

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE NOTES

A Structures around the World

Famous Arches of Triumph around the World

Name	Location	Year of Completion
Arc De Triomphe Du Carrousel	Paris, France	1806-1808
Arc De Triomphe De Carabobo	Carabobo, Venezuela	1921
Patuxai	Vientiane, Laos	1957-1968
Swords of Qadisiyah	Baghdad, Iraq	1989
The Arch of Triumph	Pyongyang, North Korea	1982

Grade I Listed Structures in England

Structures which are categorised as Grade I mean that they are historically very significant in England.

Name	Location
Humber Bridge	Historic England
The British Library	King's Cross, London
Lloyd's Building	City of London
Willis Building	Ipswich
Kingsgate Bridge	Durham
Severn Bridge and Aust Viaduct	South Gloucestershire

Famous Citadels of the World

Name	Location
Citadel of Ghazni	Afghanistan
Herat Citadel	Afghanistan
Mainz Citadel	Germany
Royal Citadel, Plymouth	United Kingdom
Petersberg Citadel	Germany
Warsaw Citadel	Poland
Bam Citadel	Iran
Cairo Citadel	Egypt

Cathedrals of the World

Name	Location
Notre Dam	Paris, France

Cologne Cathedral	Domkloster, Germany
Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore	Firenze, Italy
Duomo di Milano	Milano, Italy
St. Paul's Cathedral	London, United Kingdom
St. Basil's Cathedral	Moscow, Russia
Catedral de Sevilla	Sevilla, Spain
St. Patrick's Cathedral	New York, United States
St. Stephen's Cathedral	Wien, Austria
St. Vitus Cathedral	Prague, Czech Republic
Salisbury Cathedral	Salisbury, United Kingdom
Cathedral of Brasilia	Brazil
York Minster	York, United Kingdom
Burgos Cathedral	Burgos, Spain
Westminster Abbey	London, United Kingdom
Washington National Cathedral	Washington, D. C. United States
Canterbury Cathedral	Canterbury, United Kingdom
Lincoln Cathedral	Lincoln, United Kingdom
Winchester Cathedral	Winchester, United Kingdom
Bourges Cathedral	Bourges, France
Berlin Cathedral	Berlin, Germany
Durham Cathedral	Durham, United Kingdom
St. Isaac's Cathedral	St. Petersburg, Russia
Cattedrale di Pisa	Pisa, Italy

Longest Bridges of the World

Bridge	Country	Length
Danyang-Kunshan Grand Bridge	China	102 miles
Changhua-Kaohsiung Viaduct	China	98 miles
Tianjin Grand Bridge	China	70 miles
Cangde Grand Bridge	China	66 miles
Weinan Weihe Grand Bridge	China	50 miles
Bang Na Expressway	Thailand	34 miles
Beijing Grand Bridge	China	30 miles
Lake Pontchartrain	United	24 miles

Causeway	States	
Line 1 (Wehan Metro)	China	24 miles
Manchac Swamp Bridge	United States	23 miles

World's Biggest Libraries

Name	Country	Number of items
Library of Congress	Washington, D. C.	162 million
British Library	United Kingdom	150 million
Library and Archives Canada	Canada	54 million
New York Public Library	Manhattan	53.1 million
Russian State Library	Moscow	44.4 million
National Diet Library	Tokyo	41.88 million
Bibliothèque Nationale De France	Paris	40 million
National Library of Russia	St. Petersburg	36.5 million
Royal Danish Library	Denmark	35.1 million
The National Library of China	Beijing	35.1 million

World's Longest Sea Crossing Bridge

- Chinese President Xi Jinping has officially opened the world's longest sea crossing bridge, nine years after construction first began.
- Including its access roads, the bridge spans 55km (34 miles) and connects Hong Kong to Macau and the mainland Chinese city of Zhuhai.

Largest Cemeteries of the World

Name	Location
Wadi-us-Salaam (Valley of Peace)	Najaf, Iraq
Calverton National Cemetery	Calverton, New York
Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery	Chicago, Illinois
Ohlsdorf Cemetery	Hamburg,

	Germany
Karacaahmet Cemetery	Istanbul, Turkey
Rookwood Cemetery	Sydney, Australia
Spring Grove Cemetery	Ohio, United States

Famous Palaces of the World

Palace	Location
Palace of Versailles	France
Grand Kremlin Palace	Russia
Schonbrunn Palace	Vienna
Topkapi Palace	Turkey
Alhambra	Spain
Potala Palace	China
Winter Palace	Russia
Mysore Palace	India
Buckingham Palace	United Kingdom
Summer Palace	China
Windsor Castle	United Kingdom
Royal Palace of Madrid	Spain
Pitti Palace	Italy
Luxembourg Palace	France
The Royal Palace	Sweden
Royal Palace Amsterdam	Netherlands
St James's Palace	United Kingdom
Amber Palace	India

Famous Mosques of World

Mosque	Country
Blue Mosque and Bosphorus	Istanbul, Turkey
Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque	Isfhan, Iran
Aqsunqur Mosque	Cairo, Egypt
Al Haram Mosque	Mecca, Saudi Arabia
Al Aqsa Mosque	Jerusalem, Israel
Hassan II Mosque	Cassabalenca, Morocco
Qiblatain Mosque	Madina, Saudi Arabia

Important Sites of Religions

- Great Mosque of Mecca, Saudi Arabia (Islam)
- Masjid e Nabawi, Madina, Saudi Arabia
- Masjid e Aqsa, Jerusalem
- Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem (Christianity)
- Kashi Vishwanath Temple, Varanasi, India (Hinduism)
- Golden Temple, Amritsar, India (Sikhism)
- Ise Grand Shrine, Ise, Japan (Shintoism)
- Mahabodhi Temple, Bodh Gaya, India (Buddhism)
- Saint Peter's Basilica, Vatican City

(Catholicism)

10. Western Wall, Jerusalem (Judaism)
11. Angkor Wat - It is located in Cambodia. By land area, it is the biggest religious monument (162.6 hectares).

List of World's Famous Towers

Tower Name	Location
Eiffel Tower	France, Paris
Burj Khalifa	UAE, Dubai
Pisa Tower	Italy, Pisa
Big Ben	London, England
CN Tower	Canada, Toronto
Qutb Minar	India, Delhi
Three Pagodas	China, Dali
Petronas	Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur
Empire State Building	USA, New York
The Shard	England, London
Space Needle	USA, Washington
Canton Tower	China, Guangzhou
Minaret of Jam	Afghanistan, Shahrak
One World Trade Centre	USA, New York

List of World's Famous Squares

Square Name	Country
Red Square	Russia (Moscow)
Tiananmen Square	China (Beijing)
St Peter's Square	Vatican City
Zocalo	Mexico (Mexico City)
Times Square	USA (New York)
Tahrir Square	Egypt (Cairo)
Taksim Square	Turkey (Istanbul)
Marjeh Square	Syria (Damascus)
Shah Square	Iran (Isfahan)
Lan Kwai Fong	Hong Kong
Dam Square	Netherlands (Amsterdam)
Trafalgar Square	UK (London)

World's Famous Libraries

- The National Library, Vienna (Austria)
- Munich State Library (Germany)
- British Museum Library (UK)
- National Library, Paris (France)
- State Library, Berlin (Germany)
- Vatican Library, Vatican State (Italy)
- Punjab Public Library, Lahore (Pakistan)
- Lenin State Library, Moscow (Russia)

- The National Library, Tokyo (Japan)
- Imperial Library, Calcutta (India)
- Punjab Public Library, Lahore (Pakistan)
- Congress Library, New York (USA)



World's Oldest Libraries

- Library of Ashurbanipal
- Library of Alexandria
- The Library of Pergamum
- The Villa Of Papyri
- The Library of Trajan's Forum



World's 20 Tallest Buildings According to Height (2020)

Name of Building	Height in meters	Floors	Country
Burj Khalifa, Dubai	828	163	UAE
Shanghai Tower, Shanghai	632	128	China
Abraj Al Bait/ Makkah Royal Clock Tower, Makkah	601	120	Saudi Arabia
Ping An Finance Center, Shanzhen	599.1	115	China
Lotte World Tower, Seoul	554.5	123	South Korea
One World Trade Center, NYC	541.3	94	United States
Guangzhou CTF Finance Centre, Guangzhou	530	111	China
Tianjin CTF Finance Center, Tianjin	530	97	China
CITIC Tower, Beijing	527.7	109	China
Taipei 101, Taipei	508	101	Taiwan
Shanghai World Financial Centre, Shanghai	492	101	China
International Commerce Centre (ICC), Hong Kong	484	108	Hong Kong
Central Park Tower, NYC	472.4	98	United States
Lakhta Center, St. Petersburg	462	87	Russia

Vincom Landmark 81, Ho Chi Minh City	461.2	81	Vietnam
Changsha IFS Tower T1, Changsha	452.1	94	China
Petronas Twin Tower 1, Kuala Lumpur	451.9	88	Malaysia
Petronas Twin Tower 2, Kuala Lumpur	451.9	88	Malaysia
Suzhou IFS, Suzhou	450	95	China
Zifeng Tower, Nanjing	450	66	China

Statue of Liberty

It was gifted to mark the friendship and good relations between the two nations at the time of the American Revolution. The idea was proposed by a French political thinker, Edouard de Laboulaye. He appointed Auguste Bartholdi to sculpt the statue. Moreover, the man who built the Eiffel Tower – Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel – helped out in carving a steel frame for the statue. The construction was finished, and the statue was erected in 1886 and presented to President Grover Cleveland – the President of US at the time.

At the time the statue was called “Liberty Enlightening the World”, but the word ‘liberty’ had some negative connotations attached to it at the time – it meant uprising and revolt. But that is not the message the French wanted to convey, rather they wanted to convey a message of liberty that is about democracy, justice and liberty/freedom.

Sultan Ahmed Mosque/Blue Mosque

Istanbul

It is a mosque from the Ottoman time which was built in 1609 during Sultan Ahmet I's rule. The architect was Sedefkar Mehmed Agha.

World's Largest Dams

Name	Country	Type
Three Gorges	China	Gravity
Tarbela*	Pakistan	Earth
Fort Peck	United States	Earth
Oahe	United States	Earth
Oroville	United States	Earth
San Luis	United	Earth

	States	
Mangla	Pakistan	Earth
Garrison	United States	Earth
W.A.C Bennett Dam	Canada	Earth
Gardiner Dam	Canada	Earth
Aswan	Egypt	Earth

*World's largest earth-filled dam.

One of the most beautiful dams in the world is Hoover Dam located in Canada.

World's Famous Dams

Name	Country/city
Hoover Dam	Nevada/Arizona, United States
Three Gorges Dam	Hubei, China
The Karun-3 Dam	Khuzestan, Iran
The Inguri Dam	Jvari, Georgia
Vajont	Erto E Casso, Italy
Sand Dams	Kenya
Beaver Dam	Wood Buffalo Park, Canada

List of China's Largest Dams

Name	Region, province or city	Storage capacity	Year of construction
Baihetan Dam	Sichuan	17,924,000,000 meter cube	2021
Lower Baoquan Dam	Henan Province	16,500,000,000 meter cube	1994
Danjiangkou Dam	Hubei Province	17,450,000,000 meter cube	1973
Fengman Dam	Jilin Province	11,460,000,000 meter cube	1953
Jinping Dam-I	Sichuan Province	7,700,000,000 meter cube	2013
Longtang Dam	Hainan Province		2011
Nuozhadu Dam	Yunnan Province	21,749,000,000 meter cube	2014

Famous Defunct Airlines of the World

Lakers Airways Skytrain	1982	England
Braniff international Airways	1982	
Eastern Air Lines:	1991	United States
Midway Airlines	1991	United States
Interflug	1991	East Germany
Pan American World Airways	1991	United States
Tower Air	2000	NewYork, United States
Ansett Australia	2001	Australia
Sabena	2001	Belgium
SwissAir	2002	Switzerland
Kingfisher	2005	India
Monarch Airlines	2017	United Kingdom
PAN American Airways	1991	United States
Trans World Airlines	2001	United States

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

Busiest Airports in the World

Ran k	Airport	Location	Country
1	Hartsfield–Jackson Atlanta International Airport	Atlanta, Georgia	United States
2	Beijing Capital International Airport	Chaoyang-Shunyi, Beijing	China
3	Dubai International Airport	Garhoud, Dubai	United Arab Emirates
4	Los Angeles International Airport	Los Angeles, California	United States
5	Tokyo Haneda Airport	Ōta, Tokyo	Japan
6	O'Hare International Airport	Chicago, Illinois	United States
7	London Heathrow Airport	Hillingdon, London	United Kingdom
8	Hong Kong International Airport	Chek Lap Kok, Islands, New	Hong Kong SAR,

	nal Airport	Territories	China
9	Shanghai Pudong International Airport	Pudong, Shanghai	China
10	Charles de Gaulle Airport	Roissy-en-France, Île-de-France	France
11	Amsterdam Airport Schiphol	Haarlemmermeer, North Holland	Netherlands
12	Indira Gandhi International Airport	Delhi	India
13	Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport	Baiyun-Huadu, Guangzhou, Guangdong	China
14	Frankfurt Airport	Frankfurt, Hesse	Germany
15	Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport	Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas	United States
16	Seoul Incheon International Airport	Incheon	South Korea
17	Istanbul Atatürk Airport	Yeşilköy, Istanbul	Turkey
18	Soekarno–Hatta International Airport	Tangerang, Banten	Indonesia
19	Singapore Changi Airport	Changi, East Region	Singapore
20	Denver International Airport	Denver, Colorado	United States

List of Deadliest Air Crashes

Flight	Date	Fatalities
Turkish Airlines Flight 981	March 3, 1974	346
KLM Flight 4805 and Pan Am Flight 1736	March 27, 1977	583
American Airlines Flight 191	May 25 1979	272
Saudia Flight 163	August 19, 1980	301
Air India Flight 182	June 23, 1985	329
Japan Airlines Flight 123	August 12, 1985	520

Iran Air Flight 655	July 3, 1988	290
Saudia Flight 763 and Kazakhstan Airlines Flight 1907	November 12, 1996	349
Malaysia Airlines Flight 370	March 8, 2014	275
Malaysia Airlines Flight 17	July 17, 2014	298
Iranian Air Force Ilyushin Il-76	February 19, 2003	275



History's Most Famous Walls

Walls	Location
Berlin Wall	East Germany
Great Wall of China	Beijing
Green Monster, Fenway Park, Boston	Boston
Vietnam Memorial	Washington D.C, U.S
Walls of Jericho	Jericho, Palestine
Walls of Troy	Hills of Hissarlik
The Western (Wailing) Wall	Jerusalem
Walls of Kremlin	Russia
Forbidden City	China
Wall Street	U.S
Alcatraz Prison	San Francisco, California, U.S
Sistine Chapel	Vatican City
The Atlantic Wall	Coast of Continental Europe and Scandinavia

- The Berlin Wall was demolished on 9th November, 1989.

List of Famous Pyramids

Name	Location
Transamerica Pyramid	San Francisco
Pyramid of Cestius	Rome
Gebel Barkal	Sudan
Pyramid of Meidum	Egypt
Meroe	Nubia (North of Khartoum)
Bent Pyramid	Dahshur (Egypt)
Red Pyramid	Egypt
Pyramids of Giza	Cairo

List of Mayan Ruins

The Mayan Ruins are renowned as architectural attractions in Central America and Mexico because of their complicated structural designs. They are also a major tourist visiting spot.

Name	Location
Caracol	Belize
Xunantunich	Belize
Tikal	Guatemala
El Mirador	Guatemala
Copan	Honduras
Chichen Itza	Mexico
Bonampak	Chiapas
Palenque	Mexico
Tulum	Caribbean Coast
Uxmal	Mexico

Famous Cultural and Historical Sites

Katas Raj Temples	Kalar Kahar, District Chakwal
Masjid e Tooba	Karachi
Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur Shakargarh	District Narowal
Kargah Buddha Shukogah	Nopura, Gilgit
Shahi Qila	Lahore
Badshahi Masjid	Lahore



WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

A Greek author Antipater of Sidon (second century BC) was the first to list the greatest monuments and buildings among the world's seven wonders. Most of these structures are now ruined except the 'Pyramids of Egypt'; parts of which have survived.

Monuments	Location	Date
Pyramids of Egypt	Egypt	Between 2589-2504 BC
The Colossus of Rhodes	Greek Island of Rhodes	280 BC
The Hanging Gardens of Babylon	South of Modern Baghdad	Conflicted
The Mausoleum of Halicarnassus	Eastern Side of the Aegean Sea	350 BC
The Pharos of Alexandria or The Lighthouse of Alexandria	Port of Alexandria	280 BC
The Statue of Zeus (Jupiter)	Valley of Olympia, Greece	435 BC
The Temple of Artemis (Diana)	Ephesus	550 BC

Sagrada Familia	Barcelona	1852-1926*
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New Seven Wonders of the World

Monuments	Location
Taj Mahal	Agra, India
Colosseum	Rome, Italy
Great Wall of China	Beijing, China
Chichen Itza	Mexico
Christ the Redeemer	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Machu Picchu	Peru
Petra	Jordan

Facts about the Bermuda Triangle

- Bermuda Triangle is a region of the North Atlantic Ocean
- It does not appear on any world maps and the US Board on Geographical Names does not recognize it as an official region of the Atlantic Ocean.
- Since long, this has been a source of mystifying occurrences that puzzle people
- No official maps exist that delineate the boundaries of the Bermuda Triangle
- At least two mysterious incidents have taken place in the area; first was in March 1918 when the collier USS Cyclops, en route to Baltimore, Maryland, from Brazil, disappeared inside the Bermuda Triangle. Second occurred 27 years later, when a squadron of bombers (Flight 19) disappeared in the airspace above the Bermuda Triangle.
- The Bermuda Triangle is one of the most heavily traveled shipping lanes in the world.

Important Defence Secretaries of United States

Name	Tenure
James V. Forrestal	1947-1949
Robert McNamara	1961-1968
Donald Rumsfeld	1975-1977, 2001-2006
Caspar "Cap" Weinberger	1981-1987
Richard B. Cheney	1989-1993

Famous US Secretaries of State

- Michael R. Pompeo (2018-2021)
- Hillary Rodham Clinton (2009-2013)
- Henry A. (Heinz Alfred) Kissinger (1973-1977)
- William Rufus Day (1898-1898)
- Henry Clay (1825-1829)
- James Monroe (1811-1817)
- James Madison (1801-1809)

8. Thomas Jefferson (1790-1793)

List of some famous leaders of the world

Leader's name	Country
Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi	India
Nelson Mandela	South Africa
Napoleon Bonaparte	France
Franklin D. Roosevelt	United States of America
Vladimir Lenin	Soviet Union
Che Guevera	Argentina
Rosa Luxemburg	Germany
Hugo Shavez	Venezuela
Mao Zedong	China
Adolf Hitler	Germany
Hi Chi Minh	Vietnam
Fidel Castro	Cuba
Martin Luther King Jr	United States
Quaid e Azam	Pakistan
Fatima Ali Jinnah	Pakistan
Abraham Lincoln	United States
Mother Teresa	India
Greta Thunberg	Germany
John F Kennedy	United States
Vladimir Putin	Russia
Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum	Dubai
Otto von Bismarck	Germany
Ferdinand Marcho	Philippines
Pierre Trudeau	Canada
Dalai Lama	Tibet
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	India

List of Presidents after Russian Federation was established in 1991

Term of Office	President
1991-1999	Boris Yeltsin
1999-2008 (1 st & 2 nd term)	Vladimir Putin
2008-2012	Dmitry Medvedev
2012-present (3 rd and 4 th term)	Vladimir Putin

Names of official residence of heads of states

Name of Residence	Head of State
La Fortaleza	Official residence of the Governor of Puerto Rico
Koninklijk Paleis Amsterdam	Official residence of Queen Beatrix of Netherlands
Drottningholm Palace	Official residence of Swedish royal family
Hofburg Imperial	Official residence of

Palace	president of Austria
Tokyo Imperial Palace	Official residence of emperor of Japan
Palacio Real	Official residence of king of Spain
White House	Official residence of the president of USA
Moscow Kremlin	Official residence of the president of Russia

Important Political Figures: Birthdays and Death Anniversaries

Names	Birthdays	Death anniversaries
Mohammad Ali Jinnah	25th December, 1876	11th September, 1948
Allama Mohammad Iqbal	9th November, 1877	21st April, 1938
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	17th October, 1817	27th March, 1898
Shah Wali Ullah	21st February, 1703	20th August, 1762
Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi	26th June, 1564	10th December, 1624
Mahatma Gandhi	2nd October, 1869	30th January, 1948

List of ex-Presidents who died in 2020 Obituaries

Name	Country
Jerry Rawlings	Ghana
Benjamin Mkapa	Tanzania
Pierre Buyoya	Burundi
Yhombi Opango	Congo
Hosni Mubarak	Egypt
Valery Giscard d'Estaing	France
Amadou Toumani Toure	Mali
Pranab Mukherjee	India
Lee Teng-hui	Taiwan



Countries and their Parliaments

COUNTRY	PARLIAMENT
Afghanistan	Shora
Albania	People Assembly
Algeria	National People's Assembly

Angola	National People's Assembly
Argentina	National Congress
Australia	Federal Parliament
Austria	National Assembly
Bahrain	National Assembly
Bangladesh	Jatiya Sangsad
Bahamas	General Assembly (House of Assembly and Senate)
Belize	National Assembly
Benin	National Revolutionary Assembly
Bhutan	Tshogdu (National Assembly)
Bolivia	National Congress
Botswana	National Assembly
Brazil	National Congress
Britain	Parliament (House of Commons and House of Lords)
Bulgaria	National Assembly
Burkina Faso	National Assembly
Cambodia	National Assembly
Canada	Parliament (House of Commons and Senate)
Chad	National Assembly
Chile	National Congress
China, (Mainland)	National People's Congress
China, (National)	National Assembly
Colombia	Congress
Cuba	National Assembly of People's Power.
Cyprus	House of Representatives
Czechoslovakia	Federal Assembly
Denmark	Folketing
Japan	National Diet*
Ecuador	National Chamber of Representatives
Egypt	People's Assembly
Ethiopia	National Assembly
Finland	Eduskunta/Riksdagen
France	Parliament
Germany	Bundesrat
Ghana	National Assembly
Greece	Parliament
Guatemala	National Congress
Guyana	National Assembly
Hungary	National Assembly
Iceland	Althing
India	Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)
Indonesia	People's Consultative Assembly
Iran	Majlis
Iraq	National Assembly
Ireland	Oireachtas or National Parliament (Dail Eireann, House of Representatives and Sea and Eireann Senate)

Israel	Knesset
Italy	Parliament
Japan	Diet
Jordan	National Assembly
Kenya	National Assembly
Korea (North)	Supreme People's Assembly
Korea (South)	National Assembly
Kuwait	National Assembly
Laos	People's Supreme Assembly
Lebanon	National Assembly
Libya	General People's Congress
Liberia	National Assembly
Liechtenstein	Diet
Madagascar	Popular National Assembly
Malaysia	Parliament
Maldives	Citizen's Assembly
Mali	National Assembly
Malta	House of Representatives
Mauritania	National Assembly
Mauritius	National Assembly
Mexico	National Congress
Mongolia	People's Great Hural
Morocco	Majlis-al-Nuwab
Mozambique	People's Assembly
Myanmar	Pyithu Hluttaw (People's Assembly)
Namibia	National Assembly
Nauru	Parliament
Nepal	National Assembly
Netherlands	Staten General
New Zealand	House of Representatives
Nicaragua	National Constituent Assembly
Niger	National Development Council
Nigeria	National Assembly
Norway	Storting
Oman	Consultative Assembly
Pakistan	National Assembly, Senate
Panama	National Assembly
Papua (New Guinea)	National Parliament.
Peru	Congress
Philippines	Congress
Poland	National Assembly
Portugal	Assembly of the Republic
Qatar	Advisory Council
Romania	Grand National Assembly
Russia	Supreme Soviet
Senegal	National Assembly
Singapore	Parliament
Seychelles	People's Assembly
Somalia	People's Assembly
South Africa	House of Assembly
Spain	Cortes
Sri Lanka	Parliament
Sudan	National Assembly
Surinam	Staten

Sweden	Riksdag
Switzerland	Federal Assembly (Nationalist)
Syria	People's Council and Standerat)
Tanzania	National Assembly
Thailand	National Assembly
Tunisia	National Assembly
Turkey	Grand National Assembly
Uganda	National Resistance Council
UAE	Federal National Assembly
United Kingdom	Parliament
U.S.A.	Congress (House of Representatives and Senate)
Uruguay	Council of States
Venezuela	National Congress
Vietnam	National Assembly
Yemen	Presidential Council
Zaire	National Legislative Council
Zambia	National Assembly
Zimbabwe	Parliament

Major Political Parties of the World

Country	Political Parties
Afghanistan:	Hezb-i-Islami, Harkat-i-Islami, Hezb-i-Wahdat, Daiyer Ittehad-i-Islami.
Australia:	Australian Labour Party, Liberal Party National Party, Australian Democratic Labour Party.
Austria:	Socialist Party of Austria, Austrian People's Party, Freedom Party of Austria, United Greens of Austria, Communist Party.
Canada:	Liberal Party, Progressive Conservative Party, New Democratic Party, Social Credit Party, Christian Democratic Party, Radical Party.
China:	Communist Party (1921)
Denmark:	Social Democratic Party, Liberal Party, Radical Liberal Party, Conservative People's Party, Socialist People's Party.
Egypt:	National Democratic Party, National Progressive Unionist Party, Socialist Labour Party, Socialist Liberal Party.
France:	Centre of Social Democrats, Communist Party, Democratic Social Movement, National Front, Union of Democrats for the Republic, Rassemblement Pour La République, National Federation of Independent Republicans,

	Radical Party, Social Party, Union Pour La Democratic Francaise.
Germany:	Christian Democratic Union, Christian Social Union, Social Democratic Party, Freedom Democratic Party, Party of Democratic Socialism.
Greece:	New Democracy Party, United Democratic Left, Progressive Party, Communist Party.
India:	Congress I, Indian National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, Communist Party of India, People's Party (Lok Dal).
Indonesia:	Development Unity Party, Golkar, Indonesian Democracy Party.
Iran:	New Iran Party, People's Party, Pan-Iran Party, Islamic Republican Party, Muslim People's Republican Party.
Iraq:	Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party.
Italy:	Christian Democrat Party, Communist Party, Socialist Party, Italian Social Democratic Party, Republican Party, Italian Social Movement, National Democracy.
Japan:	Liberal Democratic Party, Japan Socialist Party, Democratic Socialist Party, Japan Communist Party, Clean Government Party, New Liberal Club.
Korea:	Democratic Justice Party, The New Korea Democratic Party.
Netherlands:	The Christian Democratic Appeal, Labour Party, People's Party for Freedom and Democracy.
Pakistan:	Jamat-e-Islami, Awami National Party, Pakistan Awami Tehrik, MQM, PNP, Jamhoori Watan Party, Pakistan Muslim League (N), Pakistan Peoples Party, Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaaf Jamiat-a-Ulemai Islam.
Azad Kashmir (Pakistan)	Muslim Conference, Azad Jamu Kashmir Peoples Party, Jamat-e-Islami.PML
South Africa:	National Party, Progressive Federal Party.
Spain:	Spanish Socialist Workers Party, Democratic Coalition, Popular Alliance, Popular Democratic Party, Convergence and Union Communist Party, Democratic and Socialist Centre, Basque Nationalist Left.
Sweden:	Social Democratic Labour Party, Communist Left Party, Centre Party, Liberal Party, Moderate

	Party.
Switzerland:	Christian Democratic People's Party of Switzerland, Independence Alliances, Radical Democratic Party of Switzerland, Social Democratic Party of Switzerland, Swiss People's Party.
Syria:	Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party.
Turkey:	Republican People's Party, Justice Party, National Salvation Party, Turkish Socialist Workers' Party, Motherland Party, National Democratic Party, Social Democratic Party.
United Kingdom:	Conservation and Unionist Party, Labour Party, Liberal Party, Social and Liberal Democrats, Social Democratic Party.
USA:	Democratic, Republican.

List of a few World Popular Leaders and Political Parties (commonly asked in exams).

Sadam Hussein:

Sadam Hussein was the President of Iraq from 16 July 1979 until 9 April 2003. He was an eminent player in the 1968 coup (also known as 17 July Revolution). He was accused of possessing Weapons of Mass Destruction by the western powers (US and UK mainly) in 2003 as a result a coalition led by the US invaded Iraq. Sadam was captured on 13 December 2003 and later convicted of crimes against humanity on 5 November 2006 by Iraqi Courts. He was hanged on 30 December 2006.

