



NATIONAL SYMBOLS

CATEGORY	SYMBOL	RELATED PERSONS / DETAILS
National Flag of India	Horizontal rectangular tricolour of India saffron, white and India green; with the Ashoka Chakra, a 24-spoke wheel, in navy blue at its centre	Our National Flag was designed by Mr. Pingali Venkayya of Andhra Pradesh. It was adopted during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on 22 July 1947.
State Emblem of India	An adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka	It is preserved in the Varanasi Sarnath Museum in India. the emblem was officially adopted on 26 January 1950.
National Anthem of India	“Jana Gana Mana”	It was composed in Bengali by poet Rabindranath Tagore. Was adopted in its Hindi version on 24 January 1950. It was first publicly sung on 27 December 1911 at the Calcutta (now, Kolkata).
National Song of India	“Vande Mataram”	It is a Bengali poem written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in 1870s, which he included in his 1881 novel Anandamath. The poem was composed into song by Rabindranath Tagore. The first two verses of the song were adopted as the National Song of India in October 1937 by Congress Working Committee prior to the end of colonial rule in August 1947. After Independence, it was adopted on Jan 24th, 1950.
National Pledge		It was originally written by the Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao (an author and a bureaucrat) in Telugu language in 1962. First it was read in the Visakhapatnam in 1963 in a school. Later it was translated to various regional languages

		accordingly. The practice of reciting it in the schools was introduced in 1965 on 26th of January
National Currency	Indian Rupee	The Indian rupee symbol is derived from the Devanagari consonant "₹" (ra) and the Latin letter "R" was adopted in 2010. Udaya Kumar Dharmalingam born 10 October 1978 in Kallakurichi, Tamil Nadu is the designer of the Indian rupee sign. He is an assistant professor at IIT Guwahati.
National Calendar of India	Calendar based on Saka Era	Usage started officially at 1 Chaitra 1879, Saka Era, or 22 March 1957. Meghnad Saha was the head of the Calendar Reform Committee. The "Day of Silence", is a celebration of the Saka new year in Bali.
National Animal of India	Bengal tiger (<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>)	Adopted in April, 1973. The largest carnivore is found only in the Indian subcontinent
National River of India	River Ganga	It was declared on November 4, 2008. The Ganga is the longest river of India flowing over 2,510 kms. It originates in the snowfields of the Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas as the Bhagirathi River.
National Heritage Animal of India	Indian Elephant (<i>Elephas indicus</i>)	Declared on October 22, 2010 by Environment Ministry of India.
National Aquatic Animal of India	Gangetic Dolphin (<i>Platanista gangetica</i>)	Declared on 5th October. Guwahati is the first Indian city to have an animal Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first city in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu
National Bird of India	Indian peacock (<i>Pavo cristatus</i>)	Declared on February 1, 1963. Indian Peacock or Blue Peacock (<i>Pavo cristatus</i>).
National Tree of India	Indian banyan (<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>)	Adopted on 1950.
National Flower of India	Lotus (<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>)	It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial.
National Fruit of India	Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>)	The great Moghul emperor Akabar had planted about 100,000 mango

		trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga.
National Microbe	Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus	It has been announced on October 18, 2012 during the International Conference on 'Biodiversity Conservation and Education for Sustainable Development held at Hyderabad during CoP-11. The microbe was selected by children who had visited the Science Express Biodiversity Special Train.



LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTIONS

NAME	YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT	
Ramsar Convention	1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is called the Convention on Wetlands • It was adopted in the city of Iran, Ramsar in 1971. • It came into force in 1975. • Current Ramsar Sites 54
Stockholm Convention	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) • It was adopted in 2001 in Geneva, Switzerland. • It came into force in 2004.
CITES	1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora • It was adopted in 1963. • It came into force in 1975.
Convention on Biological Diversity	1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a convention for the conservation of biological diversity. • It was adopted in 1992 • It came into force in 1993.
Bonn Convention	1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was adopted in 1979. • It came into force in 1983.
Vienna Convention	1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a convention for the Protection of Ozone Layer. • It was adopted in 1985. • It came into force in 1988.
Montreal Protocol	1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an international environment protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer. • It was adopted in 1987. • It came into force in 1989.
Kyoto Protocol	1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an international protocol to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • It was adopted in 1997. • It came into force in 2005.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an international environmental treaty governing actions to combat climate change through adaptation and mitigation efforts directed at control of emission of GreenHouse Gases (GHGs) that cause global warming.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was adopted in 1992. • It came into force in 1994.
Rio Summit	1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. • It was held in 1992 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
UNCCD	1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. • It was adopted in 1994. • It came into force in 1996.
Basel Convention	1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. • It was adopted in 1989. • It came into force in 1992.
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an international environmental protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity. • It was adopted in 2000. • It came into force in 2003.
UN-REDD	2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a United Nations Programme on Reducing

