

GK Prep for IIFT, SNAPTEST, & TISS

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Good Luck!

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Top 5 countries for FDI inflow in Apr-July'10

Rank	Country	Amount of FDI Inflow		Percentage to total FDI inflow
		(in ₹crore)	(in U.S.\$ million)	
1	Mauritius	222,446.74	49,751.49	42.22
2	Singapore	49,562.30	11,164.20	9.47
3	U.S.	39,902.19	8,864.37	7.52
4	UK	27,099.33	6,123.47	5.20
5	Netherlands	22,216.68	4,942.23	4.19

Sectors Attracting Highest FDI Equity Inflow

Amount ₹ in crore (U.S.\$ in million)

Rank	Sector	Cumulative Inflow (Apr'00 - Jul'10)	Percentage to total inflow
1	Services Sector (financial & non-financial)	110,178 (24,680)	21
2	Computer Software & Hardware	45,729 (10, 286)	9
3	Telecommunications (cellular and basic telephony)	45,398 (9,964)	8
4	Housing & Real Estate	39,271 (8,769)	7
5	Construction (including roads)	36,876 (8,311)	7

Foreign Direct Investment

FDI is prohibited in the following activities / sectors:

- (a) Retail Trading (except single brand product retailing)
- (b) Lottery Business including Government / private lottery, online lotteries, etc.
- (c) Gambling and Betting including casinos, etc.
- (d) Business of chit fund
- (e) Nidhi company
- (f) Trading in Transferable Development Rights (TDRs)
- (g) Real Estate Business or Construction of Farm Houses
- (h) Manufacturing of Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes
- (i) Activities / sectors not opened to private sector investment including Atomic Energy and Railway Transport (other than Mass Rapid Transport Systems).

Sector	% of FDI Cap / Equity
Agriculture & Animal Husbandry Floriculture, Pisciculture, Aquaculture, Tea Plantation	100
Mining	100
Defence	26
Airports (Greenfield & Existing)	100
Banking – Private Sector	49 through automatic route 74 via Govt. approval
Banking – Public Sector	20 (both FDI & FII)
Broadcasting	
- Terrestrial FM	20
- Cable Network	49 (incl FDI, FII, & NRI)
- Direct-to-Home	49 (incl FDI, FII, & NRI)
Commodity Exchange	49 (includes 23% for FII)
Real Estate (Townships, Housing)	100
Credit Information Companies	49 (both FDI & FII)
Industrial Parks	100
Insurance	26
Non-Banking Finance Companies	100
Petroleum & Gas Sector (exploring & refining)	
- by private sector companies	100
- by public sector companies	49
Print Media	
Current Affairs & News	26
Scientific & Technical journals	100
Facsimile edition of foreign newspapers	100
Satellites – Establishment & operation	74
Telecommunication – Telecom Services	49 through automatic route 74 via Govt. approval
Internet Service Providers	49 through automatic route 74 via Govt. approval
Trading	
- Wholesale cash & carry	100
- Single Brand Retail	51

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Top Ten Global M&A deals in Jan-Jul '10

Target	Buyer	Deal Value (in U.S.\$)
1. Carso Global Telecom	American Movil	27.4 billion
2. Qwest Communications	CenturyLink Inc	22.2 billion
3. American Life Insurance	MetLife Inc	15.5 billion
4. British Sky Broadcasting	News Corp	13.7 billion
5. Coca-Cola Enterprises NA	Coca-Cola Co	13.4 billion
6. Smith International	Schlumberger Ltd	12.2 billion
7. Williams Cos Inc - Gas	Williams Partners Ltd	11.8 billion
8. Alcon Inc	Novartis AG	11.1 billion
9. Zain Africa BV	Bharti Airtel Ltd	10.7 billion
10. Allegheny Energy Inc	FirstEnergy Corp	8.9 billion

(Source: Thomson Reuters)

Indian Premier League

Team	Owner
Mumbai Indians	Mukesh Ambani
Royal Challengers Bangalore	Vijay Mallya
Deccan Chargers	Deccan Chronicle
Delhi Daredevils	GMR Group
Chennai Super Kings	India Cements
Kings XI Punjab	Ness Wadia, Preity Zinta, Mohit Burman, Gaurav Burman, Karan Paul, Aditya Khanna, Arvind Khanna
Kolkata Knight Riders	Red Chillies Entertainment (Shahrukh Khan, Gauri Khan, Juhi Chawla, & Jai Mehta)
Rajasthan Royals	Emerging Media (Lachlan Murdoch, A. R. Jha) Shilpa Shetty, Raj Kundra, Suresh & Kavita Chellaram
Pune Warriors	Sahara Group
Kochi	Rendezvous Sports

Commonwealth Games

Motto: Humanity - Equality - Destiny

Year	Host	Year	Host
British Empire Games		Commonwealth Games	
1930	Hamilton, Canada	1978	Edmonton, Canada
1934	London, England	1982	Brisbane, Australia
1938	Sydney, Australia	1986	Edinburgh, Scotland
1950	Auckland, New Zealand	1990	Auckland, New Zealand
British Empire and Commonwealth Games		1994	Victoria, Canada
1954	Vancouver, Canada	1998	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
1958	Cardiff, Wales	2002	Manchester, England
1962	Perth, Australia	2006	Melbourne, Australia
1966	Kingston, Jamaica	2010	Delhi, India
British Commonwealth Games		2014	Glasgow, Scotland
1970	Edinburgh, Scotland		
1974	Christchurch, New Zealand		

Do you know...

The European Union has 27 members.

Putrajaya is the administrative capital of Malaysia.

Rolls-Royce has a mascot called the Spirit of Ecstasy.

AMUL is the world's biggest vegetarian cheese brand.

Officials in American football are known as Zebras as they wear stripes.

Jog Falls, located on the Sharavati river in Karnataka, are India's highest waterfalls.

Flyer was the name of the first plane successfully flown by the Wright Brothers in 1903.

