

General Awareness – Last-Minute Revision

SSC CGL Tier 1 • High-yield static GK & General Science • Facts kept short • Not a complete GK book. No item here is claimed to have appeared in the 3 Oct 2026 paper.

SECTION 1 — INDIAN POLITY

Fundamental Rights (Part III, Arts 12–35; borrowed from USA)	Art	Key points
Right to Equality	14–18	14 equality before law; 15 no discrimination; 16 equal opportunity in public jobs; 17 untouchability abolished; 18 titles abolished
Right to Freedom	19–22	19: six freedoms (speech, assembly, association, movement, residence, profession); 20 conviction safeguards; 21 life & personal liberty ; 21A free education 6–14 yrs (86th Amdt 2002); 22 arrest & detention
Against Exploitation	23–24	23 forced labour/trafficking banned; 24 no child (under 14) in hazardous work
Freedom of Religion	25–28	Conscience, practise & propagate religion; religious instruction in state schools restricted
Cultural & Educational	29–30	Protection of minorities' language, script, culture; right to run institutions
Constitutional Remedies	32	Move SC for rights ("heart and soul" – Ambedkar); HCs under Art 226. Writs: Habeas Corpus (produce person), Mandamus (we command), Prohibition (to lower court), Certiorari (quash order), Quo Warranto (by what authority)
Property	300A	Removed from FR by 44th Amdt (1978); now a legal right under Art 300A
Fundamental Duties (Art 51A, Part IVA)		Directive Principles (Part IV, Arts 36–51; borrowed from Ireland; non-justiciable – Art 37)
Added by 42nd Amdt 1976 (Swaran Singh Committee); 10 duties originally; 11th added by 86th Amdt 2002 (parent/guardian to educate child 6–14). Idea from USSR. Not enforceable by courts. Include: respect Constitution, flag & anthem; protect sovereignty; defend country; promote harmony; preserve composite culture; protect environment (51A-g); scientific temper; safeguard public property.		Socialist : 38 social order, 39 (a–f) livelihood/equal pay/resources, 39A free legal aid , 41 work/education, 42 humane work & maternity relief, 43 living wage, 43A worker participation, 47 nutrition & public health. Gandhian : 40 village panchayats , 43 cottage industries, 43B cooperatives (97th), 46 SC/ST/weaker sections, 47 prohibition, 48 cow/cattle breeds. Liberal-Intellectual : 44 Uniform Civil Code , 45 early childhood care, 48A environment & wildlife (42nd), 49 monuments, 50 separation of judiciary from executive , 51 international peace.

Important Constitutional Articles

Art	Subject	Art	Subject	Art	Subject	Art	Subject
1	India is a Union of States	51A	Fundamental Duties	112	Annual Financial Statement (Budget)	315	UPSC/PSCs
3	Parliament forms/alters states	52	President of India	123	President's ordinance power	324	Election Commission
12	Definition of "State"	61	Impeachment of President	124	Supreme Court	326	Adult suffrage (18 yrs)
13	Laws violating FR are void	63	Vice President	143	SC advisory jurisdiction	343	Hindi in Devanagari = official language
14	Equality before law	72	President's pardoning power	148	CAG	352	National Emergency
19	Six freedoms	74	Council of Ministers	153	Governor	356	President's Rule in state
21	Life & personal liberty	75	PM & ministers; collective responsibility	213	Governor's ordinance	360	Financial Emergency
21A	Education 6–14	76	Attorney General	226	HC writs	368	Amendment of Constitution
32	Constitutional remedies	108	Joint sitting	243	Panchayats (Part IX)	370	J&K special status (abrogated Aug 2019)
36–51	DPSP	110	Money Bill	280	Finance Commission	300A	Property – legal right

Constitutional Amendments frequently asked

Amdt	Year	Subject	Amdt	Year	Subject
1st	1951	9th Schedule added; reasonable restrictions on speech	52nd	1985	Anti-defection law (10th Schedule)
7th	1956	Reorganisation of states (States Reorganisation Act)	61st	1989	Voting age 21 → 18
24th	1971	Parliament can amend FR (Art 13 & 368)	69th	1991	Delhi NCT; Legislative Assembly
42nd	1976	"Mini-Constitution": Socialist, Secular, Integrity in Preamble; FD	73rd / 74th	1992	Panchayats (Part IX) / Municipalities (Part IXA)
44th	1978	Property removed from FR; Art 20–21 never suspended in Emergency	86th	2002	Art 21A; 11th Fundamental Duty
91st	2003	Council of Ministers ≤ 15% of House strength	101st	2016	GST (Art 246A, 279A)
102nd	2018	NCBC constitutional status (Art 338B)	103rd	2019	10% EWS reservation
104th	2019	Anglo-Indian seats ended; SC/ST seat quota extended to 2030	106th	2023	33% women's reservation in LS & Assemblies

MUST REMEMBER: Preamble: Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic (Socialist, Secular, Integrity added by 42nd). Constituent Assembly first met 9 Dec 1946; Constitution adopted 26 Nov 1949, in force 26 Jan 1950. Kesavananda Bharati (1973): Basic Structure doctrine.

Institution	Article	Key facts
President	52–62	Min. age 35; elected by Electoral College (elected MPs + MLAs incl. Delhi & Puducherry) via single transferable vote; term 5 yrs; impeachment Art 61 (2/3 of either House, 14 days' notice); pardon Art 72 ; ordinance Art 123 (lapses 6 weeks after Parliament reassembles). First: Dr Rajendra Prasad (two terms)
Vice President	63–71	Min. age 35; elected by all MPs (elected + nominated) by STV; term 5 yrs; ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha (casting vote only in tie); acts as President in vacancy (max 6 months)
Prime Minister	74–78	Appointed by President (Art 75); leader of Lok Sabha majority; Council of Ministers collectively responsible to LS (75–3); must become MP within 6 months; Art 78 – duty to inform President
Parliament	79–122	President + LS + RS. LS : max 550 (now 543 elected), term 5 yrs, min age 25, Speaker presides. RS : max 250 (238 elected + 12 nominated), permanent, 1/3 retire every 2 yrs, min age 30. Money Bill (Art 110) only in LS; RS can only delay 14 days. Joint sitting (Art 108) not for Money Bill / Constitutional amendment; held 1961, 1978, 2002. Max gap between sessions: 6 months
Supreme Court	124–147	Est. 26 Jan 1950; CJ + 33 judges (34); retire at 65 (HC judges 62); removal by impeachment-type process (Art 124–4); Art 129 court of record; 131 original; 136 SLP; 137 review; 141 law binding; 142 complete justice; 143 advisory . Art 214 – HC in each state. First CJ: H.J. Kania
Election Commission	324	Superintends elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, President & VP; CEC + 2 ECs (multi-member since 1993); 6 yrs or age 65; CEC removed like an SC judge; est. 25 Jan 1950 (National Voters' Day). State Election Commission – Art 243K. First CEC: Sukumar Sen
CAG	148–151	Appointed by President; 6 yrs or 65; removal like SC judge; audits Consolidated Fund of Centre/States; reports go to President/Governor, then Legislature; works with Public Accounts Committee. First: V. Narahari Rao
UPSC	315–323	Chairman & members appointed by President; 6 yrs or 65; removable by President only on SC inquiry; Art 320 functions. State PSC – Governor appoints
Finance Commission	280	Constituted every 5 yrs by President; chairman + 4 members; recommends Centre–State tax sharing & grants. First FC 1951 (K.C. Neogy); 15th: N.K. Singh; 16th: Arvind Panagariya (period 2026–31)
Emergency	352 / 356 / 360	352 National : war, external aggression, armed rebellion; Parliament approval within 1 month; 6-month renewals; declared 1962, 1971, 1975. 356 State (President's Rule) : failure of constitutional machinery; approval within 2 months; max 3 yrs. 360 Financial : approval in 2 months; never declared. Art 355: Union protects states
Panchayati Raj	243–243O	73rd Amdt 1992 , in force 24 Apr 1993; Part IX; 11th Schedule (29 subjects); 3 tiers (Gram, Block/Intermediate, Zila); 5-yr term; 1/3 seats for women; SEC & SFC; Gram Sabha Art 243A. Balwant Rai Mehta Cttee 1957 (3-tier); first: Nagaur, Rajasthan, 2 Oct 1959. 74th Amdt: Part IXA, 12th Sch (18 subjects)

