roychow Dhury 1994–1997
- General Ved PrakashMalik 1997–2000
- General S. Padmanabhan 2000–2002
- General N.C. Vij 2003–2005
- General J.J. Singh 2005–2007
- General Deepak Kapoor 2007–2010
- General V.K. Singh 2010–2012
- General Bikram Singh 2012–till date

- Admiral Suresh Mehta 2006–2009
- Admiral Nirmal Kumar Verma 2009–2012
- Admiral R K Dhowan 2012-Till Date

CHIEFS OF NAVAL STAFF

- Rear Admiral John Talbot Savigna Hall 1947–1948
- Admiral Sir Edward Parry 1948–1951
- Admiral Sir Mark Pizey 1951–1955
- Vice Admiral Sir Stephen Carlill 1955–1958
- Vice Admiral R.D. Katari 1958–1962
- Vice Admiral B.S. Soman 1962–1966
- Admiral A.K. Chatterjee 1966–1970
- Admiral S.M. Nanda 1970–1973
- Admiral S.N. Kohli 1973–1976
- Admiral J.L. Cursetji 1976–1979
- Admiral R.L. Pereira 1979–1982
- Admiral O.S. Dawson 1982–1984
- Admiral R.H. Tahiliani 1984–1987
- Admiral J.G. Nadkarni 1987–1990
- Admiral Ramdas 1990–1993
- Admiral V.S. Shekhawat 1993–1996
- Admiral Vishnu Bhagwat 1996–1998
- Admiral Sushil Kumar 1998–2001
- Admiral Madhvendra Singh 2001–2004
- Admiral Arun Prakash 2004–2006

CHIEFS OF AIR STAFF

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

TOP 100 HISTORY QUESTION - ANSWER

1. Sea route to India was discovered by - Vasco-da-gama
2. The Aryans came from Central Asia to India around - 2500 B.C.
3. Which one of the following was the port city of the Indus Valley Civilisation - Lothal
4. Rig Veda is believed by the historians to have been written when it was - Beginning of iron age
5. Babar entered India for the first time through - Punjab
6. Who said that there was no Slavery in India - Megastheneses
7. Mahabharata war took place in - 900 BC
8. The magnificent temple at Halebid was established by - Hosysalas
9. India derives its name from - The River Indus
10. A national religion called Din-i-Ilahi was promulgated by - Akbar
11. Who introduced English in India - Lord William Bentick
12. The foundation for the Vijayanagar city and kingdom was laid by - Harihara and Bukka
13. The quit India movement was started in the year - 1942
14. A council of Eight Ministers known as the Ashta Paradhan assisted - Shivaji
15. Lord Buddha made his first sermon at - Sarnath
16. Taj Mahal is on the banks of - Jamuna
17. Panipat is modern - kurukshetra
18. Indian Napoleon was - Samudra Gupta
19. Kanishka followed - Buddhism
20. The Mughal Empire reached its zenith of expansion under - Aurangzeb
21. Do or Die slogan is associated with - Mahatma Gandhi
22. Who established the Mughal Dynasty - Babur
23. The Indian National Congress was founded by - A.O Hume
24. The Civil services in India was established by - Lord Rippon
25. The founder of Portuguese power in India was - Albuquerque
26. Whose teachings inspired the French Revolution - Rousseau
27. The well known king of slave dynasty was - Balban
28. The famous king of the Kushana dynasty was - Kanishka
29. In 1498, vasco da gama landed at - Calicut
30. Indus valley civilization might have been destroyed by - Aryans
31. The Indus Valley houses were built of - Bricks
32. The French made their advent through - Pondicherry
33. The last Mughal Emperor was - Bahadur Shah
34. The first wave of Aryan immigration into India began in - 1500 BC
35. Aryans lived in - Gangetic Valley
36. The brain trust of Chandra Gupta Maurya was - Kautilya
37. The musical instruments used by the Aryans was Drum , Lute , cymbal
38. Chanakya was known as - Vishnugupta
39. The first to start a joint stock company to trade with India were the - Dutch
40. The capital of the kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit

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Singh was - Lahore

41. In the Battle of Wandiwash, the English defeated - the French

42. Indian Navy Act was passed on - 1927

43. The first president of the Republic of India was - Dr.Rajendra Prasad

44. The first ruler of Pala dynasty was - Gopala

45. The first to establish regular trade with India was - Portuguese

46. The king of Kalinga in the Maurya period was - Kharavela

47. Sea route in India was discovered by - Vasco-da-gama

48. The treaty of Seringapatnam was between Cornwallis and - Tipu Sultan

49. Ashoka conquered Kalinga in the year - 261 BC

50. Chand Bibi was the ruler of - Ahmednagar

51. Rice cultivation is associated with the Harappan site of - Lothal

52. The Mauryan dynasty was overthrown by - Pashyamisra Sunga

53. Who among the following was not an exponent of Bhakti movement - Shankaracharya

54. The Bhakti Movement was first organized by - Ramanuja

55. An example of Chola architecture can be seen at - Tanjore

56. Panchantra was written by - Vishnu Sharma

57. Decimal system was introduced by - Bhaskara

58. Who is known as the "Napoleon of India" - Samudragupta

59. Who was the founder of the Gupta dynasty - Chandragupta I

60. Who was the greatest Buddhist commentator of

the Buddhist canonical literature -Ans -

Ashvaghosha

61. The stone Age people had the first domestic - Sheep

62. The Government invention of man in Palaeolithic Age was - Fire

63. Which was the first metal used by man - Copper

64. Which of the following Vedas is a collection of spells and incantations - Atharva Veda

65. At which place was Akbar born - Amarkot

66. In which language were the Sangam classics written - Tamil

67. Which one of the following divinity of Rigveda - Varuna

68. The Indus valley civilization flourished during - 2500 – 1750 B.C

69. The Indus valley civilization was discovered in - 1921

70. The main occupation of the people of the Indus valley civilization was - agriculture

71. Which one of the following Harappan sites had a dock - Lothal

72. Which one of the following contains the Gayatri Mantra - Rigveda

73. The extreme form of Ahimsa or non violence is practiced in - Buddhism

74. The Aryans at first settled in - Punjab

75. Rabi crops of the Indus Valley are - Wheat and Barley

76. The famous temple of Kailasa, hewn out of the rock, is at - Ellora

77. The Aryans came to India from - Central Asia

78. The earliest example of a land grant is provided by an inscription - the satavahanas

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79. Alexander died at - Babylon
80. The Gandhi Mandapam where Gandhiji's ashes were placed before immersion is in
Ans - Kanyakumari
81. Everyone knows 'The Taj Mahal'. It was built by the Emperor Shah Jahan, but for
Whom - Mumtaz Mahal
82. Who introduced the system of Local boards or Local Bodies in India - Lord Ripon
83. Which of the following Harappan sites had a dock - Lothal
84. The Indus Valley Civilization belongs to the - Neolithic Age
85. The family of the Rig Vedic Aryans was - Patriarchal
86. The fourth Buddhist Council was held by - Kanishka
87. The fourth Buddhist Council was held at - Kundalavana
88. The first to establish regular trade with India was - Portuguese
89. The Widow Remarriage Act was passed by - Lord Dalhousie
90. Who introduced English in India - Lord William Bentick
91. The first Buddhist Council was held in the reign of - Ajatashatru
92. Lord Buddha was born in - Lumbini
93. The largest grant of villages to temples and brahmana was given by the ruling dynasty known as - The Guptas
94. The first ruler of Pala dynasty was - Gopala
95. Adigranth is the religious book of - Sikhs
96. The first President of the Republic of India was -

- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
97. The French Revolution took place in the year - 1789
98. Which metal was first used by the Indus people - Silver
99. Which of the following regions did not form the part of Ashoka's empire - Madras
100. The founder of the first Afghan rule in India was - Bahlul Lodi

SUBJECT - GEOGRAPHY

- Solar System Some Facts
- Biggest Planet : Jupiter
- Smallest Planet : Mercury
- Nearest Planet to Sun : Mercury
- Farthest Planet from Sun : Neptune
- Nearest Planet to Earth : Venus
- Brightest Planet : Venus
- Brightest star after Sun : Sirius
- Planet with maximum satellites: Jupiter
- Coldest Planet : Neptune
- Hottest Planet : Venus
- Heaviest Planet : Jupiter
- Red Planet : Mars
- Biggest Satellite : Gannymede
- Smallest Satellite : Deimos
- Blue Planet: Earth
- Morning/Evening Star : Venus
- Earth's Twin : Venus
- Green Planet : Neptune
- Planet with a big red spot : Jupiter
- Lord of the Heavens : Jupiter
- Greatest Diurnal Temperature: Mercury

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- **There are two solstices each year, called the Summer Solstice and the Winter Solstice.**

- A. Summer Solstice : The day of 21st June when the sun is vertically overhead at the Tropic of Cancer (23°30'N).
- B. Winter Solstice : The day of 22nd December when the sun is vertically overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn (23°30'S).

Indian Standard Time : It is fixed on the mean of 82 1/2°E Meridian, a place near Allahabad. It is 5 & 1/2 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

Earth's rotation results in

- A. Causation of days and nights;
- B. A difference of one hour between two meridians which are 15° apart;
- C. Change in the direction of wind and ocean currents; Rise and fall of tides everyday.
- D. The longest day in North Hemisphere is June 21, while shortest day is on 22 Dec (Vice-versa in S.Hemisphere).
- E. Days and nights are almost equal at the equator.

Earth Revolution

- A. It is earth's motion in elliptical orbit around the sun. Earth's average orbital velocity is 29.79 Kilometers/s.
- B. Takes 365 days, 5 hrs, 48 min and 45.51 sec. It results in one extra day every fourth year.
- C. Earth Eclipses
- D. Earth Lunar Eclipse

- E. When earth comes between sun and moon.
- F. Occurs only on a full moon day. However, it does not occur on every full moon day because the moon is so small and the plane of its orbit is tilted about 5° with respect to the plane of the earth's orbit. It is for this reason that eclipses do not occur every month.
- G. This light is red because the atmosphere scatters the other colors present in sunlight in greater amounts than it does red.

Earth Solar Eclipse

A solar eclipse is a type of eclipse that occurs when the Moon passes between the Sun and Earth, and the Moon fully or partially blocks ("occults") the Sun. This can happen only at new moon. The layering of Earth is categorized as Lithosphere, Asthenosphere, Upper mantle, Lower mantle, Outer core, and the Inner core.

RIVERS OF INDIA

In India, the rivers can be divided into two main groups:

- A. Himalayan Rivers--1) Indus 2) Ganga 3) Bhramputra
- B. Peninsular Rivers--1) East flowing 2) West flowing

IMPORTANT RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS IN INDIA

- Bhakra Nangal Project: On Satluj in Punjab. Highest in India. Ht 226 m. Reservoir is called Gobind Sagar Lake
- Mandi Project: On Beas in H.P

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- Chambal Valley Project: On Chambal in M.P & Rajasthan. 3 dams are there: Gandhi Sagar Dam, Rana Pratap Sagar Dam and Jawahar Sagar dam
- Damodar Valley Project: On Damodar in Bihar.
- Hirakud: On Mahanadi in Orissa. World's longest dam: 4801 m
- Rihand : On Son(river) in Mirzapur. Reservoir is called Govind Vallabh Pant reservoir
- Mayurkashi Project : On Mayurkashi in W.B
- Kakrapara Project : On Tapi in Gujarat
- Nizamsagar Project: On Manjra in A.P
- Nagarjuna Sagar Project : On Krishna in A.P
- Farakka Project: On Ganga in W.B. Apart from power and irrigation it helps to remove silt for easy navigation

CROPPING SEASONS IN INDIA

Kharif Crops of India

Sown in summers between May and July, and harvested after the rains, in September and October. Eg: Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Groundnut, Pulses, etc.

Rabi Crops of India

Sown at the beginning of winter and harvested before the onset of the summer season, between Feb and April. Eg: Wheat, barley, oilseeds, gram, potatoes, etc.

Zaid Crops

They are raised between April and June.

E.g. : Melon, watermelon, cucumber, toris, leafy and other vegetables.

Cash Crops of India (Commercial Crops)

Grown mainly for the market, only a small portion of the product is consumed by the farmers themselves (cotton, sugarcane) .

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILD LIFE

SANCTUARIES

There are 96 National Parks and 510 Wildlife Sanctuaries in India.

Madhya Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have the maximum number of National Parks (9 each) while Andaman and Nicobar Islands has 96 and Maharashtra has 36 Wildlife Sanctuaries (maximum in India).

INDIA FACTS

- Highest Award-Bharat Ratna
- Highest Gallantry Award-Param Vir Chakra
- Longest Tributary river of India-Yamuna
- Largest Lake-Wular Lake, Kashmir
- Largest Lake (Saline Water)-Chilka Lake, Orissa
- Largest Man-Made Lake-Govind Vallabh Pant Sagar (Rihand Dam)
- Highest Lake-Devtal Lake, Gadhwal (Uttarakhand)
- Highest Peak-Karkoram-2 of K-2(8,611 meters)
- Largest Populated City-Mumbai
- Largest State(Area)-Rajasthan
- Largest State(Population)-Uttar Pradesh
- Highest rainfall-Cherrapunji (426 inches per annum)
- State wise largest area under forest-Madhya Pradesh

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- Largest Delta-Sunderbans Delta
- Longest River Bridge-Mahatma Gandhi Setu, Patna
- Biggest Cave temple-Ellora
- Longest Road-Grand Trunk Road
- Longest Canal-Indira Gandhi Canal or Rajasthan Canal (Rajasthan)
- Largest Museum-India Museum at Kolkata
- Longest Dam-Hirakud Dam (Orissa)
- Highest Dam-Tehri Dam (260 meters , 850 ft)
- Largest District-Kutch district
- Longest Highway NH-44 (NH-7) which turns from Varanasi to Kanyakumari
- Smallest State (Population)-Sikkim
- Smallest State (Area)-Goa
- Largest State (Area)-Rajasthan
- Largest State (Population)-Uttar Pradesh
- Largest Cave Temple-Kailash Temple, Ellora (Maharashtra)
- Largest Port-Mumbai
- Largest Church-Saint Cathedral (Goa)
- Longest Beach-Marina Beach, Chennai
- Highest Airport-Leh (Laddakh)
- Largest River Island-Majuli (Brahmaputra River, Assam)
- Countries Main Produces/Industries
- Afghanistan Dry and fresh fruits, Carpets, Wool
- Australia Wood, dairy products, wheat, meat, lead, zinc
- Austria Machinery, textiles, leather goods
- Brazil Coffee
- Belgium Glass, textiles
- Chile Copper nitrate
- Canada Wheat, newsprint, machinery
- China Silk, tea, rice
- Congo Copper, uranium, cobalt, ivory
- Cuba Sugar, tobacco, cigar
- Denmark Textiles, paper
- France Textile, wine, silk
- Germany Machinery, chemical, iron and steel equipments
- Ghana Coco, gold, coffee
- India Jute, textiles, sugar, spices, tobacco, tea, cement, mica etc.
- Indonesia Sugar, spices, rubber, rice, cinchona, petroleum
- Iran Petroleum, carpets, dry fruits
- Iraq Dates, petroleum
- Italy Mercury, textiles
- Japan Machinery, textiles, toys, silk, automobiles
- Kenya Coffee, tea, meat, sisal, hides
- Kuwait Petroleum
- Malaysia Rubber, tin
- The Netherlands Machinery, aircraft, electricals
- Saudi Arabia Oil, dates
- Spain Lead
- Sweden Matches, timber
- Switzerland Watches, chemicals, electricals
- Taiwan Camphor, rice
- UK Textiles, medicines, machinery, cars
- USA Petroleum, wheat, machinery, coal, automobiles, iron etc.