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award

Year	Awardee	Discipline
1991-1992	Viswanathan Anand	Chess
1992-1993	Geet Sethi	Billiards
1993-1994	Not Conferred*	—
1994-1995	Cdr. Homi D. Motivala (Joint)	Yachting (Team Event)
1994-1995	Lt Cdr P. K. Garg (Joint)	Yachting (Team Event)
1995-1996	Karnam Malleswari	Weightlifting
1996-1997	Nameirakpam Kunjarani (Joint)	Weightlifting
1996-1997	Leander Paes (Joint)	Tennis
1997-1998	Sachin Tendulkar	Cricket
1998-1999	Jyotirmoyee Sikdar	Athletics
1999-2000	Dhanraj Pillay	Hockey
2000-2001	Pullela Gopichand	Badminton
2001-2002	Abhinav Bindra	Shooting
2002-2003	Anjali Ved Pathak Bhagwat (Joint)	Shooting
2002-2003	K. M. Beenamol (Joint)	Athletics
2003-2004	Anju Bobby George	Athletics
2004-2005	Lt Col Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore	Shooting
2005-2006	Pankaj Advani	Billiards and Snooker
2006-2007	Manavjit Singh Sandhu	Shooting
2007-2008	Mahendra Singh Dhoni	Cricket
2008-2009	Mary Kom (Joint)	Boxing
2008-2009	Vijender Singh (Joint)	Boxing
2008-2009	Sushil Kumar (Joint)	Wrestling
2009-2010	Saina Nehwal	Badminton

* The award was not conferred upon any sportsperson or team in the year 1993-94.

List of Indian Gold medal winners at the CWG

Gold Medalist	Discipline	Gold Medalist	Discipline
1. Abhinav Bindra, Gagan Narang	Shooting	22. Gagan Narang	Shooting
2. Rahi Sarnobat, Anisa Sayyed	Shooting	23. Yogeshwar Dutt	Wrestling
3. Anil Kumar	Wrestling	24. Narsingh Panoram Yadav	Wrestling
4. Sanjay	Wrestling	25. Deepika Kumari	Archery
5. Ravinder Singh	Wrestling	26. Harpreet Singh	Shooting
6. Gagan Narang	Shooting	27. Rahul Banerjee	Archery
7. Anisa Sayyid	Shooting	28. Sushil Kumar	Wrestling
8. Omkar Singh	Shooting	29. Renu Bala Chanu	Weightlifting
9. Somdev Burman	Tennis	30. Krishna Poonia	Discus Throw
10. Rajendra Kumar	Wrestling	31. Annu Raj Singh, Heena Sidhu ...	Shooting
11. Ravi Kumar	Wrestling	32. A. C. Ashwini, Manjeet Kaur, Mandeep Kaur, & Sini Jose	Athletics
12. Vijay Kumar, Gurpreet Singh	Shooting	33. Dola Banerjee, Dipika Kumari, & Bombayala Devi	Archery
13. Geeta Devi	Wrestling	34. Subhajit Saha & Achanta Sharat Kamal	Table Tennis
14. Omkar Singh, Gurpreet Singh	Shooting	35. Paramjeet Samota	Boxing
15. Manoj Kumar	Boxing	36. Suranjoy Mayengbam Singh	Boxing
16. Gagan Narang, Imran Hassan	Shooting	37. Jwala Gutta, Ashwini Ponappa ...	Badminton
17. Vijay Kumar	Shooting	38. Saina Nehwal	Badminton
18. Alka Tomar	Wrestling		
19. Anitha	Wrestling		
20. Omkar Singh	Shooting		
21. Harpreet Singh, Vijay Kumar	Shooting		

List of Airports

WORLD

Amsterdam	Schiphol
Bangkok	Suvarnabhumi
Beijing	Capital
Berlin	Schonefeld
Bucharest	Henri Coanda
Budapest	Ferihegy
Chicago	O'Hare
Dhaka	Shahjalal
Islamabad.....	Benazir Bhutto
Istanbul	Ataturk / Sabiha Gokcen
Jakarta	Halim Perdanakusuma
Jakarta	Soekarno-Hatta
Jeddah	King Abdulaziz Intrnl. Airport
Karachi	Jinnah
Lahore	Allama Iqbal
London	Heathrow / Stansted / Gatwick / Luton
Madrid	Barajas
Milan	Malpensa / Linate
Moscow	Domodedovo / Sheremeteyo
New York	John F. Kennedy / LaGuardia
Osaka	Kansai International Airport
Paris	Charles de Gaulle / Orly International Airport
Pisa	Galileo Galilei
Prague.....	Ruzyne
Rio de Janeiro	Galeao-Antonio Carlos Jobim / Santos Dumont

Riyadh	King Khalid Intrnl. Airport
Rome	Leonardo do Vinci-Fiumicino
Sao Paulo	Congonhas / Guarulhos
Seoul.....	Incheon International Airport
Shanghai	Pudong / Hongqiao
Singapore	Changi
Tehran	Mehrabad / Imam Khomeini International Airport
Tel Aviv.....	Ben Gurion
Tokyo	Narita
Venice	Marco Polo
Warsaw	Frederic Chopin
Washington, DC	Dulles / Ronald Reagen

INDIA

Ahmedabad	Sardar Vallabhbbhai Patel
Amritsar	Raja Sansi
Bhopal	Raja Bhoja
Bhubaneswar	Biju Patnaik
Chennai	Meenambakkam
Guwahati	Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi
Kochi	Nedumbassery
Kolkata	Netaji Subhash Chandra
Mumbai	Chhatrapati Shivaji
Nagpur	Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
New Delhi	Indira Gandhi
Port Blair	Vir Savarkar

Railways

- ☞ On April 16, 1853, the first train carrying 400 people in 14 carriages was flagged off from Bombay (now Mumbai) to Thane, a distance of 34 km.
- ☞ Indian Railways has a total route of over 63000 km.
- ☞ Broad Gauge – 1.675 m; Meter Gauge – 1.0 m; Narrow Gauge – 0.762 / 0.610 m
- ☞ Indian Railways employs 1.6 million workers, making it the second largest public sector employer in the world (national armies excluded).
- ☞ Northern Railway Zone has the longest route length.
- ☞ Kharagpur (West Bengal) has the longest platform in the world.
- ☞ Bholu (Elephant) is the mascot of Indian Railways.
- ☞ Himsagar Express between Jammu Tawi and Kanyakumari, covers the longest distance – 3,974 km.
- ☞ Kolkata Metro Railway was opened in 1984-85.
- ☞ Delhi and Chennai have Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) while Hyderabad has Multi Modal Transport System (MMTS).
- ☞ *Railway production units:* Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan,

manufactures electric locomotives; Diesel Locomotives Works, Varanasi, manufactures diesel locomotives; Integral Coach Factory, Perambur (TN) manufactures furnished coaches; Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala (Punjab) manufactures passenger coaches, and Diesel Component Works, Patiala (Punjab) manufactures components for diesel locomotives.

