

Heritage Quiz (Class - VI) 2018-19

SL.	TOPICS	IMPORTANT POINTS
1	The Gupta Empire	The Gupta Empire stretched across northern, central and parts of southern India between 320 and 550 CE. The period is noted for its achievements in the arts, architecture, sciences, religion, and philosophy. Chandragupta I (320 – 335 CE) started a rapid expansion of the Gupta Empire and soon established himself as the first sovereign ruler of the empire. The period of overall prosperity and growth that continued for the next two and half centuries which came to be known as a “Golden Age” in India’s history.
2	The Mauryan Empire	The Mauryan Empire (322 BCE - 185 BCE) supplanted the earlier Magadha Kingdom to assume power over large tracts of eastern and northern India. At its height, the empire stretched over parts of modern Iran and almost the entire Indian subcontinent, barring only the southern peninsular tip. The empire came into being when Chandragupta Maurya stepped into the vacuum created by Alexander of Macedonia after his departure from the western borders of India.
3	Deccan Plateau	The Deccan Plateau is a large plateau in western and southern India. It rises to 100 metres (330 ft) in the north, and to more than 1,000 metres (3,300 ft) in the south, forming a raised triangle within the South-pointing triangle of the Indian subcontinent's coastline. It extends over eight Indian states and encompasses a wide range of habitats, covering most of central and southern India
4	Godavari River	The Godavari is India's second longest river after the Ganga. Its source is in Triambakeshwar, Maharashtra. It flows east for 1,465 kilometres (910 mi) draining the states of Maharashtra (48.6%), Telangana (18.8%), AndhraPradesh (4.5%), Chhattisgarh (10.9%), MadhyaPradesh (10.0%), Odisha (5.7%), Karnataka (1.4%) and Puducherry (Yanam) and emptying into Bay of Bengal through its extensive network of tributaries. Measuring up to 312,812 km ² (120,777 sq mi), it forms one of the largest river basins in the Indian subcontinent, with only the Ganges and Indus rivers having a larger drainage basin. In terms of length, catchment area and discharge, the Godavari river is the largest in peninsular India, and had been dubbed as the Dakshina Ganga – Ganges of the South.
5	Sushruta	Sushruta was an ancient Indian physician, known as the main author of the treatise. The Mahabharata, an ancient Indian epic text, represents him as a son of Vishvamitra, which coincides with the present review of Sushruta Samhita. He is widely considered in popular literature as the "father of Indian surgery”.
6	Aryabhatta	His major work, Aryabhataiya, a compendium of mathematics and astronomy, was extensively referred to in the Indian mathematical literature and has survived to modern times. The mathematical part of the Aryabhataiya covers arithmetic, algebra, plane trigonometry, and spherical trigonometry. It also contains continued fractions, quadratic equations, sums-of-power series, and a table of sines.
7	Panini	Panini 6-4 th century BCE as an ancient Sanskrit linguist and grammarian. Pāṇini's grammar formed the foundation of rigorous intellectual work in India for over two millennia. After the discovery and publication of Pāṇini's work by European scholars in the nineteenth century, his influence on aspects of the development of modern linguists is widely recognized in the profession; his grammar was influential on foundational scholars such as Ferdinand de Saussure and Leonard Bloomfield. Pāṇini likely lived in the northwest Indian subcontinent during the Mahajanapada era.

