

CLATGYAN | STATIC GENERAL KNOWLEDGE - 1

- Dadasaheb Phalke Award

The Dadasaheb Phalke Award is India's highest award in cinema given annually by the Government of India for lifetime contribution to Indian cinema. The Award is given to a prominent personality from the Indian film industry, noted and respected for significant contributions to Indian cinema. Devika Rani Chaudhuri Roerich was the first awardee in 1969.

- Dronacharya Award

Dronacharya Award is an award presented by the government of India for excellence in sports coaching. O.M. Nambiar for athletics , Om Prakash Bhardwaj for boxing and BB Bhagwat for wrestling were the first recipients in 1985.

- Nobel Prize

The Nobel Prize is a set of annual international awards bestowed in a number of categories by Swedish and Norwegian committees in recognition of cultural and/or scientific advances. The will of the Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel established the prizes in 1895.

The prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, and Peace were first awarded in 1901. The related Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences was created in 1968.

The Peace Prize is awarded in Oslo, Norway, while the other prizes are awarded in Stockholm, Sweden.

- List of first recipients of the Nobel Prize:

- Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen received the first Physics Prize for his discovery of X-rays.
- The first laureates for the Economics Prize were Jan Tinbergen and Ragnar Frisch “for having developed and applied dynamic models for the analysis of economic processes”.
- The Swedish Academy chose the poet Sully Prudhomme for the first Nobel Prize in Literature.
- The first Physiology or Medicine Prize went to the German physiologist and microbiologist Emil von Behring who developed an antitoxin to treat diphtheria.
- Jacobus Henricus van 't Hoff of Netherlands won the first Chemistry Prize for “discovery of the laws of chemical dynamics and osmotic pressure in solutions”.
- The first Nobel Peace Prize was awarded in 1901 to Frédéric Passy and Henry Dunant. Passy got it for being one of the main founders of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and also the main organizer of the first Universal Peace Congress. Dunant received it for his role in founding the International Committee of the Red Cross.

- Indians who have won the Nobel Prizes

- Rabindranath Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for his “Geetanjali”. He was also the first Asian to win the prize.
- Nobel Prize in Physics: C. V. Raman in 1930.
- Nobel Prize in Medicine: Har Gobind Khorana in 1968 (US citizen of Indian origin)
- Nobel Peace Prize: Mother Teresa of Calcutta in 1979 (Indian citizen of Albanian origin)
- Nobel Prize in Physics: Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar in 1983 (US citizen of Indian origin)
- Nobel Prize in Economics: Amartya Sen in 1998
- Nobel Prize in Chemistry: Venkatraman Ramakrishnan in 2009 (USA citizen of Indian origin)

- A list of Indian 'firsts'

President of Indian Republic: Dr Rajendra Prasad

Vice President of Indian Republic: Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

Defence Minister of India: Baldev Singh

Indian Commander-in-Chief of Free India: General Kodandera Madappa Cariappa

Chief of Air Staff: Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst

Indian Chief of Staff: General Kodandera Madappa Cariappa

Commander-in-Chief, IAF: Air Marshal Subroto Mukerjee

Chief of Naval Staff: Vice Admiral R D Katari

Cosmonaut: Sqn Ldr Rakesh Sharma

Field Marshal: Sam Manekshaw

First female jawan in the Army: Shanti Tigga

First Param Vir Chakra Winner: Major Som Nath Sharma

Person to reach the South Pole: Col Jatinder Kumar Bajaj

Woman to scale Mount Everest: Bachendri Pal

Person to reach the North Pole: Jagannathan Srinivasaraghavan

Person to have walked across Gobi desert: Sucheta Kadethankar

Indian to swim across the English Channel: Mihir Sen, 1958.

Woman to swim across the English Channel: Arati Saha, 1959

Formula One racer: Narain Karthikeyan

Formula One team: Force India F1

Person to equal world record in Archery: Limba Ram, 1992

Shiva Keshavan, first Indian to win 2 Gold Medals for India in Winter sports

Sushil Kumar (wrestler) is the first Indian to win back to back Olympic medals (Bronze and Silver in the 2008 and 2012 Summer Olympics respectively)

Chess Grandmaster: Male - Viswanathan Anand, 1988.

