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General Knowledge – Part 4

LARGEST, LONGEST, HIGHEST AND SMALLEST IN INDIA

Longest River	Ganges
The longest tributary river of India	Yamuna
The longest river of the south India	Godavari
Highest Mountain Peak	Godwin Austin (K2)
Largest Lake (Fresh water)	Loktak Lake (Manipur)
Highest Lake	Devatal (Garhwal)
Largest Lake (Saline water)	Chika lake, Orissa
Highest Dam	Bhakra Dam (Punjab)
Highest Straight Gravity Dam	Bhakra Dam
Longest Dam	Hirakoond Dam (Orissa)
Largest Mosque	Jama Masjid, Delhi
Longest Road	Grand Trunk Road
State with longest coastline	Gujarat (about 1600 km.)
Longest Railway Platform	Kharagpur (1072.5m, W. Bengal)
Longest Railway Route	From Dibrugarh to Kanya Kumari
Longest Electric Railway Line	From Delhi to Kolkata via Patna
Longest Tunnel	Jawahar Tunnel (Jammu & Kashmir)
Longest National Highway	NH-7 which runs from Varanasi to Kanyakumari
Longest River Bridge	Mahatma Gandhi Setu, Patna
Longest Populated City	Mumbai (1.60 crore)
Largest Museum	National Museum, Kolkata
Largest Delta	Sunderban Delta, W. Bengal
Largest Dome	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur (Karnataka)
Largest Zoo	Zoological Gardens, Alipur, Kolkata
Largest Man-made Lake	Govind Vallabh Pant Sagar (Rihand Dam)
Largest Desert	Thar (Rajasthan)
Highest Tower	Pitampura Tower, Delhi
Smallest State (Area)	Goa
Smallest State (Population)	Sikkim
Highest Waterfall	Gersoppa waterfall (Karnataka)
Densest Populated State	West Bengal
Largest Cave Temple	Kailash Temple, Ellora (Maharashtra)
Largest Animal's Fair	Sonepur (Bihar)
Highest Gateway	Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri (Agra)
Biggest Hotel	Oberal –Sharaton (Mumbai)
Largest State (Area)	Rajasthan
Largest State (Population)	Uttar Pradesh

Place of Heaviest Rainfall	Mausinram (Meghalaya)
Largest Corridor	Rameshwaram Temple Corridor (Tamil Nadu)
Largest Cantilever Span Bridge	Howrah Bridge (Kolkata)
Largest Forest State	M.P.
Largest Stadium	Salt lake (Yuva Bhaeti), Kolkata
Largest Port	Mumbai
Highest Award	Bharat Ratna
Highest Gallantry Award	Paramveer Chakra
Largest Gurudwara	Golden Temple, Amritsar
Deepest river valley	Bhagirathi & Alaknanda
State with longest coastline of South India	Andhra Pradesh
Longest river which forms estuary	Narmada
Largest Church	Saint Cathedral (Goa)
Longest Beach	Marina Beach, Chennai
Highest Battle field	Siachin Glacier
Highest Airport	Len (Laddakh)
Largest river island	Majuli (Brahmaputra river, Assam)
Largest Planetarium	Birla Planetarium (Kolkata)

LIST OF IMPORTANT INDIAN TOWNS ON THE RIVER BANK

Town/City	Name of River
Allahabad	At the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna
Patna	Ganga
Varanasi	Ganga
Kanpur	Ganga
Hardwar	Ganga
Badrinath	Alaknanda
Agra	Yamuna
Delhi	Yamuna
Mathura	Yamuna
Ferozpur	Satluj
Ludhiana	Satluj
srinagar	Jhelum
Lucknow	Gomti
Jaunpur	Gomti
Ayodhya	Saryu
Bareilly	Ram Ganga
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati
Kota	Chambal
Jabalpur	Narmada
Panji	Mandavi
Ujjain	Kshipra
Surat	Tapti
Jamshedpur	Swarnarekha
Dibrugarh	Brahmaputra
Guwahati	Brahmaputra
Kolkata	Hooghly
Sambalpur	Mahanadi

Cuttack	Mahanadi
Serirangapatam	Cauvery
Hyderabad	Musi
Nasik	Godavari
Vijayvada	Krishna
Curnool	Tungabhadra
tiruchurapalli	Cauvery

NICK NAMES OF IMPORTANT INDIAN PLACES

Nick Name	Place
Golden city	Amritsar
Manchester of India	Ahmedabad
City of seven islands	Mumbai
Queen of Arabian sea	Cochin
Space city	Bangalore
Garden City of India	Bangalore
Silicon vallaey of India	Bangalore
Electronic city of India	Bangalore
Pink city	Jaipur
Gateway of India	Mumbai
Twin city	Hyderabad –Sikandarabad
City of festivals	Madurai
Deccan Queen	Pune
City of buildings	Kolkata
Dakshin Queen	Godavari
Old Ganga	Godavari
Egg bowls of India	Andhra Pradesh
Soya region	Madhaya Pradesh
Manchester of the South	Coimbatore
City of Nawabs	Lucknow
Venice of the east	Cochin
Sorrow of Bengal	Damodar river
Sorrow of Bihar	Kosi river
Blue Mountains	Nilgiri
Queen of the Mountains	Mussoorie (Uttarakhand)
Sacred river	Ganga
Hollywood of India	Mumbai
City of Castles	kolkata
State of five rivers	Punjab
City of weavers	Panipat
City of lakes	Srinagar
Steel city of India	Jamshedpur (Called Tatanagar)
City of temples	Varanasi
Manchester of the north	Kanpur
City of Rallies	New Delhi
Heaven of India	Jammu & Kashmir
Boston of India	Ahmedabad
Garden of spices of India	Kerala
Switzerland of India	Kashmir