Indian Railways is divided into 16 zones

Zone	Zonal Headquarters
Northern	New Delhi
Southern	Chennai
Eastern	Kolkata
Western	Mumbai
Central	Mumbai
North Eastern	Gorakhpur
North Western	Jaipur
North Central	Allahabad
South Central	Secunderabad
South Eastern	Kolkata
South Western	Hubli
North East Frontier	Maligaon (Guwahati)
East Coast	Bhubaneswar
West Central	Jabalpur
East Central	Hajipur
South East Central	Bilaspur

Roadways _____ Waterways _____

India has one of the world's largest road networks. Half of this road network is made up of unsurfaced roads. The Nagpur Plan (1944-54) for the first time gave a four-fold classification of roads:

- National Highways,
- State Highways,
- District Roads, and
- Rural Roads.

Besides these, there are Border Roads, International Highways and Express Highways.

- ☞ Maharashtra has the highest road route length.
- ☞ Goa has the highest surfaced road density.
- ☞ National Highway No.7 connecting Kanyakumari with Varanasi (via Madurai, Hyderabad, Nagpur) is the longest National Highway (2,369 km).
- ☞ The *Golden Quadrilateral Project* envisages a six-lane express gridway connecting New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata.
- ☞ Two other mega projects include:
 - (a) *North-South Corridor* connecting Srinagar with Kanyakumari;
 - (b) *East-West Corridor* will connect Kohima (Nagaland) with Porbandar (Gujarat).

The share of inland water transport in total transport in India is only around 1%. In India, 14,500km of river channels are navigable, of which 3,700km are usable by mechanised boats. But actually, only 2000km are used. Of the total canal length of 4,300km in India, 900km is navigable, but only 330km is used.

Following are the important navigable waterways in India.

- ☞ Ganga–Bhagirathi (upper course of Hoogly)
- ☞ Brahmaputra and its tributaries
- ☞ Deltaic courses of Mahanadi, Krishna and Godavari
- ☞ Barak river (North-East)
- ☞ Rivers of Goa – Mandovi and Zuari
- ☞ Backwaters (Kayals) of Kerala
- ☞ Canals like Buckingham Canal, Vedarraniyam Canal
- ☞ Lower reaches of Narmada and Tapti
- ☞ Creeks of West flowing rivers such as Kali, Sharavati and Netravati

The following are some of the National Waterways:

- ☞ Allahabad-Haldia stretch (1620 km)
- ☞ Dhubri-Sadia stretch of Brahmaputra (891 km)
- ☞ Kollam-Kottapuram stretch of the West Coast Canal (168 km)

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- ☞ The Champakara Canal in Kerala (14 km)
- ☞ There are 12 major ports and 139 minor ports.

India has 12 major ports in the public sector:

- ☞ Mumbai - a natural harbour.
- ☞ Jawaharlal Nehru Port (formerly Nhava Sheva), Mumbai
- ☞ Kandla (Gujarat) - a tidal port.
- ☞ Mormugoa (Goa)
- ☞ New Mangalore (Karnataka)
- ☞ Kochi - a natural harbour
- ☞ Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)
- ☞ Chennai
- ☞ Visakhapatnam - India's deepest port
- ☞ Paradeep (Orissa)
- ☞ Kolkata (riverine port)
- ☞ Haldia (near Kolkata)
- ☞ Ennore (TN) - India's first corporatised port

Quick Fact

Peepli Live, a Hindi film produced by actor Aamir Khan, is India's official entry to this year's Academy Awards (Oscar) in the best foreign language film category. Directed by journalist Anusha Rizvi, Peepli Live is about farmer suicides in the country and talks about how the media and politicians handle the issue.

IIFT GK Special

List of Booker Prize winners

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction is a literary award awarded each year for the best original full-length novel, written in the English language, by a citizen of the Commonwealth of Nations, Ireland, or Zimbabwe.

Year	Author	Title
1969	P. H. Newby	<i>Something to Answer For</i>
1970	Bernice Rubens	<i>The Elected Member</i>
1971	V. S. Naipaul	<i>In a Free State</i>
1972	John Berger	<i>G</i>
1973	J. G. Farrell	<i>The Siege of Krishnapur</i>
1974	a. Nadine Gordimer b. Stanley Middleton	<i>The Conservationist</i> <i>Holiday</i>
1975	Ruth Praver Jhabvala	<i>Heat and Dust</i>
1976	David Storey	<i>Saville</i>
1977	Paul Scott	<i>Staying On</i>
1978	Iris Murdoch	<i>The Sea, the Sea</i>
1979	Penelope Fitzgerald	<i>Offshore</i>
1980	William Golding	<i>Rites of Passage</i>
1981	Salman Rushdie	<i>Midnight's Children</i>
1982	Thomas Keneally	<i>Schindler's Ark</i>
1983	J. M. Coetzee	<i>Life & Times of Michael K</i>
1984	Anita Brookner	<i>Hotel du Lac</i>
1985	Keri Hulme	<i>The Bone People</i>
1986	Kingsley Amis	<i>The Old Devils</i>
1987	Penelope Lively	<i>Moon Tiger</i>
1988	Peter Carey	<i>Oscar and Lucinda</i>

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Quick Fact

Only two authors have won the Booker Prize twice:

J. M. Coetzee & Peter Carey

Recipients of Bharat Ratna

Year	Recipient	
1954	Chandrasekhar Venkat Raman	
1954	Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	
1955	Bhagwan Das	
1955	Mokshagundam Viswesvarayya	
1955	Jawaharlal Nehru	
1957	Govind Ballabh Pant	
1958	Dhondo Keshav Karve	
1961	Bidhan Chandra Roy	
1961	Purushotham Das Tandon	
1962	Rajendra Prasad	
1963	Zakir Hussain	
1963	Pandurang Vaman Kane	
1966	Lal Bahadur Shastri (Posthumous)	
1971	Indira Gandhi	
1975	Varaha Giri Venkata Giri	
1976	Kumaraswami Kamaraj (Posthumous)	
1980	Mother Teresa	
1983	Vinoba Bhave (Posthumous)	
1987	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan	
1988	M. G. Ramachandra (Posthumous)	
1990	B. R. Ambedkar (Posthumous)	
1990	Nelson Mandela	
1991	Morarji Desai	
1991	Rajiv Gandhi (Posthumous)	
1989	Kazuo Ishiguro	The Remains of the Day
1990	A. S. Byatt	Possession
1991	Ben Okri	The Famished Road
1992	a. Michael Ondaatje	The English Patient
	b. Barry Unsworth	Sacred Hunger
1993	Roddy Doyle	Paddy Clarke Ha Ha Ha
1994	James Kelman	How Late It Was, How Late
1995	Pat Barker	The Ghost Road
1996	Graham Swift	Last Orders
1997	Arundhati Roy	The God of Small Things
1998	Ian McEwan	Amsterdam
1999	J. M. Coetzee	Disgrace
2000	Margaret Atwood	The Blind Assassin
2001	Peter Carey	True History of the Kelly Gang
2002	Yann Martel	The Life of Pi
2003	DBC Pierre	Vernon God Little
2004	Alan Hollinghurst	The Line of Beauty
2005	John Banville	The Sea
2006	Kiran Desai	The Inheritance of Loss
2007	Anne Enright	The Gathering
2008	Aravind Adiga	The White Tiger
2009	Hilary Mantel	Wolf Hall
2010	Howard Jacobson	The Finkler Question

