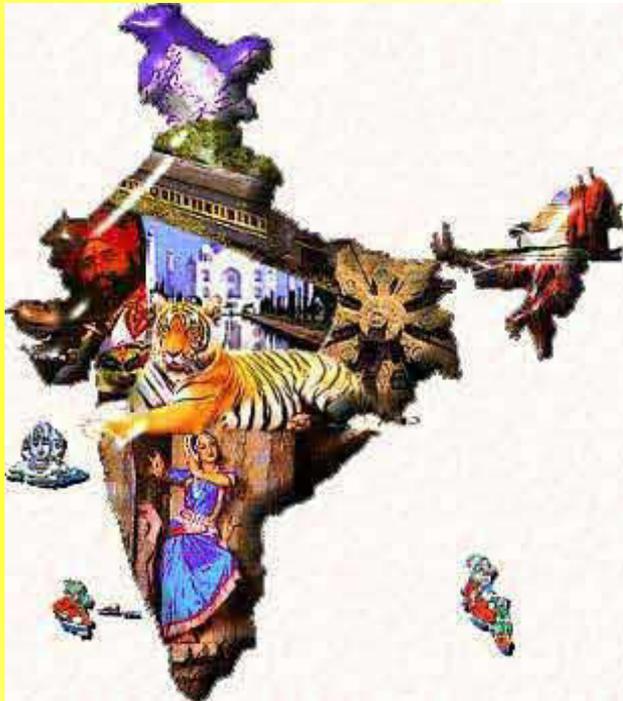


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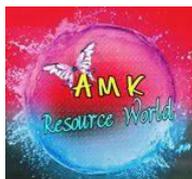
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# Facts About India

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## Facts about India

<b>Capital</b>	<b>New Delhi</b>
<b>Area</b>	32,87,263 sq.km
<b>Area wise in the world</b>	7th
<b>Location</b>	India extends between latitudes 8°4'N and 37°6'N. It is a country of the east with its landmass lying between longitudes 68°7'E and 97°25'E.
<b>Stretch</b>	3,214 Kilometers from north to south 2,933 Kilometers from east to west
<b>Land Frontier</b>	15,200 km
<b>Coastline</b>	7516.5 km
<b>Neighbouring Countries</b>	India shares its political borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan on the west and Bangladesh and Myanmar on the east. The northern boundary is made up of the Sinkiang province of China, Tibet, Nepal and Bhutan. India is separated from Sri Lanka by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar
<b>Physical Feature</b>	The mainland consists of four well-defined regions: (i)The great mountain zone, (ii)The Indo-Gangetic plain, (iii)The desert region and (iv)The Southern Peninsula
<b>Rivers</b>	The main rivers of the Himalayan group are the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
<b>Climate</b>	There are four seasons which are recognised by the India Meteorological department. They are - Cold weather, hot weather, rainy season and the season of the retreating south-west monsoon.
<b>Fauna</b>	Approx. 89,451 species
<b>National Parks</b>	94
<b>Wildlife Sanctuaries</b>	501
<b>Official Languages</b>	Hindi
<b>Population (2001 census)</b>	1,203,710,000(March 2011)(17% of the world's population)
<b>Populationwise place in the world</b>	2nd
<b>Population density</b>	324 person per square kilometer
<b>Population growth</b>	21.34 %
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	933 females per 1000 males
<b>Literacy</b>	65.38 %

Male Literacy	75.85 %
Female Literacy	54.16 %

### Government

<b>Country Name</b>	Republic of India; Bharat Ganrajya
<b>Government Type</b>	Sovereign Socialist Democratic Republic with a Parliamentary system of Government
<b>Capital</b>	New Delhi
<b>Official Language</b>	Hindi, English
<b>Administrative Division</b>	29 States and 7 Union Territories.
<b>Independence</b>	15th August 1947 (From the British Colonial Rule)
<b>Constitution</b>	The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950.
<b>Legislature</b>	Sansad
<b>Legal System</b>	The Constitution of India is the fountain source of the legal system in the Country.
<b>Executive Branch</b>	The President of India is the Head of the State, while Prime Minister is the Head of the Government, and runs office with the support of Council of Ministers who form the Cabinet Ministry.
<b>Legislative Branch</b>	The Indian Legislature comprises of the Lok Sabha (House of the people) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) forming both the Houses of the Parliament.
<b>Judicial Branch</b>	The Supreme Court of India is the apex body of the Indian legal system, followed by other High Courts and subordinate Courts.