		<p>Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was created in 2008.
Nagoya Protocol	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an international environment protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (ABS) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). • It was adopted in 2010. • It came into force in 2014.
COP24	2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the 24th meeting of the conference of parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. • It took place in 2018.
COP21	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the 21st meeting of the conference of parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. • It took place in 2016.

Kigali Amendment	2016	It is an amendment to the Montreal Protocol. It was adopted in 2016. It came into force in 2019.
Minamata Convention	2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an international environmental treaty intended to protect health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. • It was adopted in 2013. • It came into force in 2017.
Rotterdam Convention	1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an international environmental convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade. • It was adopted in 1998. • It came into force in 2004.
COP25	2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the 25th meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). • It took place in 2019.

RIVERS & ORIGINS

RIVER	PLACE OF ORIGIN
Indus	Mansarovar (Tibet)
Ganga	Gangotri (Uttarakhand)
Yamuna	Yamunotri (Uttarakhand)
Narmada	Maikal Hills, Amarkantak (MP)
Krishna	Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra)
Tapi/Tapti	Satpura Range, Betul (MP)
Cauvery	Brahmagiri Hills, Coorg (Karnataka)
Thamirabharani	Agathiyar Hills (Tamilnadu)
Godavari	Nasik (Maharashtra)
Periyar	Cardamom Hills (Kerala)
Mahanadi	Nagri Town (Chhattisgarh)
Brahmaputra	Kailash Ranges (Tibet)
Vaigai	Periyar Plateau (Tamilnadu)
Chambal	Janapav, Indore, Vindhya (MP)
Luni	Pushkar, Aravalli Hills (Rajasthan)
Sabarmati	Udaipur, Aravalli Hills (Rajasthan)

LIST OF RIVERS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES IN INDIA

RIVER	TRIBUTARIES
Indus	Jhelum, Chenab, Rabi/Ravi, Beas Sutlej
Jhelum	Kishanganga
Ravi	Budhil, Nai or Dhona, Seul, Ujh
Ganga	Ranganga, Gomti, Ghagghar, Gandak, Kosi, Mahannda, Yamuna, Son, Damodar
Yamuna	Chambal, Sindh, Betwa, Ken, Tons, Sharda
Chambal	Banas, Kali Sindh, Shipra, Parbati, Mej
Brahmaputra	Dibang, Lohit, Dhansiri, Subansiri, Manas, Tista
Mahanadi	Seonath, Hasdeo, Jonk, Mand, Ib, Ong, Tel
Damodar	Barakar, Konar
Narmada	Kolar, Dudhi, Hiran, Bhukhi, Tawa
Tapti	Purna, Girna, Panzhara, Bori, Aner
Godavari/ Vridhd Ganga	Indravati, Manjira, Bindusara, Sarbari, Penganga, Pranahita
Krishna	Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha, Bhima, Vedavati, Koyna, Warna, Dindi, Musi, Dudhganga
Cauvery/Kaveri/ Dakshin Ganga	Kabini, Hemavathi, Simsha, Arkavathi, Lakshaman Tirtha, Noyyal, Amaravati