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1991	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Posthumous)
1992	J. R. D. Tata
1992	Satyajit Ray
1992	Abul Kalam Azad (Posthumous)
1997	Aruna Asaf Ali (Posthumous)
1997	Gulzarilal Nanda (Posthumous)
1997	A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
1998	M. S. Subbulakshmi
1998	C. Subramaniam
1999	Jayaprakash Narayan (Posthumous)
1999	Amartya Sen
1999	Ravi Shankar
1999	Gopinath Bordoloi (Posthumous)
2001	Lata Mangeshkar
2001	Bismillah Khan
2008	Bhimsen Joshi

Treaties

- 1765 *Treaty of Allahabad* - Mughal Emperor Shah Alam grants Diwani rights to the British East India Company.
- 1768 *Treaty of Masulipatam* - confirms the conquest of the state of Hyderabad by the British.
- 1782 *Treaty of Salbai* - between the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company.
- 1783 *Treaty of Paris* - ended the American War of Independence.
- 1801 *Carnatic Treaty* - Nawab of Arcot cedes territories in India to the British Empire in exchange for two-hundred rupees.
- 1802 *Treaty of Bassein* - The Maratha Peshwa of Pune cedes territories in western India to the British Empire.
- 1803 *Louisiana Purchase* - United States buys Louisiana from France.
- 1815 *Congress of Vienna* - conference between ambassadors from the major powers in Europe.
- 1821 *Treaty of Córdoba* - Mexico becomes independent from Spain.
- 1840 *Treaty of Waitangi* - New Zealand becomes a British colony.
- 1846 *Treaty of Amritsar* - settles dispute over territory in Kashmir.
- 1846 *Treaty of Lahore* - ends the First Sikh War.

Quick Fact

Established in 1957, the Ramon Magsaysay Award is Asia's highest honour and is widely regarded as the region's equivalent of the Nobel Prize.

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TREATIES (CONT.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1854 <i>Convention of Kanagawa</i> - Japan is opened to American trade.</p> <p>1864 <i>First Geneva</i> - convention Establishes rules for the treatment of battlefield casualties.</p> <p>1867 <i>Alaska Purchase</i> - The United States buys Alaska from Russia.</p> <p>1875 <i>Treaty of Kanghai</i> - ends Korea's status as a Chinese tributary state and opens it to Japanese trade.</p> <p>1875 <i>Treaty of Saint Petersburg</i> - in exchange for the Kuril Islands, Japan relinquishes claims on Sakhalin.</p> <p>1895 <i>Treaty of Shimonoseki</i> - ends the First Sino-Japanese War.</p> <p>1898 <i>Convention for the Extension of Hong Kong Territory</i> - cedes the New Territories to the United Kingdom.</p> <p>1919 <i>Treaty of Saint Germain</i> - Dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.</p> <p>1919 <i>Treaty of Versailles</i> - formally ends World War I.</p> <p>1920 <i>Treaty of Sèvres</i> - peace between the Allies of World War I and the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>1944 <i>Bretton Woods Agreement</i> - establishes rules for commercial and financial relations among the major industrial states.</p> <p>1945 <i>UN Charter</i> - establishes the United Nations.</p> <p>1947 <i>General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade</i> - establishes international trade rules.</p> | <p>1947 <i>Paris Peace Treaties</i> - formally ends World War II.</p> <p>1949 <i>North Atlantic Treaty</i> - establishes NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.</p> <p>1950 <i>Liaquat-Nehru Pact</i> - between Pakistani Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan and Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.</p> <p>1955 <i>Warsaw Pact</i> - alliance of Central and Eastern European communist states.</p> <p>1957 <i>Treaty of Rome</i> - establish the European Community.</p> <p>1960 <i>Indus Waters Treaty</i> - water-sharing treaty between India and Pakistan.</p> <p>1963 <i>Vienna Convention</i> - on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Sets rules of liability for any and all forms of nuclear damage.</p> <p>1967 <i>Bangkok Declaration</i> - founding document of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.</p> <p>1971 <i>Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation</i> - Specifies strategic cooperation between India and the Soviet Union.</p> <p>1971 <i>Ramsar Convention</i> - focuses on the conservation and sustainable utilization of wetlands; goes into effect in 1975.</p> <p>1972 <i>Simla Treaty</i> - normalised relations between India and Pakistan following the Bangladesh Liberation War.</p> <p>1973 <i>Paris Peace Accords</i> - formalised American withdrawal from Vietnam.</p> <p>1978 <i>Camp David Accords</i> - agreement between Egypt and Israel.</p> |
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TREATIES (CONT.)

- 1984 *Sino-British Joint Declaration* - The United Kingdom relinquishes Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China.
- 1987 *Joint Declaration on the Question of Macau* - Portugal relinquishes Macau to the People's Republic of China.
- 1989 *Montreal Protocol* - attempts to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of a number of substances believed to be responsible for ozone depletion.
- 1992 *Maastricht Treaty* - establishes the European Union.
- 1992 *Treaty of Maastricht* - on European Union.
- 1993 *Oslo Accords* - between the Israeli government and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.
- 1994 *Marrakech Agreement* - established the World Trade Organisation.
- 1995 *Dayton Agreement* - ends Bosnian War.
- 1997 *Amsterdam Treaty* - substantially revises the Maastricht Treaty; comes into effect on May 1, 1999.
- Ottawa Convention on Landmines Bans all anti-personnel landmines (AP-mines).
- Chemical Weapons Convention Outlaws the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons.
- Kyoto Protocol Mandates the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; negotiated in 1997, ratified in 2004, and went into effect in 2005.
- 2003 *Treaty of Accession* - integrates ten nations into the European Union; came into force on May 1, 2004.
- 2007 *Treaty of Lisbon* - reforming the European Union.
- 2008 *Constitutive Treaty* - Treaty establishing the Union of South American Nations.

