

### About the Author



**Varun Awasthi**  
(8 Years+ Teaching Students)  
Founder: Exam Engine App

Varun Awasthi Sir is known for his expertise in Current Affairs and General Studies :  
History/Politics/Geography/Science/Economics/Static GK  
Twice UP Police Exams Qualified

He believes GS is like an ocean, but if a student get correct ratio of Topics success become easy to get.  
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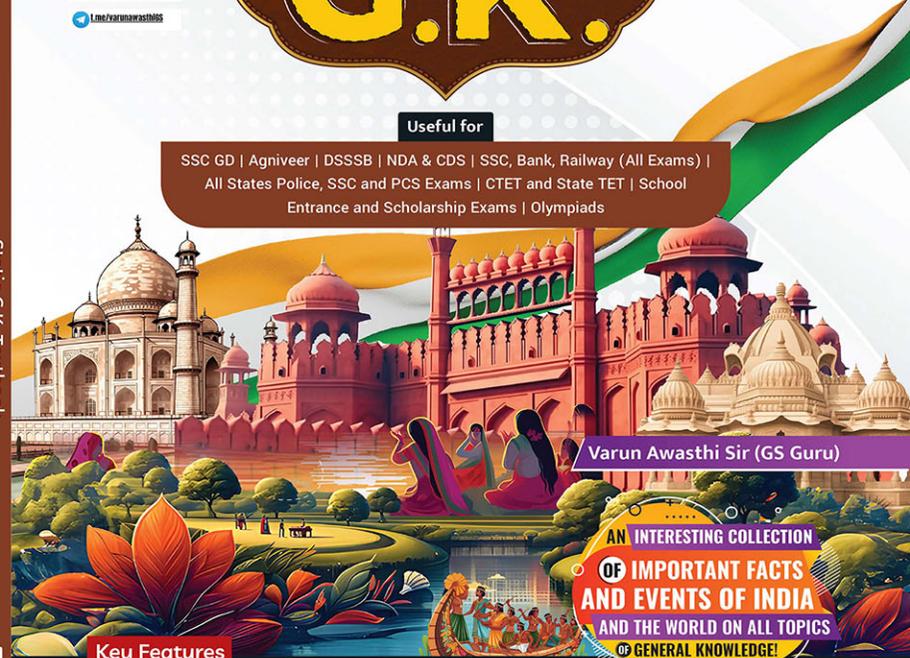


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1 This book divided into 81 chapters contains all the facts, dates, events and information selected on various subjects.

#### Important Points

2 Points based on questions of all the exams in India are also explained in tables and one-liners

#### Important Questions

3 1800+ Chapterwise important questions based on TCS Pattern ( Available on QR Code)

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# Content

→ Important Information	vii
→ Chapterwise Important Questions (TCS Pattern)	vii
<b>Chapters</b>	<b>1-215</b>
<b>Unit-I : History</b>	
1. Ancient, Medieval, Modern History	1-4
2. Foreign Travellers in India and Contemporary Historical Writings	5-9
3. Famous Wars, Events and Important Dates of Indian History	10-13
4. Revolt of 1857 and other important Popular Movements	14-17
5. Important Governor/Governor Generals, Viceroys of India and Associated Events	18-20
6. Important Books of Hindi Literature and Prominent Personalities	21-24
7. Major Religions of India	25
<b>Unit-II : Art and Culture</b>	
8. Indian Dances and Associated Dancers	26-28
9. Indian Music, Music Instruments, Musicians and Cultural Institutions	29-30
10. Indian Paintings	31-32
11. Important Temples, Forts, Palaces and Tombs in India	33-37
12. Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritages of UNESCO	38
13. Indian Fairs and Festivals	39-41
14. Indian Costumes	42-43
15. Indian Cuisines	44
<b>Unit-III : Geography</b>	
16. Solar System	45
17. Atmosphere	46
18. Facts Related to World Geography	47-56
19. Ocean Currents	57
20. Local Winds and Cyclones of the World	58
21. Geographical Sobriquets of the World	59
22. Famous Straits of India and the World	60-61
23. States and UTs of India, Its Neighbours and Coasts	62-63
24. India's Famous Mountains, Plateaus, Passes and Major Rivers and the Cities situated on their banks and Other Facts.	64-73
25. Important Research Centres in India	74
26. Indian Cities and their Sobriquets	75

