

Detailed Solution

1. Mariano Rajoy Brey is a Spanish People's Party politician and is the Prime Minister of Spain as of 21 December 2011.

Under Prime Minister José María Aznar, Rajoy was Minister of Public Administration from 1996 to 1999 and Minister of Education from 1999 to 2000; he then

served as Deputy Prime Minister from 2000 to 2003. Rajoy led the People's Party into the March 2004 general election, but that election was won by the

opposition Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) in the aftermath of the 2004 Madrid train bombings. Subsequently Rajoy was Leader of the Opposition

from 2004 to 2011.

2. Almazbek Sharshenovich Atambayev is the President of Kyrgyzstan since 1 December 2011. He previously was Prime Minister of Kyrgyzstan from 17

December 2010 to 1 December 2011, having also been Prime Minister from 29 March 2007 until 28 November 2007. He has also served as Chairman of the

Social Democratic Party of Kyrgyzstan from 30 July 1999 to 23 September 2011.

3. Ministry of Corporate Affairs has proposed the name of former Finance Secretary Ashok Chawla as the next Chairman of the anti-trust watchdog

Competition Commission of India (CCI).

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has sent Chawla's name for ACC (Appointments Committee of Cabinet) approval, a top source in the ministry told PTI.

Chawla retired as Finance Secretary on January 31 and was heading a committee on allocation, pricing and utilisation of natural resources till recently.

4. Justice Markandey Katju is the Chairman, Press Council of India. He was formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

He was awarded a Doctorate of Philosophy from Lal Bahadur Shastri Sanskrit University, New Delhi, for his book Mimamsa Rules of Interpretation, and a

Doctorate of Law from Amity University. He is a Honorary Professor of Law at the National Law University, New Delhi and Ram Manohar Lohia National Law

University, Lucknow.

His background is also noteworthy because of his family's achievements in the fields of Law and Politics. Justice Katju is the son of late Justice S.N.Katju,

formerly a Judge of the Allahabad High Court. His grandfather Dr.Kailash Nath Katju, was one of India's leading lawyers and participated in the country's

freedom movement. Dr. K. N. Katju was the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, the Governor of West Bengal and Orissa, as well as the Union Law, Home and

Defence Minister. Justice Katju's uncle, Justice B.N.Katju, was the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court.

Justice Katju was appointed as a Judge of the Allahabad High Court in 1991. He served as the Chief Justice of three Indian High Courts: The Allahabad High

Court, appointed in August 2004 in an Acting capacity; the Madras High Court, appointed in November 2004, and the Delhi High Court, appointed in October

2005.

6. In a first for an Indian, the University of Texas at Dallas (UTD) has named its School of Management after Naveen Jindal, Chairman and MD of Jindal Steel

and Power Ltd and a member of Parliament.

5. Jagjit Singh was a prominent Indian Ghazal singer, composer, music director, activist and entrepreneur. Known as "The Ghazal King", he gained acclaim

together with his wife, another renowned Indian Ghazal singer Chitra Singh in 1970's and 80's as the first successful husband-wife duo act in the history of

recorded Indian music. Together, they are considered to be the pioneers of modern Ghazal singing and regarded as most successful recording artistes

outside the realm of Indian film music. Their combination album on HMV comprising music from films, Arth (Meaning, 1982) and Saath Saath (Together,

Along, 1982), is India's largest selling combination album of all time. Sajda (An Offering, 1991), Jagjit Singh's magnum opus double album with Lata

Mangeshkar holds the same record in non-film category. He had sung in Punjabi, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Gujarati, Sindhi and Nepali languages. He was

awarded India's third highest civilian honour, the Padma Bhushan, in 2003 for his contribution to the fields of music and culture.

7. Helle Thorning-Schmidt is a Danish politician and the current Prime Minister of Denmark. She has been leader of the Danish Social Democrats since April

2005 and prime minister since October 2011.

Thorning-Schmidt served as a Member of the European Parliament from 1999 to 2004 before being elected to the Danish Parliament in 2005. She replaced

Mogens Lykketoft as party chair after the 2005 parliamentary election, leading her party through the 2007 parliamentary election which was won by the

opposing centre-right alliance. Following the September 2011 parliamentary election and two weeks of negotiations with the other opposition parties, she

was appointed Prime Minister by Queen Margrethe II. She is the first woman to become Prime Minister of Denmark.

8. Maj. Gen. (Retd) Bhuwan Chandra Khanduri, AVSM, born on 1 October 1934 at Dehradun, Uttarakhand is the chief minister of Uttarakhand. He was also a

member of the 14th Lok Sabha of India. He represented the Garhwal Parliamentary Constituency of Uttarakhand for four times in Lok Sabha and is a senior

member of the Bharatiya Janta Party. He is also a former minister of the Indian federal government.

Khanduri has always been perceived as a man of integrity and honesty. Recently, his image has been enhanced as he presided over a state government of

Uttarakhand which has pushed for the implementation of a strong Lok Ayukta bill (public ombudsman), citizen charter and a transparent transfer policy for

state employers. The passage of the Lokayukta bill in Uttarakhand has earned Khanduri praise from Anna Hazare, who has urged the Centre and other states

to follow suit.

9. Mansoor Ali Khan or Mansur Ali Khan, sometimes M. A. K. Pataudi, nicknamed Tiger Pataudi, was an Indian cricketer and former captain of the Indian

cricket team. He was the ninth Nawab of Pataudi until 1971, when India abolished royal entitlements through the 26th Amendment to the Constitution of

India.

He was an Indian Cricket Cricketer of the Year in 1962, and a Wisden Cricketer of the Year in 1968. He published an autobiography, Tiger's Tale, in 1969. He

was the manager of the India team in 1974-5, and referee for two Ashes Tests in 1993. He was later a member of the council of the Indian Premier League.

In 2007, in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of India's Test debut, the Marylebone Cricket Club has commissioned a trophy for Test match series

between India and England which was named the Pataudi Trophy in honour of his father, the 8th Nawab.

10. One of India's most elegant artists who painted in a style that was influenced by cubism and impressionism. Sabavala works most often in oils, creating

landscapes, seascapes and figures deftly with his brush, and has recently begun to paint cityscapes as well. Describing his palette as quiet, this modern

Indian artist says that veiled light and middle-tones appeal to him much more than pure colours and loud imagery. An artist practicing in the modernist style

with a deeply ingrained classical influence, Jehangir Sabavala creates almost geometric wedges out of paint, which he puts together to form vast, tranquil

scenes. These 'receding planes' give each canvas an illusory sense of depth, illustrating Sabavala's mastery over light, colour, and texture.

11. Gautam Rajadhyaksha was one of India's leading fashion photographers, and was based in Mumbai, India. He was one of India's best known celebrity

portraitists, having photographed almost all the icons of the Indian Film industry.

12. More than 75 people are killed as a strong earthquake strikes Sikkim and Nepal. Roads and buildings are extensively damaged in Sikkim. The epicentre

of the 6.8 magnitude quake—the biggest in two decades—was located at Mangan and Sakyong areas, about 50 km from Gangtok, on Sikkim-Nepal border.

13. Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani was President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan from 1992 to 1996. After the Taliban government was toppled during

Operation Enduring Freedom, Rabbani returned to Kabul and served as a temporary President from November to December 20, 2001, when Hamid Karzai

was chosen at the Bonn International Conference on Afghanistan.

Rabbani was the leader of Jamiat-e Islami Afghanistan (Islamic Society of Afghanistan), which has close ties to Pakistan's Jamaat-e-Islami. He was one of the

earliest founders and movement leaders of the Mujahideen in the late 1970s, right before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He served as the political head

of the United Islamic Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan (UIFSA), an alliance of various political groups who fought against Taliban in Afghanistan. He also

served as President from 1992–1996 until he was forced to leave Kabul because of the Taliban takeover of the city. His government was recognized by many

countries, as well as the United Nations. He was also the head of Afghanistan National Front (known in the media as United National Front), the largest

political opposition to Hamid Karzai's government.

On 20 September 2011, Rabbani was assassinated by a suicide bomber entering his home in Kabul. As suggested by the Afghan parliament, Afghanistan's

President Hamid Karzai gave him the title of "Martyr of Peace".

14. Indarjit Singh, Baron Singh of Wimbledon CBE, sometimes transliterated Inderjit Singh, is a British journalist and broadcaster, a prominent British Asian

active in Sikh and interfaith activities, and a member of the House of Lords. He is editor of the Sikh Messenger and widely known as a frequent presenter of

the "Thought for the Day" segment on BBC Radio 4's Today programme, and BBC Radio 2's Pause for Thought. He also contributes to British and overseas

newspapers and journals including The Times, The Guardian and The Independent.

Since 1993 he has worked for the Sikh community and is probably its best-known representative in Britain. He has advised, or been a member of, official

bodies, including the Commission for Racial Equality and the Home Secretary's Advisory Council on Race Relations. He is Director of the Network of Sikh

Organisations (UK) and regularly represents the Sikh community at civic occasions such as the Commonwealth Service and the Remembrance Day Service at

the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London. Prince Charles, Anglican bishops and the Metropolitan police have consulted him. He is prominent in the national and

international interfaith movement, a patron of the World Congress of Faiths and an executive committee member of the Inter Faith Network UK. He was

invited to the wedding of Prince William of Wales and Kate Middleton as a representative for the Sikh faith.

15. We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its

citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

In our constituent assembly this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this constitution.