BUDDHIST COUNCILS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Venue</u>	<u>Presiding Priest</u>	<u>Major Outcome(s)</u>
First	Saptaparni (Rajagriha), in 483 BC, during Ajatasatru's reign	Mahakassapa	Vinay Pitaka (containing the rules of Buddhist monastic discipline) and Sutta Pitaka (containing religious discourses and sayings of Buddha) were compiled.
Second	Vaishali, in 383 BC	Sahakami (probably)	Permanent split of the Buddhist order into Sthaviravadins and Mahasanghikas.
Third	Pataliputra, during Asoka's reign (around 250 BC)	Moggaliputta Tissa (also known as Upaguta)	Philosophical interpretations of the doctrines of Buddha were collected into Abhidhamma Pitaka.
Fourth	Kashmir, during Kanishka's reign (first century AD)	Vasumitra	Three commentaries (Vibhashas) of the three Pitakas were compiled.

PREP TALK

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Trade Blocs

Andean Community (CAN)

Members: 4

Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador.

Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)

Members: 6

India, Bangladesh, China (incl Hong Kong & Macau), Laos, Sri Lanka, and South Korea.

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

Members: 15 (incl dependencies)

Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts & Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad & Tobago.

Central American Common Market (CACM)

Members: 6

Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

East African Community (EAC)

Members: 5

Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC)

Members: 6

Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon.

Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (EMU)

Members: 16

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Members: 15

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.
2 suspended members - Guinea and Niger.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

Members: 3

Canada, Mexico, and the U.S.

South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)

Members: 8

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR)

Members: 6

Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, & Venezuela.

West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA)

Members: 8

Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Guinea-Bissau.

Comic Strips & their creators

- ☞ *The Adventures of Tintin* (1929-1944) by Hergé (Georges Rémi) (Belgium)
- ☞ *Andy Capp* (1957-) originally by Reg Smythe (UK)
- ☞ *Archie* (1947-) originally by Bob Montana (USA)
- ☞ *Asterix and Obelix* (1977) by René Goscinny and Albert Uderzo (USA reprint of French album stories edited into comic strip form).
- ☞ *Batman* (1989-1991) by Max Allan Collins and Marshall Rogers (USA)
- ☞ *Batman and Robin* (1943-1974) originally by Bob Kane (USA)
- ☞ *B.C.* (1958-) by Johnny Hart (USA)
- ☞ *Beau Peep* (1978-) by Roger Kettle and Andrew Christine (UK)
- ☞ *Beetle Bailey* (1950-) by Mort Walker (USA)
- ☞ *Believe It Or Not!* (1918-) by Robert Ripley
- ☞ *Bugs Bunny* (1944-1990) originally by Leon Schlesinger (USA)
- ☞ *Calvin and Hobbes* (1985-1995) by Bill Watterson (USA)
- ☞ *The Candy Man* (1981-) by Bill Murray
- ☞ *Dennis the Menace* (1951-) originally by David Law (UK)
- ☞ *Dennis the Menace* (1951-) by Hank Ketcham (USA)
- ☞ *Dick Tracy* (1931-) originally by Chester Gould (USA)
- ☞ *Disney Treasury of Classic Tales* (1952-1971), nominally by Walt Disney
- ☞ *Donald Duck* (1938-), nominally by Walt Disney, originally by Bob Karp and Al Taliaferro (USA)
- ☞ *The Flintstones* (1962-1980) by Hanna-Barbera Productions; (1994-) by creators unknown;
- ☞ *Garfield* (1978-) by Jim Davis (USA)
- ☞ *Hägar the Horrible* (1973-) by Chris Browne; originally by Dik Browne (USA)
- ☞ *Hi and Lois* (1954-) originally by Mort Walker and Dik Browne (USA)
- ☞ *The Incredible Hulk* (1979-1982) by Stan Lee and Larry Lieber (USA)
- ☞ *James Bond* (1958-1977) originally by John McLusky (UK)
- ☞ *Life in Hell* (1978-) by Matt Groening (USA)
- ☞ *Little Nemo in Slumberland* (1905-1914, 1924-1927) by Winsor McCay (USA)

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Comic Strips (CONT.)

☞ *The Lockhorns* (1968-) by Bunny Hoest and John Reiner; originally by Bill Hoest and William Carroll (USA)

☞ *The Lone Ranger* (1939-1970) originally by Fran Striker; (1980-1983) by Cary Bates and Russ Heath (USA)

☞ *Love Is...* (1970-) by Kim Casali (USA)

☞ *Mandrake the Magician* (1934-) originally by Phil Davis and Lee Falk (USA)

☞ *The Meaning of Lila* (2004-) by John Forgetta (USA)

☞ *Mickey Mouse* (1930-?) nominally by Walt Disney, originally by Disney and Ub Iwerks (USA)

☞ *Mutt and Jeff* (1907-1982), first titled *A. Mutt*, originally by Bud Fisher (USA)

☞ *The Pajama Diaries* (2006-) by Terri Libenson (USA)

☞ *Peanuts* (1950-2000) by Charles M. Schulz (USA)

☞ *Pearls Before Swine* (1999-) by Stephan Pastis (USA)

☞ *The Phantom* (1936-) originally by Lee Falk and Ray Moore (USA)

☞ *Pickles* (1990-) by Brian Crane (USA)

☞ *Popeye (Thimble Theatre)* (1929-) originally by E.C. Segar (USA)

☞ *Sherlock Holmes* (1954-1955) by Edith Meiser and Frank Giacoia (USA).