Abode of the God	Prayag (Allahabad)
Pittsburg of India	Jamshedpur

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES OF INDIA

Park Name	Locations	Important species
1. Bandipur national park	Mysore, Karnataka	Elephant, Tiger, Bear, Sambhar, Panther
2. Bhlpakram Sanctuary	Garo Hills, Meghalaya	Tiger, Elephant, Bison
3. Chandraprabha Sanctuary	Varanasi, UP	Asiatic Lion, Tiger, Panther, Indian Gazelle, Sloth bear
4. Corbett National Park	Nainital Uttarakhand	Elephant, Tiger, sloth bear, Nilgai, Panther, Sambhar
5. Dachigam Sanctuary	Jammu and Kashmir	Kashmir stag (Hangul)
6. Dudhwa National Park	Lakhimpur kheri, UP	Tiger, Panther, Sambhar, Nilgai
7. Ghana Bird Sanctuary	Bharatpur, Rajasthan	Siberian Crane, Spoonbill, Heron, Teal, Stock
8. Gir National Park	Junagarh, Gujarat	Asiatic Lion, Panther, Sambhar, Nilgai, Crocodile, Rhinoceros
9. Hazaribagh National Park	Hazaribagh, Jharkhand	Tiger, Leopard, Sambhar, Chital
10. Jaldapara Sanctuary	West Bengal	Tiger, Leopard, Sambhar, Chital
11. Kanha National Park	Mandla and Balaghat, MP	Tiger, Panther, Antelope, Barking deer, Nilgai
12. Khziranga National Park	Jorhat, Assam	Great Indian one horned rhinoceros, wild buffalo, Sambhar, Tiger
13. Manas	Barpeta, Assam	Tiger, Elephant, Panther, wild Buffalo, One horned rhinoceros
14. Mudumalai Sanctuary	Nilgiri Hills, Tamil Nadu	Elephant, Deer, pigs
15. Namdapha National park	Tirap district, Arunachal Pradesh	Tiger and Elephant
16. Palamau	Daltonganj, Jharkhand	Tiger, Elephant, Panther, Leopard
17. Parkal	Warangal, AP	Tiger, Elephant, Panther, Wild boar, Caur, Sambhar
18. Periyar	Idukki, Kerala	Elephant, tiger, Panther, Wild boar, Gaur, Sambhar
19. Ranganthitoo Bird sanctuary	Karnataka	Birds
20. Shivpuri national park	Shivpuri, MP	Tiger, Birds
21. Sunderbans	West Bengal	Tiger, Wild boar, Crocodile, Deer
22. Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	Birds
23. Wild Ass Sanctuary	Little Rann of Kutch, Gujrat	Wild Ass, Wolf, Nilgai, Chinkara

LIST OF IMPORTANT RIVERS OF INDIA

Name	Origin from	Falls into	Length (km)
Ganges	Combined Sources	Bay of Benal	2525
Satluj	Mansarovar Rakas Lakes	Chenab	1050
Indus	Near Mansarovar lake	Arabian Sea	2880
Ravi	Kullu Hills near Rohtang Pass	Chenab	720
Beas	Near Rohtang Pass	Satluj	470
Jhelum	Verinag in Kashmir	Chenab	725
Yamuna	Yamunotri	Ganga	1375
Chambal	M. P.	Yamuna	1050
Ghagra	Matsatung Glacier	Ganga	1080
Kosi	Near Gosain Dham Peak	Ganga	730
Betwa	Vindhyanchal	Yamuna	480
Son	Amarkantak	Ganga	780
Brahmaputra	Near Mansarovar Lake.	Bay of Bengal	2900
Narmada	Amarkantak	Gulf of Khambat	1057
Tapti	Betul Distt. in M. P.	Gulf of Khambat	724
Mahanadi	Raipur Distt. in Chhatisgarh	Bay of Bengal	858
Luni	Aravallis	Rann of Kuchchh	450
Ghaggar	Himalayas	Near Fatehabad	494
Sabarmati	Aravallis	Gulf of Khambat	416
Krishna	Western Ghats	Bay of Bengal	1327
Godavari	Nasik distt. in Maharashtra	Bay of Bengal	1465
Cauvery	Brahmair Range of Western Ghats	Bay of Bengal	805
Tungabhadra	Western Ghats	Krishna river	640

INDIAN STATES ON THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

Borderind Pakistan	Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat.
Borderind China	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Arunchal Pradesh.
Borderind Nepal	Bihar, Uttarakhand, Up, Sikkim, West Bengal.
Borderind Bangladesh	West Bengal, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripua, Assam.
Borderind Bhutan	West Bengal Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam.
Borderind Myanmar	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram
Borderind Afghanistan	Jammu and Kashmir (Pakistan-occupied area.)

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY AND IMPORTANT FACTS

Location and Position of India World Scale Map:

- Lying between latitude 8°4' N to 37°6' N and from longitude 68°4' E to 97°25' E, the country is divided into almost equal parts by the Tropic of Cancer (Passing from Jabalpur in MP).
- The southernmost point in Indian Territory, (in Great Nicobar Island) is the Indira point (6°45'), while Kanyakumari, also known as Cape Comorin, is the southernmost point of Indian mainland. The country thus lies wholly in the northern and eastern hemispheres.

- The 82°30' E longitude is taken as the Standard Time Meridian of India, as it passes through the middle of India (from Naini, near Allahabad).

Area and Boundaries of India

- India stretches 3,214 km. from N to S & 2,933 km. from E to W.
- Area: 32, 87,263 sq. km. Accounts for 2.4% of the total world area and 16% of the population.
- Mainland India has a coastline of 6,100 km. Including the Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar, the coastline measures about 7516.6 km.
- In India, of the total land mass:
 - Plains: 43.3%, Plateaus: 27.7%, Hills: 18.6%, Mtns: 10.7%.
- In the South, on the eastern side, the Gulf of Mannar & the Palk Strait separate India from Sri Lanka.
- Total land neighbours: 7 (Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar).
- India's Islands include the Andaman & Nicobar Islands in Bay of Bengal & Lakshadweep, minicoy & Amindive Islands in the Arabian Sea.