8	Warli painting (Art of Ancient India)	<p>Originated by Warli tribes from Western Ghat of India, in 2500 BCE, this is easily one of the oldest art forms of India. It is mainly the use of circles, triangles & squares to form numerous shapes and depict daily life activity like fishing, hunting, festivals, dance and more. What sets it apart is the human shape: a circle and two triangles. All the paintings are done on a red ochre or dark background, while the shapes are white in colour.</p>
9	Arthashastra (Ancient literature of India)	<p>The Arthashastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy, written in Sanskrit. Likely to be the work of several authors over centuries, Kautilya, also identified as Vishnugupta and Chanakya, is traditionally credited as the author of the text. The latter was a scholar at Takshashila, the teacher and guardian of Emperor Chandragupta Maurya. However, scholars have questioned this identification.</p> <p>The title "Arthashastra" is often translated to "the science of politics", but the book Arthashastra has a broader scope. It includes books on the nature of government, law, civil and criminal court systems, ethics, economics, markets and trade, the methods for screening ministers, diplomacy, theories on war, nature of peace, and the duties and obligations of a king. The text incorporates Hindu philosophy, includes ancient economic and cultural details on agriculture, mineralogy, mining and metals, animal husbandry, medicine, forests and wildlife.</p>
10	The Ellora Caves (Architecture of Ancient India)	<p>The Ellora caves is a sculpture's beautiful blended expression of three major Indian regions: Buddhism, Brahmanism and Jainism. There is something beautiful about this place that takes you to a journey in the past where all these religions born and grew together. The 34 monasteries and temples are carved and dug all together on the wall of a huge basalt cliff in Maharashtra. These splendors of art is a beautiful combination of, when art meets religion.</p>
11	Aravali Mountain Range	<p>Aravali range is hill system of northern India, running northeasterly for 350 miles (560 km) through Rajasthan state. Isolated rocky offshoots continue to just south of Delhi. The series of peaks and ridges, with breadths varying from 6 to 60 miles (10 to 100 km), are generally between 1,000 and 3,000 feet (300 and 900 metres) in elevation. The system is divided into two sections: the Sambhar-Sirohi ranges, taller and including Guru Peak on Mount Abu, the highest peak in the Aravali Range (5,650 feet [1,722 metres]); and the Sambhar-Khetri ranges, consisting of three ridges that are discontinuous.</p>

HERITAGE QUIZ (CLASS -VII) 2018-19

SL.	TOPICS	IMPORTANT POINTS
1.	Qutubuddin Aibak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was a slave of Mohammad Ghori. • He was the first Sultan of Delhi and founder of the Ghulam dynasty (Mamluk Sultanate) of India. • He ruled for only four years, from 1206 to 1210 AD. He died while playing polo in Lahore. • He built the Quwwat Al Islam mosque in Delhi and the Adhai-din-ka-Jhonpra mosque in Ajmer. • He started the construction of Qutb Minar in Delhi.
2.	Iltutmish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was the first to issue regular currency and declare Delhi as the capital of his empire. • He introduced the silver tanka and the copper jital - the two basic coins of the Sultanate period, with a standard weight of 175 grains. • He introduced Iqtadari system • He was the longest serving Slave ruler who ruled for 25 years.
3.	Ala-ud-din Khilji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was the first Sultan to maintain a standing army. • He was the first Sultan to conquer the Deccan. • He created the third city of Delhi known as Siri. • He is known for his economic reforms and price control system. • Alauddin Khilji seized the famous Koh-i-Noor diamond from the ruler of Malwa.
4.	The State Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a federal form of government, state government is the government of country's sub-division and shares political power with the national government. • There are 29 state government in our country, each of which is headed by the governor and the chief minister. CM also heads the council of ministers. • Its legislative branch has two house – Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad • State with one house is unicameral and with two house is Bi-cameral.
5.	Taj Mahal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The best of Mughal Architecture is the Taj Mahal. • Built by Shah Jahan in the memory of his beloved wife, Mumtaz, the white-marbled mausoleum is known as an icon of love. • The colossal structure built on the banks of River Yamuna, Agra was completed in 22 years (1632-1653). • This heritage monument is a combination of elements of Islamic, Turkish and Persian architectural designs has created this truly ethereal vision. • It has been an UNESCO World Heritage Site since the year 1983, drawing visitors to glance at its beauty from all over the world.
6.	Buland Darwaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lofty gateway of Fatehpur Sikri, Buland Darwaza is one of the most impressive architecture of the Mughal times. • It was built during the reign of Emperor Akbar in the year 1601 to commemorate the Mughal's conquest of Gujarat, it is a rare masterpiece of Indian heritage. • The name means the "Gate of Magnificence". It is regarded as one the most perfectly designed architecture in the whole of India. Built of red sandstone with hints of marble, it is embellished with fine carvings and inscribed quotes

