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## General Knowledge – Part 14

### METALS AND ORES

A mineral or rock, which contains enough of a chemical element to make it economically feasible to mine, is called an ore. A mineral which contains a high enough percentage of a metal for economic extraction is called a metal ore. The recovery of metals from their ores is one area of the field of metallurgy. The separation of the desired element is done by roasting, smelting, electrolysis or various chemical treatments. Important ores of aluminum, iron, manganese, and tin are **oxides**; Important ores of antimony, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, and zinc are **sulfides**.

Names of the Elements	Ores	Chemical Formulae
Aluminium (Al)	(a) Bauxite	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
	(b) Corundum	$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
	(c) Kryolite	$\text{Na}_3\text{AlF}_6$
Iron (Fe)	(a) Haematite	$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$
	(b) Magnetite	$\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$
	(c) Iron Pyrite	$\text{FeS}_2$
	(d) Siderite	$\text{FeCO}_3$
Copper (Cu)	(a) Copper Pyrite	$\text{CuFeS}_2$
	(b) Copper Glance	$\text{Cu}_2\text{S}$
	(c) Malachite	$2\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OH})$
Zinc (Zn)	(a) Zinc Blende	$\text{ZnS}$
	(b) Calamine	$\text{ZnCO}_3$
Sodium (Na)	(a) Rock Salt	$\text{NaCl}$
	(b) Sodium Carbonate	$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$

Potassium (K)	(a) Karnalite	$KCl \cdot MgCl \cdot 6H_2O$
	(b) Salt Petre	$KNO_3$
Lead (Pb)	(a) Galena	PbS
	(b) Anglesite	$PbCl_2$
Tin (Sn)	(a) Tin Pyrites	$Cu_2 FeSnS_4$
	(b) Cassiterite	$SnO_2$
Silver (Ag)	(a) Silver Glance	$Ag_2S$
Gold (Au)	(a) Calverite	$AuTe_2$
	(b) Syvanite	$AgAuTe_2$
Mercury (Hg)	(a) Cinnabar	HgS
	(b) Calomel	$Hg_2Cl_2$
Magnesium (Mg)	(a) Dolomite	$MgCO_3 \cdot CaCO_3$
	(b) Karnalite	$KCl \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$
Calcium (Ca)	(a) Lime Stone	$CaCO_3$
	(b) Dolomite	$MgCO_3 \cdot CaCO_3$
Phosphorous (P)	(a) Phosphorite	$Ca_3(PO_4)$
	(b) Floreapetite	$3Ca_3(PO_4)_2CaFe_2$

Fact to remember	Name of the metal
Metal most abundant in earth's crust	Aluminium
Metal which forms amalgam with other elements	Mercury
Metal used in a fuse wire and also in solder	Lead-tin alloy
Metal used in the filament of a bulb	Tungsten
Metal which pollutes the air of cities having large number of vehicles	Lead (reason for using unleaded petrol)
Metal used in the filaments of electric heaters	Nichrome
Metal used as radiation shield	Lead
Metal into which Uranium turns when it loses all its radioactivity	Lead
Metal used for making boats because it does not corrode by seawater	Titanium

## ALLOYS

An alloy is a mixture of two or more metals. Alloys are normally made to give a particular metal a feature that it does not have in its natural state. For instance, copper in its natural state is very soft; however, copper alloys help the metal toughen and thus give it the ability to retain its shape. Alloys are usually synthetic materials, developed by scientists for special purposes. They generally have specially desirable properties quite different from the metals from which they are made.

Alloy	Composition	Uses
Babbitt metal	tin: 90%	used in bearings because of its low measure of friction with steel
	antimony: 7%	
	copper: 3%	
bell metal	copper 77%	casting of bells
	tin : 23%	
brass	Cu(60% to 80%), Zn (40 to 20%)	inexpensive jewelry; hose nozzles and couplings; piping; stamping dies
bronze	copper with up 12% tin	coins and medals; heavy gears; tools; electrical hardware
Coin metal	copper: 75%	U.S. coins
	nickel	
duralumin	aluminum: 95%	aircraft, boats, railroad cars, and machinery because of its high strength and resistance to corrosion
	copper: 4%	
	manganese: <1%	
	magnesium: 0.5%	
Monel	nickel 60%	corrosion-resistant containers
	copper: 33%	
	iron: 7%	
Nichrome	nickel: 80-85%	heating elements in toasters, electric heaters, etc.
	chromium: 15-20%	
phosphor bronze	bronze with a small amount of phosphorus	springs electrical springs, boat propellers
solder	lead: 50%	joining two metals to each other

	tin: 50%	
sterling silver	silver: 92.5%	jewellery, art objects
	copper: 7.5%	
Type metal	lead: 75-95%	used to make type for printing because it expands as it cools
	antimony: 2-18%	
	tin: trace	
German Silver	Cu (60%), Zn (25%), Ni (15%)	For making utencils
Magnelium	Mg (5%), Al (95%)	For making aircraft frame
Rolled Gold	Cu(90%), Ni (10%)	For making cheap ornaments
Gun metal	Cu (85%), Zn (10%), Sn(5%)	Used for engineering purpose
Steel	Fe (98%), C (2%)	For making nails, screws, bridges
Stainless Steel	Fe (82%) Cr, Ni (18%)	for making cooking utencils, knives