Female - Koneru Humpy – 2002

Mr. Universe: Manohar Aich in 1952

Miss World: Reita Faria in 1966. (She was also the first Asian to win the title.)

Miss Universe: Sushmita Sen in 1994

Miss Earth: Nicole Faria in 2010

Man Booker Prize: Arundhati Roy for her novel "The God of Small Things" in the year 1997.

Bharat Ratna: Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, C. Rajagopalachari, and C. V. Raman in 1954

Magsaysay Award: Vinoba Bhave, 1958

Oscar for Lifetime Achievement - Satyajit Ray

Nishan-e-Pakistan: Morarji Desai, 1990

First Indian filmmaker to get Bharat Ratna: Satyajit Ray

Sound film: Alam Ara (1931) directed by Ardeshir Irani

Sound engineer to win an Oscar: Resul Pookutty for Slumdog Millionaire

Music director to win an Oscar and first double Oscar winner-Mr. A. R. Rahman for Slumdog Millionaire

Oscar nomination for Best Foreign Language Film: Mother India

Oscar for Lifetime Achievement: Satyajit Ray

Sponsored TV serial: Hum Log, started on 7 July 1984, was also the first soap opera of India, ran for 156 episodes

3-D film: My Dear Kuttichathan, a Malayalam film, produced in 1984, dubbed in Hindi as Chhota Chetan.

Hindi film screened at the United Nations: Lage Raho Munna Bhai, 10

November 2006, directed by Rajkumar Hirani

President of the Indian National Congress: Womesh Chandra Bannerjee, 1885

President of the Indian National Congress of independent India: Acharya Kripalani, till November 1947

President: Rajendra Prasad (1950–1962)

First Woman President: Pratibha Patil (2007–2012)

The first Chief Election Commissioner : Sukumar Sen

Vice-President: Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

Prime Minister: Jawaharlal Nehru (1947–64)

Deputy Prime Minister: Vallabhbhai Patel (1947–1950)

Law Minister of India: B. R. Ambedkar

Leader of Opposition: A. K. Gopalan

Women Railway Minister of India: Mamata Banerjee

The first Viceroy of India: Lord Canning, 1858

Governor-General of India: Warren Hastings, 1773

Governor-General of Independent India: Lord Mountbatten, 1947

Indian Governor-General of Indian Union: C Rajagopalachari, 1948

Chief Justice of India: H. J. Kania (1947–1951)

Indian ICS Officer: Satyendranath Tagore, 1863

Speaker of Lok Sabha: G.V. Mavlankar (1952–1956)

Presentation of First Budget after India's Independence: R. K. Shanmukhan Chetty

First Home Minister of India: Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

First Indian President to die in Office: Dr Zakir Hussain

First Chief Minister to die in Office: C.N. Annadurai, Tamil Nadu

First Indian Prime Minister to resign from office: Morarji Desai, 1979

First woman Cabinet Minister in India: Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

First woman Minister in India: Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

First woman Chief Minister: Sucheta Kriplani, UP

First woman Governor of a State: Sarojini Naidu (Governor of Uttar Pradesh, 1947–49)

First female Home Minister: Sabitha Indra Reddy in Andhra Pradesh Govt.

First woman Speaker of the Lok Sabha: Meira Kumar

Woman in space: Kalpana Chawla

Test-tube baby: Durga Agarwal, born 1978

Nuclear Reactor: Apsara, Mumbai

Satellite: Aryabhata, launched on 19 April 1975

Olympic team medal: Gold in Field Hockey, Amsterdam, beating the Netherlands in the Finals.

Individual medal (in British India): Two Silver medals by Norman Pritchard in 200 metres and 200 metres hurdles at the 1900 Summer Olympics, Paris. (This is disputed however. The IOC claims he participated for India. The IAAF records him as participant for Great Britain.)

Individual medal: Bronze by K. D. Jadhav for Wrestling at the 1952 Summer Olympics in Helsinki.

Medal in Tennis: Leander Paes at the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta.