		from the Holy Quran.
7.	Sattriya Dance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sattriya dance, which is a prehistoric Indian classical dance form, is amongst the 8 most renowned Indian traditional dances. • The perfectly executed hand movements, bright and dramatic colored sarees, exuberant expressions and a sense of gaiety that creates a halo around this dance makes it nothing less of a visual treat for the spectators. • The great saint Srimanta Sankardev was the founder of this dance and gave it the recognition and popularity, which till date stands extremely strong.
8.	Mohiniyattam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mohiniattam or Mohiniyattam is an Indian classical dance form that evolved in the state of Kerala, • Mohiniattam derives its name from the word 'Mohini', a female avatar of Lord Vishnu. Conventionally a solo dance performed by female artists, it emotes a play through dancing and singing where the song is customarily in Manipravala which is a mix of Sanskrit and Malayalam language and the recitation may be either performed by the dancer herself or by a vocalist with the music style being Carnatic.
9.	Jama Masjid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the most impressive mosques in the world, Jama Masjid built in the rule of Shah Jahan is a masterpiece of Mughal architecture in India. Originally named Masjid-i-Jahan-Numa which means "world-reflecting mosque", it is one of the biggest mosques in India with 3 colossal domes, 4 towers, and 131 minarets • The mosque took years between 1644 and 1656 to be completed and was around 1 million rupees then, which is now a few hundred millions now. The brilliant Mughal architect Saadullah Khan with more than 5000 workers working tirelessly built this awe-inspiring monument. During the holy prayers, the mosque can accommodate as many as 25,000 people at a time.
10.	Medicinal Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tulsi : Holy Basil is a sacred plant in Hindu belief. Traditionally, Tulsi is planted in the center of the central courtyard of Hindu houses. The plant is cultivated for religious and medicinal purposes, and for its essential oil. It has many health benefits as well. • Aloe vera : An evergreen perennial, it originates from the Arabian Peninsula but grows wild in tropical climates around the world and is cultivated for agricultural and medicinal uses. It is found in many consumer products including beverages, skin lotion, cosmetics, or ointments for minor burns and sunburns . • Neem : Neem is a tree in the mahogany family Meliaceae. It is native to India, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Pakistan. It grows in tropical and semi-tropical regions. It was also the state tree of Hyderabad Deccan. It is evergreen. • Drumstick : It is a fast-growing, deciduous tree that can reach a height of 10–12 m and trunk diameter of 45 cm (1.5 ft).The bark has a whitish-grey colour and is surrounded by thick cork. Young shoots have purplish or greenish-white, hairy bark. The tree has an open crown of drooping, fragile branches. • Turmeric : Turmeric has been used in Asia for thousands of years and is a major part of Ayurveda, Siddha medicine, Unani, and traditional Chinese medicine. It was first used as a dye, and then later for its supposed properties in folk medicine. The world's largest producer, consumer, and exporter of turmeric is India.