27. Power Plants and River Valley Projects in India	76-78
28. Important Agricultural Revolutions and Minerals	79
29. National Park, Sanctuary, Tiger Reserve, Biosphere, Elephant Reserve and Bird Sanctuary	80-86
30. Tribes in India	87
31. Transport In India and the World	88-91
32. Animal Species and Diseases	92-93

#### Unit-IV : Polity

33. Parts, Schedules and Sources of the Indian Constitution	94-95
34. Important Articles of the Constitution	96-98
35. Hierarchy of the Constitutional Posts	99
36. Oath/Resignations from Posts	100
37. Important Constitutional Amendments	101-102
38. Central Council of Ministers	103-105
39. Important Posts and Officers	106-108
40. Prime Ministers/Presidents of India	109-110
41. States, Chief Ministers and Governors	111
42. Important Political Parties of India and their Election Symbols	112-113
43. Panchayati Raj (Local Self Administration)	114
44. High Courts in India	115
45. Official Languages of India States	116
46. Important National Commissions, Organisations and Tribunals	117-118

#### Unit-V : Economics

47. Important Facts and Vocabulary related to Banking	119
48. Industries and GI Tag	120-123
49. Important Schemes and Committees	124-129
50. Facts Related to Census	130-132

#### Unit-VI : Science

51. Branches and Fundamental Units in Science	133-134
52. Scientific Names of Animals and Plants	135
53. Important Inventions and Inventors	136
54. Important Chemical Names, Formulae and Acids	137
55. Important Elements and Their Inventors	138
56. Nutrition and Diseases in Humans	139-142
57. Inventions in Medical Science	143-144
58. India's Space/Defense Programme, World's Space Agencies and Institutions, Computer	145-151
59. Military Exercise of India and Other Countries	152

#### Unit-VII : Miscellaneous

60. First and the Greatest in India and the World	153-157
61. Important Personalities of India and their Nicknames	158-159

<b>62. Biggest, Largest, Smallest and Highest in India and the World</b>	<b>160-161</b>
<b>63. National Symbols of Important Countries</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>64. News Agencies of Important Countries</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>65. Parliaments and Political Parties of World Countries</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>66. Intelligence Agencies of the World</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>67. National and International Days, Weeks and Years</b>	<b>166-169</b>
<b>68. Awards and Honours of the World</b>	<b>170-174</b>
<b>69. Famous Writers and Their Books</b>	<b>175-180</b>
<b>70. Sports and Associated Awards</b>	<b>181-190</b>
<b>71. National Birds and Animals of Countries</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>72. Capitals and Currencies of World Countries</b>	<b>192-194</b>
<b>73. Changed Names of Some Famous Places</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>74. Gardens and Museums of India</b>	<b>196-197</b>
<b>75. Abbreviations</b>	<b>198-199</b>
<b>76. National and International Organisations</b>	<b>200-204</b>
<b>77. Tourism in India and the World</b>	<b>205-209</b>
<b>78. Important Places and Memorials</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>79. National Monuments of Important Countries and International Borders</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>80. Some Important Facts Related to General Studies</b>	<b>212-213</b>
<b>81. Companies and Their Founders</b>	<b>214-215</b>

# Chapter 1

## Ancient, Medieval, Modern History

### Unit-I : History

#### History of Ancient India

Period	Events
Prehistoric Period (about 25 lakh BC to 3000 BC)	During this period, human life developed in India and primitive man used stone tools.
Vedic Period (about 1500 BC to 600 BC)	During this period, Vedic culture developed in India and the Vedas were composed.
Maurya Period (about 323/322 BC to 185 BC)	During this period, the Maurya Empire emerged in India and this dynasty is known for great rulers like Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka.
Gupta Period (about 320 AD to 647 AD)	During this period, the Gupta Empire emerged in India and there was progress in the fields of art, literature, science, etc., in India.
Harshvardhan Period (about 606 AD to 647 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Vardhan dynasty (Harsh-Vardhan) and unity was maintained in India.
Pallava Period (about 350 AD to 900 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Pallava dynasty and South India witnessed the progress in the fields of art, literature, etc.
Chalukya Period (about 543 AD to 753 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Chalukya dynasty and a powerful empire emerged in entire South India.