Muhammad Morsi:

Muhamad Morsi was Egyptian President from 30 June 2012 to 3 July 2013, he led the Freedom and Justice Party in Egypt and was an affiliate of Muslim Brotherhood. He was ousted by General Fattah el-Sisi after the June protest. Morsi came into power after the resignation of the then Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak who resigned after the popular Egyptian Revolution 2011. Morsi was the first democratically elected President of Egypt. Morsi was convicted of unlawful detention in April 2015. He died on 17 June 2019 by collapsing during a court hearing on espionage charges.

Bashar Al Assad:

Bashaar has been President of Syria since 17 July 2000. He has been accused of war crimes during

Syrian civil war as well as for possessing and using chemical weapons as accused by the US.

Nelson Mandela:

Nelson Mandela served as the first black President of South Africa from 1994-1999. He served as the head of the African National Congress from 1991-1997. He died on 5 December 2013 due to respiratory infection. He led the Anti-Apartheid Movement. He served 27 years in prison, arrested and imprisoned in 1962. He was prisoned in Robben Island, Pollsmoor Prison and Victor Verster Prison but for most of the time he stayed in Robben Island.

Idi Amin:

Idi Amin Dada Oumee (""Butcher of Uganda") - he was the President of Uganda (1971 - 1979) and exiled during the Uganda-Tanzania war. Initially he sought refuge in Libya but later moved on to Saudi Arabia. He died in Saudi Arabia on 16th August, 2003.

List of few Impeached World Leaders

Name	Country
Donald Trump	United States
Martin Vizcarra	Peru
Park Geun-hye	South Korea
Dilma Rousseff	Brazil
Abdurrahman Wahid	Indonesia
Boris Yeltsin	Russia

Commonly Asked Political Parties:

Political Party	Head of Party	Country
Hammas	Ismail Haniyeh	Palestine
Justice and Development Party	Tayyip Erdogan	Turkey
Republicans	Ronna McDaniel	USA
Fatah	Farouk Kadoumi	Palestine
Conservative Party	Boris Johnson	UK
Labour Party	Jeremy Corbyn	UK
Kurdistan Democratic Party	Masoud Barzani	Iraq
Islamic Dawa Party	Nouri al-Maliki	Iraq
Liberal Democratic Party	Shinzo Abe	Japan

Government Economic Policies

These are used to reach the macroeconomic goals of a country.

Fiscal Policy is about the revenue collected and expenditure of a government.

Monetary Policy deals with the interest rates that are used by banks for short-term borrowings from other banks, managing inflation, supply of money, stabilize prices and currency.

One Belt One Road

One Belt One Road (OBOR) is a Chinese initiative which aims to increase and expand economic development and commercial projects that focus on building on the connectivity and cooperation of countries to promote mutual trade. OBOR spans about 78 countries of the world. Italy has become the first developed economy of the world to sign OBOR in 2019. There are a total number of six projects under this initiative.

Modern Slavery Bill 2018

The Modern Slavery Act 2018 requires entities based, or operating, in Australia, which have an annual consolidated revenue of more than \$100 million, to report annually on the risks of modern slavery in their operations and supply chains, and actions to address those risks.

Meaning of flags of different countries

Country	Flag	Meaning
United Kingdom	Union Jack	Patron Saints of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland
Nigeria	Three equal stripes of white and green	green color represents the nation's lush vegetation, the white signifies the country's desire for peace and unity
South Korea	Taegukgi (great polarity)	White color represent Korean people, the emblem represent cosmic forces and the four black trigrams represent earth, heaven, water and fire
United States of America	Old Glory or the stars and the stripes	13 stripes representing the original 13 colonies, 50 stars denote the 50 individual states of the nation and red color signifies

		hardiness and valor, the blue represents vigilance and justice
Bangladesh	red circle on a green background	The red color denotes the rising sun and the sacrifices made by the nation's people for their independence and green color signifies country's greenery and vitality

Short List of Facts Related Flags and National Emblems

Country	Emblem
Australia	Kangaroo
Bangladesh	Water Lily
Barbados	Head of a Trident
Belgium	Lion
Canada	White Lily
Chile	Candor and Huemul
Denmark	Beach
Dominica	Sisserou Parrot
France	Lily
Germany	Cornflower
Guyana	Canje Pheasant
Hong Kong	Bauhinia (Orchid Tree)
India	The Lion Capital of Ashoka
Iran	Rose
Ireland	Shamrock
Israel	Candelabrum
Italy	White Lily
Ivory Coast	Elephant
Japan	Chrysanthemum
Lebanon	Cedar Tree
Luxembourg	Lion with Crown
Mongolia	The Soyombo
Netherlands	Lion
New Zealand	Southern Cross, Kiwi, Fern
Norway	Lion
Pakistan	Crescent
Papua New Guinea	Bird of paradise
Senegal	Baobab Tree
Sierra Leone	Lion
Spain	Eagle
Sri Lanka	Lion
Sudan	Secretary Bird
Syria	Eagle
Turkey	Crescent & Star
U.K.	Rose
U.S.A.	GoldenRod

Countries With Their

Capital And Currencies

Sr	Country Name	Capital	Currency
1.	Afghanistan	Kabul	Afghani
2	Albania	Tirane	Lek
3	Algeria	Algiers	Dinar
4	Andorra	Andorra la Vella	Euro
5	Angola	Luanda	New Kwanza
6	Antigua and Barbuda	Saint John's	East Caribbean dollar
7	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Peso
8	Armenia	Yerevan	Dram
9	Australia	Canberra	Australian dollar
10	Austria	Vienna	Euro (formerly schilling)
11	Azerbaijan	Baku	Manat
12	The Bahamas	Nassau	Bahamian dollar
13	Bahrain	Manama	Bahrain dinar
14	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka
15	Barbados	Bridgetown	Barbados dollar
16	Belarus	Minsk	Belorussian ruble
17	Belgium	Brussels	Euro (formerly Belgian franc)
18	Belize	Belmopan	Belize dollar
19	Benin	Porto-Novo	CFA Franc
20	Bhutan	Thimphu	Ngultrum
21	Bolivia	La Paz (administrative); Sucre (judicial)	Boliviano
22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	Convertible Mark
23	Botswana	Gaborone	Pula
24	Brazil	Brasilia	Real
25	Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan	Brunei dollar
26	Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev
27	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	CFA Franc

7			
2	Burundi	Gitega	Burundi franc
8			
2	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Riel
9			
3	Cameroon	Yaounde	CFA Franc
0			
3	Canada	Ottawa	Canadian dollar
1			
3	Cape Verde	Praia	Cape Verdean escudo
2			
3	Central African Republic	Bangui	CFA Franc
3			
3	Chad	N'Djamena	CFA Franc
4			
3	Chile	Santiago	Chilean Peso
5			
3	China	Beijing	Chinese Yuan
6			
3	Colombia	Bogota	Colombian Peso
7			
3	Comoros	Moroni	Franc
8			
3	Republic of the Congo	Brazzaville	CFA Franc
9			
4	Zimbabwe	Harare	United States dollar
0			
4	Costa Rica	San Jose	Colón
1			
4	Cote d'Ivoire	Yamoussoukro (official); Abidjan (de facto)	CFA Franc
2			
4	Croatia	Zagreb	Croatian
3			
4	Cuba	Havana	Cuban Peso
4			
4	Cyprus	Nicosia	Euro
5			
4	Czech Republic	Prague	Koruna
6			
4	Denmark	Copenhagen	Danish Krone
7			
4	Djibouti	Djibouti	Djiboutian franc
8			
4	Dominica	Roseau	East Caribbean dollar
9			
5	Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	Dominican Peso
0			
5	East Timor (Timor-Leste)	Dili	U.S. dollar
1			
5	Ecuador	Quito	U.S. dollar
2			
5	Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian

3			pound
5	El Salvador	San Salvador	Colón; U.S. dollar
4			
5	Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	CFA Franc
5	Eritrea	Asmara	Nakfa
6			
5	Estonia	Tallinn	Estonia Kroon; Euro
7			
5	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Birr
8			
5	Fiji	Suva	Fiji dollar
9			
6	Finland	Helsinki	Euro (formerly markka)
0			
6	France	Paris	Euro (formerly French franc)
1			
6	Gabon	Libreville	CFA Franc
2			
6	The Gambia	Banjul	Dalasi
3			
6	Georgia	Tbilisi	Lari
4			
6	Germany	Berlin	Euro (formerly Deutsche mark)
5			
6	Ghana	Accra	Cedi
6			
6	Greece	Athens	Euro (formerly drachma)
7			
6	Grenada	Saint George's	East Caribbean dollar
8			
69	Guatemala	Guatemala City	Quetzal
70	Guinea	Conakry	Guinean franc
71	Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	CFA Franc
72	Guyana	Georgetown	Guyanese dollar
73	Haiti	Port-au-Prince	Gourde
74	Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Lempira
75	Hungary	Budapest	Forint
76	Iceland	Reykjavik	Icelandic króna
77	India	New Delhi	Indian Rupee
78	Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah
79	Iran	Tehran	Rial
80	Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar
81	Ireland	Dublin	Euro (formerly

			Irish pound [punt])
82	Israel	Jerusalem*	Shekel
83	Italy	Rome	Euro (formerly lira)
84	Jamaica	Kingston	Jamaican dollar
85	Japan	Tokyo	Yen
86	Jordan	Amman	Jordanian dinar
87	Kazakhstan	Nur Sultan	Tenge
88	Kenya	Nairobi	Kenya shilling
89	Kiribati	Tarawa Atoll	Kiribati dollar
90	North Korea	Pyongyang	Won
91	South Korea	Seoul	Won
93	Kuwait	Kuwait City	Kuwaiti Dinar
94	Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Som
95	Laos	Vientiane	New Kip
96	Latvia	Rigaf	Lats
97	Lebanon	Beirut	Lebanese pound
98	Lesotho	Maseru	Maluti
99	Liberia	Monrovia	Liberian dollar
100	Libya	Tripoli	Libyan dinar
101	Liechtenstein	Vaduz	Swiss franc
102	Lithuania	Vilnius	Litas
103	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Euro (formerly Luxembou rg franc)
104	Macedonia	Skopje	Denar
105	Madagascar	Antananarivo	Malagasy Ariary
106	Malawi	Lilongwe	Kwacha
107	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit
108	Maldives	Male	Rufiyaa
109	Mali	Bamako	CFA Franc
110	Malta	Valletta	Euro
111	Marshall Islands	Majuro	U.S. Dollar
112	Mauritania	Nouakchott	Ouguiya

113	Mauritius	Port Louis	Mauritian rupee
114	Mexico	Mexico City	Mexican peso
115	Federated States of Micronesia	Palikir	U.S. Dollar
116	Moldova	Chisinau	Leu
117	Monaco	Monte Carlo	Euro
118	Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	Togrog
119	Montenegro	Podgorica	Euro
120	Morocco	Rabat	Dirham
121	Mozambique	Maputo	Metical
122	Myanmar (Burma)	Nay Pyi Taw	Kyat
123	Namibia	Windhoek	Namibian dollar
124	Nauru	no official capital; government offices in Yaren District	Australian dollar
125	Nepal	Kathmandu	Nepalese rupee
126	Netherlands	Amsterdam; The Hague (seat of government)	Euro (formerly guilder)
127	New Zealand	Wellington	New Zealand dollar
128	Nicaragua	Managua	Gold cordoba
129	Niger	Niamey	CFA Franc
130	Nigeria	Abuja	Naira
131	Norway	Oslo	Norwegian krone
132	Oman	Muscat	Omani rial
133	Pakistan	Islamabad	Pakistani rupee
134	Palau	Melekeok	U.S. dollar
135	Palestine	Ramallah, East Jerusalem	Palestine Pound
136	Panama	Panama City	Balboa; U.S. dollar
137	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Kina
138	Paraguay	Asuncion	Guaraní

8			
13	Peru	Lima	Nuevo sol (1991)
9			
14	Philippines	Manila	Peso
0			
14	Poland	Warsaw	Zloty
1			
14	Portugal	Lisbon	Euro (formerly escudo)
2			
14	Qatar	Doha	Qatari riyal
3			
14	Romania	Bucharest	Romanian Rupee
4			
14	Russia	Moscow	Ruble
5			
14	Rwanda	Kigali	Rwandan franc
6			
14	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Basseterre	East Caribbean dollar
7			
14	Saint Lucia	Castries	East Caribbean dollar
8			
14	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Kingstown	East Caribbean dollar
9			
15	Samoa	Apia	Tala
0			
15	San Marino	San Marino	Euro
1			
15	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome	Dobra
2			
15	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Riyal
3			
15	Senegal	Dakar	CFA Franc
4			
15	Serbia	Belgrade	Serbian Dinar
5			
15	Seychelles	Victoria	Seychelles rupee
6			
15	Sierra Leone	Freetown	Leone
7			
15	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore dollar
8			
15	Slovakia	Bratislava	Euro
9			
16	Slovenia	Ljubljana	Slovenian tolar; euro (as of 1/1/07)
0			
16	Solomon Islands	Honiara	Solomon Islands dollar
1			
16	Somalia	Mogadishu	Somali shilling
2			
16	South Africa	Pretoria	Rand

3		(administrative) ; Cape Town (legislative); Bloemfontein (judiciary)	
16	South Sudan	Juba	Sudanese Pound
4			
16	Spain	Madrid	Euro (formerly peseta)
5			
16	Sri Lanka	Colombo; Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (legislative)	Sri Lankan rupee
6			
16	Sudan	Khartoum	Sudanese Pound
7			
16	Suriname	Paramaribo	Surinamese dollar
8			
16	Swaziland	Mbabane	Lilangeni
9			
17	Sweden	Stockholm	Krona
0			
17	Switzerland	Berne	Swiss franc
1			
17	Syria	Damascus	Syrian pound
2			
17	Taiwan	Taipei	Taiwan dollar
3			
17	Tajikistan	Dushanbe	somoni
4			
17	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam; Dodoma (legislative)	Tanzanian shilling
5			
17	Thailand	Bangkok	Baht
6			
17	Togo	Lome	CFA Franc
7			
17	Tonga	Nuku'alofa	Pa'anga
8			
17	Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	Trinidad and Tobago dollar
9			
18	Tunisia	Tunis	Tunisian dinar
0			
18	Turkey	Ankara	Turkish lira (YTL)
1			
18	Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	Manat
2			
18	Tuvalu	Vaiaku village, Funafuti province	Tuvaluan Dollar
3			
18	Uganda	Kampala	Ugandan new shilling
4			
18	Ukraine	Kiev	Hryvnia
5			
18	United Arab	Abu Dhabi	U.A.E.

6	Emirates		Dirham
18	United Kingdom	London	Pound sterling
18	United States of America	Washington D.C.	Dollar
18	Uruguay	Montevideo	Uruguay peso
19	Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Uzbekistan i sum
19	Vanuatu	Port-Vila	Vatu
19	Vatican City (Holy See)	Vatican City	Euro
19	Venezuela	Caracas	Bolivar
19	Vietnam	Hanoi	Dong
19	Yemen	Sanaa	Rial
19	Zambia	Lusaka	Kwacha



Principal Languages of the World

Language	Areas Where Spoken	Language	Areas Where Spoken
Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese)	China	Slovak	Czechoslovakia
English	U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand.	Armenian	Armenia
Russian	Russian Federation	Kazak	Kazakhstan
Spanish	Spain, Latin America	Tibetan	Tibet (China)
Hindi	North India	Ulghur	Sinkiang
Japanese	Japan	Twi	Ghana
German	Germany, Austria, Switzerland	Malinke	West Africa
Bengali	Bangladesh, India	Sotho	Lesotho (Africa)
Portuguese	Portugal,	Zulu	South

se	Brazil		Africa
Arabic	Middle East, North Africa	Xhosa	South Africa
French	France, Belgium, Canada, Switzerland	Lithuanian	Lithuania
Italian	Italy	Georgian	Georgia
Indonesian	Indonesia	Hebrew	Israel
Javanese	Java (Indonesia)	Santhali	Eastern India
Telugu	Andhra Pradesh (India)	Yi (Lolo)	China
Tamil	Sri Lanka, Tamilnadu (India)	Minangkabau	Somalia (Indonesia)
Marathi	Maharashtra (India)	Ilocano	Luzon
Urdu	Pakistan, India	Somali	Somalia (Philippines)
Punjabi	Pakistan, India	Mossi	Upper Volta
Korean	Korea (North and South)	Albanian	Albania
Ukrainian	Ukraine (Russian Federation)	Mongolian	Mongolia (China)
Vietnamese	Vietnam	Miao	China
Polish	Poland	Buginese	Celebes (Indonesia)
Turkish	Turkey	Kashmir	Kashmiri (India)
Gujarati	Gujarat (India)	Rajasthani	Rajasthan (India)
Thai	Thailand	Moldavian	Moldavia
Malayalam	Kerala (India)	Lao	Laos
Kannada	Karnataka (India)	Achinese	Sumatra (Indonesia)
Farsi (Persian)	Iran	Balinese	Bali (Indonesia)
Oriya	Orissa (India)	Bikolluzon	(Philippines)
Romanian	Rumania	Ganda	Uganda
Serbo-Croatian	Yugoslavia	Nyanja	Malawi, Zambia
Hausa	Nigeria,	Mbunda	Angola

	Niger		
Pushto	Pakistan	Makua	Mozambique
Bhojpuri	Eastern India	Afrikans	South Africa
Sudanes	Sudan	Mayan	Mexico, Guatemala
Hungarian	Hungary	Guarani	Paraguay
Dutch	Netherlands	Latvian	Latvia
Swahili	East Africa	Stovenian	Yugoslavia
Visayan	Philippines	Mordvia	Mordavia
Nepali	Nepal	Chuvash	Chuvash
Greek	Greece	Tadzhik	Tadzhikistan
Cech	Czechoslovakia	Gondi	East India
Assamese	Assam (India)	Shan	Burma
Swedish	Sweden	Karen	Burma
Bulgarian	Bulgaria	Batak	Sumatra (Indonesia)
Byelorussian	Byelorussia, Russian Federation	Sidamo	Ethiopia
Sinhalese	Sri Lanka	Kikuyu	Kenya
Amharic	Ethiopia	Kongo	Congo
Yuruba	Nigeria	Luba	Congo
Madurese	Madura (Indonesia)	Bemba	Zambia
Ibo	Nigeria	Bhili	Gujarat (India)
Catalan	Spain	Berton	Britainy
Sindhi	Pakistan, India	Macedonia	Macedonia
Azerbaijani	Azerbaijan, Russian Federation	Estonian	Estonia
Chattigarhi	Bihar (India)	Bashkir	Bashkir
Fulani	West Africa	Turkmen	Turkmen
Magadhi	Bihar (India)	Kirgiz	Kirgiz
Malagasy	Malgasy	Baluchi	Pakistan, Iran
Maithali	Bihar (India)	Dayak	Borneo (Indonesia)
Uzbek	Uzbekistan, Russian Federation	Tulu	Karnataka (India)
Malaya	Malaysia, Singapore	Wolof	Senegal

Chuang	China	Mende	Sierra Leone
Tagalog	Philippines	Ewe	Ghana, Togo
Cuechua	Peru, Bolivia	Fon	Dahomey
Danish	Denmark	Kanuri	West Africa
Flemish	Belgium	Feng	Gabon, Cameroon
Provençal	France	Drinka	Sudan
Tartar	Tartar	Lingla	Congo
Kurdish	Tukey, Iraq, Russian Federation	Mangbet	Congo
Khmer	Kampuchea, Iran, (Russian Federation)	Rundi	Burundi, Congo
Ruanda	Ruanda, Congo	Kamba	Kenya
Galla	Ethiopia	Luo	Kenya
Norwegian	Norway	Sukania	Tanzania
Marwari	Rajasthan (India)	Tigrinya	Ethiopia
Finnish	Finland	Shona	Rhodesia
Yiddish	USA, Israel	Tswana	Botswana, South Africa

Old and New Names of Countries

Old	New	Old	New
Abyssinia	Ethiopia	Madagascar	Malagasy
British Guiana	Guyana	Mesopotamia	Iraq
Burma	Myanmar	Nyasaland	Malawi
Cape Canaveral	Cape Kennedy	Nippon	Japan
Ceylon	Sri Lanka	Northern Rhodesia	Zambia
Congo	Zaire	Peking	Beijing
Fort Sandman	Zhob	Persia	Iran
Dahomey	Benin	Portuguese Guinea	Guinea Bissau
Dutch East Indies	Indonesia	Petrograd	Leningrad
Dutch	Surinam	Rangoon	Yangon

Guiana			
East Pakistan	Bangladesh	Sandwich Islands	Hawaiian Islands
Egypt	United Arab Republic	Siam	Thailand
Formosa	Taiwan	South West Africa	Namibia
French Guinea	Guinea	Southern Rhodesia	Zimbabwe
French West Africa	Mali	Tanganyika and Zanzibar	Tanzania
Gold Coast	Ghana	The New Hebrides	Vanuatu
Greenland	Kalaallit Nunaat	Trucial Oman	United Arab Emirates
Holland	Netherlands	West French Africa	Mauritania
Kampuchea	Cambodia	Zaire	Congo-Kinshasa
Malaya	Malaysia	Zanzibar	Tanzania

World Cities with Old Names

Old Name of City/State/Country	New Name of City/State/Country
Angora	Ankara
Astano	Almaty
Bangalore	Bengaluru
Batavia	Jakarta
Bechuanaland	Botswana
Bombay	Mumbai
Calcutta	Kolkata
Cape Canaveral	Cape Kennedy
Central Province	Madhya Pradesh
Ceylon	Sri Lanka
Christina	Oslo
Lyallpur	Faisalabad
Constantinople	Istanbul
Dacca	Dhaka
Dahomey	Benin
Madras	Chennai
Persia	Iran
Peking	Beijing
Petrograd	Leningrad
Poona	Pune
Rangoon	Yangon
Saigon	Ho Chi Minh City
Salisbury	Harare
Sandwich Island	Hawaiian Islands
Simla	Shimla



National Days of Some Countries

January

1st	Sudan	Independence Day
2nd	Cuba	Liberation Day
4th	Burma	Independence Day
25th	Uganda	Revolution Day
26th	Australia	Day (Landing of the First Fleet)
26th	India	Republic Day

February

6th	New Zealand	New Zealand Day
22nd	Egypt	National Day

March

3rd	Morocco	National Day
6th	Ghana	National Day
11th	Denmark	King's Birthday
12th	Mauritius	Independence Day
17th	Ireland	National Day
22nd	Arab League	Foundation Day
23rd	Pakistan	Pakistan Day
25th	Greece	Independence Day

April

4th	Hungary	Liberation Day
4th	Senegal	Independence Day
21st	Britain	The Queen's Day
27th	Togo	Independence Day
27th	Sierra Leone	Independence Day
29th	Japan	Emperor Birthday
30th	The Netherlands	Queen's Birthday.

May

2nd	Israel	Independence Day--date variable
9th	Czechoslovakia	National Day
17th	Norway	National Day
22nd	Sri Lanka	National Day
22nd	Guyana	National Day
23rd	FRG	Constitution Day
25th	Sudan	National Day
25th	Jordan	National Day
27th	Afghanistan	Independence Day

June

2nd	Italy	Foundation of Republic Day
6th	Sweden	Flag Day

9th	Britain	Queen's Official Birthday variable date
12th	The Philippines	Proclamation of Independence Day
24th	Thailand	National Day
26th	Malagasy	Independence Day

July

1st	Somalia	Independence Day
1st	Canada	Confederation Day
3rd	Algeria	Independence Day
4th	Philippines	Independence Day
4th	U.S.A.	Independence Day
6th	Malawi	Independence Day
11th	Mongolia	People's Revolution Day
12th	Belgium	National Day
14th	France	Taking of Bastille
17th	Afghanistan	National Day
18th	Spain	National Day
22nd	Poland	National Day
23rd	Egypt	National Day
26th	Liberia	Independence Day
28th	Peru	National Day

August

1st	Switzerland	National Day
7th	Ivory Coast	Republic Day
9th	Singapore	National Day
14th	Pakistan	Independence Day
15th	India	Independence Day
15th	Korea (S)	Independence Day
17th	Indonesia	Independence Day
23rd	Romania	Liberation Day
25th	Uruguay	National Day
31st	Malaysia	Independence Day
31st	Trinidad	Independence Day
31st	Tobago	Independence Day

September

1 st	Libya	National Day
2 nd	Vietnam	Independence Day
3rd	Qatar	National Day
6th	Switzerland	Independence Day
7th	Brazil	National Day
8th	North Korea	Liberation Day
9th	Bulgaria	Liberation Day
13th	Ethiopia	National Day
16th	Mexico	Independence Day
16th	Papua	New Guinea (National Day)
18th	Chile	National Day

21st	Malta	Independence Day
22nd	Mali	Independence Day
23rd	Saudi Arabia	National Day

October

1st	China	Foundation of People's Republic of China
1st	Sam Marino	National Day
1st	Nigeria	Independence Day
3rd	Korea (S)	Liberation Day
7th	E. Germany	Liberation Day(GDR)
9th	Uganda	Liberation Day
10th	Taiwan	National Day
12th	Spain	Hispanity Day
21st	Somalia	Revolution Day
24th	U.N.O.	Foundation Day
24 th	Zambia	National Day
26th	Austria	National Day
29th	Turkey	Republic Day

November

1st	Algeria	National Day
7th	Russian	Anniversary of the Federation
11th	Sweden	King's Birthday
11th	Angola	Independence Day
12th	Saudi Arabia	National Day
18th	Morocco	Throne pay
22nd	Lebanon	Independence Day
24th	Zaire	National Day
25th	Surinam	National Day
26th	Mongolia	Independence Day
29th	Yugoslavia	Republic Day
30th	Yemen DPRO	National Day

December

1st	Cent-African	National Day Empire
2nd	Yemen	National Day
2nd	Laos	Liberation Day
5th	Thailand	King's Day
6th	Finland	Independence Day
9th	Tanzania	Independence Day
11th	Upper Volta	Republic Day
11th	Zanzibar	Independence Day
12th	Kenya	Independence Day
16th	Bangladesh	Independence Day
18th	Niger	Republic Day
24th	Libya	Independence Day
29th	Nepal	King's Birthday

Major Wars in History

Name	Date	Won By	Against
American War of Independence	1775 - 1783	Thirteen colonies	Britain
Austrian Succession war	1740 - 1748	Austria, Hungary, Britain, Holland	Poland, Prussia, Sardinia, Saxony, Spain
Boer War	1899 - 1902	Britain	Boer Republics
Chinese-Japanese War	1894 - 1895, 1931 - 1933, 1937 - 1945	Japan, China	China, Japan
Civil War, American	1861 - 1865	11, Northern States	11, Southern States
Civil War, English	1642 - 1651	Parliament	Charles-I
Civil War, Spanish	1936 - 1939	Junta de Defensa Nacional	Republican government
Crimean War,	1853 - 1856	Britain, France, Sardinia, Turkey	France
France, Prussian War	1870 - 1871	Prussia and German States	France
Gulf War	1991	Allied Forces Under US	Iraq
Hundred Years War	1333 - 1453	France	England
Korean War	1950 - 1953	South Korea and UN Forces	North Korea and Chinese
Napoleonic Wars	1792 - 1815	Austria, Britain, Prussia, Russia etc.	France
Peloponnesian War	431-404 BC	Peloponnesian League	Delian League
Punic Wars	254-	Rome	Carthage

	146 BC		
Russo-Japanese War	1904 - 1905	Japan	Russia
Seven Years War	1756 - 1763	Britain, Prussia, Hanover	Austria, France, Russia, Sweden
Spanish-American War	1898	U.S.	Spain
Spanish Succession War	1701 - 1714	England, Prussia, Austria, Netherland	Cologne, Mantna, Savoy
Thirty years war etc.	1618 - 1648	France, Sweden	The holy Roman Empire & Spain
Vietnam War	1957 - 1975	North Vietnam	South Vietnam and U.S.
War of 1812	1812 - 1815	U.S.	Britain
War of Roses	1456 - 1485	House of Lancaster	House of York
World War I	1914 - 1918	Belgium-Britain	Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, Ottoman empire
World War II	1939 - 1945	Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Newzealand, Norway, Poland, Russia, S.Africa, U.S., Yugoslavia	Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Romania

Conquests of Germany in the 20th century (1939-1942)

Country	Year
Poland	1939
Denmark	1940
Norway	1941

Belgium	1940
Netherlands	1940
Luxembourg	1940
France	1940
Yugoslavia	1941
Greece	1941

Russo-Japanese Dispute

Sakhalin has been a disputed land between Russia and Japan from 19th to 20th century and is now a part of Russia. In 1855 through the Treaty of Shimoda, Russia and Japan agreed to share the land – Russians would live in the North and Japanese in the South – but later Russia invaded Sakhalin and took over in 1875. Through the Treaty of Saint Petersburg, Russia proclaimed Sakhalin as Russian land and Japan gave up its claim. Nowadays it is called Sachalin.