16. President Name Office Tenure

Dr.Rajendra Prasad Jan. 26, 1950 to May 13, 1962

Dr.Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan May 13, 1962 to May 13, 1967

Dr.Zakir Husain May 13, 1967 to May 3, 1969

Varahagiri Venkata Giri May 3, 1969 to July 20, 1969(acting)
Justice Mohammed Hidayatullah July 20, 1969 to August 24, 1969(acting)
Varahagiri Venkata Giri August 24, 1969 to August 24, 1974
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed August 24, 1974 to Feb. 11, 1977
B.D.Jatti Feb. 12, 1977 to July 25, 1977(acting)
Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy July 25, 1977 to July 25, 1982
Giani Zail Singh July 25, 1982 to July 25, 1987
R.Venkataraman July 25, 1987 to July 25, 1992
Dr.Shanker Dayal Sharma July 25, 1992 to July 25, 1997
K. R. Narayanan July 25, 1997 - July 25, 2002
Abdul Kalam July 25, 2002 - July 25, 2007
Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil July 25, 2007 - till date

17. The Vice-President of India is second-highest ranking government official in the executive branch of the Government of India after the President. The

Vice-President also has the legislative function of acting as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

18. Vice President Name Office Tenure

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan May 13, 1952 May 12, 1962
Dr. Zakir Husain May 13, 1962 May 12, 1967
Varahagiri Venkata Giri May 13, 1967 May 3, 1969
Gopal Swarup Pathak August 31, 1969 August 30, 1974
Basappa Danappa Jatti August 31, 1974 August 30, 1979
Mohammed Hidayatullah August 31, 1979 August 30, 1984
Ramaswamy Venkataraman August 31, 1984 July 27, 1987
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma September 3, 1987 July 24, 1992
Kocheril Raman Narayanan August 21, 1992 July 24, 1997
Krishan Kant ** August 21, 1997 July 27, 2002
Bhairon Singh Shekhawat August 19, 2002 - August 2007
Mohammad Hamid Ansari Newly Elected

19. India shares borders with Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma and Bangladesh.

20. Main exports: Gems and jewelry, ready made garments, cotton yarn and fabrics, handicrafts, cereals, marine products, transport equipment. Main

imports: Crude oil, petroleum products, chemicals, machinery, electrical machinery, fertilizers, iron, steel, pearls, precious and semi-precious stones.

21. The first Indian-made feature film (3700 feet long) was released in 1913. It was made by Dadasaheb Phalke and was called Raja Harishchandra. Based on

a story from the Mahabharata it was a stirring film concerned with honour, sacrifice and mighty deeds. From then on many "mythologicals" were made and

took India by storm. Phalke's company alone produced about a hundred films.

22. India's mastery of the science of pure mathematics goes back to ancient times. It is generally acknowledged that the concept of zero, crucial to the

development of the science, is India's contribution to the world, which was given to Europe through the Arabs. In the Ganita Sara Samgraha, 850 A.D.,

Mahaviracharya, the greatest Jain mathematician mentions the significance of zero.

23. The Bakhsali manuscript, written in the third or fourth century BC, on 72 leaves of birch bark, is an exclusively mathematical text that presents rules,

illustrated instances and solutions to geometric, algebraic and arithmetical problems. In the Kalpasutras, penned in 290 BC, Bhadrabahu solved the

Pythagorean theorem. The mathematical genius of the Jains was so developed that their highest numeral was a forerunner of the Alef zero of modern-day

mathematics.

24. The famous Hindu mathematician, Bhaskaracharya, in his treatise Surya Siddhanta, calculated the time taken for the earth to orbit the sun to nine

decimal places (365.258756484 days).

Bhaskaracharya rightly calculated the time taken by the earth to orbit the sun hundreds of years before the astronomer Smart. His calculations was - Time

taken by earth to orbit the sun: (5th century) 365.258756484 days.

Today's accepted measurement is 365.2564 days. Therefore, assuming that today's figures are correct, it means that Bhaskaracharya was off by only

0.0002%.

25. The value of "pi" was first calculated by Budhayana, and he explained the concept of what is known as the Pythagorean Theorem. He discovered this in

the 6th century long before the European mathematicians.

26. India invented the Number System. Zero was invented by Aryabhata.

The place value system, the decimal system was developed in India in 100 BC.

Albert Einstein said: "We owe a lot to the Indians, who taught us how to count, without which no worthwhile scientific discovery could have been made".

Chess (Shataranja or AshtaPada) was invented in India.

27. Ayurveda is the earliest school of medicine known to humans. Charaka, the father of medicine consolidated Ayurveda 2500 years ago. Today Ayurveda is

fast regaining its rightful place in our civilization.

Dating from the Vedic period, the Neem plant is considered to be very auspicious, not only for its medicinal values, but also for its use in religious rites.

Neem is also revered for its unmatched use as a biologically sound pesticide and an air purifier. The magical properties of the neem have now been

revealed to the world.

Ayurveda is a more than 6,000 year old comprehensive system of medicine based on a holistic approach rooted in Vedic culture. Ayurveda, from India, may

be the world's oldest intact system of healing, dating from between 3000 and 2000 BC. "Prevention is better than cure" - is the principle followed by Ayurveda. Ayurveda in Sanskrit means "the science of Life". Ayurveda is a holistic healing

science which comprises of two words, Ayu and Veda. Ayu means life and Veda means knowledge or science. So the literal meaning of the word Ayurveda is

the science of life.

28. The State Emblem of India is in adaptation from the Sarnath Lion, capital of Ashoka the Emperor as preserved in the Sarnath Museum. The government

adopted the emblem on 26th January, 1950, the day when India became republic. In the original Sarnath capital, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an

elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone,

the capital is crowned by the Wheel of the Law (Dharma Chakra). In the state emblem adopted by the government of India, only three Lions are visible, the

fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the center of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left. The bell-shaped

lotus has been omitted. The words Satyameva Jayate from Mundaka Upanishad, meaning 'Truth Alone Triumphs', are inscribed below the abacus in

Devanagari script.

The emblem forms a part of the official letterhead of the Government of India, and appears on all Indian currency as well. It also sometimes functions as the

national emblem of India in many places and appears prominently on the diplomatic and national Passport of the Republic of India.

29. The Indian National anthem, originally composed in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore, was adopted in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly as

the National Anthem of India on 24 January 1950. It was first sung on 27 December 1911 at the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. The

complete song consists of five stanzas. Playing time of full version of the National Anthem is approximately 52 seconds. The lyrics were rendered into

English by Rabindranath Tagore himself.

30. The Mango (Known as "Aam" in Hindi) is the national fruit of India. The fruit Mango is one of the most widely cultivated fruits of the tropical world. This

juicy, delicious fruit is a rich source of Vitamins A, C and D. There are over 100 varieties of mangos in India, in a in different sizes, shapes and colors. It is a

fleshy fruit, eaten ripe or used green for pickles etc. Mangoes, have been cultivated in India from time immemorial.

The poet Kalidasa sang its praises. Alexander savoured its taste, as did the Chinese pilgrim Hieun Tsang. Akbar plant 100,000 mango trees in Darbhanga,

known as Lakhi Bagh.

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Devanagari script.

32. Meaning behind the Colors of the Indian Flag
The Saffron Color :The saffron stands for courage, sacrifice and the spirit of renunciation.

The White Color : The white stands, for purity and truth.

The Green Color : The green stands, for faith and fertility.

The Chakra:

The spoked Ashoka Chakra in the center of the flag replaced the Gandhian spinning wheel to add historical "depth" and separate the national flag from that

of the Indian National Congress. This Dharma Chakra depicted the "wheel of the law" in the Sarnath Lion Capital made by the 3rd-century BC Mauryan

Emperor Ashoka. The chakra intends to show that there is life in movement and death in stagnation.

33. Birth of the Indian Flag

The design of the National Flag of India was adopted by India's constituent assembly on 22nd July, 1947. Its use and display are regulated by a code.

Flag Code:

On 26th January 2002, the flag code was changed. After 52 years, the citizens of India are free to fly the Indian flag over their homes, offices and factories

on any day. Now Indians can proudly display the national flag any where and any time.

There are some rules and regulations upon how to fly the flag, based on the 26 January 2002 legislation.

34. "Vande Mataram" is the national song of India. The song was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in a highly Sanskritized form of the Bengali

language. The song first appeared in his book "Anandamatha", published in 1882 amid fears of a ban by British Raj, though the song itself was actually

written six years prior in 1876. Though a major aspirant for being the national anthem of India, Vande Mataram was eventually overtaken by Jana Gana Mana,

which was ultimately chosen.

35. The poem Saare Jahan Se Achcha was composed by the poet Sir Allama Muhammad Iqbal in 1904-1905 while India was under British administration. The

poem is sung by Indians on occasions of national importance and in schools as part of morning prayer. After the Indian National Song Jana-Gana-Mana and

the Indian National Song Vande Mataram, Saare Jahan Se Achcha enjoys the reputation as the most popular patriotic song in India. The poem epitomises love

for the nation and patriotism.

36. The Peacock, *Pavo cristatus* (Linnaeus), is the national bird of India. It is a symbol of grace, joy, beauty and love. Peacock is a large and majestic bird.

Peacock is a colorful, swan-sized bird with a fan-shaped crest of feathers on its head, a white patch under the eye and a long-slender neck.

The male of the species is more colorful than the female with a glistening blue breast and neck and a spectacular bronze-green tail of around 200

elongated feathers. The female is brownish, slightly smaller than the male and lacks the tail.