**ANCIENT NAMES OF RIVERS**

Present Day Name	Alternate Name
Indus	Sindhu (Ancient name)
Jhelum	Vitasta (Ancient name); Hydaspes(Greek name)
Chenab	Asikini (Ancient name); Chandrabhagha
Ravi	Parusni (Ancient name); Airavati
Beas	Vipasa (Ancient name); Hyphasis(Greek name)
Sutlej	Sutudri (Ancient name); Zarodros (Greek name)
Brahmaputra	Dihang; Tsangpo(Tibetan)
Luni	Sagarmati
Gomati	Goyal
Yamuna	Jamuna

**IMPORTANT NEWS AGENCIES**

Country Names	Names of News Agencies
Australia	Australian Associated Press (AAP)
Britain	Reutors
China	Xin Hua
Croatia	Hina

Denmark	Ritzavuz Bureau
Egypt	Middle East News Agency (MENA)
France	Agence France-Presse (AFP)
Germany	Deutsche Presse Agentur (D.P.A.)
Hongkong	Nafen
India	United News of India
India	Press Trust of India (PTI)
India	Samachar Bharti
India	Univarta
Indonesia	Antara
Iran	Islamic Republic news Agency (IRNA)
Iran	Fars News Agency
Israel	Associated Israel Press (AIP)
Italy	Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associate (ANSA)
Japan	Kyodo
Jordan	Petra
Kenya	Irin
Khattar	Al Jaseera
Malaysia	Bernamea
Malaysia	Malaysian National News Agency (MNNA)
Pakistan	Pakistan Press International (P.P.I) and Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)
Palestine	Wafa
Russia	Telegraph Agency of the Sovereign States (TASS)
Russia	Novosti
South Africa	Sapa
South Korea	Yon Hap
Spain	Ansa
Turkey	Anadolu
Turkey	Ihlas
United Kingdom	Reuters
United States	Associated Press

### IMPORTANT AWARDS AND AREA OF PRESENTATION

Important Awards & their Area of Presentation	
NOBEL PRIZE	It is the most coveted international award of the world .It was instituted by the inventor of dynamite,Alfred Bernard Nobel(1833 - 96).The award is given on Dec.10,which is the death anniversary of its founder.Nobel Prize is given every year to those eminent persons who have made pioneering achievements in the field of Physics, Chemistry Medicine,Peace,Literature and Economics.
PULITZER PRIZE	It was instituted in 1970 and named after the US Publisher Joseph Pulitzer.It is conferred annually in the USA for accomplishments in journalism,literature and musics.
MAGSAYSAY AWARDS	They were instituted in 1957 and named after Ramon Magsaysay, the late President of Philippines, who died in an air crash. This award is given annually on Aug.31, for outstanding contribution to public service, community leader ship, journalism, literature and creative arts and international understanding. They are often regarded as the Nobel Prize of Asia.
BOOKER PRIZE	It is the highest literary award given to the authors of British, Irish and Commonwealth countries. It was instituted in 1968 by the Booker Company and the British Publishers Association along the lines of Pulitzer Prize of US. Booker Prize has been renamed as Man Booker Prize.
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AWARD FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING	It was instituted in 1965 by the Government of India. It is annually to persons for outstanding contributions to the promotion of international understanding and goodwill among the people of the world.
OSCAR AWARDS	These awards were instituted in 1929 and conferred annually by the Academy of Motion Pictures in USA. These are considered the most prestigious awards in the cinema field. The first Indian to get an Oscar was Bhanu Athaiya for the movie Gandhi.Satyajit Ray was the Indian who was awarded Oscar for life time achievements in cinema in 1992.