Schedules & Lists	Facts
12 Schedules	7th: Union 100, State 61, Concurrent 52 subjects • 8th: 22 languages • 9th: land reform laws (1st Amdt) • 10th: anti-defection • 11th: Panchayats • 12th: Municipalities

SECTION 2 — HISTORY (Chronological Quick Timeline)

Period	Year / Date	Key facts: leaders • places • events • books
Indus Valley Civilization	c. 2600–1900 BCE (mature)	Harappa found 1921 (Daya Ram Sahni), Mohenjo-daro 1922 (R.D. Banerjee). Sites: Lothal (dockyard, Gujarat), Kalibangan (ploughed field), Dholavira (water mgmt; WHS 2021), Rakhigarhi (largest in India), Chanhudaro, Banawali. Great Bath, Granary, Pashupati seal, bronze Dancing Girl; script undeciphered; town planning – grid, drainage
Vedic Age	c. 1500–600 BCE	Early (Rig Veda, 1500–1000): 10 mandalas, 1028 hymns, Gayatri Mantra, Sabha/Samiti. Later: Sama, Yajur, Atharva Veda; Brahmanas, Upanishads ("Satyameva Jayate" – Mundaka). 16 Mahajanapadas c. 600 BCE; Magadha rose (Rajagriha → Pataliputra)
Buddhism	c. 563–483 BCE	Born Lumbini; enlightenment Bodhi Gaya; 1st sermon Sarnath; Mahaparinirvana Kushinagar. Councils: Rajagriha, Vaishali, Pataliputra (Ashoka), Kundalvana-Kashmir (Kanishka). Four Noble Truths, Eightfold Path; Tripitaka (Pali)
Jainism	6th c. BCE	24 Tirthankaras: 1st Rishabhanatha, 23rd Parshvanatha, 24th Mahavira (born Kundagrama, Vaishali; nirvana Pavapuri). Five Mahavratas, Triratna; Anekantavada; split: Svetambara / Digambara
Mauryan Empire	321–185 BCE	Chandragupta (321, Chanakya – <i>Arthashastra</i>); Megasthenes – <i>Indica</i> (Seleucus' envoy); Bindusara; Ashoka (268–232): Kalinga war 261 BCE, Dhamma, edicts in Brahmi (deciphered by James Prinsep 1837), Kharosthi; Sarnath Lion Capital = national emblem. Last king Brihadratha killed by Pushyamitra Shunga (185)
Gupta Empire	c. 319–550 CE	Chandragupta I (Gupta era 319–20); Samudragupta (Allahabad Pillar – Harisena); Chandragupta II Vikramaditya (Kalidasa; Fa-Hien visit; Mehrauli iron pillar); Kumaragupta (Nalanda); Skandagupta (Huns). Aryabhata – <i>Aryabhatiya</i> ; Varahamihira – <i>Brihat Samhita</i> . Harsha (606–647): Banabhatta <i>Harshacharita</i> , Hiuen Tsang, Kannauj; beaten by Pulakeshin II. Chalukya: Aihole inscription (Ravikirti)
Delhi Sultanate	1206–1526	Slave: Aibak 1206 (Qutub Minar), Iltutmish, Razia (1236, first woman), Balban. Khalji (1290): Alauddin – market reforms. Tughlaq (1320): Muhammad bin Tughlaq (token currency, Daulatabad 1327), Firoz (canals). Timur 1398. Sayyid (1414), Lodi (1451). Taran I 1191 / II 1192 (Ghori vs Prithviraj). Ibn Battuta, Amir Khuro, Barani
Mughal Empire	1526–1707 (core)	Babur : Panipat-I 1526, Khanwa 1527, <i>Baburnama</i> . Humayun lost to Sher Shah (Chausa 1539, Kannauj 1540; Sher Shah – rupee, GT Road). Akbar (1556; Panipat-II; Haldighati 1576; Din-i-Ilahi 1582; Mansabdari; <i>Ain-i-Akbari</i> , <i>Akbarnama</i> – Abul Fazl). Jahangir (Nur Jahan; <i>Tuzuk</i>). Shah Jahan (Taj Mahal, Red Fort). Aurangzeb (1658; jizya 1679). Nadir Shah 1739; Panipat-III 1761
Bhakti Movement	7th–17th c.	South: Alvars (Vishnu), Nayanars (Shiva). Shankaracharya (Advaita), Ramanuja (Vishishtadvaita), Madhva (Dvaita). North: Ramananda, Kabir (<i>Bijak</i>), Guru Nanak (b. 1469), Chaitanya, Mirabai, Tulsidas (<i>Ramcharitmanas</i>), Surdas (<i>Sursagar</i>), Tukaram, Namdev, Basavanna (Lingayat)
Sufi Movement	12th c. onwards	Chishti: Moinuddin Chishti (Ajmer), Nizamuddin Auliya (Delhi), Baba Farid. Suhrawardi: Bahauddin Zakariya (Multan). Naqshbandi: Baqi Billah. Amir Khuro – disciple of Nizamuddin
Colonial turning points	1757 / 1764	Plassey 1757 (Clive vs Siraj-ud-Daulah); Buxar 1764 (Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah, Shah Alam II) → Treaty of Allahabad 1765 (Diwani rights)
Revolt of 1857	10 May 1857	Began at Meerut (Mangal Pandey, Barrackpore, 29 Mar); greased cartridges (Enfield rifle). Delhi – Bahadur Shah Zafar; Kanpur – Nana Saheb, Taty Tope; Lucknow – Begum Hazrat Mahal; Jhansi – Rani Lakshmbai; Bihar – Kunwar Singh. After: Govt of India Act 1858 , Crown rule; Queen's Proclamation 1 Nov 1858; Canning first Viceroy
Indian National Congress	28 Dec 1885	Founder A.O. Hume; 1st session Bombay, president W.C. Bonnerjee . 1907 Surat split; 1916 Lucknow Pact; 1917 Annie Besant (first woman president); 1925 Sarojini Naidu (first Indian woman); 1929 Lahore (Nehru) – Purna Swaraj ; Muslim League est. 1906 Dhaka
Swadeshi Movement	1905	Partition of Bengal 16 Oct 1905 (Curzon); Swadeshi/boycott from 7 Aug 1905. Lal-Bal-Pal (Lajpat Rai, Tilak, B.C. Pal); Surendranath Banerjee; Aurobindo. Partition annulled 1911; capital moved to Delhi (announced 1911)
Home Rule Movement	1916	Tilak (Poona, Apr 1916 – "Swaraj is my birthright"); Annie Besant (Adyar, Sept 1916). Montagu Declaration 1917; Govt of India Act 1919 (dyarchy). Rowlatt Act Mar 1919; Jallianwala Bagh 13 Apr 1919 (Gen. Dyer, Amritsar)
Non-Cooperation Movement	1920–22	Launched 1 Aug 1920 with Khilafat (Ali Brothers); Chauri Chaura 5 Feb 1922 (Gorakhpur) → withdrawn. Swaraj Party Jan 1923 (C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru). Earlier: Champaran 1917, Ahmedabad mills 1918, Kheda 1918. Simon Commission 1927–28; Nehru Report 1928
Civil Disobedience Movement	1930–34	Dandi March 12 Mar – 6 Apr 1930 (Sabarmati → Dandi, salt law). Gandhi-Irwin Pact Mar 1931; 2nd RTC London 1931; Communal Award 1932; Poona Pact 1932 (Gandhi–Ambedkar); Govt of India Act 1935; Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan – Red Shirts
Quit India Movement	8 Aug 1942	Resolution at Gowalia Tank, Bombay – "Do or Die"; leaders arrested 9 Aug; Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted flag; Usha Mehta – secret radio; parallel govts: Ballia, Tamluk, Satara. Cripps Mission Mar 1942. INA – Subhas Chandra Bose, Azad Hind Fauj 1943
Independence	15 Aug 1947	Cabinet Mission 1946; Direct Action Day 16 Aug 1946; 3 June Plan; Indian Independence Act 18 July 1947; Mountbatten first Governor-General; C. Rajagopalachari last (1948–50); Radcliffe Line; integration of princely states – Sardar Patel & V.P. Menon; Gandhi assassinated 30 Jan 1948