### National Things

<b>National Flag</b>	The National Flag is the horizontal tricolor of deep saffron (kesaria) at the top, white in the middle, and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. At the center of the white band is a navy blue wheel, which is a representation of the Ashoka Chakra at Sarnath.
<b>National Emblem</b>	The National Emblem of India is derived from the time of the Emperor Ashoka. The emblem is a replica of the Lion of Sarnath, near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. The Lion Capital was erected in the third century BC by Emperor Ashoka to mark the spot where Buddha first proclaimed his gospel of peace and emancipation to the four quarters of the universe.
<b>National Anthem</b>	The Jana Gana Mana is the national Anthem of India, composed by Rabindranath Tagore. It was officially adopted by the constituent Asembly as the Indian national anthem on January 24, 1950.
<b>National Song</b>	Bankim Chandra Chatterji's composed song " <i>Vande Mataram</i> " was adopted as the National Song. It has an equal status with " <i>Jana Gana Mana</i> ". It was first sung in the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress.
<b>National Animal</b>	Tiger is the National Animal of India. It is symbol of India's wildlife wealth. The magnificent tiger, <i>Panthera tigris</i> , is a striped animal.
<b>National Bird</b>	The Peacock, <i>Pavo cristatus</i> , is the national bird of India. Emblematic of qualities such as beauty grace, pride.
<b>National Fruit</b>	Mango is the national fruit of India. Described as the "Food of the Gods", in the sacred Vedas, the fruit is grown almost in all parts of India.

<b>National Flower</b>	Lotus botanically known as the Nelumbo Nucifera is the national flower of India.
<b>National Tree</b>	Banyan Tree is the National Tree of India. This huge tree towers over its neighbours and has the widest reaching roots of all known trees.
<b>National Calender</b>	The Saka calender is the national calender of India. It is used, alongside the Gregorian calender.
<b>National Days.</b>	26th January (Republic Day) 15th August (Independence Day) 2nd October (Gandhi Jayanti; Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday)

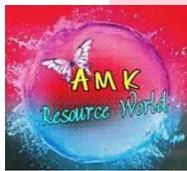
## Do you Know

1. The name '**India**' is **derived from** the river Indus. It is a valley around which people settled in earlier times.
2. India is the **world's oldest, largest and continuous civilization** – the Indus Valley civilization.
3. India is also one of the **largest democracies** in the world.
4. India has the **largest postal system** in the world with more than 150,000 post offices, which is thrice the size of that of China.
5. India has more than **300,000 active mosques**. This outnumbers any other country in the world, even the Muslim countries.
6. The **second largest pool of engineers** and scientists is from India.
7. India is the **second largest English speaking country** in the world – 125,226,449 numbers of English speakers.
8. Indian **railway employs more than a million people**, making it the largest employers in the world.
9. India is the **7<sup>th</sup> largest country** in the world and the largest democracy.
10. The city Montessori School, in Lucknow, is **the world's largest school** in terms of students with over 45,000 inductees.
11. India is the **world's largest milk producer**, with 16 percent of global production, followed by the United States of America, China, Pakistan, and Brazil.
12. India leads the world with the **largest number of films**.
13. Over **4700 daily newspapers** in more than 300 languages are produced in India.
14. The **largest wholesale spice market** of Asia is in India – Khari Baoli, New Delhi.
15. India's **road network is the world's second largest** with 4,865,000 km of roads constructed. (2014)
16. India is house to **the world's biggest family**: 39 wives, 94 children and 33 grandchildren. The family lives in a 100-room, four storey house set amidst the hills of Baktwang village in the Indian state of Mizoram.
17. **Mahatma Gandhi** is known as The Father of the Nation. His full name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. He died in 1948 and was responsible for the freedom of India along with other freedom fighters.
18. The highest award in the country is **Bharat Ratna**.