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- Russia Petroleum, wheat, chemicals, heavy machinery, etc.
- Vietnam Tin, rice, rubber, teak, etc.

RIVER SIDE CITIES

(Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar)

- Town River
- Kabul (Afghanistan) Kabul
- Allahabad Confluence of Ganga, Yamuna,
- Saraswati (invisible)
- Varanasi Ganga
- Nasik Godawari
- Kolkata Hooghly
- Cuttack Mahanadi
- Patna Ganga
- Chittagong (Bangladesh) Maiyani
- Lucknow Gomati
- Jamshedpur Subarnarekha
- Haridwar Ganga
- Delhi Yamuna
- Kanpur Ganga
- Surat Tapti
- Srinagar Jhelum
- Ferozepur Sutlej
- Ludhiana Sutlej
- Karachi (Pak) Indus
- Yangon (Myanmar) Irawady
- Akyab (Myanmar) Irawady
- Vijaywada Krishna
- Lahore (Pak) Ravi
- Paris (France) Seine
- Hamburg (Germany) Elbe

- Budapest (Hungary) Danube
- Rome (Italy) Tiber
- Warsaw (Poland) Vistula
- Bristol (U.K.) Avon
- London (U.K.) Thames
- New Castle (U.K.) Tyre

CHINA -

- Shanghai Yang-tse-Kiang
- Nanking Yang-tse-Kiang
- Chungking Yang-tse-Kiang
- Canton Si-Kiang
- Middle East and Africa
- Cairo (Egypt) Nile
- Basra (Iraq) Tigris and Euphrates
- Ankara (Turkey) Kizil
- Baghdad (Iraq) Tigris
- Khartoum (Sudan) Blue and White Nile

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Europe -

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

IMPORTANT BORDER LINES -

- Durand Line is the line demarcating the boundaries of India and Afghanistan. It was drawn up in 1896 by Sir Mortimer Durand.
- Hindenburg Line is the boundary dividing Germany and Poland. The Germans retreated to this line in 1917 during World War I.
- Mason-Dixon Line is a line of demarcation between four states in the United States.
- Marginal Line was the 320 km line of fortification built by France along its border with Germany before World War II, to protect its boundary from German attack.
- Mannerheim Line is the line of fortification on the Russia-Finland border. Drawn up by General Mannerheim.
- MacMahon Line was drawn up by Sir Henry MacMahon, demarcating the frontier of India and China. China did not recognize the MacMahon line and crossed it in 1962.
- Medicine Line is the border between Canada and the United States.
- Oder-Neisse Line is the border between Poland and Germany, running along the Oder and Neisse rivers, adopted at the Poland Conference (August 1945) after World War II.
- Radcliffe Line was drawn up by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, demarcating the boundary between India and Pakistan.
- Siegfried Line is the line of fortification drawn up by Germany on its border with France.
- 17th Parallel defined the boundary between North Vietnam and South Vietnam before the two were united.
- 24th Parallel is the line which Pakistan claims for demarcation between India and Pakistan. This, however, is not recognized by India.
- 26th Parallel south is a circle of latitude which crosses through Africa, Australia and South America.
- 30th Parallel north is a line of latitude that stands one-third of the way between the equator and the North Pole.
- 33rd Parallel north is a circle of latitude which cuts through the southern United States, parts of North Africa, parts of the Middle East, and China.
- 35th Parallel north forms the boundary between the State of North Carolina and the State of Georgia and the boundary between the State of Tennessee and the State of Georgia, the State of Alabama, and the State of Mississippi.
- 36°30' Parallel north forms the boundary between the Tennessee and Commonwealth of Kentucky between the Tennessee River and the Mississippi River, the boundary between Missouri and Arkansas west of the White River, and the northernmost boundary between the Texas and the Oklahoma.
- 37th Parallel north formed the southern boundary of the historic and extralegal Territory of Jefferson.

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- 38th Parallel is the parallel of latitude which separates North Korea and South Korea.
- 39th Parallel north is an imaginary circle of latitude that is 39 degrees north of the Earth's equatorial plane.
- 40th Parallel north formed the original northern boundary of the British Colony of Maryland.
- 41th Parallel north forms the northern boundary of the State of Colorado with Nebraska and Wyoming and the southern boundary of the State of Wyoming with Colorado and Utah.
- 42nd Parallel north forms most of the New York - Pennsylvania Border.
- 43rd Parallel north forms most of the boundary between the State of Nebraska and the State of South Dakota and also formed the northern border of the historic and extralegal Territory of Jefferson.
- The Parallel 44° north is an imaginary circle of latitude that is 44 degrees north of the Earth's equatorial plane.
- 45th Parallel north is often called the halfway point between the Equator and the North Pole. The 45th parallel makes up most of the boundary between Montana and Wyoming. 45th parallel of south latitude is the east-west line that marks the theoretical halfway point between the equator and the South Pole.
- 49th Parallel is the boundary between USA and Canada.

INDIAN RAILWAY New Zones that started functioning on 1st April, 2003

- Zone Headquarters
- East Coast Railway Bhubaneswar
- South Western Railway Hubli
- West Central Railway Jabalpur
- North Central Railway Allahabad
- South East Central Bilaspur Railway
- New Zones that were created on 10th October, 2002
- North Western Railway Jaipur
- East Central Railway Hajipur
- Old Zones as they are after April, 2003
- Western Railway Mumbai
- Central Railway Mumbai
- Eastern Railway Kolkata
- Southern Railway Chennai
- Northern Railway New Delhi
- North Eastern Railway Gorakhpur
- South Central Railway Secunderabad
- South Eastern Railway Kolkata
- North-East Guwahati

Oldest Countries

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

Countries with Most Land Borders

(The Most Neighbouring Countries)

- China (14)
- Russian Federation (14)
- Brazil (10)

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- Congo, Germany and Sudan (9)

Youngest Countries

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

LARGEST / SMALLEST / LONGEST / BIGGEST /

Etc.

- Animal, Tallest Giraffe
- Archipelago Largest Indonesia
- Bird, Fastest Swift
- Bird, Largest Ostrich
- Bird, smallest Humming Bird
- Bridge, Longest Railway China
- Building Tallest in the World Bujrj Khalifa (848 m)
- Canal, Longest irrigational The Kalakumsky Canal
- Canal, Longest Suez Canal
- Capital, Highest La Paz (Bolivia)
- City, Biggest in Area Mount Isa (Australia)
- City, Largest in Population Tokyo
- City, Costliest Tokyo
- City, Highest Van Chuan (China)
- Creature, Largest BlueWhale
- Delta, Largest Sunderban (Bangladesh and India)
- Desert, Largest (World) Sahara (Africa)
- Desert, Largest (Asia) Gobi
- Dam, Largest Grand Coulee Dam (USA)
- Dam, Highest Hoover Dam (USA)
- Diamond, Largest The Cullinan
- Dome, Largest Astrodome, in Houston (USA)
- Epic, Largest Mahabharat
- Irrigation Scheme, Largest Lloyd Barrage, Sukkhur (Pakistan)
- Island, Largest Greenland
- Sea, Largest Mediterranean Sea
- Lake, Deepest Baikal (Siberia)
- Lake, Largest (Artificial) Lake Mead (Boulder Dam)
- Lake, Highest Titicaca (Bolivia)
- Lake, Largest (FreshWater) Superior
- Lake, Largest (SaltWater) Caspian
- Library, Largest United States Library of Congress, Washington D.C.
- Mountain Peak, Highest Everest Nepal
- Mountain Range Andes (South America)
- Museum, Largest British Museum, London
- Park, Largest Yellow Stone National Park (USA)
- Peninsula, Largest Arabia
- Place, Coldest (Habitated) Verkhoyansk (Siberia)
- Place, Dryest Iquique (in Atacama Desert, Chile)
- Place, Hottest Azizia (Libya, Africa)
- Place, Rainiest Mousinram (Meghalaya, India)
- Planet, Biggest Jupiter
- Planet, Brightest Venus
- Planet, Smallest Pluto
- Plateau, Highest Pamir (Tibet)
- Platform, Longest Kharagpur (India)

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- Railway, Longest Trans-Siberian Railway
 - Railway Station, Largest Grand Central Terminal, Chicago (USA)
 - River, Longest Nile (Africa)
 - River, Largest Amazon (South America)
 - Sea-Bird, Largest Albatross
 - Star, Brightest Sirius
 - Statue, Tallest Statue of Motherland Volgograd (Russia)
 - Telescope, Largest Radio New Mexico (USA)
 - Tramway, World's First New York
 - Tunnel, Longest (Railway) Tanna (Japan)
 - Tunnel, Longest (Road) Mont Blanc Tunnel between France and Italy
 - Volcano, Highest Ojos del Salado (Andes, Ecuador)
 - Volcano, Most Active Maunaloa (Hawaii-USA)
 - Wall, Longest Great Wall of China
 - Waterfall, Highest Angel (Venezuela)
 - Water, Lowest Body Dead Sea
 - Zoo, Largest Kruger National Park, South Africa
 - Mountain Peak Range Date of First Location Height Ascent Ft. M
 - Everest 1 Himalayas 29.05.1953 Nepal/Tibet 29,028 8,848
 - K2 (Gidwin Austen) Karakoram 31.07.1954 Pakistan/China 28,251 8,611
 - Kanchenjunga Himalayas 25.05.1955 India/Nepal 28,169 8,586
 - Lhotse I Himalayas 18.05.1956 Nepal/Tibet 27,940 8,516
 - Makalu I Himalayas 15.05.1955 Nepal/Tibet 27,834 8,485
 - Cho Oyu Himalayas 13.05.1960 Nepal/Tibet 26,864 8,188
 - Dhaulagiri Himalayas 09.05.1956 Nepal 26,795 8,167
 - Manaslu I Himalayas 19.10.1954 Nepal 26,781 8,163
 - Nanga Parbat Himalayas 03.07.1953 Pakistan 26,660 8,126
- Annapurna Himalayas 03.06.1950 Nepal 26,545 8,091**
- Tallest Mountains (on Each Continent)**
- Mount Everest 8848 m (29035 ft) Asia
 - Aconcagua 6959 m (22831 ft) S. America
 - Mount Kckinley 6194 m (20320 ft) N. America
 - Mount Kilimanjari 5963 m (19563 ft) Africa
 - Mount Elbrus 5633 m (18481 ft) Europe
 - Puncak Jaya 4884 m (16023 ft) Oceania
 - Vinson Massif 4897 m (16066 ft) Antarctica
- Major Deserts of the World**
- Antarctic, Polar, 5.5 million mi², Antarctica
 - Arctic, Polar, 5.4 million mi², Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia
 - Sahara, Subtropical, 3.5 million mi², Northern Africa
 - Arabian, Subtropical, 1 million mi², Arabian Peninsula
 - Gobi, Cold Winter, 500,000 mi², China and Mongolia
 - Patagonian, Cold Winter, 260,000 mi², Argentina
 - Great Victoria, Subtropical, 250,000 mi², Australia

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- Kalahari, Subtropical, 220,000 mi², South Africa, Botswana, Namibia
- Great Basin, Cold Winter, 190,000 mi², United States
- Thar, Subtropical, 175,000 mi², India, Pakistan
- Chihuahuan, Subtropical, 175,000 mi², Mexico
- Great Sandy, Subtropical, 150,000 mi², Australia
- Kara-Kum, Cold Winter, 135,000 mi², Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan
- Colorado Plateau, Cold Winter, 130,000 mi², United States
- Gibson, Subtropical, 120,000 mi², Australia
- Sonoran, Subtropical, 120,000 mi², United States, Mexico

Deepest Caves of the World

- Krubera which is the deepest cave in the world located in, Georgia (Abkhazia). The estimated depth is 2,080m (6822ft).
- Lamprechtsofen which is the second deepest cave located in, Austria. The estimated depth is 1,631 m (5,354 ft).
- Gouffre Mirolida which is third in the list of deepest caves happens to be in France and estimated depth is 1,626 m (5,335 ft).
- Reseau Jean Bernard which was once believed to be the deepest cave in the world is located in Alps, in Samoens, France. The depth of the cave is 1,062 m (5,256 ft).
- Torca del Cerro, last but not least the fifth in the list of deepest caves happens to be Torca del Cerro located in Spain with a depth of 1,589 m (5,213 ft) it is one of the deepest caves in Spain.

SUBJECT - General Science

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

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

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small objects.

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

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

Quantity SI Symbol

- Length metre m
- Mass kilogram kg
- Time second s
- Work and Energy joule J
- Electric Current ampe A
- Temperature kelvin K
- Intensity of Flame candela cd
- Angle radian rad
- Solid Angle steradian sr
- Force newton N
- Area square metre m²
- Volume Cubic metre m³
- Speed metre per second ms⁻¹
- Angle Velocity radian per second rad s⁻¹
- Frequency Hertz Hz
- Moment of Inertia kilogram square metre kgm²
- Momentum kilogram metre per second kg ms⁻¹
- Impulse newton second Ns
- AngularMomentum kilogram square metre per second Kgm²s⁻¹
- Pressure pascal Pa
- Power watt W
- Surface Tension newton per metre Nm⁻¹

- Viscosity newton second per square m. N.s.m⁻²
- Thermal Conductivity watt per metre per degree celcius WM⁻¹C⁻¹
- Specific Heat Capacity joule per kilogram per Kelvin Jkg⁻¹K⁻¹
- Electric Charge coulomb C
- Potential Difference volt V
- Electric Resistane ohm W
- Electrical Capacity farad F
- Magnetic Induction henry H

Quantity SI Symbol

- Magnetic Flux weber Wb
- Luminous Flux lumen lm
- or photometric Power
- Intensity of illumination lux lx
- Wave length Angstrom A
- Astronomical distance light year ly

METALS AND THEIR ORES

Metal Ores

- Sodium (Na) Chile, Saltpetre Trona, Borax, Common salt
- Aluminium (Al) Bauxite, Corundum, Felspar, Cryolite, Alunite, Kaolin
- Potassium (K) Nitre (Salt Peter), Carnalite
- Magnesium (Mg) Magnesite, Dolomite, Epsom salt, Kieserite, Carnalite
- Calcium (Ca) Dolomite, Calcite, Gypsum, Fluorospar, Asbestos
- Strontium (Sr) Strontianite, Silestine

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- Copper (Cu) Cuprite, Copper glance, Copper pyrites
- Silver (Ag) Ruby Silver, Horn silver
- Gold (Au) Calaverite, Silvenite
- Barium (Ba) Barytes
- Zinc (Zc) Zinc Blende, Zincite, Calamine
- Mercury (Hg) Cinnabar
- Tin (Sn) Casseterite
- Lead (Pb) Galena
- Antimony (Sb) Stibenite
- Cadmium (Cd) Greenocite
- Bismuth (Bi) Bismuthite
- Iron (Fe) Haemetite, Lemonite, Magnetite, Siderite, Iron pyrites, Copper pyrites
- Cobalt (Co) Smelite
- Nickel (Ni) Milarite
- Magnese (Mn) Pyrolusite, Magneite
- Uranium (U) Carnetite, Pitch blende

- Magnalium For frame of aeroplane
- Duralumin For making utensil

Type metal In printing industry

Alloys Uses

Bell metal For casting bells, statues

Stainless steel For making utensils and surgical cutlery

Nickel steel For making electrical wire, automobile parts

Organisations

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

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

Headquarters, Flag, Languages: United Nation's Headquarter is situated in Manhattan Island of New York and the European office at Geneva. The Flag of the UNO was adopted in October 1947. The flag includes white UN emblem (two bent olive branches, open at the top and between them is the world map) on a light blue background. The flag was adopted by the UNO in October, 1947. Official Language of UNO are French, Chinese, English, Russian, Arabic and Spanish. While the working languages are only French and English.