MUST REMEMBER: Sequence: 1857 → 1885 INC → 1905 Swadeshi → 1916 Home Rule → 1919 Jallianwala → 1920 NCM → 1922 Chauri Chaura → 1930 Dandi → 1932 Poona Pact → 1942 Quit India → 1947 Independence.

SECTION 3 — GEOGRAPHY

River	Origin	Tributaries / key facts
Ganga (~2525 km)	Gangotri (Bhagirathi) + Alaknanda → Devprayag	Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi, Son, Damodar; delta: Sundarbans. Yamuna's tributaries: Chambal, Betwa, Ken
Brahmaputra	Tibet (Tsangpo); Siang/Dihang in Arunachal	Assam valley; Jamuna in Bangladesh; Majuli (largest river island)
Indus	Near Mansarovar, Tibet	Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej; Indus Waters Treaty 1960 (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej – India)
Godavari (~1465 km)	Trimbak, Nashik	Longest peninsular river ("Dakshin Ganga"); Pranhita, Indravati, Manjira
Krishna	Mahabaleshwar	Bhima, Tungabhadra, Koyna
Kaveri	Talakaveri, Brahmagiri (Karnataka)	Shivasamudram falls; Hemavati, Bhavani
Narmada / Tapi	Amarkantak / Multai (Betul)	West-flowing, rift valleys → Arabian Sea; Narmada: Dhuandhar falls
Mahanadi	Sihawa (Chhattisgarh)	Hirakud Dam; flows to Bay of Bengal. Luni – Rajasthan, ends in Rann of Kachchh

Dam	River / State	Dam	River / State
Bhakra Nangal	Sutlej, HP/Punjab (Gobind Sagar)	Rihand	Rihand (GB Pant Sagar), UP
Hirakud	Mahanadi, Odisha – longest earthen dam	Maithon / Panchet	Damodar, Jharkhand/WB
Tehri	Bhagirathi, Uttarakhand – tallest in India	Farakka Barrage	Ganga, West Bengal
Sardar Sarovar	Narmada, Gujarat	Ukai	Tapi, Gujarat
Indira Sagar	Narmada, MP	Gandhi Sagar	Chambal, MP
Nagarjuna Sagar	Krishna, Telangana/AP	Pong	Beas, Himachal
Mettur	Kaveri, Tamil Nadu	Koyna	Koyna, Maharashtra
KRS	Kaveri, Karnataka	Salal / Baglihar	Chenab, J&K
Idukki	Periyar, Kerala – arch dam	Jayakwadi	Godavari, Maharashtra

Topic	Key facts
Mountains	Himalaya : Himadri (Greater), Himachal (Lesser), Shiwalik (Outer). Kanchenjunga 8586 m – highest in India; Nanda Devi 7816 m. Aravalli – oldest fold mountains (Guru Shikhar 1722 m, Mt Abu). Vindhya, Satpura (Dhupgarh 1350 m). Western Ghats – Anamudi 2695 m (highest in peninsula, Kerala); Nilgiri – Doddabetta 2637 m. Eastern Ghats – discontinuous. Purvanchal – Patkai, Naga, Mizo hills
Passes	J&K/Ladakh : Zoji La (Srinagar–Leh), Banihal (Jammu–Srinagar), Khardung La, Burzil. Himachal : Shipki La (Sutlej enters India), Rohtang (Manali–Lahaul), Baralacha La. Uttarakhand : Lipulekh (Kailash Mansarovar route), Niti, Mana. Sikkim : Nathu La, Jelep La. Arunachal : Bomdi La, Diphu. Western Ghats : Palghat (Kerala–TN), Thal Ghat & Bhor Ghat (Mumbai)

Topic	Key facts
Soils	Alluvial (most widespread; Indo-Gangetic plain; rice, wheat; Khadar new, Bhangan old). Black/Regur (Deccan lava; cotton; moisture-retentive). Red (iron oxide; crystalline rocks). Laterite (heavy rain; leaching; tea, coffee, cashew). Desert (Rajasthan). Mountain. Peaty/Marshy (Kerala – Kari)
Crops	Rabi (sow Oct–Dec): wheat, barley, gram, mustard, peas. Kharif (sow Jun–Jul): rice, maize, jowar, bajra, cotton, jute, sugarcane, groundnut. Zaid : watermelon, cucumber, moong. Leading states: wheat – UP; sugarcane – UP; cotton – Gujarat; jute – West Bengal; tea – Assam; coffee – Karnataka; rubber – Kerala; groundnut – Gujarat; mustard – Rajasthan; saffron – J&K (Pampore)
Climate	Tropical monsoon. Seasons: winter (Jan–Feb), summer (Mar–May), SW monsoon (Jun–Sep), retreating (Oct–Dec). Monsoon onset: Kerala ~1 June. Mawsynram (Meghalaya) – wettest. Local winds: Loo (north plains, summer), Kal Baisakhi (Bengal), Mango showers (Kerala/Karnataka). Western disturbances → winter rain in NW (good for rabi). Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 states: Gujarat, Rajasthan, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Mizoram. Standard meridian 82°30E (Mirzapur); IST = GMT + 5:30