Individual medal by a woman: Bronze by Karnam Malleswari for weightlifting 54 kg class, at the 2000 Summer Olympics Sydney.

Individual Gold medal: Abhinav Bindra in the 10 m Air Rifle event at the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing.

Individual Silver medal Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore in the Men's Double Trap event at the 2004 Summer Olympics in Athens.

Medal in boxing: Vijender Kumar in the Beijing Olympics 2008.

Medal in Badminton: Saina Nehwal, winning bronze in the London Olympics 2012

Medal in wrestling: Sushil Kumar, winning a Bronze in the Beijing Olympics 2008

Medal in ladies' boxing: MC Mary Kom, winning bronze in the London Olympics 2012

Grand Slam title: Mahesh Bhupathi (partnering with Japanese Rika Hiraki) in the Mixed Doubles category of the 1997 French Open.

Woman to win a Grand Slam title: Sania Mirza (partnering with Mahesh Bhupathi) in the Mixed Doubles category of the 2009 Australian Open

Captain in Tests: C. K. Nayudu for the 1932 tour of England.

ODI captain: Ajit Wadekar.

Cricketer to score a century in a Test match: Lala Amarnath

Cricketer to score a double century in a Test match: Polly Umrigar, 223

Cricketer to score a triple century in a Test match: Virender Sehwag

Indian to score an ODI century: Kapil Dev, 175

Indian to score an ODI double century is Sachin Tendulkar, 200*

Batsman to complete 10,000 runs in Tests: Sunil Gavaskar (he was the first in the World to achieve this feat)

Batsman to complete 10,000 runs in ODIs: Sachin Tendulkar (he was the first in the World to achieve this feat)

First Indian to score a T20 century: at Suresh Raina

Woman to be the Chairperson of State Bank of India: Arundhati Bhattacharya

Woman Photojournalist: Homai Vyarawalla

Woman Supreme Court judge: Justice M. Fathima Beevi

Woman President of the United Nations General Assembly: Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, 1953

Wax statue of a living Indian: Mahatma Gandhi at Madame Tussaud's in 1939.

- List of Sobriquets for Places

Battle field of Europe - Belgium

City of Sky Scrapers - New York (USA)

City of Magnificent Distances - Washinton DC

City of Golden Gate - San Francisco (USA)

City of Seven Hills - Rome (Italy)

Cockpit of Europe - Belgium

Copper Country - Zambia

Dark Continent - Africa

Empire City - New York (USA)

Emerald Island - Ireland

Eternal City - Rome (Italy)

Forbidden City - Lhasa (Tibet, China)

Garden of England - Kent

George Cross Island - Malta

Granite City - Aberdeen (Scotland)

Hill Queen - Shimla

Holy Land - Palestine

Island of Pearls - Bahrain

Island of Cloves - Madagascar

Land of Eagles - Albania

Land of Golden Fleece - Australia

Land of Lilies - Canada

Land of Golden Pagoda - Myanmar

Land of Maple - Canada

Land of Thousand Lakes - Finland
Land of Morning Calm - Korea
Land of Rising Sun - Japan
Land of Setting Sun - Britain
Land of Midnight Sun - Norway
Land of Lakes - Scotland
Land of the Tulips - Netherlands
Land of White Elephant - Thailand
Land of Thunder Bolt - Bhutan
Land of Thousand Elephants - Laos
Manchester of the Orient - Osaka
Never Never Land - Prairies, North Australia
Land of Thunder Dragon - China
Nation of Thousand Hills - Rwanda
Pearl of Arabia - Bahrain
Pearl of Antilles - Cuba
Pillars of Hercules - Strait of Gibraltar
Quaker City of USA - Philadelphia (USA)
Queen of the Adriatic - Venice, Italy
Sick Man of Europe - Turkey
Sugar Bowl of World - Cuba
Venice of the North - Stockholm (Sweden)
White City - Belgrade
Windy City - Chicago
World's Bread Basket - Prairies of North America
Land of Windmills - Holland

(List of city nicknames in India:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_city_nicknames_in_India)

- Man Booker Prize

The Man Booker Prize for Fiction is a literary prize awarded each year for the best original novel, written in the English language, by a citizen of the Commonwealth of Nations, the Republic of Ireland, or Zimbabwe. Beginning in 2014, it will consider authors from anywhere in the world, so long as their work is in English and published in the UK.