MAHATMA GANDHI PEACE PRIZE	It was instituted in 1995 by the Government of India. It is presented for international peace on the lines of Nobel Prize.
INDIRA GANDHI AWARD FOR INTERNATIO NAL PEACE, DISARMAME NT AND DEVELOPME NT	It is presented by Indira Gandhi Memorial Fund for specialised contribution in the field of international disarmament and development
BHARAT RATNA	It is the highest civilian award of India. It is presented by the Government of India. It was instituted in 1954 and the first recipient was Dr. Radhakrishnan.
PADMA VIBHUSHAN	is the second highest civilian award for distinguished services in any field including Government service.
PADMA BHUSHAN and PADMA SHREE	are the other important civilian awards.
BHARTIYAR JNANPEETH AWARDS	It was instituted in 1965 and is given for distinguished works in any recognised language by a scholar.
SAHITYA AKADEMY AWARDS	It was instituted in 1955 and is given for any exclusive writing in any of the 22 languages including English literature during last 5 years.
MURTIDEVI AWARD	It was constituted in 1948 and is given in any Indian language or in English literature, for distinguished contribution to Indian values.
SARASWATI SAMMAN	It was instituted in 1991 by the K.K Birla Foundation and is given for any distinguished literary work made during last 10 years in any of the Indian languages.
VYAS SAMMAN	It was instituted in 1992 by the K.K. Birla Foundation for outstanding contribution to Hindi literature.
SHANTI SWARUP	These awards are given to the Indian scientists for their exceptional performans

<b>BHATNAGER AWARDS</b>	
<b>R.D.BIRLA AWARD</b>	These awards are given in the field of medical sciences.
<b>DHANVANTRI AWARD</b>	These awards are given for the extra ordinary performance in medical sciences
<b>ARJUNA AWARDS</b>	These were instituted in 1961 and given by Sports Ministry, Government of India. These are given for the special achievements in different types of sports.
<b>DRONACHAR YA AWARDS</b>	These were instituted in 1985 and given by Sports Ministry ,Government of India. These are given to sports coaches.
<b>RAJIV GANDHI KHEL RATNA</b>	It was instituted in 1962 and is presented for commendable display by the players.
<b>GALLANTRY AWARDS</b>	
Param Vir Chakra	- It is India's highest award for bravery.
Mahavir Chakra	-It is the second highest gallantry award.
Vir Chakra	- It is the third highest gallantry award.
Ashok Chakra	- It is the highest peace - time gallantry award.

**FAMOUS BOOKS**

<b>Book's Name</b>	<b>Author's Name</b>
Allahabad Prasasti	Harisen
The Bandit Queen	Mala Sen
The Indian War of Independence	V. D. Savarkar
The of Loss	Kiran Desai
The Prince	Maciavaly
The Village BytheSea	Anita Desai
All thePrime Minister's Men	Janardan Thakur
A Bend in the River	V. S. Naipaul
A Gift of Monotheists	Ram Mohan Roy



A House for Mr.Biswas	V.S.Naipaul
A Journey	Tony Blair
A Minister and his Responsibilities	Morarji Bhai Desai
A Nation is Making	Surendra Nath Bandhopadhye
A Pair of Blue Eyes	Thomash Hardy
A Passage to India	E. M. Foster
A Revenue Stamp (autobiography)	Amrita Pritam
A Strange and Sublime Address	Amit Choudhary
A Suitable Boy	Bikram Seth
A Tale of Two Cities	Charls Dickens
A Voice of Freedom	Nayantara Shehgal
A week with Gandhi	L. Fischer
A. Book	R. Kipling
A. Indian and Their Landmark Speeches	Manohar and Sarita Prabhakar
Adventures of Sherlock Homes	ArtherDoel
Amitabh- the Making oftheSuperstar	Susmita Das Gupta
Amukta Malyad	Krishna Deva Raya
An Unknown Indian	Nirod C. Choudhary
Anand Math	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhye
Anna Karenina	Leo Tolstoy
Aparajito	Bibhuti Bhushan Bandopadhyay
Apple Cart	G. B. Shaw
Aranyak	Bibhuti Bhushan Bandopadhyay
Arogyaniketan	Tarashankar Bandopadhyay
Astyadhaye	Panini
Bakul Katha	Ashapura Devi
Ban Palashir Padabali	Ramapada Chowdhury
Bandit Queen	Mala Sen
Bela Obela Kalbela	Jibanananda Das
Bengali Zamindar	Nilmoni Mukherjee
Bicramanchadev	Billhon
Blind Beauty	Boris Pasternak
Buddhacharit	Asha Ghosh
Causes oftheIndian Mutiny	Sir Syyed Ahmed Khan

Charitraheen	Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay
Chidambara	S. N. Panth
Circle of the Region	Amitabha Ghosh
City of Job Charnak	Nisith Ranjan Roy
Comedy Errors	Shakespeare
Conversations with Myself	Nelson Mandela
Coolie	Mulkraj Anand
Crisis of India	Ronal Segal
Das Capital	Karl Marks
Death of President	W. Marchent
Decamaren	Bocachio
Desert Village	Oliver Goldsmith
Devdas	Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay
Development as Freedom	Amartya Sen
Devi Chaudharani	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
Divine Comedy	Dante
Divine Life	Sivanand
Economic History of India	Ramesh Chandra Dutta
End and Means	Huxlay
Faust	Goethe
Ferary Queen	A. Spensar
Freedom at Midnight	Lapierre & Collins
Friend Not Master	Ayub Khan
Ganadebota	Tarashankar Bandopadhyay
Gathering Strom	Churchil
Gaurdbaho	Bakpatiraj
Ghulam Giri	Jyotiba Phule
Global Crisis Recession and Uneven Recovery	Y.B. Reddy
Guide	R. K. Narayanan
Hero of Nymph	Aurobindo Ghosh
Hind Swaraj	M. K. Gandhi
Hindu View of Life	S. Radhakrishnan
Historica	Herodotus
I follow the Mahatma	K. M. Munshi
I Van Ho	Walter Scot