National Parks	Wildlife Sanctuaries	Lakes
Jim Corbett (Uttarakhand; oldest, 1936; Project Tiger 1973) • Kaziranga (Assam; one-horned rhino) • Gir (Gujarat; Asiatic lion) • Ranthambore (Rajasthan) • Sundarbans (WB; mangrove, tiger) • Bandipur / Nagarhole (Karnataka) • Periyar (Kerala) • Silent Valley (Kerala) • Kanha (MP; barasingha) • Bandhavgarh (MP) • Keoladeo (Bharatpur; birds) • Dachigam (J&K; hangul) • Hemis (Ladakh; largest NP; snow leopard) • Bhitarkanika (Odisha; crocodiles) • Namdapha (Arunachal; 4 big cats) • Keibul Lamjao (Manipur; floating NP; sangai) • Dudhwa (UP) • Great Himalayan NP (HP)	Ranganathittu (Karnataka; birds, Kaveri) • Vedanthangal (TN; oldest water-bird sanctuary) • Nal Sarovar (Gujarat; birds) • Chilika/Nalaban (Odisha) • Wild Ass Sanctuary (Little Rann of Kachchh, Gujarat) • Chambal (UP/MP/Raj.; gharial, dolphin) • Mudumalai (TN) • Kumarakom (Kerala) • Dalma (Jharkhand; elephants) • Sorsan (Rajasthan; blackbuck) • Desert NP (Jaisalmer; Great Indian Bustard)	Wular (J&K; largest freshwater, tectonic) • Dal (Srinagar) • Chilika (Odisha; largest coastal lagoon) • Vembanad (Kerala; longest; Nehru Trophy boat race) • Loktak (Manipur; phumdis) • Sambhar (Rajasthan; largest inland salt lake) • Pulicat (AP/TN; lagoon) • Lonar (Maharashtra; meteor crater) • Kolleru (AP) • Pushkar (Rajasthan) • Pangong Tso (Ladakh) • Nainital (Uttarakhand) • Sasthamkotta (Kerala) • Umiyam/Barapani (Meghalaya)

Geographical features	Facts
Landforms & coasts	Thar (Great Indian Desert, Rajasthan) • Deccan Plateau • Chota Nagpur Plateau (minerals) • Rann of Kachchh (salt marsh, Gujarat) • Sundarbans (largest delta/mangrove). Coromandel (east, TN/AP) vs Malabar (west, Kerala/Karnataka) coasts. Siachen – largest glacier outside polar regions (Karakoram)
Islands & extremes	Barren Island – only active volcano (Andaman). Ten Degree Channel: Andaman–Nicobar; Nine Degree: Minicoy–Lakshadweep; Eight Degree: Lakshadweep–Maldives. Indira Point (Great Nicobar) – southernmost point. Palk Strait: India–Sri Lanka. Area: 3.28 million sq km (7th largest); 28 states, 8 UTs; land neighbours: Pakistan, Afghanistan (PoK), China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh (longest border), Myanmar

State	Fact	State	Fact
Rajasthan	largest by area	Himachal	apple state
Goa	smallest by area	Jharkhand	Chota Nagpur minerals
Uttar Pradesh	most populous	Chhattisgarh	“rice bowl” state
Sikkim	least populous; first organic state	Nagaland	Hornbill Festival
Kerala	highest literacy; sex ratio	Meghalaya	Mawsynram; abode of clouds
Gujarat	longest coastline	Telangana	formed 2 Jun 2014; Hyderabad
Madhya Pradesh	largest forest area	Ladakh (UT)	largest UT by area; Leh
Arunachal	highest forest cover %	Delhi (UT)	New Delhi – national capital
Assam	tea; Kaziranga	Uttarakhand	Char Dham; Dehradun
West Bengal	jute; Sundarbans	Maharashtra	Mumbai – financial capital
Odisha	Chilika; Konark	Bihar	Patna; Bodhi Gaya
Karnataka	coffee; Bengaluru	Haryana	Kurukshetra; Chandigarh (shared capital)
Tamil Nadu	Chennai; Marina beach	Manipur	Loktak; Imphal
Punjab	granary; Bhakra	Mizoram	Aizawl; bamboo dance

SECTION 4 — GENERAL SCIENCE

PHYSICS

Quantity	SI unit	Quantity	SI unit	Quantity	SI unit	Quantity	SI unit
Length	metre (m)	Mass	kilogram (kg)	Time	second (s)	Current	ampere (A)
Temperature	kelvin (K)	Amount	mole (mol)	Luminous int.	candela (cd)	Force	newton (N)
Work / Energy	joule (J)	Power	watt (W)	Pressure	pascal (Pa)	Frequency	hertz (Hz)
Charge	coulomb (C)	Potential diff.	volt (V)	Resistance	ohm (Ω)	Capacitance	farad (F)
Magnetic flux	weber (Wb)	Flux density	tesla (T)	Inductance	henry (H)	Lens power	dioptr (D)

Topic	Key facts / formulae
Motion & Force	$v = u + at$; $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$; $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$. Newton: 1st = inertia; 2nd $F = ma$ (momentum $p = mv$); 3rd = action–reaction (rocket, recoil). $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$; escape velocity 11.2 km/s; orbital velocity ~7.9 km/s; moon’s $g = 1/6$ of Earth’s. Gravitation $F = Gm_1m_2/r^2$ ($G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}$). Archimedes (buoyancy), Pascal (hydraulic press), Bernoulli (aeroplane lift)
Work, Energy, Power	$W = F \cdot s \cdot \cos\theta$ (joule); $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$; $PE = mgh$; $P = W/t$; 1 HP = 746 W ; 1 kWh = 3.6×10^6 J ; $E = mc^2$ (Einstein); energy is conserved
Electricity	Ohm $V = IR$; $R = \rho l/A$; $P = VI$; ammeter in series , voltmeter in parallel ; fuse = low-melting alloy in series; India supply 220 V, 50 Hz; Fleming’s Left Hand – motor; Right Hand – generator; transformer works only on AC (mutual induction); Faraday – EM induction; superconductivity – Onnes (1911)
Light	Speed $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$; Sun → Earth ≈ 8 min 20 s. Concave mirror – shaving, headlights, dentist; convex – rear-view. Myopia → concave lens; hypermetropia → convex lens; presbyopia → bifocal; astigmatism → cylindrical. Total internal reflection: diamond, optical fibre, mirage. Dispersion – Newton (red deviates least). Blue sky = scattering; red danger signal = least scattering. Raman effect – C.V. Raman (1928; Nobel 1930)
Sound	Needs a medium; longitudinal; speed solids > liquids > gases (air ≈ 343 m/s at 20°C); audible 20 Hz–20 kHz; infrasonic < 20 Hz; ultrasonic > 20 kHz (bats, SONAR, imaging). Echo needs ≥ 17.2 m distance. Pitch ↔ frequency; loudness ↔ amplitude (decibel); Doppler effect; supersonic > Mach 1
Heat	°F = (9/5)°C + 32; K = °C + 273; body temp 37°C = 98.6°F; –40°C = –40°F. Modes: conduction (solids), convection (fluids), radiation (no medium). Water density max at 4°C; latent heat: fusion (ice) 80 cal/g, vapourisation 540 cal/g. Pressure cooker raises boiling point; black bodies best absorbers