HERITAGE QUIZ (CLASS- VIII) 2018-19

SL.	TOPICS	IMPORTANT POINTS
1	Jim Corbett National Park	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Jim Corbett National Park is a forested wildlife sanctuary in northern India's Uttarakhand State.2. It is rich in flora and fauna and is known for its Bengal tigers.3. Animals, including tigers, leopards and wild elephants, roam the Dhikala zone.4. On the banks of the Ramganga Reservoir, the Sonanadi zone is home to elephants and leopards, along with hundreds of species of birds.
2	Nagarhole National Park	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A wildlife reserve in the South Indian state of Karnataka.2. Part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, the park is filled with sandalwood and teak trees.3. The Kabini River winds through jungle landscapes, home to tigers, Asian elephants and a variety of birds.4. Nearby, the Irupu Falls cascade down tree-lined rocks.
3	Sariska Tiger Reserve	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sariska Tiger Reserve is a national park. This reserve is located in the Alwar district of Rajasthan, India.2. It is well nestled in the Aravali Hills covering 800 sq km area divided into the grasslands, dry deciduous forests, sheer cliffs and rocky landscape.3. A variety of other wild animals like the leopard, sambhar, chital, nilgai, four-horned antelope, wild boar.4. Nearly 90% of the area in the sanctuary is covered with dhok trees accommodating various wildlife species.
4	Kanha National Park	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Kanha Tiger Reserve, is a vast expanse of grassland and forest in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh.2. Tigers, jackals and wild pigs can be spotted in Kanha Meadows.3. Animals often gather at the watering holes of Sondar Tank and Babathenga Tank. The park's flora and fauna are documented in the park's Kanha Museum.
5	Non-Cooperation movement	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The movement arose from the widespread outcry in India over the massacre at Amritsar in April 1919, when the British-led troops killed several hundred Indians.2. Reginald Edward Harry Dyer, who had commanded the troops involved in the massacre.3. Gandhi strengthened the movement by supporting (on nonviolent terms) the Muslim campaign against the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire after World War I.
6	Partition of Bengal (1905)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In 1905, viceroy, Lord Curzon, divided the largest administrative subdivision in British India, the Bengal Presidency, into the Muslim-majority province of <i>East Bengal and Assam</i> and the Hindu-majority <i>province of Bengal</i> (present-day Indian states of West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha).2. The pervasive protests against Curzon's decision took the form predominantly of the <i>Swadeshi</i> ("buy Indian") campaign and involved a boycott of British goods.
7	The Swadeshi Movement	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. An economic strategy aimed at removing the British Empire from power and improving economic conditions in India by following the principles of Swadeshi.2. Strategies of the Swadeshi Movement involved boycotting British products and the revival of domestic products and production processes.
8	The Quit India Movement	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A movement launched at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi2. On 8 August 1942, during World War II, demanding an end to British Rule of

		<p>India.</p> <p>3. Almost the entire leadership of the Indian National Congress was imprisoned without trial within hours of Gandhi's speech.</p>
9	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	<p>1. He was a founder of the Brahma Sabha the precursor of the Brahmo Samaj, a socio-religious reform movement in India.</p> <p>2. His influence was apparent in the fields of politics, public administration and education as well as religion.</p> <p>3. He successfully campaigned against sati, the practice of burning widows along with the pyre of her dead husband.</p>
10	Dayanand Saraswati	<p>1. He was an Indian religious leader and founder of the Arya Samaj, a Hindu reform movement of the Vedic dharma.</p> <p>2. He was also a renowned scholar of the Vedic lore and Sanskrit language.</p> <p>3. Denouncing the idolatry and ritualistic worship prevalent in Hinduism at the time, he worked towards reviving Vedic ideologies.</p>
11	Swami Vivekananda	<p>1. He was influenced by his guru, Ramakrishna, from whom he learnt that all living beings were an embodiment of the divine self; therefore, service to God could be rendered by service to mankind.</p> <p>2. After Ramakrishna's death, Vivekananda toured the subcontinent extensively and acquired first-hand knowledge of the conditions prevailing in British India.</p> <p>3. He later travelled to the United States, representing India at the 1893 Parliament of the World's Religions.</p> <p>4. In India, Vivekananda is regarded as a patriotic saint and his birthday is celebrated there as National Youth Day.</p>
12	Vinayak Narahari "Vinoba" Bhave	<p>1. An Indian advocate of nonviolence and human rights.</p> <p>2. He is best known for the Bhoodan Movement.</p> <p>3. He was the 1st person to be selected as a Satyagrahi followed by Jawaharlal Nehru in Individual Satyagraha by Mahatma Gandhi</p>
13	Vijayanagara Architecture	<p>1. A notable building style evolved by the Vijayanagar empire that ruled most of South India from their capital at Vijayanagara on the banks of the Tungabhadra River in present-day Karnataka.</p> <p>2. The Vijayanagara style is a combination of the Chalukya, Hoysala, Pandya and Chola styles which evolved earlier in the centuries when these empires ruled and is characterised by the simplistic and serene art of the past.</p>
14	Mauryan Art	<p>1. It represented an important transition in Indian art from use of wood to stone.</p> <p>2. It was a royal art patronized by Mauryan kings especially Ashoka. Pillars, Stupas, caves are the most prominent examples.</p> <p>3. The Lion Capital of Ashoka was adopted as the official Emblem of India in 1950.</p>
15	Buddhist Art (c. 1 CE – c. 500 CE)	<p>1. The major survivals of Buddhist art begin in the period after the Mauryans, from which good quantities of sculpture survives from some key sites such in India or around the world.</p> <p>2. Mathura was the most important centre in this development, which applied to Hindu and Jain art as well as Buddhist.</p> <p>3. The caves at Ajanta, Karle, Bhaja and elsewhere contain early sculpture, often outnumbered by later works such as iconic figures of the Buddha and bodhisattvas, which are not found before 100 CE at the least.</p>
16	Union Legislature	<p>1. Legislature of the Union, which is called Parliament, consists of the President and two Houses, known as Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and House of the People (Lok Sabha).</p> <p>2. Each House has to meet within six months of its previous sitting. A joint sitting of two Houses can be held in certain cases.</p> <p>3. The Rajya Sabha shall consist of 250 members.</p> <p>4. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha envisaged by the Constitution is now 552.</p>