Peacock occupies a respectable position in Indian culture and is

protected not only by religious sentiments but also by parliamentary statute. It is fully protected under the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

37. Hockey is the National Game of India. Unmatched excellence and incomparable virtuosity brought India a string of Olympic gold medals. The brilliant

Indians brought a touch of black magic to their play and the ball juggling feats of the Indians were a sheer delight. The Golden Era of hockey in India was

the period from 1928 - 1956 when India won 6 consecutive gold medals in the Olympics.

38. Veda means knowledge. The word comes from the Sanskrit language and is derived from the verb root vid, 'to know'. The Vedas are considered the

earliest literary record of Indo-Aryan civilization, and the most sacred books of India

The Veda contain hymns, rituals, and mantras.

39. The four Vedas Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda are divided into four sections:

Samhitas: Mantras and Hymns

Brahmanas: Rituals

Aranyakas: Meditations

Upanishads: Philosophy, known as Vedanta, or the end of the Vedas

There are also auxiliary texts called Vedangas.

Vedanga (Ved = knowledge, anga = part) are the disciplines necessary to read and understand the Vedas fully. These are six in number:

a) Siksha, i.e. pronunciation and phonetics;

b) Chhanda, i.e. metre;

c) Vyakarana, i.e. grammar (Panini's rules and views);

d) Nirukta, i.e. etymology (Yaska's writings);

e) Jyotisha, i.e. astronomy;

f) Kalpa, i.e. rules for sacrifices and ceremonies in accordance with the Vedas. Also known as Kalpa-sutras or Sautra-sutras.

40. The Vedas are also divided into two parts, namely, the Karmakanda and the Jnanakanda. Karmakanda deals with rituals and sacrifices whereas

Jnanakanda deals with the Vedanta philosophy. For thousands of years only Karmakanda was more popular as the real Veda. Vedanta part of the Vedas was

meant only for the sanyasins (monks). It was Shri Shankaracharya who wrote Bhashyas (commentaries) on a few selected Upanishads, called the Principal

Upanishads, and made their studies popular.

41. Vaastu originated in India during the Vedic Civilization. Vaastu Shilpa shastra, as it is formally known is the ancient mystic science of designing and building. Vaastu is a part of Vedas, which are believed to be four to five thousand years old. This art originates in the Stapatya Veda, a part of the Atharva Veda, one of the four Vedas. Vaastu Shastra is based on five basic and essential elements known as the Panchabhutas: Vaayu (air), Agni (fire) Jal, (water), Bhumi (earth) and Aakasha (space).

42. On the 28th of January, 1950, two days after India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic, the Supreme Court came into being. The inauguration took place in the Chamber of Princes in the Parliament building which also housed India's Parliament, consisting of the Council of States and the House of the

People. It was here, in this Chamber of Princes, that the Federal Court of India had sat for 12 years between 1937 and 1950. This was to be the home of the

Supreme Court for years that were to follow until the Supreme Court acquired its own present premises.

After its inauguration on January 28, 1950, the Supreme Court commenced its sittings in a part of the Parliament House. The Court moved into the present

building in 1958. The building is shaped to project the image of scales of justice. The Central Wing of the building is the Centre Beam of the Scales. In 1979,

two New Wings - the East Wing and the West Wing - were added to the complex. In all there are 15 Court Rooms in the various wings of the building. The

Chief Justice's Court is the largest of the Courts located in the Centre of the Central Wing.

43. The Indian Parliament is competent to make laws on matters enumerated in the Union List. State Legislatures are competent to make laws on matters

enumerated in the State List. While both the Union and the States have power to legislate on matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, only Parliament

has power to make laws on matters not included in the State List or the Concurrent List. In the event of repugnancy, laws made by Parliament shall prevail

over law made by State Legislatures, to the extent of the repugnancy. The State law shall be void unless it has received the assent of the President, and in

such case, shall prevail in that State.

44. One of the unique features of the Indian Constitution is that, notwithstanding the adoption of a federal system and existence of Central Acts and State

Acts in their respective spheres, it has generally provided for a single integrated system of Courts to administer both Union and State laws. At the apex of

the entire judicial system, exists the Supreme Court of India below which are the High Courts in each State or group of States. Below the High Courts lies a

hierarchy of Subordinate Courts. Panchayat Courts also function in some States under various names like Nyaya Panchayat, Panchayat Adalat, Gram Kachheri,

etc. to decide civil and criminal disputes of petty and local nature. Different State laws provide for different kinds of jurisdiction of courts. Each State is

divided into judicial districts presided over by a District and Sessions Judge, which is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction and can try all offences

including those punishable with death. The Sessions Judge is the highest judicial authority in a district. Below him, there are Courts of civil jurisdiction,

known in different States as Munsifs, Sub-Judges, Civil Judges and the like. Similarly, the criminal judiciary comprises the Chief Judicial Magistrates and

Judicial Magistrates of First and Second Class.

45. The original Constitution of 1950 envisaged a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and 7 puisne Judges - leaving it to Parliament to increase this number.

In the early years, all the Judges of the Supreme Court sat together to hear the cases presented before them. As the work of the Court increased and

arrears of cases began to cumulate, Parliament increased the number of Judges from 8 in 1950 to 11 in 1956, 14 in 1960, 18 in 1978 and 26 in 1986. As the

number of the Judges has increased, they sit in smaller Benches of two and three - coming together in larger Benches of 5 and more only when required to

do so or to settle a difference of opinion or controversy.

46. The Supreme Court of India comprises the Chief Justice and not more than 25 other Judges appointed by the President of India. Supreme Court Judges

retire upon attaining the age of 65 years. In order to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been,

for atleast five years, a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession, or an Advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in

succession for at least 10 years or he must be, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. Provisions exist for the appointment of a Judge of a

High Court as an Ad-hoc Judge of the Supreme Court and for retired Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts to sit and act as Judges of that Court.

47. The Constitution seeks to ensure the independence of Supreme Court Judges in various ways. A Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from

office except by an order of the President passed after an address in each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that

House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of members present and voting, and presented to the President in the same Session for such removal on

the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. A person who has been a Judge of the Supreme Court is debarred from practising in any court of law or

before any other authority in India.

48. The Attorney General for India is appointed by the President of India under Article 76 of the Constitution and holds office during the pleasure of the

President. He must be a person qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is the duty of the Attorney General for India to give advice to

the Government of India upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the

President. In the performance of his duties, he has the right of audience in all Courts in India as well as the right to take part in the proceedings of

Parliament without the right to vote. In discharge of his functions, the Attorney General is assisted by a Solicitor General and four Additional Solicitors

General.

49. The High Court stands at the head of a State's judicial administration. There are 18 High Courts in the country, three having jurisdiction over more than

one State. Among the Union Territories Delhi alone has a High Court of its own. Other six Union Territories come under the jurisdiction of different State

High Courts. Each High Court comprises of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as the President may, from time to time, appoint. The Chief Justice of a

High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State. The procedure for appointing puisne

Judges is the same except that the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned is also consulted. They hold office until the age of 62 years and are removable

in the same manner as a Judge of the Supreme Court. To be eligible for appointment as a Judge one must be a citizen of India and have held a judicial office

in India for ten years or must have practised as an Advocate of a High Court or two or more such Courts in succession for a similar period.

50. The Indian Census is the most credible source of information on Demography (Population characteristics), Economic Activity, Literacy & Education,

Housing & Household Amenities, Urbanization, Fertility and Mortality, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Language, Religion, Migration, Disability and

many other socio-cultural and demographic data since 1872. Census 2011 will be the 15th National Census of the country. This is the only source of primary

data at village, town and ward level. It provides valuable information for planning and formulation of policies for Central & State Governments and is widely

used by National & International agencies, scholars, business people, industrialists, and many more. The delimitation/reservation of Constituencies -

Parliamentary/Assembly/Panchayats and other Local Bodies is also done on the basis of the demographic data thrown up by the Census. Census is the basis

for reviewing the country's progress in the past decade, monitoring the on-going schemes of the Government and most importantly, plan for the future.

That is why the slogan of Census 2011 is "Our Census, Our Future".

51. The NPR would be a Register of usual residents of the country. The NPR will be a comprehensive identity database that would help in better targeting of

the benefits and services under the Government schemes/programmes, improve planning and help strengthen security of the country. This is being done

for the first time in the country.

The National Population Register would have the data of every person enumerated during the Census operations irrespective of age. It would also have the

biometric data and UID Number of every person of age 15 years and above. National Identity Cards will be given in a phased manner to all usual residents by

the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. The issue of Cards will be done in Coastal Villages to start with. After this the coastal

Towns will be covered and so on till the entire country is covered.

52. India's first national park (an IUCN category II protected area) was established in 1936 as Hailey National Park, now known as Jim Corbett National Park.

By 1970, India only had five national parks. In 1972, India enacted the Wildlife Protection Act and Project Tiger to safeguard the habitats of conservation

reliant species. Further federal legislation strengthening protections for wildlife was introduced in the 1980s. As of April 2007, there are 96 national parks.

All national park lands encompass a combined 38,029.18 km², 1.16% of India's total surface area.

53. At the fourth UN Conference on Least Developed Countries held in Istanbul in May 2011, India announced a credit line of US\$ 1 billion for projects and

programmes for the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action

The Istanbul Action Plan (IAP) is an Anti-Corruption Action Plan for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and

Uzbekistan which was endorsed in the framework of the ACN in Istanbul in September 2003. The ACN Secretariat provides support for the implementation

of the Action Plan under the guidance of the ACN Steering Group (formerly an Advisory Group).