Instrument	Measures	Instrument	Measures	Instrument	Measures
Barometer	Atmospheric pressure	Hygrometer	Humidity	Anemometer	Wind speed
Seismograph	Earthquake waves	Hydrometer	Liquid density	Lactometer	Milk purity
Altimeter	Altitude	Spghymomanometer	Blood pressure	Pyrometer	High temperature
Speedometer / Odometer	Speed / distance	Tachometer	Rotation speed	Ammeter / Voltmeter	Current / voltage
Fathometer	Ocean depth	Geiger counter	Radioactivity	Stethoscope	Heart / lung sounds
Manometer	Gas pressure	Radar / SONAR	Detect objects (radio / sound)	Periscope	See over obstacles

CHEMISTRY

Topic	Key facts
Acids & bases	HCl – stomach; H ₂ SO ₄ – “king of chemicals” (battery); HNO ₃ – aqua fortis; citric – citrus; acetic – vinegar; lactic – curd; tartaric – tamarind/grapes; oxalic – tomato/spinach; formic – ant sting; ascorbic – Vit C. Bases: NaOH (caustic soda), Ca(OH) ₂ (slaked lime), Mg(OH) ₂ (milk of magnesia – antacid). Aqua regia = 3 HCl : 1 HNO ₃ (dissolves gold, platinum). Litmus: acid → blue to red; base → red to blue; phenolphthalein pink in base. Acid + base → salt + water

Topic	Key facts
pH scale	0–14; neutral 7. Lemon ~2; vinegar ~2.5–3; stomach acid ~1.5–3.5; tomato ~4; black coffee ~5; acid rain < 5.6; milk ~6.5; pure water 7; blood 7.4; baking soda ~8.3; milk of magnesia ~10.5; NaOH ~13–14. Tooth decay below pH 5.5. Sørensen introduced pH
Metals & non-metals	Liquid metal: mercury ; liquid non-metal: bromine . Lightest metal: lithium; densest: osmium; best conductor: silver; most ductile/malleable: gold; highest melting point metal: tungsten; hardest natural substance: diamond; graphite conducts (non-metal). Na, K stored in kerosene; P in water. Alloys: brass (Cu+Zn), bronze (Cu+Sn), steel (Fe+C), solder (Pb+Sn), duralumin (Al+Cu+Mg+Mn), German silver (Cu+Zn+Ni – no silver). 24 carat = pure gold; 22 carat = 91.6%. Ores: bauxite (Al), haematite (Fe), cinnabar (Hg), galena (Pb)
Periodic table	Mendeleev 1869 (atomic mass); Modern law – Moseley (atomic number). 18 groups, 7 periods, 118 elements. Isotopes same Z; isobars same A; isotones same neutrons. Electron – J.J. Thomson; nucleus – Rutherford 1911; neutron – Chadwick 1932; Bohr model 1913. Group 1 alkali; 2 alkaline earth; 17 halogens; 18 noble gases. Crust: O > Si > Al (most abundant metal). Universe: hydrogen. Most electronegative: fluorine. Symbols: Na natrium, K kalium, Fe ferrum, Cu cuprum, Ag argentum, Au aurum, Hg hydrargyrum, Pb plumbum, Sn stannum, W wolfram
Gases	Air: N ₂ 78%, O ₂ 21%, Ar 0.93%, CO ₂ ~0.04%. H ₂ lightest; He – balloons, divers; CO – poisonous (binds haemoglobin); CH ₄ – marsh gas/biogas/CNG; N ₂ O – laughing gas; CO ₂ – dry ice, extinguishers; O ₃ – UV shield (Montreal Protocol 1987); SO ₂ – acid rain; Cl ₂ – disinfectant; NH ₃ – Haber process; C ₂ H ₂ – welding; CFCs – ozone depletion; Ne – signs; Ar – bulbs
Common formulae	Baking soda NaHCO ₃ ; washing soda Na ₂ CO ₃ ·10H ₂ O; bleaching powder CaOCl ₂ ; plaster of Paris CaSO ₄ ·½H ₂ O; gypsum CaSO ₄ ·2H ₂ O; quicklime CaO; limestone/marble CaCO ₃ ; blue vitriol CuSO ₄ ·5H ₂ O; green vitriol FeSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O; urea CO(NH ₂) ₂ ; rust Fe ₂ O ₃ ·xH ₂ O; glucose C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ ; heavy water D ₂ O; ethanol C ₂ H ₅ OH; sand SiO ₂ ; alum K ₂ SO ₄ ·Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ ·24H ₂ O
Important reactions	Photosynthesis 6CO ₂ + 6H ₂ O → C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ + 6O ₂ . Haber: N ₂ + 3H ₂ → 2NH ₃ (Fe). Contact: H ₂ SO ₄ (V ₂ O ₅). Ostwald: HNO ₃ . Thermite: Fe ₂ O ₃ + 2Al → Al ₂ O ₃ + 2Fe (rail welding). Saponification: fat + NaOH → soap + glycerol. Hydrogenation: oil → vanaspati (Ni). Electrolysis of water: 2H ₂ O → 2H ₂ + O ₂ (H ₂ : O ₂ = 2 : 1). Rusting: Fe + O ₂ + moisture (prevent: galvanisation – zinc). Polymers: nylon (first synthetic fibre), bakelite (thermosetting), teflon, PVC, polythene. Alkane-alkene-alkyne: single-double-triple bond

BIOLOGY

Topic	Key facts
Cell & Genetics	Cell – Robert Hooke 1665 (cork); cell theory – Schleiden & Schwann; nucleus – Robert Brown. Mitochondria – powerhouse; lysosome – suicide bag; ribosome – protein synthesis; Golgi – packaging; plastids/chloroplast – photosynthesis. Cell wall: plants cellulose, fungi chitin. Largest cell: ostrich egg; longest: neuron; smallest: Mycoplasma. Mitosis 2n→2n; meiosis 2n→n. Humans 46 chromosomes (23 pairs). DNA – Watson & Crick 1953. Mendel – father of genetics (pea plant). Father's chromosome (XY) decides sex. Down syndrome – trisomy 21 (47); Turner – 45,X; Klinefelter – XXY; colour blindness & haemophilia – X-linked
Human body facts	Largest organ: skin; largest gland: liver; smallest bone: stapes (ear); largest bone: femur; adult bones 206; teeth 32 (adult) / 20 (milk); heart 4 chambers; normal BP 120/80 mmHg; pulse ~72/min; body temp 37°C; kidney functional unit: nephron; largest artery: aorta; pulmonary vein carries oxygenated blood; ear ossicles: malleus, incus, stapes; retina: rods (dim light), cones (colour)
Blood	Plasma ~55%. RBC: haemoglobin (iron), made in bone marrow, life ~120 days, destroyed in spleen. WBC: immunity (neutrophils most abundant). Platelets: clotting. Blood groups – Landsteiner 1901; universal donor O–; universal recipient AB+. Rh factor – Rhesus monkey. Harvey – circulation. Anaemia = low Hb; leukaemia = blood cancer; haemophilia = no clotting
Digestive system	Mouth: salivary amylase (starch → maltose). Stomach: pepsin (protein), HCl, rennin. Liver: bile (emulsifies fat; stored in gall bladder). Pancreas: trypsin, amylase, lipase. Small intestine: final digestion + absorption (villi). Large intestine: water absorption. Appendix vestigial. Carbs → glucose; proteins → amino acids; fats → fatty acids + glycerol
Respiratory system	Nose → pharynx → larynx → trachea → bronchi → bronchioles → alveoli (gas exchange). Diaphragm contracts → inhalation. Right lung 3 lobes, left 2. Aerobic respiration yields most ATP (cytoplasm: glycolysis; mitochondria: Krebs cycle); anaerobic – lactic acid (muscle), ethanol (yeast). Asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, pneumonia
Nervous system	Neuron: dendrite, cell body, axon; synapse. CNS = brain + spinal cord. Cerebrum – thinking/memory; cerebellum – balance; medulla – involuntary (heartbeat, breathing); hypothalamus – temperature, hunger, thirst. 12 pairs cranial, 31 pairs spinal nerves. Reflex action – spinal cord. Sympathetic = fight/flight; parasympathetic = rest. Parkinson's – dopamine; Alzheimer's – memory
Plant biology	Photosynthesis in chloroplast (light reaction – grana; dark/Calvin cycle – stroma); O ₂ comes from water. Stomata – gas exchange/transpiration. Xylem – water upward; phloem – food. Flower: calyx, corolla, androecium (male), gynoecium (female). Tropisms: photo-, geo-, hydro-, thigmo-. Hormones: auxin (growth), gibberellin, cytokinin, abscisic acid (stress), ethylene (ripening). Rhizobium – N-fixation in legumes; Linnaeus – binomial nomenclature; Rafflesia – largest flower; insectivorous: pitcher plant, sundew, Venus flytrap; Cuscuta – parasite