HERITAGE QUIZ (CLASS-IX) 2018-19

SL.	TOPICS	IMPORTANT POINTS
1	Constitution (Important Articles)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part III of the Indian Constitution talks about Fundamental Rights. There are seven categories of Fundamental rights which are covered from Articles 12-35. Article 14 says that state shall not deny to any person equality before the law Article 17 says that untouchability is abolished. Article 22 deals with protection against arrest and detention in certain cases. Article 29 deals with the protection of language, script, and culture of minorities.
2	The Quit India Movement or the India August Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Quit India movement launched in Bombay Session of the All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8th August 1942. This movement was taken place during World War II, demanding an end to British Rule in India. Mumbai's Gowalia Tank Maidan also known as August Kranti maidan where Mahatma delivered his speech to mark the beginning of the Quit India Movement.
3	The Swadeshi Movement	<p>The Swadeshi Movement, now known as 'make in India 'campaign was officially proclaimed on August 7, 1905 at the Calcutta town hall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The movement involved the boycott of British products. Western clothes were thrown into bonfires. There are five phases of the Swadeshi movement. The first Swadeshi movement (1850 to 1904) was led by leaders like Dadabhai Naroji, Gokhle, Ranade, Tilak, G.V. Joshi and Bhaswat. K.Nigoni. The second Swadeshi movement started with the partition of Bengal in 1905.
4	Bhartiya Janata Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BJP was formally established on 1980. BJP's origins lie in the Bhartiya Jana Sangh, formed in 1951 by Shyama Prasad. It defeated the Congress party in the 1977 general election. In 2014 Lok Sabha elections, the party won 282 seats. Narendra Modi was named head of the party members in parliament, He was sworn in as Prime Minister on May 26.
5	The Indian National Congress, called Congress Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was founded in 1885 It was the first modern nationalist movement to emerge in the British Empire. Indian National Congress was founded by A.O.Hume, Dadabhai Naroji, and Dinshaw Wache. The main ideology of Congress party is Liberty, Social Justice and secularism. Congress ruled India for about Sixty years after Independence.
6	Agaria Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditionally, the Agaria are iron-smelter. They live in the northern and central states of India – Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Jharkhand. The Agaria are known by different names, depending upon the place in which they live. The Agharias of Odisha clan were Rajputs. According to this theory, the name of the community is derived from Agra, from where they migrated.
7	The Santhals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Santhals are an ethnic group, native to Nepal and the Indian States of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha. The Santhal mostly speak Santhali language. Santhals are the third largest tribe in India. Santhals were brave and courageous people who waged war against British