54. UN DEMOCRACY FUND

India plays a prominent role in the UN Democracy Fund, launched in 2005, to assist projects that consolidate and strengthen democratic institutions and

facilitate democratic governance. India is one of the founding members and the second largest contributor to UNDEF with US \$25 million. Since its inception,

UNDEF has committed approximately US \$ 110 million for 398 projects in five rounds.

55. India's continued commitment to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation was reflected in the voluntary measures announced by India after

undertaking a limited series of underground nuclear tests in 1998. India has declared that it will maintain credible minimum nuclear deterrent and will not

engage in an arms race. India supports a policy of a „no-first-use? and non-use of nuclear weapons against a non-nuclear weapon State. India is ready to

join multilateral negotiations to endorse its commitment to no-first-use and non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapons states in legally

binding agreements. India believes that a global no-first-use agreement will engender strategic stability and reduce the danger of the accidental or

unintended use of nuclear weapons and would be the first step towards the de-legitimization of nuclear weapons. India remains the only State possessing

nuclear weapons to call unambiguously for a Nuclear Weapons Convention to ban and eliminate nuclear weapons just as the Biological Weapons Convention

(BWC) and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) have banned the other two categories of weapons of destruction. India also submits annually to the UN

General Assembly three resolutions - Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, Reducing Nuclear Danger and Measures to prevent

terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.

56. India is a State Party to the Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention and Chemical Weapons Convention and has an exemplary record in their

implementation. Specifically, India, in line with its obligations under the CWC, has destroyed all its chemical weapons stockpiles within the

Convention-mandated timeframe under international (OPCW) verification. India has maintained a voluntary moratorium on nuclear explosive testing. India

supports negotiations in the CD of an FMCT that is universal, non-discriminatory and verifiable. India also supports international efforts to strengthen the

present international legal framework to ensure the safety and security of space assets and to prevent the placement of weapons in the outer-space. India

remains strongly committed to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) which offers the only forum of a universal character that brings

together all the main producers and users of major conventional weapons, thus ensuring that the instruments that emerge have a greater prospect of

making a meaningful impact on the ground. India has contributed actively to UN efforts to strengthen regulation of small arms and light weapons as it

believes that it is necessary to break the nexus between small arms proliferation and terrorism and organized crime.

57. Following the Portuguese, English, and Dutch, the French also established trading bases in India. Their first establishment was in Pondicherry on the

Coromandel Coast in southeastern India in 1674. Subsequent French settlements were Chandernagore in Bengal, northeastern India in 1688, Yanam in

Andhra Pradesh in 1723, Mahe in 1725, and Karaikal in 1739. The French were constantly in conflict with the Dutch and later on mainly with the British in

India. At the height of French power in the mid-18th century, the French occupied large areas of southern India and the area lying in today's northern

Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Between 1744 and 1761, the British and the French repeatedly attacked and conquered each other's forts and towns in

southeastern India and in Bengal in the northeast. After some initial French successes, the British decisively defeated the French in Bengal in the Battle of

Plassey in 1757 and in the southeast in 1761 in the Battle of Wandiwash, after which the British East India Company was the supreme military and political

power in southern India as well as in Bengal. In the following decades it gradually increased the size of the territories under its control. The enclaves of

Pondicherry, Karaikal, Yanam, Mahé and Chandernagore were returned to France in 1816 and were integrated with the Republic of India after its

independence in 1947.

58. Mysorean rockets were the first iron-cased rockets that were successfully deployed for military use. Hyder Ali, the 18th century ruler of Mysore, and his

son and successor, Tipu Sultan used them effectively against the British East India Company. In 1792, during the Third Anglo-Mysore War, there was mention of two rocket units fielded by Tipu Sultan, 120 men and 131 men respectively. Lt. Col. Knox

was attacked by rockets near Srirangapatna on the night of 6 February 1792, while advancing towards the Kaveri River from the north. The Rocket Corps

ultimately reached a strength of about 5000 in Tipu Sultan's army. Mysore rockets were also used for ceremonial purposes. When the Jacobin Club of Mysore

sent a delegation to Tipu Sultan, 500 rockets were launched as part of the gun salute.

During the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, rockets were again used on several occasions. One of these involved Colonel Arthur Wellesley, later famous as the

First Duke of Wellington. Wellesley was defeated by Tipu's Diwan, Purnaiya, at the Battle of Sultanpet Tope. Quoting Forrest,

Tipu Sultan's father had expanded on Mysore's use of rocketry, making critical innovations in the rockets themselves and the military logistics of their use.

He deployed as many as 1,200 specialized troops in his army to operate rocket launchers. These men were skilled in operating the weapons and were

trained to launch their rockets at an angle calculated from the diameter of the cylinder and the distance to the target. The rockets had blades mounted on

them, and could wreak significant damage when fired en masse against a large army. Tipu greatly expanded the use of rockets after Hyder's death,

deploying as many as 5,000 rocketeers at a time. The rockets deployed by Tipu during the Battle of Pollilur were much more advanced than the British East

India Company had previously seen, chiefly because of the use of iron tubes for holding the propellant; this enabled higher thrust and longer range for the

missile (up to 2 km range)

59. Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission are twin organizations which form the core of a worldwide spiritual movement known as Ramakrishna

Movement or Vedanta Movement. The Ramakrishna Mission is a philanthropic, volunteer organization founded by Ramakrishna's chief disciple Swami

Vivekananda on May 1, 1897. The Mission conducts extensive work in health care, disaster relief, rural management, tribal welfare, elementary and higher

education and culture. It uses the combined efforts of hundreds of ordered monks and thousands of householder disciples. The Mission bases its work on

the principles of karma yoga. As a practical extension of these principles, Swami Atmaprabhananda initiated a global brotherly love project in Ramakrishna

Mission Vidyapith at Deoghar where he was the principal of the school.

The Mission, which is headquartered at Belur Math in Howrah, WB near Kolkata, India, subscribes to the ancient Hindu philosophy of Vedanta. It is affiliated

with the monastic organization Ramakrishna Math, with whom it shares members.

60. Sir Surendranath Banerjee was one of the earliest Indian political leaders during the British Raj. He founded the Indian National Association, one of the

earliest Indian political organizations, and later became a senior leader of the Indian National Congress. He was also known by the sobriquet, Rashtraguru

(the teacher of the nation).

Upon his return to India in June, 1875, Banerjee became an English professor at the Metropolitan Institution, the Free Church Institution and at the Ripon

College, founded by him in 1882. He began delivering public speeches on nationalist and liberal political subjects, as well as Indian history. He founded the

Indian National Association with Anandamohan Bose, one of the earliest Indian political organization of its kind, on 26 July 1876. He used the organization to

tackle the issue of age-limit for Indian students appearing for ICS examinations. He condemned the racial discrimination perpetrated by British officials in

India through speeches all over the country, which made him very popular.

In 1879, he founded the newspaper, The Bengalee. In 1883, when Banerjee was arrested for publishing remarks in his paper, in contempt of court, protests

and hartals erupted across Bengal, and in Indian cities such as Agra, Faizabad, Amritsar, Lahore and Pune. The INA expanded considerably, and hundreds of

delegates from across India came to attend its annual conference in Calcutta. After the founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885 in Bombay,

Banerjee merged his organization with it owing to their common objectives and memberships. He was elected the Congress President in 1895 at Poona and

in 1902 at Ahmedabad.

61. Dadabhai was key to the establishment of the Indian National Congress (I.N.C.) founded by A.O. Hume. More importantly he averted a split in the

Congress between the extremists like B.G. Tilak, B.C. Pal, and A. Ghosh and the moderates. The extremists advocated the boycott of British goods and asked

for swaraj (self-government). The moderates wanted to use constitutional methods to gain autonomy-not freedom. Both factions wanted an unbiased leader

to chair the annual session of Congress at Calcutta in 1906. Both factions looked to Dadabhai. Dadabhai calmed both sides realizing that a fissure in the

Congress would be a major setback in the freedom struggle. In his presidential speech, Dadabhai declared that the goal of the I.N.C. for India is swaraj and

the means to achieve this goal would be constitutional.

62. In 1906, Lord Morley, the Secretary of State for Indian Affairs, announced in the British parliament that his government wanted to introduce new reforms

for India, in which the locals were to be given more powers in legislative affairs. With this, a series of correspondences started between him and Lord Minto,

the then Governor General of India. A committee was appointed by the Government of India to propose a scheme of reforms. The committee submitted its

report, and after the approval of Lord Minto and Lord Morley, the Act of 1909 was passed by the British parliament. The Act of 1909 is commonly known as

the Minto-Morley Reforms. The following were the main features of the Act of 1909:

1. The number of the members of the Legislative Council at the Center was increased from 16 to 60.

2. The number of the members of the Provincial Legislatures was also increased. It was fixed as 50 in the provinces of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and for

the rest of the provinces it was 30.

3. The members of the Legislative Councils, both at the Center and in the provinces, were to be of four categories i.e. ex-officio members (Governor General

and the members of their Executive Councils), nominated official members (those nominated by the Governor General and were government officials),

nominated non-official members (nominated by the Governor General but were not government officials) and elected members (elected by different

categories of Indian people).