ALLOYS & THEIR USES

- Alloys Uses
- Brass In making utensils
- Bronze In making coins, bell and utensils
- German Silver In making utensils
- Rolled gold In making cheap ornaments
- Gun metal In making gun, barrels, gears and bearings
- Delta metal In making blades of aeroplane
- Munz metal In making coins
- Dutch metal In making artificial ornaments
- Monel metal For base containing container
- Rose metal For making automatic fuse
- Solder For soldering

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

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

Organs of the UN

There are six main organs of UN:

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

Functional of General Assembly

(i) The membership of new states is done by the general assembly on the recommendation of Security Council.

(ii) The Judges of the International Court of Justice are elected by general assembly.

(iii) It elects the non-permanent members of Security Council, members of Economic and Social Council, and certain members of Trusteeship Council.

(iv) It passes entire budget of UNO.

2. Security Council: It is the executive body of UN which is responsible for maintaining international peace in the world. Its session can be summoned at 24 hour notice and it functions almost continuously. The council consists of 15 members—5 permanent (USA, UK; Russia, France and China) and 10 non-permanent members which are elected for a term of 2 years by the General Assembly. The distribution of the numbers of non-permanent members are (1) Five members from Asian and African countries (2) two from Latin American countries (3) two from Western Europe and other (which implies commonwealth countries) (4) and one from Eastern European countries. Each member of the Security Council has one vote. The approval of all permanent members is necessary. If any permanent member casts a "Veto" to show its disagreement, then no decision can be taken. The numbers of affirmative votes needed for a decision are at least nine which includes the vote of 5 permanent members. In the event of a threat to peace or occurrence of war between two or more countries, the Security Council has the power to take appropriate measures to restore peace and security.

3. Economic and Social Council: The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the welfare council

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which coordinates the economic and social activities of the United Nations and its specialised agencies and other organisations. This council meets at least thrice a year. It is composed of 54 members.

General Assembly elects one-third members of ECOSOC every year for a period of 3 years.

ECOSOC takes decision by a majority of those members present and

voting. ECOSOC seeks to build a world of greater prosperity, stability and justice.

4. The Trusteeship Council: The Prime responsibility of this council is to supervise the administration of those territories which were placed under the International Trusteeship System. This council of UNO is also known as 'Protector of Dependent People' who are not yet able to Govern themselves. It consists of member of states administering trust territories and permanent members of the security council into administering territories. Under the charter, the member states have to accept certain obligations to promote their development and to protect their interest and security so long as the trustee territories are not able to govern themselves. At present, USA is the only administering trust territory. So, the Trusteeship Council consists of only permanent members. This council meets at least once in a year.

5. International Court of Justice (ICJ): HQ-The Hague, The Netherlands The International Court of Justice (known colloquially as the World Court or ICJ) is the primary judicial organ of the United Nations. Established in 1945 by the Charter of the United

Nations, the Court began work in 1946 as the successor to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The ICJ is composed of 15 judges elected to nine year terms by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council from a list of persons, nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration. All 192 UN members are automatically parties to the Court's statute. Article 94 establishes the duty of all UN members to comply with decisions of the Court involving them. If parties do not comply, the issue may be taken before the Security Council for enforcement action. It conducts its business in English and French.

6. Secretariat: All day today functions of the UN are performed by the Secretariat. the Secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General who is the chief Administrative Officer, and he is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of Security Council for a fiveyear term, which is renewable. It is his duty to implement all resolutions passed by the Security Council or the General Assembly. He makes the annual report of General Assembly and also bring to the notice of security council about any matter threatening the maintenance of international peace and Security.

Secretary General: Ban Ki Moom

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

HQ – Washington, D.C.

The IMF came into existence in December 1945, as one among the Bretton Wood twins when the first 29 countries signed its Articles of Agreement. The

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International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organisation that oversees the global financial system by observing exchange rates and balance of payments. An unwritten rule establishes that the IMF's managing director must be non-Italian European and that the president of the World Bank must be from the United States. IMF describes itself as "an organisation of 185 countries, Montenegro being the 185th as of January 18th, 2007.

World Bank Group

HQ—Washington, D.C.

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

- (i) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), established in 1945, which provides debt financing on the basis of sovereign guarantees;
- (ii) The International Finance Corporation (IFC), established in 1956, which provides various forms of financing without sovereign guarantees, primarily to the private sector;
- (iii) The International Development Association (IDA), established in 1960, which provides concessional financing (interest-free loans or grants), usually with sovereign guarantees;
- (iv) The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

(MIGA), established in 1988, which provides insurance against certain types of risk, including political risk, primarily to the private sector; and (v) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established in 1966, which works with governments to reduce investment risk.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

HQ—Rome, Italy.

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

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

HQ—Geneva, Switzerland.

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

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

HQ-Paris, France.

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) is a specialized agency of the United Nations established in 1945. Its stated purpose is to contribute to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, and the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the UN Charter. As of October 2007, UNESCO had 193 member states and 6 associate members.

International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)

HQ-Montreal, Canada.

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

World Health Organisation (WHO)

HQ-Geneva, Switzerland.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that acts as a coordinating authority on international public health. Established on 7 April 1948, the agency

inherited the mandate and resources of its predecessor, the Health Organization, which had been an agency of the League of Nations. WHO compiles the widely followed International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

HQ-Vienna, Austria.

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

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

HQ-Paris, France.

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

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

HQ-Berne, Switzerland

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

International Maritime Organisation (IMO)

HQ—London, U.K

The International Maritime Organisation (IMO), formerly known as the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), was established in 1948, through the United Nations to coordinate international maritime safety and related practices. However the IMO did not enter into full force until 1958. The IMO promotes cooperation among government and the shipping industry to improve maritime safety and to prevent marine pollution.

World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)

HQ—Geneva, Switzerland.

The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is the UN system's authoritative voice on the state and behaviour of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the oceans, and the climate produces or the resulting distribution of water resources. It originated from the International Meteorological Organisation (IMO), which was founded in 1873. Established in 1950, WMO became the specialized agency of the

United Nations for meteorology (weather and climate), operational hydrology and related geophysical sciences. The WMO helped create the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). It is also directly responsible for the creation of the Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW).

Interpol (International Criminal Police Organisation)

HQ—Lyon, France

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

International Criminal Court (ICC)

HQ—The Hague, The Netherlands.

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

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

HQ—The Hague, The Netherlands.

The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) is an international agency. Its

mission is to promote membership of the Chemical Weapons Convention treaty which entered into force in 1997 and mandated the elimination of “the scourge of chemical weapons forever and to verify the destruction of the declared chemical weapons stockpiles within stipulated deadlines”.

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

HQ–New York City, USA

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

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

HQ–Vienna, Austria.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a United Nations agency which was founded in 1997 as the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention with the intent to fight drugs and crime on an international level. This intent is fulfilled through three primary functions: research, lobbying state government to adopt various crime and drug based laws and treaties and assistance of said governments on the ground level. In October 2002, the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) was merged into the UNODC.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

HQ–Geneva, Switzerland.

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

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

HQ–Gigiri, Nairobi, Kenya.

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

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

HQ–New York City, USA.

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

annual Human Development Report to measure and analyze developmental progress.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

HQ—Geneva, Switzerland.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (established December 14, 1950) protects and supports refugees at the request of a government or the United Nations and assists in their return or resettlement. It succeeded the earlier International Refugee Organisation and the even earlier United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

UNHCR was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1954 and 1981. UNHCR presently has major missions in Lebanon, South Sudan, Chad/Darfur, Iraq, Afghanistan as well as Kenya to assist and provide services to IDPs and refugees.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

HQ—Nairobi, Kenya.

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

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

HQ—Vienna, Austria.

The United Nations Industrial Development

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

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

HQ—New York, USA.

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

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

HQ—Geneva, Switzerland.

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

World Trade Organisation (WTO)**HQ–Geneva, Switzerland.**

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

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement**HQ–Geneva, Switzerland.**

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

World Social Forum (WSF)

The World Social (WSF) is an annual meeting held

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

World Economic Forum (WEF)

The World Economic Forum (WEF) is a Geneva-based foundation whose annual meeting of top business leaders, national political leaders (presidents, prime ministers and others), and selected intellectuals and journalists is usually held in Davos, Switzerland. There are also regional meetings throughout the year. It was founded in 1971 by Klaus M. Schwab, a business professor in Switzerland.

Global Water Partnership (GWP)

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

Asian Development Bank (ADB)**HQ–Manila, Philippines.**

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a regional development bank established in 1966 to promote economic and social development in Asian and Pacific countries through loans and technical assistance. It is a multilateral development financial

institution owned by 66 members, 47 from the region and 19 from other parts of the globe. ADB's vision is a region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their citizens. The highest policy-making body of the bank is the Board of Governors composed of one representative from each member state. The Board of Governors also elect the bank's President who is the chairperson of the Board of Directors and manages ADB.

Traditionally, and because Japan is one of the largest shareholders of the bank, the President has always been Japanese.

African Development Bank (ADB)

HQ—Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire.

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

UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF)

The UN Democracy Fund will be a voluntary fund housed in the UN Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP), but with its own Executive Head who will report to an Advisory Board of Member States on substantive matters. In order to

ensure transparency and accountability, a dedicated support office will arrange for monitoring, evaluation and auditing of the program. The idea for the Fund was first articulated by President Bush in a speech before the UN General Assembly last fall and has been embraced by the 141 nations that attended the third ministerial meeting of the Community of Democracies in Santiago, Chile in April 2005.

UN Secretaries General

Year Name Nation

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

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

HQ—Jakarta, Indonesia.

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

ASEAN Plus Three (APT)

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

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

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

European Union (EU)

The European Union (EU) is a supranational and intergovernmental union of 27 democratic member states in Europe. It was established under that name by the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty) signed on February 7, 1992 in Maastricht, Netherlands. The Union has a single market consisting of a customs union, a currency called the euro (adopted by 13 member states), a Common Agricultural Policy, a common trade policy and a

Common Fisheries Policy. The Schengen Agreement abolished passport control and customs checks for most member states within EU's internal borders, creating, to some extent, a single area of free movement for EU citizens to live, travel, work and invest. A Common Foreign and Security Policy, and the Police and Judicial Co-operation in criminal matters have been initiated.

Important EU institutions and bodies include the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, the European Council, the European Central Bank, the European Court of Justice, and the European Parliament which is directly elected by EU citizens once every five years.

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

Council of European Union

- (a) Main EU decision making body.
- (b) Also known as Council of Ministers.
- (c) Represents interests of individual member states.
- (d) Each member states represented by its own

ministers.

(e) Presidency rotates between member states on six-monthly basis.

European Commission

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

European Parliament

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

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

HQ—Georgetown, Guyana

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

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

HQ—Abuja, Nigeria.

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

Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)

HQ—Bangui, Central African Republic.

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

Southern African Customs Union (SACU)

HQ—Windhoek, Namibia.

SACU is the oldest customs union in the world. It was established in 1910 as a Customs Union Agreement between the then Union of South Africa and the High Commission Territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland. With the advent of independence for these territories, the agreement was updated and on December 11, 1969 it was re-launched as the SACU was the signing of an agreement between the Republic of South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The updated union officially entered into force on March 1, 1970.

After Namibia's independence in 1990, it joined SACU as its fifth member.

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

HQ—Riyadh.

The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, formerly named and still commonly called Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is a regional organisation involving the six Arab Gulf states with many economic and social objectives in mind.

Created on May 25, 1981, the Council is comprised of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Not all of the countries neighboring the Persian Gulf are members of the council. Specifically, Iran and Iraq are not members. Yemen is currently (as of 2007) in negotiations for GCC membership, and hopes to join by 2016. On the economic front, the GCC aims to create a common market by 2007 and to adopt a single currency, the Khaleeji, in 2010.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

HQ—Kathmandu, Nepal.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is the largest regional organisation in the world by population, covering approximately 1.5 billion people. SAARC is an economic and political organisation of eight countries in Southern Asia. The organisation was established on December 8, 1985 by India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives and Bhutan. Afghanistan became a member (eighth) on April 3, 2007. It declared 2006–2015 as the 'SAARC decade of poverty

alleviation'. It was agreed in principle to the desire of China and Japan to become SAARC observers. The Islamic Republic of Iran is the only country in Southern Asia that is not a part of SAARC. In April 2006, the United States of America and South Korea made formal requests to be granted observer status. The European Union has also indicated interest in being given observer status, and made a formal request for the same to the SAARC Council of Ministers meeting in July 2006. On August 2nd, 2006 Foreign ministers of SAARC countries agreed in principle to grant observer status to the US, South Korea and the European Union.

Group of 77 (G-77)

HQ—New York, USA

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

Intergovernmental Group of Twenty Four (G-24)

HQ—Washington D.C., USA

The Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on International Monetary Affairs and Development (G-24) was established in 1971. Its main objective is

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

to concert the position of developing countries on monetary and development of finance issues. It consists of countries from three regions of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia.

North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA)

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

Developing 8 (D-8)

HQ-Istanbul, Turkey.

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

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

The organisation was formed in Bangkok, Thailand, on 6 June 1997. Initially, its name was BIST-EC (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand Economic Cooperation). At that time, Myanmar was an observer, but later joined the organisation as a full member at a special ministerial meeting, held in Bangkok on 22 December 1997. Consequently, the name of the organisation was changed to BIMST-EC. Nepal was

granted observer status by the second ministerial meeting in Dhaka, Bangladesh in December 1998. Later, full membership has been granted to Nepal and Bhutan in 2003. During the first summit in Bangkok on 31 July 2004, the organisation's name was changed to its current name.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

HQ-Chateau de laMulette in Paris, France.

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

Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

HQ-Vienna, Austria.

The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a permanent, intergovernmental Organisation, created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10-14, 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. The five Founding Members were later joined by nine

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

other Members Indonesia's membership currently under review as Indonesia is no longer considered by OPEC as a net oil exporter. Former Members are Gabon (full member from 1975 to 1995) and Ecuador (full member from 1963 to 1993). However Ecuador has expressed interest in rejoining. OPEC's official language is English, although the official language of a majority of OPEC member-states is Arabic, as seven current members are Arab states. Only one member nation (Nigeria) has English as an official language. From 1976-2006 OPEC gained on new member nations. In November 2006, the Angolan Government announced its intention to apply for membership and subsequently joined on 1st January 2007. Sudan has also expressed intent for joining. Russia, though a net exporter of oil, has failed to gain membership into the grouping.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

HQ–Singapore.