IMPORTANT CITIES & RIVERS

CITY	STATE	RIVER
Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna
Ahmedabad	Gujarat	Sabarmati
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Confluence of Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati
Ayodhya	Uttar Pradesh	Sarayu
Badrinath	Uttarakhand	Alaknanda
Bhagalpur	Bihar	Ganga
Bangalore	Karnataka	Vrishabhavathi
Cuttack	Orissa	Mahanadi
Chennai	Tamil Nadu	Cooum, Adyar
Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	Noyyal
Delhi	Delhi	Yamuna
Dibrugarh	Assam	Brahmaputra
Guwahati	Assam	Brahmaputra
Gaya	Bihar	Falgu (Neeranjana)
Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	Chambal
Haridwar	Uttarakhand	Ganga
Hyderabad	Telangana	Musi
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Narmada
Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Ganga
Kolkata	West bengal	Hoogly
Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	Tungabhadra River
Kota	Rajasthan	Chambal
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	Gomti
Ludhiana	Punjab	Sutlej
Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna
Madurai	Tamil Nadu	Vaigai
Nasik	Maharashtra	Godavari
Pandharpur	Maharashtra	Bhima
Pune	Maharashtra	Mula, Mutha
Patna	Bihar	Ganga
Rourkela	Odisha	Brahmani
Sambalpur	Odisha	Mahanadi
Sri Nagar	Jammu Kashmir	Jhelum
Surat	Gujarat	Tapti
Trichirapalli	Tamil Nadu	Kaveri / Cauveri
Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Shipra
Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	Ganga
Vadodara	Gujarat	Vishwamitri, Mahi, Narmada
Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna

LIST OF WATERFALLS IN INDIA

WATERFALLS	HEIGHT METRE/FEET	LOCATION AND FEATURE
Kunchikal Falls	455 metres (1,493 ft)	Shimoga district, Karnataka-Tiered and the highest waterfall in India
Barehipani Falls	399 metres (1,309 ft)	Mayurbhanj district, Odisha- 2 tiered waterfalls
Nohkalikai Falls	340m (1115 feet)	East Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya- Tallest plunge waterfalls
Nohsngithiang Falls or Mawsmai Falls	315 metres (1,033 ft)	East Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya- Segmented type waterfalls
Dudhsagar Falls	310 m(1017 feet)	Karnataka and Goa- 4 tiered waterfalls
Kynrem Falls	305 metres (1,001 ft)	East Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya- 3 tiered waterfalls
Meenmutty Falls	300 metres (984 feet)	Wayanad district, Kerala- 3 tiered waterfalls/ segmented type
Thalaiyar Falls	297 metres (974 ft)	Batlagundu, Dindigul Tamil Nadu- Horsetail type waterfalls
Vajrai Falls	260 metres (853 ft)	Satara district, Maharashtra- 3 tiered, 2nd tallest plunge type waterfall
Barkana Falls	259 metres (850 ft)	Shimoga district, Karnataka- Tiered waterfalls
Jog Falls	253 metres (830 ft)	Shimoga district, Karnataka- Cascade waterfalls
Khandadhar Falls	244 metres (801 ft)	Kendujhar district & Sundergarh, Odisha- Horse tail falls
Vantawng Falls	229 metres (751 ft)	Serchhip district, Mizoram- 2 tiered waterfalls
Kune Falls	200 metres (660 ft)	Pune district, Maharashtra- 3 tiered waterfalls
Thoseghar Waterfalls	200 metres (656 feet)	Satara district Maharashtra- 3 tiered waterfalls
Soochipara Falls	200 metres (656 feet)	Wayanad district, Kerala- 3 tiered waterfalls

