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General Knowledge – Part 10

WORLD RECORD BREAKERS

Largest Continent	Asia, 17,212,2000 square miles
Smallest Continent	Australia, 312,2000 square miles
Highest Mountain	Mount Everest, Himalayan Mountains, Nepal-Tibet, 29,035 feet above sea level
Lowest Point on land	The Dead Sea, Israel-Jordan, water surface 1,349 feet below sea level
Deepest Underwater Trench	Marina Trench, 200 miles southwest of Guam in the Pacific Ocean, 36,198 feet below the ocean surface
Largest Sea	The Mediterranean Sea, 1,144,800 square miles
Highest Lake	The Highest navigable lake is Lake Titicaca in Peru, 12,500 feet above sea level
Lowest Lake	The Dead Sea, Israel-Jordan, surface of water 1,349 feet below sea level
Largest Lake	Caspian Sea, 152,239 square miles
Largest Freshwater Lake	Lake Superior, US-Canada, 31,820 square miles
Deepest Ocean	Pacific Ocean, average depth 13,215 feet
Largest Ocean	Pacific Ocean, 60,060,700 square miles
Smallest Ocean	Arctic Ocean, 5,427,000 square miles
Largest Gulf	Gulf of Mexico, 615,000 square miles
Bay	The Bay of Bengal, 1,300,000 square miles
Largest Island	Greenland, 839,999 square miles
Largest Peninsula	Arabia, 1,250,000 square miles
Largest Archipelago	Indonesia, 3,500-mile stretch of 17,000 islands
Largest Gorge	Grand Canyon, Colorado River, Arizona, US, 217 miles long, 4-18 miles wide, 1 mile deep



Deepest Gorge	Hells Canyon, Snake River, Idaho, 7,900 feet deep
Longest Mountain Range	The Andes of South America, 5,000 miles
Longest River	The Nile, Africa, 4,180 miles
Shortest River	The Roe, Montana, US, 200 feet long
Largest River	The Amazon, South America, basin of 2,500,000 square miles
Longest Estuary	Ob River, Russia, 550 miles long, up to 50 miles wide
Largest Lagoon	Lagoa dos Patos, Brazil, 150 miles long, 4,500 square miles
Largest Waterfall	Angel Falls, Venezuela, 3,212 feet high

Oceans of the World (by Size)

- Pacific (155,557,000 sq km)
- Atlantic (76,762,000 sq km)
- Indian (68,556,000 sq km)
- Southern (20,327,000 sq km)
- Arctic (14,056,000 sq km)

Oldest Countries

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

Ocean's Greatest Depths

- Mariana Trench, Pacific Ocean
35,827 ft
- Puerto Rico Trench, Atlantic Ocean
30,246 ft
- Java Trench, Indian Ocean 24,460 ft
- Arctic Basin, Arctic Ocean, 18,456 ft

Youngest Countries

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

Major Seas (by Size)

- South China (2,974,600 sq km)
- Caribbean (2,515,900 sq km)
- Mediterranean (2,510,000 sq km)
- Bering (2,261,100 sq km)
- Gulf of Mexico (1,507,600 sq km)
- Arabian Sea (1,498,320 sq km)

Continents of the World (by Size)

- #1 Asia (445,579,000 sq km)
- #2 Africa (30,065,000 sq km)
- #3 North America (24,256,000 sq km)

- Sea of Okhotsk (1,392,100 sq km)
- Sea of Japan (East Sea - 1,012,900 sq km)
- Hudson Bay (730,100 sq km)
- East China (664,600 sq km)
- Andaman (564,900 sq km)
- Black (507,900 sq km)
- Red (453,000 sq km)

- #4 South America (17,819,000 sq km)
- #5 Antarctica (13,209,000 sq km)
- #6 Europe (9,938,000 sq km)
- #7 Australia/Oceania (7,687,000 sq km)

Major Rivers (by length)

- Nile, Africa (6,825 km)
- Amazon, South America (6,437 km)
- Chang Jiang (Yangtze), Asia (6,380 km)
- Mississippi, North America (5,971 km)
- Yenisey-Angara, Asia (5,536 km)
- Huang(Yello), Asia (5,464 km)
- Ob-Irtysh, Asia (5,410 km)
- Amur, Asia (4,416 km)
- Lena, Asia (4,400 km)
- Congo, Africa (4,370 km)
- Mackenzie-Peace, North America (4,241 km)
- Mekong, Asia (4,184 km)
- Niger, Africa (4,171 km)

Continents by Population

- #1 Asia
- #2 Africa
- #3 Europe
- #4 North America
- #5 South America
- #6 Australia/Oceania
- #7 Antarctica

Continents by number of Countries

- #1 Africa (53)
- #2 Europe (46)
- #3 Asia (44)
- #4 North America (23)
- #5 Oceania (14)
- #6 South America (12)

Major Lakes (by Size)

- Caspian Sea, Asia-Europe (371,000 sq km)
- Superior, North America (82,100 sq km)
- Victoria, Africa (69,500 sq km)

Countries with Most land Boundaries

- China - 14
- Russian Federation - 14
- Brazil - 10
- Congo, Germany and Sudan - 10
- Austria, France, Tanzania, Turkey and Zambia - 8

- Huron, North America (59,600 sq km)
- Michigan, North America (57,800 sq km)
- Tanganyika, Africa (32,900 sq km)
- Baikal, Asia (31,500 sq km)
- Great Bear, North America (31,300 sq km)
- Aral Sea, Asia (30,700 sq km)
- Malawi, Africa (28,900 sq km)
- Great Slave, Canada (28,568 sq km)
- Erie, North America (25,667 sq km)
- Winnipeg, Canada (24,387 sq km)
- Ontario, North America (19,529 sq km)

Deepest Lake (by Greatest Depth)

- Baikal, Russian Fed. (5,315 ft)
- Tanganyika, Africa (4,800 ft)
- Caspian Sea, Asia-Europe (3,363 ft)
- Malawi or Nyasa, Africa (2,317 ft)
- Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan (2,303 ft)