19. 'Zero' in the number system was invented by a mathematician from India. His name was Aryabhata.
20. The Human Calculator, Shakuntala Devi is a math prodigy from India. She could calculate  $7,686,369,774,870 \times 2,465,099,745,779$  and provided the correct answer in mere 28 seconds.
21. Chess was invented in India
22. Apart from U.S. and Japan, only India has built a supercomputer indigenously.
23. Yoga originated from India and is still in existence for over 5000 years.
24. Calculus, Trigonometry, and Algebra originated in India.
25. The decimal system and place value system were developed in India around 100 B.C.
26. Snakes and ladders – the game, was invented in India in the 13<sup>th</sup> century by a poet saint Gyandev. The ladders represent the virtues while the snakes indicate vices. The game was designed on the basis of the concept that good deeds take you to heaven while bad deeds take you to hell.
27. 90 countries from all over the world buy software from India.
28. Takshila, the first ever university in the world started around 700 BC in India.
29. India is the place of origin of Buddhism and Jainism.
30. In the August of 1982, 'the highest bridge in the world' – the Baily Bridge, was built by Indian Army.
31. Switzerland has declared May 26 as 'The Science Day' in honor of visiting President APJ Abdul Kalam. Sadly, the former president passed away on 27 July, 2015 in Shillong, Meghalaya, India.
32. More than \$6 million are donated in the Vishnu temple in the city of Tirupathi. It was built in the 10th century.
33. Benaras, now known as Varanasi is the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world. Buddha had also visited it.
34. India has the world's largest attended events. The biggest of which is 'Kumbha Mela' of 2001 – attended by 60 million people and was seen from space.
35. India has the world's highest cricket ground which is in Chail, Himachal Pradesh. It is 2444 meters above the sea level and was built in 1983.
36. More than 54 crore people voted in 2014 general elections. This is more than the entire population of the U.S., U.K., Japan, and Australia combined.
37. India's space program is among the top five space programs in the world despite having budget constraints.
38. There is a lake built in India due to the impact of a meteor. It is the 'Lonar Lake' in Maharashtra.
39. The British Raj, or British rule, lasted from 1858 to 1947.
40. The Brihadeswara Temple is situated in Tamil Nadu is the first granite temple of the world. It was built in just five years during the 11th century.
41. Before the 18th century, India was one of the richest countries in the world.
42. India has the biggest population of vegetarians in the world.
43. Mawsynram, Meghalaya in India is the wettest place with 11871 mm of average rainfall. This village is 15 km away from Cherrapunji.
44. India is the world's largest importer of arms but it has never invaded or attacked any country.
45. India has never hosted the Olympic Games.
46. The world's highest battlefield (Siachin) is controlled by India.
47. Vande matram is India's national song and Jana Gana Mana is its national anthem.
48. Indian Lotus is its national flower.
49. Indira Gandhi was India's first and the only female Prime Minister till date.

50. White tigers are only found among Indian tigers.  
51. The **highest road** is at Khardungla (Leh-Manali).  
52. The **largest dam** is the Hirakud Dam in Orrisa.  
53. NH-44 (NH-7) which turns from Varanasi to Kanyakumari is the longest highway in India.  
54. **Mango** is India's national fruit and **Peacock** is its national bird.  
55. The first mining of diamonds was done in India.  
56. India was the **first to detect water on the Moon**. India's first Moon Satellite Chandrayaan-1 took the honor.  
57. "Amar Sonar Bangla" the **national anthem of Bangladesh** is written by Rabindranath Tagore of Indian origin.  
58. The Taj Mahal, **one of the Seven Wonders** of the World, is in India.

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