P. H. Newby won the first Prize for 'Something to Answer For'.

- Man Booker International Prize

The Man Booker International Prize is an international literary award given every two years to a living author of any nationality for a body of work published in English or generally available in English translation.

The introduction of the International Prize was announced in June 2004. The award, which is sponsored by the Man Group, complements the Man Booker Prize and rewards one author's "continued creativity, development and overall contribution to fiction on the world stage." Therefore the award is a recognition of the writer's body of work, rather than any one title.

The inaugural winner was Albanian writer Ismail Kadare.

- Templeton Prize

The Templeton Prize is an annual award presented by the Templeton Foundation. Established in 1972, it is awarded to a living person who, in the estimation of the judges, "has made an exceptional contribution to affirming life's spiritual dimension, whether through insight, discovery, or practical works". The inaugural winner of the prize, in 1973, was Mother Teresa, six years before she received the Nobel Peace Prize. She was cited by the Templeton Foundation "for her extraordinary efforts to help the homeless and neglected children of Calcutta," work which "inspired millions of others around the world".

- Ramon Magsaysay Award

The Ramon Magsaysay Award is an annual award established to perpetuate former Philippine President Ramon Magsaysay's example of integrity in

government, courageous service to the people, and pragmatic idealism within a democratic society. The Ramon Magsaysay Award is often considered to be Asia's Nobel Prize.

- Bharat Ratna

This is the Republic of India's highest civilian award. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (1987) and Nelson Mandela (1990) are the only two non-Indians to win it, with Mother Teresa becoming a naturalised Indian citizen. Sachin Tendulkar is the youngest person alive at the time of receiving the award (at the age of 40). Dhondo Keshav Karve is the eldest person alive at the time of receiving the award (age 100).

Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, C. V. Raman, C. Rajagopalachari were the first awardees in 1954.

- Param Vir Chakra

The Param Vir Chakra (PVC) is India's highest military decoration awarded for the highest degree of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy. It can be, and often has been, awarded posthumously. The medal was designed by Savitri Khanolkar. Major Somnath Sharma was the first recipient.

- World Food Prize

The World Food Prize is an international award recognizing the achievements of individuals who have advanced human development by improving the quality, quantity, or availability of food in the world. It is notably sponsored by agricultural biotechnology companies. Prof. M. S. Swaminathan was the first recipient of the Prize which was started by Norman Borlaug.

- Fields Medal

The Fields Medal, officially known as International Medal for Outstanding Discoveries in Mathematics, is a prize awarded to two, three, or four mathematicians not over 40 years of age at each International Congress of the International Mathematical Union (IMU), a meeting that takes place every four years. The Fields Medal is often viewed as the greatest honour a mathematician can receive. The Fields Medal and the Abel Prize have often been described as the "mathematician's Nobel Prize". The medal was first awarded in 1936 to Finnish mathematician Lars Ahlfors and American mathematician Jesse Douglas, and it has been awarded every four years since 1950.

- Abel Prize

The Abel Prize is an international prize presented by the King of Norway to one or more outstanding mathematicians. Named after Norwegian mathematician Niels Henrik Abel (1802–1829), the award was established in 2001 by the Government of Norway. Jean-Pierre Serre of France first received it in 2003.

- Sahitya Akademi

Established in 1954, it is a literary honour in India which annually confers on writers of the most outstanding books of literary merit published in any of the major Indian languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi.

- Secretary-General of the United Nations

The Secretary-General of the United Nations (UNSG), is the head of the United Nations Secretariat, one of the principal organs of the United Nations. The Secretary-General also acts as the de facto spokesperson and leader of the United Nations. Trygve Lie was the first Secretary General of the UN.