Tallest Mountains (on each Continent)

- Mount Everest 8859 m - Asia
- Aconcagua 6959 m - S. America
- Mount McKinley 6194 m - N. America
- Mount Kilimanjaro 5963 m - Africa
- Mount Elbrus 5633 m - Europe

Top 10 Tallest Mountains

- Mount Everest, 8850m (29035 ft) - Nepal
- Qogir (K2), 8611 m (28250 ft) - India
- Kangchenjunga 8586 m (28169 ft) - Nepal
- Lhotse, 8501 m (27929 ft) - Nepal
- Makalu I, 8462 m (27765 ft) - Nepal
- Cho Oyu, 8201 m (26906 ft) - Nepal
- Dhaulagiri, 8167 m (26794 ft) - Nepal
- Manaslu I, 8156 m (26758 ft) - Nepal
- Nanga Parbat, 8125 m (26658 ft) - Pakistan
- Annapurna I, 8091 m (26545 ft) - Nepal

- Puncak Jaya 4884 m - Oceania
- Vinson Massif 4897 m - Antarctica

WORLD IMPORTANT LINE BOUNDARIES

Durand Line is the line demarcating the boundaries of Pakistan 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 State.

Marginal Line was the 320 km line of fortification on the Russia-Finland border. Drawn up by General Mannerheim.

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

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

Order-Neisse Line is the border between Poland and Germany, running along the Order and Neisse rivers, adopted at the Poland Conference (Aug 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 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.

36th Parallel forms the southernmost boundary of the State of Missouri with the State of Arkansas.

36°30' Parallel north forms the boundary between the Tennessee and the 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.

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 Earth's equatorial plane.

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

41st 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 the halfway point between the Equator and the North Pole. The 45th parallel makes up most of the boundary between Montana and Wyoming.

49th Parallel is the boundary between USA and Canada.

HOLY PLACES OF WORLD

	Bethlehem, Israel: birthplaces of Jesus
Christianity	Nazareth, Israel: where Jesus lived and began ministry Jerusalem, Israel: where the early Church was started
Catholic	The Vatican: also known as "Vatican City" and the "The Holy See" (an independent state within Rome, Italy)
Eastern Orthodox	Constantinople, Turkey: seat of the Patriarchate of Constantinople Mt. Athos - Mt. Athos is a peninsula in eastern Greece (near Thesaloniki) that is extremely revered by Orthodox believers. It is inhabited exclusively by monastics. There are twenty large monasteries plus countless small sketes, brotherhoods and hermitages. It is a major pilgrimage sight for Orthodox males.

Anglican	Canterbury, England. seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury
Latter-day Saints	<p>Salt Lake City, Utah. World headquarters of Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; site of Salt Lake Temple, Temple square, Mormon Tabernacle, etc</p> <p>Palmyra, New York. site of First Vision; city where Book of Mormon was first printed.</p> <p>Kirtland, Ohio. site of first Latter-day Saint City; 1st Temple</p> <p>Nauvoo, Illinois. site of second Latter-day Saint city; 2nd temple (1st full-service temple)</p>
Islam	<p>Mecca, Saudi Arabia. destination of the hadj (or hajj)</p> <p>Medina, Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Jerusalem, Israel</p>
Hinduism	Varanasi (Banaras), India - on the banks of the River Ganga
Buddhism	<p>Lopburi, Nepal. birth place of the Buddha</p> <p>Bodh Gaya. Where the Buddha reached enlightenment</p> <p>Sarnath. Where the Buddha preached his first sermon</p>
Juche	Pyongyang, North Korea- seat of government; headquarters of the Juche Idea
Sikhism	Amritsar, Punjab, India - site of Golden Temple
Judaism	Jerusalem, Israel. Holy City, site of the historic temple, Wailing Wall
Baha'i Faith	Haifa, Israel. world headquarters; site of the holy historic events
GLBT	Stonewall Inn, New York City. birthplace of the modern GLBT-right movement (1969)
Tenrikyo	Tenri-shi, Japan. holy city and headquarters of Tenrikyo
Jainism	Palitana, Gujrat, India. Where 838 Jain Temple are on one mountain.

ABOUT OUR WORLD

Geography:

- **Age:** 4.55 billion years old
- **Total Area:** 510.072 million sq km (196.940 million sq mi)
 Land area: 148.94 million sq km (57.506 million sq mi)
 Water area: 361.132 million sq km (139.434 million sq mi)
 Coastline: 356,000 km (221,208 mi)
 Note: 70.8% of the world is water, 29.2% is land.

- **Land Boundaries:** 251,480.24 km (156,262.58 mi) not counting shared boundaries twice.
- **Climate:** Two large areas of polar climates are separated by two rather narrow temperature zones from a wide equatorial band of tropical to subtropical climates.
- **Terrain:** Highest elevation is Mt. Everest at 8,850 m (29,035 ft) and lowest land depression is the Dead Sea at -411 m (-1,349 ft) below sea level. The greatest ocean depth is the Mariana Trench at -10,924 (-35,840 ft) in Pacific Ocean.
- **Land Use:** Arable land: 10.73%.
 Permanent Crops: 1%
 Other: 88.27%
 Irrigated land: 2,714,320 sq km (1,048,005 sq mi)

Populations Countries, 2008

Country	Population (in Million)
China	1,324.7
India	1,149.3
United States	304.5
Indonesia	239.9
Brazil	195.1
Pakistan	172.8
Nigeria	148.1
Bangladesh	147.3
Russia	141.9
Japan	127.7

Largest Population Growth or Decline , 2008

Country	Percent
Uganda	263
Niger	261
Burundi	220
Liberia	216
Guinea-Bissau	205
Congo, Dem. Rep.	185
Timor-Leste (East Timor)	179
Mali	169
Somalia	166
Angola	155

Rank Order - Birth Rates

Country	Birth Rate(births/1000 population)
Niger	49.62
Mali	49.38
Uganda	48.15
Afghanistan	45.82
Sierra Leone	45.08
Burkina Faso	44.68
Somalia	44.12
Angola	44.09