4. The right of separate electorate was given to the Muslims.

5. Official members were to form the majority but in provinces non-official members would be in majority.

6. The members of the Legislative Councils were permitted to discuss the budgets, suggest the amendments and even to vote on them; excluding those

items that were included as non-vote items. They were also entitled to ask supplementary questions during the legislative proceedings.

7. The Secretary of State for India was empowered to increase the number of the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay from two to four.

8. Two Indians were nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State for Indian Affairs.

9. The Governor General was empowered to nominate one Indian member to his Executive Council.

63. The Delhi Durbar, meaning "Court of Delhi", was a mass assembly at Coronation Park, Delhi, India, to mark the coronation of a King and Queen of the

United Kingdom. Also known as the Imperial Durbar, it was held three times, in 1877, 1903, and 1911, at the height of the British Empire. The 1911 Durbar

was the only one attended by the sovereign, who was George V. The term was derived from common Mughal term durbar.

64. The Rowlatt Act was a law passed by the British in colonial India in March 1919, indefinitely extending "emergency measures" (of the Defence of India

Regulations Act) enacted during the First World War in order to control public unrest and root out conspiracy. Passed on the recommendations of the Rowlatt

Committee, named for its president, British judge Sir Sidney Rowlatt, this act effectively authorized the government to imprison for a maximum period of

two years, without trial, any person suspected of terrorism living in the Raj. The Rowlatt Act gave British imperial authorities power to deal with

revolutionary activities.

Mohandas Gandhi, among other Indian leaders, was extremely critical of the Act and argued that not everyone should be punished in response to isolated

political crimes. The Act led to indignation from Indian leaders and the public, which caused the government to implement repressive measures. Gandhi and

others found that constitutional opposition to the measure was fruitless, so on April 6, a "hartal" was organized where Indians would suspend all business

and fast as a sign of their hatred for the legislation. This event is known as the Rowlatt satyagraha.

However, the success of the hartal in Delhi, on 30 March, was overshadowed by tensions running high, which resulted in rioting in the Punjab and other

provinces. Deciding that Indians were not ready to make a stand consistent with the principle of ahimsa (non-violence), an integral part of satyagraha,

Gandhi suspended the resistance.

The Rowlatt Act came into effect in March 1919. In the Punjab the protest movement was very strong, and on April 10, two outstanding leaders of the

Congress, Dr. Satya Pal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, were arrested and taken to an unknown place.

A protest was held in Amritsar, which led to the infamous Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919.

Accepting the report of the Repressive Laws Committee, the Government of India repealed the Rowlatt Act, the Press Act and twenty-two other laws in

March 1922.

65. The Purna Swaraj declaration, or Declaration of the Independence of India was promulgated by the Indian National Congress on January 26, 1930,

resolving the Congress and Indian nationalists to fight for Purna Swaraj, or complete self-rule independent of the British Empire. (Literally in Sanskrit,

purna, "complete," swa, "self," raj, "rule," thus "complete self-rule")

The flag of India had been hoisted by Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru on December 31, 1929, on the banks of the Ravi river in Lahore, modern-day

Pakistan. The Congress asked the people of India to observe January 26 as Independence Day. The flag of India was hoisted publicly across India by

Congress volunteers, nationalists and the public.

66. The Salt March, also known as the Salt Satyagraha began with the Dandi March on March 12, 1930, and was an important part of the Indian independence

movement. It was a campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly in colonial India, and triggered the wider Civil

Disobedience Movement. This was the most significant organized challenge to British authority since the Non-cooperation movement of 1920–22, and

directly followed the Purna Swaraj declaration of independence by the Indian National Congress on January 26, 1930. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

(commonly called Mahatma Gandhi) led the Dandi march from his base, Sabarmati Ashram near Ahmedabad, to the sea coast near the village of Dandi. As he

continued on this 24 day, 240 mile (390 km) march to produce salt without paying the tax, growing numbers of Indians joined him along the way. When

Gandhi broke the salt laws at 6:30 am on April 6, 1930, it sparked large scale acts of civil disobedience against the British Raj salt laws by millions of Indians.

The campaign had a significant effect on changing world and British attitudes toward Indian independence and caused large numbers of Indians to join the

fight for the first time.

After making salt at Dandi, Gandhi continued southward along the coast, producing salt and addressing meetings on the way. His group planned to stage a

satyagraha at the Dharasana Salt Works, 25 miles south of Dandi. However, Gandhi was arrested on the midnight of May 4–5, 1930, just days before the

planned action at Dharasana. The Dandi March and the ensuing Dharasana Satyagraha drew worldwide attention to the Indian independence movement

through extensive newspaper and newsreel coverage. The satyagraha against the salt tax continued for almost a year, ending with Gandhi's release from

jail and negotiations with Viceroy Lord Irwin at the Second Round Table Conference. Over 80,000 Indians were jailed as a result of the Salt Satyagraha.

However, it failed to result in major concessions from the British.

67. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, informally called Rajaji or C.R., was an Indian lawyer, independence activist, politician, writer and statesman.

Rajagopalachari was the last Governor-General of India. He also served as leader of the Indian National Congress, Premier of the Madras Presidency,

Governor of West Bengal, Minister for Home Affairs of the Indian Union and Chief Minister of Madras state. Rajaji founded the Swatantra Party and was one

of the first recipients of India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna. He vehemently opposed the use of nuclear weapons and was a proponent of world

peace and disarmament. During his lifetime, he also acquired the nickname Mango of Salem.

68. Shah Alam II, also known as Ali Gauhar, was a Mughal emperor of India. A son of the murdered Alamgir II, he escaped to Allahabad in December 1759

and later successfully defended the throne from the traitorous Ghazi-ud-Din, who appointed Shah Jahan III as the emperor. Later, he was nominated as the

emperor by his loyal ally Ahmad Shah Durrani after the Third Battle of Panipat.

Shah Alam II was considered the only and rightful emperor, but he wasn't able to return to Delhi until 1772. He is known to have fought against the British

East India Company during the Battle of Buxar and reformed the Mughal Army under the command of Mirza Najaf Khan and is thus known as one of the last

effective Mughal Emperors.

Soon after the Battle of Buxar, Shah Alam II, a sovereign who had just been defeated by the British, sought their protection by signing the Treaty of

Allahabad in the year 1765. Shah Alam II granted the Diwani (right to collect revenue) of Bengal (which included Bihar and Orissa) to the British East India

Company in return for an annual tribute of 2.6 million rupees. The company further secured for him the districts of Kora and Allahabad. Revenue was also

collected by the deputy Nawab Muhammad Reza Khan .

69. After 1761, young Madhavrao Peshwa tried his best to rebuild the empire in spite of his frail health and reinstated the Maratha authority over North

India, 10 years after the battle of Panipat. In a bid to effectively manage the large empire, semi-autonomy was given to strongest of the knights. Thus, the

autonomous Maratha states came into being in far flung regions of the empire:

the Peshwas of Pune

the Gaekwads of Baroda

the Pawars of Dhar

the Holkars of Indore and Malwa

the Shindes (aka Scindia) of Gwalior and Ujjain

Bhonsales of Nagpur (no blood relation with Shivaji's or Tarabai's family)

Even in the Maharashtra itself many knights were given semi-autonomous charges of small districts, which led to princely states like Sangli, Aundh, Bhor,

Bawda, Jat, Phaltan, Miraj etc. Pawars of Udgir were also part of confederacy.

In 1775 the British East India Company, from its base in Bombay, intervened in a succession struggle in Pune, on behalf of Raghunathrao (also called

Raghobadada), which became the First Anglo-Maratha War. That ended in 1782 with a restoration of the pre-war status quo. In 1802 the British intervened

in Baroda to support the heir to the throne against rival claimants, and they signed a treaty with the new Maharaja recognizing his independence from the

Maratha Empire in return for his acknowledgement of British paramountcy. In the Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–1805), the Peshwa Baji Rao II signed a

similar treaty.

The Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817–1818), a last-ditch effort to regain sovereignty, resulted in the loss of Maratha independence: it left the British in

control of most of India. The Peshwa was exiled to Bithoor (Marathnear Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh) as a pensioner of the British. The Maratha heartland of Desh,

including Pune, came under direct British rule, with the exception of the states of Kolhapur and Satara, which retained local Maratha rulers. The

Maratha-ruled states of Gwalior, Indore, and Nagpur all lost territory, and came under subordinate alliance with the British Raj as princely states that

retained internal sovereignty under British 'paramountcy'. Other small princely states of Maratha knights were retained under the British Raj as well.

70. The doctrine of subsidiary alliance was introduced by Marquess Wellesley, British Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805. Early in his

governorship Wellesley adopted a policy of non-intervention in the princely states, but he later adopted the policy of forming subsidiary alliances.

The main principles of a subsidiary alliance were:

An Indian ruler entering into a subsidiary alliance with the British had to accept British forces within his territory and also agreed to pay for their

maintenance. In lieu of the payments being made, some of the ruler's territory would be forfeit to the British.

The ruler would accept a British Resident in his state.

An Indian ruler who entered into a subsidiary alliance would not enter into any further alliance with any other power, nor would he declare war against any

power without the permission of the British.

The ruler would not employ any Europeans other than the British, and if he were already doing so, he would dismiss them.

In case of a conflict with any other state, he would agree the resolution decided upon by the British.

The ruler would acknowledge the East India Company as the paramount power in India.

In return for the ruler accepting its conditions, the Company undertook to protect the state from external dangers and internal disorders.

If the Indian rulers failed to make the payments required by the alliance, then part of their territory was to be taken away as a penalty.