Missile Technology Control Regime

MTCR is a regime made under the auspices of the G-7 nations. It has 35 states as its members. The main purpose of creating this regime was to limit the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and other such nuclear, chemical and biological weapons that can prove to be deadly for mankind. Under this regime, the trade of materials that can be used in such weapons is limited and kept under check. This is a sort of a treaty which is not legally binding on any member state but there is an understanding between these states that such harmful weapons and their proliferation needs to be curbed.

Fratricide: killing one's own brother

The word has its roots in Latin: "frater" means "brother" and "cide" means "killer". It is either a direct or indirect killing.

Important Treaties

- Treaty of Hudaibiyyah (628 AH)
- Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)
- The Peace of Westphalia (1648)
- The Treaty of Paris (1783)
- The Congress of Vienna (1814–15)
- Treaty of Versailles (1919)
- Treaty of Hudaibiyyah (628 AH)
- The Camp David Accords (1978)
- Izmir Treaty (1977)

Facts about Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty of Versailles brought about the end of World War I. The Treaty of Versailles is a document made up of 15 parts and 440 articles that marked the end of World War I. The Treaty of Versailles was signed exactly 5 years after the start of World War I. The Treaty of Versailles took territory away from Germany. In total, the territory and population of Germany was reduced by 10% after

the Treaty of Versailles. The Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919.



Significant Armed Conflicts

Main Warring Parties	Year
Middle East:	
Iran vs. Mujahideen Khalq Organization	1979
Iraq vs. Desert Storm Coalition (U.S & U.K.)	1991
Iraq Government (Sunni) vs. Shia (Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq)	1991
Iraq vs. Kurds	1961
Israel vs. Palestinian Authority/ Hamas/ Hezbollah/ Palestinian separatists	1948
Asia:	
Afghanistan: U.S., U.K., Northern Alliance, and Coalition Forces vs. al-Qaeda	2001
Sri Lanka vs. Tamil Eelam	(1978-2002) Aug 06
India vs. Kashmiri separatist groups/ Pakistan	1948
India vs. Assam insurgents (various)	1979
Indonesia vs. Aceh Separatists	1969
Indonesia vs. Irian Jaya separatist	1969
Philippines vs. Mindanaoan separatists (MILF/ ASG)	1971
Africa:	
Algeria vs. Armed Islamic Group (GIA)	1991
Burundi: Tutsi vs. Hutu	
Democratic Republic of Congo and allies vs. Rwanda, Uganda, and Indigenous rebels	1997
Liberia vs. LURD rebels	2000
Somalia vs. rival clans	1991
Sudan vs. Sudanese People's Liberation Army	1983
Uganda vs. Lords' Resistance Army (LRA)	1986
Europe:	
Russia vs. Chechen separatists	1994
Latin America:	
Colombia vs. National Liberation Army (ELN)	1978
Colombia vs. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)	1978
Colombia vs. Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUG)	1990



Recently Suspended Armed Conflicts

Main Warring Parties	Year Began Year Ceasefire Declared
Angola vs. UNITA	1975-2002
Chad vs. Muslim separatists (MDJT)	1998-2002
Sierra Leone vs. RUF	1991-2002
Taliban vs. Northern Alliance	1995-2001
Tajikistan vs. United Tajik Opposition (UTO)	1992-2000
Indonesia vs. East Ti mor	1975-2000
Ethiopia vs. Eritrea	1998-2000
Fiji vs. Insurgents	2000
Nepal vs Mao Nawaz	Nov.2006
Sri Lanka vs. Tamil Eelam	1978-2009
Armenia vs Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)	1988-present

Top Importers of Military Hardware

According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Saudi Arabia's imports account for 12% of the total imports and there has been a tremendous rise of 192% over 2009-2013. Saudi Arabia received F-15 fighter aircraft, Eurofighter Typhoon multi-role fighters, cruise missiles, etc.

Ranking of Top Ten Arms' Importing Countries – Stockholm International Peace Research Institute's (SIPRI)

Country	Total Spending in 2018
Saudi Arabia	\$3.81bn
Australia	\$1.57bn
China	\$1.56bn
India	\$1.53bn
Egypt	\$1.48bn
Algeria	\$1.32bn
South Korea	\$1.31bn
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	\$1.1bn
Qatar	\$816m
Pakistan	\$777m

Major Suppliers of Weapons (2014-18)

Country	Total Income in 2018
USA	\$10.05bn
Russia	\$6.4bn
France	\$1.76bn
Germany	\$1.27bn
Spain	\$1.18bn
South Korea	\$1.08bn
China	\$1.04bn
UK	\$741m
Israel	\$707m
Italy	\$611m

Famous Arms Control Agreements

Treaty	Purpose	Date
Washington Naval Treaty	Set limitations on construction of battleships, battlecruisers, and aircraft carriers as well as tonnage quotas on cruisers, destroyers, and submarines between the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, France, and Italy.	1922–1939
Antarctic Treaty	Prohibited military conflict in Antarctica	1961
Outer Space Treaty	prohibited deployment of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in space	1967
Seabed Arms Control Treaty	prohibited underwater nuclear tests	1971
Biological Weapons Convention	prohibited production of biological weapons	1972
Environmental Modification Convention	prohibited military use of environmental modification techniques	1978
Chemical Weapons Convention	prohibited production and stockpiling of chemical weapons	1997
Open Skies Treaty	allowed unarmed reconnaissance flights between NATO and Russia	2002
Arms Trade Treaty	regulates trade of conventional weapons	2013
Treaty on the Prohibition of	prohibits nuclear weapons	2017

Nuclear Weapons		
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Major Arms Deals of USA in 2021

Deal	Country	Date	Cost
Korea – Agm-114r Hellfire Missiles	Korea	19 March, 2021	\$36 million
Norway – Javelin Fgm-148 Missiles	Norway	16 March, 2021	\$36 million
Finland – Extended Range	Finland	February 17, 2021	\$91.2 million

Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System			
Chile – Standard Missile-2 (Sm-2) Block Iiia Missiles	Chile	February 5, 2021	\$85 million
Egypt – Rolling Airframe Missiles (Ram) Block 2 Tactical Missiles	Egypt	February 16, 2021	\$197 million

List of countries sanctioned by US

Country	Year introduced	Article	Summary
Iran	1979 (lifted 1981), reintroduced 1987	United States sanctions against Iran	Near total economic embargo on all economic activities, began in 1979 as a response to the Iranian Revolution, and rapidly expanded over recent years due to the Iranian Nuclear Program and Iran's poor human rights record. Iran and the US have no diplomatic relations. Listed as state sponsor of terrorism. Country listed as Tier 3 on Trafficking in Persons Report which imposes ban on participating in International Military Education and Training (IMET), Foreign Military Financing (FMF), and Foreign Military Sales (FMS)
North Korea	1950	North Korea–United States relations	Severe sanctions justified by extreme human rights abuses by North Korea and the North Korean nuclear program. North Korea and the US currently have no diplomatic relations. Country listed as Tier 3 on Trafficking in Persons Report which imposes ban on participating in International Military Education and Training (IMET), Foreign Military Financing (FMF), and Foreign Military Sales (FMS)
Syria	1986	Syria–United States relations	Reasons cited include Syria's poor human rights record, the Civil War, and being listed as a state sponsor of terrorism. Syria and the US have no diplomatic relations since 2012. Country listed as Tier 3 on Trafficking in Persons Report which imposes ban on participating in International Military Education and Training (IMET), Foreign Military Financing (FMF), and Foreign Military Sales (FMS)
Cuba	1958	United States embargo against Cuba	Reasons cited for the embargo include Cuba's poor human rights record. Since 1992, the UN General Assembly has regularly passed annual resolutions criticizing the ongoing impact of the embargo imposed by the United States.
Venezuela	2019	International sanctions during the Venezuelan crisis	Reasons cited for sanctions include Venezuela's poor human rights record, links with illegal drug trade, high levels of state corruption and electoral rigging. Since 2019, Venezuela and the United States have no diplomatic relations under Nicolás Maduro but maintain relations through disputed president Juan Guaidó. Country listed as Tier 3 on Trafficking in Persons Report which imposes ban on participating in International Military Education and Training (IMET), Foreign Military Financing (FMF), and

			Foreign Military Sales (FMS)
Turkey	2020	Turkey–United States relations	The United States has imposed long-anticipated sanctions on NATO ally Turkey over Ankara's procurement and testing of a Russian-made S-400 air defense system.

List of Countries that Allow women in front-line combat roles

- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Germany
- Lithuania
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Romania
- Sweden

List of Largest Naval Bases of US

Name	Location	Area (acres)
Naval Station Norfolk	South Eastern Virginia	3,400
Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Oahu	27,694
Naval Air Station	Jacksonville	3,400
Naval Base San Diego	California	2,000
Naval Base Kitsap	Kitsap Peninsula	
Naval Air Station Corpus Christi	Texas	
Naval Station Mayport	Jacksonville	3,409
Diego Garcia	Indian Ocean	6720

Military Operations in the Near Past

Operation Name	Country in which operation is conducted
Operation Enduring Freedom	Afghanistan
Freedom Sentinel	Afghanistan
Resolute Support	Afghanistan
Chammal	Syria
Timber Sycamore	Syria
Olive Branch	Syria
Operation Shader	Syria
Iraqi Freedom	Iraq
Inherent Resolute	Iraq & Syria
Neptune Spear	Pakistan

Highest Military Awards of Countries

Highest Military Award	Country
Medal of Honor	USA
Legion d'honneur	France
Hero of Russian federation	Russia
Victoria Cross	UK
Order of August First	China
The Valour Cross	Denmark
Param Vir chakra	India
Military William Order	Netherland
Order of Rama	Thailand
The Cross of Honor for Valor	Germany
Order of Bravery	Bulgaria
Bir Srestho	Bangladesh
The Cross of Liberty	Estonia
Mannerheim Cross of Liberty	Finland
Order of Military Merit	Brazil
Nishan-e-Haider	Pakistan

- Druzhba-III is a joint military training exercise between Pakistan and Russia.
- The Dokhlam Standoff was a famous military standoff between China and Bhutan that lasted between June 16-August 28, 2017.

Armies of Some Countries in the World

List below includes those army names which are commonly asked in exams.

Country	Army
Afghanistan	Afghan National Army
Albania	Albanian Land Force
Algeria	Algerian People's National Army
Belgium	Belgian Land Component
Colombia	Colombian National Army
Gabon	Gabon Army
Gambia	Gambian National Army
Japan	Japan Ground Self-Defense Force
Jordan	Royal Jordanian Army
Kazakhstan	Kazakh Ground Forces
North Korea	Korean People's Army Ground Force
South Korea	Republic of Korea Army
Turkey	Turkish Land Forces

Turkmenistan	Turkmen Ground Forces
Uganda	Uganda Army

Medals of Bravery for Different Countries

Medal for Bravery	Country
National bravery Award	India
Military Medal	Britain
Distinguished Conduct Medal	Britain
Gold Medal of Military Valour	Italy
Medal of Bravery	Hungary
Queen's Gallantry Medal	United Kingdom
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal	Britain
Military Merit Medal	Vietnam
Nishan-e-Haider	Pakistan

Countries with Nuclear Weapons Capability

Acknowledged Nuclear Weapons Capability: Britain, France, Pakistan, United States, China, India, Russia, North Korea.

Unacknowledged Nuclear Weapons Capability: Israel.

Seeking Nuclear Weapons Capability: Iran.

Abandoned Nuclear Weapons Development:

South Africa: Constructed but then voluntarily dismantled 6 uranium bombs.

Belarus, Kazakhstan, Ukraine: When Soviet Union broke up, these former states possessed nuclear warheads that they have since given up.

North Korea Nuclear Tests numbers

Years	Tests
2006–2017	06
2006-Oct-9 to 2017-Sep-3	06

N-Powers' Arsenal: A snapshot:

A Glance At the world's nuclear weapons states and their stockpiles, based on estimates compiled from different sources:

North Korea: Believed to have enough fissile material for about a half-dozen weapons, but estimates vary widely and are unverifiable.

The United States: More than 5,000 strategic warheads, more than 1,000 operational tactical weapons – meant for the battlefield and less powerful than the strategic arms – and approximately 3,000 reserve and tactical warheads.

Russia: Nearly 5,000 strategic warheads, and approximately 3,500 operational tactical warheads. In addition, it has more than 11,000 strategic and tactical warheads in storage.

France: Approximately 350 strategic warheads.
China: As many as 250 strategic warheads and 150 tactical warheads.

Britain: About 200 strategic warheads.

India: Between 45 and 95 nuclear warheads.

Pakistan: Between 30 and 50 nuclear warheads.

Israel: Refuses to confirm it is an nuclear weapons state but is generally assumed to have up to 200 nuclear warheads.

Important Wars and Revolutions

REVOLUTIONS:

● Saur Revolution

The Saur Revolution, also known as the April Revolution was a coup led by Soviet-backed People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan against the rule of Afghan President Mohammed Daoud Khan. The revolution resulted in the murder of Mohammed Daoud and his family, and the creation of a government with Nur Muhammad Taraki as the President. This became a precursor for the soon-to-happen Soviet invasion in Afghanistan and the Soviet-Afghan War against the Mujahideen.

● Russian Revolution

Russian revolution includes two revolutions, February Revolution 1917 and October Revolution 1917. The Feb Revolution led to the fall of the then Emperor Nicholas II and establishment of a provisional government. The October revolution led by Vladimir Lenin resulted in the overthrow of the provisional government and establishment of communist state. Slogan: All Power to Russians.

● American Revolution (1765-1783)

The reason for this revolution was American colonies' denial to submit to Great Britain King and Parliament authority. Revolution ended in the drafting of the US constitution and later independence of the USA. Slogan: No taxation without representation

● French Revolution (1789-1799)

Roots of this revolution are usually related to economic inequality. In the aftermath of this revolution Monarch was replaced with democratic republic. Slogan: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

- **Xinhai Revolution (1911)**

The Xinhai Revolution led to the fall of the last imperial dynasty, the Qing Dynasty. Dissatisfaction among the masses due to archaic policies of the Qing Dynasty led to this revolution. This revolution lasted for 4 months and imperial rule was replaced with the Provisional Government of the Republic of China. Motto: Take one province by force and inspire the other province to rise up.

- **Cuban Revolution (26 July 1953-1 January 1959)**

Cuban revolution led to the overthrow of Batista led authoritarian regime. Revolution lasted from 26 July 1953-1 January 1959. Cuban population was under heavy economic stress. It was at that time when Fidel Castro, his brother Raul Castro and Che Guevara (from Argentina) began sporadic attacks against the government and eventually seized control of the country on 1st January 1959. Slogan: Patria o Muerte (Homeland or death)
Iranian Revolution (January 1978-February 1979)

Iranian revolution was led by agitated Iranians who were against the US backed regime of Mohamed Reza Shah Pahlavi. Revolution resulted in the overthrow of Pahlavi rule and it was replaced with an Islamic state led by Grand Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Slogan: Death to America

- **Chinese Communist Revolution 1949:**

Mao Zedong (leader of Chinese Communist Party) on 1st October 1949 proclaimed the creation of the People's Republic of China (PRC). It marked the end of civil war between the Chinese Communist Party and the National Party, which initiated soon after WWII. The formation of PRC led to an end of a long governmental crisis in China which started with the Chinese Revolution in 1911. However, as mainland China fell to the communists in 1949, the US suspended all diplomatic relations with the PRC for several decades.

- **14 July Revolution/1958 coup d'etat (14 July 1958)**

Revolution led to the overthrow of the Hashemite Monarch established by King Faisal in 1921. Following the revolution Abd al Karim Basit became the Prime Minister of Iraq who was later killed in 1963 during the Ramadan Revolution.

Facts about Vietnam War

The U.S. first got involved in Vietnam in 1954. U.S. and South Vietnamese Presidents were shot in 1963. The Gulf of Tonkin Incident is the catalyst for the escalation of American action in Vietnam. It refers to two incidents in August 1964.

Yellow Vest Movement

- The yellow vests movement or yellow jackets movement is a populist, grassroots protest movement for economic justice that began in France in October 2018.
- After an online petition posted in May had attracted nearly a million signatures, mass demonstrations began on 17 November.
- On 29 November 2018, a list of 42 demands was made public and went viral on social media, becoming de facto a structuring basis for the movement, covering a wide range of eclectic topics, mostly related to democracy, social and fiscal justice.

List of Famous Freedom Fighters of the World

Name	Country
Bhagat Singh	India
Frederick Douglass	America
Martin Luther King Jr	America
Che Guevara	Argentina
Charles de Gaulle	France
William Wallace	Scotland
Vladimir Lenin	Russia
Trotsky	Russia
Stalin	Russia
Fidel Castro	Cuba
Mao Zedong	China
Mahatma Gandhi	India
Nelson Mandela	South Africa
Mangal Pandey	India
Kanaklata Barua	Assam
Usha Mehta	India
Pritilata Waddadar	Bengal
Rani Lakshmbai	Jhansi
Annie Besant	Britain

List of countries that experienced a socialist revolution in 20th century

Country	Leader/Party	Year
Cuba	Fidel Castro	1959
Soviet Union	Vladimir Lenin	1917
El Salvador	Farabundo Marti National Liberation	1980-1992

Hungary	Bela Kun	1919
Germany	Rosa Luxemburg	1918-1919
Mongolia	Baron Ungern	1921
China	Chinese Communist Party	1949
Afghanistan	People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan	1978

WARS

- Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815)
- Greek War of Independence (1821-1832)
- French invasion of Spain (1823)
- Russo-Persian War (1826-1828)
- Russo-Turkish War (1828-1829)
- Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence (1848-1849)
- First Schleswig War (1848-1851)
- Wars of Italian Independence (1848–1866)
- First Italian Independence War (1848–1849)
- The War of 1859 (1859)--Also known as the Second Italian War of Independence
- Third Italian War of Independence (1866)
- Russo–Turkish War (1877–1878)
- Serbo-Bulgarian War (1885)
- Greco–Turkish War (1897)
- Opium Wars were fought between 1839-1842, and the participants were Britain and China.
- The First Mysore War was fought between the East India Company and the Sultanate of Mysore in the duration of 1766-1769.
- **Crimean War (1854–1856):** France, Britain and Sardinia joined hands to defend Ottoman Empire from Soviet invasion. Most events of this war took place in Crimea.
- **Second Schleswig War (1864):** Austria and Prussia colluded against Denmark to take Schleswig and make it a part of Germany.
- **Austro-Prussian War (1866):** In this short conflict Prussia, forced Austria out of German affairs.
- **Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871):** It was the last of the German Unification Wars, this war led to the formation of the German Empire (The Second Reich), and resulted directly in the First World War.
- **World War 1 (28 July 1914 - 11 November 1918)**
Treaty of Versailles: Treaty of Versailles officially marked the end of WW1. It is one of the greatest peace treaties in history. Treaty was signed on 28 June 1919. Its aim was to punish Germany by the Allied

powers. The League of Nation was also created as an outcome of this treaty.

- **Treaty of Sevres:** It was signed on 10 August 1920 and it led to the breakdown of Ottoman Empire.
- World War 2 (1 September 1939 - 2 September 1945)
- During World war II, two Japanese towns, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, were attacked with a nuclear bomb by the United States.

Non Alignment Movement Summit Conferences

- The Non Alignment Movement is the largest grouping of states worldwide after United Nations
- The Non Alignment Movement was established in 1961
- The purpose of the conference was declared by Fidel Castro in his Havana Declaration of 1979

Summit	Venue	Year
18 th	Baku, Azerbaijan	25-26 October, 2019
17 th	Margarita, Venezuela	September, 2019
16 th	Tehran, Iran	26-31 August, 2012
15 th	Sharm-el-Sheikh, Egypt	15-16 July, 2009
14 th	Havana, Cuba	11-16 September, 2006

Treaties Regarding Palestine Conflict

Treaty/Agreement	Year
Camp David Summit	2000
Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty	1994
Oslo Accords	1993
Madrid Conference	1991
Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty	1979
Camp David Accords	1978
Geneva Conference	1973
Rogers Plan	1969
Allon Plan	1967
Armistice Agreements	1949

Muslim States which have Recognized Israel as a Sovereign State

State	Year of recognition
Turkey	March 28, 1949
Egypt	March 26, 1979
Jordan	October 26, 1994

Morocco	September 1, 1994
UAE	September 15, 2020
Bahrain	September 15, 2020
Turkmenistan	October 6, 1993
Chad	January 10, 1961
Uzbekistan	February 21, 1992
Kyrgyzstan	March 1992
Tajikistan	April 1992
Kazakhstan	April 10, 1992

Muslim countries which do not Recognize Israel

Afghanistan	Algeria	Bangladesh
Bahrain	Brunei	Comoros
Djibouti	Egypt	Iran
Iraq	Kuwait	Libya
Maldives	Malaysia	Mauritania
Oman	Pakistan	Palestine
Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Sahrawi
Somalia	Tunisia	Yemen

US missile attack on Syria – 2018

On 14th of April 2018, United States in collaboration with the UK and France attacked Syria and stroke them with missiles. Syria was having a civil war at that time. The reason they gave for this missile attack was that since Syria had carried out chemical attacks in the Douma region just a week before this, they had to stop them from proliferating such attacks. The Douma Chemical Attack had killed almost 50 people and the United States blamed the Syrian Army and government for this attack.



Trade Names & Their Associations

Trade	Association	Trade	Association
Allwyn	Refrigerator, Steel furniture, Watches	Indane	Cooking Gas
Agfa	Photo goods	Kassel	Fans
Austin	Motor Car	Kiwi	Boot Polish
Ambassador	Car	Kirloskar	Engines, Tractors
Amul	Butter, Ghee and Cheese	Kotogem	Vegetable ghee
Aerolon	Hair Spray	Kodak	Photographic goods

Atlas	Bicycle	Kolynos	Toothpaste and Brush
Avon	Bicycle	Lactogen	Baby milk food
Bata	Shoe and Rubber goods	Lux	Soap
Bayer	Chemicals	Lambretta	Scooter
Bajaj	Scooters and Electrical Appliances	Lamby	Scooter
Binny's	Cotton Textile	Landmaster	Motor Car
Black Birds	Fountain Pen	Lifebuoy	Soap
Black and White	Whisky	Lal imli	Woollens
Brooke Bond	Tea	Lipton	Tea
B.S.A.	MotorCycle and Bicycle	Lever	Soaps and Ghee
Brasso	Brass Polish	Max Factor	Cosmetics
Bry cream	Hair Cream	Mangham (J.B.)	Biscuits and Sweets
Borolin	Antiseptic skin cream (perfumed)	Mauserr	Pistol
Britannia	Bread and Biscuits	Macleans	Tooth brush, Paste
Bigston	Television	May and Baker	Medicine
Burshane	Burmah Shell gas for cooking.	Morton	Sweets
Binaca	Tooth Paste Brush and Powder	Matador	Suitings
Bournvita	Food Drink	Murphy	Radio
Black Stone	Oil Engine	Neko	Germicidal soap
Cadbury	Chocolate	Nelco	Radios
Capstan	Cigarettes	Nepa	News Print
Caltex	Petroleum	Nivea	Skin Cream
Coat	Tyres	Nixoderm	Skin Ointment
Chelpark	Ink	Optrex	Eye drop
Cherry Blossom	Boot Polish	Ovaltine	Food drink
Chevrolet	Car	Orient	Fans
Coca Cola	Cold Drink	Omega	Wrist watches

Colgate	Tooth Paste, Hair Oil, Powder	Pearl's	Toilet soap, face powder
Colt	Revolver	Pond's	Face powder, cream snow
Crown	T.V.	Pepsodent	Toothbrush and paste
Crookes	Lenses	Palmolive	Toilet soap, shaving brush and cream
Crompton	Motors, Fans and Light	Peps	Throat drug
Cuticura	Talcum Powder, Soap	Panama	Safety razor blades, cigarettes
Cinthol	Complexion soap powder	Parker	Fountain pen
Cobra	Shoe Polish	Polson	Butter
Dalda	Vegetable Ghee	Pye	Television, Radio
Qunlop	Tyres, Rubber Goods	Philips	Electrical goods, Radio, Television
Daurala	Sweets and Sugar	Quink	Ink
Dodge	Motor Car	Ranipal	Whitening of Clothes
Eno's	Fruit Salt	Rath	Vanaspati ghee
Eveready	Batteries, Torches and cells	Romer	Wrist watches
Erasmic	Blades and Shaving Soap	Rallifan	Fans
Eastern Star	Bicycle	Rajdoot	Motor cycle
Exide	Batteries	Raleigh	Bicycle
ESSO	Petroleum	(Royal) Enfield	Motor Cycle
Flit	Insecticide	Remington	Typewriter
Fiat	Car	Rolux	Watches
Flex	Shoes	Red and White	Cigarettes
Favre Leuba	Watches	7 O'clock	Blades, safety razors
Firestone	Tyres	Sheffer	Fountain

		s	pen
Forhans	Tooth Paste, Tooth Brushes	Standard	TV and Radio
Ford	Motor Cars, Trucks and Tractors	Surf	Washing powder
Gems	Refrigerators	Silvikrin	Baldness (hair tonic)
Gillette	Safety razors and blades	Sunlight	Washing soap
Godrej	Safes, Soaps and Refrigerators	Saridon	Headache drug
Gfaxo	Glucose, Baby food biscuits	Scindia	Shipping
Goldflake	Cigarette	Shalimar	Paints, Biscuits
Goodyear	Tyres	Singer	Sewing Machine
Grundig	Television	Telerad	T.V. Transistor
Hall's	Wine, Tomato Ketchup	Texla	T.V.
Haig	Whisky	True Tone	Hair Dye
Hamam	Toilet Soap	Usha	Fans, Sewing Machines
Hiltons	Hotel	Vat 69	Wine
Hercules	Cycle	Vicks	Sore throat cure
Hind	Cycle	Voltas	Air-conditioning
H.M.V.	Gramophone. Radio	West clock	Time-piece
Horlicks	Malted milk	Weston	T.V.
H.M.T.	Wrist watches	Zeal	Thermometer, EV.
Hennol	Hair dye		

1. Trade and Industries

Major Industries of the world (Manufacturer Countries)

Afghanistan	Dry and fresh fruits, carpets, wool
Australia	Wood, dairy products, wheat, meat, iron, zinc
Austria	Machinery, textiles, leathers goods
Brazil	Coffee
Belgium	Glass, textiles
Chile	Copper Nitrate
Canada	Wheat, newsprint, machinery

China	Silk, tea, rice
Congo	Copper, uranium, cobalt, ivory
Cuba	Sugar, tobacco, cigar
Denmark	Textiles, paper
France	Textile, Wine, silk
Germany	Machinery, Chemical, Iron and steel equipment
India	Jute, Textiles, sugar, spices, tobacco, tea, cement, mica
Indonesia	Sugar, spices, rubber, rice cinchona, petroleum
Iraq	Dates, petroleum
Italy	Mercury, textiles
Japan	Machinery, textiles, toys silk, automobiles
Kenya	Coffee, tea, meat, sisal, hides and skins, cement, soda ash
Kuwait	Petroleum
Malaysia	Rubber, tin
Netherlands	Machinery, aircraft, electrical
Saudi Arabia	Oil, date
Spain	Lead
Sweden	Matches, timber
Switzerland	Watches, chemicals, electrical
Taiwan	Camphor, rice
UK	Textile, medicines, machinery, cars
Russia	Petroleum, wheat, chemicals, heavy machinery
Vietnam	Tin, rice, rubber, teak

Top 5 Countries which participate in Internationally Genetically Engineered Machines (IGEM)

1. United States
2. China
3. Canada
4. Japan
5. Germany

List of International Trade Organizations and Agreements

Trade Organization/ Agreement	Purpose	Members
The Export-Import Bank of the United States	The official export credit agency of the United States federal government	1
The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	To promote international economic cooperation, international trade and exchange rate stability	190