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

Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC)

HQ–Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

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

African Union (AU)

HQ-Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

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

League of Arab States

HQ-Cairo, Egypt.

The League of Arab States, or Arab League, is a voluntary association of countries whose peoples are mainly Arabic speaking. It aims to strengthen ties among member states, coordinate their policies and direct them towards the common good. The

idea of the Arab League was mooted in 1942 by the British, who wanted to rally Arab countries against the Axis powers. However, idea did not take off until seven states formed the Arab League on March 22, 1945. It has 22 members, including Palestine, which the league regards as an independent state. In January 2003, Eritrea joined the Arab League as an observer.

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

HQ—Brussels, Belgium.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) also called the North Atlantic Alliance, the Atlantic Alliance, the Western Alliance, is a military alliance established by the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty on 4 April 1949. The organisation establishes a system of collective security whereby its member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party. The Treaty of Brussels, signed on 17 March 1948 by Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France and the United Kingdom is considered the precursor to the NATO agreement. The 2006 NATO summit was held in Riga, Latvia, which had joined the Atlantic Alliance two years earlier. It is the first NATO summit in a former COMECON country. Membership went on expanding with the accession of seven more European countries to NATO—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and also Slovenia, Slovakia, Bulgaria, and Romania thereby taking the membership to 26. These 7 countries joined NATO on 29 March 2004.

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

HQ—Minsk, Belarus.

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

Mercosur

HQ—Montevideo, Uruguay.

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

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

HQ—Beijing, China.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is an intergovernmental organisation which was founded on June 14, 2001 by leaders of the China,

Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Except for Uzbekistan, the other countries had been members of the Shanghai Five; after the inclusion of Uzbekistan in 2001, the members renamed the organisation.

Sports and Games

OLYMPIC GAMES

The origin of the ancient Olympic Games is shrouded in mystery. The first historical mention of the Game was in 776 B.C. Iphites (King of Elis) in collaboration with Cleosthenes (King of Pisa) and Lycurgus (King of Sparta) is reported to have promoted or initiated the Games at Olympia. the Olympiad celebrated that year was considered as the first and was used to date subsequent historic events. the Old Olympiads were held after every four years and the Greeks measured the time in terms of the Games started on the first new moon after the summer solstice, around mid-July/Agustus. The Games started with sacrifices. Only free-born male Greek citizens without a criminal record and officially registered in the Citizen Roster of his native city could contest. Slaves and women were not eligible. Slowly people from other parts of the world were allowed to participate and women were also allowed to watch the Games.

Asian Games

History: The idea of the Asian Games was first conceived by Prof. G.D. Sondhi. The suggestion for holding the Asian Games was first made in a

conference of Asian countries held in New Delhi in 1947 and Jawaharlal Nehru suggested that it be called 'Asian Games'. The first Asian Games were held at New Delhi in March 1951. Since then Asian Games are held after every four years.

Venues of Asian Games

Year Venue Year Venue

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

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

It was Prof. Gurudutt Sondhi, a member of the IOC encouraged by the sport-lover Maharaja Yadvendra Singh of Patiala and supported by Pandit Nehru, tried to revive these games at the Asian Relations Conference (ARC) convened by Pt. Nehru at New Delhi in 1947. The Asian Athletic Federation (AAF) was formed in 1948 which decided

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

to hold the first Athletic Championship at New Delhi in 1949. However, the plan did not materialise.

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

TROPHIES AND CUPS

International Trophies

- American Cup : Yacht Racing
- Ashes : Cricket
- Benson and Hedges : Cricket
- Canada Cup : Golf
- Colombo Cup : Football
- Corbitton Cup : Table Tennis (Women)
- Davis Cup : Horse Race
- Grand National : Horse Streples Chase Race
- Jules Rimet Trophy : World Soccer Cup
- King's Cup : Air Races
- Merdeka Cup : Football
- Rydet Cup : Golf
- Swaythling Cup : Table Tennis (Men)
- Thomas Cup : Badminton
- U. Thant Cup : Tennis
- Uber Cup : Badminton (Women)
- Walker Cup : Golf
- Westchester Cup : Polo
- Wightman Cup : Lawn Tennis

- World Cup : Cricket
- World Cup : Hockey
- Reliance Cup : Cricket
- Rothman's Trophy : Cricket
- William's Cup : Basketball
- European Champions Cup : Football
- Eisenhower Cup : Golf
- Essandre Champions Cup : Hockey
- Rene Frank Trophy : Hockey
- Grand Prix : Table Tennis
- Edgbaston Cup : Lawn Tennis
- Grand Prix : Lawn Tennis
- World Cup : Weight-lifting

National Trophies

- Agarwal Cup : Badminton
- Agha Khan Cup : Hockey
- All-India Women's
Guru Nanak Championship : Hockey
- Bandodkar Trophy : Football
- Bangalore Blues Challenge Cup : Basketball
- Barna-Bellack Cup : Table Tennis
- Beighton Cup : Hockey
- Bombay Gold Cup : Hockey
- Burdwan Trophy : Weight-lifting
- Charminar Trophy : Athletics
- Chadha Cup : Badminton
- C.K. Naydu Trophy : Cricket
- Chakoia Gold Trophy : Football
- Divan Cup : Badminton
- Deodhar Trophy : Cricket
- Duleep Trophy : Cricket
- DCM Cup : Football
- Durand Cup : Football
- Dhyani Chand Trophy : Hockey

GK Digest for SSC CGL v2

- Dr. B.C. Roy Trophy : Football (Junior)
- Ezra Cup : Polo
- FA Cup : Football
- GD Birla Trophy : Cricket
- Ghulam Ahmed Trophy : Cricket
- Gurmeet Trophy : Hockey
- Guru Nanak Cup : Hockey
- Gyanuati Devi Trophy : Hockey
- Holkar Trophy : Bridge
- Irani Trophy : Cricket
- IFA Shield : Football
- Indira Gold Cup : Hockey
- Jawaharlal Challenge : Air Racing
- Jaswant Singh Trophy : Best Services Sportsman
- Kuppaswamy Naidu Trophy : Hockey
- Lady Rattan Tata Trophy : Hockey
- MCC Trophy : Hockey
- Moinuddaula Gold Cup : Cricket
- Murugappa Gold Cup : Hockey
- Modi Gold Cup : Hockey
- Narang Cup : Badminton
- Nehru Trophy : Hockey
- Nixan Gold Cup : Football
- Obaid Ullah Gold Cup : Hockey
- Prithi Singh Cup : Polo
- Rani Jhansi Trophy : Cricket
- Ranjit Trophy : Cricket
- Rangaswami Cup : Hockey
- Ranjit Singh Gold Cup : Hockey
- Rajendra Prasad Cup : Tennis
- Ramanujan Trophy : Table Tennis
- Rene Frank Trophy : Hockey
- Radha Mohan Cup : Polo
- Raghbir Singh Memorial : Football
- Rohinton Baria Trophy : Cricket
- Rovers Cup : Football
- Sanjay Gold Cup : Football
- Santosh Trophy : Football
- Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee : Football
- Subroto Cup : Football
- Scindia Gold Cup : Hockey
- Sahni Trophy : Hockey
- Sheesh Mahal Trophy : Cricket
- Todd Memorial Trophy : Football
- Tommy Eman Gold Cup : Hockey
- Vittal Trophy : Football
- Vizzy Trophy : Cricket
- Vijay Merchant Trophy : Cricket
- Wellington Trophy : Rowing
- Wills Trophy : Cricket

Places Associated with Sports

Sport Associated Places

Baseball Brooklyn (USA)

Boxing

1. Madison Square Garden (USA)
2. Yankee Stadium, New Delhi

Cricket

1. Aden Park (Auckland)
2. Brabourne Stadium (Mumbai)
3. Chepauk Ground (Chennai)
4. Eden Gardens (Kolkata)
5. Ferozeshah Kotla Ground (Delhi)
6. Green Park (Kanpur)
7. Leeds (London, England)
8. Lord's (London, England)
9. Nehru Stadium (Chennai and New Delhi)
10. Melbourne (Australia)

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11. Old Trafford (Manchester, England)
12. Oval (London, England)
13. Wankhede Stadium (Mumbai)

Football

1. Brookland (England)
2. Wembley (London)
3. Blackheath (London)
4. Twickenham(London)
5. Corporation Stadium(Kolkata)
6. Ambedkar Stadium (New Delhi)
7. Nehru Stadium (New Delhi)
8. Yuva Bharati Stadium (Kolkata)
9. Golf Sanday Lodge (Scotland)
10. Greyhound Race White City (England)

Hockey

1. Dhayn Chand Stadium(Lucknow)
2. Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium (Hyderabad)
3. Merdeka Stadium (Kuala Lumpur)
4. National Stadium (New Delhi)
5. Nehru Stadium (New Delhi)
6. Sawai Man Singh Stadium (Jaipur)
7. Shivaji Stadium (New Delhi)

Horse Racing

- Aintree (England) – Grand National Race
- Doncaster (England) – Derby Race
- Epsom(England) – Derby Race
- Pole Hurlingham (England)
- Shooting Bisley (England)
- Sking Florence (Chadwick)=
- Snooker Blackpool (England)

Swimming and Rowing

1. Cape Gris Nez (Cross-channel swimming)
2. Putney-Mort-Lake (England)

Tennis

1. Wimbledon (England)
2. Forest Hill (US)

National Sports and Games

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

Number of Players In Some Popular Sports/Games

Sports Number of Players (on each side or in each team)

- Baseball 9
- Rugby football 15
- Polo 4
- Water polo 7
- Kho Kho 9
- Kabaddi 7
- Hockey, Football (soccer), Cricket 11
- Netball 7
- Volleyball 6
- Tennis and Table Tennis 1 or 2 (Single & Doubles respectively)
- Basketball 5
- Gymnastic Several individuals compete simultaneously
- Billiards/Snooker 1
- Boxing/Chess 1
- Bridge 2
- Croquet 13 or 15
- Golf Several individuals compete

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simultaneously

- Lacrosse 12
- Ground of Sports and Games
- Athletics Track Badminton Court
- Baseball Diamond Boxing Ring
- Cricket Pitch (Field) Football Field
- Golf Course Handball Court
- Hockey Field Ice Hockey Ring
- Lawn Tennis Court Skating Ring
- Wrestling Ring Arena
- General Knowledge

- Rajashree Purushottam Das Tandon
- Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore
- Guruji M.S. Golwalkar
- Desh Ratna Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Ajatshatru Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Mahamana Pt. MadanMohan Malaviya
- Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
- Chacha Jawaharlal Nehru
- Rajaji, C.R. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari
- Sparrow Major General Rajinder Singh
- Young Turk Chandra Shekhar
- Tau Chaudhury Devi Lal
- Sahid-e-Azam Bhagat Singh
- Nightingale of India Sarojini Naidu
- Lady with the lamp Florence Nightingale
- Swar Kokila Lata Mangeshkar
- Udanpari P.T. Usha
- Mother Mother Teresa
- Vishwa Kavi Rabindranath Tagore
- Kaviguru Rabindranath Tagore
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Tota-e-Hind Amir Khushro
- Lal, Bal, Pal Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin
- Chandra Pal
- Bihar Vibhuti Dr. Anugrah Narayan Singh
- Babuji Jagjeevan Ram
- Napoleon of India Samudra Gupta
- Shakespeare of India Mahakavi Kalidas
- Machiavelli of India Chanakya
- Akbar of Kashmir Jainul Abdin
- Father of Gujarat Ravi Shankar Maharaj
- Grandfather of Indian Films Dhundiraj

POPULAR NAMES OF EMINENT PERSONS

(Sobriquets)

- Nickname Person
- Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi
- Babu Mahatma Gandhi
- Frontier Gandhi, Badshah Khan Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- Grand Old Man of India Dadabhai Naoroji
- Strong (Iron) Man Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- Man of Peace Lal Bahadur Shastri
- Punjab Kesari Lala Lajpat Rai
- Bengal Kesari Ashutosh Mukherjee
- Bihar Kesari Dr. Srikrishna Singh
- Andhra Kesari T. Prakasam
- Sher-e-Kashmir Sheikh Abdullah
- Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
- Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das
- Deshbandhu C.F. Andrews
- Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan
- Jana Nayak Karpuri Thakur

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- Govind Phalke
- Morning Star of India Renaissance Raja RamMohan Roy
- King maker of Indian History Sayyed Bandhu
- Anna C.N. Annadurai
- G.B.S. George Bernard Shaw
- Haryana Hurricane Kapil Dev
- Little Master Sunil Gavaskar
- Magician of Hockey Dhyanchand
- Deshpriya Yatindra Mohan Sengupta
- Kuvempu K.V. Puttappa
- Little Corporal Napoleon Bonaparte
- Man of Destiny Napoleon Bonaparte
- Fuehrer Adolf Hitler
- King Maker Earl of Warwick
- Uncle Ho Ho Chi Minh
- Bard of Avon William Shakespeare
- Li-Kwan Pearl Buck
- Father of English Poetry Geoffery Chaucer
- Grand Old Man of Britain William E. Gladstone
- Maiden Queen Queen Elizabeth I
- Maid of Orleans Joan of Arc
- Man of Blood and Iron Otto Van Bismark
- Il Duce BenitoMussolini
- Desert Fox Gen. Ervin Rommel
- Quaid-i-Azam Md. Ali Jinnah
- FAMOUS TOURIST SPOTS OF INDIA
- Site Location Founder
- Kanheri Caves Mumbai Buddhists
- Elphanta Caves Mumbai Rashtrakutas
- Ajanta Caves Aurangabad Gupta Rulers
- Ellora Caves Aurangabad Buddhists
- Kandaria Mahadev Khajurao (MP) Chandela Kings
- Madan Palace Jabalpur (MP) Raja Madan Shah
- Mrignyani Palace Gwalior (MP) Raja Man Singh Tomar
- Dhar Fort Dhar (MP) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
- Golconda Fort Hyderabad (AP) Qutubshahi
- Cochin Fort Kerala Portuguese
- Vijay Stambh Chittorgarh (Raj) Rana Kumbha
- (Victory Tower)
- QutubMinar Delhi Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- Adhai Din Ka Jhopda Ajmer (Raj) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- Hauz Khas Delhi Alauddin Khilji
- Tughalakabad Delhi Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- Firoz Shah Kotla Delhi Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- Bundi Fort Bundi (Raj) Raja Nagar Singh
- Pichhola Lake Udaipur (Raj) –
- Kakaria Lake Ahmedabad Sultan Qutub-ud-din
- Jodhpur fort Jodhpur (Raj) Rao Jodha Ji
- Fateh Sagar Udaipur (Raj) Maharana Fateh Singh
- Deeg Palace Deeg (Raj) Raja Badan Singh
- Rani Ki Badi Bundi (Raj) Rani Nathvati
- Chhatra Mahal Undi Fort Rani Chhatrasal
- Junagarh Bikaner (Raj) Raja Jay Singh
- Jantar-Mantar Delhi and Jaipur Sawai Jay Singh
- Nahargarh Fort Jaipur(Raj) Sawai Jay Singh