Facts about Position of States of India

- Uttar Pradesh borders maximum number of states- 8 (Eight): Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, MP, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar.
- Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 (Eight) States: Gujarat, Rajasthan, MP, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.
- Indian Standard Meridian (82°30'E meridian) passes through UP, MP, Chhatisgarh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

IMPORTANT BATTLES HAPPENED IN WORLD

Name of the Battle	Year	Countries involved
Battle of Marathon	490 BC	Athenians and Persians. King Darius of Persia defeated.
Battle of Thermoplye	480 BC	Spartans led by Leonidas and Persians led by Xerexes. Greeks defeated.
Battle of Salamis	480 BC	Athenian fleet and Persian fleet in bay of Salamis; Persian fleet defeated.
Battle of Platae	479 BC	Greek and Persians forces defeated.
Battle of Mycale	479 BC	Greek and Persian fleets; Persian fleet defeated.
Spartan War I (Peloponesian War)	459 BC	Sparta and Athens, lasted for 30 years.
Spartan War II	431 BC-421	Sparta and Athens; Spartans victorious.
Battle of Arabia	331 BC	Greek and Persian forces; Greeks victorious.
Battle of Magnesia	190 BC	Syrian and Roman forces; Syrian forces defeated (North-west Lydia).
Battle of Pharasalus	48 AD	Caesar defeated Pompey.
Battle of Hastings	1066	William, the Duck of Normandy defeated Harold, the king of England. England came under the control of Normans.
Hundred- year War	1338-	Fought between France and England . The cause of the war was the succession was

	1453	claimed to the throne of France which was claimed by Edward III of England. The war was resume by Henry V and was brought to an end by the Heroism of Joan of Arc – ‘A Country girl who overthrew the power of England ‘. John of Arc was burnt alive at the stakes in 1431.
War of the Roses	1455- 1485	Civil War in England; The Cause of the War was a struggle for the throne o England between the two royal houses of Lancaster and York.
Anglo-Spanish War (Spanish armada War)	1588	Spanish and England fleets fought in the England Channel; The English fleet under lord Howard Defeated of the Spanish Armada.
Battle of Gibraltar Way	1607	The Dutch defeated the Spanish and Portuguese.
Thirty-year War	1618- 1648	Stated as religious-cum-political war Between the Lutherans and Catholics in Germany and developed into an international war.
Civil War in England	1642- 1649	Between Cavaliers (King Charles I supporters)and forces of Parliament led by Oliver Cromwell, king Charles I executed .
Battle of Blenheim	1704	England and Austria headed by Marlborough defended France and Russia.
War of Austrian Succession	1740- 1748	Queen of Austria, Maria Theresa (daughter of Charles VII) was Challenged by king Frederick II of Prussia. England Supported the Queen and Frederick II was helped by France. Ended with a Treaty Which recognized the Queen’s right to the throne after the death of king Frederick.
Seven -Year War (Anglo-French War III)	1756- 1763	Britain and France against Austria and Prussia; the British alliance won.
Battle of the Nile	1798	British and French fleets, Britain victorious.
Battle of Trafalgar	1805	British fleet defeated fleets of France and Spain. British fleets were commanded by Admiral Nelson, who was killed during the Battle.
Battle of Austerlitz	1805	Britain , Austria ,Russia and Prussia .On side and France on the other. Napoleon (France) defeated Austria and Russia.

Battle of Borodino	1812	Between France and Russia. Napoleon invaded Russia at Borodino, and nearly defeated the Russians. However on reaching Moscow, his army suffered heavy losses and was forced to retreat. Napoleon's ill-fated attack on Russia marked the beginning of the downfall of the French Empire.
Battle of Leipzig	1813	Germany and combined force of Austria, Prussia and Russia, Defeated Napoleon.
Battle of Waterloo	1815	British forces and by Duke of Wellington (sir Arthur Wellesly) defeated French forces led by Napoleon. Napoleon was Captured and exiled to St. Helena where he died in 1821.
First Opium War	1840	China and Britain; Chinese yielded opium. It was a trade war.
Crimean War	1854-	The Combined forces of the British,
	1856	French and Turks defeated Russia.
American Civil War	1861-	Northern states of America under
	1865	Abraham Lincoln defeated the Southern states and abolished the slavery.
Sino- Japanese War	1894-	Japan Defeated China and occupied
	1895	Formosa and Korea.
Battle of Omdurman	1898	The British and Egyptian forces defeated The forces of Khalifa (Mehdits).
Bear War	1899-	The revolt of Transvaal Boers was
	1901	Suppressed by the British forces. Boers belonged to Dutch Protestant stock who opposed Britishers because of abolition of slavery by Britain.
Russo- Japanese War (Battle of Port Arthur & Battle of Yalu)	1904-	Russia and Japan in the sea of Japan.
	1905	Russia defeated; It led the wave of the idea of Asian Resurgence.
Balkan War I	1912	Turkey and Balkan countries (Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece), Turkey defeated.
Balkan War II	1913	Invasion of Serbia and Greece by Bulgaria. Bulgaria was Defeated by Combined forces of Serbia, Greece. Rumania, Montenegro who stripped Turkey of most of its European territories.
World War I	1914-	Central Power (Germany and its allies)

	1918	Against the Allied Power (Britain and its allies); Central power were deated. Famous Battles : (1). First battle of Marne (1914)- France defeated Germany. (2). Battle o Jutland(1916)- Naval battle between England and Germany. England defeated Germany. (3). Battle of Verdun (1916)- Fought between France & Germany . (4). Second battle of Marne(1918) – France defeated Germany.
World War II	1939- 1945	Axis Powers (Germany and its allies) Against the Allied Power (Britain and its allies); Axis Power were defeated. Famous Battle: Battle of EI Alamein (1942)-The Allies victory during the World War II and retreat of General Rommel's forces.