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)	A trilateral trade bloc between Canada, Mexico and the United States	3
The World Bank	An international financial institution that provides loans to developing countries for various programs	189
The European Union	An economic and political Union made up of 27 member states located primarily in Europe	27
The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	A forum for 21 Pacific Rim countries that seek to promote free trade and economic opportunities throughout the Asia Pacific region.	21
The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	A multilateral agreement regulating international trade	128
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	A body dedicated to economic, technological, social and cultural development collectively.	8
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	An economic union to promote intergovernmental cooperation and facilitate economic, political, security, military, educational and sociocultural integration	10

List of Countries which Impose Carbon Tax

Country	Tax imposed
South Africa	75 South African Rands per kg of Co2
Zimbabwe	3 cents of US dollar per litre of

	petroleum
China	
India	100 Indian rupees per tonne of coal
Japan	JPY 289/t-CO ₂
Singapore	S\$5 per tonne of greenhouse gas emissions
Taiwan	US\$61.8 per tonne of CO ₂ emissions
Australia	AUD\$23 per tonne on selected fossil fuels
New Zealand	NZ\$15 per tonne of CO ₂ -equivalent
Denmark	100 DKK per tonne of CO ₂
France	25 US cents per gallon of unleaded fuel
Germany	25 Euros per tonne of CO ₂
Netherlands	5.16 Dutch guilder per tonne CO ₂
Norway	US\$51 per tonne of CO ₂
Ireland	€15 per tonne of CO ₂
Sweden	SEK 250 per 1000 kg of greenhouse gas emissions
Switzerland	US\$34.20 per tonne CO ₂

Global Gender Gap Index Ranking 2020

South Asia

Country	Regional Rank	Global Rank
Bangladesh	1	50
Nepal	2	101
Sri Lanka	3	102
India	4	112
Maldives	5	123
Bhutan	6	131
Pakistan	7	151

Middle East and North Africa

Country	Regional Rank	Global Rank
Israel	1	64
UAE	2	120
Kuwait	3	122
Tunisia	4	124
Turkey	5	130
Algeria	6	132
Bahrain	7	133
Egypt	8	134
Qatar	9	135
Jordan	10	138
Mauritania	11	141
Morocco	12	143
Oman	13	144
Lebanon	14	145
Saudi Arabia	15	146
Iran	16	148

Syria	17	150
Iraq	18	152
Yemen	19	153

World Soft Power Index 30 – Top 5 nations (2018 – 2022)

2016: United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, France

2017: France, UK, US, Germany, Canada

2018: UK, France, Germany, US, Japan

2019: France, UK, Germany, Sweden, US

2020: US, Germany, UK, Japan, China

World Happiness Index - Top 10 Cities

Ranking	City	Points
1	Helsinki	7828
2	Aarhus	7625
3	Wellington	7553
4	Zurich	7541
5	Copenhagen	7530
6	Bergen	7527
7	Oslo	7464
8	Tel Aviv	7461
9	Stockholm	7373
10	Brisbane	7337

Carbon-emitting Nations

In ascending order:

- i. China
- ii. United States
- iii. India
- iv. Russia
- v. Japan
- vi. Germany
- vii. Islamic Republic of Iran
- viii. South Korea
- ix. Saudi Arabia
- x. Indonesia

Global Competitive Report (2021-2022)

2015 – 2016:

2021:

1. Switzerland
2. Sweden
3. Denmark
4. Netherlands
5. Singapore
6. Norway
7. Hong Kong

8. Taiwan, China
9. UAE
10. United States

2022:

1. Denmark
2. Switzerland
3. Singapore
4. Sweden
5. Hong Kong
6. Netherlands
7. Taiwan, China
8. Finland
9. Norway
10. United States

List of Global Climate Change Agreements

Agreement name	Signing year
Montreal Protocol	1987
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	1992
Kyoto Protocol	2005
Paris Agreement	2015

List of Youth Climate Activists from Around the Globe

Name	Country
Xiye Bastida	USA
Kallan Benson	USA
Vic Barrett	USA
John Paul Jose	India
Luisa Neubauer	Germany
Isra Hirsi	USA
Holly Gillibrand	Scotland
David Wicker	Italy
Xiuhtezcatl Martinez	USA
Lilly Platt	The Netherlands
Saori O'Connor	Ireland
Jamie Margolin	USA
Leah Namugerwa	Uganda
Anuna De Wever	Belgium
Jerome Foster II	USA
Eyal Weintraub	Argentina
Alexandria Villaseñor	USA
Haven Coleman	USA
Greta Thunberg	Sweden

Global Climate Action Summit

- Held in San Francisco, United States

- Convened by Governor Jerry Brown
- Held between 12th-14th September, 2018
- At the Summit, twenty-nine organizations committed \$4billion to combat climate change over the coming five years.
- The Summit also provided encouragement to governments to implement the guidelines of the Paris Agreement.
- It also guided them to prepare their national climate action plans in the upcoming years.

Historic Famines of the World

Famine	Country/City/Province	Year
Great Famine	Ireland	1845
Bengal Famine	Bengal	1943
Soviet Famine	Soviet Union	1932-33
Irish Famine	Ireland	1879
Holodomor	Ukraine	1932-33
Bangladesh Famine	Bangladesh	1974
North Korean Famine	North Korea	1994
Chalisa Famine	North India	1783
Indian Famine	India	1899-1900
Dutch Famine	Netherlands	1944-45
Bihat Famine	Bihar	1873-74
Orissa Famine	Orissa	1866
Rajputana Famine	Rajputana	1868
Finnish Famine	Finland	1867
Great Famine of Estonia	Estonia	1694
Ethiopian Famine	Ethiopia	1983

Death Anniversaries of Famous Scientists:

Stephen Hawking	March 14, 2018
Abdus Salam	November 21, 1996
Albert Einstein	April 18, 1955
Srinivasa Ramanujan	April 26, 1920
Rosalind Franklin	April 16, 1958

- Albert Einstein was born in Germany.



International Organizations

United Nations Organization

The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization founded on 24 October 1945. The United Nations Charter was signed on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on International Organizations. The term United Nations was first coined by the then United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt during the Second World War.

Facts about United Nations

UN has 6 major organs, namely:

- General Assembly (as of August 2019 it has 193 member states): Each year, in September, the full UN membership meets in the General Assembly Hall in New York for the annual General Assembly session.
- Security Council: It has 15 members in total, 5 members are permanent while 10 are non-permanent. Non-permanent members serve a term of 2 years.
- China was admitted in the United Nations Organization in 1971.
- Economic and Social Council: It comprises 54 Members, elected by the General Assembly for a three-year term.
- Trusteeship Council
- International Court of Justice
- Secretariat

Related Information

- There are 6 official languages of the UN, they are: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
- The UN Commission on Human Rights was replaced with the UN Human Rights Council in 2006.
- Pakistan has become a non-permanent member of the Security Council for 7 times, most recently in 2012-2013.

United Nations Observer Status

United Nations Observer Status is provided to international organizations and non UN member states. It allows these entities and non-member states to take part in the work of the UN General Assembly, though their contribution is subject to limitations.

To Date Two Countries have Observer Status

- Palestine. Palestine got observer state status on 29 November, 2012 when the UN General Assembly passed resolution 67/19.
- Holy See was granted observer status on 6th April 1964.

Permanent Members of United Nations Security Council Countries

1. United States
2. Russia (Formerly USSR)
3. United Kingdom
4. France
5. China

*China was the last country to become a permanent member of the Security Council. The Presidency of the UN Security Council rotates each month among the member States.

The non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected in the following pattern:

- 5 from African and Asian States.
- 1 from Eastern European State.
- 2 from Latin America
- 2 from Western Europe and other states.

List of Secretary Generals of UN

- ❖ **António Guterres (Portuguese)**
Took Office: 2017
 - ❖ **Ban Ki-moon (Korea)**
Term of Office: 2007-2016
 - ❖ **Kofi Annan (Ghana)**
Term of Office: 1997-2006
 - ❖ **Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt)**
Term of Office: 1992-1996
 - ❖ **Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peru)**
Term of Office: 1982-1991
 - ❖ **Kurt Waldheim (Austria)**
Term of Office: 1972-1981
 - ❖ **U Thant (Myanmar)**
Term of Office: 1961-1971
 - ❖ **Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden)**
Term of Office: 1953-1961
 - ❖ **Trygve Lie (Norway)**
Term of Office: 1946-1952
- Gladwyn Jeb (UK)** served as acting Secretary-General from October 1945-1 February 1946.

Structure of the United Nations

Organ	Total Members
General Assembly	193
Security Council	15
Economic and Social Council	54
Trusteeship Council	5
International Court of Justice	15
Secretariat	193

United Nations languages

United Nations has recognized a total of six working languages:

- Arabic
- Chinese
- English
- French
- Russian
- Spanish

Headquarters of UN Specialized Agencies

UN Specialized Agency	Headquarters
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Geneva, Switzerland
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Rome, Italy
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	Montreal, Quebec, Canada
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rome, Italy
International Labor Organization (ILO)	Geneva, Switzerland
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	London, United Kingdom
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington D.C., United States of America
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Geneva, Switzerland
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Paris, France
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Vienna, Austria
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Berne, Switzerland
World Bank Group (WBG)	Washington D.C., United States of America
World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Geneva, Switzerland
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Geneva, Switzerland
World Tourism Organization (UNWTO or WTO)	Madrid, Spain
World Trade Organization (WTO)	Geneva, Switzerland
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Geneva, Switzerland
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Vienna, Austria

Brief Notes on Some Commonly Questioned International Organizations Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

NAM was established in 1961 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The idea of NAM was first discussed during the Asia-Africa conference held in Bandung, Indonesia (1955). Its main founding members were Josip Tito the then Yugoslav President and Jawaharlal Nehru the then PM of India. First NAM Summit Conference was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in September 1961. To date it has 120 member states, 17 observer states and 10 international organizations. Its coordinating bureau is situated in New York, USA and its current chairperson is Nicolas Maduro. Its summits are held after every three years. It was established during the time of the Cold War with the aim of maintaining neutrality by either supporting or going against any world power.

SAARC

SAARC was established on 8 December 1985 in Dhaka, headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal. It aims to promote socio-economic welfare of the people of South Asia. First SAARC summit was held in Dhaka 6-8 December 1985. Its first Secretary-General was Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh) from 16 January to 1 October 1989 and its current (14th) Secretary-General is Esala Ruwan Weerakoon (Sri Lanka). Currently it has 8 member states. The 19th SAARC summit was scheduled to be held in Pakistan from 15-16 November 2016 but it got cancelled in the aftermath of the Uri attack, India. Maldives is a member state of SAARC with the highest literacy rate.

Facts about SAARC Summits

Name	City	Date
First SAARC Summit	Dhaka	1985
Second SAARC Summit	Bangalore	1986
Third SAARC Summit	Kathmandu,	1987
Fourth Summit	Islamabad	1988
Fifth Summit	Male	1990
Sixth Summit	Colombo	1991
Seventh Summit	Dhaka	1993
Eight Summit	Male	1997
Ninght	Islamabad	2016

Summit		(cancelled)
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Facts about Economic Cooperation Organization

- In 1985, the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was established by Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey to promote economic, technical, and cultural cooperation among the member states
- ECO is the successor organization of Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) which remained in existence since 1964 up to 1979. In 1992, the Organization was expanded to include seven new members, namely: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan
- The transport and communications sector, since the early years of ECO, is on the top of the agenda. Key documents in this field are: the Quetta Plan of Action; the Istanbul Declaration (ECO Long Term Perspectives); the Almaty Outline Plan for the Development of Transport Sector in the ECO region; the Ashgabat Declaration of 1997; the Programme of Action for ECO Decade of Transport and Communications; and the Transit Transport Framework Agreement

Largest Ambulance Service in the World

Established in 1951, Pakistan has the world's largest ambulance service – (Guinness record) Pakistan's Edhi Foundation, which is also listed in the Guinness Book of World Records, operates the world's largest ambulance network.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Creation of SCO was announced on 15 June 2001 and its charter was formally signed in June 2002 which entered into force on 19 September 2003. Its predecessor organization was Shanghai Five Group which was established on 26 April 1996. Currently it has 8 member states, headquartered in Beijing, China. Its current Secretary General is Vladimir Norov. Pakistan became the full-member of SCO on 9 June 2017 at its summit in Astana, Kazakhstan. India is also a member of SCO. Its official languages are Russian and Chinese. SCO is usually referred to as Alliance of the East.

OPEC

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries is an intergovernmental organization of 13 oil exporting member States, established in September 1960 at Baghdad, headquartered in Vienna, Austria since 1965. At its inception it comprised 5 member nations. OPEC aims to regulate the petroleum prices.

Former member countries of OPEC

Country	Region	Membership Years
Ecuador	South America	1973–1992, 2007–2020
Indonesia	Southeast Asia	1962–2008, Jan–Nov 2016
Qatar	Middle East	1961–2019

Member states of OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)

Algeria	Angola	Congo
Equatorial Guinea	Gabon	Iran
Iraq	Kuwait	Libya
Nigeria	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates
Venezuela		

Former member countries of OPEC

Country	Region	Membership Years
Ecuador	South America	1973–1992, 2007–2020
Indonesia	Southeast Asia	1962–2008, Jan–Nov 2016
Qatar	Middle East	1961–2019

SEATO

In 1954, the United States, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan formed the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, or SEATO. It was signed in Manila. The purpose of the organization was to prevent communism from gaining ground in the region.

BRICS

BRICS, which stands for Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, is an economic, political and regional cooperation organization, with some of the leading economies of the world. Established in 2009, BRICS has contributed to the economic infrastructure of the world with significant growth and industrialization. This organization is most appreciated for giving birth to a 'South-South' cooperation.

Facts about G20 Summit

- The G20, short for "Group of 20", is made up of 19 countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil,

Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States, plus the European Union.

- Together, members account for roughly 85% of the world economy; that's around three-quarters of global trade and two-thirds of the world's population.
- The G20 started in 1999, following the Asian financial crisis, as a forum for finance ministers and central bank governors from the major developed and emerging economies to discuss global financial issues.
- Amid the global financial crisis in 2008, it grew into the leaders' summit, a place where presidents and prime ministers could get together for two days to try to solve the world's economic problems.

ASEAN*

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is an organization that is built on the ground of promoting intergovernmental cooperation, such as economic, political, security, military, educational and sociocultural integration. It has a total of 10 members.

List of East Asia Summits

Date	Host Country
14 December 2005	Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur
15 January 2007	Philippines, Mandaue
21 November 2007	Singapore
25 October 2009	Thailand
30 October 2010	Vietnam, Hanoi
18–19 November 2011	Indonesia, Bali
9–10 October 2013	Brunei
12–13 November 2014	Myanmar
21–22 November 2015	Malaysia
6–8 September 2016	Laos
13–14 November 2017	Philippines
14–15 November 2018	Singapore
4 November 2019	Thailand, Bangkok
14 November 2020	Vietnam
November 2021	Brunei

CENTO

The Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), originally known as the Baghdad Pact or the Middle East Treaty Organization (METO), was a military alliance of the Cold War. It was formed in 1955 by Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Turkey and the United Kingdom and dissolved in 1979.

OIC

Headquartered in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Organization of Islamic Cooperation
Member states: 57

It's an organization which represents Muslims from across the globe and voices their economic, political and social concerns on an international level. It is the largest inter-governmental body – second only to the United Nations.

IDA World Bank

International Development Association financial institution that provides grants and loans to the poorest countries of the world that are in the developing stage.

Iran Action Task Group (IAG)

It was formed by the United States Secretary of State, Mike Pompeo in order to coordinate and run State policy towards Iran. It was created on August 16, 2018. The formation of this group was prompted after the US pulled out of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) which was the nuclear accord made with Iran on July 14, 2015.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

FATF is an intergovernmental organization which was founded in 1989 by the G7 nations with the goal to combat money laundering and terrorism financing. It is headquartered in Paris, France.

WIPO Facts (World Intellectual Property Organization)

- WIPO is one of the specialized agencies of United Nations
- WIPO was established to promote and protect intellectual property across the globe through cooperation with countries and international organizations
- WIPO initiated its operations on 26th April, 1970.
- WIPO administers 26 international treaties regarding intellectual property issues.

List of Secretaries-General of Arab League

Name	Nationality	Term
Abdul Razek Azzam	Egypt	1945 -1952
Abdul Khlek Hassouna	Egypt	1952 - 1972
Mahmoud Riyadh	Egypt	1972 - 1979
Chedi Klibi	Tunisia	1979 - 1990
Dr. Ahmad Esmat Abd al Meguid	Egypt	1991 - 2001
Amr Moussa	Egypt	2001 - 2011
Nabil el-Araby	Egypt	2011 – 2016
Ahmed Aboul Gheit	Egypt	2016 - Present

International Organizations for Gender Equality

Name	Year of Establishment
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	2010
Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)	1982
Womankind Worldwide	1989
Center for Reproductive Rights	1992
Plan International	1937
Women for Women International	1993
Equality Now	1992
Women's Environment and Development Organization	1990
Men Engage Alliance	2004
Global Fund for Women	1987
Rise Up	2009
MATCH International Women's Fund	1976
Gender at Work	2001
European Women's Lobby	1990
European Institute for Gender Equality	2006
PROMUNDO	1997
Gender Equality Resource Center	2013
Amnesty International	1961
International Alliance of Women	1904
Human Right's Watch	1978
Abaad Center for Gender Equality (Abaad MENA)	2011

Bread for the World Institute

*Bread for the World is a non-partisan, Christian advocacy organization based in the United States that advocates for policy changes to end hunger. Bread for the World provides resources to help individuals advocate to end hunger, which might include writing personal letters and emails to members of Congress, meeting with their members of Congress, and working in coalition with others.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

General Information

Formed:	September 1923
General Secretary:	Jüugen Stock
President:	Kim Jong Yang
Headquarters:	Lyon, France
Member Countries:	194

Official Languages:	Arabic, English, French and Spanish.
Total Global Staff:	1000+ (police & civilian)

Introduction

Formed in 1956, the INTERPOL is an international police organization which ensures maximum cooperation between police authorities from its 194 member countries across the world. The organization does not have a formal police force and instead focuses on information sharing. Wherever INTERPOL operates, it remains politically neutral and acts within the legal confines of the member countries.

Background

INTERPOL is a successor to the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) which was established in 1923. It acts as a coordinating center for information on international criminal matters. The organization was reconstituted in 1956 as INTERPOL.

Focus of INTERPOL

The INTERPOL focuses on fighting global crime across three main areas:

1. Terrorism
2. Cybercrime
3. Organized Crime

Functioning of INTERPOL

The General Secretariat of the INTERPOL is the coordinating body for all policing and administrative activities of INTERPOL. Each member country has a National Central Bureau, and there are seven regional bureaus worldwide to facilitate the operations of the organization. These are in,

1. Argentina (Buenos Aires)
2. Cameroon (Yaoundé)
3. Côte d'Ivoire (Abidjan)
4. El Salvador (San Salvador)
5. Kenya (Nairobi)
6. Thailand liaison office (Bangkok)
7. Zimbabwe (Harare)

Nineteen police databases are managed by the **INTERPOL**, which have information on crimes and criminals regarding their names, fingerprints, documents such as passports etc. This information is accessible to member countries to facilitate investigations.

INTERPOL officials help member countries in a number of activities ranging from field operations and investigative support to training and networking.

Research into international crime and related developments are also focused on within the organization.

Secretaries-General of Commonwealth of Nations - changeable

Name	Country	Tenure
Arnold Smith	Canada	1965-1975
Sir Shridath	Guyana	1975-1990
Chief Emeka Anyaoku	Nigeria	1990-2000
Don McKinnon	New Zealand	2000-2008
Kamalesh Sharma	India	2008-2016
Patricia Scotland	Britain	2016-present

Origin of the Commonwealth

The commonwealth was created in 1926 through the Balfour Declaration of the Imperial Conference where it was recognized that these dominions (semi-independent countries) will be given equal status – it was an association of 8 sovereign independent states which later grew to include more states. First members included:

- United Kingdom,
- Canada,
- Australia,
- New Zealand,
- South Africa,
- Irish Free State,
- India
- and Newfoundland.

Organizations in Pakistan

CHASNUPP	Chashma Nuclear Power Plant
APSMA	All Pakistan Cement Manufacturers Association
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
NEPRA	National Electric Power Regulation Authority
SITE	Sindh Industrial Trading Estate
PPHI Sindh	People's Primary Healthcare Initiative

Presidents of Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

1989-1991	Mr. Denis Samuel Lajeunesse, France (First President)
2012 –	Mr. Bjørn Skogstad Aamo, Norway

2013	
2013 – 2014	Mr. Vladimir Nechaev, The Russian Federation
2014 – 2015	Mr. Roger Wilkins AO, Australia
2015 – 2016	Mr. Je-Yoon Shin, Korea
2016 – 2017	Juan Manuel Vega-Serrano, Spain
2017 – 2018	Santiago Otamendi, Argentina
2018 – 2019	Marshall Billingslea, United States
2019 – 2020	Xianming Liu, China
2020 – 2021	Dr Marcus Pleyer, Germany
2022	Raja Kumar, Singapore

FATF Member Nations

1. Argentina
2. Australia
3. Austria
4. Belgium
5. Brazil
6. Canada
7. China
8. Denmark
9. European Commission
10. Finland
11. France
12. Germany
13. Greece
14. Gulf Cooperation Council
15. Hong Kong, China
16. Iceland
17. India
18. Ireland
19. Israel
20. Italy
21. Japan
22. South Korea
23. Luxembourg
24. Malaysia
25. Mexico
26. Netherlands
27. New Zealand
28. Norway
29. Portugal
30. Russian Federation
31. Saudi Arabia
32. Singapore
33. South Africa
34. Spain
35. Sweden
36. Switzerland
37. Turkey
38. United Kingdom

39. United States

International Organizations (Headquarters & President/General Secretary)

International Organizations	Headquarters	President/ General Secretary	Purpose
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)	Beijing, China	JinLiqun	To support infrastructure development in Asia-Pacific region.
New Development Bank (BRICS Development Bank)	Shanghai, China	Marcas Pardo TroyJo	To help member states, provide financial assistance, and support various projects.
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Manila, Philippines	Masatagu Asakawa	To promote social and economic development in Asia
Arab Monetary Fund	Abu Dhabi, UAE	Dr. Abdulrahman A. Al. Hamidy	A regional organization to balance payments and boost regional trade/
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington DC, US	Kristalina Georgieva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To provide short-term capital to troubled states. ● Helping national governments in managing their exchange rates. ● Oversee fix Exchange rate arrangement between countries.
World Bank	Washington DC, US	David Maplass	Provide low interest loans and grants.
United Nations Organization (UN)	New York, US	General Secretary: Antonio Guterres	Maintaining world peace and security.
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	New York, US	Tore Heattrem	Child protection over the globe.
United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA)	New York, US	Dr. Natalia Kanem	To ensure every childbirth is safe, every pregnancy is wanted and every young child reaches potential.
United Nations Conference on Trade & Development (UNCTAD)	Geneva, Switzerland	Isabelle Dirant	Dealing with trade and investment issues.
World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland	Dr. Tedros Adhanom	Dealing with health problems worldwide. Protecting against diseases.
World Economic Forum	Colongy, Switzerland	Klaus Schwab	To discuss global issues
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	Geneva, Switzerland	Guy Ryder	Monitoring and protecting Labour rights.
World Trade Organisation	Geneva, Switzerland	Roberto Ngozi Okonjo	Enhancement and regulation of world trade
World Meteorological Organisation	Geneva, Switzerland	Petteri Toalas	It is involved in international coordination and cooperation on state and earth behavior and its interaction with land and oceans
World Intellectual Property Organization	Geneva, Switzerland	Daren Tang	Aim to protect and protect intellectual property rights around the globe.
International Committee of the Red Cross	Geneva, Switzerland	Peter Maurer	Provide humanitarian assistance to the people of war affected nations.
United Nations Education Scientific & Cultural	Paris, France	Audrey Azoulay	To promote peace and stability around the globe through education and

Organization (UNESCO)			cultural harmony.
Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD)	Paris, France	Jose Angel Gurría	Promote world trade
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)	Vienna, Austria	Li Yong	It aims to advance industrialization in developing your efforts by acting as a liaison between these countries and other UN organizations devoted to this purpose.
International Atomic Energy Agency	Vienna, Austria	Rafael Mariane Grossi	To help and motivate in research, development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses
Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	Vienna, Austria	Mohammad Bakrindo	Regulate oil trade and price.
Amnesty International	London, UK	Agnes Callamard	Human rights watchdog.
International Maritime Organisation	London, UK	Kitack Lim	To regulate safety of shipping, involved in international trade.
Commonwealth of Nations	London, UK	Head: Queen Elizabeth II Patricia Scotland (Secretary General)	To the intuition of World Peace Promotion of representative democracy and individual liberty
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	Kathmandu, Nepal	Amjad Hussain B Sial	To promote economic, social and cultural growth among member states.
Association of SouthEast Nations (ASEAN)	Jakarta, Indonesia	Lim Jock Hoi	To enhance economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint efforts.
Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	Singapore	Chair-person: Jacinda Ardern	To promote economic growth and prosperity for the region.
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)	Brussels, Belgium	Jens Stoltenberg (Secretary-General)	Initial purpose was to protect states from communist countries.
International Cricket Council (ICC)	Dubai, UAE	Greg Barclay	To regulate International Cricket.
Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	Rome, Italy	Qu Dongyu	It aims to fight hunger, poverty and starvation in the world.
International Court of Justice	The Hague, Netherlands	Chile Eboe-Osuji	It has 2 main functions : to settle legal disputes in accordance with international law. To give advice on matters brought to it.
International Olympic Committee	Lausanne, Switzerland	Thomas Bach	Promote olympics throughout the world and make the world a better place through sports.
The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)	Zurich, Switzerland	Gianni Infantino	Responsible for managing and organizing international tournaments.
The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	The Hague, The Netherlands	Fernando Arias	To make earth free from chemical weapons.
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	Avenue du Mont-Blanc, Gland, Vaud, Switzerland	Pavan Sukhdev	Wildlife protection
Shanghai Cooperation	Beijing, China	Vladimir Norov	Promote trade, political relations,

Organization (SCO)		economy, science and technology among member states.
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UNESCO

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was created in 1954 with a focus on preserving and protecting the heritage of different historically and culturally significant sites in the world. This was also done to achieve international cooperation and develop an understanding among people of others' cultures.

Fashion capitals of the world

- Milan, Italy
- Paris, France
- New York, USA
- London, England

Deepest Lake of the World Lake Baikal, Siberia

Non EU European Countries

- Bulgaria
- Romania
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Ireland
- United Kingdom

Members of the European Union

- Austria
- Italy
- Belgium
- Latvia
- Bulgaria
- Lithuania
- Croatia
- Luxembourg
- Cyprus
- Malta
- Czechia
- Netherlands
- Denmark
- Poland
- Estonia
- Portugal
- Finland
- Romania
- France
- Slovakia
- Germany
- Slovenia
- Greece
- Spain
- Hungary
- Sweden
- Ireland

Facts about European Union

- European Union suspended military assistance to Turkey in 2019 due to Turkey's offenses in the Syrian Civil War.
- The United Kingdom ceased to be a member of the European Union after the UK took a vote in 2016 to leave the EU. This event is known as 'Brexit'.
- After Brexit, David Cameron stepped down from his post as Prime Minister.
- He was replaced by Theresa May as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

List of Heads of International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Name	Country	Tenure
Kristalina Georgieva	Bulgaria	2019-present
Christine Lagarde	France	2011-2019
Dominique Strauss-Kahn	France	2007-2011
Rodrigo de Rato	Spain	2004-2007
Horst Kohler	Germany	2000-2004
Michael Camdessus	France	1987-2000
Jacques de Larosiere	France	1978-1987

Mottos of International Organizations

Organisation	Motto
World Bank	Working for a World Free of Poverty
Amnesty International	It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)	Animus in consulendo liber - A Mind Unfettered in Deliberation
Association of South East Nations (ASEAN)	One vision, One Identity, One community
International Chamber of Commerce	The World Business Organization
Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)	One world, One Internet
World Economic Forum	Committed to improving the state of the world
International Union	Advancing Chemistry

of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)	Worldwide
Worldwide Fund for Nature	Building a future in which people and nature thrive
African Union	A United and Strong Africa
International Olympic Committee	Faster, Higher, Stronger (Citius, Altius, Fortius)
Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)	For the Game, For the World.
World Chess Federation (FIDE)	Gens una sumus; "We are one people"
International Hockey Federation (FIH)	FairPlay Friendship Forever
International Cricket Council (ICC)	Great Sport, Great Spirit
International Basketball Federation (FIBA)	We are basketball
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Inter Arma Caritas (In War, Charity)

First woman in space Valentina Tereshkova

She went to space on June 16, 1963. A Russian astronaut she was, and she spent more time in space than all the astronauts of US combined i.e., 48 orbits and 71 hours.