Rank Order - Death Rates

Country	Birth Rate (death/1000 population)
Swaziland	30.70
Angola	24.44
South Africa	22.70
Lesotho	22.33
Sierra Leone	22.26
Zimbabwe	21.70
Liberia	21.45
Zambia	21.35

Congo, Dem. Rep.	43.00	Mozambique	20.29
Liberia	42.92	Niger	20.26
INDIA(Rank-87)	22.22	INDIA(Rank-150)	6.40

Ten Most Happy Countries

Denmark
Puerto Rico
Colombia
Iceland
Northern Ireland
Republic of Ireland
Switzerland
Netherlands
Canada
Austria

Ten Most UnHappy Countries

Zimbabwe
Armenia
Moldova
Belarus
Ukraine
Albania
Iraq
Bulgaria
Georgia
Russia

Most Stable and Prosperous Countries

Vatican	99
Sweden	99
Luxembourg	99
Monaco	98
Gibraltar	98
San Marino	98
Liechtenstein	97
United Kingdom	97
The Netherlands	97
United States(22nd)	93

Most UnStable

Central African Republic	39
Democratic Congo	38
Chad	38
Zimbabwe	38
Haiti	38
Ivory Coast	36
Afghanistan	36
Sudan	35
Somalia	29
Gaza and West Bank	27

Most Educated Countries in the world

Rank	Country	Percentage of Population
1	Canada	44.0
2	United States	38.4
3	Japan	37.4
4	Sweden	33.4
5	Finland	33.3
6	Denmark	31.9

7	Australia	31.3
8	Norway	31.0
9	New Zealand	30.9
10	South Korea	29.5

Corruption Percentage Index

Position	Country	Score
1	Denmark	9.3
1	New Zealand	9.3
1	Sweden	9.3
4	Singapore	9.2
5	Finland	9.0
5	Switzerland	9.0
7	Iceland	8.9
7	Netherlands	8.9
9	Australia	8.7
9	Canada	8.7
11	Luxembourg	8.3
12	Austria	8.1
12	Hong Kong	8.1
14	Germany	7.9
14	Norway	7.9
16	Ireland	7.7
16	United Kingdom	7.7
18	Belgium	7.3
18	Japan	7.3
18	USA	7.3
85	INDIA	3.4

FAMOUS WARS AND BATTLES

Battle of Salamis (480 BC): The Greek fleet defeated the Persians.

Battle of Pharasalus (48 AD): Caesar defeated Pompey

The Crusades (11th - 13th Centuries): Military expeditions of the Christians in Western Europe to get back the Holy lands from Muslims; result; the Holy city remained with Turks.

Hundred Years War (1338–1453): Fought between France and England; came to an end by heroism of Joan of Arc who was burnt Alive.

Anglo - Spanish War of the Defeat of Spanish Armada (1588): The British fleet under Howard and Drake defeated the Spanish fleet Armada.

Battle of Gibraltar Bay (1606–37): The Dutch defeated the Spaniards and the Portuguese.

Thirty Years War (1618–48): A politico-religious struggle; included Bohemian War; Danish War and Swedish War; result; Calvinism was finally granted recognition.

Seven Years of Anglo-French War III (1756–63): Fought by Britain and Prussia against Austria, France and later Russia; the Treaty of Paris brought an end to it.

Battle of Bunker Hill: The first battle of the War of American Independence; fought at Charlestown, Boston.

American War of Independence (1776–83): George Washington defeated the British forces; America became independent; independence of British colonies recognised at the Peace of Paris (1783).

Battle of Pyramids (July 1798): Napoleon emerged victorious over the Mumeluke rulers of Egypt.

Battle of Nile (August 1798): The British fleet under Lord Nelson defeated the French fleet and established their supremacy over the Mediterranean Sea.

Battle of Austerlitz (1805): Napoleon defeated Austria and Russia.

Battle of Trafalgar (October 1805): The British fleet under Lord Nelson defeated the combined French and Spanish fleet under Villeneuve; Britain won but Nelson was killed; Napoleon's scheme of invading England failed.

Battle of Leipzig or Battle of Nations (1813): Napoleon was defeated by the English and the Allies; he abdicated in the following year.

Battle of Waterloo (1815): The British under Duke of Wellington (Sir Arthur Wellesley)

defeated the French under Napoleon; Napoleon was captured and exiled to St. Helena where he died.

Opium War (1839–42): Fought between Britain and China; immediate cause: Chinese protest over opium import into China by the British.

Crimean War (1853–56): War declared against Russia by Turkey in 1853, Britain and France in 1854 and Sardina in 1855; Russia defeated.

American Civil War (1861–65): Northern states of America under Abraham Lincoln defeated the Southern states and established a Federal State; cause: Anagonism between the agricultural, slave-owing South and the industrial North.

Spanish–American War (1898): The war fought by the USA and Cuban revolutionaries against Spain to free Cuba from Spanish rule; result: Cuba came under the US forces.

Battle of Omdurman (1898): The British and Egyptian forces defeated the forces of Khalifa (Mehdists.)

Russo–Japanese War (1904–05): Russia defeated; Treaty of Portsmouth (1905) brought an end to the war; also known as the Battle of the Sea of Japan.

Balkan Wars I and II (1912–13): In the Balkan War I, the Balkan countries defeated Turkey; while in Balkan War II, Romania defeated Bulgaria.

World War I (1914–18): **Root Causes:** Austria–Serbia rivalry and Frenco–German rivalry; immediate cause: assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne by a Serb; the warring sides were: Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Turkey (Central Powers) against Belgium, England and France, and later Italy, Russia and USA (Allied Powers); **Result:** Central or Axis Powers were defeated; the Treaty of Versailles (1919) brought an end to the War.

Spanish Civil War (1936–39): Fought between Fascist and republican forces; rebels were helped by Germany and Italy, while the government was aided by Russia and Mexico.