FIRST IN THE WORLD (MALE AND FEMALE)

First men to climb Mt. Everest	Sherpa Tenzing Norgay & Sir Edmund Hillary (29th May ,1953)
First man to reach North Pole	Robert Peary
First man to reach South Pole	Ronald Amundsen
First religion of the world	Santosh Dharma
First country to print books	China
First country to issue paper currency	China
First country to start Civil Services Competition	China
First President of United States of America	George Washington
First prime Minister of great Britain	Robert Walpole
First secretary general of United Nations	Trigve Li
First country to make education compulsory	Prussia
First country to win the world cup Football	Uruguay (1930)
First country to make a constitution	United States of America
Pakistan's fist Governor General	Mohammed Ali Jinnah
First Summit of NAM was organized in	Belgrade (former Yugoslavia)
First European to visit China	Marco Polo
First men to fly an aeroplane	Wright Brothers
First person to sail around the world	Ferdinand Magellan
First country to send human to Moon	United States of America
First country to launch satellite into	Russia (former USSR)

space	
First country to host the modern Olympic games	Greece
First President of the Republic of China	Dr. Sun Yat-sen
First city to be attacked with Atom bomb	Heroshima (Japan)
First Radio Telescope Satellite was launched into space by	Japan
First Russian (Soviet) Prime Minister to visit India	V.I. Bulganin
First University of the world	Taxila University
First man to set foot on the Moon	Nell Armstrong (U.S.A)
First man to go into space	Major Yuri Gagarin (USSR)
First Space Shuttle Launched	Columbia
First space ship landed on mars	Viking –I (July,1976)
First woman Prime Minister of England	Margaret Thacher
First woman Prime Minister of any Muslim country	Benazir Bhutto (Pakistan)
First woman Prime Minister of a country	S. Bhandarnayake (Sri Lanka)
First woman cosmonaut in space	Valentina Tereshkova (USSR)
First woman to climb Mt. Everest	Junko Tabei (Japan)
First deaf and dumb to cross the Srait of Gibraltar	Taranath Shenoy (India)
First woman president of UN General assembly	Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit (1953)
First European Invader of Indian soil	Alexander, The Great
First woman to reach the North pole	Ms. Fran
First woman to reach Antartica	Caroline Michaelson
First man to draw the map of earth	Anexemander
First man to compile Encyclopaedia	Aspheosis (Athens)
First eldest man to climb Mt. Event	Richard Wass
First Asian to win Wimbledon Trophy	Arthur Ashe (U.S.A)
First man to win Nobel Prize for Literature	Rene F.A. & Suilt Pradhom (France)
First man to win Nobel Prize for Peace	Jin F. Dunant (Switzerland) & Frederic Peiry (France)
First man to win Nobel prize for Physics	W.K. Roentgen (Germany)
First man to win Nobel prize for Chemistry	J.H. Wenthoff (Howlland)
First man to win Nobel Prize Medicine (Medical Science)	A.E. Wonn Behring (Germany)
First man to win Nobel Prize Economics	Ranger fish (Norway)& John Tinbergen (Howlland)
First woman President of a country	Maria Estela Peron (Argentina)
First Space Tourist (Male)	Dennis Tito
First Space Tourist (Female)	Mrs. Anousheh Ansari

MOST IMPORTANT DESERTS OF WORLD

Sahara

N.Africa (Includes the Libyan and the Nubian Desert)

Australian	Australian (Includes Gibson, Simpson, Victorian, Great Sandy)
Arabian	Arab Countries (Includes Rub'al Khali & An-Nafad of S. Arabia and Dast-e-Lut & Dast-e-Kavir of Iran)
Kalahari	Africa (mainly in Botswana)
Gobi	Mongolia
Atacama	Central Chile
Patagonian	Argentina
Namib	Namibia
Takla Makan	Sinkiang, China
Karakum	Turkmenistan
Sonoran	Arizona and California (U.S.A.)
Thar	India

MAJOR MOUNTAIN PEAKS OF THE WORLD

Mountain Peaks	Location	Heights (m)
Everest	Nepal	8,848
K2 (Godwin Austin)	Pakistan	8,611
Kangchenjunga	India-Nepal	8,586
Makalu	Nepal – China	8,481
Dhaulagiri	Nepal	8,172
Cho Oyu	Nepal	8,153
Nanga Parbat	India	8,126
Hidden Peak	India	8,068
Annapurna	Nepal	8,078
Nandadevi	India	7,813

Mount Everest is the Earth's highest mountain, with a peak at 8,848 metres (29,029 ft) above sea level. It is located in the Mahalangur section of the Himalayas. The international border between China and Nepal runs across the precise summit point. Its massif includes neighboring peaks Lhotse, 8,516 m (27,940 ft); Nuptse, 7,855 m (25,771 ft); and Changtse, 7,580 m (24,870 ft).

K2 (also known as Savage Mountain, Mountaineer's Mountain, Mount Godwin-Austen, Balti: Chogori and Sarikoli: Mount Qogir) is the second-highest mountain on Earth, after Mount Everest. With a peak elevation of 8,611 m (28,251 feet), K2 is part of the Karakoram Range, and is located on the border between Baltistan, in the Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan, and the Taxkorgan Tajik Autonomous County of Xinjiang, China. It is more hazardous to reach K2 from the Chinese side; thus, it is mostly climbed from the Pakistani side.

Kangchenjunga is the third highest mountain in the world, with an elevation of 8,586 m (28,169 ft) and located along the India-Nepal border in the Himalayas. Three of the five peaks of Kangchenjunga – main, central, and south – are on the border of North Sikkim in India and Taplejung District of Nepal, while the other two are completely in Taplejung District. The Kangchenjunga Himal, or region, includes twelve more peaks over 7,000 m (23,000 ft).

Makalu is the fifth highest mountain in the world at 8,481 metres (27,825 ft) and is located 19 km (12 mi) southeast of Mount Everest, on the border between Nepal and China. One of the eight-thousanders, Makalu is an isolated peak whose shape is a four-sided pyramid.