List of Space Organizations / Companies / Agencies

Name	Headquarters	Year of Establishment
NASA	Washington, D. C. United States	1958
United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs	Vienna, Austria	1958
United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	Vienna, Austria	1959
Indian Space Research Organization	Bengaluru, India	1969
Roscosmos	Moscow, Russia	1992
JAXA (Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency)	Tokyo, Japan	2003
Canadian Space Agency	Longueuil, Quebec	1989

German Aerospace Center	Cologne, Germany	1959
China National Space Administration	Beijing, China	1993
Italian Space Agency	Rome, Italy	1988
UK Space Agency	Swindon, United Kingdom	2010
Brazilian Space Agency	Brasilia, Distrito Federal	1994
The Planetary Society	California, United States	1980
Israel Space Agency	Tel Aviv, Israel	1983
SUPARCO	Karachi, Pakistan	1961

Discoveries by NASA's

- Hubble telescope (used to discover everything else)
- Hidden cradles of newborn stars
- Growing galactic metropolis
- Largest known ring around Saturn
- Buckyballs in space
- Blackholes
- Most distant planet
- Map of Milky Way
- Seven Earth-size planets around single star

The Orbital Velocities of the Planets

Planet	Radius of Orbit Relative to that of Earth's	Length of Year Relative to Earth's Year	Orbital Velocity Relative to That of Earth's
Mercury	0.387	0.2409	1.607
Venus	0.723	0.616	1.174
Earth	1.0	1.0	1.000
Mars	1.524	1.9	0.802
Jupiter	5.203	12.0	0.434
Saturn	9.539	29.5	0.323
Uranus	19.18	84	0.228
Neptune	30.06	165	0.182
Pluto	39.52	248	0.159

Famous Mobile Phone Companies in the world

Brand	Country	Founding Year
Samsung	South Korea	1938
Apple	USA	1976
Huawei	China	1987
Xiaomi	China	2010
Oppo	China	2004
LG	South Korea	1947

Motorola	US	1928
Mobitel	South Africa	2007
Lenovo	China	1984
Nokia	Finland	1865

Famous IT companies and their Founders

Company	Founder(s)
Facebook	Mark Zuckerberg
Twitter	Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass, Biz Stone, Evan Williams
Apple	Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak, Ronald Wayne
Instagram	Facebook, Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger
WhatsApp	Jan Koum, Brian Acton
Microsoft	Bill Gates, Paul Allen
Alibaba	Jack Ma
Amazon	Jeff Bezos
Flipkart	Binny Bansal, Sachin Bansal
Quora	Adam D'Angelo, Charlie Cheever
Oracle	Larry Ellison, Bob Miner and Ed Oates
Wikipedia	Jimmy Wales, Larry Sanger

The first google home delivery drone service was launched in Australia in 2019, after years of test flights.



Important Newspapers of the World

Name of Newspaper	Country	City
The News	Pakistan	Karachi/Lahore
Jang	Pakistan	Karachi/Lahore
Express	Pakistan	Karachi/Lahore
Dawn	Pakistan	Karachi/Lahore
Nawa-e-Waqt	Pakistan	Karachi/Lahore
Khabrain	Pakistan	Karachi/Lahore
Pakistan Today	Pakistan	Lahore
Ausaf	Pakistan	Islamabad
Mashriq	Pakistan	Peshawar
The Express	U.K.	London
The Mirror	U.K.	London
The Mail	U.K.	London
Manchester Guardian	U.K.	London
The Sunday Times	U.K.	London

The Economist	U.K.	London
Daily Express	U.K.	London
Sunday Telegraph	U.K.	London
Morning Star	U.K.	London
Spectator	U.K.	London
News Statesman	U.K.	London
The Times	U.K.	London
Daily Telegraph	U.K.	London
The Sun	U.K.	London
Observer	U.K.	London
Le Monde	France	Paris
Le Figaro	France	Paris
New York Times	USA	New York
Baltimore Sun	USA	Baltimore
Washington Post	USA	Washington
International Herald Tribune	USA	Washington
Washington Evening Star	USA	Washington
Christian Science	USA	Washington
Izvestia	(Russian Federation)	Moscow
Pravda	(Russian Federation)	Moscow
Red Flag	China	Beijing
People's Daily	China	Beijing
Al Ahram	Egypt	Cairo
Akhbar EL Yom	Egypt	Cairo
Al Gomhouria	Egypt	Cairo
Yediot Aharonot	Israel	Tel Aviv
Nhan Dan	Vietnam	Hanoi
Asahi Shimbun	Japan	Tokyo
The Yomiuri	Japan	Tokyo
Suara Karya	Indonesia	Jakarta
Straits Times	Singapore	Singapore
Eastern Sun	Singapore	Singapore
The Malay Mail	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
Rising Nepal	Nepal	Kathmandu
Toronto Star	Canada	Toronto
Montreal Star	Canada	Montreal

Australian	Australia	Canberra
Sydney Morning News	Australia	Sydney
Ceylon Daily News	Sri Lanka	Colombo
Statesman	Sri Lanka	Colombo
Sangbad	Bangladesh	Dhaka
Janakantha	Bangladesh	Dhaka
Morning News	Bangladesh	Dhaka
Banglar Bani	Bangladesh	Dhaka
Bangladesh Observer	Bangladesh	Dhaka
Bangladesh Times	Bangladesh	Dhaka
The Peoples	Bangladesh	Dhaka
Al Hayat	Lebanon	Beirut
Al Anwar	Lebanon	Beirut
Al Nahar	Lebanon	Beirut
Al Howadess	Lebanon	Beirut
Al Dastour	Lebanon	Beirut
Al Massa	Lebanon	Beirut
Bangkok Post	Thailand	Bangkok
Kenyan Nation	Kenya	Nairobi
Frankfurt Allegiance	W. Germany	Frankfurt
China Times	Taiwan	Taipeh
Rudo Pravo	Czechoslovakia	Prague
Neues Deutschland	E. Germany	Dresden
Berliner Zeitung	E. Germany	Dresden
Le Europe	Italy	Rome
L. Unita	Italy	Rome
Al Sha'ab	Algeria	Rome
Al Thawara	Syria	Rome
Akbar-at-Kuwait	Kuwait	Kuwait



News Agencies of the World

Press Name	Full Name	Location
AAP	Australian Associated Press	Sydney
AASA	Agence Arabe Syrienne d'Information	Damascus

AE	Agency Europe	Brussels
AFP	Agence France-Presse	Paris
AIO	Agencia Informativa Orbe De Chile	Santiago Chile
AIP	Agence Ivoirienne de Presse	Abidjan
ALD	Agencia Los Diarios	Buenos Aires
ALI	Agencia Lusa de Informacao	Lisbon
AM	Agencia Meridional	Rio de Janeiro
ANA	Athenagence	Athens
ANP	Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau	The Hague
ANSA	Agencia Nazionale Stampa Associate	Rome
ANTARA	Indonesian National News Agency	Jakarta
AN	Agencia Nacional	Brasilia
APA	Austria Presse-Agentur	Vienna
APP	Agence Parisienne de Presse	Paris
APP	Associated Press of Pakistan	Islamabad
APS	Agence de Presse Sénégalaise	Dakar
APS	Algeria Presse Service	Algiers
AP	Associated Press	New York
ATA	Albanian Telegraphic Agency	Tirana
AUP	Australian United Press	Melbourne
BELGA	Agency Belga	Brussels
BERNAMA	Malaysia National News Agency	Kuala Lumpur
BOPA	Botswana Press Agency	Gaborone
BTA	Bulgarska Telegrafitscheka Agentzia	Sofia
CANA	Caribbean News Agency	Bridgetown
CIP	Centre d'Information de Presse	Brussels
CAN	Central News Agency	Taipei
CAN	Cyprus News Agency	Nicosia

CNS	China News Service	Beijing
COLPRENSA	Colprensa	Bogata
CP	Canadian Press	Toronto
CTK	Ceskoslovenska Tiskova Kancelar	Prague
DPA	Deutsche Presse-Agentur	Hamburg
EFE	Agencia EFE	Madrid
ENA	Eastern News Agency	Dhaka
EXTEL	Exchange and Telegraphy Company	London
FIDES	Agenzia Internazionale Fides	Vatican City
GNA	Agence Guineenne de Presse	Conakry
GNA	Ghana News Agency	Accra
GNA	Guyana News Agency	George-town
HHA	Hürriyet Haber Ajansı	Istanbul
IC	Inforpress Centroamericana	Guatemala
INA	Iraqi News Agency	Baghdad
IPS	Inter Press Service	Rome
IRNA	Islamic Republic News Agency	Teheran
JAMPRESS	Jampress	Kingston
JANA	Jamahiriya News Agency	Tripoli
JIII	Jiji Tsushin-Shah	Tokyo
JTA	Jewish Telegraphic Agency	Jerusalem
KCNA	Korean Central News Agency	Pyongyang
KNA	Kenya News Agency	Nairobi
KPL	Khao San Pathet Lao	Vientiane
KUNA	Kuwait News Agency	Kuwait City
KYODO	Kyodo Tsushin	Tokyo
LAI	Logos Agencia de Information	Madrid
MENA	Middle East News Agency	Cairo
MTI	Magyar Tavorati Iroda	Budapest
NAB	News Agency of Myanmar	Yangon
DAEWOO	Daewoo Press	Seoul
NAN	News Agency of Nigeria	Lagos

NA	Noticias Argentinas	Buenos Aires
NOTIMEX	Noticias Mexicanas	Mexico City
NOVOSTI	Agentstvo Pechati Novosti	Moscow
NPS	Norsk Presse Service	Oslo
NTB	Norsk Telegrambyra	Oslo
NZPA	News Zealand Press Agency	Wellington
OPA	Orbis Press Agency	Prague
OTT-FNB	Oy Suomen Tietotoimisto Notisbyrån AB	Helsinki
PANA	Pan-African News Agency	Dakar
PAP	Polska Agencija Praswowa	Warsaw
PA	Press Association	London
PETRA	Jordan News Agency	Amman
PNA	Philippines News Agency	Manila
PPI	Pakistan Press International	Karachi
PRELA	Prensa Latina	Havana
PS	Press Services	Paris
PTI	Press Trust of India	Mombay
PJWC	Pakistan Journalist Welfare Council	Lahore
RB	Ritzaus Bureau	Copenhagen
REUTERS	Reuters	London
ROMPRESS	Romanian News Agency	Bucharest
SAPA	South Africa Press Association	Johannesburg
SDA	Schweizerische Depeschenagentur	Berne
SIP	Svensk-Internationella Pressbyrån	Stockholm
SN	Sky News	United Kingdom
SLENA	Sierra Leone News Agency	Freetown
SOFIA PRES	Sofia Press Agency	Sofia
SOPAC NEWS	South Pacific News Service	Wellington
SPA	Saudi Press Agency	Riyadh
TANJUG	Novinska Agencija Tanjug	Belgrade
TAP	Tunis Afrique Presse	Tunis
TASS	Telegraf Note Agentstvo	Moscow

	Sovietskovo Soyuz	
TT	Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå	Stockholm
UNI	United News of India	New Delhi
UPI	United Press International	New York
UPP	United Press of Pakistan	Karachi
XINHUA	Xinhua	Beijing
YONHAP	Yonhap (United) Press Agency	Seoul
ZIANA	Zimbabwe Inter-Africa News Agency	Harare

List of International Courts

Name	Scope	Years active	Subject matter
African Court of Justice	Africa	2009–present	Interpretation of AU treaties
Appellate Body of the World Trade Organization	Global	1995–present	Trade disputes within the WTO
Caribbean Court of Justice	Caribbean	2005–present	General disputes
Court of the Eurasian Economic Union	Former USSR	2015–present	Economic disputes and interpretation of treaties within the EAEU
East African Court of Justice	Africa	2001–present	Interpretation of EAC treaties
Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court	Caribbean	1967–present	General disputes
Economic Court of the Commonwealth of Independent States	Former USSR	1994–present	Economic disputes and interpretation of treaties within the CIS
European	Europe	1959–	Human

Court of Human Rights		present	rights
European Court of Justice	Europe	1952–present	Interpretation of EU law
European Free Trade Association Court	Europe	1994–present	Interpretation of EFTA law
European Nuclear Energy Tribunal	Europe	1960–present	Nuclear energy disputes
International Court of Justice	Global	1945–present	General disputes
International Criminal Court	Global	2002–present	Criminal prosecutions
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda	Rwanda	1994–2015	Criminal prosecutions
International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia	Former Yugoslavia	1993–2017	Criminal prosecutions
International Military Tribunal	Europe	1945–1946	Criminal prosecutions
International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals	Global	2012–present	Criminal prosecutions
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	Global	1994–present	Maritime disputes
Permanent Court of International Justice	Global	1922–1946	General disputes

LIST OF WORLD RECORDS

Money

- The highest valued currency unit - Kuwaiti dinar
- The lowest valued currency unit - Zimbabwean dollar
- Highest rate of inflation - Zimbabwean dollar
- Lowest rate of inflation - Barbadian dollar (BBD),
- Highest GDP per capita - Luxembourg,

- Lowest GDP per capita - Malawi,
- Highest rate of income tax - Denmark,
- Lowest rate of income tax - Andorra, Bahamas, Bermuda, Bahrain, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Kuwait, Monaco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, UAE and Vanuatu,
- Highest general rate of sales tax/VAT - Norway, Sweden and Denmark,

Human Mental and Physical Achievements and Traits

Anatomy

- Tallest: Robert Pershing Wadlow , 2.72 m (8 ft 11.1 in)
- Shortest: Gul Mohammed, 57 cm (1 ft 10 in)
- Heaviest Man: Jon Brower Minnoch, 635 kg (1,400 lb)
- Heaviest Woman: Carol Yager, 725 kg (1,600 lb)
- Longest fingernails man: Shridhar Chillal 6.18m (20 ft 2.25in)
- Longest fingernails woman: Lee Redmond 7.513m (24 ft 7.8 in)

Physiology

- Oldest (verified): Jeanne Louise Calment (France), 122 years 164 days
- Oldest (living): Yone Minagawa (Japan), 114 years 168 days (as of June 21, 2007)
- Oldest (living2): Tomoji Tanabe (Japan), 111 years old)

Athletics

- Longest fencing bout: Jonathan Tiomkin and Jedediah Dupree, 5 h
- Longest Table Tennis Rally: Sam Westwood and Jake Ashurst and Callum Whitley, 9 h 11 min 14 s
- Longest Wrestling Bout: Martin Klein beat Alfred Asikainen, 11 h 40 min
- Longest Cricket Marathon: Cheriton Fitzpaine Cricket Club, 27 h 34 min
- Highest jump: Javier Sotomayor, 2.45 m (8 ft ½ in)
- Most number of push ups on the back of hands in one hour is 1781 by Doug Pruden
- Most number of push ups on one arm in 30 minutes is 1382 by Doug Pruden
- Longest drop goal in rugby union - Sam Westwood (85 metres) Shoalhaven Rugby Park
- The longest penalty goal in rugby union - Sam Westwood (99metres) A.R Hurst 20/07/07

Major Achievement in Gymnastics by Countries

Countries	Gold Medals
Russia	21
Ukraine	20
China	20
Bulgaria	18
France	18
Spain	17
Belarus	16
United Klngdom	16
Germany	16
Japan	15

Strength

- World's strongest men: Magnus Ver Magnusson and Jon Pall Sigmarsson - winners for four times of the World's Strongest Man

Miscellaneous Human Achievements

- Highest Parachute Jump: Joseph Kittinger, 102,800 feet (31,300 m) on August 16, 1960.
- Longest Freefall: Joseph Kittinger, 4½ minutes on August 16, 1960.
- Highest Freefall Velocity: Joseph Kittinger, 714 mph (988 km/h) on August 16, 1960.
- Most T-shirts worn at once: Aaron John Waltke, 160 shirts on December 9, 2006.
- The longest bone in the human body is the femur.
- The largest artery is the aorta and the largest vein is the inferior vena cava.
- The largest internal organ is the liver. It is also the heaviest organ, with an average of 1.6 kilograms (3.5 pounds).
- The longest ear hair belongs to Radhakant Bajpai of Naya Ganj, Uttar Pradesh, India, measuring 13.2 centimetres (5.19 inches).

Culture and Society Collections

- Largest Collection of Aeroplane Sick Bags: Niek Vermeulen of the Netherlands has 5,034 airline sickness bags from 1,000 different airlines that he has accumulated since the 1970s.
- Largest Collection of Bar Towels: Robert Begley of Chambersburg, United States, with 2,372 towels representing 27 different countries; which he has been collecting since 1990
- Largest Collection of Traffic Cones: David Morgan (UK) has a collection of 137 different traffic cones. David owns a cone from about two thirds of all types ever made.

- Largest Collection of Keychains: Emilio Arenas Florin of Colonia, Uruguay, with 25,630 non-duplicated key chains, collected since 1955.
- Largest Collection of Model Cars: Sergio Goldvarg (Argentina) has a collection of over 7,000 cars which he has collected since 1962, all of which are on display in the Waffleworks restaurant, Hollywood, Florida, USA.
- Largest Collection of Penguins: Birgit Berends of Germany, with 2,520 different items, which she has been collecting since 1990
- Largest Collection of Condoms: Steven M. of San Juan Capistrano, California, USA, has a collection of 17,921 different condoms from 73 different brands and from various places around the world. His collection also includes various flavors, including raspberry and sushi.
- Largest Collection of "Asparagus": Nicole O. California, USA, has a collection of 13,000 pieces of rotten asparagus in the box under her bed.
- Largest Collection of Converse Shoes: Joshua Mueller of Lakewood, Washington (USA) has a collection of 403 unique pairs of Converse Shoes which he has been collecting since 1991. Converse All Stars make up the bulk of the collection.

Media Radio

- First radio news program: 8MK in Detroit, Michigan, USA (31 August 1920)
- First college radio station: 2ADD from Union College, Schenectady, New York, USA (October 14, 1920)
- Longest-running radio show: Lørdagsbarnetimen (lit. The Children's Hour on Saturday), running since 20 December 1924 on NRK, later NRK P1.
- Youngest radio host Dakota Morton (born in Canada June 12, 1988) created the record and set it on January 16, 1999 at the age of 10 years 218 days.

Television

- First Live Internet Talk show Tom Green Live hosted by Tom Green
- First Regular Television Service: Deutsche Fernsehfunk (1935)
- Longest Continuously Operating Television Channel: BBC One, started on the 2 November 1936
- Largest Audience For A TV Series: Baywatch, 1.1 billion viewers
- Largest cash prize won on a TV game show: Brad Ruttexr at Jeopardy!, \$3,255,102
- Most Emmys for A TV Series In A Season: The West Wing, Nine Emmys

- Most Expensive TV Mini Series: Band of Brothers, USD 125 million
- Most Expensive TV Program: ER, USD 13.1 million per show
- Most Hours on Camera: Regis Philbin, 15,188 hours
- Most International Broadcast Children's Educational Program: Sesame Street, 180 countries
- Most Internationally Broadcast TV Soap: Dallas, 90 countries
- Most TV Spin-Off Series: Super Sentai, 32 series

Longest Running Series

- Animated Series: Sazae-san (1969-Present; 1900+ Episodes)
- Mahabharat TV Series: Baldev Raj Chopra (1985-Present)
- Chat Show: The Late Late Show (1962-Present), hosts Gay Byrne, Pat Kenny, Frank Hall
- Live comedy show: Saturday Night Live (1975-Present)
- Game Show: Countdown (1982-Present)
- News Show: Meet The Press (NBC) (Started as a radio program in 1945 and debuted on television two years later, 1947-Present)
- Science Fiction TV Programme: Doctor Who (1963-1989, 1996, 2005-present; 43 years and 737 episodes & 1 TV Movie)
- Science Fiction TV Programme (consecutive): Stargate SG-1 (1997-2007; 10 seasons/214 episodes)
- TV Soap: Guiding Light (1952-Present)
- Programme with the same host: The Sky at Night presented by Patrick Moore; (1957-Present)

Painting

- Largest collection of fake masterpieces: 3,500, owned by Christophe Petyt
- Youngest professional artist: 1-years old record held by Dante Lamb.
- Largest Group of fully painted people: Sydney Body Art Ride

Language

- Language with most number of speakers - Mandarin Chinese (1.08 billion)
- Language isolate with most number of speakers - Korean (78 million)
- Constructed language with most number of speakers - Esperanto (between 100,000 and 2 million) (under debate, Klingon)
- Most widespread spoken language - English (73 countries and territories).

- Largest language family in terms of number of languages - Niger-Congo languages, 1514 languages
- Longest Alphabet - Khmer script (74 letters)
- Shortest Alphabet - Rotokas alphabet, (12 letters, A E I G K O P R S T U V)
- Language with the most number of words - Difficult to determine; thought to be English (over 990,000 words)
- Country with most number of languages - India, at least 800 different languages and around 2000 dialects have been identified
- Country with the most number of official languages - India with total 23 official languages, (Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu & Urdu)
- Famous languages of Pakistan - Urdu, English, Punjabi, Pushto, Balochi, Sindhi, Gilgati, Hindkoo, Kashmiri, Persian,
- Gojri, Brahvi, Arabic.

LITERATURE

Official Books

White Papers Formerly issued by the British Parliament stating in brief the views of the government on a specific issue or giving an authoritative statement of facts. The whitepaper has come to be known as a policy statement published by the government on a subject of tremendous public importance.

- ✓ Blue Books Official reports of the British Government.
- ✓ White Books Official publications of Portugal, Germany and China.
- ✓ Yellow Books Official records of France.
- ✓ Grey Books Official policy statements and reports of the Belgian and Japanese Governments.
- ✓ Green Books Official report of the Italian and Persian Governments.
- ✓ Orange Books Official Publications of the Netherlands Government.

Important Books and their Authors

Author(s)	Book(s)
A Aziz	Discovery of Pakistan
Abdul Hamid	Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan
Abdul Hassan Isphahani	Jinnah as I know him

Jinnah, Pakistan and Islamic Identity: the Search for Saladin	Akbar S. Ahmad
Abdul Kalam Azad	India wins Freedom
Abu Fazal	Akbar nama
Adam Smith	Wealth of Nation
Ahmed Hassan Dani	Quaid-i-Azam & Pakistan
Al Ghazali	Hujatul Islam
Alan Campbell Johnson	Mission with Mountbatten
Alastair Lamb	Incomplete Partition
Al-Farabi	Ara Madinatul Fazila
Allama Iqbal	Bal-e-Jibril
Allama Iqbal	Asrar-e-khudi
Allama Iqbal	Javed Nama
Allama Iqbal	Zabur-e-Ajam
Allama Iqbal	Zarb-e-Kaleem
Allama Iqbal	Payam-e-Mashriq
Allama Iqbal	The poem Shikwah and Jawab-e-Shikwa
Allama Iqbal	Bang-e-dara
Altaf Hussain Hali	Mussaddas-i-Hali
Altaf Hussain Hali	Shaer o Shaeri
Altaf Hussain Hali	Hayat-e-Jawaid (is on the life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan)
Altaf Hussain Hali	Hayat-e-Javed
Altaf Hussain Hali	Yadgar-i-Galib
Ambedkar	Thought on Pakistan
Amir Khusro	Laila Majnoo
Angan	Khadija Mastoor
Aristotle	The lyceum
Ayub Khan	Friends not Masters
Azad Muhammad Hussain	Darbar-i-Akbari
Bahir Ahmad Dar	Religious Thought of Sayyid Ahmed Khan
Benazir Bhuto	Daughter of the East
Bertrand Russel	Road to Freedom
Bertrand Russel	Conquest of Happiness
British parliament	White Papers are policy statements published (on the subject of tremendous public importance)
C.M Doughty	Travel in Arabian Desert
Carlyle	Heroes and Hero-Worship
Catherine Clement	Edwina and Nehru
Ch Khaiquzzaman	Pathway to Pakistan
Ch Rahmat Ali	Emergence of Pakistan
Charles Darwin	Origin of species
Charles Dickens	Great Expectations

Charles Dickens	Oliver Twist
Charles Dickens	Pickwick papers
Charles Dickens	A Tale of Two Cities
Charles Dickens	Pickwick Papers
Charles Dickens	Hard Times
Coleridge	Ancient Mariner
Coleridge	Kubla Khan (Poem)
Daniel Defoe	Robinson Crusoe
Dan Brown	The Da Vinci Code
Dante	Divine Comedy
Dostoevsky	The idiot
Dr. Rajendra Parsad	India Divided is a book
Dr. Sachin	Birth of Pakistan
Dr. Tahir Amir	Birth of a tragedy
Ernest Hemingway	A farewell to Arms
Ernest Hemingway	The Sun also Rises
Edward Fitzgerald	Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam
Edward Gibbon	Decline and Fall of Roman Empire
Ernest Hemingway	Old man and the Sea
F M Dostoevsky	Crime and Punishment
Faiz Ahmed Faiz	Naqsh-e-Faryadi
Firdausi	Shahnama
G Allana	Quaid-e-Azam: The Story of A Nation
G Allana	Mohammad Ali Jinnah
G B Shaw	Caesar and Cleopatra
G B Shaw	Doctor's Dilemma
G W Choudhry	Constitutional Development of Pakistan
G W Shaw	Joan of Arc
George Orwell	Animal Farm
George Orwell	Nineteen Eighty Four
George Bernard Shaw	Arms and the Man
Goethe	Faust
H H Dodwell	The Cambridge History of the British Empire
Hafeez Jalandri	Shahnama-i-Islam
Hector Bolitho	Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan
Henry Kissinger	Profiles in Courage
Henry Kissinger	Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy
Henry Miller	Tropic of Cancer
Hitler	Mein KAMPF
Homer	Odyssey (Greek)
I H Qureshi	Struggle for Pakistan
I H Qureshi	A short history of Pak
I H Qureshi	History of Freedom Movement
Ibn Battuta	Ibn Battuta Travels in Asia and Africa

Ibn Khaldun	Muqaddamah
Ibn Sina	Kitab al Shifa
Ibne Sina	Al Qanoon fil Tib
Ilahi Bux	My Last day with Quaid
Imam Ghazali	Ihya-ul-Uloom
J S Mill	On liberty
Jack London	Call of the Wild-
Jaswant Sing	Jinnah: India, Partition, Independence
Jagmohan.	My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir
Jane Austen	Pride and Prejudice
Jane Austin	Sense and Sensibility
Jodi Dean	Comrade: An Essay On Political Belongings
John Gray	Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus
John Masefield	Nine Days Wonder
John Milton	Paradise Lost
John Steinbeck	East of Aden
Jonathan Swift	Gulliver's Travels
K K Aziz	The Making of Pakistan
K K Aziz	Party politics in Pakistan
Kalidas	Raghuvamsa
Karen Armstrong	History of God
Karl Marx	Das Capitol
Karl Marx and Eagles	Communist Manifesto
Katherine Mayo	Mother India
Khalid B Saeed	Politics in Pakistan
Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri	Neither Hawk Nor Dove
Kiran Bedi	Freedom Behind Bars
Larry Collins	Freedom at Midnight
Lawrence Ziring	Pakistan the Formative Phase
Lenin	The state and revolution
Leo Tolstoy	War and Peace
Lewis Carrol	Alice in Wonderland
Lewis Carrol	Time Machine
Liaquat Ali Khan	Pakistan: the Heart of Asia
M H Saiyid	Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Machiavelli	The Prince
Mahatma Gandhi	My Experiments with Truth
Malik Hafeez	Muslim Nationalism in India
Mao	On contradictions
Margaret Mitchell	Gone with the Wind
Mathew Arnold	Sohrab and Rustam
Miguel De Cervates	Don Quixote
Michael Foucault	Madness and Civilizations
Mohammad Ali Choudhry	The Emergence of Pakistan
Montesquieu	The spirit of laws
Musarrt Hussain Zuberi	Voyage through History
Nazir Ahmed	Mirat ul Uroos