71. Liquid ice is water So, the formula will be H₂O

72. Magnetic metallic elements

Many materials have unpaired electron spins, and the majority of these materials are paramagnetic. When the spins interact with each other in such a way

that the spins align spontaneously, the materials are called ferromagnetic (what is often loosely termed as magnetic). Because of the way their regular

crystalline atomic structure causes their spins to interact, some metals are ferromagnetic when found in their natural states, as ores. These include iron ore

(magnetite or lodestone), cobalt and nickel, as well as the rare earth metals gadolinium and dysprosium (when at a very low temperature). Such naturally

occurring ferromagnets were used in the first experiments with magnetism. Technology has since expanded the availability of magnetic materials to include

various man-made products, all based, however, on naturally magnetic elements.

73. Alnico is an acronym referring to iron alloys which in addition to iron are composed primarily of aluminium (Al), nickel (Ni) and cobalt (Co), hence

al-ni-co, with the addition of copper, and sometimes titanium. Alnico alloys are ferromagnetic, with a high coercivity (resistance to loss of magnetism) and

are used to make permanent magnets. Before the development of rare earth magnets in the 1970s, they were the strongest type of magnet. Other trade

names for alloys in this family are: Alni, Alcomax, Hycomax, Columax, and Ticonal.

74. Chromel is an alloy made of approximately 90 percent nickel and 10 percent chromium that is used to make the positive conductors of ANSI Type E

(chromel-constantan) and K (chromel-alumel) thermocouples. It can be used up to 1100 °C in oxidizing atmospheres. Chromel is a registered trademark of

the Hoskins Manufacturing Company.

Chromel A

Chromel A is an alloy containing 80% of nickel and 20% chromium (by weight). It is used for its excellent resistance to high-temperature corrosion and

oxidation. It is also commonly called Nichrome 80-20 and used for electric heating elements.

Chromel C

Chromel C is an alloy containing 60% nickel, 16% chromium, and 24% iron. It is also commonly called Nichrome 60 and is used for heating elements,

resistance windings, and hot wire cutters.

75. Monel is a trademark of Special Metals Corporation for a series of nickel alloys, primarily composed of nickel (up to 67%) and copper, with some iron and

other trace elements. Monel was created by David H. Browne, chief metallurgist for International Nickel Co.

Uses

Aerospace applications

In the 1960s, Monel metal found bulk uses in aircraft construction, especially in making the frames and skins of experimental rocket planes, such as the

North American X-15, to resist the great heat generated by aerodynamic friction during extremely high speed flight. Monel metal retains its strength at very

high temperatures, allowing it to maintain its shape at high atmospheric flight speeds, a trade off against the increased weight of the parts due to Monel's

high density.

Marine applications

Monel's corrosion resistance makes it ideal for marine applications such as piping systems, pump shafts, seawater valves, trolling wire, and strainer baskets.

Some alloys are completely non-magnetic and are used for anchor cable aboard minesweepers, housings for magnetic-field measurement equipment. In

recreational boating, Monel wire is used to seize shackles for anchor rodes, Monel is used for water and fuel tanks, and for under water applications. It is

also used for propeller shafts and for keel bolts.

However, because of the problem of electrolytic action in salt water (also known as Galvanic corrosion), in shipbuilding monel must be carefully insulated

from other metals such as steel. The New York Times of August 12, 1915 published an article about a 215 foot yacht, "the first ship that has ever been built

with an entirely monel hull," that "went to pieces" in just six weeks and had to be scrapped, "on account of the disintegration of her bottom by electrical

action." The yacht's steel skeleton deteriorated due to electrolytic interaction with the monel.

In seabird research, and bird banding or ringing in particular, Monel has been used to make bird bands or rings for many species such as albatross that live

in a corrosive sea water environment.

Monel is also used for safety wiring in the aircraft industry to ensure that fasteners cannot come undone.

Musical instruments

Monel is used as the material for valve pistons in some higher quality musical instruments such as trumpets, tubas and French horn rotors. RotoSound

introduced the use of Monel for electric bass strings in 1962, and these strings have been used by numerous artists, including Steve Harris of Iron Maiden,

The Who, Sting, John Deacon, and John Paul Jones. Monel was in use in the early 1930s by other musical string manufacturers, such as Gibson Guitar

Corporation, who continue to offer them for mandolin as the Sam Bush signature set.

76. There are different types of stainless steels: when nickel is added, for instance, the austenite structure of iron is stabilized. This crystal structure makes

such steels virtually non-magnetic and less brittle at low temperatures. For greater hardness and strength, more carbon is added. With proper heat

treatment, these steels are used for such things as razor blades, cutlery, and tools.

Significant quantities of manganese have been used in many stainless steel compositions.

Manganese preserves an austenitic structure in the steel as does

nickel, but at a lower cost.

Stainless steels are also classified by their crystalline structure:

Austenitic, or 300 series, stainless steels make up over 70% of total stainless steel production. They contain a maximum of 0.15% carbon, a minimum of 16%

chromium and sufficient nickel and/or manganese to retain an austenitic structure at all temperatures from the cryogenic region to the melting point of the

alloy. A typical composition of 18% chromium and 10% nickel, commonly known as 18/10 stainless, is often used in flatware. 18/0 and 18/8 are also

available.

Superaustenitic stainless steels, such as alloy AL-6XN and 254SMO, exhibit great resistance to chloride pitting and crevice corrosion because of high

molybdenum content (>6%) and nitrogen additions, and the higher nickel content ensures better resistance to stress-corrosion cracking versus the 300

series. The higher alloy content of superaustenitic steels makes them more expensive. Other steels can offer similar performance at lower cost and are

preferred in certain applications, for example ASTM A387 is used in pressure vessels but is a low alloy carbon steel with a chromium content of 0.5% to 9%.

Low-carbon versions, for example 316L or 304L, are used to avoid corrosion problems caused by welding. Grade 316LVM is preferred where

biocompatibility is required (such as body implants and piercings). The "L" means that the carbon content of the alloy is below 0.03%, which reduces the

sensitization effect (precipitation of chromium carbides at grain boundaries) caused by the high temperatures involved in welding.

77. Potassium nitrate is a chemical compound with the formula KNO_3 . It is an ionic salt of potassium ions K^+ and nitrate ions NO_3^- .

It occurs as a mineral niter and is a natural solid source of nitrogen. Its common names include saltpetre (saltpeter in American English), from medieval

Latin *sal petræ*: "stone salt" or possibly "Salt of Petra" and nitrate of potash. The mineral nitratite also named Chile saltpetre (American Chile saltpeter)

refers not to potassium nitrate but to the natural mineral form of a similar chemical sodium nitrate.

Major uses of potassium nitrate are in fertilizers, food additive, rocket propellants and fireworks; it is one of the constituents of gunpowder

78. Carbonate is found frequently in geologic settings and constitute an enormous carbon reservoir. Calcium carbonate occurs as the polymorphs aragonite

and calcite. A polymorph is a mineral with the same chemical formula but different chemical structure. The carbonate minerals form the rock types:

limestone, chalk, marble, travertine, tufa, and others.

Chalk is a soft, white, porous sedimentary rock, a form of limestone composed of the mineral calcite. Calcite is calcium carbonate or CaCO_3 . It forms under

reasonably deep marine conditions from the gradual accumulation of minute calcite plates (coccoliths) shed from micro-organisms called coccolithophores.

It is common to find chert or flint nodules embedded in chalk. Chalk can also refer to other compounds including magnesium silicate and calcium sulfate.

79. Sodium hypochlorite is a chemical compound with the formula NaClO . Sodium hypochlorite solution, commonly known as bleach or chlorox, is frequently used as a disinfectant or a bleaching agent.

Sodium hypochlorite was first produced in 1789 by Claude Louis Berthollet in his laboratory on the quay Javel in Paris, France, by passing chlorine gas through a solution of sodium carbonate

80. Caffeine is a bitter, white crystalline xanthine alkaloid that acts as a stimulant drug. Caffeine is found in varying quantities in the seeds, leaves, and fruit

of some plants, where it acts as a natural pesticide that paralyzes and kills certain insects feeding on the plants. It is most commonly consumed by humans

in infusions extracted from the bean of the coffee plant and the leaves of the tea bush, as well as from various foods and drinks containing products derived

from the kola nut. Other sources include yerba maté, guarana berries, guayusa, and the yaupon holly.

Over 60% of soft-drinks sold in the United States contain caffeine, a mildly addictive psychoactive chemical, as a flavor additive. Using sweeteners as

controls, we assessed whether caffeine has flavor activity in a cola soft-drink.

81. As onions are sliced or eaten cells are broken, allowing enzymes called alliinases to break down amino acid sulphoxides and generate sulphenic acids. A

specific sulfenic acid, 1-propenesulfenic acid, formed when onions are cut, is rapidly rearranged by a second enzyme, called the lachrymatory factor

synthase or LFS, giving syn-propanethial-S-oxide, a volatile gas known as the onion lachrymatory factor or LF. The LF gas diffuses through the air and

eventually reaches the eye, where it activates sensory neurons, creating a stinging sensation. Tear glands produce tears to dilute and flush out the irritant.

Chemicals that exhibit such an effect on the eyes are known as lachrymatory agents. Lachrymatory agents are commonly used as riot control agents and

chemical warfare agents.