i. Lady	Michel Madhusudan Dutta
i. Midnight Children	Salman Rushdi
I. of Loss	Kiran Desai
Ignited Minds - Unleashing the power within India	DR. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
In an Antique Land	Amitabh Ghosh
India 2020 - A Vision for the New Millennium	DR. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
India Divided	Rajendra Prashad
India for A Billion Reasons	Amit Dasgupta
India Wins Freedom	Abdul Kalam Azad
Indian Epigraphy	D. C. Sircar
Indian Village	S. C. Dube
Indian war and Independence	D. V. Savarkar
Indica	Megasthenis
Infinite Jest	David Foster Wallace
Jalsaghar	Tarashankar Bandopadhyay
Jhara Palak	Jibanananda Das
Jinnah- India, Partition, Independence	Jaswant Singh
Kanterbary Tells	Geofray Chosar
Kidnapped	Stevenson
Kubla Khan	Coleridge
Lalit Bihar	Ashwa Ghosh
Life Divine	Aurobindo Ghosh
Mahabhashya	Patanjali
Man and Superman	G. B. Shaw
Mitakshara	Vijnaneswara
Modernization of Indian Tradition	Yogendra Singh
Mother	Maxim Gorkay
Mother India	Katharin Mayo
Murder in Cathedral	Elliot
My Country My Life	Lal Krishna Advani
My Experiments With Truth	M. K. Gandhi
My Indian Years	Lord Hardinge II
My Journey	DR. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
Myth of Independence	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
Neel Darpan	Dinbandhu Mitra

Netaji Dead or Alive	Samar Guha
New Dimensions of India's Foreign Policy	A. B. Vajpayee
New India	Annie Besant
One Night @ the Call Centre	Chetan Bhagat
Padma Nadir Majhi	Manik Bandopadhyay
Pakhtoon	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
Palli Samaj	Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay
Paradise Lost	John Milton
Parineeta	Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay
Pather Panchali	Bibhuti BHushan Bandopadhaye
Poverty & Un-British Rule in India	Dadabhai Naoroji
Pratham Pratisruti	Ashapurna Devi
Precepts of Jesus	Ram Mohan Roy
Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen
Principles of Sociology	Herbert Spencer
Prison Diary	Jay Prakash Narayan
Problems of the East	Lord Curzon
Putul Nacher Itikatha	Manik Bandopadhyay
Races and Cultures of India	D. N. Majumdar
Rajtarangini	Kalhan
Ramcharit	S. K. Nandi
Rashmirathi	Ramdhari Singh Dinkar
River of Smoke	Amitav Ghosh
Saket	Mathili Saran Gupta
Satyarth Prakash	Swami Dayanand
Shadow Line	Amitabh Ghosh
Shadow of Ladakh	B. Bhattacharia
Shape of Things To Come	H. G. Wells
Sitaram	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
Social Structure of Values	Radha Kamal Mukherjee
Straight from the Heart	Kapil Dev
Subarnalata	Ashapurna Devi
Tahakak - E - Hind	Albiruni
Talisman	Walter Scott
The Algebra of Infinite Justice	Arundhati Roy

The City of Joy	Dhominic Lapier
The God of Small Things	Arundhuti Roy
The Judgement	Kuldip Nayar
The Miracle of Democracy: India's Amazing Journey	Mr. T. S. Krishnamurthy
The Nehrus; Motilal and Jawaharlal	B. R. Nanda
The of Islam	Syyed Amir Ali
The Rediscovery of India	Meghnad Desai
The Satanic Verse	Salman Rushdi
The Science of Bharat Natyam	Saroja Vaidyanathan
The Sense of an Ending	Julian Barnes
The White Tiger	Aravind Adiga
The HarrySeries	J. K. Rowling
TheDiscovery of India	Jawahar Lal Nehru
TheIndian Struggle	Subash Chandra Bose
TheMasque of Africa	V. S. Naipaul
TheNadars of Tamil Nadu	D. N. Dhanagre
Theory of Relativity	Einstein
TheSilent Cry	Kenjaburo Ue
Three Marketiars	Alexander Doma
To all fighters of freedom, Why Socialism?	J. P. Narayan
Truth, Love and A Little Malice	Khushwant Singh
Two Leaves and a Bud	Mulkraj Anand
Two Lives	Vikram Seth
Unhappy India	Lala Lajpat Rai
Urbashi	R. D. Dinkar
Utopia	Thomas Moor
Vision of the Past	Michel Madhusudan Dutta
Volga Se Ganga	Rahul Sankritayan
War and Peace	Tolstoy
What Congress and Gandhi have done to the untouchables	B. R. Ambedkar
Wings of Fire	DR. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