IMPORTANT NATURAL LOCAL WINDS

Chinook	Hot, dry wind in Rockies, also called 'snow eater'.
Foehn	Hot, dry wind in the Alps.
Khamsin	Hot, dry wind in Egypt.
Sirocco	Hot, moist wind from Sahara to Mediterranean Sea.
Salano	Hot, moist wind from Sahara towards Iberian Peninsula.
Harmattan	Hot, dry wind blowing outwards from the interior of W. Africa, also called Guinea Doctor.
Bora	Cold, dry wind blowing outwards from Hungary to the north of Italy (near Adriatic Sea).
Mistral	Very cold wind, which blows down from the Alps over France.
Punas	Cold, dry wind blowing down towards the western side of Andes.
Blizzard	Very cold wind in Tundra region.
Brickfielder	Hot wind in Australia.
Purga	Cold wind in Russian tundra.
Levanter	Cold wind in Spain.
Norwester	Hot wind in New Zealand.
Santa Ana	Hot wind in S. California in USA.

EARTH : SOME IMPORTANT FACTORS

Age	4,550 Million Years
Mass	5.967×10^{24} kg
Volume	1.083×10^{21} liters
Mean Density	5.518 kg/lt
Total Surface Area	510 million sq. km
Land Area	29.2% of the total surface area
Water Area	70.8% of the total surface area
Equatorial Diameter	12,755 km

Polar Diameter	12, 712 km
Escape Velocity	11.2 km/sec
Highest Land Point	Mount Everest (8,852 m)
Lowest Land Point	Dead Sea (396m)
Greatest Ocean Depth	Mariana Trench (11,033)
Equatorial Circumference	40,024 km
Polar Circumference	40,024 km
Mean Surface Temperature	14°C
Maximum distance from Sun (Aphelion)	About 150 million km
Minimum distance from sun (Perihelion)	About 147 million km
Rotation Speed	23 hrs, 56 min, 40.91 sec
Revolution Speed	365 days, 5 hrs, 45.51 sec
Dates when days & nights are equal	Mar, 21 (Vernal Equinox): Sept. 23 Autumnal Equinox)
Dates of longest days and shortest nights	June 21 (Summer Solstice): Dec, 22 (Winter Solstice)

MOON : SOME IMPORTANT FACTORS

Average Distance From Earth	Around 356,400 km to 406,700 km
Diameter	3,476 km

Ratio of diameter of Moon to that of Earth 1:3.7

Rotation Period 27 days, 7hrs, 43 min & 11.47 sec

Revolution Period 27 days, 7hrs, 43 min & 11.47 sec

Time Taken by Moonlight to reach earth 1.3 Sec

Percent of surface visible from Earth 59%

First Man to reach Moon Neil Armstrong and Edvin Aldrin on Apollo XI (1969)

SOME IMPORTANT FACTORS ABOUT SUN

Average Distance From Earth 14,95,98,900 km

Diameter 13,91,980 km

Temperature of the Core 1,50,00,000k

Rotation 25.38 days (with respect to equator); 33 days (with respect to poles)

Chemical Composition
 Hydrogen :71%;
 Helium: 26.5%;
 Other Gases: 2.5%

Age 4.6 Billion Years

Total Life 10 Billion Years

Time Taken by Sunlight to reach earth 8 min. and 16.6 sec.

Speed of light (in vacuum) 3,00,000 km/s

SOLAR FAMILY : SOME IMPORTANT FACTS

Member	Revolution Period (Days)	Rotations Period (Days)	No. of Satellite	Density (Water = 1)
Mercury	88	58.65	0	4.80
Venus	224.7	257	0	4.85
Earth	365	1.00	1	5.52
Mars	687	1.03	2	3.95
Jupiter	4333	0.41	63	1.33
Saturn	10759	0.43	60	0.69
Uranus	30686	0.45	27	1.36
Neptune	60188	0.66	13	1.30

SOLAR SYSTEM: SOME IMPORTANT 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

Hottest Planet	Venus
Coldest Planet	Neptune
Red Planet	Mars
Biggest Satellite	Ganymede
Smallest Satellite	Deimos
Blue Planet	Earth
Morning Star	Venus
Evening Star	Venus
Planet with a Red Spot	Jupiter
Brightest Planet outside Solar System	Sirius (Dog Star)
Closest Star of Solar System	Proxima Centauri
Fastest Rotation in Solar System	Jupiter
Slowest Rotations in Solar System	Venus
Fastest revolution in Solar System	Mercury
Slowest revolution in Solar System	Neptune

GREAT INVENTIONS BY GREAT INVENTORS (SCIENTISTS)

Invention	Inventor	Country	Year
Adding Machine	Pascal	France	1642
Aeroplane	Wright brothers	USA	1903
Balloon	Jacques and Joseph Montgolfier	France	1783
Ball –Point pen	C. Biro	Hungary	1938
Barometer	E. Torricelli	Italy	1644