Period	Events
Rashtrakuta Period (about 753 AD to 973 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Rashtrakuta dynasty and a powerful empire came into existence in South India.
Gurjara-Pratihara Period (about 550 AD to 800 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty and a powerful empire came into existence in North India.
Pala Period (about 750 AD to 1174 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Pala dynasty and a powerful empire came into existence in North Eastern India.
Somavanshi Period (about 770 AD to 1200 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Somavanshi dynasty and a powerful empire came into existence in Central India.
Chauhan Period (about 900 AD to 1200 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Chauhan dynasty and a powerful empire came into existence in North India.
Chandela Period (about 950 AD to 1100 AD)	During this period, India was ruled by the Chandela kings of Khajuraho and grand temples were built in Khajuraho.
Vijayanagara Period (about 1336 AD to 1565 AD)	During this period, the Vijayanagara Empire emerged in India and a powerful empire emerged in South India.
Mughal Period (about 1526 AD to 1857 AD)	During this period, the Mughal Empire emerged in India and a huge empire was established in India.

#### Places Associated with the Harappa Civilisation

Site	Results
Harappa	Harappa is situated in Sahiwal district of Punjab (Pakistan) on the banks of Ravi.
	<b>Excavators:</b> Dayaram Sahni (1921), Madho Swaroop Vats (1926) and Sir Mortimer Wheeler (1946)
	<b>Archaeological Findings:</b> Six granaries in a row, workers' dwellings, seal of fertility goddess, cemetery (R- 37H), painted pottery, idol of mother goddess, stones symbols of lingam (male sexual organ) and yoni (female sexual organ), barley and wheat in wooden boxes, copper scales, a crucible for bronze and a mirror made of copper, vanity boxes and dice.
Mohenjodaro/Mound of the Dead/Oasis of Sindh	<b>Excavators:</b> Rakhaldas Banerjee (1922), Mackay (1927) and Mortimer Wheeler (1930).
	Mohenjodaro is located on the banks of the Indus River in Larkana district of Sindh (Pakistan).
	<b>Archaeological Findings:</b> Huge granary, huge bathhouse (the largest building of this civilisation), Sabha Bhawan (Assembly Hall), seal of Pashupati/Proto Shiva, bronze statue of a dancing girl,

Site	Results
	Steatite statue of a bearded man, Clay figurines of Mother Goddess, pieces of cotton cloth, brick kilns, two Mesopotamian seals, 1398 seals (56% of the total seals of the civilization).
Lothal	Lothal is situated on the banks of the Bhogwa River near the Gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat. <b>Excavator:</b> S.R. Rao (1957) <b>Archaeological Findings:</b> pots, rice husks, fire altar, terracotta figurine of a horse, double burial (a male and a female buried in the same grave), Persian/Iranian and Bahraini seals, a jar painted with bird and fox.
Kalibanga/Black Bangles	Kalibanga is situated on the banks of Ghaggar River in Rajasthan. <b>Excavators:</b> Amala Nand Ghosh (1953), Dr. B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar (1961) <b>Archaeological Findings:</b> A pre-Harappan area, seven fire altars, decorated bricks, wheels of a toy cart, Mesopotamian cylindrical seal.
Chanhudaro	Chanhudaro is located in Sindh, Pakistan and was excavated in 1931. <b>Excavator:</b> N.G. Majumdar (1931), E.J.H. Mackay (1935) <b>Archaeological Findings:</b> unfortified city, medicine box, lipstick shop, pearl shop, mark of a dog's paw chasing a cat on brick, a terracotta model of a bullock cart, a bronze toy cart.
Rangpur (Gujarat)	<b>Excavator:</b> M.S. Vatsa (1931), S. R. Rao (1953-54) <b>Archaeological Findings:</b> Rice Husk
Banawali, Hisar (Haryana)	<b>Excavator:</b> R.S. Bisht (1973-74) <b>Archaeological Findings:</b> Lack of grid pattern town planning, lack of systematic drainage system, earthen plough, toy plough.
Alamgirpur, Meerut (U.P.)	<b>Excavator:</b> Y. D. Sharma (1958)
Kotdiji, Sindh (Pakistan)	Kotdiji is located on the banks of the Indus River in Pakistan. <b>Excavators:</b> Ghurre (1935), Fazal Ahmed (1955)
Amri, Sindh (Pakistan)	Amri is located in Balochistan, on the banks of the Indus River. <b>Excavator:</b> N.G. Majumdar (1929)
Ropar (Punjab)	<b>Excavator:</b> Y. D. Sharma (1955-56)
Surkotda, Kutch (Gujarat)	<b>Excavation:</b> J.P. Joshi (1964) <b>Archaeological Findings:</b> Horse bones (only site where horse bones have been found), Oval tomb, pot burial.
Sutkagendor, Sindh (Pakistan)	<b>Excavator:</b> A. Stein (1927)
Dholavira, Gujarat	Dholavira is located on an arid island in the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat. <b>Excavator:</b> J.P. Joshi, R.S. Bisht (1990-91) <b>Archaeological Findings:</b> A unique water harvesting system and its special drainage system, a huge reservoir, here the site is divided into 3 parts.
Rakhigarhi, Haryana	<b>Excavator:</b> Amarendra Nath (2014)