- Nicknames of famous persons

Father of the Nation: Mahatma Gandhi

Bapu: Mahatma Gandhi

Frontier Gandhi, Badshah Khan Khan: Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Grand Old man of India: Dadabhai Naoroji

Punjab Kesari: Lala Lajpat Rai

Bengal Kesari Ashutosh Mukherji

Bihar Kesari Dr. Srikrishna Singh

Andhra Kesari T. Prakasam

Bangabandhu Sheikh: Mujibur Rahman

Deshbandhu : Chitta Ranjan Das

Deenbandhu: C.F. Andrews

Lokmanya: Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Loknayak: Jayaprakash Narayan

Jana Nayak: Karpuri Thakur

Rajarshee: Purushottam Das Tandon

Gurudev: Rabindranath Tagore

Mahamana Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya

Netaji: Subhash Chandra Bose

Chacha : Jawaharlal Nehru

Rajaji/C.R. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari

Shahid-e-Azam: Bhagat Singh

Nightingale of India Sarojini Naidu

Lady with the lamp: Florence Nightinga

Lal, Bal, Pal: Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal

Anna: C.N. Annadurai

Haryana Hurricane: Kapil Dev

Little Master: Sunil Gavaskar

Little Corporal: Napoleon Bonaparte

Man of Destiny: Napoleon Bonaparte

Fuehrer: Adolf Hitler

Bard of Avon: William Shakespeare

Maid of Orleans: Joan of Arc

Quaid-i-Azam: Md. Ali Jinnah

- Geography

Largest Continent: Asia

Smallest Continent: Australia

Highest Mountain: Mount Everest, Himalayan Mountains, Nepal-Tibet

Lowest Point on Land: The Dead Sea, Israel-Jordan

Deepest Underwater Trench: Mariana Trench

Largest Sea: The Mediterranean Sea

Highest Lake: The highest navigable lake is Lake Titicaca in Peru

Lowest Lake: The Dead Sea, Israel-Jordan

Largest Lake: Caspian Sea

Deepest Lake: Lake Baikal

Largest Freshwater Lake: Lake Superior, U.S.-Canada

Deepest Ocean: Pacific Ocean

Largest Ocean: Pacific Ocean

Smallest Ocean: Arctic Ocean

Largest Gulf: Gulf of Mexico

Largest Bay: The Bay of Bengal

Largest Island: Greenland

Largest Gorge: Grand Canyon

Longest Mountain Range: The Andes of South America

Longest River: The Nile, Africa

Largest River: The Amazon, South America

Largest Waterfall: Angel Falls, Venezuela

Wettest place on Earth: Mawsynram

- India

Longest River in India: The Ganges

Longest Tributary river of India : Yamuna

Largest Lake: Wular Lake, Kashmir

Largest Lake (Saline Water) : Chilka Lake, Orrisa

Largest Man-Made Lake: Govind Vallabh Pant Sagar (Rihand Dam)

Largest Fresh Water Lake: Kolleru Lake (Andhra Pradesh)

Highest Lake Devtal Lake

Highest Peak Karkoram-2 of K-2(8,611 meters)

Largest State(Area) Rajasthan

Largest State(Population) Uttar Pradesh

State wise largest area under forest : Madhya Pradesh

Largest Delta: Sunderbans Delta

Longest Cantilever Span bridge: Howrah Bridge

Longest Road: Grand Trunk Road

Biggest Mosque: Jama Masjid at Delhi

Highest Gateway: Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri (53.6 meters high)

Longest Canal: Indira Gandhi Canal or Rajasthan Canal (Rajasthan)

Largest Dome: Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur

Largest Zoo: Zoological Garden at Alipur (Kolkata)

Largest Museum: India Museum at Kolkata

Longest Dam: Hirakud Dam (Orrisa)

Highest Dam: Tehri Dam (260 meters , 850 ft)

Largest Desert: Thar (Rajasthan)

State with longest coastline: Gujarat

Longest Railway Route From Dibrugarh to Kanyakumari via Vivek Express

Densest Populated State West Bengal

Longest Beach Marina Beach, Chennai

Highest Battle Field Siachin Glacier

Highest Airport Leh (Laddakh)

Largest River Island Majuli (Brahmaputra River, Asom)

Largest Planetarium Birla Planetarium (Kolkata)

Largest inland salt lake: Sambhar Lake