World War II (1939–45): Resulted due to the unjust Treaty of Versailles as both Germany and Italy were dissatisfied with it; rise of fascist forces, such as Nazis in Germany; imperialism of England and France; and Japan's expansionist ambitions; warring factions; Germany, Italy and Japan (Axis Powers) against Britain, France, Russia, USA, Poland etc. (Allied Powers); **Result:** Allied Powers emerged victorious; Germany divided, emergence of Russia as a big Power.

Algerian War of Independence (1947–62): The war was fought against French with which Algeria had been politically unified.

Six-Day War (1967): Israel defeated the combined powers of Egypt, Syria and Jordan and occupied Gaza Strip, Syria's Golan Heights and the West Bank.

Iran–Iraq War (1980–88): Occurred due to boundary disputes between two countries; heavy losses on both sides; a ceasefire in August 1988.

Falklands War (1982): The war was fought between the British and Argentine forces over the claim on the Falklands Islands in the South Atlantic Ocean; British regained control of the Islands.

Gulf War (1991): Followed the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait; a coalition of about 40 countries, including the UK and the USA, defeated Iraq.

FIRST IN WORLD

The first President of the USA	George Washington
The first Prime Minister of Great Britain	Walpole
The first President of the Chinese Republic (1912)	Sun Yat-Sen
The first Chairman of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China formally established in Peking in October, 1949	Mao Tse-tung
The first Governor-General of Pakistan	Mohammad Ali Jinnah
The last king of France	Louis Philippe

The first ever woman Prime Minister of a country in the world	Mrs S. Bandaranaike (Sri Lanka)
The first woman to become Prime Minister of a country twice	Mrs S. Bandaranaike
First Visitors, Invaders	
The first European invader on Indian Soil	Alexander the Great
The first European to visit China	Marco Polo
The first Chinese pilgrim who came to India	Fa-hein
The first British Prime Minister to visit India	Harold Macmillan
The first President of the USA to visit India	D. Eisenhower
The first Soviet Prime Minister to visit India	V.I. Bulganin

FAMOUS REVOLUTIONS

Renaissance: It is a name given to the Revival of Learning, which started in Italy in the early 14th century and slowly spread throughout Europe in the late 15th century. It was a cultural movement that affected areas, such as art, literature, education and spread of science and technology.

The Glorious Revolution: A bloodless revolution in England in 1688–89, the Glorious Revolution resulted in the overthrow of the unpopular King James II and declaration of William of Orange (a Dutch) and his wife Mary, daughter of King James as joint sovereigns of England.

The American Revolution: It is the name given to the struggle by which England's 13 colonies in North America declared their independence. The declaration of Independence was issued on July 4, 1776. Its author was Thomas Jefferson.

The French Revolution: It is the name given to the struggle which swept away the Old Regime in France, as well as the fundamental changes which resulted from that struggle. The immediate cause of the French Revolution was the bankrupt condition of the French Treasury under Louis XV and Louis XVI. On July 14, 1789 the revolutionaries stormed the Bastille, the state prison for political prisoners that symbolised the king's despotism. The fall of the Bastille marked the end of monarchy. The King was beheaded on the guillotine in 1793 on charges of treason. A new constitution was adopted in 1795.

Industrial Revolution: It denotes a series of changes in the economic conditions of England in the 18th and 19th centuries brought about the invention of various kinds of machines that

could be used for the industrial progress of the country, such as steam engine, spinning and weaving machines; the industrial revolution took place not only in England but also in other West European countries and the USA.

Russian Revolution: It was one of the most significant events of the 20th century; main causes were: discontent towards the autocratic rule of Nicholas II, the new Czar; special privileges enjoyed by the upper class; and miserable conditions of the labourers and factory workers. The Bolsheviks, led by Lenin, seized powers in Petrograd (now Leningrad) on November 7, 1917. Nicholas II was forced to abdicate. In 1923, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) came into being.

The Hungarian Revolution of 1956: This revolution took place as a result of public discontent due to the policies of Matthias Rakosi, head of the Communist Party and the Hungarian government. The revolution witnessed large scale participation of students and workers. A new government under Janos Kadar came into being.

China's Cultural Revolution: It occurred due to conflict between the radicals and moderates in the Communist Party with Mao Zedong, Chairman of the Communist Party, supporting the radicals. The radicals accused the moderates of falling to follow communist principles.

Islamic Revolution in Iran: The revolution was a result of hostility of old-fashioned religious leaders and public towards economic and social reforms introduced by Mohammad Reza Pahlevi, the last Shah of Iran. Shah's policies led to fierce fighting and rioting which the government could not control. In February 1979, a revolutionary government took over under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini. Iran was proclaimed an Islamic Republic.

FAMOUS EXPLORATIONS

Achievement	Explorer (Year)	Nationality
Possible the first European landfall in North America	Ericson, Leif (1003)	Norse
Travels in Central Asia and China	Polo, Marci (1271-1295)	Italian
Voyage around the Cape of Good Hope	Dias, Bartholomew (1487)	Portuguese
Exploration of the Caribbean	Columbus, Christopher (1492-1504)	Italian
Landfall in Canada, with his Brother Sebastian	Cabot, John (1497)	Italian
First to sail around Africa to India	DaGama Vasco (1497-98)	Portuguese

First sea journey around the world	Magellan	Portuguese
Conquest and Exploration of Mexico	Cortes, Fernando (1519-1521)	Spanish
Conquest and Exploration of Peru	Pozarro Francisco (1530-1538)	Spanish
Discovery of Tasmania and New Zealand	Abel Janszoon (1642)	Dutch
Exploration of the South Pacific	Cook, James (1768-1779)	English
Exploration of Southern and Central Africa	Livingstone, David	Scottish
First north-south crossing of Australia	Burke, Robert O'Hana (1860-1861)	Irish
Exploration of Central Africa	Stanley, Henry Morton (1874-1889)	Welsh
First man to reach the North Pole	Peary, Robert E (1909)	American
First man to reach the South Pole	Amudsen Ruald (1911)	Norwegian
First man to orbit the Earth	Gagarian, Yuri (April 1961)	Russian
First man to step onto the Moon	Armstrong, Neil (July 1969)	American