### Vedic Literature

Vedic Literature	Description
<b>Rigveda</b>	Rigveda is a collection of hymns. This is the oldest book in the world. It is also called 'the first testament of humanity'. It contains 1028 suktas which are divided into 10 mandalas. Aitareya and Kaushiki/Sankhyan are its Brahmin texts.

Vedic Literature	Description
<b>Samveda</b>	It is a book of mantras and is related to music. It contains 1549 hymns and all hymns (except 75) are taken from the Vedas. The mantras of Samveda were recited by Udgata. Panchavish (Tandya Maha Brahmana), Shadavimsha, Chandogya and Jaiminiya are its Brahmin texts.

Vedic Literature	Description
<b>Yajurveda</b>	It is a book of sacrificial prayers. It is recited by a priest named Ardhavyu. It has two parts Ddshna Yajurveda (Complete) Shloka and Shukla Yajurveda (written in both poetry and prose). Shatapatha (the oldest and largest Brahmin) and Taittiriya are its Brahmin texts.
<b>Atharva Veda</b>	The fourth and last Veda in which mantras are given to ward off evils and diseases. It also includes magical Mantras. It is also called cosmic Veda. Gopath is its Brahmin text.
<b>Aranyakas</b>	Aranyakas are the last part of Brahmins.
<b>Vedanga</b>	Education, Kalpasutra, Grammar, Nirukta, Verse and Astrology
<b>Epics</b>	Ramayana and Mahabharata
<b>Purana</b>	The total number of Puranas is 18. Matsya Purana is the oldest Purana text. Other important Puranas are Bhagavata Purana, Vishnu Purana and Vayu Purana.

### Buddhist Councils

S.No.	Place	Chairman	Patron King
First	Rajgriha (483 BC)	Mahakassap	Ajatshatru
Second	Vaishali (383 BC)	Sabakami	Kalashok
Third	Partaliputra (255 BC)	Mogaliputtatissa	Ashoka
Fourth	Kashmir (1st Century)	Vasumitra	Kanishka

### Jain Council

S. No.	Place	Chairman	Patron King
First	Pataliputra (300 BC)	Sthulbhadra	Chandragupta Maurya
Second	Vallabhi (512 AD)	Devarshi Kshamashraman	--

### Important Events of Medieval History in India

Period	Events
1206	Establishment of Delhi Sultanate by Qutubuddin Aibak

Period	Events
1211	Qutub Minar of Delhi built by Qutubuddin Aibak
1236	Expansion of Delhi Sultanate by Iltutmish
1296	Assumption of power in Delhi by Alauddin Khilji
1298	Conquest of Devagiri (Daulatabad) by Alauddin Khilji
1303	Conquest of Chittor by Alauddin Khilji
1316	Assumption of power in Delhi by Muhammad bin Tughlaq
1327	Conquest of Deccan by Muhammad bin Tughlaq
1336	Assumption of power in Delhi by Firozshah Tughlaq
1351	Establishment of Tughlaqabad by Firoz Shah Tughlaq
1398	Taimur's Invasion on Delhi
1413	Assumption of power in Delhi by Bahlol Lodi
1451	Assumption of power in Delhi by Ibrahim Lodi
1526	Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat.
1526	Establishment of Mughal Empire by Babar
1530	Humayun assumed the throne of the Mughal Empire after the death of Babar.
1556	Akbar assumed the throne of the Mughal Empire after the death of Humayun.
1565	Akbar's victory over the Vijayanagara Empire in South India
1582	Foundation of the Deen-e-Ilahi sect by Akbar
1605	Jahangir assumed the throne of the Mughal Empire after the death of Akbar.
1628	Shahjahan assumed the throne of the Mughal Empire after the death of Jahangir.
1632	Construction of Taj Mahal Was started by Shahjahan
1658	Aurangzeb deposed Shahjahan and assumed the Mughal power.
1674	Aurangzeb opposed to the establishment of Maratha Empire in South India
1707	Aurangzeb's death
1720	Succession crisis in Mughal Empire
1739	Nadir Shah's invasion on Delhi
1757	In the Battle of Plassey, the British East India Company defeated the Nawab of Bengal
1764	In the Battle of Buxar, the British East India Company defeated the combined forces of the Nawab of Bengal, the Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal Emperor.