## FAMOUS TRENCHES

Name	Deepest point (km)	Ocean
1	Mariana Trench	11.0 km Pacific Ocean (near Japan)
2	Philippine Trench	10.4 km Pacific Ocean (near the Philippine islands)
3	Bonin Trench	9.99 km Pacific Ocean (near Japan)
4	New Britain Trench	9.94 km Pacific Ocean (near New Guinea)
5	Kuril Trench	9.75 km Pacific Ocean (near Russia)

## CANALS OF WORLD

Name of Canal	Length	Connection	Country
Grand Canal	1,776 Km	Beijing-Hebei-Shandong-Jiangsu-Zhejiang-Hagzhou. The Grand Canal in China was opened in 485BC to join the main rivers and it was extended over the centuries.	China
Qaraqum Canal	1,375 Km	Amu Darya-Karakum Desert	Russia
Saimaa Canal	814 Km	Saima-Gulf of Finland	Russia
Eurasia Canal	700 Km	Black Sea-Kuma Manych Depression	Russia
Manych Ship Canal	700 km	Black Sea-Caspian Sea	Russia
Erie canal	584 km	Albany-New York-Buffalo; The Erie Canal was built between 1817 and 1819 and began operating in 1825. It connected the towns of Albany and Buffalo.	USA
Grand Union Canal	461 Km	London-Birmingham	England
Nara Canal	364 km	Sukkur Barrage-Khaipur, Sanghar-Districts	Pakistan
Rhone-	349 km	Rhine-Rhone, North Sea-Mediterranean	France

<b>Rhine Canal</b>			
<b>Marne–Rhine Canal</b>	313 Km	Rhine, Marne, Meuse River, Moselle River, Canal des houillères de la Sarre	France
<b>Leeds and Liverpool Canal</b>	204 Km	Leeds–Liverpool	England
<b>Suez Canal</b>	193.5 Km	Mediterranean Sea–Red Sea. When the canal was opened in 1869, it shortened the route between the United Kingdom and India by 9,700km.	Egypt
<b>Gota Canal</b>	190 Km	Gothenburg	Swedan
<b>The Kiel Canal</b>	98 Kms	<b>Connects North Sea and the Baltic.</b> It is in northern Germany and is 103 m. wide and 11 m. deep.	
<b>Panama Canal</b>	81kms	<b>Connects Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.</b> It ranks as one of the greatest engineering achievements in the world. Completed in 1914	

### NICK NAMES OF FAMOUS PERSONALITIES

Nick Name	Real Name
Adi Kavi	Valmeeki
Andhra Kesari	T Prakasam
Anna	C N Annadurai
Babuji	Jagjivan Ram
Bangabandhu	Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
Bapuji	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
Bengal Tiger	Bipin Chandrapal & Saurav Ganguli
Bismark of India	Vallabhai Patel
Buddha	Siddhartha Gautama
C R	C Rajagopalachari
Chacha	Jawaharlal Nehru
Deenabandhu	C F Andrews
Desabandhu	C R Das

Father of Nation (India)	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
Flying Sikh	Milkha Singh
Frontier Gandhi	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
Gandhiji	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
Grand Old Man of India	Dadabhai Naoroji
Gurudev	Rabindranath Tagore
Guruji	M S Gohlwalkar
Haryana Hurricane	Kapil Dev
Hockey Wizard	Dhyan Chand
Indian Machiavelli	Chanakya
Iron Lady of India	Indira Gandhi
J P	Jayaprakash Narayan
Kaviguru	Rabindranath Tagore
Light of Asia	Sreebuddha
Lion of Kashmir	Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah
Lion of Maratha	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Lokmanya	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Loknayak	Jayaprakash Narayan
Mahamana	Madan Mohan Malaviya
Mahatma Gandhi	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
Man of Destiny	Napoleon Bonaparte
Man of Iron	Vallabhai Patel
Man of Peace	Lal Bahadur Shastri
Napoleon of India	Samudragupta
Netaji	Subhash Chandra Bose
Nightingale of India	Sarojini Naidu
Panditji	Jawaharlal Nehru
Panjab Kesari	Lala Lajpat Rai
Payyoli Express	P. T. Usha
Prince of Kolkata	Saurav Ganguly
Priyadarshini	Indira Gandhi
Rajaji	C Rajagopalachari
Saint of Sabarmati	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
Saint of the Gutters	mother Teresa