Vitamin	Deficiency disease	Vitamin	Deficiency disease	Hormone / gland	Role / disorder
A (retinol)	Night blindness, xerophthalmia	B ₁ (thiamine)	Beriberi	Pituitary	Master gland; GH – dwarfism / gigantism
B ₂ (riboflavin)	Cracked lips, ariboflavinosis	B ₃ (niacin)	Pellagra	Thyroid (thyroxine)	Goitre, cretinism (iodine)
B ₆	Anaemia, convulsions	B ₉ (folic acid)	Megaloblastic anaemia	Pancreas (insulin)	Diabetes mellitus; glucagon raises sugar
B ₁₂ (cobalt)	Pernicious anaemia	C (ascorbic)	Scurvy	Adrenal (adrenaline)	Fight/flight; Addison's, Cushing's
D (calciferol)	Rickets / osteomalacia	E (tocopherol)	Sterility	Parathyroid (PTH)	Calcium level; tetany
K	Delayed blood clotting	Fat-soluble	A, D, E, K	Pineal / Thymus	Melatonin (sleep) / thymosin (immunity)

Disease	Pathogen / vector	Disease	Pathogen / vector	Disease	Pathogen / vector
TB	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	Cholera	Vibrio cholerae	Typhoid	Salmonella typhi
Tetanus	Clostridium tetani	Diphtheria	Corynebacterium diphtheriae	Leprosy	Mycobacterium leprae
Plague	Yersinia pestis (rat flea)	Anthrax	Bacillus anthracis	Syphilis	Treponema pallidum
Malaria	Plasmodium; female Anopheles	Dengue / Chikungunya	Virus; Aedes mosquito	Japanese encephalitis	Virus; Culex
Filaria	Wuchereria; Culex	Kala-azar	Leishmania; sandfly	Sleeping sickness	Trypanosoma; tsetse
Polio, Rabies, Measles, Mumps, AIDS (HIV – CD4 cells), COVID-19	Viral	Ringworm, Athlete's foot	Fungal	Amoebiasis	Entamoeba histolytica (protozoan)

MUST REMEMBER: Jenner – smallpox vaccine (1796); Pasteur – rabies, pasteurisation; Fleming – penicillin (1928); Koch – TB/cholera bacilli; Ronald Ross – malaria transmission (1897). Smallpox eradicated 1980 (India 1977).

SECTION 5 — ECONOMY (One-line definitions)

Term	Definition	Term	Definition
GDP	Market value of all final goods & services produced within a country's borders in a year	GNP	GDP + net factor income from abroad
Inflation	Sustained rise in general price level (CPI / WPI)	Deflation	Sustained fall in general price level
Repo Rate	Rate at which RBI lends short-term to banks against securities	Reverse Repo	Rate at which RBI borrows from banks (SDF used since 2022)
CRR	% of NDTL banks keep as cash with RBI (no interest)	SLR	% of NDTL banks keep in liquid assets (cash, gold, G-secs) with themselves
Bank Rate	Long-term rate at which RBI lends to banks without securities	Fiscal Deficit	Total expenditure – total receipts excluding borrowings
Revenue Deficit	Revenue expenditure – revenue receipts	Primary Deficit	Fiscal deficit – interest payments
Monetary Policy	RBI's control of money supply & interest rates (MPC – 6 members; inflation target 4% ± 2%)	Fiscal Policy	Government's taxation & spending policy (Union Budget)
Balance of Payments	Record of all economic transactions of residents with the rest of the world (current + capital account)	NNP	GNP – depreciation

Quick economy facts			
RBI: est. 1 Apr 1935, nationalised 1949, HQ Mumbai; signs all notes except ₹1 (Finance Secretary)	Planning Commission (1950) replaced by NITI Aayog on 1 Jan 2015	GST rolled out 1 Jul 2017; 14 banks nationalised 1969, 6 more 1980	1991 reforms (LPG) – P.V. Narasimha Rao & Manmohan Singh; SEBI (1988; statutory 1992); NABARD 1982; financial year 1 Apr–31 Mar

SECTION 6 — STATIC GK

Symbol	Detail	Symbol	Detail
Flag	Tricolour; Ashoka Chakra (24 spokes); adopted 22 Jul 1947; Pingali Venkayya	Animal / Bird	Tiger / Indian Peacock
Emblem	Sarnath Lion Capital; “Satyameva Jayate” (Mundaka Upanishad)	Flower / Tree / Fruit	Lotus / Banyan / Mango
Anthem	Jana Gana Mana – Tagore; adopted 24 Jan 1950; 52 sec	River / Aquatic	Ganga / Gangetic dolphin
National Song	Vande Mataram – Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (Anandamath)	Calendar / Rupee sign	Saka (1957) / ₹ (2010, D. Udaya Kumar)

Book	Author	Book	Author
Arthashastra	Kautilya	Anandamath	Bankim Chandra
Indica	Megasthenes	Gitanjali	Rabindranath Tagore
Rajatarangini	Kalhana	Godan	Premchand
Harshacharita / Kadambari	Banabhatta	Discovery of India	Jawaharlal Nehru
Ashtadhyayi	Panini	My Experiments with Truth	M.K. Gandhi
Meghaduta / Shakuntalam	Kalidasa	Wings of Fire	A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
Mudrarakshasa	Vishakhadatta	Malgudi Days	R.K. Narayan
Gita Govinda	Jayadeva	The God of Small Things	Arundhati Roy
Kitab-ul-Hind	Al-Biruni	Madhushala	H.R. Bachchan
Baburnama	Babur	Annihilation of Caste	B.R. Ambedkar
Ain-i-Akbari	Abul Fazl	Midnight’s Children	Salman Rushdie
Ramcharitmanas	Tulsidas	Train to Pakistan	Khushwant Singh