Nazir Yar Jung	The Pakistan Issue
Nelson Mandela.	Higher than Hopes
Noa Ben Artizi	In the name of Sorrow and Hope
Official policy as well as reports of the Japanese government	Grey Books
Official publication of the Netherlands	Orange Books
Official publications of the countries like Portugal, China, and Germany	White Books
Official records of France	Yellow Books
Official reports of the British Government	Blue Books
Official reports of the Italian government	Green Books
Oscar Wild	A woman of no importance
Oscar Wilde	An Ideal husband
P Calvocrossi	World Politics Since 1945
Parveen Shakir	Khusboo
Paul Kennedy	Preparing for the Twenty First Century
Paul Kennedy	Rise and Fall of the Great Powers
Percival Smith	India, Pakistan & the West
Philip Woodruff	Man who ruled India
Plato	Republic
Plato	The Laws
Pope John Paul II.	Crossing the Threshold of Hope
Muammar Gaddafi	Green Book
R E M Wheeler	Five Thousand Years of Pakistan
R.L Stevenson	Treasure Island
Rabindranath Tagore	Gitanjali
Richard Symonds	The Making of Pakistan
Rousseau	Social Contract
Rousseau	Confession
Rudyard Kipling	Jungle book
Ruskin	Unto This Last
Samuel Johnson	Vanity of Human Wishes
Sharifuddin Pirzada	Evolution of Pakistan
Sheikh Saadi	Bostan
Sheikh Saadi	Gulistan
Siddique Saliq	Witness to surrender
Richard Burton	Arabian Nights

Sikandar Hayat Khan	Outline of a scheme of Indian Federation
Syed Ahmed Khan	Tehzeeb al IkhlAQ
Sri Aurobindo	Life Divine
Stanley Wolpert	Jinnah of Pakistan
Stanley Wolpert	Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan
Stanley Woolpert	Jinnah of Pakistan
Syed Abdul ala Maudoodi	Tafhim ul Quran
Syed Ameer Ali	The spirit of Islam
Syed Hasan Raza	Pakistan Naguzeer Tha
Thomas Mooore	Utopia
Tomas Carlyle	French Revolution
Toni Morrison	Beloved (novel)
V D Savarkar	Indian War of Independence
V P Menon	Transfer of Power in India
Vincent Smith	Oxford History of India
W Churchill	The World Crisis
Will Durrant	The Lessons of History
W Shakespeare	Romeo and Juliet
W Shakespeare	Merchant of Venice
W Shakespeare	Anthony Cleopatra
W Shakespeare	As you like it
W Shakespeare	Comedy of Errors
W Shakespeare	Twelfth Night
W Shakespeare	Much Ado About Nothing
W Shakespeare	Hamlet
W W Hunter	The Indian Musalimans
Whaeed-uz-Zaman	Towards Pakistan
Wordsworth	Revolution and Independence
Zulifkar Ali Bhutto	Myth of independence
Zulifkar Ali Bhutto	Foreign Policy of Pakistan

List of Famous Autobiographies

Author Name	Book Name
A P J Abdul Kalam	Wings of Fire
Adolf Hitler	Mein Kampf
Aerosmith	Walk This Way
Albert Einstein	Autobiographical Notes
Anne Frank	The Diary of a Young Girl
Arnold Schwarzenegger	Total Recall: My Unbelievably True Life Story
Bill Clinton	My Life
Babur	Baburnama
Barack Obama	Dreams from My Father
Benito Mussolini	My Autobiography: With the Political and Social Doctrine of Fascism
Benjamin Franklin	The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin
Bertrand Russell	The Autobiography of

	Bertrand Russell
Charles Darwin	The Recollections of the Development of My Mind and Character
Charles Dickens	Autobiographical Fragment
Charlie Chaplin	My Autobiography
Dalai Lama	Freedom in Exile
Hillary Rodham Clinton	Living History
Jawaharlal Nehru	Towards Freedom
Jean-Paul Sartre	The Words
Leo Tolstoy	My Confession
Margaret Thatcher	Margaret Thatcher: The Autobiography
Marilyn Monroe	My Story
Mahatma Gandhi	The Story of My Experiments with Truth
Michael Jackson	Moonwalk
Muhammad Ali	The Greatest: My Own Story
Nelson Mandela	A Long Walk to Freedom
Ayyub Khan	Friends Not Masters
Oscar Wilde	De Profundis
Benazir Bhutto	Daughter of Destiny
Ronald Reagan	The Reagan Diaries
Sigmund Freud	An Autobiographical Study
Thomas Jefferson	Autobiography 1743-1790
Usain Bolt	Faster than Lightning: My Autobiography
Qudrat Ullah Shahab	Shahabnama
Winston Churchill	Memoirs of the Second World War
Winston Churchill	My Early Life: 1874-1904

- Another famous book by Jean-Paul Sartre is Being and Nothingness.

Books by Famous Politicians

The Audacity of Hope: Thoughts on Reclaiming the American Dream	Barack Obama
Dreams From My Father	Barack Obama
A Promised Land	Barack Obama
Without Fear or Favour	Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
Midnight Diaries	Boris Yelstin
Prison Diary	Jayaprakash Narayan
Indian Philosophy	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
Hindu View of Life	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
Matters of Discretion: An Autobiography	I K Gujral
A View from the Outside	P Chidambaram

Undaunted, Saving the Idea of India	P Chidambaram
Back to Work	Bill Clinton
Hard Choices	Hillary Clinton
Long Walk to Freedom	Nelson Mandela
Beyond Survival: Emerging Dimensions of Indian Economy	Shri Pranab Mukherjee
Saga of Struggle and Sacrifice	Shri Pranab Mukherjee
Challenges before the Nation	Shri Pranab Mukherjee
The Dramatic Decade: The Days of Indira Gandhi	Shri Pranab Mukherjee
Changing India	Dr. Manmohan Singh
Exam Warriors	Narendra Modi
My Unforgettable Memories	Mamata Banerjee
Citizen and Society	Hamid Ansari
Citizen Delhi: My Life, My Times	Sheila Dikshit
India Unmade	Yashwant Sinha
Golden Threshold	Sarojini Naidu
The Broken Wing, Songs of Life, Death & the Spring	Sarojini Naidu
The Birds of Time, Songs of Life, Death & the Spring	Sarojini Naidu
The Sceptred Flute: Songs of India	Sarojini Naidu
The Feather of the Dawn	Sarojini Naidu
India Divided	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
India Wins Freedom	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
Ghubar-e-khatir	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
Unhappy India	Lala Lajpat Rai
Poverty and Un-British Rule in India	Dadabhai Naoroji
Geeta Rahashya	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
The Arctic Home in the Vedas	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
The Indian War of Independence of 1857	V.D. Savarkar
The Insider	PV Narasimha Rao
My Country My Life	LK Advani
Wings of Fire	APJ Abdul Kalam
Ignited Minds	APJ Abdul Kalam
You Are Unique	APJ Abdul Kalam
India 2020	APJ Abdul Kalam
Indomitable Spirit	APJ Abdul Kalam
Turning Points - A Journey through Challenges	APJ Abdul Kalam
Target 3 Billion	APJ Abdul Kalam and Srijan Pal Singh
My Journey - Transforming Dreams into Actions	APJ Abdul Kalam

Governance for Growth in India	APJ Abdul Kalam
Jobs for Our Millions	VV Giri
Mein Kampf	Adolf Hitler
My Presidential Years	R Venkataraman
My Own Boswell	M Hidayatullah
My Experiments with Truth	Mahatma Gandhi
Hind Swaraj	Mahatma Gandhi
Key to Health	Mahatma Gandhi
Discovery of India	Jawaharlal Nehru
Glimpses of World History	Jawaharlal Nehru
The Indian Struggle 1920-1942	Subhash Chandra Bose
My Truth	Indira Gandhi

Booker Prize	Awarded in October each year, the Booker Prize is the UK's top literary prize and the most watched single-book award in the English-speaking world. Until 2013 the award was open only to citizens of the Commonwealth of nations (in essence, the UK and former British colonies). As of 2014 the award is open to authors worldwide so long as their work is in English and published in the UK
The John Newbery Medal	The Newbery Medal is awarded in January each year by the American Library Association for the most distinguished American children's book published the previous year.
Edgar Awards	Mystery Writers of America is the premier organization for mystery writers, professionals allied to the crime writing field, aspiring crime writers, and those who are devoted to the genre.

Books about Afghan Tribal Revolts

Start date	End date	Work	Author(s)
1944	1945	Rebuilding Afghanistan's National Army (Journal of the US Army War College)	Ali Jalali
1944	1946	Afghanistan: Graveyard of Empires: A New History of the Borderland	David Isby

1945	1945	Conflict in Afghanistan: A Historical Encyclopedia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frank Clements Ludwig Adamec
1945	Winter 1946 (Duration: 1 year)	Before Taliban: Genealogies of the Afghan Jihad	David B. Edwards
1945	1946	Islam and Politics in Afghanistan	Asta Olesen
1945	1946	Wanat : Combat Action In Afghanistan, 2008	Combat Studies Institute
1945	6 months after start	The Rule of Law in Afghanistan: Missing in Inaction	Whit Mason
1946	1946	Revolutions & Rebellions in Afghanistan	Unknown
?	Between February and May 1946	British Documents on Foreign Affairs: Reports and Papers from the Foreign Office Confidential Print: Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey and Iraq, 1952	Paul Preston Michael Partridge

Renowned books by Stanley Wolpert

Name of the book	Year of publishing
A New History of India	1977
Nehru: A Tryst With Destiny	1996
Shameful Flight	2006
Gandhi's Passion: The Life and Legacy of Mahatma Gandhi	2001
India	1964
India and Pakistan: Continued Conflict Or Cooperation?	2010
Nine Hours to Rama	1962

Famous Books by Arthur Conan Doyle

Name	Publishing Year
The Hound of the Baskerville	1902
A Study in Scarlet	1887
The Sign of the Four	1890
The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes	1892
The Lost World	1912
The Final Problem	1893
The Valley of Fear	1915

Famous books by R. L. Stevenson

Name	Publishing Year
Treasure Island	1883
Kidnapped	1886
The Black Arrow Annotated	1883
Catriona	1892
Weir of Hermiston	1896
The Wrecker	1892
The Wrong Box	1889

Famous books by Ian Fleming

Name	Publishing Year
Casino Royale	1953
Dr. No	1958
The Man with a Golden Gun	1965
Goldfinger	1959
Live and Let Die	1954
From Russia, With Love	1957
Thrilling Cities	1963

Books/Literature	Authors
Living History	Hillary Rodham Clinton
Asaar-e-Sanadeed	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
Thoughts on Pakistan	B. R. Ambedkar
Khaak aur Khoon	Naseem Hijazi
Mukhtasar Afsana	Munshi Premchand
Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
Asar-al-Sanadid ('The Remnant Signs of Ancient Heroes')	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
Mureedpur Ka Peer	Patras Bukhari
Hayat-e-Javed	Altaf Hussain Hali
A Brief History of the Time	Stephen Hawking
War and Peace	Leo Tolstoy
Undalus Me Ajnabi	Mustansar Hussain Tarar
Khaana Badosh	Mustansar Hussain Tarar
Matlabi Dost	Asar Nomani

Aakhiri Faisla	Asar Nomani
Bevqoof	Asar Nomani
Zinda Rood	Justice Javed Iqbal
Qazi Jee	Shaukar Thanvi

Books by Pakistani Authors:

Ayesha Jalal

- The Struggle for Pakistan
- The Pity of Partition: Manto's Life, Times, and Work Across the India-Pakistan Divide
- Partisans of Allah: Jihad in South Asia
- Self and Sovereignty
- Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia
- Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia: A Comparative and Historical Perspective
- State of martial rule
- The Sole Spokesperson

Fatima Bhutto

- Songs of Blood and Sword
- The Runaways
- New Kings of the World: Dispatches from Bollywood, Dizi and K-Pop
- The Shadow of the Crescent Moon
- New Kings of the World: The Rise and Rise of Eastern Pop Culture
- Whispers of the Desert
- 8:50 am October 8, 2005: Stories of Hope and Courage from the Earthquake in Pakistan
- Democracy (Penguin Petit)

Ishrat Hussain

- Economic Management in Pakistan, 1999-2002
- International Organizations and Nigerian Agricultural Development
- How Did The Asian Countries Avoid the Debt Crisis?
- Dollars, Debt and Deficits
- Perspectives on the Nigerian Economy
- Future Financing Needs of The Highly Indebted Countries

Famous Literary Festivals in

Pakistan:

- Hyderabad Literature Festival
- Islamabad Literature
- Karachi Literature Festival
- Lahore Literary Festival
- Sindh Literature Festival

Facts about famous personalities from media

Michael Jackson, who is famously known as the 'King of Pop' was an American singer and songwriter, who died in June 2009.



Nobel Prize

NOBEL PRIZE

The Nobel Prize is a set of 6 prestigious awards, awarded annually. Swedish chemist, engineer and industrialist Alfred Nobel established five Nobel Prizes in 1895 (Chemistry, Peace, Literature, Physiology, and Physics). These awards were first awarded in 1901. It was in 1968 when Sweden's Central Bank established the Economic Nobel Prize in memory of Alfred Nobel. The award ceremony for 5 prizes is hosted annually in Stockholm, Sweden to award prizes while the Nobel Peace Prize ceremony is held in Oslo, Norway.

PAKISTANI NOBEL LAUREATES:

- Abdus Salam was the first Pakistani to be awarded with a Nobel Prize. He received a Nobel Prize in Physics in 1975. He was awarded jointly with Sheldon Lee Glashow for contribution to the Theory of Unified Weak and Electromagnetic Interaction.
- Malala Yousafzai received a Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 jointly with Kailash Satyarthi (Indian) for struggle against suppression of children and advocating for the right to education for all children.

Countries with the most number of Nobel laureates

Country	Number of Nobel Laureates
USA	375
United Kingdom	131
Germany	108
France	69
Sweden	32
Russia	31
Japan	27
Canada	26
Switzerland	26
Netherlands	21

Important Fact

- Rabinder Nath Tagore was the first person from the Sub-Continent to receive a Nobel Prize in Literature (1913).

Nobel Prizes and Laureates 2020

Nobel Laureates	Field	Contribution
Harvey J. Alter, Michael Houghton and Charles	Medicine	Discovered Hepatitis C virus

M. Rice		
Roger Penrose	Physics	Discovered that black hole formation is a robust prediction of the general theory of relativity
Reinhard Genzel and Andrea Ghez		Discovered supermassive compact object at the centre of our galaxy
Emmanuelle Charpentier and Jennifer A. Doudna	Chemistry	Discovered the method for genome editing
Louise Glück	Literature	For her unmistakable poetic voice that with austere beauty makes individual existence universal
World Food Programme (WFP)	Peace	For its efforts to combat hunger, for its contribution to bettering conditions for peace in conflict-affected areas and for acting as a driving force in efforts to prevent the use of hunger as a weapon of war and conflict. It was established at the behest of Dwight Eisenhower.
Paul R. Milgrom, Robert B. Wilson	Economic Sciences	For improvements to auction theory and inventions of new auction formats.

Nobel Prizes and Laureates 2021

Nobel Laureates	Field	Contribution
David Julius	Physiology or Medicine	"for their discoveries of receptors for temperature and touch"
Ardem Patapoutian		"for their discoveries of receptors for temperature and touch"
Syukuro Manabe	Physics	"for the physical modelling of Earth's

		climate, quantifying variability and reliably predicting global warming”
Klaus Hasselmann		“for the physical modelling of Earth’s climate, quantifying variability and reliably predicting global warming”
Giorgio Parisi		“for the discovery of the interplay of disorder and fluctuations in physical systems from atomic to planetary scales”
Benjamin List	Chemistry	“for the development of asymmetric organocatalysis”
David W.C. MacMillan		“for the development of asymmetric organocatalysis”
Abdulrazak Gurnah	Literature	“for his uncompromising and compassionate penetration of the effects of colonialism and the fate of the refugee in the gulf between cultures and continents”
Maria Ressa	Peace	“for their efforts to safeguard freedom of expression, which is a precondition for democracy and lasting peace”
Dmitry Andreyevich Muratov		“for their efforts to safeguard freedom of expression, which is a precondition for democracy and lasting peace”
David Card	Economic Sciences	“for his empirical contributions to labour economics”
Joshua D. Angrist		“for their methodological contributions to the analysis of causal relationships”
Guido W. Imbens		“for their methodological contributions to the analysis of causal relationships”

- Frederic Parsy, also known as the Apostle of

Peace) was the first Nobel Peace Prize Winner, who won the award in 1901. He was from France.

- Max Planck won a Nobel Prize in Physics in 1918 for the discovery of the Energy Quantum.

Notable Recipients of the Lenin Peace Prize

Name	Country	Year
W. E. B. Du Bois	United States	1959
Nikita Khrushchev	Soviet Union	1959
Sukarno	Indonesia	1960
Fidel Castro	Cuba	1961
Faiz Ahmed Faiz	Pakistan	1962
Pablo Picasso	Spain	1962
Salvador Allende	Chile	1973
Sean MacBride	France	1977
Angela Davis	United States	1980
Mahmoud Darwish	Palestine	1983
Indira Gandhi	India	1985
Abdul Sattar Edhi	Pakistan	1988
Nelson Mandela	United States	2001
Mikis Theodorakis	Greece	1989
Oscar Niemeyer	Brazil	1963
Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti	Nigeria	1970

List of International Awards

- Nobel Prize
- Booker Prize
- Academy Awards
- Pulitzer Prize
- The Golden Globes
- The Grammys

Famous Fiction Awards

Award	Purpose
BookBrowse Awards	Since 2000, BookBrowse has asked its members and subscribers to select the best books published each year. Through a rigorous voting process, this shortlist is then honed down to find the BookBrowse Awards Winners.
Pulitzer Prize for Letters, Drama and Music	Joseph Pulitzer, a renowned journalist, established this award in 1917. Since 1984 Pulitzer winners have received their prizes from the president of Columbia University at a luncheon in May in the rotunda of the Low Library in the presence of family members,

professional associates, board members, and the faculty of the School of Journalism.
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Foreign Words & Phrases

Ab Initio: From the very beginning
Ab extra: From the outside
Ad hoc: Arrangement for some special purpose
Ad infinitum: Without limit
Ad interim: In the meantime
Ad nauseam: To a disgusting extent
Ad valorem: According to the value of
Agent provocateur: A spy who works secretly and creates disturbance
Alma mater: The institution where one has been educated
Aide de camp (pronounced as 'Cong'): The personal attendant of a high military officer
Aide memoire: A reminder; a notebook in which things are noted
Alter ego: Fast friends
Ante meridiem: (a.m.) Between midnight and noon
Anno Domini: In the year of our Lord (A.D.)
Annus mirabilis: A year of wonders
Apologia: An apologetic writing
Aqua: Water
Bona fide: Good faith, honesty, sincerity
Billet d'amour: A love-letter
Bete noire: Object of dislike
Beau ideal: Model; finest specimen
Bon voyage: A happy journey
Bizarre: Electric, fantastic; grotesque
Bon bon: Sweetmeat
Bourgeoisie: The middle class
Boulevard: A Street shaded with trees
Beau monde: A false rumors or statement
Carte blanche: Full authority
Bourgeois: A member of the middle class; a merchant; concerned with material possessions and social status
Cadre: A list or rank of officers
Cortege: A train of attendants; followers
Cafe: a restaurant
Chauffeur: Motor-car driver
Coup d'etat: Sudden overthrow of an established government
Cliché: A hackneyed (much used) literary expression
Charge d'affaires: Ambassador to a small country
De facto: In fact though not in law
De jure: In law though not in fact
De novo: Afresh; from the very beginning
Dei gratia: By the grace of God
De profundis: Cry from the depth of sorrow
Debacle: Sudden route; complete defeat
Debut: First appearance on the stage or society

Divide at impera: A policy of divide and rule
Dramatis personae: Characters in a novel or drama

Denouement: End

En bloc or En masse: In a body; all together

En route: On the way

Émigré: An emigrant (one who goes and lives in another country)

Ex officio: In virtue of one's office

Ex parte: One-sided

El dorado: A country full of gold

Exempli gratia: (e.g.) for example

Exit: Leaves the stage

Exeunt: More than one go off the stage

Elite: Echoice; gentry

Esprit de corps: The spirit of belonging to the same group

En tente: Understanding

Errata: A list of errors

Façade: The front of a building

Fait accompli: Something already done or accomplished

Fiancé: one's betrothed (male)

Fiancée: One's betrothed (female)

Faux pas: A mistake

Facsimile: An exact copy

Genre: Particular style or kind especially of works of art or literature

Gendarmes: armed police

Honoris causa: For the sake of honour

Hauteur: Haughtiness of manner

Famous Inventions of 20th Century

Invention	Inventor
Printing Press	Johannes Gutenberg
Lightning rod	Benjamin Franklin
Lightbulb	Thomas Edison
Telephone	Graham Bell
Radio guidance system	Hedy Lamarr
World Wide Web	Tim Berner-Lee
Cotton gin	Elin Whitney
Television	Philo Farnsworth
Microscope	Zacharias Janssen
Telescope	Hens Lippershey
Mobile phone	Martin Cooper
Radio	Guglielmo Marconi
Paper	Cai Lun
Internet	Robert Kahn
Airplane	Wright Brothers
Steam Engine	Thomas Savery
3D printing	Chuck Hull
Pesticide DDT	Paul Muller
Vaccine for Malaria	Manuel Elkin Patarroyo
Vaccine for Polio	Jonas Salk

Vaccine for smallpox	Edward Jenner
Vaccine for Rabies	Louis Pasteur, Emile Roux
Vaccine for Plague	Alexandre Yersin
Vaccine for Measles	Maurice Hileman
Vaccine for Cholera	Waldemar Mordecai Haffkine
Vaccine for Tuberculosis	Albert Calmette
Vaccine for Leprosy	Jacinto Convit García
Dynamite	Alfred Nobel

Social Media Platforms:

- Facebook**
 Facebook Was founded by Mark Zuckerberg in February 2004, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Its active users are about 3 billion. It gives facility to post text, photos and videos. Moreover, users can directly communicate to each other with Facebook Messenger.
- YouTube**
 Youtube is an online video sharing platform, currently owned by Google. It was founded by Chad Hurley, Steve Chen and Jawed Karim in February 2005 As of May 2019, videos were being uploaded at a rate of more than 500 hours of content per minute in October 2006, and YouTube was bought by Google for \$1.65 billion. YouTube now offers paid content such as movies and exclusive content.
- WhatsApp**
 Whatsapp is an instant messaging app, currently owned by facebook. It was founded by Brian Acton and Jan koumin in January 2009. It has over 2 billion users worldwide as of February 2020.
- Instagram**
 Instagram is photo and video sharing app. It was founded by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger in 2010.
- TikTok**
 TikTok is a video-sharing focused social networking service owned by Chinese company ByteDance. It was initially released in 2016. Tik Tok was developed in 200 days and within a year had 100 million users, with more than one billion videos viewed every day.
- Twitter**
 Twitter Is an American microblogging and social networking app. It was founded by Jack Dorsey and Noah Glass in March 2006. It has over 330 million monthly active users.
- LinkedIn**
 LinkedIn is an American business and employment-oriented online app. It was founded by Reid Hoffman in 2003, in California, US. LinkedIn is used for professional networking and career development, and allows job seekers

to post their CVs and employers to post jobs. It has over 740 million members as per 2021.

- Telegram**
 Is a cross platform, cloud based instant messaging app. It also provides end-to-end encrypted video calls. It was founded by Nikolai Durov and Pavel Durov in March 2013. It has over 400 million active users.

Ages in History, Literature, Mythology

Atomic Age	Period since the explosion of the first atom bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico on July 16, 1945.
Augustan Age	It refers to the reign of the Emperor Augustus 27 BC to 14 BC in Latin literature, (2) English literature the early 18th century, (3) In French literature in 1600.
Bronze Age	Period when people used bronze tools; period from 3000 to 100 BC.
Dark Ages	Period from the fall of Rome in 476 AD until 1000s.
Elizabethan Age	Period of the feudal system in Europe from 700s to 1400s.
Golden Age	The best period of a country or literature is called the Golden Age.
Ice Age	Period beginning from 1000,000 years ago in which a series of ice caps covered most of the northern part of the earth.
Iron AGE	Period when people first used iron tools and weapons, It began at about. 1200 BC and lasted 100 years.
Machine Age	Name given to the period of industrialization in Britain began in 1750.
Middle Age	Period between ancient times and the modern period often given as between the fall of Roman Empire in AD 476 to the fall of Constantinople in AD 453.
Age Of Reason	The 18th century when philosophy was gaining ground in Europe.
Stone Age	Period before the Bronze Age in which men used tools and weapons made of stone. It began about 1000,000 years ago.
Victorian Age	Period when Queen Victoria reigned i.e. 1837 -1901. It was an age of technological progress and public morality.

Famous International Living Personalities

Dwayne Johnson	Known as the rock, one of the best professional wrestlers of WWE.
Joe Biden	Current President of the United States
Donald Trump	Former President of the United States. Known for his controversial decisions.
Jeff Bezos	Founder and CEO of Amazon
Bill Gates	Founder of Microsoft
Kylie Jenner	World's youngest self-made billionaire, an actor and a business woman.
Robert Downey	One of the highest-paid actors
Cristiano Ronaldo	World's richest soccer player, belongs to Portuguese
Barack Obama	Former USA President. Nobel Peace Prize Award Winner in 2009
Justin Bieber	A famous singer.
Hillary Clinton	Former secretary of states for America. First woman to win the popular award in Presidential Elections. One of the 100 most influential lawyers in America by the national law journal.



Alternative Names of Famous Persons

Original Name	Abbreviated or Alternative	Original Name	Abbreviated or Alternative
Abdul Ghaffar Khan	Badshah Khan, Frontier Gandhi	Allama Iqbal	Poet of the East
Adolf Hitler	Further (also Fuehrer)	Amir Khusrow	Voice of India (Tuti-e-Hind)
Alfred Hitchcock	Master of Suspense	Attila	The Scourge of God
Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Lokmanya	Benito Mussolini	Second Duce
Benazir Bhutto	Daughter of The East	Dadabhai Naorji	Grand Old man of India
Duke of	Iron	David	Ike

Wellington	Duke	Eisenhower	
Earl of Warwick	King Maker	Edward	The Confessor
Edison	The Wizard of Menlo park	Elvis Presley	King of Rock and Roll
Edmund Spencer	Poet's Poet	Erwin Rommel	Desert Fox
Fatima Jinnah	Maa-der-Millat	Francis Xavier	The Apostle of the Indies
Florence Nightingale	Lady of the Lamp	Francisco Franco	El Caydillo
Gandhi	The Mahatma	George Washington	American Fabius
Gautama	The Enlightened one, The Light of Asia	Gen. Franco	Caudillo
George Bernard Shaw	G.B.S.	Gladstone	Grand Old Man of Britain
George Eliot	Mary Ann Evans	Gulbuddin Hekmatyar	Butcher of Kabul
Henry	The Navigator	Huien Tsang	Prince of Pilgrimage
Ibn Batuta	The traveler of Islam	Ivan	The Terrible
Jawaharlal Nehru	Chacha, Pandit	Julius Caesar	The Greatest of the Romans
Jayaprakash Narayan	J.P. Loknayak	Jesus Christ	Good Shepherd-Light of the world
John Calvin	The Acquisitive Case	Justinian	The Law giver
Joan of Arc	Maid of Orleans	Kitchener of Khartoum	K of K
Lal Bahadur Shastri	Man of Peace	Louis XIV	The Sun King
Lala Lajpat Rai	Punjab Kesan, Lion of Punjab (Sher-i-	Louis XV	The Grand Monarch

	Punjab)		
Mark Twain	Sameul Clemens	Margaret Thatcher	Iron Butterfly, Iron Lady
M.K. Gandhi	Bapu, Mahatma; Father of the Nation	Muhammad Ali Jinnah	Quaid-i-Azam. Great Leader
M.S. Golwalkar	Guruji	Mussolini	Second Duke
Madam Mohan Malaviya	Mahama na	Mustafa Kamal	Grey Wolf, Atatürk
Napoleon Bonaparte	Little Corporal; Man of Destiny, child of revolution	Neil Armstrong	Columbus of Space
Narendra Modi	Butcher of Gujrat	Nero	The Mad Emperor
Oliver Cromwell	The Lord Protector	Otto von Bismarck	Man of Blood and Iron
Pitt the Younger	Great Commoner	Queen Elizabeth I	Maiden Queen, The Virgin Queen
Rabindra Nath Tagore	Gurudev	Rasputin	The Mad Monk
Ranjit Singh	The Lion of Punjab	Ratko Mladić	Butcher of Bosnia
Rajinder Singh	Maj. Gen. Sparrow	Richard Cobden	Apostle of Free Trade
Richard I	The Lion Heart	Samuel Langhorne Clemens	Mark Twain
Sarojini Naidu	Nightingale of India	Sheikh Mujibur Rahman	Bangabandhu
Shabash Chandra Bose	Neta ji	Sheikh Abdullah	Lion of Kashmir
Shakespeare	Bard of Avon	T. Prakasam	Andhra Kesari
T.T. Krishnamachari	T.T.K.	Title of kings of Ethiopia	Negus
Vallabh Patel	Man of Iron; Strong Man of India	Walter Scott	Wizard of the North

William the Conqueror	William the Bastard	William Shakespeare	Bard of Avon
William II	Emperor Kaiser	Younger Pitt	Grand Commander

Famous Poets of the World

Name	Country	Famous Work
Faiz Ahmed Faiz	Pakistan	Hum Dekhein Gay
Mirza Ghalib	British India	Aah Ko Chahye Ik Umar Asar Hone Tak
Ahmad Faraz	Pakistan	Pas Andaaz
Edgar Allen Poe	United States	The Raven
William Shakespeare	England	Shall I Compare Thee To A Summer's Day?
Allama Iqbal	Pakistan	Zaboore-e-Ajam
Maya Angelou	United States	On the Pulse of Morning
Emily Dickinson	United States	Hope is the thing with Feathers
Shel Silverstein	United States	Where the Sidewalk Ends
Robert Frost	United States	The Road Not Taken
Pablo Neruda	Chile	I Do Not Love You Except Because I Love You
E. E. Cummings	United States	I Carry Your Heart With Me
Thomas Hardy	England	Hap
Oscar Wilde	Ireland	A Vision
John Keats	England	A Thing of Beauty
William Blake	England	The Tyger
William Wordsworth	England	The Prelude
Lewis Carroll	England	Jabberwocky
Homer	Greece	The Iliad
Rumi	Afghanistan	Masnavi-ye-Ma'navi

- John Keats is also known as the Poet of Beauty.