Shakespere of India	Kalidasa
Sparrow	Rajinder Singh
Strong Man of India	Vallabhai Patel
The Little Master	Sachin Tendulkar
Tiger of Mysore	Tipu Sultan
Acharya	Vinoba Bhave
Adi Kavi	Valmeeki
Ajatshatru	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Akbar of Kashmir	Jainul Abdin
Andhra Kesri	T.Prakasam
Anna	C N Annadurai
Babuji	Javjeevan Ram
Badshah Khan / Frontier Gandhi	Abdul Ghaffar Khan
Bapu	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
Bengal Kesari	Ashutosh Mukherji
Bihar Kesri	Dr. Srikrishna Singh
Bihar Vibhuti	Dr. Anurag Narayan Singh
Biswa Kavi	Rabindranath Tagore
Buddha	Siddhartha Gautama
Chacha	Jawaharlal Nehru
Deenabandhu	C F Andrews
Desh Ratna	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Deshbandhu	Chitta Ranjan Das
Deshpriya	Yatindra Mohan Sengupta
Father of Gujrat	Ravi Sankar Maharaj
Father of the Nation	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
Grand Old Man of India	Dadabhai Naoroji
Grandfather of Indian Films	Dhundiraj Govind Fhalke
Gurudev	Rabindranath Tagore
Guruji	M S Gohlwalkar
Haryana Hurricane	Kapil Dev
Iron Man	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Jana Nayak	Karpuri Thakur
Kaviguru	Rabindranath Tagore

King Maker of Indian History	Sayyed Bandhu
Kuvempu	K.V.Puttappa
Lal, Bal, Pal	Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Ganghadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal
Little Master	Sunil Gavaskar
Lokmanya	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Loknayak	Jayaprakash Narayan
Machiavelli of India	Chanakya
Magician of Hockey	Dhyanchand
Mahamana	Pt.Madan Mohan Malaviya
Mahatma Gandhi	Mohandas K. Gandhi
Man of Peace	Lal Bahadur Shastri
Morning Star of India Renaissance	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Nepoleon of India	Samudra Gupta
Netaji	Subhash Chandra Bose
Nightingale of India	Sarojini Naidu
Panditji	Jawaharlal Nehru
Prince of Kolkata	Saurav Ganguly
Punjab Kesari	Lala Lajpat Rai
Rajaji	C Rajagopalachari
Rajarshee	Purushottam Das tandon
Sahid-e-Azam	Bhagat Singh
Saint of the Gutters	mother Teresa
Shakespeare of India	Mahakavi Kalidas
Sher-e-Kashmir	Sheikh Abdullah
Sparrow	Major General Rajinder Singh
Super Star	Tamil Actor(Indian) Rajinikanth
Swar Kokila	Lata Mangeshkar
Tau	Chaudhury Devi Lal
Tota-e-Hind	Amir Khushro
Udanpari	P.T.Usha
Young Turk	Chandra Sekhar

**TECHNOLOGICAL FIRSTS IN India**

Event	Year
Broadcasting started in India	1927
All India Radio established	1936
Television started	1959
Colour Television started	1982
<b>Railways started</b>	1853, April 16
1st electric train	1925, Feb 23
First issue of Postal Stamp	1825 (in Sind)
First Telegraph line	1851 (Calcutta & Diamond Harbour)
Newspaper	1781, Jan 29 Hicky Calcutta Gazette
First Atomic Power Station commissioned at Tarapur	1969
First nuclear test carried out	1974, 18 May
First satellite launched	1975, 19 Apr
Internet came to India	1995, Aug 15 (provided by BSNL)
First air mail in India & World Bumraulli to Allahabad (6 miles)	1911
First indigenously built submarine of India	Shalki
India's first newsprint factory was set up at	Nepanagar (MP)

**FIRST RECIPIENT OF VARIOUS AWARDS**

<b>BHARAT RATNA</b>	
1st Indian to be awarded the Bharat Ratna	C Rajagopalachari
1st Bharat Ratna Awardee to become the President of India	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
1st person to be awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously	Lal Bahadur Shastri
1st Scientist to be awarded the Bharat Ratna	CV Raman
1st and only Industrialist to be awarded the Bharat Ratna	JRD Tata
<b>LITERARY AWARDS</b>	