		<p>regime in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Santhal religion (Sari Dharma) worships Marang Buru(God),or Bonga (God), as the supreme deity.
8	Ustad Bismillah Khan (21 March 1916-21 August 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He got the honorific title Ustad. • He was an Indian Musician, popularise for Shehnai. • He was awarded India's highest civilian honour,The Bharat Ratna,in 2001. • He was honoured with other important awardes such as, Padma Vibhusan(1980), Padma Bhusan(1968), Padma Shri(1961).
9	Hariprasad Chaurasia (Born 1 July 1938)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is an Indian classic flautist, who play the Bansuri, an Indian bamboo flute. • He Joined The All India Radio, Cuttack, Odisha in 1957 and worked as a composer and performer. • He was honoured many awards like Sangeet Natak Academy (1984), Padma Bhushan(1992), Padma Vibhushan(2000). • He was the founder of the Vrindavan Gurukul Mumbai (opened in 2006) and Vrindavan Gurukul In Bhubneshwar(in 2010).
10	Ramayan (Bal Kand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ayodhya city, The capital of Kosala kingdom, King Dasarath was its ruler , • He has four sons, Ram-Kaushalya, Laxman and shatrughna-Sumitra, Bharat to Kaikeyi. • King Janak invited Vishwamitra in his daughter,Sita's swayamvar .Ram and Laxman accompanied Vishwamitra to attend the Swayamvar. • Ram broke Shiv's bow, and married Sita . • On advice of Vashishta, Laxman, Bharat and Shatrughna were married to the other daughters' of Janak – Urmila, Mandavi and Shrutkirti namely.
11	Ramayan (Ayodhiya Kand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Dasharath grew old he decided to delegate his eldest son Ram all his stately duties. • While everyone rejoiced, Manthara, the maid, counicled third queen Kaikeyi that Bharat, her son was left out, after Ram's coronation. • Kaikeyi, pleaded two boons from Dasharath. • Firstly, her son Bharat should to be crowned as Prince of Ayodhya immediately. • Ram to be sent to forest for 14 years to live in exile as a hermit undeniably. • Ram agreed to exile to fulfill his father's promise readily. His wife Sita and brother Laxman joined him to the forest. • Bharat rejected the offer to become the king of Ayodhya and decided to convince Ram to return hopefully. Ram gave his sandals to Bharat, ordered to serve Ayodhya, until he returned finally. • Sri Ram, Sita and Laxman continued their exile as hermits with all simplicity.
12	Current Affairs (Sports) Last 2 years-	Cricket, Sports Universities, Hockey, Badminton

HERITAGE QUIZ (CLASS-X) 2018-19

SL.	TOPICS	IMPORTANT POINTS
1	Important Articles of Indian Constitution	<p>Article 352- Proclamation of National Emergency</p> <p>Article 356- Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in State</p> <p>Article 360- Provisions as to financial emergency</p> <p>Article 368- Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure therefore.</p> <p>Article 370- Autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir.</p>
2	The Communist Party of India (CPI)	(Bhāratīya Kamyunist Pārṭī) It was founded in 1925. Believed in Marxism-Leninism, secularism and democracy. It promotes the interest of working class, farmers and the poor. Became weak after the split in the party in 1964 that led to the formation of the CPI (M). Significant presence in the states of Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
3	Indian National Congress (inc)	The Indian National Congress is a broad based political party in India. Founded in 1885, it was the first modern nationalist movement to emerge in the British Empire in Asia and Africa. After 1920, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, Congress became the principal leader of the Indian independence movement, it was founded by Retd. British officer A. O. Hume. The first presiding officer INC was W.C. Bannerjee.
4	Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)	The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) is the third largest national political party in India. It was formed mainly to represent Bahujans (literally meaning "People in majority"), referring to people from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes (OBC), as well as religious minorities. The party claims to be inspired by the philosophy of Gautama Buddha, B. R. Ambedkar, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule, Narayana Guru, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy and Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj. It was founded by Kanshi Ram in 1984.
5	Gonds	The Gonds are the tribal community mostly found in the Gond forests of the central India. They are widely spread in the Chhindwara District of Madhya Pradesh, Bastar district of Chhattisgarh and also in the parts of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Orissa. The name by which the Gonds call themselves is Koi or Koitur In the fourteen century they ruled several parts of the central India. They built number of forts, palaces, temples, tanks and lakes during the rule of the Gonds dynasty. The Gondwana kingdom survived till late 16th century. They also gained control over the Malwa after the decline of the Mughals followed by the Marathas in the year 1690.
6	Oraon	The Oraon tribe call themselves Kurukh, by the name taken from their hero-king Karakh. The Oraon used to live south-west of the river Ganga but are now mainly concentrated in Chhotanagpur and the adjoining areas of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Tripura, Maharashtra and Assam. The Oraon have their traditional community council at the village level headed by a Mahto. They have a regional council known as the Parha composed of a number of villages.
7	Mahābharata	The Mahābharata is one of the two major Sanskrit epics of ancient India, the other being the Rāmāyaṇa. The principal works and stories in the Mahābhārata are the Bhagavad Gita. Traditionally, the authorship of the Mahābhārata is attributed to Vyāsa. The Mahābhārata is the longest epic poem known and has been described as "the longest poem ever written". Its longest version consists of over 100,000 śloka or over 200,000 individual verse lines (each shloka is a couplet),