Famous Personalities Who Committed Suicide

Name	Occupation	Year
Robin Williams	Comedian/Actor	2014
R. Budd	Politician	1987

Dwyer		
Evelyn McHale	Women's Army Corps	1947
Marilyn Monroe	Actress	1962
Kurt Cobain	Singer	1994
Sylvia Plath	Poet/Author	1963
Ernest Hemingway	Author	1961
Hunter S. Thompson	Journalist	2005
Vincent Van Gogh	Painter	1890
Virginia Woolf	Author	1941
Ray Combs	Comedian	1996



World's Famous Composers & Musicians

Name	Country
Anwar, Khawaja Khursheed (March 21, 1912-October 30, 1984)	Pakistani
Beethoven, Ludwig van (1772-1827)	German
Bizmi, Nisar (1925-March 22, 2007)	Pakistani
Chopin, Frederic (1810-1849)	Polish-French
Grieg, Edvard (1843-1907)	Norwegian
Haydn, Franz Joseph (1732-1809)	Austrian
Mehdi Hasan (1927-)	Pakistani
Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus (1750-1791)	Austrian
Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan (1948-1997)	Pakistani
Shanker Ravi (1920-)	Indian
Tansen (16 th century)	Indian Sub continent
Yehudi, Menuhin (1916-1999)	American
Zubin, Mehta (1936-)	Indian

Famous Travelers in History

1. Marco Polo

The Venetian merchant traveler whose famous work 'Travels of Marco Polo' recorded his epic travels and introduced the Europeans to the cultures of South Asia! Setting off with his father and uncle at the age of 17, Marco travelled through various kingdoms and wastelands for 24 years before he returned to Venice and documented his travels

2. John Cabot

John Cabot or Giovanni Caboto as he's fondly referred to in Italy, is famed for being the first European explorer to claim contact with the North

American inhabitants. Supposedly, he landed on the island of Newfoundland in 1497 and led three expeditions to the American mainland, the success of which is still held in question by many exploration researchers.

3. Christopher Columbus

Famous for being the discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer, navigator and colonizer citizen of Genoa. Under the aegis of the monarchy of Spain, this man completed four long and arduous voyages across the world. In his last voyage on the seas and in a bid to discover India and the Japanese, he strayed away and landed in what is present day America. Although not the first one to land in America, his voyage had a lasting European influence on the continent. Ambitious and determined, this explorer's four voyages are a testament to his will and spirit that has inspired travelers all across.

4. Ibn Battuta

Generally considered to be the greatest travelers of all times, Ibn Battuta was a Moroccan explorer who is famous for his travel account called 'Rihala'. Battuta travelled through the Horn of Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and finally China for over forty years. It's said that after he returned to Morocco more than a quarter of a century later, he had lost half his family. His comprehensive accounts of the places visited have guided historians as well as future travelers alike.

5. Amerigo Vespucci

This explorer discovered the new world of America along with Brazil and established them as large landmasses which had nothing to do with Asia. His four voyages spread across 5 years make him a legendary traveler that you should know of.

6. Xuanzang (Hsuan Tsang)

Chinese monk, scholar, and a famed translator, Xuanzang is famous in South Asian history as the traveler who brought the great Indian and Chinese cultures in contact with each other. His claim to fame is the 17 year overland journey from China to the many kingdoms of the Indian subcontinent he took. This journey is supposedly the inspiration behind the novel "Journeys to the West", written by Wu Cheng'en. Like all great souls, it's rumoured that Xuanzang had a dream that convinced him to visit India. Following his heart, he covered an overland journey which made him one of the most famous travelers of history.

7. Ferdinand Magellan

This bold traveler and intrepid explorer from

Portugal was behind the East Indies expeditions which finally inspired the first total circumnavigation of the globe. His voyages, which took him across the mighty Pacific paved way for further expeditions. The famous 'Straits of Magellan' is named after this voyager.

8. Bartolomeu Dias

A Portuguese explorer, Dias was the first among all the explorers of his age to undertake the arduous voyage across the African continent and the first to touch the southernmost tip. Although he wanted to sail to India, his crew revolted and he had to sail back, incidentally discovering the Cape of Good Hope!

9. Jacques Cartier

Cartier was a very respected mariner who undertook the first European voyage to the far undiscovered land, what we now know as Canada! He was the first European to map the Canadian landmass while also bringing along the French language, which to this day remains Canada's second language.

10. Herodotus

Popularly known as the 'Father of History', this Greek historian, Herodotus, was one of the most travelled people of his age. His accounts give insights as he travels through Asia Minor, Greece, Rome and Egypt.

11. Vasco De Gama

A Portuguese traveler and explorer, Vasco De Gama was the first to reach the Indian shores, linking the Indian subcontinent with Europe by the sea route. A daunting voyage, his discovery of the sea route meant that the Europeans didn't have to cross the Arabian Peninsula or the treacherous Mediterranean in order to spread out their empires. Gama opened up the 'Spice Route' when he landed in Calicut and established first contact with the golden Indian shore lands.

12. Captain James Cook

Captain Cook was an explorer, navigator, cartographer and a captain in the Royal Navy. His voyages led to the discovery of the East coast of Australia and Hawaii. As a sailor who saw action in the seven years' war, Cook sailed thousands of miles across largely uncharted territory of the globe and mapped islands from New Zealand to Hawaii.

Forbes list of 10 Most Powerful People in the World

1. Xi Jinping – General Secretary of the Communist Party of China
2. Vladimir Putin – President of Russia

3. Donald Trump – President of the United States of America
4. Angela Merkel – Chancellor of Germany
5. Jeff Bezos – Chairman and CEO of Amazon
6. Francis – Pope of the Holy See
7. Bill Gates – Co-Chair of the Gates Foundation, Founder of Microsoft
8. Mohammad bin Salman Al Saud – Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia
9. Narendra Modi – Prime Minister of India
10. Larry Page – Co-Founder of Google

List of Important Days and Dates in a Year 2021

January

January 4:	World Braille Day
January 6:	World Day for War Orphans
January 27:	International Holocaust Remembrance Day
January 28:	Data Protection Day
January 31:	Leprosy Prevention Day

February

February 2:	World Wetlands Day
February 4:	World Cancer Day
February 12:	Darwin Day
February 13:	World Radio Day
February 14:	Valentine's Day
February 20:	World Day of Social Justice
February 21:	International Mother Language Day
February 22:	World Scout Day

March

March 1:	World Civil Defence Day
March 4:	World Day of the Fight Against Sexual Exploitation
March 8:	International Women's Day, World Kidney Day
March 15:	World Consumer Rights Day
March 21:	World Sleep Day
March 21:	International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Forests Day
March 22:	World Day for Water, World Poetry Day
March 23:	World Meteorological Day
March 24:	World Tuberculosis Day
March 27:	World Theatre Day

April

April 2:	World Autism Awareness Day
April 4:	World Pillow Day
April 7:	World Health Day
April 12:	World Street Children Day
April 17:	World Farmers Day
April 22:	Earth Day
April 23:	World Book and Copyright Day
April 24:	World Veterinary Day
April 25:	World Malaria Day, International DNA Day

April 26:	World Intellectual Property Day
April 28:	World Day for Safety & Health at Work
April 29:	World Dance Day

May

May 1:	May Day - Labour Day
May 3:	World Press Freedom Day, World Asthma Day
May 4:	International Firefighters' Day
May 5:	World Midwives Day
May 7:	World Engineers Day
May 8:	World Red Goss 6 Red Crescent Day, Thalassaemia Day
May 9:	World Mothers Day
May 12:	International Nurses Day, International Just Trade Day
May 14:	Bone & Joint Day
May 15:	International Day of Families
May 17:	World Hyper Tension Day, World Telecommunication Day
May 18:	World Museum Day
May 19:	Hepatitis Day
May 21:	World Anti-Terrorism Day
May 22:	International Day for Biological Diversity
May 23:	World Squash Day, World Turtle Day
May 28:	Anti-Narcotics Day, Engineers Day
May 29:	UN Peace Missions Day
May 30:	World Sports Day
May 31:	World No Tobacco Day
1st Tuesday of May:	World Asthma Day
2nd Saturday of May:	World Fair Trade Day

June

June 1:	International Children's Day, World Milk Day
June 5:	World Environment Day
June 8:	World Brain Tumour Day, World Ocean Day
June 9:	International Accreditation Day
June 12:	World Day against Child Labour
June 14:	World Blood Donor Day
June 18:	International Picnic Day
June 20:	World Refugee Day
June 21:	World Music Day
June 23:	Public Service Day
June 26:	Anti-Narcotics Day, Anti-Violence Day
3rd Sunday in June:	Fathers' Day

July

July 2:	Sports Journalism Day
July 4:	World Cooperative Day
July 11:	World Population Day
July 24:	World Parents Day
July 28:	Hepatitis Day

July 30:	World Friendship Day
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August

August 3:	World Friendship Day
August 8:	International Day of the World's Indigenous People
August 11:	World Minorities Day
August 12:	International Youth Day
August 13:	Left Handers Day
August 19:	World Humanity Day, World Breast Feeding Day
August 23:	World Slavery Abolition Day
August 30:	International Day of the Disappeared

September

September 4:	World Veil Day
September 5:	World Culture Day
September 8:	International Literacy Day, World Physiotherapy Day
September 10:	Suicide Prevention Day
September 11:	World First Aid Day
September 12:	World Oral Health Day
September 13:	Grand Parents Day
September 15:	International Day of Democracy
September 16:	International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer
September 21:	World Alzheimer's Day
September 22:	Car Free Day
September 24:	World Clean-up Day
September 26:	World Heart Day
September 27:	World Tourism Day
September 28:	World Rabies Day

October

October 1:	World Vegetarian Day, Senior Citizens Day
October 2:	International Day of Non-Violence
October 3:	World Habitat Day
October 4:	World Animal Day
October 5:	World Teachers' Day
October 7:	World Employment Day, World Smile Day
October 8:	World Humanitarian Action Day, World Natural Calamities Prevention Day, World Sight Day
October 9:	World Post Day
October	World Mental Health Day, World

10:	Egg Day, World Anti-Capital Punishment Day
October 11:	World Girls Day
October 12:	World Arthritis Day
October 14:	World Standards Day
October 15:	International Day of Rural Women, Global Hand Washing Day, World White Stick Day
October 16:	World Food Day
October 17:	International Day for the Eradication of Poverty
October 20:	World Chefs Day
October 24:	United Nations Day, World Acupuncture Day
October 24:	World Development Information Day
October 31:	World Savings Day

November

November 9:	World Freedom Day, World Inventors Day
November 10:	World Science Day
November 12:	World Pneumonia Day
November 14:	World Diabetes Day
November 16:	International Day for Tolerance
November 17:	International Studies Day
November 19:	World Toilet Day
November 20:	Universal Children's Day
November 21:	World Hello Day
November 21:	World Television Day
November 21:	World Fishermen's Day
November 25:	International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
November 29:	International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People
3rd Sunday in November :	Traffic Accident Victims Day

December

December 1:	World AIDS Day
December 2:	International Day for the Abolition of Slavery
December 3:	International Day of Disabled Persons
December 5:	International Volunteer Day
December 7:	International Civil Aviation Day
December 9:	The International Day against Corruption. World Allergy Day
December 10:	Human Rights Day
December 11:	International Mountain Day
December 14:	World Monkeys Day
December 15:	World Tea Day
December 18:	International Migrants Day
December 20:	International Human Solidarity Day

INTERNATIONAL DECADES

1976–1985	United Nations Decade for Women
1994–2004	Decade of the World's Indigenous People
1997–2006	UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
2001–2010	International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World, recognized by the UN
2003–2012	United Nations Literacy Decade
2005–2014	United Nations Decade on Education for Sustainable Development
2005–2015	International decade for action 'Water For Life'
2008–2017-	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
2010–2020-	United Nations Decade for deserts and fight against desertification
2011–2020-	Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.
2013–2022	International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures
2014–2024-	United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All
2015–2024-	International Decade for People of African Descent
2018-2027	Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty
2018–2028	International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development"
2019-2028	Nelson Mandela decade of peace
2019–2028	United Nations Decade of Family Farming
2021–2030	International Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development
2021-2030	International Decade on ecosystem restoration

The United Nations General Assembly has declared the decade 2021-30 as the decade dedicated to restore the ecosystems

- This will officially launch with the World Environment Day 2021, which will take place on June 5th
- This initiative is led by the United Nations Environment Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- It aims for a sustainable future based on the ecosystems through communications, events and a dedicated web platform

List of Presidents of the United States of America

Sr.no	President	Period	Vice President	Affiliation
1	George Washington	1789 - 1797	John Adams	None
2	John Adams	1797 - 1801	Thomas Jefferson	Federalist
3	Thomas Jefferson	1801 - 1809	Aaron Burr (1801-05) George Clinton (1805-09)	Democratic-Republican
4	James Madison	1809 - 1817	George Clinton (1809-12) Elbridge Gerry (1813-14)	Democratic-Republican
5	James Monroe	1817 - 1825	Daniel D. Tompkins	Democratic-Republican
6	John Quincy Adams	1825 - 1829	John C. Calhoun	National-Republican
7	Andrew Jackson	1829 - 1837	John C. Calhoun (1829-32) Martin Van Buren (1833-37)	Democrat
8	Martin Van Buren	1837 - 1841	Richard M. Johnson	Democrat
9	William H. Harrison	1841	John Tyler	Whig
10	John Tyler	1841 - 1845	vacant	Whig
11	James K. Polk	1845 - 1849	George M. Dallas	Democrat
12	Zachary Taylor	1849 - 1850	Millard Fillmore	Whig
13	Millard Fillmore	1850 - 1853	vacant	Whig
14	Franklin Pierce	1853 - 1857	William R.D. King	Democrat
15	James Buchanan	1857 - 1861	John C. Breckinridge	Democrat

16	Abraham Lincoln	1861 - 1865	Hannibal Hamlin (1861-65) Andrew Johnson (1865)	National Union (Republican)
17	Andrew Johnson	1865 - 1869	vacant	National Union (Democrat)
18	Ulysses S. Grant	1869 - 1877	Schuyler Colfax (1869-73) Henry Wilson (1873-75)	Republican
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877 - 1881	William A. Wheeler	Republican
20	James A. Garfield	1881	Chester A. Arthur	Republican
21	Chester A. Arthur	1881 - 1885	vacant	Republican
22	Grover Cleveland	1885 - 1889	Thomas A. Hendricks (1885)	Democrat
23	Benjamin Harrison	1889 - 1893	Levi P. Morton	Republican
24	Grover Cleveland	1893 - 1897	Adlai E. Stevenson	Democrat
25	William McKinley	1897 - 1901	Garret A. Hobart (1897-99) Theodore Roosevelt (1901)	Republican
26	Theodore Roosevelt	1901 - 1909	vacant (1901-05) Charles W. Fairbanks (1905-09)	Republican
27	William Howard Taft	1909 - 1913	James S. Sherman (1909-12)	Republican
28	Woodrow Wilson	1913 - 1921	Thomas R. Marshall	Democrat
29	Warren G. Harding	1921 - 1923	Calvin Coolidge	Republican
30	Calvin Coolidge	1923 - 1929	vacant (1923-25) Charles G. Dawes (1925-29)	Republican

31	Herbert Hoover	1929 - 1933	Charles Curtis	Republican
32	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1933 - 1945	John N. Garner (1933-41) Henry A. Wallace (1941-45) Harry S. Truman (1945)	Democrat
33	Harry S. Truman	1945 - 1953	vacant (1945-49) Alben W. Barkley (1949-53)	Democrat
34	Dwight D. Eisenhower	1953 - 1961	Richard M. Nixon	Republican
35	John F. Kennedy	1961 - 1963	Lyndon B. Johnson	Democrat
36	Lyndon B. Johnson	1963 - 1969	vacant (1963-65) Hubert H. Humphrey (1965-69)	Democrat
37	Richard M. Nixon	1969 - 1974	Spiro T. Agnew (1969-73) Gerald R. Ford (1973-74)(d)	Republican
38	Gerald R. Ford	1974 - 1977	Nelson A. Rockefeller (d)	Republican
39	James Earl Carter	1977 - 1981	Walter Mondale	Democrat
40	Ronald Reagan	1981 - 1989	George H.W. Bush	Republican
41	George H.W. Bush	1989 - 1993	J. Danforth Quayle	Republican
42	William J. Clinton	1993 - 2001	Albert Gore Jr.	Democrat
43	George W. Bush	2001 - 2009	Dick Cheney	Republican
44	Barack H. Obama	2009 - 2017	Joe Biden	Democrat
45	Donald J. Trump	2017 - 2021	Mike Pence	Republican

46.	Joe Biden	2021	Kamala Harris	Democrat
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American Presidents who only served one term:

- i. John Adams
- ii. John Quincy Adams
- iii. Martin Van Buren
- iv. Franklin Pierce
- v. Grover Cleveland
- vi. Benjamin Harrison
- vii. William Howard Taft
- viii. Herbert Hoover
- ix. Lyndon B. Johnson
- x. Gerold Ford
- xi. Jimmy Carter
- xii. George Bush Sr.
- xiii. Donald Trump.

Names of American States

- Alabama - AL
- Alaska - AK
- Arizona - AZ
- Arkansas - AR
- California - CA
- Colorado - CO
- Connecticut - CT
- Delaware - DE
- Florida - FL
- Georgia - GA
- Hawaii - HI
- Idaho - ID
- Illinois - IL
- Indiana - IN
- Iowa - IA
- Kansas - KS
- Kentucky - KY
- Louisiana - LA
- Maine - ME
- Maryland - MD
- Massachusetts - MA
- Michigan - MI
- Minnesota - MN
- Mississippi - MS
- Missouri - MO
- Montana - MT
- Nebraska - NE
- Nevada - NV
- New Hampshire - NH
- New Jersey - NJ
- New Mexico - NM
- New York - NY
- North Carolina - NC
- North Dakota - ND
- Ohio - OH
- Oklahoma - OK
- Oregon - OR
- Pennsylvania - PA
- Rhode Island - RI
- South Carolina - SC
- South Dakota - SD
- Tennessee - TN

- Texas - TX
- Utah - UT
- Vermont - VT
- Virginia - VA
- Washington - WA
- West Virginia - WV
- Wisconsin - WI
- Wyoming - W

Withdrawal of United States under President Donald Trump from International agreements

Agreement	Date of withdrawal
Paris Climate Agreement	November 4, 2020
Trans-Pacific Partnership	January 23, 2017
UNESCO	December 31, 2018
Iran Nuclear Deal	May 8, 2018
UN Human Rights Council	June 20, 2018

US territory

Mount McKinley is in the Alaskan region of Denali, Death Valley is in Eastern California and is a desert, Appalachians are mountain ranges in eastern side of North America and the highest peak in the Appalachian Mountains is Mount Mitchell. Clark Glacier in Alaska on Mount Abbe. It is 8 miles long.

Greenwich Meantime

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) → The time calculated by the Royal Observatory in Greenwich,

London; GMT is also used synonymously with UTC which is Coordinated Universal Time.

International Date Line (IDL) → it is an imaginary line running from North to South and the day and date change as you cross this line; going westward would increase the day and date by one and vice versa for going eastward.

Prime Meridian → the point where the longitude equals to 0 degree and it is used in coordination and finding locations of points on Earth. This line divides Earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

Equator → the earth is divided into the Northern and Southern Hemisphere by the latitudinal lines, the imaginary line running through the centre of the earth is the equator and it's at 0 degree latitude.

Longitudes → imaginary lines running from North to South of the globe, they specify the position of a point as per East and West.

Latitudes → imaginary lines running from East to West which specify location of a point with respect to the North or South and with respect to the distance of it from the Equator.

Facts about GMT

- GMT is the standard time for UK.
- Local time is measured with reference to its longitudinal position.
- Pakistan Standard Time is GMT +5 hours.

SPORTS

Important Sports Terms

Sports	Terms
Athletics	Relay, Track, Lane, Photo Finish, Hurdles, Shot Put, Discus Throw, Hammer throw, High Jump, Triple Jump Cross Country, etc.
Badminton	Shuttlecock, Service court, Double fault, Forehand, Back Hand, Smash, Hit, Drop, Net, Love, etc.
Baseball	Pinching, Homerun, Base runner, Perfect game, Throw, Strike, Put out, etc.
Basketball	Free throw, Common foul, Under head, Technical foul, Overhead, etc.
Bridge	Masterpoint, Grand slam, Perfect

	deals, Dummy, Trump, etc.
Billiards & Snooker	Pull, Cue, Hit, Object ball, Scoring, Cushion billiards, Break shot, etc.
Boxing	Knock out, Ring Stoppage, Punch, Round, Upper-cut, Kidney punch, Timing, Footwork, etc.
Chess	E. L. O. rating, Grandmaster, international master, Gambit, Kings Indian Defence, etc.
Cycling	Sprint, Time trial, Track Trace, Point race, etc.
Cricket	Toss, Run, Wicket, Pitch, Stump, Bails, Crease, Pavilion, Gloves, Wicket Keeper, Over, , Followon, Rubber, Spin, Ashes, Catch, Bowled, Stump out, Runout, L. B. W; Hit

	Wicket, Googley, Not out, No ball, Wide ball, Dead ball, Maiden over, Overthrow, Bye, Leg by, Cover drive, Late cut, Hook, Glance, Stroke, Shot, Pull, Sixer, Follow Through, Turn, , , Bouncer, Hatrick, Round the wicket, Over the wicket, Seamer, Boundary line, Slip, Square leg, Runner, Cover, Yorker, Gully, Long on, Silly point, Midwicket, Mid on, Forward short leg, Deep/mid-wicket, etc.
Football	Kick, Goal, Head, Penalty kick, Dribble, Offside, Move, Hatrick, Foul, Left out, Right out, Stopper, Defender, Side back, Pass, Baseline, Rebound, Comer back, etc.
Gymnastics	Parallel bar, Horizontal bar, Push up, Floor exercise, Uneven bar, Sit up. etc.
Hockey	Bully, Short corner, Hatrick, Goal, Penalty Corner, Penalty stroke, Pushin, Cut, Scoop, Dribble, Centre forward, Halfback, Astro turf, Sudden death, Left, Left out, Off-side, Tiebreaker, Carried, Stick, Striking circle, Undercutting, etc.
Horse Riding	Three-day Event, Dresses, Showjumping, Faults, etc.
Judo	Cocoa, White, Blue, Green belt, etc.
Polo	Polo-Bunker, Mallet, Chukker, etc.
Shooting	Rapidfire Pistol, Standard rifle, Free pistol, Air rifle, Range, Bull's eye, etc.
Swimming	Freestyle, Backstroke, Breaststroke, Butterfly, Lane, Pool, Crawl, etc.
Table Tennis	Volley, Late service, Drive spin, Half volley, Backhand, Chop, etc.
Tennis	Service, Grand slam, Deuce, Advantage, Game Point, Breakpoint, Smash, Shot, Break, Grass Court, Drop shot, Netplay, Baseline, etc.
Volleyball	Spikers, Booster, Deuce, Smash, Sidearm, Penetration, etc
Weight Lifting	Jerk, Snatch, etc
Wrestling	Freestyle, Point, Hal Nelson, Heave, etc

Olympics

- The First Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece in 1896. 245 athletes from 14 nations participated and women were not allowed to participate. It was proposed by a French man, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, in 1894.
- Summer and Winter Olympics are two categories of Olympics, each held once every 4 years. Summer Olympics is a much bigger event as compared to the Winter Olympics.

- Summer Olympic games are grouped in 5 categories whereas Winter Olympic games are grouped in 3 categories. However, these categories are subject to change.
- The number of games in each Olympics is not fixed but in the 2016 Summer Olympics (hosted by Rio de Janeiro, first-ever Olympics in South America) the number of games was 28 whereas the number of games scheduled for 2020 Summer Olympics is 33.
- 2020 Summer Olympic (24 July 2020-9 August 2020) will be hosted by Tokyo.
- 2022 Winter Olympics (4 February 2022-20 February 2022) will be hosted by Beijing.
- To date (2019), the USA retains its position as winning the highest number of Olympic medals. The second position is held by China while the UK is in third position in terms of winning medals at the Olympics.
- English and French are the official languages for the Olympics apart from the language of the host country.
- The 2012 Olympic games held in London were the first Olympic games in which all participating countries sent women athletes.

Asian Games

- Asian Games are held every 4 years. First Asian Games were held in 1951 in New Delhi and the 2018 Asian Games were held in Jakarta, Indonesia 2018. Upcoming Asian Games 2022 (10 September 2022- 25 September 2022) will be held in Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China.
- As of 2018 Asian Games, Pakistan has won 203 medals in total. 44 Gold medals, 64 Silver medals, and 95 Bronze medals. Pakistan won the highest number of medals at Asian Games in 1962 at Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Pakistan won 4 bronze medals in Asian Games 2018.
- Hockey was inducted in Asian Games in Tokyo in 1958.

Commonwealth Games

- First commonwealth games were held in Hamilton, Canada in 1930 in which 400 athletes from 11 countries took part. Since then, they are held every 4 years.
- Commonwealth Games 2022 (27 July 2022- 7 August 2022) was held in Birmingham, England.
- Pakistan won 8 medals in 2022 commonwealth games and secured 18th position.
- Pakistani wrestler Muhammad Inam won the first Gold Medal in Commonwealth Games in Gold Coast, Australia Commonwealth games 2018.

Most Medals in Sochi Olympics

*In Sochi, the host Russians captured a total of 29 medals, one more than the United States. Russia also tied with Norway in gold medals with 11, Canada had 10 golds and the U.S. had nine.