Awards	Facts	Classical dances	State	Folk dances	State
Bharat Ratna	Highest civilian (1954); first: Rajagopalachari, C.V. Raman, S. Radhakrishnan	Bharatanatyam	Tamil Nadu	Garba / Dandiya	Gujarat
Padma awards	Vibhushan > Bhushan > Shri	Kathak	North India (UP)	Bhangra / Gidda	Punjab
Param Vir Chakra	Highest wartime gallantry; Ashoka Chakra – peacetime	Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh	Ghoomar / Kalbelia	Rajasthan
Khel Ratna	Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna (renamed 2021)	Odissi	Odisha	Bihu	Assam
Jnanpith	Literature; first: G. Sankara Kurup (1965)	Kathakali / Mohiniyattam	Kerala	Lavani	Maharashtra
Dadasaheb Phalke	Cinema (1969); first: Devika Rani	Manipuri	Manipur	Yakshagana	Karnataka
Nobel (India)	Tagore 1913; Raman 1930; Khorana 1968; Mother Teresa 1979; Chandrasekhar 1983; Sen 1998; Ramakrishnan 2009; Satyarthi 2014; Banerjee 2019	Sattriya	Assam (Sankaradeva)	Chhau / Theyyam	Odisha-Jharkhand-WB / Kerala

Instrument	Player	Instrument	Player	Instrument	Player	Instrument	Player
Sitar	Ravi Shankar	Sarod	Amjad Ali Khan	Santoor	Shivkumar Sharma	Shehnai	Bismillah Khan
Tabla	Zakir Hussain	Flute	Hariprasad Chaurasia	Violin	L. Subramaniam	Sarangi	Pt Ram Narayan

Festivals	Details
Major festivals	Diwali (Kartik Amavasya) • Holi (Phalgun) • Navratri / Durga Puja (West Bengal) • Ganesh Chaturthi (Maharashtra) • Onam (Kerala) • Pongal (Tamil Nadu, Jan) • Lohri (Punjab, 13 Jan) • Baisakhi (Punjab) • Bihu (Assam) • Rath Yatra (Puri) • Hornbill (Nagaland, Dec) • Chhath (Bihar) • Eid-ul-Fitr • Buddha Purnima • Pushkar Fair (Rajasthan) • Kumbh Mela (Prayagraj, Haridwar, Nashik, Ujjain)
UNESCO WHS in India	44 (36 cultural, 7 natural, 1 mixed) as of July 2025 – check for later additions. First four (1983): Agra Fort, Ajanta, Ellora, Taj Mahal. Natural: Kaziranga, Manas, Keoladeo, Sundarbans, Nanda Devi & Valley of Flowers, Western Ghats, Great Himalayan NP. Mixed: Khangchendzonga. Others: Konark, Hampi, Khajuraho, Sanchi, Mahabodhi, Qutub Minar, Red Fort, Humayun’s Tomb, Fatehpur Sikri, Elephanta, Mahabalipuram, Chola Temples, Pattadakal, Bhimbetka, Champaner-Pavagadh, CST Mumbai, Jantar Mantar, Rani ki Vav, Hill Forts of Rajasthan, Nalanda, Dholavira (2021), Ramappa (2021), Santiniketan (2023), Hoysala Temples (2023), Moidams (2024, 43rd), Maratha Military Landscapes (2025, 44th)

Organisation	HQ	Organisation	HQ	Organisation	HQ	Organisation	HQ
UN / UNICEF / UNDP	New York	UNESCO / OECD	Paris	WHO / ILO / WTO / WMO	Geneva	IMF / World Bank	Washington DC
FAO	Rome	IAEA / OPEC	Vienna	UNEP	Nairobi	ICJ / ICC (court)	The Hague
NATO / EU	Brussels	ASEAN	Jakarta	SAARC	Kathmandu	NDB (BRICS)	Shanghai
ADB	Manila	Interpol	Lyon	FIFA / IOC	Zurich / Lausanne	ICC (cricket)	Dubai
ISRO	Bengaluru	RBI / SEBI / NABARD	Mumbai	DRDO / NITI Aayog	New Delhi	BARC	Mumbai (Trombay)

Important days					
12 Jan Youth Day • 15 Jan Army Day • 25 Jan Voters’ Day • 26 Jan Republic Day	28 Feb Science Day • 8 Mar Women’s Day • 22 Mar Water Day • 7 Apr Health Day	22 Apr Earth Day • 24 Apr Panchayati Raj Day • 1 May Labour Day • 5 Jun Environment Day	21 Jun Yoga Day • 15 Aug Independence • 29 Aug Sports Day • 5 Sep Teachers’ Day	15 Sep Engineers’ Day • 2 Oct Gandhi Jayanti • 8 Oct Air Force Day • 16 Oct Food Day	24 Oct UN Day • 31 Oct National Unity Day • 14 Nov Children’s Day • 4 Dec Navy Day • 10 Dec Human Rights Day

Sports	Terms	Sports	Terms
Cricket (11)	googly, yorker, LBW, maiden over, silly point, duck, hat-trick	Hockey (11)	bully, penalty corner, striking circle (D), push, flick
Tennis	love, deuce, ace, let, advantage, volley	Golf	birdie, eagle, bogey, par, albatross, tee, caddie
Football (11)	offside, corner, dribble, penalty	Badminton	shuttle, smash, love, drop
Kabaddi (7)	raid, cant, bonus line, lobby	Volleyball (6)	spike, block, libero, set
Polo	chukker; 4 players	Chess	gambit, castling, en passant, checkmate, stalemate
Basketball (5)	dunk, dribble, rebound, travelling	Boxing / Wrestling	jab, hook, uppercut, knockout / pin, bout

Person / Place	Nickname	Person / Place	Nickname
Gandhi	Bapu / Mahatma	Milkha Singh	Flying Sikh
Subhas Bose	Netaji	Dhyan Chand	Hockey Wizard
Sardar Patel	Iron Man of India	Jaipur	Pink City
Lala Lajpat Rai	Punjab Kesari	Jodhpur	Blue / Sun City
Tilak	Lokmanya	Udaipur	City of Lakes
Ambedkar	Babasaheb	Kolkata	City of Joy
Sarojini Naidu	Nightingale of India	Hyderabad	City of Pearls

Person / Place	Nickname	Person / Place	Nickname
Ghaffar Khan	Frontier Gandhi	Bengaluru	Silicon Valley / Garden City
Dadabhai Naoroji	Grand Old Man of India	Kochi	Queen of Arabian Sea
Tagore	Gurudev	Nagpur	Orange City
A.P.J. Kalam	Missile Man of India	Amritsar	Golden City
Verghese Kurien	Milkman of India	Chandigarh	The City Beautiful
Sachin Tendulkar	Master Blaster	Ahmedabad	Manchester of India
Kapil Dev	Haryana Hurricane	Kerala	God's Own Country

SECTION 7 — RAPID-FIRE FACTS (One-liners)