☞ *Skippy* (1923-1945) by Percy Crosby (USA)

☞ *Spider-Man (The Amazing Spider-man)* (1977-) by Stan Lee and Larry Lieber (USA)

☞ *Star Hawks* (1977-1981) originally by Gil Kane and Ron Goulart (USA)

☞ *Star Trek* (1979-1982) originally by Thomas Warkentin (USA)

☞ *Star Wars* (1979-1984) originally by Russ Manning (USA)

☞ *Superman* (1939-1967, 1977-1983) originally by Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster (USA)

☞ *Tarzan* (1929-) originally by Hal Foster, later by Burne Hogarth, Russ Manning, and others (USA)

☞ *Willie Winkie's World* (1906-1907) by Lyonel Feininger (USA)

☞ *Winnie the Pooh* (1978-1987) nominally by Walt Disney

☞ *The Wizard of Id* (1964-) by Johnny Hart and Brant Parker (USA)

☞ *Wonder Woman* (1945) by Charles Moulton and H.G. Peter (USA)

☞ *Yogi Bear* (1961-1980) by Hanna-Barbera Productions

☞ *Ziggy* (1971-) by Tom Wilson (USA)

Geography

Polar Auroras

Polar Auroras are two Auroras, the Aurora Borealis or Northern Lights and the Aurora Australis or Southern Lights. These are lights that sweep across the sky in waves or streamers or folds. They are very often multi-coloured and provide one of the finest spectacles in nature. They occur in the Arctic and the Antarctica regions respectively. But the Northern Lights can be seen as far south as New Orleans in America and the Southern lights as far north as Australia.

Eclipse

The total or partial obscuration of light from a celestial body as it passes through the shadow of another body is known as 'eclipse'.

Equinoxes

Equinoxes or equal nights (and consequently equal days) are the times when the Sun is shining directly overhead at the Equator. March 21 is called the Vernal Equinox and September 23 is called the Autumnal Equinox.

Solstice

Summer Solstice

On June 21, the earth is so located in its orbit that the Sun is overhead on the Tropic of Cancer. The Northern Hemisphere is tipped towards the Sun, having the longest day, while the Southern Hemisphere is tipped away from the Sun, having the shortest day.

Winter Solstice

On 22 December, the earth is in an equivalent position, on the opposite front point, in its orbit. So the Southern Hemisphere is tipped towards the Sun, and the Northern Hemisphere away from it. The Sun is overhead on the Tropic of Capricorn resulting in the shortest day in Northern Hemisphere and longest day in Southern Hemisphere.

Comet

Comet is a luminous celestial body which moves about the Solar System in elliptical or hyperbolic orbits. Comets are usually accompanied by a long shining tail. Hyperbolic comets are seen only once and they do not reappear. Elliptical comets are periodic and their recurrence can be calculated, as in the case of Halley's Comet.

Nebulae

The clouds of rarefied gas glow due to the radiation of the light of the stars. The radiated clouds of rarefied gas are called 'Nebulae'. Their visibility is hazy and faint.

Quick Fact

*The world's three largest
Peninsulas are:
Arabian, South India, & Alaska*

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GEOGRAPHY (CONT.)

Earth Data		Time of rotation on its own	
Superficial area	510,100,500 sq.km	axis	23h,56m,4.09sec
Land surface	148,950,800 sq.km	Period of revolution	365 days, 5 hr
Water surface	361,149,700 sq.km	around the Sun	48m, 45.51 sec
Equatorial circumference	40,067 km	Inclination of the axis	
Polar circumference	40,000 km	to the plane of the elliptic	23° 27'
Equatorial diameter	12,754 km	Escape velocity	11.2 m/sec
Equatorial radius	6,377 km	(i.e. speed necessary to break	
Mean distance from the Sun	149,407,000 km	away from the Earth into	
		outer space)	

CONTINENTS

Name	Area (sq. km)	% of Earth's area	Population est. (in mn)	Highest point (in m, from sea-level)	Lowest point (in m, from sea-level)
Asia	43,998,000	29.5	3,588.9	Everest 8848	Dead Sea 396.8
Africa	29,800,000	20.0	778.5	Kilimanjaro 5894	Lake Assal 156.1
N.America	21,510,000	16.3	434.8	McKinley 6194	Death Valley 859
S.America	17,598,000	11.8	499.5	Aconcagua 6960	Valdes Penin 39.9
Europe	9,699,550	6.5	729.4	Elbrus 5663	Caspian Sea 28.0
Australia	7,699,000	5.2	29.4	Kosciusko 2228	Lake Eyre 15.8
Antarctica	13,600,000	9.6	—	Vinson Massif 5140	

Principal Peaks

Name	Country	Height (m)
Mt. Everest	Nepal-Tibet	8848
K2 (Mt. Godwin Austen)	India (PoK)	8611
Kanchenjunga	Nepal-India	8597
Lhotse	Nepal-India	8511
Nanga Parbat	India	8124
Annapurna	Nepal	8078
Nanda Devi	India	7817
Mt. Kamet	India	7756
Saltoro Kangri	India	7742
Gurla Mandhata	Tibet	7728

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GEOGRAPHY (CONT.)

Great Deserts

Name	Location	Area in sq. km.
Sahara	N.Africa	8,400,000
Libyan	N.Africa	1,550,000
Nubian	N.Africa	260,000
Australian	Australia	1,550,000
Great Victoria ..	Australia	325,000
Great Sandy	Australia	420,400
Simpson	Australia	310,000
Arabian	Arabia	1,300,000
Gobi	Mongolia, China	1,040,000
Kalahari	Botswana, Namibia ...	520,000

Largest Islands

Name	Area (sq. km.)	Location
Australia	7,618,493	Indian Ocean
Greenland	2,175,600	Arctic Ocean
New Guinea	792,500	W.Pacific
Borneo	725,545	Indian Ocean
Malagasy Republic ...	587,000	Indian Ocean

Principal Seas

Name	Area (sq. km.)
South China Sea	2,974,600
Caribbean Sea	2,753,000
Mediterranean Sea	2,503,000
Bering Sea	2,268,180
Gulf of Mexico	1,542,985

Longest Rivers

Name	Location	Length (in km)
Nile	Africa	6,650
Amazon	S.America	6,437
Mississippi	U.S.	6,020
Yangtze Kiang	China	5,494
Ob-Irtysh	Russia	5,410
Zaire	Africa	4,700
Lena	Russia	4,400
Hwang Ho	China	4,344
Mackenzie	Canada	4,241
Mekong	Asia	4,180
Niger	Africa	4,180

Largest Lakes

Name	Location	Area (sq. km.)
Caspian Sea	CIS, Iran	371,000
Superior	Canada, U.S.	82,350
Victoria	E.Africa	69,500
Tanganyika	E.Africa	32,900
Baikal	Russia	31,500

Highest Waterfalls

Name	Country	Drop (m)
Angel	Venezuela	807
Mongefossen	Norway	774
Kukenaan	Venezuela	610
Utigord	Norway	600
Ribbon	U.S.	491

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GEOGRAPHY (CONT.)