		and long prose passages. W. J. Johnson has compared the importance of the Mahābhārata in the context of world civilization to that of the Bible, the works of William Shakespeare, the works of Homer, Greek drama, or the Quran. Within the Indian tradition it is sometimes called the Fifth Veda.
8	The 42nd Amendment	The 42 nd Amendment is regarded as the most controversial constitutional amendment in Indian history. It attempted to reduce the power of the Supreme Court and High Courts to pronounce upon the constitutional validity of laws. New words socialist, secular and unity and integrity of the nation were added in the preamble.
9	The Constitution (56th Amendment) Act, 1987	It confers Statehood on Goa and forms a new Union Territory of Daman and Diu. Goa thus became the 25 th State of the Indian Republic The Sixty-first Amendment' of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years. This was done by amending Article 326 of the Constitution, which concerns to elections to the Lok Sabha and the Assemblies.
10	Harmonium	A harmonium, also called a "melodeon", "reed organ" or "pump organ", is a keyboard instrument that is a lot like an organ. It makes sound by blowing air through reeds, which are tuned to different pitches to make musical notes. A harmonium can be made to work using either the feet or the hands: In a foot-pumped harmonium, the player presses two pedals with his or her feet, one at a time. This is joined to a mechanism which operates a bellows, sending air to the reeds. In this way, both of the player's hands are free to play the keyboard. It was invented in 1842 by Alexandre Debain of Paris, although similar instruments have been made in other places around the same time.
11	Karnataka Election-2018	The Congress party decided to support the JD(S) to form a coalition government. The Congress accepted Kumaraswamy for the post of Chief Minister. The governor Vajubhai Vala, however, invited the BJP, the single largest party after the election result, to form a Government.
12	Tripura	Elections were held in Tripura on 18 February 2018 in 59 out of 60 constituencies of the Legislative Assembly. The Left Front led by Manik Sarkar sought re-election, having governed Tripura since the 1998 election. The incumbent Left Front government was defeated after 25 years of office, with the Bharatiya Janata Party and Indigenous Peoples Front of Tripura winning a large majority of seats.
13	Meghalaya	Elections were held in Meghalaya on 27 February 2018 to elect 59 of 60 members to the Legislative Assembly. The elections resulted in a hung assembly with no single party or alliance getting the requisite majority of 31 seats in the Vidhan Sabha. Conrad Sangma, leader of the National People's Party, announced that he would form a government with the support of the United Democratic Party and other regional parties. He was sworn in as the Chief Minister, along with eleven other ministers.
14	Nagaland	Elections were held in Nagaland on 27 February 2018 in 59 out of 60 constituencies of the Legislative Assembly. The ruling Naga People's Front was challenged by the newly established Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party (NDPP), an ally of the Bharatiya Janata Party. The NDPP and its allies won a majority, with former Chief Minister Neiphiu Rio returning to government.
15	Civil Disobedience Movement	Mahatma Gandhi led the Dandi March from his base, Sabarmati Ashram, 240 miles to the coastal village of Dandi, to produce salt without paying the tax. He boiled the sea water and prepared salt. In this way he broke the Salt Law made by the Britishers.