Supplying ample water to the reaction while peeling onions prevents the gas from reaching the eyes. Eye irritation can, therefore, be avoided by cutting

onions under running water or submerged in a basin of water. Rinsing the onion and leaving it wet while chopping may also be effective. Another way to

reduce irritation is by chilling, or by not cutting off the root of the onion (or by doing it last), as the root of the onion has a higher concentration of enzymes.

Using a sharp blade to chop onions will limit the cell damage and the release of enzymes that drive the irritation response. Chilling or freezing onions

prevents the enzymes from activating, limiting the amount of gas generated. Eye irritation may be avoided by having a fan blow the gas away from the eyes

as the onion is being cut.

82. Phenylethylamine or phenethylamine (PEA) is a natural monoamine alkaloid, trace amine, and also the name of a class of chemicals with many members

well known for psychoactive drug and stimulant effects. Studies suggest that phenylethylamine functions as a neuromodulator or neurotransmitter in the

mammalian central nervous system. It is biosynthesized from the amino acid phenylalanine by enzymatic decarboxylation. Besides mammals,

phenethylamine is found in many other organisms and foods such as chocolate, especially after microbial fermentation. It is sold as a dietary supplement for

purported mood and weight loss-related therapeutic benefits; however, orally ingested phenethylamine is usually inactive on account of extensive

first-pass metabolism by monoamine oxidase (MAO) into phenylacetic acid, preventing significant concentrations from reaching the brain

83. The dietary components of food are:

carbohydrates

proteins

fats

minerals

vitamins

dietary fiber

water

Moreover, these are broadly classified into three groups:

Energy giving: it comprises of carbohydrates & fats, which provides us with most of our energy required.

Body building foods: these are rich in proteins & are involved in growth & repair of body cells.

Protective foods: these are rich in vitamins & minerals & are involved in building up the body's immune system.

Now let us briefly know that why all these components are so important & what all functions they perform.

Carbohydrates

These form the main bulk of diet & are the chief source of energy. They play an important role in metabolism of fats & in forming protein structures

(non-essential amino acids)

It includes the sugars & starches.

Candy, soft drinks, sweets, desserts contain lots of sugar.

Bread, breakfast cereals, potatoes, & rice contain starch.

In a balanced diet, 60% of our daily calorie requirement should come from carbohydrates.

However the amount can vary from 50%-70%.

Fats

These are more concentrated source of energy than carbs. However, amount should be in limit as high intake can lead to many harmful diseases in the long

run.

If taken in appropriate amount body fat serves as a source of quick energy in times of starvation or fasting. Furthermore, it is required for the absorption of

vitamins A, D, E & K.

It gives flavor & taste to the food.

It provides a cushioning support to our internal vital organs.

It provides essential fatty acids (EFA) which helps in reducing blood cholesterol, promotes growth, & maintains skin integrity.

When products include hydrogenated oils/trans fats it means that the amount of EFA in these products is greatly reduced and these should not be consumed

on a daily basis. Fats can be obtained from butter, whole milk, oils, fish, nuts& seeds, ice-creams etc. nuts & seeds & fishes are rich sources of EFA's. The fat

in a balanced diet should provide 20-25% of total energy (i.e. 10-20gms). However, young children can utilize & need extra amount of good fats.

Proteins

Like carbs & fats these also provide energy but due to the presence of nitrogen in their structure they perform one of the most vital functions needed for a

healthy life i.e. for building up of body's cells & tissues & for repairing & maintaining the worn out tissues. It also helps in synthesis of antibodies, enzymes,

& hormones.

Animal sources of proteins are of better quality are readily absorbed & utilized by the body. These include milk & milk products, eggs, meat, poultry, fish,

liver & an exception is soybean, which is a plant source. Plant sources include cereals, pulses, dry fruits, nuts, beans etc.

Daily requirement of protein is 1g/kg body weight. For e.g. A normal adult man of 60kg will require 60gm of protein. However, in stage of growth or illness

requirement is increased.

Vitamins

These are required in very small amounts but are important for our growth & development. They make enzymes, which help to progress our body's chemical

reactions. They should be regularly consumed as their deficiency can lead to diseases such as night blindness, scurvy, pellagra, etc.

There are fat-soluble vitamins (A, D, and E&K) and water-soluble vitamins (B-complex & C). Chief sources include vegetables & fruits & our diet should

include these in most of our meals.

Minerals

These are also needed in small amounts but are important for our body's basic growth & structure. There are some 50 minerals in our body serving

important functions like formation of bones & teeth, formation of blood, hair growth, nail growth, skin integrity etc. Food sources include - egg, meat, milk,

cheese, nuts, vegetables, beans, banana, orange, melons, salt etc.

Dietary Fiber

It is a type of carbohydrate found in vegetables, fruits, & whole grains, which absorbs water & increases bulk of intestinal contents & helps in intestinal

movements. Its deficiency leads to constipation. It also lowers cholesterol & helps in weight reduction.

Water

Though not a food, it is an important component of our diets. It is required for our basic metabolism as serves as a medium for all chemical reactions,

maintains our body's temperature, helps in nutrition processes etc. A 10% loss of water can lead to dehydration & a 20% loss may even lead to death. A daily

diet is not complete without consumption of 8-10 glasses of water.

84. Fiber is the part of plant-based foods that our bodies can't digest. It passes through our digestive tract without providing nutrition or calories, and yet it

is very healthy for us.

Fiber helps to keep our bowel movements regular and ward off certain diseases. Carcinogens in our intestines bind to it and move through our colon more

quickly than they otherwise would, reducing our risk for colon cancer. Fiber also helps transport cholesterol out of our body, reducing our risk for heart

disease.

Populations that eat greater amounts of fiber-rich foods are generally healthier. While all of the reasons for this are not known, it may be because the

fiber-rich foods themselves are healthier. Perhaps fiber's greatest value, however, is in helping to keep us slim.

Fiber makes us feel full sooner and stays in our stomach longer than other substances we eat, slowing down our rate of digestion and keeping us feeling

full longer. Due to its greater fiber content, a single serving of whole grain bread can be more filling than two servings of white bread. Fiber also moves fat

through our digestive system faster so that less of it is absorbed.

Meat and dairy products contain no fiber, and refined grains have had most of their fiber removed. To increase your intake of fiber, eat more whole and

natural foods, and fewer processed foods. Some good examples of fiber-rich foods include:

Legumes (lentils, dry beans and peas)

Other vegetables

Fruits

Brown rice

Whole grains (wheat, oats, barley)

Products labeled "whole grain" are made with the complete grain kernel, whether the grain remains intact as in oatmeal or it is ground to make bread, pasta

or cereal. Cracked wheat is also made from the complete kernel, but don't be misled by wording like "100% wheat" or "multi-grain." Don't be misled by

color, either. Most wheat bread is almost identical to white bread except that caramel coloring has been added to make it look more natural.

Refined grains like white rice and those used to make white bread and sugary breakfast cereals have had most of their fiber and nutrients stripped away.

They turn into blood sugar (glucose) so fast that, like sugar itself, they can cause a spike in our insulin level. This tells our body that plenty of energy is

readily available and that it should stop burning fat and start storing it.

85. Sucrose is the organic compound commonly known as table sugar and sometimes called saccharose. A white, odorless, crystalline powder with a sweet

taste, it is best known for its role in human nutrition. The molecule is a disaccharide composed of glucose and fructose with the molecular formula

$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.

humans and other mammals, sucrose is broken down into its constituent monosaccharides, glucose and fructose, by sucrase or isomaltase glycoside

hydrolases, which are located in the membrane of the microvilli lining the duodenum. The resulting glucose and fructose molecules are then rapidly

absorbed into the bloodstream. In bacteria and some animals, sucrose is digested by the enzyme invertase.

Sucrose is an easily assimilated macronutrient that provides a quick source of energy, provoking a rapid rise in blood glucose upon ingestion.

Overconsumption of sucrose has been linked with adverse health effects. The most common is dental caries or tooth decay, in which oral bacteria convert

sugars (including sucrose) from food into acids that attack tooth enamel.

Sucrose, as a pure carbohydrate, has an energy content of 3.94 kilocalories per gram (or 17 kilojoules per gram). When large amounts of food that contain

high percentages of sucrose are consumed, beneficial nutrients can be displaced from the diet, which can contribute to an increased risk for chronic

disease. It has been suggested that sucrose-containing drinks may be linked to the development of obesity and insulin resistance.

The rapidity with which sucrose raises blood glucose can cause problems for people suffering from defective glucose metabolism, such as persons with

hypoglycemia or diabetes mellitus. Sucrose can contribute to the development of metabolic syndrome. In an experiment with rats that were fed a diet

one-third of which was sucrose, the sucrose first elevated blood levels of triglycerides, which induced visceral fat and ultimately resulted in insulin

resistance. Another study found that rats fed sucrose-rich diets developed high triglycerides, hyperglycemia, and insulin resistance.

86. Amylase (is an enzyme that catalyses the breakdown of starch into sugars. Amylase is present in human saliva, where it begins the chemical process of

digestion. Food that contains much starch but little sugar, such as rice and potato, taste slightly sweet as they are chewed because amylase turns some of

their starch into sugar in the mouth. The pancreas also makes amylase (alpha amylase) to hydrolyse dietary starch into disaccharides and trisaccharides

which are converted by other enzymes to glucose to supply the body with energy. Plants and some bacteria also produce amylase. As diastase, amylase was

the first enzyme to be discovered and isolated (by Anselme Payen in 1833). Specific amylase proteins are designated by different Greek letters. All amylases

are glycoside hydrolases and act on α -1,4-glycosidic bonds.