## Important Events of Modern History in India

Period	Events
1757	<b>Battle of Plassey</b> - Establishment of British East India Company in India
1764	<b>Battle of Buxar</b> - British East India Company's dominance in India
1773	<b>Regulation Act</b> - Direct rule of the British East India Company in India
1813	<b>Charter Act</b> – Allowed the British East India Company to rule India for 20 years
1833	<b>Charter Act</b> - The British East India company was asked to immediately stop commercial activities, although permission was granted to trade tea with China.
1857	<b>Sepoy Mutiny</b> – The first major rebellion against British rule in India
1858	<b>Government of India Act</b> – Establishment of the British Raj in India
1877	The British monarch took over as the Emperor of India
1885	<b>Establishment of the Indian National Congress</b> – Beginning of the national movement in India
1905	<b>Partition of Bengal</b> - Rise of National Movement in India
1906	<b>Establishment of Muslim League</b> - Rise of communalism in India
1915	Mahatma Gandhi's arrival in India
1919	<b>Rowlatt Act</b> – Suppression of civil liberties in India
1920	<b>Non-Cooperation Movement</b> – An important phase of the national movement in India
1922	<b>Chauri-Chaura Incident</b> - End of non-cooperation movement
1928	<b>Arrival of Simon Commission in India</b> - Rise of national movement in India
1930	<b>Salt Satyagraha</b> – An important phase of the national movement in India
1932	<b>Poona Pact</b> – An important agreement of communalism in India
1935	<b>Government of India Act</b> – An important reform program of British rule in India
1937	<b>Provincial Autonomy</b> – An Important Result of the National Movement in India
1942	<b>Quit India Movement</b> – An important phase of the national movement in India
1947	<b>Partition of India</b> - Independence of India and Pakistan

## Important Slogans

Slogans	Associated Personality
Inquilab Zindabad (User)	Bhagat Singh
Dilli Chalo	Subhash Chandra Bose
Do or Die	Mahatma Gandhi
Jai Hind	Subhash Chandra Bose
Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence)	Jawaharlal Nehru
Hindi, Hindu, Hindustan	Bharatendu Harishchandra
Return to the Vedas	Dayanand Saraswati
Aram Haram Hai (Rest is Rust)	Jawaharlal Nehru
Quit India	Mahatma Gandhi
Maro Firangi ko	Mangal Pandey
Shrameva Jayate	Smt. Indira Gandhi
Jai Jagat	Vinoba Bhave
Down with Imperialism	Bhagat Singh
Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan	Lal Bahadur Shastri
Don't Pay Tax	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
Complete Revolution	Jai Prakash Narayan
Vijayi Vishva Tiranga Pyara	Shyamlal Gupta
Vande Mataram	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Hey ram	Mahatma Gandhi
Jana Gana Mana Adhinayak Jaya He	Rabindranath Tagore
Freedom is my Birthright	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Sarfoshi ki Tamanna, Ab Hamare Dil me Hai	Ramprasad Bismil
Sare Jahan se Accha, Hindostan Hamara	Muhammad Iqbal
You Give me Blood, I will give you Freedom	Subhash Chandra Bose
Simon Go Back	Lala Lajpat Rai
Desh ki Puja hi Ram ki Puja Hai	Madanlal Dhingra
Desh Bachao, Desh banao	P.V. Narasimha Rao
Who lives, if India Dies	Jawaharlal Nehru
The dried gram of freedom is better than the pudding of slavery	Subhash Chandra Bose
Every blow aimed at me is a nail in the coffin of British Imperialism	Lala Lajpat Rai