Bicycle	K. Macmillan	Scotland	1839
Bicycle Tyre	J.B. Dunlop	Scotland	1888
Calculating Machine	Pascal	France	1642
Centrigrade Scale	A.Celsius	France	1742
Cinematograph	Thomas Alva Edison	USA	1891
Computer	Charles Babbage	Britain	1834
Cine Camera	Friese-Greene	Britain	1889
Cinema	A.L. and J.L. Lumiere	France	1895
Clock (Machanical)	Hsing and Ling –Tsan	China	1725
Clock (Pendulum)	C. Huygens	Netherlands	1657
Diesel engine	Rudolf diesel	Germany	1892
Dynamite	Alfred Nobel	Sweden	1867
Dynamo	Michael Faraday	England	1831
Electric Iron	H.W. Seeley	USA	1882
Electric lamp	Thomas Alva Edison	USA	1879
Electromagnet	W. sturgeon	England	1824
Evolution (theory)	Charles Darwin	England	1858
Film (with sound)	Dr. Lee de forest	USA	1923
Fountain Pen	LE. Waterman	USA	1884
Gas Lighting	William Murdoch	Scotland	1794
Gramophone	T.A . Edison	USA	1878
Jet Engine	Sir Frank whittle	England	1937
Lift	E.G. Otis	USA	1852
Locomotive	Richard Trevithick	England	1804
Machine Gun	Richard Gatling	USA	1861
Match (Safety)	J.E. Lurdstrom	Sweden	1855
Microphone	David Hughes	USA	1878
Microscope	Z. Jansen	Netherlands	1590
Motor Car (Petrol)	Karl –Benz	Germany	1885
Motorcycle	Edward Butler	England	1884
Neon -Lump	G. Claude	France	1915
Nylon	Dr W.H. Carothers	USA	1937
Photography (Paper)	W.H. Fox Tablot	England	1835
Printing Press	J. Gutenberg	Germany	1455
Rader	Dr A.H. Taylor and L.C. young	USA	1922
Radium	Marie and Pierre Curie	France	1898
Radio	G. Marconi	England	1901
Rayon	American viscose Co.	USA	1910
Razor (Safety)	K.G. Gillette	USA	1895
Razor (electric)	Col. J. Schick	USA	1931
Refrigerator	J . Harrison and A. Catlin	Britain	1834
Revolver	Samuel Colt	USA	1835
Rubber (Vulcanized)	Charles Good year	USA	1841
Rubber (Waterproof)	Charles Macintosh	Scotland	1819
Safety Lamp	Sir Humphrey	England	1816
Safety pin	William Hurst	USA	1849
Sewing Machine	B. Thimmonnier	France	1830
Scooter	G. Bradshaw	England	1919
Ship (Steam)	J.C. Perier	France	1775
Ship (turbine)	Sir Charles parsons	Britain	1894

Shorthand (Modem)	Sir Issac Pitman	Britain	1837
Spinning jenny	James Hargreaves	England	1764
Steam engine (Piston)	Thomas Newcome	Britain	1712
Steam engine (Condenser)	James Watt	Scotland	1765
Steel production	Henry Bessemer	England	1855
Stainless steel	Harry Brearley	England	1913
Tank	Sir Ernest Swington	England	1914
Telegraph code	Samuel F.B. Morse	USA	1837
Telephone	Alexander Graham Bell	USA	1876
Telescope	Hans Lippershey	Netherlands	1608
Television	John logie bared	Scotland	1926
Terylene	j. Whinfield and H. Dickson	England	1941
Thermometer	Galileo Galilei	Italy	1593
Tractor	j. Froelich	USA	1892
Transistor	Bardeen, Shockley	USA & UK	1949
Typewriter	C. Sholes	USA	1868
Valve of radio	Sir J.A. 'fleming	Britain	1904
Watch	A.L. Breguet	France	1791
X-ray	Wilhelm Roentgen	Germany	1895
Zip fastener	W.L. Judson	USA	1891

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR USES

Instruments	Use of Scientific Instrument
Altimeter	Measures altitudes (Used in aircraft)
Ammeter	Measures strength of electric current
Anemometer	Measures force and velocity or wind and directions
Audiometer	Measures intensity of sound
Barograph	Continuous recording of atmospheric pressure
Barometer	Measures atmospheric pressure
Binoculars	To view distant objects
Bolometer	To measure heat radiation
Callipers	Measure inner and outer diameters of bodies
Calorimeter	Measures quantities of heat
Cardiogram(ECG)	Traces movements of the heart ; recorded on a Cardiograph
Cathetometer	Determines heights, measurement of levels, etc, in scientific experiments
Chronometer	Determines longitude of a vessel at sea
Colorimeter	Compares intensity of colours
Commutator	To change / reverse the direction of electric current; Also used to convert AC into DC
Cryometer	A Type of thermometer used to measure very low temperatures, usually close to 0°C
Cyclotron	A Charged particle accelerator which can accelerate charged particles to high energies
Dilatometer	Measures changed in volume of substances
Dyanamo	To Covert mechanical energy into electrical energy
Dynamometer	Measure electrical power
Electronecephalo	Records and interprets the electrical waves of the

Graph(EEC)	Brain (brain waves) recorded on electroence phalograms
Electrometer	Measures very small but potential difference in electric currents
Electroscope	Detects presence of an electric Charge
Eletromicroscope	To obtain a magnifying view of very small objects capable of magnifying up to 20,000 times
Endoscope	To examine internal parts of the body
Fathometer	Measures depth of the flux
Fluxmeter	Measures magnetic flux
Galvanometer	Measures electric current
Hydrometer	Measures the relative density of liquids
Hygrometer	Measure level of humidity
Hydrophone	Measure sound under water
Hygroscope	Shows the changes in atmospheric humidity
Hypsometer	To determine boiling point of liquids
Hymograph	Graphically records physiological movement. (e.g.....,blood pressure/heartbeat)
Lactometer	Measures the relative density of milk to determine purity
Machmeter	Determines the speed of an aircraft in terms if the speed of sound
Manometer	Compares magnetic movement and fields
Manometer	Measures the pressure of gases
Micrometer	Coverts sound waves into electrical vibrations
Microphone	Measure distances /angles
Microscope	To obtain a magnified view of small objects
Nephetometer	Measures the scattering of light by particles suspended in a liquid
Ohmmeter	To measures electrical resistance in objects
Ondometer	Measures the frequency if electromagnetic waves, especially in the radio-frequency band
Periscope	To view objects above sea level (Used in submarines)
Photometer	Compares the luminous intensity of the source of light
Polygraph	Instrument that simultaneously records changed in physiological processes such as heartbeat, blood pressure the respiration used a lie detector
Pyknometer	Determines the density and coefficient of expansion of liquids
Pyrometer	Measures very high temperature
Quadrant	Measures altitudes and angles in navigation and astronomy
Radar	To detect the direction and ranges of an approaching aeroplane by means of radiowaves, (Radio, Angle ,Detection and Range)
Radio Micrometer	Measures heat radiation
Refractometer	Measures salinity of solutions
Sextant	Used by navigators to find the latitude of place by measuring the elevation above the horizon of the sun or another star; also used to measure the height of very distant objects
Spectrometer	Spectroscope equipped with calibrated scale to measure the position of spectral lines (Measure of Refractive indices)
Spherometer	Measures curvature of spherical objects
Tachometer	To determine speed, especially the rotational speed of a shaft (Used in aeroplanes and motor-boats)
Tangent galvanometer	Measure the strength of direct current
Telemeter	Records physical happenings at a distant place