FAMOUS FIRST

Chairman of Peoples Republic of China	Mao-Tse-Tung
President of the Chinese Republic	Dr. Sun Yat Sen
President of USA	George Washington
Chinese Traveller to India	Fahein
Foreign Invader to India	Alexander the Great
Person to reach South Pole	Amudsen
Person to reach North Pole	Robert Pearey
Person in Space	Yuri Gagarin
Person on Moon	Neil Armstrong
Lady to Climb Mount Everst	Junko Taibei
European to visit China	Marco Polo
Place where atom bomb was dropped	Hiroshima
Man to walk in Space	Alexei Leonov
Women cosmonaut in Space	Valentina Tereshkova
Woman Prime Minister of a country	Mrs. Srimavo Bhandarnaike
Women President of a country	Maria Estela Peron
First north-south crossing of Australia	Burke, Robert O'Hana (1860-1861)
First sea journey around the world	Magellan

IMPORTANT DATES OF INDIAN HISTORY

Periods	Events/Significance
BC	
300–5000	Indus Valley Civilisation
563	Birt d of Gautama Buddha (or 576 BC in some sources)
527–540	Birt d of Mahavir; Nirvana
327–326	Alexander's invasion of India. It opened a land route between India and Europe
313	Accession of Chandragupta Maurya, according to Jain traditions.
305	Defeat of Seleucus at tde hands of Chandragupta Maurya
273–232	Ashoka's reign
261	Conquest of Kalinga
145–101	Reign of Elara, tde Chola king of Sri Lanka
58	Beginning of Vikrami Era
AD	
78	Beginning of Saka Era
120	Accession of Kanishka
320	Commencement of Gupta Era, tde golden age of Hindu India
380	Accession of Vikramaditya
405–411	Visit of Chinese traveller Fahien
415	Accession of Kumara Gupta I
455	Accession of Skanda Gupta
606–647	Harshavardhan's reign
712	First invasion in Sindh by Arabs
836	Accession of King Bhoja of Kannauj
985	Accession of Rajaraja tde Chola ruler
998	Accession of Sultan Mahmud
1001	First invasion of India by Mahmud Ghazni who defeated Jaipal, ruler of Punjab.
1025	Destruction of Somnatd Temple by Mahmud Ghazni
1191	First Battle of Tarain
1192	Second Battle of Tarain
1206	Accession of Qutub-ud-Din Aibak to tde tdrone oof Delhi
1210	Deatd of Qutub-ud-Din Aibak
1221	Changez Khan invaded India (Mongol invasion)
1236	Accession of Razia Sultan to tde tdrone of Delhi
1240	Deatd of Razia Sultan
1296	Accession of Ala-ud-Din Khilji

1316	Death of Ala-ud-Din Khilji
1325	Accession of Muhammad-bin Tughlaq
1327	Shifting of Capital from Delhi to Daulatabad in Deccan by the Tughlaqs
1336	Foundation of Vijayanagar empire in South
1351	Accession of Feroze Shah
1398	Invasion of India by Timur
1469	Birth of Guru Nanak
1494	Accession of Babur in Farghana
1497-98	First Voyage of Vasco de Gama to India (discovery of sea route to India via Cape of Good Hope) I
1526	First Battle of Panipat; Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi; foundation of Mughal dynasty by Babur
1527	Battle of Kanwaha-Babur defeated Rana Sanga
1530	Death of Babur and Accession of Humayun
1539	Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and became India's emperor
1555	Humayun recaptured the throne of Delhi
1556	Second battle of Panipal
1565	Battle of Talikota
1576	Battle of Haldighati - Rana Pratap defeated by Akbar
1582	Din-e-Ilahi founded by Akbar
1600	East India Company established
1605	Death of Akbar and accession of Jehangir
1606	Execution of Guru Arjun Dev
1611	Jehangir marries Nur Jahan
1616	Sir Thomas Roe visits Jehangir
1627	Birth of Shivaji and death of Jehangir
1628	Shah Jahan becomes emperor of India
1631	Death of Mumtaz Mahal
1634	The English permitted to trade in India (in Bengal)
1659	Accession of Aurangzeb, Shahjahan imprisoned
1665	Shivaji imprisoned, by Aurangzeb
1666	Death of Shah Jahan
1675	Execution of Guru Teg Bahadur, the ninth Guru of Sikhs
1680	Death of Shivaji
1707	Death of Aurangzeb
1708	Death of Guru Gobind Singh
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; Shah Alam II becomes India's emperor
1764	Battle of Buxer
1765	Clive appointed Company's Governor of India
1767-69	First Mysore War
1780	Birth of Maharaja Ranjit Singh
1780-84	Second Mysore War
1784	Pitt's India Act
1790-92	Third Mysore War
1793	The Permanent Settlement of Bengal
1799	Fouth Mysore War - Death of Tipu Sultan
1802	Treaty of Bassein
1809	Treaty of Amritsar
1829	Practice of Sati Prohibited
1830	Raja Ram Mohan Roy visits England
1833	Death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy
1839	Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh
1839-42	First 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 of 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
1904	Tibet Expedition
1905	First Battle of Bengal under Lord Curzon
1906	Foundation of Muslim League
1911	Delhi Darbar; King and Queen visit India; Delhi becomes the Capital of India
1914	World War I begins
1916	Lucknow Pact Signed by Muslim League and Congress
1918	World War I ends
1919	Montague-Chemsford Reforms introduced; Jallianwala Bagh Massacre at