Magod Falls	198 metres (650 ft)	Uttara Kannada, Karnataka- 2 tiered/Segmented waterfalls
Joranda Falls	181 metres (594 ft)	Mayurbhanj, Odisha
Hebbe Falls	168 metres (551 ft)	Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka- 2 tiered waterfalls
Duduma Falls	157 metres (515 ft)	Koraput (Odisha) and Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)- Plunge type
Palani Falls	150 metres (490 ft)	Kullu, Himachal Pradesh- Surge waterfalls
Lodh Falls	143 metres (469 ft)	Latehar, Jharkhand- 2 tiered waterfalls
Bahuti Falls	198 metres (650 ft)	Rewa, Madhya Pradesh- 2 tiered waterfalls tallest in MP
Bishop Falls	135 metres (443 ft)	East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya- 3 tiered waterfall
Chachai Falls	130 metres (430 ft)	Rewa, Madhya Pradesh- Bihad river, comes down from Rewa Plateau
Keoti Falls	130 metres (430 ft)	Rewa, Madhya Pradesh- Segmented type
Kalhatti Falls	122 metres (400 ft)	Chikkamagaluru, Karnataka
Beadon Falls	120 metres (390 ft)	East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya- Twin of Bishop falls
Keppa Falls	116 metres (381 ft)	Uttara Kannada, Karnataka- Fan type falls
Koosalli Falls	116 metres (381 ft)	Udupi, Karnataka- 6 tiered waterfall
Dabbe falls	110 metres(360 ft)	Shivamogga, Sagar, Karnataka
Pandavgad Falls	107 metres (351 ft)	Thane, Maharashtra- Plunge waterfall
Rajat Prapat	107 metres (351 ft)	Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh- Horeseshoe category
Bundla Falls	100 metres (330 ft)	Kaimur, Bihar
Vantawng Falls	230 metres (750 ft)	Serchhip, Mizoram- 2 tiered waterfalls
Shivanasamudra Falls	98 metres (322 ft)	Chamarajanagar, Karnataka- Segmented falls
Lower Ghaghri Falls	98 metres (322 ft)	Latehar, Jharkhand-

		cascade falls
Hundru Falls	98 metres (322 ft)	Ranchi, Jharkhand- Segmented
Sweet Falls	96 metres (315 ft)	East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya- horsetail type
Agaya Gangai	92 metres (302 ft)	Namakkal, Tamil Nadu- 1 tiered/segmented waterfalls
Gatha Falls	91 metres (299 ft)	Panna district, Madhya Pradesh
Teerathgarh Falls	91 metres (299 ft)	Baster, Chhattisgarh- Block type Waterfall
Kiliyur Falls	91 metres (299 ft)	Yercaud, Tamil Nadu- fan type waterfall
Kudumari Falls	91 metres (299 ft)	Udupi, Karnataka- Horsetail type waterfall
Muthyala Maduvu Falls	91 metres (299 ft)	Bangalore rural, Karnataka
Tirathgarh Falls	91 metres (299 ft)	Bastar, Chhattisgarh
Langshiang Falls	85 metres (279 ft)	West Khasi Hills, Meghalaya
Talakona falls	82 metres (269 ft)	Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh- Highest in AP
Kakolat Falls	50 metres (160 ft)	Nawada, Bihar- Cataract type
Athirappilly Falls	25 metres (82 ft)	Thrissur, Kerala- Block/Segmented type waterfall

IMPORTANT PORTS IN INDIA

ZONE	STATE	PORT	FEATURES
Eastern Coast	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Artificial Port Second busiest port
Western Coast	Kerala	Kochi	Sited in the Vembanad lake Exports of spices and salts
Eastern Coast	Tamil Nadu	Ennore	India's First corporatized port
Eastern Coast	West Bengal	Kolkata	India's only major Riverine port Situated on Hugli river Known as Diamond Harbour
Western Coast	Gujarat	Kandla	Known as Tidal Port Acknowledged as Trade Free Zone Largest port by volume of cargo handled.
Western Coast	Karnataka	Mangalore	Deals with the iron ore exports
Western Coast	Goa	Mormugao	Situated on the estuary of the river Zuari
Western Coast	Maharashtra	Mumbai Port Trust	Largest Natural Port and harbour In India The busiest port in India
Western Coast	Maharashtra	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) also known as Nhava Sheva, Navi Mumbai	Largest Artificial Port It is the Largest Container Port in India.
Eastern Coast	Odisha	Paradip	Natural Harbor deals with the export of iron and aluminium
Eastern Coast	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	A major port in south India deals with the fertilizers and petrochemical products
Eastern Coast	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Deepest port of India deals with the export of iron ore to Japan. Amenities for building and fixing of ships are available
Bay of Bengal	Andaman &	Port Blair	The port connected to

	Nicobar Islands		the mainland of India through ship and flight. This port is situated in between two international shipping lines namely Saudi Arabia & US Singapore.
Eastern Coast	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Artificial Port Second busiest port

RIVER PROJECTS & STATES

1. Bhakhra Nangal Project:

States: Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan

- It's a joint venture of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan.
- It is India's biggest multi-purpose river valley project so far completed at a cost of Rs.236 Cr.
- It consists of a straight gravity dam, 518 mts long & 226 mts high across the Sutlej at Bhakhra.
- The Bhakhra dam impounds 986.8 Cr cubic mts of water.
- The canal system of the project is now irrigating 14.8 lakh hectares.
- It generates 1204 MW electricity.