Geographical Names: Old & New

New Name	Old Name
Banjul	Bathurst
Beijing	Peking
Belize	British Honduras
Benin	Dahomey
Botswana	Beuchuanaland
Burkina Faso	Upper Volta
Cambodia	Kampuchea; Khmer
Chennai	Madras
Congo	Zaire
Djibouti	French Somaliland French Territory of Afars and Issas
Ethiopia	Abyssinia
Ghana	Gold Coast
Guyana	British Guiana
Hanoi	Kecho
Harare	Salisbury
Ho Chi Minh City ...	Saigon
Indonesia	The Netherlands (Dutch) East Indies
Iran	Persia
Iraq	Mesopotamia
Istanbul	Constantinople, Byzantium
Jakarta	Batavia
Kalaallit Nunaat	Greenland
Kinshasa	Leopoldville
Korea	The Hermit Kingdom

New Name	Old Name
Laos	Lanxang
Lesotho	Basutoland
Malawi	Nyasaland
Malabo	Santa Isabel
Mumbai	Bombay
Myanmar	Burma
Namibia	South West Africa
Nauru	Pleasant Island
Oslo	Christiana
Sri Lanka	Ceylon
Stalingrad	Volgograd
St.Petersburg	Leningrad
Suriname	Dutch Guyana
Taiwan	Formosa
Tasmania	Van Diemen's Land
Thailand	Siam
Togo	Togoland
Tuvalu	The Ellice Islands
Vanuatu	The New Hebrides
Yangon	Rangoon
Zambia	Northern Rhodesia
Zimbabwe	Southern Rhodesia

Quick Fact

The party symbol of the Republican Party in the U.S. is the same as that of the Bahujan Samaj Party in India: Elephant.

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GEOGRAPHY (CONT.)

Riverside Cities – World

City	River	Country
Amsterdam	Amsel	Netherlands
Antwerp	Schelde	Belgium
Baghdad	Tigris	Iraq
Bangkok	Menam	Thailand
Belgrade	Danube	Yugoslavia
Berlin	Spree	Germany
Bonn	Rhine	Germany
Budapest	Danube	Hungary
Cairo	Nile	Egypt
Glasgow	Clyde	Scotland
Hamburg	Elbe	Germany
Karachi	Indus	Pakistan
Lahore	Ravi	Pakistan
London	Thames	England
Moscow	Moskva	Russia
New York	Hudson	U.S.
Paris	Seine	France
Quebec	St.Lawrence	Canada
Yangon	Irrawaddy	Myanmar
Rome	Tiber	Italy
Tokyo	Sumida	Japan
Vienna	Danube	Austria
Warsaw	Vistula	Poland
Washington	Potomac	U.S.

Riverside Cities – India

City	River	State
Agra	Yanuma	Uttar Pradesh
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati	Gujarat
Ayodha	Sarayu	Uttar Pradesh
Badrinath	Ganga	—
Cuttack	Mahanadi	Orissa
Delhi	Yamuna	Delhi
Dibrugarh	Brahmaputra ..	Assam
Haridwar	Ganga	Uttaranchal
Hyderabad	Musi	Andhra Pradesh
Jabalpur	Narmada	MP
Kanpur	Ganga	Uttar Pradesh
Kolkata	Hooghly	West Bengal
Kota	Chambal	Rajasthan
Lucknow	Gomti	Uttar Pradesh
Ludhiana	Sutlej	Punjab
Nasik	Godavari	Maharashtra
Pandharpur	Bhima	Maharashtra
Patna	Ganga	Bihar
Sambalpur	Mahanadi	Orissa
Srinagar	Jhelum	J & K
Surat	Tapti	Gujarat
Tirucharapalli ...	Cauveri	Tamil Nadu
Varanasi	Ganga	Uttar Pradesh
Vijayawada	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh

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GEOGRAPHY (CONT.)

Smallest States

Name	In Area		In Population		
	Area (sq. km.)	Location	State	Population	Location
Vatican City	0.44	Europe	Vatican City	900	Europe
Monaco	1.95	Europe	Nauru	10,000	Pacific
Nauru	21.10	S.Pacific	Tuvalu	10,588	Pacific
Tuvalu	26.00	S.Pacific	Palau	20,000	Pacific
San Marino	61.00	Europe	San Marino	30,800	Europe
Liechtenstein	60.00	Europe	Monaco	33,149	Europe
Marshall Islands	181.00	C.Pacific	Liechtenstein	35,981	Europe
St.Kitts-Nevis	269.00	Caribbean	St.Kitts-Nevis	52,000	Caribbean
Maldives	298.00	Indian Ocean	Marshall Islands	62,000	Pacific
Malta	316.00	Mediterranean	Dominica	78,940	Caribbean

Olympic Games

The first modern Olympic Games took place in 1896, founded by the Frenchman Baron de Coubertin. They are held once every four years. Women first competed in 1900.

The first separate Winter Olympic Games celebration was in 1924. Presently, the Winter Olympic Games take place between Summer Games celebrations.

The Olympic motto is "Citius, Altius, Fortius" coined by Father Dixon in 1897, and introduced in 1920 for the first time.

Year	Venues	
	Summer Games	Winter Games
1896	Athens, Greece	—
1900	Paris, France	—
1904	St.Louis, U.S.	—
1908	London, UK	—
1912	Stockholm, Sweden	—
1920	Antwerp, Belgium	—
1924	Paris, France	Chamonix, France
1928	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	St.Mortiz, Switzerland
1932	Los Angeles, U.S.	Lake Placid, U.S.

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SPORT (CONT.)