87. Starch or amyllum is a carbohydrate consisting of a large number of glucose units joined together by glycosidic bonds. This polysaccharide is produced by

all green plants as an energy store. It is the most common carbohydrate in the human diet and is contained in large amounts in such staple foods as

potatoes, wheat, maize (corn), rice, and cassava.

Pure starch is a white, tasteless and odorless powder that is insoluble in cold water or alcohol. It consists of two types of molecules: the linear and helical

amylose and the branched amylopectin. Depending on the plant, starch generally contains 20 to 25% amylose and 75 to 80% amylopectin. Glycogen, the

glucose store of animals, is a more branched version of amylopectin.

Iodine solution is used to test for starch; a dark blue color indicates the presence of starch. The details of this reaction are not yet fully known, but it is

thought that the iodine (I_3^- and I_5^- ions) fit inside the coils of amylose, the charge transfers between the iodine and the starch, and the energy level

spacings in the resulting complex correspond to the absorption spectrum in the visible light region. The strength of the resulting blue color depends on the

amount of amylose present. Waxy starches with little or no amylose present will color red.

88. Baker's yeast enzymes convert sugar (glucose, fructose) to ethanol and carbon dioxide. The fermentation process is accompanied by the release of

carbon dioxide which causes foaming.

Baker's yeast is cultivated from the strain *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* because of its superior fermentation abilities. The yeast propagates in pure culture

using special culture media comprised of melasse and other ingredients. With respect to their metabolism baker' yeasts are facultative anaerobe. They can

ferment or respire depending upon environmental conditions. In the presence of oxygen respiration takes place, without oxygen present, fermentation

occurs.

The released carbon dioxide causes dough to rise and to hold it high. The produced alcohol contributes to the bread's flavor. The optimal temperature for

yeast to ferment sugar is 32°C. In warmer temperature (45 °C) the yeast cells will die.

Also fructose and sucrose are used by the yeast as fermentation substrates. Sucrose is immediately transformed by a yeast enzyme, the invertase, into

glucose and fructose. Sucrose is a good substrate for fermentation. When sucrose or glucose is added to the dough, they are faster fermented than maltose.

Since lactose is not fermented by bakers yeast, it remains available for the browning process. Lactose, when heated to 175 °C turns brown. The browning

process may be caused by caramelization reactions (formation of burnt sugar) during baking and storage or the Maillard reaction. The Maillard reaction

occurs between a reducing sugar such as lactose, and the amino groups of proteins. Melanoidins are generated on the surface of the loaf. They are the

major flavor and aromatic compounds of bread crust.

89. The Haber process, also called the Haber–Bosch process, is the nitrogen fixation reaction of nitrogen gas and hydrogen gas, over an enriched iron or

ruthenium catalyst, which is used to industrially produce ammonia.

Despite the fact that 78.1% of the air we breathe is nitrogen, the gas is relatively unavailable because it is so unreactive: nitrogen molecules are held

together by strong triple bonds. It was not until the early 20th century that the Haber process was developed to harness the atmospheric abundance of

nitrogen to create ammonia, which can then be oxidized to make the nitrates and nitrites essential for the production of nitrate fertilizer and explosives.

Prior to the discovery of the Haber process, ammonia had been difficult to produce on an industrial scale.

The Haber process is important today because the fertilizer generated from ammonia is responsible for sustaining one-third of the Earth's population. It is

estimated that half of the protein within human beings is made of nitrogen that was originally fixed by this process, the remainder was produced by

nitrogen fixing bacteria and archaea.

90. Denatured alcohol or methylated spirits is ethanol that has additives to make it more poisonous or unpalatable and, thus, undrinkable. In some cases it

is also dyed.

Denatured alcohol is used as a solvent and as fuel for spirit burners and camping stoves. Because of the diversity of industrial uses for denatured alcohol,

hundreds of additives and denaturing methods have been used. The main additive has traditionally been 10% methanol, giving rise to the term "methylated

spirit." Other typical additives include isopropyl alcohol, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, and denatonium.

Denaturing alcohol does not chemically alter the ethanol molecule. Rather, the ethanol is mixed with other chemicals to form an undrinkable solution.

Different additives are used to make it difficult to use distillation or other simple processes to reverse the denaturation. Methanol is commonly used both

because its boiling point is close to that of ethanol and because it is toxic. In many countries, it is also required that denatured alcohol be dyed blue or

purple with an aniline dye.

91. A barchan dune, also barkhan is an arc-shaped sand ridge, comprising well-sorted sand. This type of dune possesses two "horns" that face downwind,

with the slip face (the downwind slope) at the angle of repose of sand, or approximately 35 degrees (Strahler & Archibold, 2008, pg.442). The upwind side is

packed by the wind, and stands at about 15 degrees. Simple barchan dunes may stretch from meters to a hundred meters or so between the tips of the

horns.

92. A moraine is any glacially formed accumulation of unconsolidated glacial debris (soil and rock) which can occur in currently glaciated and formerly

glaciated regions, such as those areas acted upon by a past glacial maximum. This debris may have been plucked off a valley floor as a glacier advanced or it

may have fallen off the valley walls as a result of frost wedging or landslide. Moraines may be composed of debris ranging in size from silt-sized glacial

flour to large boulders. The debris is typically sub-angular to rounded in shape. Moraines may be on the glacier's surface or deposited as piles or sheets of

debris where the glacier has melted. Moraines may also occur when glacier- or iceberg-transported rocks fall into a body of water as the ice melts.

93. At 3,798m the Grossglockner is not only the highest mountain in Austria, it also counts among the highest peaks in the Alps.

The pyramid-shaped Grossglockner lies behind the slightly smaller Kleinglockner (3,770 m), separated by a saddle-like formation known as the

Glocknerscharte. The first ascent was in 1800 but victory and defeat accompanied other expeditions. The Pallavicini Trough is named after Margrave Alfred

Pallavicini, who met his death on the Glockner in 1886.

94. Vinson Massif is the highest mountain of Antarctica, lying in the Sentinel Range of the Ellsworth Mountains, which stand above the Ronne Ice Shelf near

the base of the Antarctic Peninsula. The massif is located about 1,200 kilometres (750 mi) from the South Pole and is about 21 km (13 mi) long and 13 km

(8.1 mi) wide. At 4,892 metres (16,050 ft) the highest point is Mount Vinson, which was named in 2006 after Carl Vinson, long-time member of the U.S.

Congress from the state of Georgia.

95. Full Name: Jablonica Pass

Full Name (Specific): Jablonica Pass

Short Name: JABLONICAPASS

Short Form: UKRAINE

Region: Eastern Europe

Name Type: V

Description Name: pass

Description Text: a break in a mountain range or other high obstruction, used for transportation from one side to the other

Ja·blo·ni·ca Pass

also known as Tatar Pass or Delatyn Pass)

Pass through the E Carpathian Mts., Ukraine, SW of Kolomyya.

96. A pyroclastic flow (also known scientifically as a pyroclastic density current) is a fast-moving current of superheated gas (which can reach temperatures

of about 1,000 °C (1,830 °F)) and rock (collectively known as tephra), which reaches speeds moving away from a volcano of up to 700 km/h (450 mph). The

flows normally hug the ground and travel downhill, or spread laterally under gravity. Their speed depends upon the density of the current, the volcanic

output rate, and the gradient of the slope. They are a common and devastating result of certain explosive volcanic eruptions.

97. In the fifth century BC Brahmagupta became the first mathematician to solve the Pellian equation. A century later, Aryabhata arrived at the most

accurate value of the mathematical constant, Pi, in the Gitikapada.

98. TATA STEEL

Industry Steel

Founded 1907

Founder(s) Dorabji Tata

History – Tata Steel

The origins and ascent of Tata Steel, which has culminated into the century long history of an industrial empire, emerge from the illustrious efforts of

India's original iron man and the remarkable people who thereafter, have kept the fire burning.

The story of Tata Steel is a century old. And so is the story of steel in India. Etched with the visions and hardships of a single man, the story has flowed

through ages to redefine steel in every way. The saga, which started in 1907, completes a century of trust in 2007. Over the years this one company has

exposed the various shapes and forms in which steel can be applied for effective utilization. The story of Tata Steel: defines and redefines conventional

wisdom in myriad ways.

99. General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re) is the sole reinsurance company in the Indian insurance market with over three decades of experience.

GIC has its registered office and headquarters in Mumbai.

History

The entire general insurance business in India was nationalised by the Government of India (GOI) through the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation)

Act (GIBNA) of 1972. 55 Indian insurance companies and 52 other general insurance operations of other companies were nationalized through the act.

The General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) was formed in pursuance of Section 9(1) of GIBNA. It was incorporated on 22 November 1972 under the

Companies Act, 1956 as a private company limited by shares. GIC was formed to control and operate the business of general insurance in India.

100. The Sixth Plan envisages a significant augmentation in the rate of growth of the economy with an annual growth rate of over 5 per cent. In this

five-year period we expect to see progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment and also in regional inequalities. Greater emphasis

has been laid on the speedy development of indigenous sources of energy and infra-structural sectors of coal, energy, irrigation and transport. High priority

has been given to agriculture and rural development and allied agricultural activities like animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries and also the forestry sector,

with accent on development and conservation. Substantial outlays have been allocated for expansion in core sectors and also for cottage, village and small

industries as well as for programmes to provide minimum needs.