1st Indian to be awarded the Nobel prize in literature	Rabindranath Tagore
1st recipient of Bhartiya Jnanpith award	G Sankara Kurup
1st recipient of Sahitya Akademi Award for English	RK Narayan
1st person to receive Nobel prize for English literature	Rudyard Kipling
1st Indian to receive the Booker prize	Salman Rushdie
1st Indian to receive the Pulitzer prize (Reporting category)	Gobind Behari Lal
<b>SPORTS AWARDS</b>	
1st recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	Viswanathan Anand
1st cricket player to be awarded the Arjuna Award	Salim Durrani
<b>AWARDS IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE</b>	
1st Indian scientist to be awarded the Nobel prize	<b>CV Raman</b>
1st person to receive Nobel prize for Physics	William K Roentgen
1st woman to receive the Nobel prize	Madame Curie (1903)
<b>GALLANTRY AWARDS</b>	
1st winner of Param Vir Chakra	Major Somnath Sharma
1st and only Air Force person to receive the Param Vir Chakra	Flying Officer Nirmaljit Shekhon
1st and only woman to receive the Ashoka Chakra	Neerja Bhanot (1987)
<b>FOREIGN AWARDS</b>	
1st Indian to be awarded the Nishan-e-Pakistan	Morarjee Desai
1st Indian to be awarded Magsaysay Award	<b>Vinoba Bhave</b>
<b>FILM AWARDS</b>	
1st winner of Dadasaheb Phalke Award	Devika Rani
1st winner of Filmfare best actor award	Dilip Kumar
1st winner of Filmfare best actress award	Meena Kumari
1st Hindi film to win the National film Award	Mirza Ghalib (1954)
1st film to win the Best Film Academy Award (Oscar)	Wings (1927-28)
<b>OTHER AWARDS</b>	
1st recipient of Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding	U Thant (1965)
1st recipient of Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development	Parliamentarians for Global Action(1986)
1st recipient of World Food Prize instituted By Norman Brelaug (Father of Green Revolution)	MS Swaminathan (Father of Green Revolution in India ), 1987

1st recipient of Communal Harmony Award (Individual)	Asghar Ali Engineer, 1997
1st recipient of Communal Harmony Award (Organisation)	Quami Ekta Trust, 1997
1st Asian recipient of Hoover Medal (America's prestigious award for outstanding extra-career services by engineers to humanity)	APJ Abdul Kalam, 2008
1st recipient of VK Krishna Menon Award (instituted by London based VK Krishna Menon Foundation)	Former CJI KG Balakrishnan

**FIRST APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA**

1st President	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
1st Vice-President	Dr. S Radhakrishnan
1st Prime Minister	Pt Jawaharlal Nehru
1st Home Minister	Vallabhbhai Patel
1st Railway Minister	John Mathai
1st Defence Minister	Sardar Baldev Singh
1st Finance Minister	RK Shanmugam Chetty
1st External Affairs Minister	Jawaharlal Nehru
1st Governor General (Indian)	C Rajagopalachari
1st Governor General	Lord Mountbatten
1st Chief Justice of India	Harilal J Kania
1st Chief Election Commissioner	Sukumar Sen
1st Chief of Army Staff	Gen Rajendra Singhji
1st Chief of Air Staff	Air Marshall Thomas Elmhirst
1st Chief of Naval Staff	Vice Admiral RD Katari

**COUNTRIES WITH MORE THAN ONE CAPITAL**

Country	Capitals	Details
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Official capital; seat of national legislature
	Putrajaya	Administrative centre and seat of national judiciary
South Africa	Pretoria	Administrative capital

	Cape Town	Legislative capital
	Bloemfontein	Judicial capital
Sri Lanka	Sri Jayawardenapura	Administrative capital
	Colombo	Commercial capital

### IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

Important International Boundary Lines	
<b>Durand Line</b>	Durand Line It is the line demarcating the boundaries of India and Afghanistan. It was drawn up in 1893 by Sir Mortimer Durand. India recognizes Durand Line but Afghanistan does not.
<b>Hindenburg Line</b>	Hindenburg Line It is the boundary dividing Germany and Poland. The German marched to this line in 1917 during World War I.
<b>Mason-Dixon Line</b>	Mason-Dixon Line is a line of demarcation between four states in the United State.
<b>Marginal Line</b>	Marginal Line was the 320 km line of fortification on the Russia-Finland border. Drawn up by General Mannerheim.
<b>Macmahon Line</b>	Macmahon Line was drawn up by Sir Henry MacMahon, demarcating the frontier of India and China. China did not recognize the MacMahon line and crossed it in 1962.
<b>Medicine Line</b>	Medicine Line is the border between Canada and the United States.
<b>Order-Neisse Line</b>	Order-Neisse Line It is the border between Poland and Germany running along the Oder and Neisse rivers; adopted after the Poland Conference ( August 1945 ) after the World War II.
<b>Radcliffe Line</b>	Radcliffe Line was drawn up by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, demarcating the boudary between India and Pakistan. Siegfried Line is the line of fortification drawn up by Germany on its border with France.
<b>17th Parallel</b>	17th Parallel defined the boundary between North Vietnam and South Vietnam before two were united.
<b>24th Parallel</b>	24th Parallel is the line which Pakistan claims for demarcation between India and Pakistan. This, however, is not recognized by India
<b>26th Parallel</b>	26th Parallel south is a circle of latitude which crosses through Africa, Australia and South America.