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- Bharatpur Fort Bharatpur (Raj) Raja Surajmal Singh
- Moti Masjid Delhi Fort Aurangzeb
- Ummed Palace Jodhpur (Raj) Maharaja Ummed Singh
- AramBagh Agra (UP) Babur
- Red Fort Delhi Shahjehan
- Humayun's Tomb Delhi Hameeda Bano Beghum (wife of Humayun)
- Shalimar Bagh Srinagar (J&K) Jehangir (Garden)
- St. George Fort Chennai (TN) East India Company
- Sher Shah's Tomb Sasaram (Bihar) Son of Sher Shah
- Fatehpur Sikri Agra (UP) Akbar
- Old Fort (Purana Quila) Delhi Sher Shah Suri
- Akbar's Tomb Sikandera (UP) Jehangir
- Chashma-Shahi Jammu & Kashmir Ali Mardan Khan
- Etamad-ud-daulah's Tomb Agra (UP) Noorjehan
- Taj Mahal Agra (UP) Shahjehan
- Nishaat Bagh Jammu & Kashmir Asaf Ali
- Sheesh Mahal Agra (UP) Shahjehan
- Khas Mahal Agra (UP) Shahjehan
- Dewan-e-Khas Agra Fort (UP) Shahjehan
- Bada Imambada Lucknow (UP) Nawab Asaf-Ud-Daulah
- Chhota Imambada Lucknow (UP) Mohammad Ali Shah
- Golghar Patna (Bihar) British Government
- Padari Ki Haveli Patna (Bihar) Father Capuchin
- FortWilliam Kolkata (WB) Lord Clive
- Bibi Ka Maqbara Aurangabad Aurangzeb
- Safderjung Ka Maqbara Delhi Shuja-ud-daulah
- BelurMath Kolkata (WB) Swami Vivekanand
- Anand Bhawan Allahabad (UP) Moti Lal Nehru
- Laxman Jhula Rishikesh (Utt) –
- Shanti Niketan West Bengal Rabindranath Tagore
- Sabarmati Ashram Ahmedabad Mahatma Gandhi
- Prince of Wales Museum Mumbai GeorgeV
- Gateway of India Mumbai British Government
- President House Delhi British Government
- Victoria Memorial Kolkata (WB) -
- Botanical Garden Shivpur (WB) -
- Sunset Point Mount Abu (Raj) -
- Char Minar Hyderabad (AP) Kuli Qutub Shah
- Sun Temple Konark (Orissa) Narasingh Dev I
- Jagannath Temple Puri (Orissa) Chola Gang Dev
- Chenna Keshab Temple Belur Vishnu Vardhan
- Laxman Temple Chhatarpur (MP) Chandela Rulers
- Dilwada Jain Temple Mount Abu (Raj) Vimal Shah
- Vishnupad Temple Gaya (Bihar) Rani Ahilya Bai

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- Harmandir Sahib Patna (Bihar) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- Kali Temple Kolkata (WB) Rani Ras Moni
- Laxmi Narayan Temple Delhi Birla Family
- Khirki Masjid Delhi Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- Shershahi Masjid Patna (Bihar) Parvez Shah
- Mecca Masjid Hyderabad (AP) Kuli Kutub Shah
- Patthar Ki Masjid Patna (Bihar) Parvez Shah
- Patthar Ki Masjid Jammu & Kashmir Noorjehan
- Jama Masjid Agra (UP) Shahjehan
- Moti Masjid Agra Fort (UP) Shahjehan
- Jama Masjid Delhi Shahjehan
- Charar-e-Sarif Sri Nagar (J&K) Jainul Abedin
- HajratbalMasjid Sri Nagar (J&K) -
- Nakhuda Masjid Kolkata (WB) -
- FAMOUS SITES of world
- Site Location
- Al-Aqusa Jerusalem
- Big Ben London
- Brandenburg Gate Berlin
- Broadway New York
- Brown House Berlin
- Buckingham Palace London
- Colossium Rome
- Downing Street London
- Eiffel Tower Paris
- Fleet Street London
- Harley Street London
- Hyde Park London
- India House London
- Kaaba Mecca
- Kremlin Moscow
- Leaning Tower Pisa (Italy)
- Louvre Paris
- Merdeka Palace Jakarta
- Oval London
- Pentagon Washington
- Potala Nanking
- Pyramid Egypt
- Red Square Moscow
- Scotland Yard London
- Shew-Dragon Pagoda Rangoon
- Sphinx Egypt
- Statue of Liberty New York
- Vatican Rome
- WailingWall Jerusalem
- Wall Street New York
- Westminster Abbey London
- White Hall London
- White House Washington

WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

1. Hanging Garden of Babylon
2. Temple of Diana at Ephesus (Rome)
3. Statue of Jupiter at Olympia
4. Pyramids of Egypt
5. Mausoleum ofMausolus (Ruler of Halicarnasus)
6. Light House of Alexandria
7. The colossus of Rhodes

Seven Wonders of the Medieval World

1. GreatWall of China
2. Porcelain Tower of Nanjing (China)
3. Colosseumof Rome (Italy)
4. Stonehenge of England

5. Leaning Tower of Pisa (Italy)
6. Catacombs of Alexandria
7. Mosque at St. Sophia (Constantinople)

Other Wonders of the World

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

New Seven Wonders of the World

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

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

PULITZER PRIZE

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

RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARD

Instituted in 1957 named after Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, who died in an air crash in 1957. He became world renowned figure in the 1950's for his land reform programme to defuse communist insurgency. The award is given annually on August 31st, the birth anniversary of Magsaysay, for outstanding contributions to Public Service, Community Leadership, Journalism, Literature and Creative Arts and International Understanding. It is equivalent to the Nobel Prize in Asia. It may also be awarded to organisations/institutions and non-Asians working for the benefit of Asia. It carries a cash prize of \$50,000.

GRAMMY AWARDS

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

BHARAT RATNA

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

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Recipients of Bharat Ratna

- Rajagopalachari (1878–1972) 1954
- Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (1888–1975) 1954
- Dr. C.V. Raman (1888–1970) 1954
- Dr. Bhagwan Das (1869–1958) 1955
- Dr. M. Visvesvaraya (1861–1962) 1955
- Jawaharlal Nehru (1889–1964) 1955
- Govind Ballabh Pant (1887–1961) 1957
- Dr. Dhondo Keshav Karve (1858–1962) 1958
- Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy (1882–1962) 1961
- Purushottam Das Tandon (1882–1962) 1961
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad (1884–1963) 1962
- Dr. Zakir Hussan (1897–1969) 1963
- Dr. Pandurang Vaman Kane (1880–1972) 1963
- Lal Bahadur Shastri (1904–1966) (Posthumous) 1966
- Indira Gandhi (1917–1984) 1971
- Varahagiri Venkatagiri (1884–1980) 1975
- Kumaraswami Kamraj (1903–1975) (Posthumous) 1976
- Mother Teresa (1910–1997) 1980
- Acharya Vinobha Bhave (1895–1982) 1983
- Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (1890–1988) 1987
- Marudu Gopalan Ramachandran (1917–1987) (Posthumous) 1988
- Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar (1891–1956) (Posthumous) 1990
- Dr. Nelson Rolihlaha Mandela (1918) 1990
- Rajiv Gandhi (1944-1991) (Posthumous) 1991
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (1875–1950) 1991
- Morarji Ranchhodji Desai (1869–1995) 1991
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (1888–1958) (Posthumous) 1992
- Jahangir Ratanji Dadabhai (J.R.D.) Tata (1904–1993) 1992
- Satyajit Ray (1922–1992) 1992
- Aruna Asaf Ali (1909–1996 (Posthumous) 1997
- Gulzari Lal Nanda (1898–1997) (Posthumous) 1997
- Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam (1931) 1997
- Madurai Shanmukhavadiyu Subbalakshmi (1916) 1998
- ChidambaramSubramaniam (1910–2000) 1998
- Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan (1902–1979) (Posthumous) 1999
- Professor Amartya Sen (1933) 1999
- Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi (1890–1950) (Posthumous) 1999
- Pandit Ravi Shankar (1920) 1999
- Lata Mangeshkar (1929) 2001
- Ustad Bismillah Khan (1916–2006) 2001
- Pt. Bhimsen Joshi 2008
- C.N.R. Rao (1934) Scientist 2014
- Sachin Tendulkar (1973) Cricketer 2014

Feature: The decoration is the form of a Peepal leaf, 2 inch long, 1–1/8inch in width and 1/2 inch thick, toned in bronze. On the obverse side is embossed a replica of the sun, below which the words 'Bharat Ratna' are embossed in Hindi. On the

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reverse are the State Emblem and a motto in Hindi. The emblem, the sun and rim are made of platinum. Discontinuation of the Award: The award was discontinued by the Janta Government (Prime Minister Morarji Desai on July 13, 1977, and those who received the award in the past were informed that they would not be allowed to use it as a title). Revival of the Award: In January 1980 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi decided to revive this award. After the revival, Mother Teresa was the first recipient.

PADMA AWARDS

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

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

DADA SAHEB PHALKE AWARD

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

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

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

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

List of Dada Saheb Phalke Awardees

Year Winner Occupation State

- 1969 Devika Rani Actress Andhra Pradesh
- 1970 B.N. Sircar Producer West Bengal
- 1971 Prithviraj Kapoor Actor (posthumous) Punjab
- 1972 Pankaj Mullick Composer (Music Director) West Bengal
- 1973 Ruby Myers (Sulochana) Actress Maharashtra
- 1974 B.N. Reddy Director Andhra Pradesh
- 1975 Dhirendranath Ganguly Actor, Director West Bengal
- 1976 Kanan Devi Actress West Bengal
- 1977 Nitin Bose Cinematographer, Director, Writer West Bengal,

Maharashtra

- 1978 Rai Chand Boral Composer, Director West Bengal
- 1979 Sohrab Modi Actor, Director, Producer Maharashtra
- 1980 P. Jairaj Actor, Director
- 1981 Naushad Ali Composer (Music Director)
- 1982 L.V. Prasad Actor, Director, Producer Andhra Pradesh
- 1983 Durga Khote Actress Maharashtra

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- 1984 Satyajit Ray Director West Bengal
- 1985 V. Shantaram Actor, Director, Producer Maharashtra
- 1986 B. Nagi Reddy Producer Andhra Pradesh
- 1987 Raj Kapoor Actor, Director
- 1988 Ashok Kumar Actor West Bengal, Maharashtra
- 1989 Lata Mangeshkar Singer Maharashtra
- 1990 A. Nageswara Rao Actor Andhra Pradesh
- 1991 Bhalji Pendharkar Director, Producer, Writer Maharashtra
- 1992 Bhupen Hazarika Composer (Music Director) Assam
- 1993 Majrooh Sultanpuri Lyricist
- 1994 Dilip Kumar Actor
- 1995 Dr. Rajkumar Actor Karnataka
- 1996 Sivaji Ganesan Actor Tamil Nadu
- 1997 Pradeep Lyricist
- 1998 B.R. Chopra Director, Producer
- 1999 Hrishikesh Mukherjee Director, Maharashtra West Bengal,
- 2000 Asha Bhosle Singer Maharashtra
- 2001 Yash Chopra Director, Producer Punjab
- 2002 Dev Anand Actor, Director, Producer Punjab
- 2003 Mrinal Sen Director West Bengal
- 2004 Adoor Gopalakrishnan Director Kerala
- 2005 Shyam Benegal Director Andhra Pradesh
- 2006 Tapan Sinha Director Kolkata
- 2007 Manna Dey Singer Kolkata
- 2008 Y.K. Murthu Cinematographer
- 2009 D. Ramanaidu Actor, Producer Andhra Pradesh
- 2010 K. Balachander Director Tamilnadu
- 2011 Soumitra Chatterjee Actor West Bengal
- 2012 Pran Actor 2013 Gulzar Poet, Lyricist and Film Director

RAJIV GANDHI KHEL RATNA AWARD

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

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARD

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

JNANPITH AWARD

Field Literature

Instituted in : 1965

Cash Value : ' 5 lakh, a citation and a Vagdevi statue
 Awarded to outstanding authors of creative literature in any of the Indian languages recognised by the Constitution of India. It was sponsored by the Bharatiya Jnanpith a culturo-literary society, founded in 1944 by Shanti Prasad Jain, an eminent industrialist.

- First recipient : G. Sankara Kurup (Kerala)

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- First women recipient : Ashapoorna Devi (Calcutta)

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

LIST OF JNANPITH AWARDEES

Year Name Works Language

- 1965 G. Sankara Kurup Odakkuzhal (flute) Malayalam
- 1966 Tarashankar Bandopadhyaya Ganadevta Bengali
- 1967 Dr. K.V. Puttappa Sri Ramayana Darshanam Kannada
- (Glimpses of Ramayana)
- 1967 Umashankar Joshi Nishitha Gujarati
- 1968 Sumitranandan Pant Chidambara Hindi
- 1969 Firaq Gorakhpuri Gul-e-Naghma Urdu
- 1970 Viswanatha Satyanarayana Ramayana Kalpavrikshamu Telugu
- (A resourceful tree: Ramayana)
- 1971 Bishnu Dey Smriti Satta Bhavishyat Bengali
- 1972 Ramdhari Singh Dinkar Urvashi Hindi
- 1973 Dattatreya Ramachandra Bendre Nakutanti (Four Strings) Kannada
- 1973 Gopinath Mohanty Mattimatal Oriya
- 1974 Vishnu Sakharam Khandekar Yayati

Marathi

- 1975 P.V. Akilandam Chittrappavai Tamil
- 1976 Asha Purna Devi Pratham Pratisruti Bengali
- 1977 K. Shivaram Karanth Mookajjiya Kanasugalu Kannada
- 2014 Jitendra Actor
- (Mookajji's dreams)
- 1978 Sachchidananda Hirananda Kitni Navan Men Kitni Bar
- Vatsyayan (How many times in many boats?) Hindi
- 1979 Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya Mrityunjay (Immortal) Assamese
- 1980 S.K. Pottekkatt Oru Desattinte Katha Malayalam
- (Story of a land)
- 1981 Amrita Pritam Kagaj te Canvas Punjabi
- 1982 Mahadevi Verma Yama Hindi
- 1983 Maasti Venkatesh Ayengar Chikkaveera Rajendra Kanada
- (Life and Struggle of Kodava King Chikkaveera Rajendra)
- 1984 Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai Malayalam
- 1985 Pannalal Patel Gujarati
- 1986 Sachindanand Rout Roy Oriya
- 1987 Vishnu Vaman Shirwadkar ("Natsamrat") Marathi
- (Kusumagraj)
- 1988 Dr. C. Narayana Reddy Vishwambhara Telugu
- 1989 Quarratulain Hyder Akhire Shab Ke Humsafar Urdu