Rapid-fire facts		
1. Constitution came into force on 26 Jan 1950.	25. Plassey 1757; Buxar 1764.	49. Mercury = liquid metal; bromine = liquid non-metal.
2. Dr B.R. Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee.	26. Revolt of 1857 began at Meerut on 10 May.	50. Silver = best conductor of electricity.
3. Art 21 = right to life & personal liberty.	27. INC founded 28 Dec 1885 (A.O. Hume).	51. Most abundant gas in air = nitrogen.
4. Art 32 = right to move Supreme Court.	28. Bengal partitioned 16 Oct 1905.	52. Pure water pH = 7.
5. Fundamental Duties added by 42nd Amdt (1976).	29. Jallianwala Bagh – 13 Apr 1919.	53. Vitamin C deficiency = scurvy.
6. DPSP borrowed from Ireland; FR from USA.	30. Chauri Chaura – 5 Feb 1922.	54. Vitamin D deficiency = rickets.
7. Money Bill can start only in Lok Sabha.	31. Dandi March – 12 Mar 1930.	55. Vitamin A deficiency = night blindness.
8. Rajya Sabha is a permanent House.	32. Quit India – 8 Aug 1942.	56. Insulin is secreted by the pancreas.
9. President's Rule is under Art 356.	33. Ganga is India's longest river (in India).	57. Largest gland in human body = liver.
10. Financial Emergency (Art 360) has never been declared.	34. Godavari = longest peninsular river.	58. Smallest bone = stapes.
11. 73rd Amdt = Panchayati Raj; 74th = Municipalities.	35. Kanchenjunga = highest peak in India.	59. Mitochondria = powerhouse of the cell.
12. Art 280 = Finance Commission (every 5 yrs).	36. Anamudi = highest peak in South India.	60. Malaria is spread by female Anopheles.
13. CAG is appointed under Art 148.	37. Aravalli = oldest fold mountains.	61. Repo rate: RBI lends to banks.
14. Election Commission – Art 324.	38. Black soil is best for cotton.	62. RBI was established in 1935.
15. Voting age is 18 (61st Amdt, 1989).	39. Rajasthan = largest state by area.	63. NITI Aayog replaced Planning Commission (2015).
16. GST introduced by 101st Amdt (2016).	40. Goa = smallest state.	64. GDP = value of final goods within borders.
17. Harappa discovered 1921; Mohenjo-daro 1922.	41. Chilika = largest coastal lagoon.	65. Lion Capital of Ashoka = national emblem.
18. Lothal was the Harappan dockyard.	42. Wular = largest freshwater lake in India.	66. Jana Gana Mana was written by Tagore.
19. Rig Veda is the oldest Veda.	43. Sambhar = largest inland salt lake.	67. Vande Mataram – Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
20. Ashoka fought Kalinga in 261 BCE.	44. Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 states.	68. Bharat Ratna instituted in 1954.
21. Arthashastra was written by Kautilya.	45. SI unit of force = newton; work = joule; power = watt.	69. Kaziranga = one-horned rhino.
22. Allahabad Pillar inscription – Harisena (Samudragupta).	46. Speed of light $\approx 3 \times 10^8$ m/s.	70. Gir = Asiatic lion.
23. Qutub Minar begun by Qutbuddin Aibak.	47. Sound cannot travel in vacuum.	71. Konark Sun Temple – Odisha (WHS).
24. First Battle of Panipat – 1526.	48. Ultrasound > 20 kHz.	72. India has 44 WHS (as of July 2025).

SECTION 8 — FINAL 5-MINUTE GS SHEET

Polity	Science	History	Geography	Economy	Static GK
14 equality • 19 six freedoms • 21 life & liberty • 21A education • 32 remedies • 44 UCC • 51A duties • 61 impeach President • 72 pardon • 76 AG • 108 joint sitting • 110 Money Bill • 123 ordinance • 143 SC advisory • 148 CAG • 280 FC • 324 EC • 352/356/360 Emergencies • 368 amendment	SI: N, J, W, Pa, Hz, V, ohm • 1 HP = 746 W • $v = u + at$ • $V = IR$ • Newton 3 laws • Raman effect • myopia – concave • Hg liquid metal • pH 7 neutral, blood 7.4 • NaHCO_3 baking soda • $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ POP • Vit C scurvy • D rickets • A night blindness • insulin – pancreas • malaria – Anopheles • RBC ~120 days	1857 Meerut • 1885 INC • 1905 Bengal partition • 1906 Muslim League • 1916 Home Rule / Lucknow • 1919 Jallianwala • 1920 NCM • 1922 Chauri Chaura • 1930 Dandi • 1932 Poona Pact • 1942 Quit India • 1947 Independence • 261 BCE Kalinga • 1526 Panipat-I • 1556 Panipat-II • 1757 Plassey • 1764 Buxar	Ganga longest • Godavari longest peninsular • Kanchenjunga highest • Anamudi – South India • Aravalli oldest • Thar – Rajasthan • Wular / Sambhar / Chilika / Vembanad • Kaziranga rhino • Gir lion • Corbett oldest NP • Tehri tallest dam • Hirakud longest dam • Tropic of Cancer – 8 states • Rajasthan largest • Goa smallest	GDP, GNP, NNP • inflation vs deflation • Repo (RBI lends) • Reverse repo (RBI borrows) • CRR – cash with RBI • SLR – liquid assets • Bank rate • fiscal deficit = exp – receipts (ex-borrowing) • revenue deficit • primary deficit • BoP • RBI 1935 • NITI 2015 • GST 2017 • MPC 6 members	Flag adopted 22 Jul 1947 • anthem 24 Jan 1950 • tiger / peacock / lotus / banyan / mango • Bharat Ratna 1954 • Arthashastra – Kautilya • Indica – Megasthenes • Rajatarangini – Kalhana • Gitanjali – Tagore • Bharatanatyam – TN • Odissi – Odisha • Kathakali – Kerala • UNESCO 44 sites • UNESCO Paris • WHO Geneva • IMF Washington
Parliament & Constitution quick numbers		Rights & duties	Science units & values	Final checks	
LS: 543 elected (max 550), term 5 yrs, min age 25 • RS: 245 seats (233 + 12) – max 250, min age 30 • President / VP min age 35 • Constitution: 395 articles originally, 22 languages in 8th Schedule • SC: 34 judges, retirement 65 • HC judges 62		6 FRs (Arts 14–32) • 11 FDs (51A) • DPSP Arts 36–51 • Property: Art 300A • 5 writs • Art 19: 6 freedoms • Emergency: Art 20 & 21 never suspended (44th Amdt)	$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ • $c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ • sound in air $\approx 343 \text{ m/s}$ • water boils 100°C , freezes 0°C • body 37°C • atmospheric pressure $\approx 1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ • 1 kWh = $3.6 \times 10^6 \text{ J}$ • audible 20 Hz–20 kHz	Read the question's keyword (largest / first / only / oldest) • Eliminate extreme options • Recheck units • Do not change an answer unless certain	

MUST REMEMBER: RS: 233 elected + 12 nominated = 245 sitting members (max 250). LS: 543 elected seats. Verify any office-holder names and the latest WHS count separately – they change with time.

Sources & verification note

Compiled from the Constitution of India, NCERT-level content and standard static-GK references. UNESCO count (44; 36 cultural, 7 natural, 1 mixed) cross-checked with news/official-aligned sources as of July 2025. Office-holders and current-affairs items are deliberately excluded because they change. No question or fact in this booklet is claimed to have appeared in the 3 October 2026 SSC CGL exam.