	Amritsar
1920	Khilafat Movement launched
1927	Boycott of Simon Commission; broadcasting started in India
1928	Death of Lala Lajpat Rai
1929	Lord Irwin's Pact; resolution of complete independence passed at Lahore Congress
1930	Civil disobedience movement launched; Dandi March by Mahatma Gandhi (6 April, 1930)
1931	Gandhi Irwin Pact
1935	Government of India Act enacted
1937	Provincial Autonomy; Congress forms ministries
1939	World War II begins (September 1)
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-	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose forms provisional Azad Hind Fauj and Indian
1944	National Army; 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 centre
1947	Division of India; Indian and Pakistan separate independent dimensions
1948	Mahatma Gandhi assassinated (January 30); integration of princely states

IMPORTANT BATTLES OF INDIAN HISTORY

Important Battles of Indian History

BC	
327-26	Alexander invades India. Defeats Porus in the Battle of Hydaspes (Jhelum) 326 BC
305	Chandragupta Maurya defeats the Greek King Seleucus.
216	The Kalinga War. Conquest of Kalinga by Ashoka.
c. 155	Menander's invasion of India
c. 90	The Saka invade India
AD	
454	The first Huna invasion
495	The second Huna invasion
711-712	The Arab invasion of Sind under Mohammed-bin-Qasim
1000-27	Mahmud Ghazni invades India 17 times
1175-1206	Invasions of Muhammad Ghori. First Battle of Tarain.

	1191 - Prithvi Raj Chauhan defeats Muhammad Ghori; Second Battle of Tarain,
	1192 - Muhammad Ghori defeats Prithvi Chauhan; Battle of Chandawar,
	1194 - Muhammad Ghori defeats Jayachandra Gahadvala of Kanauj.
1294	Alauddin Khilji invades the Yadava kingdom of Devagiri. The first Turkish invasion of the Deccan.
1398	Timur invades India. Defeats the Tughlaq Sultan Mahmud Shah; the Sack of Delhi
1526	Babur invades India and defeats the last Lodi Sultan Ibrahim Lohi in the first Battle of Panipat.
1539-40	Battles of Chusa or Ghaghra (1539) and Kanauj or Ganges (1540) in which Sher Shah defeats Humayun.
1545	Battle (siege) of Kalinjar and death of Sher Shah Suri.
1556	Second Battle of Panipat. Akbar defeats Hemu.
1565	Battle of Rakatakshasi-Tangadi (Talikota) in which the forces of the empire of Vijanagar under King Sadasiva Raya and his regent Rama Raya are routed by the confederate forces of the Deccani states of Bijapur, Golkonda, Ahmadnagar, and Bidar.
1576	Battle of Haldighati, Akbar defeats Rana Pratap of Mewar.
1632-33	Conquest of Ahmadnagar by Shah Jahan.
1658	Battles of Dharmat (April-May 1658) and Samugarh (June 8, 1658). Dara Shikoh, eldest son of Shah Jahan, defeated by Aurangzeb.
1665	Shivaji defeated by Raja Jai Singh and Treaty of Purandhar.
1739	Invasion of India by Nadir Shah.
1746	First Carnatic War.
1748-54	Second Carnatic War.
1756-63	Third Carnatic War.
1757	Battle of Plassey. Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, defeated by Clive.
1760	Battle of Wandiwash, in which the English under Sir Eyre Coote defeated the French under Lally.
1762	Third Battle of Panipat. Marathas defeated by Ahmad Shah Abdali.
1764	Battle of Buxar. The English (under Munro) defeated Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Bengal and Nawab Shuja-ud-daulah of Awadh.
1767-69	First Mysore War.
1774	The Rohilla War between the Rohillas and the Nawab of Awadh supported by the East India Company.
1775-82	First Maratha War

1780–82	Maratha War
1780–84	Second Mysore War
1792	Third Mysore War
1799	Fourth Mysore War, Defeat and death of Tipu Sultan
1802–04	Second Maratha War
1817–18	Third Maratha War
1845–46	first Sikh War
1846	Battle of Aliwal between the English and the Sikhs. The Sikhs were defeated.
1848–49	Second Sikh war and annexation of the Punjab to British India.
1857	The Revolt of 1857 (The First War of Indian Independence)

MINERAL RESOURCES IN INDIA

BAUXITE

The Total Resources of Bauxite as per United Nations Framework Classification (UNFC) in the country are placed at about 3,290 million tonnes as on 1.4.2005. These resources include 899 million tonnes of Reserves and 2,391 million tonnes of Remaining resources. Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Maharashtra are the principal states where bauxite deposits are located. Major deposits are concentrated in the East Coast Bauxite deposits of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

CHROMITE

The total resources of Chromite in the country as per UNFC System as on 1.4.2005 are estimated at 213 million tonnes, comprising 66 million tonnes reserves (31%) and 147 million tonnes of remaining resources (69 per cent). In India 95 per cent resources are located in Orissa, mostly in the Sukinda valley in Cuttack and Jaipur districts and the remaining 5% resources are distributed in Manipur and Karnataka and meagre quantities in the states of Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

COPPER

The total resources of copper ore as on 1.4.2005 as per UNFC system are placed at 1.39 billion tonnes with a metal content of 11,418 thousand tonnes. Of these 369.49 million tonnes with a total metal content of 4383.97 thousand tonnes fall under Reserves while balance 1.02 billion tonnes with a metal content of 7033.75 thousand tonnes are 'Remaining resources'. Rajasthan is credited with the largest resources of copper ore at

668.5 million tonnes with a metal content of 3982 thousand tonnes followed by Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. Copper resources are also available in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

GOLD

There are three important gold fields in the country, namely, Kolar Gold Field, Kolar district and Hatti Gold Field in Raichur district (both in Karnataka) and Ramgiri Gold Field in Anantpur district (Andhra Pradesh). As per UNFC as on 1.4.2005 the total resources of gold ore (primary) in the country were estimated at 390.29 million tonnes with a metal content of 490.81 tonnes. Out of these, 19.25 million tonnes with a metal content of 85.12 tonnes were placed under reserves category and the remaining 371.03 million tonnes with a metal content of 405.69 tonnes under Resources category. The resources include placer-type gold ore in Kerala estimated at 26.12 million tonnes containing 5.86 tonnes gold metal. Largest resources of gold ore (primary) are located in Bihar followed by Karanataka, Rajasthan, West Bangal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, etc. While in terms of metal content. Karnataka remained on the top followed by Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

IRON ORE

Iron & Steel is the crux for industrial development in a country. The vitality of the iron & steel industry largely influences the economic status of a country Iron ore being the essential raw-material for Iron & Steel Industry, its mining arguably is the cynosure of all mining activities undertaken by any country. With the total resources of over 28.5 billion tonnes of hematite (Fe_2O_3) and magnetite (Fe_3O_4), India is one of the leading producers as well as exporters of iron ore in the world.