ICC World Cup Winning Nations

Year	Winner	Year	Winner
1975	West Indies	1999	Australia
1979	West Indies	2003	Australia
1983	India	2007	Australia
1987	Australia	2011	India
1992	Pakistan	2015	Australia
1996	Sri Lanka	2019	England

Nicknames of Cricket teams

Cricket Team	Nickname
Australia	Baggy Greens
Pakistan	Shaheens
India	Men in Blue
South Africa	The Proteas
Zimbabwe	The Chevrons
Sri Lanka	The Lions
Bangladesh	The Tigers
New Zealand	The Kiwis/The Black Caps
West Indies	The Windies

Pakistan Super Leagues winners

2016	Islamabad United	Quetta Gladiators	Islamabad won by 6 wickets.
2017	Peshawar Zalmi	Quetta Gladiators	Peshawar won by 58 runs
2018	Islamabad United	Peshawar Zalmi	Islamabad won by 3 wickets.
2019	Quetta Gladiators	Peshawar Zalmi	Quetta won by 8 wickets.
2020	Karachi Kings	Lahore Qalandars	Karachi won by 5 wickets
2021	Peshawar Zalmi	Multan Sultan	Multan Sultan won by
2022	Lahore Qalandars	Multan Sultan	Lahore Qalandars won by 41 runs

Medals won by Pakistanis in Olympics

- Pakistan has not won any Olympic medal in the last 6 Olympic Games which makes up to 24 years.
- In 2016 Rio de Janeiro Olympics Pakistan could only send 7 athletes and the Pakistani Hockey team could not make it for Olympics 2016.

- Pakistan has won three Gold medals in Olympics Hockey in Rome (1960), Mexico (1968) and Los Angeles (1984).
- As of 2019, Pakistan has won a total of 10 Olympics medals (3 Gold, 3 Silver and 4 Bronze medals).

Sport	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Hockey	3	3	2	8
Boxing	0	0	1	1
Wrestling	0	0	1	1
Total	3	3	4	10

- Pakistan won the Asian Team Snooker Championship 2019. Babar Masih and Zulfiqar Qadir from Pakistan heated Aditya Mehta and Pankaj Advani from India in Asian Team Snooker held in Doha, Qatar.
- First women's ODI was played in 1973.
- Sana Mir is the first Pakistani female to take 100 wickets in ODI's.
- Paralympic Games are held for physically handicapped people

Pakistan has won the following Cups in Various Sports

- Cricket World Cup 1992.
- T20 Cricket World Cup 2009.
- ICC Champions Trophy on 18th June 2017.
- Won Hockey World Cup 4 times (1971, 1978, 1982, and 1994).
- Pakistan has won 23 World Squash Team open titles. Jahangir Khan is a world-famous Pakistani Squash player. He has won the World Open six times and British open 10 times, setting a record.
- Pakistan has won two Blind Cricket World Cups.
- Ahmed Mujtaba from Quetta won a prestigious championship in Feather Weight class in Boxing.

List of Important Cups and Trophies

American Cup	Yacht Racing	USA
Ashes Cup	Cricket	Australia England
Asia Cup	Cricket, Badminton	Asia
Augusta Masters	Golf	International
Australian Open	Lawn Tennis	International
Azlan Cup	Hockey	International
BCS Trophy	Football	America
Benson and Hedges	Cricket	England and Wales
Bledisloe Cup	Rugby	Newzealand & Australia
Borg-Warner	Motorsports	Indianapolis

Trophy		America
British Open	Golf	International
Calcutta Cup	Rugby	England and Scotland
Champions trophy	Hockey	International
C.K. Naidu Trophy	Cricket	India
Colombo Cup	Football	International
Commissioner's Trophy	Baseball	America
Davis Cup	Tennis	International
Confederation Cup	Football	International
Derby	Horse Racing	International
European Cup	Badminton	Europe
European Champion Clubs' Cup	Football	International
Ezra Cup	Polo	India
FIFA World Cup Trophy	Football	International
French Open	Lawn Tennis	International
Gavaskar Border Trophy	Cricket	India and Australia
Grey Cup	Football	US & Canada
Gillette Cup	Cricket	India
Harilela Cup	Badminton	India
Heineken Cup	Lawn Tennis	International
Heisman Trophy	Football	America
Hopman Cup	Lawn Tennis	International
Jawaharlal Nehru Cup	Cricket	International
Jules Rimet Trophy	Football	International
Kalinga Cup	Football	India
Kings Cup	Air Races	England
Larry O'Brien Championship Trophy	Basketball	America
League Championship Trophy	Football	International
Liners Open	Golf	International
Malaysian Open	Badminton	International
Mann Cup	Lacrosse	America
McClelland Trophy	Football	Australia
Merdeka Cup	Football	Asia
MLS Cup	Soccer	America
Old Oaken Bucket	Football Intercollege	America
Premier League Trophy	Football	International
Prince of Wales Cup	Golf	England
Rothmans Cup	Cricket	International
Sahara Cup	Cricket	Pakistan and India

Sharjah Cup	Cricket	International
Singer Cup	Cricket	India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan
Stanley Cup	Hockey	America
Swaythling Cup	Table Tennis	World
Tata Open	Lawn Tennis	International
The Scottish Cup	Football	International
Thomas Cup	Badminton	World
Titan Cup	Cricket	South Africa, Australia and India.
U. Thant Cup	Tennis	International
Uber Cup	Badminton (Women)	World
UEFA Champions League	Football	International
US Masters	Golf	International
US Open	Lawn Tennis	International
Vince Lombardi Trophy	Super Bowl	America
Vittal Trophy	Football	India
Walker Cup	Golf	England
Webb Ellis Cup	Rugby	World
Wellington Cup	Horse Racing	Newzealand
West Chester Cup	Polo	England
Wills Trophy	Cricket	Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe
Wimbledon	Tennis	International
Wisden Trophy	Cricket	England and West Indies
World Cup	Hockey, Football, Cricket	World

Top Five fastest persons of the world in 200 meters race

Rank	Time	Athlete
1	19.19	Usain Bolt
2	19.26	Yohan Blake
3	19.32	Michael Johnson
4	19.50	Noah Lyles
5	19.53	Walter Dix

Some Famous Athletes

Sport	Athletes
Football	Christian Ronaldo (Portugal), Messi (Argentina), Saleh (Egypt), Ronaldinho (Brazil), Neymar (Brazil)
Cricket	Shane Warne (Australia), Brian Lara (West Indies), Don Bradman (Australia), Muttiah Muralidharan (Sri Lanka), Garfield Sobers (West Indies), Viv Richards (West Indies).
Hockey	Dhyan Chand (India), Ric Charlesworth (Australia), Sohail Abbas (Pakistan),

	Akhtar Rasool (Pakistan), Hanif Khan (Pakistan)
Squash	Jahangir Khan (Pakistan), Hashim Khan (Pakistan), Peter Nicol (Scotland), Chris Dittmar (Australia).
Tennis	Roger Federer (Switzerland), Rod Laver (Australia), Novak Djokovic (Serbia), Rafael Nadal (Spain)

Official Names of Playgrounds

Sports	Playground name	Origin of Sport
Baseball	Diamond	USA
Cricket	Stadium	England
Wrestling	Ring	Greece
Hockey, Football	Field	Football: England, Field hockey: British Isles
Tennis, Badminton, Netball	Court	Tennis: France
Judo, Karate, Taekwondo	Mat	Karate: Korea, Judo: Japan,
Golf	Course	Scotland
Boxing, Skating	Ring	Boxing: First recorded match took place in Britain
Ice Hockey	Rink	First played in: Canada
Cycling	Velodrome	

Chairpersons of International Cricket Council (ICC)

1. Narayanaswami Srinivasan, India, 26 July 2014 to 9 November 2015
2. Shashank Manohar, India, 22 November 2015 to 30 June 2020
3. Imran Khwaja, Singapore, 1 July 2020 (Incumbent)

CEO International Cricket Council (ICC)

Malcolm Speed (2001-2008)
 Haroon Logat (2008-2012)
 David Richardson (2012-2019)
 Manu Sawhney (Incumbent)

Cricket Champions Trophy Tournaments

Year	Host Nation	Final Venue
1998	Bangladesh	Bangabandhu National Stadium, Dhaka
2000	Kenya	Gymkhana Club Ground, Neroubi
2002	Sri Lanka	R. Premadasa Stadium, Colombo

2004	England	The Oval, London
2006	India	Brabourne Stadium, Mumbai
2009	South Africa	SuperSport Park, Centurion
2013	England & Wales	Edgbaston, Birmingham
2017	England & Wales	The Oval, London

Greatest Cricketers of the World

Name	Country	Experience
MS Dhoni	India	2004 - 2019
Brian Lara	West Indies	1990-2007
Sachin Tendulkar	India	1989-2013
Brett Lee	Australia	1999-2012
Adam Gilchrist	Australia	1996-2008
Chris Gayle	West Indies	1999-present
Steve Waugh	Australia	1985-2004
Inzamam Ul Haq	Pakistan	1991-2007
Ricky Ponting	Australia	1995-2012
Shane Warne	Australia	1992-2007
Jacques Kallis	South Africa	1995-2014
Sir Vivian Richards	West Indies	1974-1991
Sir Don Bradman	Australia	1928-1948
AB de Vulliers	South Africa	2004-2018
Dale Steyn	South Africa	2004-2021
Shakib Al Hasan	Bangladesh	2006-present
Tamim Iqbal	Bangladesh	2007-present
Abdur Razzak	Bangladesh	1996-2013
Mohammad Nabi	Afghanistan	2009-present
Imran Khan	Pakistan	1971-1992
Shoaib Akhtar	Pakistan	1997-2011
Sourav Ganguly	India	1992-2008
Virat Kohli	India	2008-present

Top Five Fastest 1000 runs in T20

1. David Malan
2. Babar Azam
3. Virat Kohli
4. Aaron Finch
5. KL Rahul

International Cricket Grounds in Ireland

Ground	Location	Capacity
Clontarf Cricket Club Ground (Castle Avenue)	Dublin	3200
Civil Service Cricket Club Ground (Stormont)	Belfast	7000
Malahide Cricket Club Ground (The Village)	Malahide	11,500
Bready Cricket Club Ground	Magheramason	3000

Top Five Batsmen in Test Cricket

Player	Span	Runs
SR Tendulkar (INDIA)	1989-2013	15921
RT Ponting (AUS)	1995-2012	13378
JH Kallis (ICC/SA)	1995-2013	13289
R Dravid (ICC/INDIA)	1996-2012	13288
AN Cook (ENG)	2006-2018	12472

National Sports of some Countries

Country	National Sport
Bhutan	Archery
Bangladesh	Kabaddi
Chile	Chilean rodeo
China	Table Tennis
Cuba	Baseball
Czech Republic	Ice Hockey
England	Football
Estonia	Basketball
Gambia	Wrestling
Haiti	Football
Hungary	Football, Water polo
Iceland	Handball
India	Field Hockey
Israel	Football
Italy	Football
Jamaica	Cricket
Japan	Sumo wrestling, baseball
Lithuania	Basketball
Madagascar	Rugby Union
Poland	Football
Nepal	Volleyball
Pakistan	Field hockey
Scotland	Golf
Spain	Football
Sri Lanka	Volleyball
United States	Baseball
Venezuela	Baseball

Winter Olympics

City	Country	Year
Milan and Cortina d'Ampezzo	Italy	2026

Beijing	China	2022
PyeongChang	South Korea	2018
Sochi	Russia	2014
Vancouver	Canada	2010
Torino	Italy	2006
Salt Lake City	United States	2002
Nagano	Japan	1998
Lillehammer	Norway	1994
Albertville	France	1992
Calgary	Canada	1988
Sarajevo	Yugoslavia	1984
Lake Placid	United States	1980
Innsbruck	Austria	1976

Venues of Commonwealth Games

Year	City	Country
2022	Birmingham	England
2018	Gold Coast	Australia
2014	Glasgow	Scotland
2010	Delhi	India
2006	Melbourne	Australia
2002	Manchester	England
1998	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia
1994	Victoria	Canada
1990	Auckland	New Zealand
1986	Edinburgh	Scotland
1982	Brisbane	Australia
1978	Edmonton	Canada
1974	Christchurch	New Zealand
1970	Edinburgh	Scotland
1966	Kingston	Jamaica
1962	Perth	Australia
1958	Cardiff	Wales
1954	Vancouver	Canada
1950	Auckland	New Zealand
1938	Sydney	Australia
1934	London	England
1930	Hamilton	Canada

Asia Cricket Cup Venues and Winners

Venue	Year	Winner
Sharjah, UAE	1984	India
Sri Lanka	1986	Sri Lanka
Bangladesh	1988	India
India	1990/91	India
Sharjah, UAE	1995	India
Sri Lanka	1997	Sri Lanka
Bangladesh	2000	Pakistan
Sri Lanka	2004	Sri Lanka
Pakistan	2008	Sri Lanka
Sri Lanka	2010	India
Bangladesh	2012	Pakistan
Bangladesh	2014	Sri Lanka
Bangladesh	2016	India

UAE	2018	India
UAE	2022	Sri Lanka

2024	France
2028	United States

FIFA World Cup Venues and Winners

Year	Venue	Winner
2026	Canada, Mexico, United States	---
2022	Qatar	---
2018	Russia	France
2014	Brazil	Germany
2010	South Africa	Spain
2006	Germany	Italy
2002	Jana, South Korea	Brazil
1998	France	France
1994	United States	Brazil
1990	Italy	West Germany
1986	Mexico	Argentina
1982	Spain	Italy
1978	Argentina	Argentina

Winter Olympics Games Venues

Year	Venue
1972	Japan
1976	Austria
1980	United States
1984	Yugoslavia
1988	Canada
1992	France
1994	Norway
1998	Japan
2002	United States
2006	Italy
2010	Canada
2014	Russia
2018	South Korea
2022	China
2026	Italy
2030	India

Summer Olympics Games Venues

Year	Venue
1972	Germany
1976	Canada
1980	Soviet Union
1984	United States
1988	South Korea
1992	Spain
1996	United States
2000	Australia
2004	Greece
2008	China
2012	United Kingdom
2016	Brazil
2020	Japan

ICC Men's T20 World Cup Venues and Winners

Year	Venue	Winner
2022	Australia	----
2021	UAE, OMAN	Australia
2016	India	West Indies
2014	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka
2012	Sri Lanka	West Indies
2010	West Indies	England
2009	England	Pakistan
2007	South Africa	India

Cricket World Cup Venues and Winners

Year	Venue	Winner
1975	England	West Indies
1979	England	West Indies
1983	England, Wales	India
1987	India, Pakistan	Australia
1992	Australia, New Zealand	Pakistan
1996	India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
1999	England, Scotland, Ireland, Netherland, Wales	Australia
2003	South Africa, Zimbabwe, Kenya	Australia
2007	West Indies	Australia
2011	India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh	India
2015	Australia, New Zealand	Australia
2019	England, Wales	England
2023	India	----

Men's Hockey World Cup winners list

Country	Year
Pakistan	1971
Netherlands	1973
India	1975
Pakistan	1978
Pakistan	1982
Australia	1986
Netherlands	1990
Pakistan	1994
Netherlands	1998
Germany	2002
Germany	2006
Australia	2010
Australia	2014
Belgium	2018

Quick facts (Sports):

- Willow tree's wood is used to manufacture bat. Cricket ball is made of a core of cork.
- Misbah ul Haq has been appointed as Head Coach of Pakistan International Cricket Team. Misbah ul Haq announced retirement from all formats on 14 May 2017 after the West Indies tour.
- Younis Khan is the first Pakistani cricketer to score 10,000 runs. He completed 10,000 scores in a match against West Indies. He played his last test match against West Indies on 10 May 2017 at Roseau. He retired from ODI format on 11 November 2015. He retired from T20 in 2009.
- Shahid Afridi retired from Test Cricket in July 2010, from ODI in 2015 and he retired from T20 in February 2017
- Taekwond: It has been developed in Korea over 20 centuries and it's a form of free fighting in which the players use their bare hands and feet.
- The International Hockey Federation was established in 1924.

Most-won FIFA World Cups Brazil

It has won the FIFA World Cup five times. They won in the following years: 1958, 1962, 1970, 1994, and 2002.



World History

Indus and Gandhara Civilization

- Harappa was the capital of Indus Valley Civilization. Harappa is situated on the banks of the River Ravi.
- Gandhara Civilization is situated in Peshawar basin. Taxila was its capital.
- Gandhara people were settled on the banks of River Kabul.

Extra Facts

- The Mesopotamian Civilization belongs to River Tigris and Euphrates.

Magna Carta

Magna Carta also known as "Great Charter". It was a charter of rights agreed by King John (England) on 15 June 1215. It was initially drafted by the Archbishop of Canterbury to reach consensus between the King and a group of rebels called "Baron". It granted certain human rights such as protection of church rights, protection from illegal detention to barons. However, neither side stood by the terms of the agreement resulting in dismantling of the charter and paving the way for

the First Barons War. After King John's death the Charter was reissued by his son Henry III in 1216. It is also known as "The Bible of English Constitution".

Renaissance

Renaissance refers to the period of rebirth or revival of learning in Europe starting from the 14th century.

- The Statue of Liberty was gifted to the US by France on its independence on 28 October 1886. Statue was designed by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi.
- China has built the world's largest air purifier tower to fight pollution in Xian, Shaanxi province. Its height is above 100 meters.

Miscellaneous Information

- Matthew Webb was the first person to swim across British Channel in 1875 in less than 22 hours. Arati Saha (Kolkata, India) was the first Asian woman to swim across British Channel on 29th September 1940. Bojan Das was the first Asian to swim across British Channel.
- Watergate Scandal 1972 led to the downfall of the then US President Richard Nixon.
- Sri Lanka had the world's first female Prime Minister, Sirimavo Bandaranaike (1960-65). Benazir Bhutto was first female Prime Minister in Muslim World (1988-90). Margaret Thatcher was the first British female Prime Minister (1979-90).
- CTBT (1996), NPT (1969), SALT I & II (1972 and 1979) are nuclear disarmament treaties. Treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons was passed on 7 July 2017 in the United Nations with 122 votes in favor and 1 vote against.
- Substantial Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 to be achieved by 2030. It is built on the principle "leaving no one blind". They emphasize on removing poverty and inequality. The 17 goals are as follows:
 1. GOAL 1: No Poverty
 2. GOAL 2: Zero Hunger
 3. GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being
 4. GOAL 4: Quality Education
 5. GOAL 5: Gender Equality
 6. GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
 7. GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
 8. GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
 9. GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
 10. GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality
 11. GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

- 12. GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- 13. GOAL 13: Climate Action
- 14. GOAL 14: Life below Water
- 15. GOAL 15: Life on Land
- 16. GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions
- 17. GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal
- Millennial Development Goals (MDGs)
The goal was to achieve these 8 goals by 2015 and 191 countries from around the world and 22 organizations pledged to achieve these goals by 2015 and adopted them in 2000.
 - i. Eradicate Poverty
 - ii. Environment Sustainability
 - iii. Reduce HIV
 - iv. Universal education at primary level
 - v. Women empowerment and gender equality
 - vi. To improve maternal health
 - vii. To improve child mortality rates
 - viii. Developing partnerships globally for development
- Greenwich Mean Time is situated in England.
- The Treaty of Accession of the Republic of Crimea to Russia was signed on 18 March 2014.
- Smallpox is the only disease that has been eradicated from the world.
- United Nations has recognised 6 working languages*

Contemporary times

Modern commonwealth was created in 1949 through the London Declaration. Current commonwealth states are 54 in number. The symbolic head of the commonwealth is the monarch of Britain (currently Queen Elizabeth II) and the chief executive is the secretary-general of the commonwealth (incumbent Patricia Scotland).

Declarations

Declarations come out during the meetings of the commonwealth states biennially (every 2 years) at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM). These declarations are:

- Declaration of 1944 post WWII to establish peace and security,
- London Declaration 1949 new and modern commonwealth born where republic states could also become a part of it,
- Declaration of 1951 to eradicate poverty,
- Declaration of Commonwealth Principles in 1971 which eliminated discrimination and racism,
- Lusaka Declaration on Racism and Racial Prejudice in 1979 which ensured equality of rights for all races,

- Melbourne Declaration in 1981 ensured economic justice,
- Goa Declaration on International Security in 1983 for preventing resorting to illegal force in resolving disputes,
- Nassau Declaration on World Order in 1985 recognized UN as a peace-making body,
- Vancouver Declaration on World Trade in 1987 advocated creation of multi-lateral trading systems to ensure better trade and development,
- Langkawi Declaration on the Environment in 1989 to ensure economic development while also taking care of environment,
- Harare Declaration in 1991 plan of action for coming century,
- Ottawa Declaration on Women and Structural Adjustment in 1991 to ensure social equity,
- Millbrook Commonwealth Action Program on the Harare Declaration in 1995 for fulfilling the tasks of Harare Declaration,
- Edinburgh Economic Declaration in 1997 to ensure development of small states to prevent uneven development,
- Fancourt Declaration on Globalization and People-Centered Development in 1999 to ensure the usage of globalization to eradicate poverty,
- Coolum Declaration on the Commonwealth in the 21st Century – Continuity and Renewal in 2002 to uphold values of the commonwealth,
- Aso Rock Declaration on Development and Democracy: Partnership for Peace and Prosperity in 2003 to make democracy stronger,
- Malta Declaration on Networking the Commonwealth for Development in 2005 to create a platform to promote values that will ensure the safety and preservation of democracy in societies,
- Kampala Declaration on Transforming Societies to Achieve Political, Economic and Human Development in 2007 demanded commitment from the commonwealth to achieve these goals,
- Climate Change Declaration in 2009 recognized climate change as a grave threat,
- Declaration of the Port of Spain in 2009 recognizing the important role of commonwealth partnerships,
- Declaration on Young People in 2009 acknowledged key role played by youth to promote commonwealth goals and values,
- Perth Declaration on Food Security Principles in 2011 recognized the right of people to safe and healthy nutrition,
- Magapura Declaration on Commitment to Young People in 2013 recognized the importance of placing young people at places where decision-making is being done,

- Colombo Declaration on Sustainable, Inclusive and Equitable Development in 2013 acknowledged that growth can only be achieved through inclusivity,
- Commonwealth Cyber Declaration in 2018 promoted usage of cyberspace for development of the commonwealth,
- Declaration on the Commonwealth Connectivity Agenda for Trade and Investment in 2018 stressed on importance of trade to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
- USA Draft of Independence was written by Benjamin Franklin.



Some Important Facts:

- First Islamic flag was given to Hazrat Hamza which was white in colour.
- Tallest flagpole in the world is situated in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (560 feet tall).
- World's oldest flag which is used in its actual design is that of Denmark. The design was adopted in 1625. It is known as Dannebrog.
- Soviet Union flag was a two-sided flag.
- Bhutan's flag has a dragon on it.
- The Crescent on Pakistan flag represents Islam and the five pointed star represent five pillars of Islam.
- The UK flag is called the Union Jack. It is said so because it comprises crosses of three countries (England, Scotland, Ireland under one sovereign state).
- The US flag has 50 stars which are representations of the 50 states of the USA. Nickname for the US flag is Old Glory. The US flag also has 13 stripes which represent 13 colonial states which declared independence from Great Britain and became part of the USA.
- Canadian flag bears Maple leaf on it.
- Chinese flag is of red colour. It consists of 4 small and 1 large star. Red is the manifestation of communist revolution, 1 big golden star represents communism whereas 4 small stars manifest four social classes.
- Cambodian flag has a temple on it.
- Red stripes in the Filipino flag are flown in times of war and blue stripes up in times of peace.
- Allah hu Akbar is repeated 22 times on Iranian flag.

Old name of Taiwan Formosa

Formosa means "beautiful island" and this name was given to Taiwan by the Portuguese who discovered the island in 1542.

WORLD INFORMATION

Famous Paintings

Painting	Painter
Mona Lisa (also known as La Gioconda)	Leonardo Da Vinci
The Scream	Edvard Munch
Creation of Adam	Michelangelo
Sunflowers	Vincent Van Gogh
Ceci N'est pas une Pipe	Rene Magritte
Poppies in a Field	Claude Monet
The Last Supper	Leonardo Da Vinci
Dove of Peace	Picasso
Le Moulin de la Galette	Auguste Renoir



Signs and Symbols

Red Triangle	Family Planning
Red Cross	Medical Aid
Red Light	Stop, Danger, Emergency
Green Light	Line Clear
Black Flag	Protest
Red Flag	Revolution
Lotus	Culture and Civilisation
Olive Branch	Peace
Dove	Peace
Pigeon	Peace
Socialist Maharaja	Air India
White Flag	Truth
Tricolour	National flag of India
Union Jack	National flag of UK
Stars & Stripes	National flag of USA Federation
Old glory	National flag of USA Federation
Hammer & Sickle	National flag of Russian

Stock Exchanges in the World

Stock Exchange	Country
New York Stock Exchange	USA
NASDAQ	USA
Tokyo Stock Exchange	Japan
Shanghai Stock Exchange	China
Hong Kong Stock Exchange	Hong Kong
London Stock Exchange	Britain
Euronext	European Union
Shenzhen Stock Exchange	China
Toronto Stock Exchange	Canada
Deutsche Boerse	Germany

Pakistan Stock Exchange(PSX)	Pakistan
Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE/SENSEX)	India

Refugee Camps in the World

1. Kutupalong in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
2. Bidi Bidi in Northwestern Uganda
3. Dadaab Refugee Complex, Kenya
4. Kakuma in Northwestern Kenya
5. Nyarugusu in Kigoma, Tanzania
6. Jabalia, North of Gaza City on the Gaza Strip
7. Zaatari in Northern Jordan
8. Yida in South Sudan
9. Katumba in Tanzania
10. Pugnido in Western Ethiopia

Famous Dances around the World

Dance Name	Country
Haka	New Zealand war dance
Ote'a	Tahiti traditional dance
Bharata Natyam	Classical Indian dance
Zaouli	Ivory Coast, no women are allowed when this dance is performed. It is a cultural dance
Aigus	Kenya and Tanzania. Traditional African dance. It is a competitive jumping dance
Hopak	Ukraine, Dance of Victory
Viennese Waltz	Classic ballroom dance
Dragon Dance	China, traditional dance performed during festivals
Flamenco	Spain, performed on the beat of guitar
Samba	Brazil, popular dance of Rio Carnival
Kathak	India
Bhangra	Pakistan/India
Jhumar	Pakistan
Khattak Dance	Pakistan

Pandemics in the World

2019 – Coronavirus/COVID-19*

2005 – HIV/AIDS

1920 – Influenza

1852 – Cholera

1346 – Bubonic Plague

*The coronavirus disease of 2019

World Demography

- **Demography** is the statistical study of human population.
- Population is the total number of inhabitants in an area at a specific time.

- Life expectancy is the average period for which a person expects to live.
- Annual number of deaths per thousand people in a region is called its crude death rate.
- Factors that affect population
 - Death
 - Birth
 - Migration

Top five Smallest States by population

State	Population
Vatican City	801
Tuvalu	11792
Nauru	10824
Palau	18094
San Marino	33931

Largest Countries by Population

#	Country	Population (2020)
1	China	1,439,323,776
2	India	1,380,004,385
3	United States	331,002,651
4	Indonesia	273,523,615
5	Pakistan	220,892,340
6	Brazil	212,559,417
7	Nigeria	206,139,589
8	Bangladesh	164,689,383
9	Russia	145,934,462
10	Mexico	128,932,753

The Most Populous Cities of the World

City	Country	Population
Tokyo	Japan	37,393,000
Delhi	India	30,291,000
Shanghai	China	27,058,000
Sao Paulo	Brazil	22,043,000
Mexico City	Mexico	21,782,000
Dhaka	Bangladesh	21,006,000
Cairo	Egypt	20,901,000
Beijing	China	20,463,000
Mumbai	India	20,411,000
Osaka	Japan	19,165,000
New York City	United States	18,804,000
Karachi	Pakistan	16,094,000
Chongqing	China	15,872,000
Istanbul	Turkey	15,190,000
Buenos Aires	Argentina	15,154,000
Calcutta	India	14,850,000
Lagos	Nigeria	14,368,000
Kinshasa	Democratic Republic of Congo	14,342,000
Manila	Philippines	13,923,000
Tianjin	China	13,580,000

Facts about population in different regions

- Europe has lowest birth rate while Africa has highest birth rate.
- Sub-Saharan, Africa is the region which has highest fertility rate but lowest life expectancy.
- Life expectancy at birth is highest in Japan.
- Sweden has lowest infant mortality rate.
- The Arabian Peninsula is the region where population density is very high.
- Most populated city in Pakistan is Karachi.

Facts about South Asian population

- The current population of South Asia is 1,956,178,121.
- South Asia makes up for 24.89% of the total world population
- The median age of South Asian population is 27.6 years

Countries by Muslim Population:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Indonesia | 2. Pakistan |
| 3. India | 4. Bangladesh |
| 5. Nigeria | 6. Egypt |
| 7. Iran | 8. Turkey |
| 9. Algeria | 10. Sudan |

The smallest Islamic country is Maldives.