Telwprinter	Receives and sends typed messages from one place to another
Telescope	To view distant objects in space
Thermometer	Measure Temperature
Thermostat	Regulates temperature at a particular point
Tonometer	To measure the pitch of a sound
Transponder	To receive a signal and transmit a reply immediately
Udometer	Rain gauge
Ultrasonoscope	To measure and use ultrasonic sound (beyond hearing use to make a Ecogram to detect brain tumours, heart defects and abnormal growth
Venturimeter	To measure the rate of flow of liquids
Vernier	Measures Small sub-division of scale
Viscometer	Measures the viscosity of liquid
Voltmeter	To measure electric potential difference between two points
Wattmeter	To measure the power of an electric circuit
Wavemeter	To measure the wavelength of a radiowave

CONVERSION OF UNITS FROM ONE SYSTEM TO ANOTHER SYSTEM

.1 Inch	2.54 centimeter	1 grain	64.8 Miligram
1 Feet	0.3 meter	1 dram	1.77 gm
1 Yard	0.91 meter	1 ounce	28.35 Kilogram
1 Mile	1.60 kilometer	1 pound	0.4537 Kilogram
1 Fathom	1.8 meter	1 dyne	10-5 Newton
1 Chain	20.11 meter	1 Poundal	0.1383 Newton
1 Nautical mile	1.85 meter	1 erg	10-7 Joule
1 Angstrom	10-10 meter	1 horse power	747 Watt
1 Square inch	6.45 sq. centimeter	1 fathom	6 feet
1 Square feet	0.09 square meter	1 mile	8 furlong
1 Square yard	0.83square meter	1 mile	5280 feet
1 Acre	104 sq. meter	1 nautical mile	6080 feet
1 Square mile	2.58 sq.kilometer	1 feet	12 inch
1 Cubic inch	16.38 cubic centimeter	1 yard	3 feet
1 Cubic feet	0.028 cubic meter	370 Centigrade	98.60 Fahrenheit
1 Cubic yard	0.7quebec meter	500 Centigrade	122 Fahrenheit
1 Litre	1000cubic centimeter	-400 Fahrenheit	-400 Centigrade
1 Pint	0.56 litre	320 Fahrenheit	00 Centigrade

S.I UNITS OF PHYSICAL QUANTITY

.Quantity	SI	Symbol
Length	Meter	M
Mass	Kilogram	Kg
Time	Second	S
Work and Energy	Joule	J
Electric Current	Ampere	A
Temperature	Kelvin	K
Intensity of flame	Candela	Cd
Angle	Radian	Rad
Solid angle	Steredian	Sr
Force	Newton	N

Area	Square meter	M ²
Volume	Cubic meter	M ³
Speed	Meter per second	Ms ⁻¹
Angle Velocity	Radian per second	Rad s ⁻¹
Frequency	Hertz	Hz
Moment of inertia	Kilogram square meter	Kgm ²
Momentum	Kilogram meter per second	Kg ms ⁻¹
Impulse	Newton second	Ns
Angular Momentum	Kilogram square meter per second	Kgm ² s ⁻¹
Pressure	Pascal	Pa
Power	Watt	W
Surface tension	Newton per meter	Nm ⁻¹
Viscosity	Newton second per square m.	N.s.M ⁻²
Thermal Conductivity	Watt per meter per degree celcius	Wm ⁻¹ c ⁻¹
Specific Heat capacity	Joule per kilogram per Kelvin	Jkg ⁻¹ K ⁻¹
Electric charge	Coulomb	C
Potential Difference	Volt	V
Electric Resistance	Ohm	Ω
Electrical Capacity	Farad	F
Magnetic Induction	Henry	H
Magnetic Flux	Weber	Wb
Or photometric power	Lumen	Lm
Intensity of illumination	Lux	Lx
Wave length	Angstrom	Å
Astronomical distance	Light year	ly

IMPORTANT AND FAMOUS BOOKS WRITTEN BY INDIAN AUTHORS

Writer/Author	Books
1. Pt. Vishnu Sharma	Panchatantra
2. Vishakhadatta	Mudra Rakshas
3. Raskhan	Prem Vatika
4. Panini	Ashtadhyayi
5. Shudrak	Mrichhakatikam
6. Kalidasa	Raghuvansham, Kumarsambhavam, Meghdootam, Abhugyanshakuntalam
7. Vigyaneshwar	Mitakshara
8. Mallanāga Vātsyāyana	Kama Sutra
9. Jeemootwahan	Daybhag
10. Kalhana	Rajtarangini
11. Plini	Natural History
12. Kautilya	Arthashastra
13. Dandi	Avanti Sundari, Dashkumaracharitam
14. Ved Vyas	Bhagwat Gita, Mahabharata
15. Ashwaghosh	Buddha Charitam
16. Jayadev	Geet Govind
17. Bana Bhatt	Kadambari
18. Bhavabhuti	Malti Madhav
19. Amar Singh	Amar Singh
20. Bhartihari	Niti-Shatak, Shringar Shatak, Vairagya Shatak