As per UNFC system, the total provisional resources of hematite as on 1.4.2010 are estimated at 17,882 million tonnes of which 8,093 million tonnes (45%) are under reserve' category and the balance 9,789 million tones (55%) are under 'remaining resources' category. By grades, lumps constitute about 56% followed by fines (21%), lumps with fines (13%) and the remaining 10% are black iron ore, others and not known grades. Major resources of hematite are located in Odisha-5,930 million tonnes (33%), Jharkhand-4,597 million tones (26%), Chhattisgarh-3,292 million tones (18%), Karnataka-2,159 million tonnes (12%) and Goa-927 mil lion tonnes (5%). The balance resources of hematite are

spread in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Magnetite is another principal iron ore that also occurs in the form of oxide,* either in igneous or metamorphosed banded magnetite-silica formation, possibly of sedimentary origin. As per UNFC system, the total resources of magnetite as on 1.4.2010 provisional are estimated at 10,644 million tonnes of which 'reserves' constitute a mere 22 million tonnes while 10,622 million tonnes are placed under 'remaining resources'. Classification on the basis of grades show 21% resources of metallurgical grade while 77% resources belong to unclassified, not-known and other grades. The resources of coal washery and foundry grades constitute meagre proportions. India's 97% magnetite resources are located in its four states, namely, Karnataka-7812 million tonnes (73%) followed by Andhra Pradesh-1,464 million tonnes (14%), Rajasthan-527 million tonnes and Tamil Nadu-507 million tonnes (5% each). Assam, Bihar, Goa, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Nagaland together account for the remaining 3% resources.

LEAD-ZINC

Lead-Zinc resources are located in Rajasthan, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya. The total resources of lead and zinc ores as on 1.4.2005 as per UNFC are estimated at 522.58 million tonnes with a metal content of 7207 thousand tonnes of lead metal and 24260 thousand tonnes of zinc metal. Of these, 125.75 million tonnes with a metal content of 2591 thousand tonnes of lead metal and 11093 thousand tonnes of zinc metal fall under 'Reserves' while balance 396.83 million tonnes are with a metal content of 4617 thousand tonnes lead metal and 13167 thousand tonnes of zinc metal classified as 'Remaining resources'.

MANGANESE

The total resources of manganese ore in the country as on 01.04.2010 are placed at 430 million tonnes as per UNFC system. Out of these, 142 million tone are categorised as reserves and the balance 288 million tonnes are in the remaining resources category. Gradewise, ferro-manganese grade accounts for only 8%, medium grade 11%, BF grade 34% and the remaining 47% are of mixed, low, others, unclassified, and not-known grades including 0.35 million tonnes of battery/chemical grade. Statewise, Odisha tops the total resources with 44% share followed by Karnataka 22%, Madhya Pradesh 13%, Maharashtra

8%, Andhra Pradesh 4% and Jharkhand & Goa 3% each. Rajasthan, Gujarat and West Bengal together shared about 3% of the total resources.

NICKEL

Nickel, when added in small quantity to iron, increases its properties manifold and makes the product hard and stainless. The reason behind the demand of 66% primary nickel in the entire world is for the production of stainless steel. When it is used in plating, it makes the surface tarnish-resistant and provides polished appearance.

As per UNFC, as on 1.4.2010, the total provisional resources of nickel ore have been estimated at 189 million tonnes. About 92% resources; i.e., 175 million tonnes are in Odisha. The remaining 8% resources are distributed in Jharkhand (9 million tonnes), Nagaland (5 million tonnes) and Karnataka (0.23 million tonnes).

TUNGSTEN

The total resources of tungsten ore in the country, as per UNFC system, as on 1.4.2010 have been estimated at 87.4 million tonnes containing 142,094 tonnes WO₃ content. All these resources are placed under remaining resources' category. Resources are mainly distributed in Karnataka (42%), Rajasthan (27%), Andhra Pradesh (17%) and Maharashtra (9%). Remaining 5% resources are in Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. At Degana, Rajasthan, WO₃ value in vein deposits varies from 0.25 to 0.54% while in gravel deposit, it is, on an average 0.04%. In Sirohi deposit, Rajasthan, WO₃ content ranges from 0.02 to 2.2%. In West Bengal, Bankura deposit, Rajasthan, WO₃ content ranges from 0.02 to 2.2%. In West Bengal, Bankura Deposit contains, on an average, 0.1% WO₃. In Kuhi-Khobana-Agargaon belt, GSI has identified seven mineralised zones in Sakoli basin in Bhandara and Nagpur districts, Maharashtra. The analysis showed 0.01 to 0.19% WO₃ in Kuhi block, 0.13 to 0.38% WO₃ in Khobana block and 0.48% WO₃ in Pardi Dahegaon-Pipalgaon block. The deposit contains 0.17% WO₃ on an average. Gold area at Mysore mine of BGML in Karnataka has been reckoned as a potential source of scheelite. The tailing dumps at Kolar Gold Fields contain about 0.035 to 0.18% WO₃.

BARYTES

The total resources of barytes in India as on 1.4.2005 as per UNFC system are placed at 74 million tonnes of which about 46% (34 million tonnes) are in 'Reserves' category and 54% (40 million tonnes) are in 'Remaining Resources' category. The Mangampet deposit in Cuddapah district (Andhra Pradesh) is the single largest barytes deposit in the world.