2. Chambal Project:

States: Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan

- The Chambal project being jointly executed by M.P & Rajasthan.
- In the 1st stage, the Gandhi Sagar dam & its 115 MW power station & the Kota barrage were completed.
- The Rana Pratap Sagar dam with a power house of 172 MW capacities was constructed in the 2nd stage.
- The 3rd stage comprises the construction of the Jawahar Sagar dam & 99 MW power stations.
- With the completion of all the stages, the project will generate 386MW of power.

3. Damodar Valley Project:

States: Jharkhand, West Bengal

- This project conceived for the unified development of irrigation, flood control & power generation in W.B & Jharkhand.
- The project is administered by the Damodar Valley Corporation established in 1948.
- The irrigation potential of the project is about 5.51 lakh hectares & its installed power generation capacity is 1181MW.
- It is designed on the lines of Tennessee Valley Authority in the USA.

4. Farakka Barrage:

State: West Bengal

- It consists of a barrage across the Ganaga at Farakka, another barrage at Jangipur across the Bhagirathi, a 39 km long feeder canal taking off from the right bank of teh Ganga, at Farakka & tailing into the Bhagirathi below the Jangipur Barrage .
- Road - cum - Rail Bridge over the Farakka barrage has already been completed.
- The basic Aim of Farakka barrage is to preserve & mountain Calcutta port & to improve the navigatability of the Hooghly River.
- Farakka is to use 40,000 cusecs of Water out of water stored in the dam to flush the Calcutta port which is get silted up.

5. Indira Gandhi Canal:

- It is one of the biggest irrigation projects in the world.
- Began in 1958 as Rajasthan Canal
- It will provide irrigation facility to N.W region of Rajasthan a part of Thar Desert.
- The project which uses water from the Pong dam consists of 215 km long Rajasthan feeder canal & 445 km long Rajasthan main canal lying entirely in Rajasthan.
- The project will ultimately irrigate about 14.5 lakh hectares.

6. Hirakud Project:

State: Orissa

- The 4801.2 mts long main Hirakud dam in Orissa is on the river Mahanadi.
- Its world's longest dam.
- The project migrate irrigation an area of 11.98 lakh hectares.
- Its present installed power generation capacity is 27.2MW.

7. Kakrapura project:

State: Gujarat

- It is on the river Tapti, 80km upstream of surat,
- It is being built by Gujarat government
- A 621 mts long & 14 mts high weir near Kakrapara in Surat district was completed in 1963.

8. Koyna project:

State: Maharashtra

- It is on the river Koyna & has been built by the Government of Maharashtra.
- It comprises the construction of a 208 ft. high dam

9. Nagarjuna Sagar project:

State: Andhra Pradesh

- It is undertaking of the government of A.P. for utilizing the water of the Krishna River.
- It was inaugurated on August 4 1967.
- It is suited near Nandikonda Village in Miryalguda Taluk of Nalgonda District.
- It is of 1450 mts long & 92 mts high dam.
- The project will ultimately irrigate about 8.95 lakh hectares.

10. Rihand project:

State: U.P

This project comprises construction of a concrete gravity dam across the Rihand River in Mirzapur district U.P. & a power house at Pipri & necessary transmission lines.

11. Thien Dam:

State: Punjab

- A 147 mts high dam built by the Punjab government at Thien Village across the Ravi 25 km. upstream of Madhopur head works
- It will irrigate 8 lakh hectares land & generate 600MW power renamed as Ranjit Sagar dam it was dedicated to the nation on March 4 2001 by Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee.

12. Tungabhadra project:

States: Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh

- It is a joint undertaking by the government of A.P & Karnataka.
- It comprises a 2441 mt long & 49.38 high dam the river Tungabhadra near Malipuram.
- It irrigates about 10.22 hectares land.