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- 1990 V.K. Gokak Bharatha Sindhu Rashmi
Kannada
- 1991 Subhas Mukhopadhyay Padati Bengali
- 1992 Naresh Mehta Hindi
- 1993 Sitakant Mahapatra For outstanding
contribution to the Oriya
- Environment of Indian literature 1973–92
- 1994 U.R. Ananthamurthy Kannada
- 1995 M.T. Vasudevan Nair Malayalam
- 1996 Mahasweta Devi Bengali
- 1997 Ali Sardar Jafri Urdu
- 1998 Girish Karnad Tuglaq Kannada
- 1999 Nirmal Verma Hindi
- 1999 Gurdial Singh Punjabi
- 2000 Indira Goswami Assamese
- 2001 Rajendra Keshavlal Shah Gujarati
- 2002 D. Jayakanthan Tamil
- 2003 Vinda Karandikar Subuk Soda, Kalami
Rahi and Siyah Marathi
- Rode Jaren Man
- 2004 Rahman Rahi Literary work in Kashmiri
language Kashmiri
- 2005 Kunwar Narain For his contribution to
Hindi literature Hindi
- 2006 Satyavrat Shastri For his contribution
to Sanskrit Sanskrit
- literature
- 2006 Ravindra Kelekar For his contribution
to Konkani Konkani
- literature
- 2007 O. N. V. Kurup Malaylam
- 2008 Akhlaq Mohammed Khan Shahryar
Urdu
- 2009 Amar Kent & Shrilal Shukla Hindi
- 2010 Chandrashekhara Kambara For his
contributions to Kanata literature Kanada
- 2011 Pratibha ray For his contribution to
Telugu literature Oriya
- 2012 Ravuri Bharadhwaja For his
contribution to Telugu literature Telugu

Books By Indian Authors

Book Name Author

- A Million Mutinies Now V.S. Naipaul
- A Bend in the River V.S. Naipaul
- A Brush with Life Satish Gujral
- A Passage to England Nirad C. Choudhury
- A House for Mr. Biswas V.S. Naipaul
- A Prisoner's Scrapbook L.K. Advani
- A River Sutra Gita Mehta
- A Call to Honour Jaswant Singh
- A Sense of Time H.S. Vatsyayan
- A Strange and Sublime Address Amit
Chaudhary
- A Bunch of Old Letter Jawaharlal Nehru
- A Suitable Boy Vikram Seth
- A Village by the Sea Anita Desai
- Agni Veena Kazi Nazrul Islam
- A Voice for Freedom Nayantara Sehgal
- Afternoon Raag Amit Chaudhari
- Ain-i-Akbari Abdul Fazal
- Ageless Body, Timeless Mind Deepak
Chopra
- AK Barnama Abdul Fazal
- Amar Kosh Amar Singh
- An Autobiography Jawaharlal Nehru
- All the Prime Minister's Men Janardhan

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- Thakur
- An Equal Music Vikram Seth
 - Arthashastra Kantilya
 - An Idealist View of Life Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
 - Anandmath Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 - An Autobiography Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Autobiography of an Unknown India Nirad C. Choudhury
 - Bandicoot Run Manohar Malgonkar
 - Beginning of the Beginning Bhagwan Shri Rajneesh
 - Beyond Modernisation, Beyond Self Sisir Kumar Ghose
 - Bhagvad Gita S. Radhakrishnan
 - Border and Boundaries; women
 - in India's Partition Ritu Menon & Kamla Bhasin
 - Bharat Bharati Maithili Saran Gupt
 - Breaking the Silence Anees Jung
 - Bride and the Sahib and the Other Stories Khushwant Singh
 - BrokenWings Sarojini Naidu
 - Bubble Mulk Raj Anand
 - The Bread, Beauty and Revolution Khwaja Ahmad Abbas
 - By God's Decree Kapil Dev
 - Chemmeen Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai
 - Chitra Rabindranath Tagore
 - Circle of Reason Amitav Ghosh
 - Circle of Silence Preeti Singh
 - Clear Light of Day Anita Desai
 - Confessions of a Lover Mulk Raj Anand
 - Conquest of Self Mahatma Gandhi
 - Coolie Mulk Raj Anand
 - Court Dancer Rabindranath Tagore
 - CrescentMoon Rabindranath Tagore
 - Days of My Years H.P. Nanda
 - Death of a City Amrita Pritam
 - Devdas Sharat Chandra Chatterjee
 - Discovery of India Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Distant Drums Manohar Malgonkar
 - Divine Life Swami Sivananda
 - Durgesh Nandini Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 - Dynamics of Social Change Chandra Shekhar
 - Eight Lives Rajmohan Gandhi
 - English August Upamanyu Chatterjee
 - Essays on Gita Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
 - Eternal Himalayas Major H.P.S. Ahluwalia
 - Faces of Everest Major H.P.S. Ahluwalia
 - Foreign Policy of India I.K. Gujral
 - Forty-Nine Days Amrita Pritam
 - From Rajpath to Lokpath Vijaya Raje Schindhia
 - Ganadevata Tara Shankar Bandopadhyaya
 - Gardener Rabindra Nath Tagore
 - GhasiramKotwal Vijay Tendulkar
 - Gitanjali Rabindranath Tagore
 - Gita Rahasya Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Glimpses of World History Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Godan Prem Chand
 - Geet Govinda Jayadeva
 - Golden Threshold Sarojini Naidu
 - Guide R.K. Narayan
 - Harsha Charita Bana Bhatta

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- Harvest Manjula Padmanabhan
- Heir Apparent Dr. Karan Singh
- Himalayan Blunder Brigadier J.P. Dalvi
- Hind Swaraj M.K. Gandhi
- Hindu View of Life Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- Hinduism Nirad C. Choudhury
- History of India Romila Thapar
- Hullabaloo in a Guava Orchard Kiran Desai
- Hungary Stones Rabindranath Tagore
- I follow the Mahatma K.M. Munshi
- Idols Sunil Gavaskar
- India Divided Rajendra Prasad
- India Unbound Gurucharan Das
- India of Our Dreams M.V. Kamath
- IndiaWins Freedom Abul Kalam Azad
- India's Priceless Heritage N.A. Palkhivala
- Indian Philosophy Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- Inscrutable Americans Anurag Mathur
- Ignited Minds A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- Interpreter of Maladies Jhumpa Lahin
- It's Always Possible Kiran Bedi
- Jai Somnath K.M. Munshi
- Junglee Girl Ginu Kamani
- Kagaz Te Kanwas Amrita Pritam
- Kamasutra S.H. Vatsayayan
- Kanthapura Raja Rao
- Kapala Kundala Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- Kashmir: A Tale of Shame Hari Jaisingh
- Kashmir: A Tragedy of Errors Talveen Singh
- Kayar Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai
- Kitni Nawon Kitni Bar S.H. Vatsayayan
- Kamayani Jai Shankar Prasad
- Kulliyat Ghalib
- Kumar Sambhava Kalidas
- Last Burden Upamanyu Chatterjee
- Lipika Rabindranath Tagore
- Life Divine Sri Aurbindo Ghosh
- Lost Child Mulk Raj Anand
- Malgudi Days R.K. Narayan
- My Days R.K. Narayan
- My India S. Nihal Singh
- My Life and Times V.V. Giri
- My Music, My Life Pt. Ravi Shankar
- My Presidential Years R. Venkatraman
- My Truth Indira Gandhi
- New Dimensions of India's Foreign Policy A.B. Vajpayee
- Nisheeth Uma Shankar Joshi
- Operation Bluestar: The True Story Lt. Gen K.S. Brar
- Our Films, Their Films Satyajit Ray
- Painter of Signs R.K. Narayan
- Panchatantra Vishnu Sharma
- Past Forward G.R. Narayanan
- Pather Panchali Bibhuti Bhushan
- Plain Speaking N. Chandrababu Naidu
- Portrait of India Ved Mehta
- Post Office Rabindranath Tagore
- Prem Pachisi Munshi Prem Chand
- Rajtarangini Kalhana
- Ram Charita Manas Tulsidas
- Ramayana Maharishi Valmiki
- Raghuvamsa Kalidas
- Ranghbhoomi Prem Chand
- Ratnavali Harsha Vardhan
- Ravi Paar (Across the Ravi) Gulzar

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- Red Earth and Pouring Rain Vikram Chandra
- Ritu Samhara Kalidas
- Saket Maithili Sharan Gupt
- Secular Agenda Arun Shorie
- Seven Summers Mulk Raj Anand
- Shadow from Ladakh Bhabhani
Bhattacharya
- Snakes and Ladders: Essays on India Gita
Mehta
- Social Change in Modern India M.N. Srinivas
- Sultry Days Shobha De
- Sunny Days Sunil Gavaskar
- The Bride's Book of Beauty Mulk Raj Anand
- The Cat and Shakespeare Raja Rao
- The Dark Room R.K. Narayan
- The Degeneration of India T.N. Seshan
- The Glass Palace Amitav Ghosh
- The God of Small Things Arundhati Roy
- The Golden Gate Vikram Seth
- The Judgement Kuldip Nayar
- The Men who killed Gandhi Manohar
Malgonkar
- The Seven Spiritual Laws of Success
Deepak Chopra
- The Songs of India Sarojini Naidu
- The Story of My Experiments with Truth
Mahatma Gandhi
- The Strange and Sublime Address Amit
Chaudhuri
- The Sword and the Sickle Mulk Raj Anand
- The Vendor of Sweets R.K. Narayan
- The Way of the Wizard Deepak Chopra
- The Girmitya Saga Girraj Kishore
- Train to Pakistan Khushwant Singh
- Two Leaves and a Bud Mulk Raj Anand
- Victoria and Abdul Shrabani Basu
- Waiting for the Mahatma R.K. Narayan
- Wake Up India Annie Besant
- We, Indians Khushwant Singh
- Yama Mahadevi Verma
- Yashodhara Maithili Sharan Gupt
- Years of Pilgrimage Dr. Raja Ramana
- Books and Authors (in News)
- Romancing with Life Dev Anand
- Saurabh Ganguli: The Maharaja of Cricket
Debasheesh Dutta
- Mohan Das: A True Story of a man, his
People Raj Mohan Gandhi
- and Empire Lets Kill Gandhi Tushar Gandhi
- Eat, Prey, Love Elizabeth Gilbert
- Manzilon Se Jyada Safar V.P. Singh
- A Call To Honour: In Service of Emergent
India Jaswant Singh
- Vikram Sarabhai: A Life Amrita Shah
- Mr. Midnight Jim Echison
- Soldier: The Life of Colin Powell Carren d'
Young
- Bangladesh: The Next Afghanistan
Hiranyam Karlekar
- The Making of A Superstar Sushmita
Sengupta
- Full Empowered Pablo Neruda
- Drishtikon Arjun Munda
- Amrita Shergil: A Life Yashodhara Dalmia
- Guiding Souls Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- Nine O' Nine Nandita Puri

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- Collected Plays Girish Karnad
- All My Sisters Zudith Lenox
- The Longest Race Tom Alter
- Gulab Bai: The Queen of Nautanki Theatre
Deepti Priya Mehrotra
- Touch Play (Biography of Prakash Padukone)
Dev Sukumar
- Out of My Comfort Zone: The Autobiography
Steev Waugh
- Honeymoon James Petterson
- Da Vinci Code Don Brown
- The Broker John Greesen
- God of Small Things Arundhati Rai
- Speed Post Shobha De
- The Better Man Anita Nayyar
- Bookless in Baghdad Shashi Thiroor
- The Argumentative Indians Dr. Amartya Sen
- The Algebra of Infinite Justice Arundhati Rai
- Fire fly: A Fairy Tale Ritu Beri
- Two Lives Vikram Seth
- Glass Palace Amitav Ghosh
- The Brief History of Time Stephen Hawking
- Freedom from Fear Aung San Suu Kyi
- Fasting, Feasting Anita Desai
- The Lord of the Flies William Goldings
- Struggle for Change K.B. Lal
- My Life Bill Clinton
- Life of Pi Yann Martel
- India in Slow Motion Mark Tully
- Ignited Minds Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- Wings of Fire Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- Envisioning an Empowered Nation Dr. A.P.J.
Abdul Kalam
- Interpreter of Maladies Jhumpa Lahiri
- One Day Cricket, The Indian Challenge
Ashish Roy
- A View from Outside P. Chidambaram
- Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows J.K.
Rawling
- The Year of the Rooster Guy Sorman
- Above Average Amitabh Bagchi
- Dalits in India: A Profile Sukhdeo Thorat
- The Top of the Raintree Kamalini Sengupta
- Terrifying Visions: Golwalkar, the RSS and
India Jyotirmay Sharma
- Frontline Pakistan: The Struggle with Militant
Islam Zahid Hussain
- 21st Century Journalism in India Nalini Rajan
- The Splendor of Silence Indu Sundaresan
- The Leopard and the Fox: A Pakistani
Tragedy Tariq Ali
- Keswan's Lamentations S. Mukundon
- India and China—A Thousand Years of
Cultural Proboadh Chandra Bagchi
- Relations Maqbool Fida Hussain K.
Bikram Singh
- The Audacity of Hope: Thoughts on
Reclaiming the
- American Dream Barack Obama
- Glimpses of Indian Agriculture Edited by R.S.
Deshpande, Vijay
- Paul Sharma, RPS Malik,
- Brajesh Jha, S.A. Ansari
- I Shall Never Ask for Pardon Memoir of
Pandurang
- Khankhoje: Savitri Sawhney

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- The Morbid Age: Britain Between the Wars
Richard Overy Allen Lane
- The Crisis of Islamic Civilization Ali A. Allawi
- Open Veins of Latin America: Five Centuries
of the Pillage of a Continent Eduardo
Galeano
- If Cricket is a Religion, Sachin is Guide Vijay
Santhanam & Shyam
- Balasubramaniam
- The Ultimate Gift Jim Stovall
- The Miracle of Democracy: India's Amazing
Journey T.S. Krishnamurty
- India's Energy Security Edited by Ligia
Noronha and
- Anant Sudarshan
- The Judiciary and Governance in India
Madav Godbole
- The Tales of Beedle the Bard J.K. Rowling
- The Private Patient P.D. James Penguin
- No OtherWorld–Selected Poems Kunwar
Narain
- The 24x7 Marriage: Smart Strategies Dr.
Vijay Nagaswami
- for Good Beginnings
- The Idea of Justice Dr. Amartya Sen
- Arguments for a BetterWorld: Essays in
Honour of
- Amartya Sen Kaushik Basu and Ravi Kanbur
- Globalisation and Development Sundanda
Sen
- The Politics of Extremism in South Asia
Deepa M. Ollapally
- Rising India and Indian Communities in East
Asia K. Kesavapany, A. Mani & P.
- Ramasamy
- The Three Trillion DollarWar: The True Cost
of
- the Iraq Conflict Joseph Stiglitz and Linda
- J. Bilms
- Arjun Singh–Ek Sahayatri Itihas Ka Ram
Sharan Joshi
- Politics of Inclusion–Caste, Zoya Hasan
- Minorities and Affirmative Action
- Bold Endeavors–How Our Government Built
America,
- and Why It must Rebuild Now Felix Rohatyn
- Imaging India–Ideas for a New Century
Nandan Nilekani
- Daughters of Shame Jasvinder Sanghera
Imprint
- Hodder, Gurgaon
- Celebrating India: Reflections on Eminent
- IndianMuslims (1857–2007) Meher Fatima
Hussain
- The Myth of Judicial Activism: Making Sense
of
- Supreme Court Decisions Kermit Roosevelt
III
- EU–India Relations A Critique: Edited by
Shazia
- AzizWulbers
- The Age of the Unthinkable: Why the
- NewWorld Disorder
- Constantly Surprises us andWhat we can do
About It Joshua Cooper Rawa
- Macroeconomics of Post-Reforms India,
(Vol.I)