Andhra Pradesh alone accounted for more than 94 per cent country's resources. Minor occurrences of barytes are located in Rajasthan, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Karnataka and Haryana.

DIAMOND

Diamond deposits occur in three types of geological settings such as kimberlite pipes, conglomerate beds and alluvial gravels. The main diamond bearing areas in India are Panna belt in Madhya Pradesh, Munimadugu–Banganapalie conglomerate in Kurnool district, Wajrakarur kimberlite pipe in Anantapur district, the gravels of Krishna river basin in Andhra Pradesh and damondiferous kimberlite in Raipur, Bastar and Raigarh districts in Chhattisgarh. Reserves have been estimated in Panna belt, Madhya Pradesh; Krishna Gravels in Andhra Pradesh; and in Raipur district, Chhattisgarh. As per the UNFC system as on 1.4.2005 diamonds are placed at around 4582 thousand carats, out of which about 1206 thousand carats are under Reserve category and remaining 3376 thousand carats are under remaining Resources category.

DOLOMITE

Total resources of dolomite as per UNFC system as on 1.4.2005 are placed at 7533 million tonnes, out of which Reserves are 985 million tonnes and the balance i.e. 6548 million tonnes are in the 'Remaining Resources'. Dolomite occurrences are widespread in almost all parts of the country. The major share of about 90 per cent resources is distributed in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Karnataka, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

FIRECLAY

Fireclay occurs as a bedded deposit, mostly associated with coal measures of Gondwana and Tertiary periods. Important deposits are associated with Jharia and Raniganj coalfields in Jharkhand and West Bengal, Korba coalfield in Chhattisgarh and Neyveli Lignite field in Tamil Nadu. Notable occurrences of fireclay not associated with coal measures are known in the state of Gujarat, Jabalpur region of Madhya Pradesh and Belpahar–Sundergarh areas of Orissa. The total resources of fireclay as per UNFC system as on 1 April 2005, are about 705 million tonnes in India out of which 59 million tonnes are under Reserve category and about 646 million tonnes are under remaining Resources category. It is necessary to assess the fireclay reserves on priority basis, especially those associated with coal measures in the leasehold areas. The reserves of fireclay are substantial but resources of high grade (non-plastic) fireclay containing more than 37 per cent alumina are limited.

FLUORSPAR

The total resources of fluorite as per UNFC system as on 1.4.2005 were estimated at 20.16 million tonnes. Out of these, 9.21 million tonnes were placed under 'Reserves' category and the remaining 10.95 million tonnes under Remaining Resources category. Major deposits of Fluorspar are located in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.

GYPSUM

The total resources of mineral Gypsum as per UNFC system as on 1.4.2005 were estimated at 1,237 million tonnes. Of these 69 million tonnes have been placed under Reserve and 1,168 million tonnes under 'Remaining Resources' The main occurrences of gypsum are located in Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. Rajasthan alone accounts for more than 80 per cent country resource. Minor occurrences of gypsum are in Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

GRAPHITE

As per the UNFC the total resources of graphite in the country as on 1.4.2005 are placed at about 168.77 million tonnes comprising 10.75 million tonnes in the Reserve category and remaining 158.02 million tonnes under Resources category. Out of total resources, Arunachal Pradesh accounts 43% followed by Jammu and Kashmir (37%), Jharkhand (6%), Tamil Nadu (5%) and Odisha (3%). However, in term of reserves, Tamil Nadu has major share of about 37%.

ILMENITE

The resources of Ilmenite are 461.37 million tonnes as per Department of Atomic Energy. Ilmenite occurs mainly in beach sand deposits right from Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) to coast in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Orissa. The mineral is also found in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

KAOLIN

India possesses fairly large resources of china clay. The total resources as per UNFC system as on 1.4.2005 are about 2596 million tonnes out of which, 222 million tonnes are placed in Reserves category. The occurrences of china clay are distributed in Kerala, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Odisha, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Gujarat Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

LIMESTONE

The total resources of limestone of all categories and grades as per UNFC system as on 1.4.2005 are estimated at 175345 million tonnes. Of which 12715 million tonnes are under 'Reserves' category and 162630 million tonnes are under 'Remaining Resources' category. Karnataka is the leading state followed by Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand.

MICA

Important mica bearing pegmatite occurs in Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Bihar and Rajasthan. The total resources of Mica in the country as per UNFC system as on 1.4.2005 are estimated at 393855 tonnes, out of which only 68570 tonnes are placed under 'Reserves' category. 'Remaining resources' are placed at 325285 tonnes. Rajasthan accounts for about 51 per cent resources, followed by Andhra Pradesh Maharashtra and Bihar.

MAGNESITE

The total resources of magnesite as per UNFC system as on 1.4.2005 are about 338 million tonnes, of which Reserves and Remaining resources are 76 million tonnes and 262 million tonnes, respectively. Substantial quantities of resources are established in Uttarkhand (68%) followed by Rajasthan (16%) and Tamil Nadu (13%). Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala contribute for the balance.

KYANITE AND SILLIMANITE

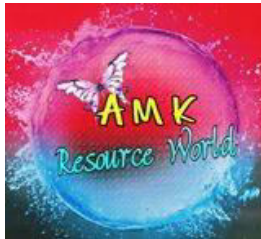
The total resources of kyanite and sillimanite as per UNFC system as on 1.4.2005 are 103 million tonnes and 74 million tonnes, respectively. Out of these the Reserves categories are 1.4 million tonnes for kyanite and 11 million tonnes for sillimanite. Kyanite deposits are located in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Sillimanite resources are located mainly in Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal with minor occurrences in Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Rajasthan.

PHOSPHATE MINERALS

Deposits of phosphorites are located in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. Besides, apatite deposits of commercial importance

are reported from Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan. The total resources of apatite as per UNFC system as on 1.4.2005 are placed at 26.86 million tonnes, out of which 6 million tonnes are under Reserves category and about 21 million tonnes are under Remaining resources category. Out of the total resources, the bulk 61% are located in West Bengal.

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