LIST OF IMPORTANT NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN INDIA

Old National Highway Number	New National Highway Number	States
NH 1 A and NH 1 D	NH 1	Jammu & Kashmir
NH 1 B	NH 244	Jammu & Kashmir
NH 2	NH 19 (Golden Quadrilateral)	Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
NH 2A	NH 519	Uttar Pradesh
NH 2B	NH 114	West Bengal
NH 3 NH 50	NH 60	Maharashtra
NH 223	NH 4	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
NH 4 A	NH 748	Goa, Karnataka
NH 4 B	NH 348	Maharashtra
NH 5 NH 6 NH 60 NH 217	NH 16 (Golden Quadrilateral)	Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal
NH 7	NH 135	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh
NH 7 A	NH 138	Tamil Nadu
NH 8	NH 48 (Golden Quadrilateral)	Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu
NH 8 A	NH 41	Gujarat
NH 8 C	NH 147	Gujarat
NH 8 D	NH 151	Gujarat
NH 9	NH 65	Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana
NH 11	NH 21	Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
NH 11 A	NH 148	Rajasthan
NH 12	NH 45	Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh
NH 18 NH 4	NH 40	Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
NH 21 NH 22 NH 95	NH 5	Haryana, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab
NH 23	NH 320	Jharkhand
NH 24	NH 530	Uttar Pradesh
NH 30	NH 319	Bihar
NH 35	NH 112	West Bengal
NH 39	NH 129	Assam, Nagaland
NH 47	NH 544	Kerala, Tamil Nadu
NH 47 A	NH 966 B	Kerala

NH 47 C	NH 966 A	Kerala
NH 55	NH 110	West Bengal
NH 56	NH 731	Uttar Pradesh
NH 79	NH 156	Rajasthan
NH 152	NH 127 A	Assam
NH 38 & NH 153	NH 315	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh

POPULAR TRIBES AROUND THE WORLD

NAMES OF THE TRIBE	COUNTRY
Aleuts	Alaska
Bedouin	Sahara and Middle East
Ainus	Japan
Bushmen	Kalahari
Bindibu or Aborigines	Australia
Chukchi	North-East Asia, Russia, North Siberia
Fulani	Western Africa
Eskimos	Greenland, North Canada, Alaska, North Siberia
Mongols	Gobi Mangolia
Guicas	Amazon forest area
Hausa	North Nigeria
Yoakuts	Siberia
Turregs	Sahara
Tapiro	Papua New Guinea
Red Indian	North America
Semangs	East Sumatra
Pygmies	Congo basin, Zaire
Orang Alsi	Malaysia
Meos	Myanmar
Masai	East & Central Africa
Maoris	New Zealand
Hotten tots	Hot tropical Africa
Kalmuk	Central Asia
Ibanas	Equatorial rain forest region of South-East Asia
India Tribes	Amazon basin
Kazakhs	Kazakhstan
Kirghiz	Asiatic steppes
Koryakas	North Siberia, Eurasian
Lapps	North Finland, Scandinavian country

OPERATIONAL WATERWAYS IN INDIA

National Waterway (NW) No.	Length (km)	Location (S)
NW-1: Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System (Haldia - Allahabad)	1620	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal
NW-2: Brahmaputra River (Dhubri - Sadiya)	891	Assam
NW-3: West Coast Canal (Kottapuram - Kollam), Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals	205	Kerala
NW-4: Phase-1 development of the stretch Muktiyala to Vijyawada of river Krishna	82	Andhra Pradesh
Waterways in Maharashtra		
NW-10 (Amba River)	45	Maharashtra
NW-83 (Rajpuri Creek)	31	
NW-85 (Revadanda Creek - Kundalika River System)	31	
NW-91 (Shastri river-Jaigad creek system)	52	
National Waterways in Goa		
NW-68 - Mandovi - Usgaon Bridge to Arabian Sea (41 km)	41	Goa
NW-111 - Zuari- Sanvordem Bridge to Marmugao Port (50 km).	50	
National Waterways in Gujarat		
NW-73- Narmada river	226	Gujarat &Maharastra
NW-100- Tapi river	436	
Sunderbans Waterways (NW-97): Namkhana to AtharaBankiKhal in West Bengal.	172	West Bengal (through Indo-Bangladesh Protocol Route)