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- Money and Finance in the Indian Economy, (Vol. II) Mihir Rakshit
- Out of Steppe: The Lost People of Central Asia Daniel Metcalfe
- The Winter Vault Anne Michaels Knopf
- Democracy and Human Development in India Naresh Gupta
- Lords of Finance: 1929, The Great Depression and The Bankers Who Broke the World Liaquat Ahmed
- Accelerating Growth and Job Creation in South Asia Ejaz Ghani and Sadiq Ahmed
- India and Pakistan–Social, Political and Rajkumar Singh
- Military Perspective
- Kissinger: 1973, The Crucial Year Alistair Home, Simon and Schuster
- The Great Divide Ira Pande Harper Collins
- Taliban: Militant Islam, Oil and Fundamentalism in Central Asia Ahmed Rashid
- India and Global Financial Crisis Y.V. Reddy
- India's Foreign Policy: The Democracy Dimension S.D.Muni
- The World Around US Radha Burnier
- Between Moernity and Nationalism: Haliae Edip's
- Encounter with Gandhi's India Mushirul Hasan
- The Making of African America: Ira Berlin
- The Four Great Migrations
- A Compendium of Kisses Lana Citron, (beautiful Books)
- The Museum of Innocence Orhan Pamuk
- The Long Shadow: Nuclear Weapons and Security in 21st Century Asia. Muthiah Alagappa (Oxford)
- Coalition Politics in India C.P. Bhambri
- Victoria and Abdul: The True Story of the Queen's Close Confidant Sharbani Basu
- The Maruti Story: How a Public Sector Company put India on Wheels R.C. Bhargava & Seetha
- Decolonisation for Legal Knowledge Amita Dhanda
- Agricultural Growth in India: Role of Technology
- Incentives and Institutions A. Vaidyanathan
- Dominion from Sea to Sea: Pacific Ascendancy and American Power Bruce Cumings
- A Tale of Two Revolts–India 1857 and the Rajmohan Gandhi
- American Civil War
- Into the Frame: The Four Loves of Ford Madox Brown Angela Thirlwell
- Not by Reason Alone – The Politics of Change N.K. Singh
- Coastal Histories of Society and Ecology in Yogesh Sharma
- Pre-Modern India
- The Girmitya Saga Girraj Kishore
- Sabatharapadam (The Milky Way of Sound) An autobiography of Resul

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- Pookutty written in Malayalam
- Losing Control: The Emerging Threats to Stephen King, (Yale Western Prosperity University Press)
- Anklets at Sunset Ministhy Dileep
- Paradise Beneath Her Feet: How Women are Transforming the Middle East Isobel Coleman
- Orientalism, Empire and National Culture, Michael S. Dodson
- India 1770–1880
- Women of the Tagore Household Chitra Deb; translated into English by Smita Chowdhry and Sona Roy
- The Plundered Planet: How to Reconcile Paul Collier, (Oxford Prosperity with Nature University Press)
- The Promise: President Obama, Year One Jonathan Alter
- The Unspoken Alliance: Israel’s Secret Relationship with Apartheid South Africa Shasha Polakow-Suransky
- International Criminal Law and Human Rights Manoj Kumar Surha
- Quest for Participatory Democracy Towards Understanding Anand Kumar
- the Approach of Gandhi and Jaya Prakash Narain & Manish Tiwari
- Aftershock: Reshaping the World Economy Philippe Legrain,
- After the Crisis Littee Brown
- Fault Lives: How Hidden Fractures Still Threaten the World Economy Raghuram Rajan
- The Beijing Consensus: How China’s Authoritarian Model will Dominate the Twenty-first Century Stefan Halper
- The Party: The Secret World of China’s Communist Rulers Richard McGregor
- Securing the State David Omand Columbia
- The Fragrance of Forgotten Years Bikees Latif
- Before Memory Fades An Autobiography: Fali S. Nariman
- Islam In A Globalised World–Negotiating Faultlines Mushirul Hasan
- Awakening Giants, Feet of Clay: Assessing the Economic rise of China and India Pranab Bardhan
- Keeping the Faith: Memories of a Parliamentarian Somnath Chatterjee

MISLENIIOUS FACTS -

Days / dates – National and International - India and World

January:

- January 01 : Global family day.
- January 09 : NRI Day.
- January 10 : World laughter day.
- January 12 : National Youth Day.
- January 15 : Army Day.
- January 23: Netaji Subhash Chandra bose

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birthday

- January 24 : Girl Child Day
- January 25 : Voters Day .
- January 26 : International Customs day. /
India's Republic Day
- January 28 : Lala lajpat rai birthday
- January 28 : Data protection day
- January 30 : Martyrs' Day
- January 30 : World leprosy eradication day

February:

- February 04 : World Cancer day / Srilanka
INDEPENDANCE Day
- February 06 : International day against
female genital mutilation
- February 12 : Darwin day
- February 12 : World day of the sick.
- February 13 : Sarojini Naydu's birthday
- February 14 : Valentine's day
- February 20 : World day of social justice
- February 21 : International mother language
day
- February 22 : World scout day / Thinking
Day
- February 23 : World peace and
understanding day
- February 24 : Central Excise Day.
- February 28 : National Science Day.

March:

- March 4 : World day of fight against sexual
exploitation, National Security day.
- March 8 : International Women's Day
- March 13 : World kidney day

- March 15 :World Disabled Day
- March 15 : World consumer right day.
- March 20 : World day of theatre for children
and young people./ Forestry Day
- March 20 : International day for
Francophonie
- March 20 : World Sleep day
- March 21 : World Forestry Day.
- March 21 :International Day for the
Elimination of Racial Discrimination.
- March 22 : World water day
- March 23 :World Meteorological Day.
- March 24 : World T.B. day
- March 24 : International day for achievers
- March 25 : International day of
remembrance-victims of slavery and
transatlantic slave trade
- March 27 : World Drama day / WHISKY DAY

April:

- April 2 : World autism day
- April 5 : National Maritime Day.
- April 7 :World Health Day.
- April 17 : World haemophilia day
- April 18 :World Heritage Day.
- April 22 :Earth Day.
- April 23 : World book and copyright day
- April 25 : World Malaria day
- April 29 : International Dance day

May

- May 1 : International Labour Day (Workers
Day)
- May 3 :Press Freedom Day.

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- May 4 : Coal miner's day
- May (1st Sunday) : Laughter Day
- May (2nd Sunday) : Mother's Day
- May 8 : World Red Cross Day.
- May 9 : Victory day
- May 11 : National Technology Day.
- May 12 : International Nurses day
- May 14 : World Migratory day
- May 15 : International Day of the Family.
- May 17 : World Telecommunication Day
(Information society day)
- May 21 : Anti-terrorism day
- May 24 : Commonwealth Day.
- May 28 : HUNGER DAY
- May 31 : Anti-Tobacco Day. / NO SMOKING DAY

June:

- June 4 : International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression.
- June 5 : World Environment Day.
- June 7 : International level crossing awareness day
- June 8 : World ocean day
- June 12 : World day against child labour
- June (2nd Sunday) : Father's Day.
- June 14 : World blood donor day
- June 17 : World day to combat desertification and drought
- June 20 : World Refugee day.
- June 21 : Father's day, World Music day. / INTERNATIONAL YOGA DAY
- June 23 : United Nation's public service day
- June 23 : International Widow's day

- June 26 : International day against Drug abuse & Illicit Trafficking.
- June 27 : World Diabetes Day.
- June 29 : STATISTICS DAY .

July:

- July 1 : National Doctor's day.
- July 6 : World Zoonosis Day.
- July 11 : World Population Day.
- July 12 : World Malala day
- July 18 : Nelson Mandela International day
- July 28 : World Nature conservation day / Hepatitis Day

August:

- August 2 : International Friendship Day.
- August 3 : Independence day of Niger
- August 5 : Independence day of upper volta
- August 6 : Hiroshima Day
- August 9 : International day of World's indigenous people
- August 9 : Quit India Day and Nagasaki Day.
- August 12 : International Youth day
- August 15 : Independence Day of India
- August 20 : SADHBHABNA DAY
- August 23 : International day for the remembrance of the slave trade and its abolition
- August 29 : National Sports Day.

September:

- September 5 : Teachers' Day (Dr. Radhakrishnan's birthday)
- September 5 : Forgiveness day
- September 8 : World Literacy Day.
- September 11 : FIRST AID DAY

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- September 14 : Hindi day, World first aid day
- September 16 :World Ozone Day.
Engineer's day in India
- September 21 :Alzheimer's Day,
International day of peace
- September 25 : Social justice day
- September 26 : Day of the Deaf.
- September 27 : World Tourism Day.
- September 28 : World Rabies Day.
- September 29 : World Heart Day.

October:

- October 1 : International day of the Older person
- October 2 : Mahatma Gandhi birthday,
International day of non-violence
- October 3 :World Habitat Day, World nature day
- October 4 :World Animal Welfare Day.
- October 5 : World Teacher's day.
- October 8 : Indian Air Force Day.
- October 9 : World Post Office day.
- October 10 : National Post Day.
- October 11 : International girl child day
- October 12 : World Arthritis day.
- October 13 :UN International Day for National disaster reduction.
- October 14 :World Standards Day.
- October 15 : World White Cane Day(guiding the Blind)
- October 16 : World Food Day.
- October 17 : International day for the eradication of poverty.
- October 20 : World statistics day

- October 24 : UN Day, World development information Day.
- October 30 :World Thrift Day.
- October 31 : NATINAL UNITY DAY (BIRTH ANIVERSARY OF BALLABH BHAI PATEL)

November:

- November 1 : World vegan day
- November 5 : World Radiography day.
- November 9 : World services day
- November 11 : EDUCATION DAY
- November 14 : Children's Day in India,
Jawaharlal Nehru birthday
- November 16 : International day for Endurance
- November 17 : World Student day, National Journalism day
- November 18 : World Adult day.
- November 19 : World Citizen day. / WATER CONSERVATION DAY
- November 20 : Africa Industrialization Day,
Universal children day.
- November 21 : World Television day, World Fisheries day.
- November 25 : World Non-veg day.
- November 26 : Law day
- November 29 : International Day of Solidarity with Palestinian People.
- November 30 : Flag day.

December:

- December 1 : World Aids Day.
- December 2 : World Computer literacy day,
International day of abolition of slavery
- December 3 : International day of People

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- with disabilities, World conservation day
- December 4 : Navy Day.
- December 5 : International volunteer day for economic and social development.
- December 7 :Armed Forces Flag Day, International civil aviation day.
- December 9 : The International day against corruption.
- December 10 :Human Right Day.
- December 11 : International Mountain day. / UNICEF DAY
- December 14 : International Energy day.
- December 18 : International Migrants day.
- December 19 : Goa's liberation day.
- December 20 : International Human solidarity.
- December 23 :Kisan Divas Farmer's Day.
- December 24 : NATIONAL CONSUMER DAY .
- December 29 : International Bio-diversity day

- White City - Udaipur (Rajasthan)
- City of Golden Temple - Amritsar (Punjab)
- Twin Cities - Hyderabad and Secundarabad(Andhra pradesh)
- Pearl City - Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)
- Weavers city - Panipat (Haryana)
- Temple City - Bhuvaneswar (Orissa)
- Sandal Wood City - Mysore (Karnataka)
- City of Blood - Tezpur (Assam)
- Orange City - Nagpur (Maharashtra)
- City of seven Islands - Mumbai (Maharashtra)

FIRST IN WORLD MEN / WOMEN

- 1 India's First Woman Railway Driver Surekha Shankar Yadav
- 2 India's First Woman Tabla Maestro Dr. Aban Mistry
- 3 India's First Recognized Billionth Citizen Astha
- 4 India's First Woman Airbus Pilot Durba Banerjee
- 5 First Woman Secretary General Of Rajya Sabha V. S. Rama Devi
- 6 First Indian Woman To Win Magsasay Award Kiran Bedi
- 7 First Indian Woman Cricketer To Get 100 Wickets Diana Eduljee
- 8 First Indian Paratrooper Of Indian Air Force Nita Ghose
- 9 First Indian Woman To Complete Her MBBS Kadambini Ganguli Bose In 1888
- 10 First Woman Cheif Engineer P. K. Tresia Nanguli
- 12 First Indian Woman At Antarctica Meher Moos In 1976
- 13 First Woman Foriegn Minister Lakshmi N. Menon

Nick Names of some important Indian cities

- Pink City - Jaipur (Rajasthan)
- Garden City - Bangalore (Karnataka)
- Diamond City - Surat (Gujarat)
- Egg city - Namakkal (Tamilnadu)
- Lake City - Udaipur (Rajasthan)
- Sun City - Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
- City of Palaces - Kolkata (West Bengal)
- Bangle City - Hyderabad (Andra Pradesh)
- Golden City - Jaisalmer(Rajasthan)
- City of Dawn - Auroville (Pondichery)

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- 14 First Woman Commercial Pilot Prem Mathur Of Deccan Airways
- 15 First Woman Sahitya Award Winner Amrita Pritam
- 16 First Woman President Of Indian Science Congress Dr. Ashima Chatterjee
- 17 First Woman To Win WTA Tennis Tournament Sania Mirza
- 18 First Chief Justice Of Mumbai High Court Justice Sujaata B Manohar
- 19 First Indian Woman Advocate Regina Guha
- 20 First Indian Woman Barrister Cornotia Sorabji
- 21 First Woman Surgeon Dr. Prema Mukherjee
- 22 First Woman To Get Arjun Award N. Lumsden (1961)
- 23 First Woman Chairman Of Bank Tarzani Vakil
- 24 First Woman Chairperson Of National Woman Commission Mrs. Jayanti Patnayak
- 25 First Indian Woman To Receive Asiad Gold Medal Kamalji Sandhu
- 26 First Woman Speaker Of State Assembly Mrs. Shano Devi
- 27 First Actress In The Indian Cinema Devika Rani
- 28 First Woman Finger Prints Expert In India Sita Varthambal And Bhrangathambal
- 29 First Woman Doordarshan News Reader Pratima Puri
- 30 First Indian Woman To Reach In Olympic Games Sini Abraham
- 31 First Indian Woman To Receive Norman Borlaug Award Dr. Amrita Patel
- 32 First Indian Woman IAS Officer Anna George
- 33 First Woman President Of Student's Union Anju Sachdeva of Delhi University

- 34 First Woman Chairperson Of Rajya Sabha Violet Alva In 1962

HEADS OF GOVT. APEX WING

1. Chief Election Commissioner of India–Syed Nasim Ahmad Zaidi
2. Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission–Justice Cyriac Joseph
3. Chief Commissioner, Central Information Commission–Vijai Sharma
4. Chairman, National Commission for Minorities–Shri Naseem Ahmad
5. Chairman, National Commission for SC–P. L. Punia
6. Chairman, National Commission for ST–Rameshwar Oraon
7. Chairperson, National Commission for Women–Lalitha Kumaramangalam
8. Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission–Ratan Kumar Sinha
9. Chairman, ISRO–A S Kiran Kumar
10. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission–Deepak Gupta
11. Chairman, National Knowledge Commission–Sam Pitroda
12. Chairman, University Grants Commission–Ved Prakash
13. Chairman, Central Water Commission of India–Ashwin B. Pandya
14. Space Applications Center, Administrator(Director)–Tapan Misra