21. Firdausi	Shahnama
22. Abul Fazal	Ain-i-Akbari, Akabarnama
23. Surdas	Sahityalahri, Sursagar
24. Kabirdas	Bijak, Ramayani, Sabar
25. Gulbadan Beghum	Humanyunama
26. Al-Beruni	Kitab-ul-Hind
27. Malik Mohammed Jayasi	Padmavat
28. Mulk Raj Anand	Coolie, Confession of a lover, Two leaves and a bud
29. Nirad C. Chaudhury	Hinduism, Autobiography of an Unknown Indian, A Passage to England, Culture in the Vanity Bag, Continent of Crime
30. Rabindra Nath Tagore	Chitrangada, Gitanjali, Gora, Chandalika, Visarjana, Hungry Stones
31. Kuldip Nayyar	The Judgment, Distant Neighbours; India, The Critical Years; In Jail, Indai after Nehru, Between the Lines
32. Sumitranandan Pant	Jyotsana, Yugwani, Chidambara
33. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh	Life Divine Essays on Gita
34. Swami Shivanand	Divine Life
35. Amrita Pritam	Death of a City , Kagaz te Canvas, Forty nine Days
36. Munsi Premchand	Godan, Gaban, Karmabhumi, Rangbhumi
37. Khushwant Singh	Indira Gandhi Returns, Indira Gandhi; Badhate Kadam, The Company of woman
38. B.M Kaul	Untold Story, Confrontation with Pakistan
39. Vijay Tendulkar	Sakharam Binder
40. R.K. Narayanan	The Darkroom, Malgudi Days, Guide, My Days, Swami and Friends
41. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	Indian Philosophy
42. Sarojini Naidu	Golden Threshold, Broken wings
43. Suryakant Tripathi Nirala	Anamika, Parimal, Gunjan, Jusi ki kali
44. Yashpal	Jhootha Sach
45. Jai Shankar Prasad	Kamayani, Aansoo, Skandagupa, Ajatshatru
46. Kazi Nazrul Islam	Agni Veena
47. Mainthilisharm Gupt	Bharat Bharati
48. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar	Kurukshera, Urvashi
49. Mrs. Indira Ghandhi	Eternal India
50. S.H. Vatsyayan 'Agyeya'	Kitni Nawon Mein Kitenee Bar, Aangan Ke paar, Dwar, Shekhar: Ek Jivani, Nadi Ke Dweep
51. Mahadevi Verma	Yama, Niharika, Neeraja
52. Amrit Lal Nagar	Amrit Aur Vish
53. Nayantara Sehgal	A Voice of Freedom
54. V.S. Naipal	Area of Darkness, A House for Mr. Biswas A Million Multinies Now, A Bend in the River
55. Devkinandan Khatri	Chandrakanta Santati
56. Sharat Chandra Chattopadhyay	Devdas, Charitraheen, Shrikant, Parineeta
57. Vrindavanal Verma	Jhansi Ki Rani
58. Jainendra Kumar	Sunita, Tyagpatra
59. Bhagwati Charan Verma	Chitralkha
60. Phanishwar Nath 'Renu'	Maila Aanchal, Mare Gaye Gulfam
61. Gajanan Madhav 'Muktibodh'	Chand Ka Munh Tedha Hai

62. Bhartendu Harischandra

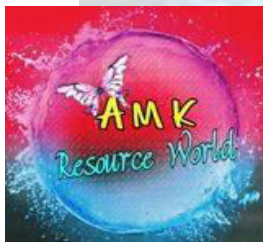
Bharat Durdasha, Satya Harischandra

DISTINCTIVE NAMES OF COUNTRIES & TOWNS – GEOGRAPHICAL EPITHETS

Distinctive Name	Country/Town/Port/River
Britain of the South	New Zealand
The Battlefield of Europe	Belgium
City of the Golden Gate	San Francisco
City of Magnificent Distances	Washington D.C.
City of Popes	Rome
City of Seven Hills	Rome
City of Skyscrapers	New York
Cockpit of Europe	Belgium
Dark Continent	Africa
Dairy of Northern Europe	Denmark
Emerald Island	Ireland
Empire City	New York
Eternal City	Rome, Italy
Forbidden City	Lhasa (Tibet)
Garden of England	Kent
Gate of Tears	Babel-Mandab, Jerusalem
Granite City	Aberdeen (Scotland)
Great White Way	Broadway (New York)
Gift of Nile	Egypt
Gibraltar of the Indian Ocean	Aden
Herring Pond	Atlantic Ocean
Hermit Kingdom	Korea
Holy Land	Palestine
Island of Cloves	Madagascar (Malagasy)
The Isle of Spring	Jamaica
Key to the Mediterranean	Gibraltar
Land of Cakes (or Oat Cakes)	Scotland
Land of the Golden Fleece	Australia
Land of the Golden Pagoda	Myanmar (Burma)
Land of Kangaroos	Australia
Land of Lilies	Canada
Land of the Midnight Sun	Norway
Land of Milk and Honey	Canaan
Land of Morning Calm	Korea
Land of the Rising Sun	Japan
Land of a Thousand Lakes	Finland
Land of Thunderbolt	Bhutan
Land of White Elephants	Thailand
Lady of Snow	Canada
Little Venice	Venezuela
Never, Never Land	Prairies (North Australia)
Pearl of Antilles	Cuba
Playground of Europe	Switzerland
Pillars of Hercules	Straits of Gibraltar

Pearl of the Pacific	Guayaquil Port (Ecuador)
Power keg of Europe	Balkans
The Promised Land	Canaan
Quaker City	Philadelphia
Queen of the Arabian Sea	Kochi (India)
Queen of the Adriatic	Venice
Rich Coast	Costa Rica
Rich Port	Puerto Rico
Roof of the World	Pamir (Tibet)
The Sea of Mountains	British Columbia
Sorrow of China	River Hwang Ho
The Saw Mill of Europe	Sweden
Sick Man of Europe	Turkey
Sugar Bowl of the World	Cuba
The Storehouse of the World	Mexico
The Down Under	Australia
Venice of the North	Stockholm
Venice of the East	Bangkok (Thailand), Allepey (India)
Yellow River	Hwang Ho (China)
White City	Belgrade
Windy City	Chicago
White Mans Grave	Guinea Coast (West Africa)
The Spice Island of the West	Grenada
The Mother Colony of the West Indies	St. Kitts
City of Arabian Nights	Baghdad
Twin City	Budapest
The Imperial City	Rome
Golden City	Johannesburg
The Modern Babylon	London
Valley of Kings	Thebes

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