Year	Summer Games	Winter Games	Year	Summer Games	Winter Games
1936	Berlin, Germany	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany	1988	Seoul, South Korea	Calgary, Canada
1948	London, UK	St. Moritz, Switzerland	1992	Barcelona, Spain	Albertville, France
1952	Helsinki, Finland	Oslo, Norway	1994	—	Lillehammer, Norway
1956	Melbourne, Australia	Cortina, Italy	1996	Atlanta, U.S.	—
1960	Rome, Italy	Squaw Valley, U.S.	1998	—	Nagano, Japan
1964	Tokyo, Japan	Innsbruck, Austria	2000	Sydney, Australia	—
1968	Mexico City	Grenoble, France	2002	—	Salt Lake City, U.S.
1972	Munich, Germany	Sapporo, Japan	2004	Athens, Greece	—
1976	Montreal, Canada	Innsbruck, Austria	2006	—	Turin, Italy
1980	Moscow, Russia	Lake Placid, U.S.	2008	Beijing, China	—
1984	Los Angeles, U.S.	Sarajevo	2010	—	Vancouver, Canada
			2012	London, Britain	
			2014	—	Sochi, Russia
			2016	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—

Hockey World Cup

Year	Venue	Winner	Runner-up
1971	Barcelona	Pakistan	Spain
1973	Amstelveen	Netherlands	India
1975	Kuala Lumpur	India	Pakistan
1978	Buenos Aires	Pakistan	Netherlands
1982	Mumbai	Pakistan	West Germany
1986	London	Australia	England
1990	Lahore	Netherlands	Pakistan
1994	Sydney	Pakistan	Netherlands
1998	Utrecht	Netherlands	Spain
2002	Kuala Lumpur	Germany	Australia
2006	Monchengladbach	Germany	Australia
2010	New Delhi	Australia	Germany

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SPORT (CONT.)

Football World Cup

Year	Venue	Winner	Runner-up
1930	Uruguay	Uruguay	Argentina
1934	Italy	Italy	Czechoslovakia
1938	France	Italy	Hungary
1950	Brazil	Uruguay	Brazil
1954	Switzerland	West Germany	Hungary
1958	Sweden	Brazil	Sweden
1962	Chile	Brazil	Czechoslovakia
1966	Britain	England	West Germany
1970	Mexico	Brazil	Italy
1974	West Germany	West Germany	The Netherlands
1978	Argentina	Argentina	The Netherlands
1982	Spain	Italy	West Germany
1986	Mexico	Argentina	West Germany
1990	Italy	West Germany	Argentina
1994	U.S.	Brazil	Italy
1998	France	France	Brazil
2002	South Korea, Japan	Brazil	Germany
2006	Germany	Italy	France
2010	South Africa	Spain	Netherlands
2014	Brazil	-	-

ET CETERA

Folk & Tribal Dances

Dance	State
Ankia Nat	Assam
Bahaka Wata	Orissa
Bhangra	Punjab
Bhavai	Gujarat, Rajasthan
Bidesie	Bihar
Bihu	Assam
Chakiarkoothu	Kerala
Chakri	Jammu & Kashmir
Chamar Givad	Rajasthan
Chappeli	Uttar Pradesh
Chhau	West Bengal
Chavittu Natakam	Kerala
Chiraw (bamboo dance)	Mizoram
Dahikala	Maharashtra
Dandanate	Orissa
Dandiya Ras	Gujarat
Gangore	Rajasthan
Garba	Gujarat
Gidda	Punjab
Gidda Parhaun	Himachal Pradesh
Hikat	Jammu & Kashmir
Jata-Jatin	Bihar
Jatra	West Bengal
Jhular Leela	Rajasthan
Jhumar or Ghumar	Rajasthan
Kaitotti Kalli	Kerala
Kummi	Tamil Nadu

Dance	State
Kajri	Uttar Pradesh
Kayanga	Himachal Pradesh
Karan	Uttar Pradesh
Kathi	West Bengal
Kayanga Bajavanga	Rajasthan
Kolattam	Tamil Nadu
Kottam	Andhra Pradesh
Krishnavattam	Kerala
Kumaon	Uttar Pradesh
Lai Haroba	Manipur
Lavani	Maharashtra
Lezim	Maharashtra
Lota	Madhya Pradesh
Luddi	Himachal Pradesh
Macha	Madhya Pradesh
Maha Rassa	Manipur
Mudivettu	Kerala
Munzra	Himachal Pradesh
Nautanki	Uttar Pradesh
Ojapali	Assam
Pandvani	Madhya Pradesh
Raslila	Gujarat
Rauf	Jammu & Kashmir
Swang	Haryana
Tamasha	Maharashtra
Tappatri Kali	Kerala
Therukkoothu	Tamil Nadu
Theyyam	Kerala
Tippani	Gujarat
Wangala Laho	Meghalaya

ET CETERA (CONT.)**Countries and their Parliaments**

The names of the parliaments of some countries are given below.

Country	Parliament
Afghanistan	Hal-o-Aqad (National Assembly)
Australia	Federal Parliament (House of Representatives & Senate)
Bhutan	Tshogdu (National Assembly)
Brazil	National Congress
Britain	Parliament (House of Commons and House of Lords)
Canada	Parliament (House of Commons and Senate Congress)
Cuba	National Assembly of People's Power
Denmark	Folketing
France	National Assembly
Germany	Bundestag (Lower House) & Bundsrat (Upper House)
Iceland	Althing
India	Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) (Sansad)
Indonesia	People's Consultative Assembly
Iran	Majlis
Iraq	National Assembly
Israel	Knesset
Japan	Diet
Korea (North)	Supreme People's Assembly
Korea (South)	National Assembly
Malaysia	Parliament (Dewan Rakyat & Dewan Negara)
Maldives	Majlis
Nepal	National Panchayat
Netherlands	The States General
New Zealand	Parliament (House of Representatives)
Norway	Storting
Poland	Sejm
Spain	Cortes
U.S.	Congress (House of Representatives and Senate)

ET CETERA (CONT.)

Official Books and Publications of Various Countries

Official Book	Country
Blue Book	Any official report of the British Government
Green Book	Official publication of Italy and Iran
Grey Book	Official reports of the Japanese and Belgium Governments
Orange Book	Official publication of The Netherlands
White Book	Official publication of Germany, China and Portugal
Yellow Book	Official book of France
White Paper	Short pamphlet giving authoritative detail of facts issued by the Indian Government stating its view on a particular issue for the knowledge of general public.

Commissioned Ranks of the Three Services

commissioned ranks in the three services – Army, Navy and Air Force; each rank is shown opposite to its equivalent in the other services.

Army	Navy	Air Force
Field Marshal	Admiral of the Fleet	Marshal of the Air Force
General	Admiral	Air Chief Marshal
Lieutenant-General	Vice-Admiral	Air Marshal
Major-General	Rear-Admiral	Air Vice Marshal
Brigadier	Commodore	Air Commodore
Colonel	Captain	Group Captain
Lieutenant-Colonel	Commander	Wing Commander
Major	Lieutenant-Commander	Squadron Leader
Captain	Lieutenant	Flight Lieutenant
Lieutenant	Sub-Lieutenant	Flying Officer
Second Lieutenant	Acting Sub-Lieutenant	Pilot Officer

M E G C