<b>30th Parallel</b>	30th Parallel north is a line of latitude that stands one-third of the way between the equator and the North Pole.
<b>33rd Parallel</b>	33rd Parallel north is a circle of latitude which cuts through the southern United States, parts of North Africa, parts of the Middle East, and China.
<b>35th Parallel</b>	35th Parallel north forms the boundary between the State of North Carolina and the State of Georgia and the boundary between the State of Tennessee and the State of Georgia, the State of Alabama, and the State of Mississippi.
<b>36th Parallel</b>	36th Parallel forms the southernmost boundary of the State of Missouri with the State of Arkansas.
<b>36°30' Parallel</b>	36°30' Parallel north forms the boundary between the Tennessee and the Commonwealth of Kentucky between the Tennessee River and the Mississippi River, the boundary between Missouri and Arkansas west of the White River, and the northernmost boundary between the Texas and the Oklahoma.
<b>37th Parallel</b>	37th Parallel north formed the southern boundary of the historic and extralegal Territory of Jefferson.
<b>38th Parallel</b>	38th Parallel is the parallel of latitude which separates North Korea and South Korea.
<b>39th Parallel</b>	39th Parallel north is an imaginary circle of latitude that is 39 degrees north of Earth's equatorial plane.
<b>40th Parallel</b>	40th Parallel north formed the original northern boundary of the British Colony of Maryland.
<b>41st Parallel</b>	41st Parallel north forms the northern boundary of the State of Colorado with Nebraska and Wyoming and the southern boundary of the State of Wyoming with Colorado and Utah.
<b>42nd Parallel</b>	42nd Parallel north forms most of the New York - Pennsylvania Border.
<b>43rd Parallel</b>	43rd Parallel north forms most of the boundary between the State of Nebraska and the State of South Dakota and also formed the northern border of the historic and extralegal Territory of Jefferson.
<b>The Parallel 44° north</b>	The Parallel 44° north is an imaginary circle of latitude that is 44 degrees north of the Earth's equatorial plane.
<b>45th Parallel north</b>	45th Parallel north is often the halfway point between the Equator and the North Pole. The 45th parallel makes up most of the

	boundary between Montana and Wyoming.
<b>49th Parallel</b>	49th Parallel is the boundary between USA and Canada.
<b>Zambezi River</b>	Zambezi River the boundary proceeds eastwards in a straight line to a point on the international boundary between Zambia and Zimbabwe

**CAPES OF THE WORLD**

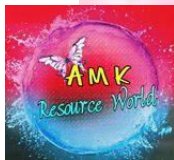
<b>Main Capes of the World</b>				
<b>Cape</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Important Town</b>	<b>Ocean/Sea</b>	<b>Location</b>
Faria, Cape	Angola		Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
Howe, Cape	Australia		New South Wales Tasman Sea	South Pacific Ocean
Leeuwin, Cape	Australia		Indian Ocean	Western Australia
North-West, Cape	Australia		Indian Ocean	Western Australia, Indian Ocean
Sandy Cape	Australia			Queensland, Australia, South Pacific
York Cape	Australia		Pacific Ocean	
Cod, Cape	Bay of Massachusetts, N.East, U.S.A.	Bourne	Bay of Funday	North Atlantic Ocean
Frio, Cape	Brazil	Frio Peninsula	S. Atlantic Ocean	S. Atlantic Ocean



Orange Cape	Brazil	Pracuba	Atlantic Ocean	Northern-most point of Brazilian State Amapa Ocean
Sao. Roque Cape	Brazil	Ceara-Mirim	Atlantic Ocean	Northernmost point of the Brazilian State of Amapa
Chidley, Cape	Canada	Chidley town	Labrador Sea	North Atlantic Ocean
Horn,Cape	Chile	Cape Horn	South Atlantic Ocean	South Atlantic Ocean
Matapan, Cape	Greece		Mediterranean	Mediterranean Sea
Farewell, Cape	Greenland	Labrador Sea	North Atlantic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean
Kanniyakumari (Cape Omorin)	India	Kanya Kumari	Indian Ocean	Indian Ocean
Cancun, Cape	Mexico	Cancun	Gulf of Mexico	North Atlantic Ocean
Lucas, Cape San	Mexico	San Lucas	Pacific Ocean	Baja Peninsula, Pacific Ocean
San Lucas	Mexico	Cabo San Lucas	San Lucas Bay, Pacific Ocean	
East, Cape	New Zealand		North Island, New Zealand	Pacific Ocean
North Cape	New Zealand		South Pacific Ocean	Northern Tip of North Island, New Zealand, South Pacific Ocean

North Cape	Norway		Norwegian Sea	Arctic Ocean
Vincent Cape York, Cape	Portugal			
Verde, Cape	Senegal	Cape Verde	Dakar, North Atlantic Ocean	
Guardafui, Cape	Somalia	Guuardafui	Arabian Sea	India Ocean
Agulhas, Cape	South Africa	Agulhas	Indian Ocean	Indian Ocean

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