HEADS OF FINANCIAL BODIES

1. Governor of Reserve Bank of India–Raghuram Rajan

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2. Chairman, 14th Finance Commission of India–Y.Venugopal Reddy
3. Chairman, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)–Upendra Kumar Sinha
4. Chairman, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India–T. S. Vijayan
5. Chairman, 7th Pay Commission–Ashok Kumar Mathur
6. Chairman, SIDBI–Kshatrapati Shiaji

BUREAUCRATS

1. Cabinet Secretary of India–Pradeep Kumar Sinha
2. National Security Adviser–Ajit Kumar Doval
3. Secretary-General of the Rajya Sabha–Shumsher K. Sheriff
4. Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha–Anoop Mishra
5. Attorney General of India–Mukul Rohatgi
6. Comptroller and Auditor General of India–Shashi Kant Sharma
7. Solicitor General of India–Ranjit Kumar
8. Principal Scientific Adviser–R. Chidambaram
9. Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations–Asoke Kumar Mukerji
10. Chairman, Railway Board–AK Mittal
11. Foreign Secretary–Subrahmanyam Jaishankar
12. Union Home Secretary–Rajiv Mehrishi
13. Finance Secretary–Ratan P Watal

DEFENCE & SECURITY

1. Chief of Army Staff–General Dalbir Singh Suhag
2. Chief of Air Staff–Air Chief Marshal Arup Raha
3. Chief of Naval Staff–Admiral Robin K Dhowan
4. Chief of Integrated Defence Staff–Air Marshal PP Reddy

5. Director General, Border Security Force–D K Pathak
6. Director General, Central Reserve Police Force–Prakash Mishra
7. Director General, Central Industrial Security Force–Surender Singh
8. Director-General of Military Intelligence–Lt. Gen K G Krishna
9. Director, Central Bureau of Investigation–Anil Kumar Sinha
10. Director, Intelligence Bureau–Dineshwar Sharma
11. Director General, National Investigation Agency–Sharad Kumar
12. Secretary (Research)–Rajinder Khanna
13. Member (Investigation CBDT)–Anita Kapur
14. Director General of ITBP–Krishna Chaudhary

CEO & MD OF BANKS

1. State Bank of India–Smt Arundhati Bhattacharya
2. Allahabad Bank–Rakesh Sethi
3. Andhra Bank–C.V.R. Rajendran
4. Bank of Baroda–P.S. Jayakumar
5. Bank of India–M.O. Rego
6. Bank of Maharashtra–Sushil Muhnot
7. Bharatiya Mahila Bank–Vacant
8. Canara Bank–Rakesh Sharma
9. Central Bank of India–Rajeev Rishi
10. Corporation Bank–Sadhuram Bansal
11. Dena Bank–Ashwani Kumar
12. IDBI Bank Ltd–Kishore Piraji Kharat
13. Indian Bank–T. M. Bhasin
14. Indian Overseas Bank–R Koteeswaram
15. Oriental Bank of Commerce–Animesh Chauhan
16. Punjab And Sind Bank–Jatinder Bir Singh

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17. Punjab National Bank–Usha

Ananthasubramanian

18. Syndicate Bank–Arun Shrivastava

19. UCO Bank–Arun Kaul

20. Union Bank of India–Arun Tiwari

21. United Bank of India–P Srinivas

22. Vijaya Bank–Kishore Kumar Sansi

PRIVATE SECTOR BANK HEAD -

23. Axis Bank–Smt. Shikha Sharma

24. Catholic Syrian Bank–Anand Krishnamurthy

25. City Union Bank–Dr. N. Kamakodi

26. Development Credit Bank–Murali M. Natrajan

27. Dhanalakshmi Bank–G. Sreeram

28. Federal Bank–Shyam Srinivasan

29. HDFC Bank–Aditya Puri

30. ICICI Bank–Smt Chanda Kochar

31. IndusInd Bank–Ramesh Sobti

32. ING Vysya Bank–Uday Sareen

33. Jammu & Kashmir Bank–Mushtaq Ahmad

34. Karnataka Bank–Polali Jayarama Bhat

35. Karur Vysya Bank–K. Venkataraman

36. Kotak Mahindra Bank–Uday Kotak

37. Lakshmi Vilas Bank–Vacant

38. Nainital Bank–Vacant

39. Ratnakar Bank–Vishwavir Ahuja

40. South Indian Bank–V.G. Mathew

41. Tamilnad Mercantile Bank–H.S. Upendra
Kamath

42. Yes Bank's Ltd–Rana Kapoor

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT RAILWAY

- First underground railway metro started - 1984 , kolkata
- Disedal comonent work is established in -

Patiala

- Eastern Railway - Largest zone
- Extream East station -
- Extream west station -
- Extream north station -
- Extream south station - kanyakumari
- A platform sorounded by railway lines from all the four side is - island platform
- Nationalisation of indian railway - 1950
- Research , Design & standard Organisation was established - Lucknow ,1957
- Railway staff college - Vadodra
- Governor general during railway line was established - Lord Dalhousi
- A station where the rail lines end - Terminal station
- How much distance was travelled by 1st train of India - 34Km , 1853
- Position of IR in world - 4th
- General Manager is Responcible for - Railway Board
- Training of Electrical works - INDIAN RAILWAY Institute of Electrical Engg.
- Inventor of railway engine - George stephonson
- IR Mechanical & Electrical Engg. Institute - Jamalpur
- Civil engineering institute - Pune
- Training institute of railway - 5
- Position of IR under zonal s/m - 2
- Narrow Gauge is used in Hill station areas
- Hown many institution give suggestion for railway technology - 2

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- Chittarangan stated manufacturing - Nov 1950
- Manufacturing of steam engine in Chittaranjan locomotive stopped - 1971
- Passenger Bogi manufactured - Perambur
- IR - Largest public sector is divided in how many regions - 9
- Places on wheel trains are inaugurated in - 1982
- Jammu city appear on IR map - 1965

Types of unemployment

1. Structural Unemployment: - This type of unemployment is associated with economic structure of the country. When demand for labour falls short to supply of labour due to rapidly growing population and their immobility, the problem of unemployment appears in the economy. Besides, due to growing population, rate of capital formation falls down which again limits the employment opportunities, this type of structural unemployment is basically related to this category of unemployment.

2. Under-Employment :- Those labourers are under-employment who obtain work for but their efficiency and capability are not utilized at their optimum and as a result they contribute in the production upto a limited level. A country having this type of unemployment fails to exploit the efficiency of their labourers.

3. Disguised unemployment :- If a person does not contribute any thing in the production process or

in other words, if he can be removed from the work without affecting the productivity adversely, he will be treated as disguisedly unemployed. The marginal productivity of such unemployed person is zero. Agriculture sector of underdeveloped/developing economics posses this type of unemployment at a large scale.

4. Open unemployment: – When the labourers live without any work and they don't find any work to do, they come under the category of open unemployment. Educate unemployment and unskilled labour unemployment are included in the open unemployment.

5. Educated unemployment:- Even when a person who is educated/trained and skilled, fails to obtain a suitable job suited to his qualifications, he is to be educated unemployed. Presently this type of unemployment has become a problem for developing economies, particularly for India.

6. Frictional unemployment: – The unemployment generated due to the change in market conditions is called frictional unemployment. Agriculture is the main occupation in India. The supply condition still depends on weather's mood and similarly demand conditions depend on availability of resources. Any change arising either of any or both creates a diversion from the equilibrium which results in frictional unemployment.

7. Seasonal Unemployment:- In parts of India cultivation is not done through out year, so farmers

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remain unemployed for a few months. Seasonal unemployment is also found in industrial centres like, sugarcane industry, cold drinks, crackers industry etc. In those industries people get employed for special seasons only.

8. Cyclic Unemployment:-When the demand decreases for certain categories of workers, there is cyclical unemployment in India; such type of unemployment is found in cotton industries.

9. Chronic Unemployment:- If unemployment continues to be a long term feature of a country, it is called chronic unemployment. Rapid growth of population and inadequate level of economic development on account of vicious circle of poverty are the main causes for chronic unemployment.

Demand deficient unemployment – a fall in AD, leads to a fall in economic output, therefore firms employ less workers. This is sometimes referred to as ‘cyclical unemployment’ – the idea that unemployment rises and falls with changes in the economic cycle.

MISSLENIOUS QUESTIONS - ANSWER FOR RAILWAY & SSC

1. Which of the following countries is a land locked country in south America - Bolivia
2. Canary Islands belongs to - Spain
3. Titan is the largest natural satellite of planet - Saturn
4. Which of the following planets rotates clock wise - Venus
5. A difference of 1 degree in longitude at the

Equator is equivalent to nearly - 111 km

6. The earliest known Indian script is - Brahmi
7. How many times the preamble was amended - 1
8. The term socialist was added in the Preamble by the...amendment - 42ND
9. The state with the lowest population in India is - SIKKIM
10. Which person or organisation received the Nobel Prize three times so far - International Committee of the Redcross
11. The Finance Commission is appointed for every..- 5 YEARS
12. Under which five year plan did agriculture show a negative growth - 3RD PLAN
13. Who is the founder of the Capital city of Agra - Sikinder Lodi
14. The first tide generated electricity project was established at - Vizhinjam, Kerala
15. National Institute of Oceanography is located in : GOA (Panaji)
17. Who headed the committee appointed on Kargil War -K. Subramanyam
18. The C. K. Nayudu Trophy is related to the sport of -CRICKET
19. New York is situated on the river - Hudson
20. "The Woman of the Millennium" selected by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is - Indira Gandhi
21. The General Assembly of United Nations meets - Once a year
23. All India Radio commenced operations in - 1936
24. The "Killer Instinct" is written by - O.P.Sabharwal
25. The Secretary-General of UN is appointed by the - General Assembly

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26. Postal Voting is other wise called: proxy voting
27. The Common Wealth of Independent states (CIS) consists of....republica - 12
28. Which of the following harbours is considered as the world's finest natural harbour - Sydney harbour
29. Who invented Radar - Robert Watson Watt
30. Sandal Wood trees are mostly found in...
Trophical Thorn Forests
31. The first country to legalise medically assisted suicide is - Netherlands
31. India's newsprint industry is mainly located in - Neapanagar
32. The tomb of Babur is at - Kabul
33. The joint session of the two houses is presided by - the speaker
34. The Gandhara school of Art was influenced most by the - Greeks
35. The Simon Commission was appointed in - 1929
36. Sikkim became a full fledged state of the Indian Union, in the year -1975
37. Who is the founder of Mahabalipuram ?
Narsimha Varman
39. When was Burma separated from India - 1937
40. Which of the following country has more than 55,000 lakes - Finland
6. The Aravalli hills are located in - RAJASTHAN
7. A plant can be disease resistant due to -
PESTICIDES
8. Which of the following Chief Ministers served for the longest tenure - JYOTI BOSU
9. Which of the following straits separates Europe from Africa - GIBRALTER
11. The description of caste system is found in - Rig Veda
12. Who is called the Akbar of Kashmir - Janulabeddin
13. The Border Road Organization comes under - Defense
16. Who was the first Indian to reach Antarctica - G.S. Sirohi
17. A saturated solution at S.T.P. is - Colorless
18. The pure element in the following is - DIAMOND
19. What is Gypsum - Blue Vitrol
20. Bones of horses of Harappan civilization were found at - Surkotada
21. What is Ag. Mark - Test of purity in the production of vegetable oil etc.
24. Which of the following gases is used to prepare Ammonia gas - Nitrogen & Hydrogen
25. In which of the following states of India, per capita income is highest - Kerala
26. By import of — the inflation has been caused in India - Petroleum
31. Udham Singh shot at Sir Michael O'Dwyer in - London & udham singh charged for possessing unlicensed arms and ammunition
33. Udham Singh returned to India in 1928 mainly because he was - called by a revolutionary in India
52. In the production of tidal energy the maximum potential exists at - Bhavnagar
53. The National Highway system is the responsibility of - Central & State Gov.
54. Supersonic jets cause pollution by thinning of - ozone layer
55. Which one of the following is commonly called Edible sponge mushroom' - Agaricus
58. Water is used in hot water bottles because: - it

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has high specific heat

59. Mention the ray which appears to originate outside the earth. - cosmic ray

61. Oil rises up to wick in a lamp because - surface tension phenomenon .

68. All doubts and disputes in connection with election of the Vice- President of India are decided by the -

Supreme Court of India

1. When was Television separated from Akashvani (radio) as an independent organization- 1976

2. When water condenses into ice - heat is released

3. Which of the following inert gases is found in atmosphere - Xenon , Argon , Helium

4. Which of the following diffuses at the fastest rate - Gas

6. The United Nations imposed sanctions on?? recently due to nuclear issue. - North Korea

7. The capital of Pandya dynasty was - Madurai

8. Tripitak a religious scripture of - Buddhism

9 Who is the writer of 'Adhe—Adhure' - Mohan Rakesh

10. By which Constitutional amendment, fundamental duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution - 42ND

11. The headquarters of Central Food Technology Research Institute is located in - Mysore

12. Which is common in Jainism and Buddhism both - Non-violence

13. Light Year is used to measure - astronomical distance

14. Which of the following is used in the ripening of fruits - Ethylene

15. Which of the following was' involved in Alipore

bomb case - Aurobindo Ghosh

16. The Sikh Guru Arjun Dev was assassinated during the rule of - Jehangir

17. In an organic compound, which element is generally present in addition to hydrogen - Carbon

18. The process by which energy is generated In' the sun is the - fusion of Hydrogen

19. What is the source of electric energy in an artificial satellite - solar cells

20. Ramanuja preached - Bhakti

21. Who did not participate in the revolt of 1857 - Bhagat Singh

22. On October 17, 1940, the individual Satyagraha was inaugurated by - Acharya Vinoba Bhave

23. The biggest producer of fish in the world is - China

24. In which state is Silent Valley located - Kerala

25. Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not - Speaker of Lok Sabha

26. Solid carbon dioxide is called - dry ice

27. When 1 kg of a liquid is converted from liquid to vapour, the absorbed heat is called - latent heat of vaporization.

29. Product Fair and Lovely is related to - P and G

33. The Cyclone represent a position of atmosphere in which -Low pressure in the centre and high pressure around

34. 'Sea of Tranquility' is the name given to - A DARK SPOT LOCATED IN NORTHERN HEMISPHERE OF MOON

35. Capital of Pallavas was - Kanchi

36. Onam is an important festival of - Kerala

37. How much does our body contain water by mass - 70%

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38. What determines the sex of a child -
Chromosomes of the father
39. The two civilizations which helped in the formation of Gandhara School of Arts are - Indian and Roman
40. 'Thinkpad' is a laptop associated with which of the following companies - HP
41. The first summit of SAARC was held at -
DHAKA
42. The wire of flash bulb is made of - Magnesium
43. The curves showing the volume temperature behaviour of gases plotted at different fixed pressures are called -isobars
79. Ellora caves of Maharashtra were built during the rule of - Rashtrakuta
80. The first split in Indian National Congress took place at - Surat
81. Gingerisa - transformed stem
82. The famous Kalinga war was fought near -
Udaygiri
83. Mig fighter plane manufacturing unit in Orissa is located at - Sunaveda

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