

Important Short-Tricks in GS

TRICK TO REMEMBER THE NAME OF THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF SCO

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is an international alliance of **ten member** countries established in the year 2001. The headquarters of SCO is situated in Beijing, China.

- ❑ Trick to remember the name of the member countries of the SCO.

“BELA aur IRAN CRISP TRUCK pe ghoomne nikle”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the country starts.

Using the acronym “BELA aur IRAN CRISP TRUCK pe ghoomne nikle” you can remember the member countries of the SCO:

- ❑ B – Belarus
- ❑ I – Iran
- ❑ C – China
- ❑ R – Russia
- ❑ I – India
- ❑ P – Pakistan
- ❑ K – Kyrgyzstan
- ❑ K – Kazakhstan
- ❑ T – Tajikistan
- ❑ U – Uzbekistan

INDIAN STATES THROUGH WHICH THE TROPIC OF CANCER PASSES

Tropic of Cancer

Tropic of Cancer is a line of latitude circling the Earth at approximately

23.5 degrees north of the equator. The Tropic of Cancer passes through **eight states** of India. Eight states from left to right are Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.

- ❑ Trick to remember 8 Indian states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes. (Tropic of Cancer passes through Gujarat first from the left but we have used Rajasthan first to make the trick easier.)

“Golu Raat Mein Chhattisgarh-Jharkhand Wali Train se Mizoram gaya”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the country starts. Using the acronym

“Golu Raat Mein Chhattisgarh-Jharkhand Wali Train se Mizoram gaya” you can remember the eight Indian states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes:

- ❑ G – Gujarat
- ❑ R – Rajasthan

- ☐ **M** – Madhya Pradesh
- ☐ **C** – Chhattisgarh
- ☐ **J** – Jharkhand
- ☐ **W** – West Bengal
- ☐ **T** – Tripura
- ☐ **M** – Mizoram

NAME OF THE MEMBER COUNTRIES of ASEAN

ASEAN

ASEAN stands for Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It is a political and economic union of **11 countries of Southeast Asia** Nations. It was established in 1967. The secretariat of ASEAN is situated in Jakarta, Indonesia.

- ☐ Every year August 8 is observed as the ASEAN Day
- ☐ Trick to remember the name of the member countries of ASEAN
“Bhai Carry Itne Lambe Movie Mein Picture Selfie Toh Viral Thi ”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the country starts.

Using the acronym “Bhai Carry Itne Lambe Movie Mein Pictury Selfie Toh Viral Thi” you can remember the member countries of ASEAN:

- ☐ **B** – Brunei
- ☐ **C** – Cambodia
- ☐ **I** – Indonesia
- ☐ **L** – Laos
- ☐ **M** – Malaysia
- ☐ **M** – Myanmar (Burma)
- ☐ **P** – Philippines
- ☐ **S** – Singapore
- ☐ **T** – Thailand
- ☐ **V** – Vietnam
- ☐ **T** – Timor-Leste

NAME OF THE MEMBER COUNTRIES of G7

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G7: G7 stands for Group of Seven. It is an intergovernmental political forum of the largest industrialized economies of the world. Earlier it stood as G8 but due to suspension of Russia in 2014, it reverted to G7.

- ☐ The European Union has been a “non-enumerated” full member of the G-7 since 1981.
- ☐ Trick to remember the member countries of G7

" US ki Jeep, Canada-Germany ki car, aur Italy-UK ki Flight world-class hain."

- ☐ **U**- US
- ☐ **J**- Japan
- ☐ **C**- Canada
- ☐ **G**- Germany
- ☐ **I**- Italy
- ☐ **U**- UK
- ☐ **F**- France

SAARC COUNTRIES

SAARC: SAARC stands for “South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation”. It is the regional intergovernmental organization of eight countries of South Asia. It was established in 1985. The headquarters of SAARC is situated in Kathmandu, Nepal.

- ❑ Trick to remember the name of the member countries of SAARC.

“APNI MBBS”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the country starts.

Using the acronym “APNI MBBS” you can remember the member countries of SAARC:

- ❑ **A** - Afghanistan
- ❑ **P** - Pakistan
- ❑ **N** - Nepal
- ❑ **I** - India
- ❑ **M** - Maldives
- ❑ **B** - Bangladesh
- ❑ **B** - Bhutan
- ❑ **S** - Sri Lanka

VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTORS UNDER RAINBOW REVOLUTION

Rainbow revolution integrates the effects of all previous agricultural and animal husbandry revolutions. It was launched in the year 2000. It seeks to promote resource development and environmental sustainability.

- ❑ Trick to remember various agriculture and animal husbandry sectors under Rainbow Revolution.

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the revolution starts.

“Ajay PW Faculty se Seekh kar Har Hafte Full revision karta hai”

- ❑ **A** – Agriculture
- ❑ **P** – Poultry
- ❑ **F** – Fishery
- ❑ **S** – Sugarcane
- ❑ **H** – Animal Husbandry
- ❑ **H** – Horticulture
- ❑ **F** – Forestry

NAME OF THE MEMBER COUNTRIES OF MEKONG-GANGA COOPERATION

Mekong-Ganga Cooperation

MGC is an initiative of six countries (India and five ASEAN countries). It was established in the year 2000. The organization takes up the name of two major rivers, the Ganga and the Mekong (trans-boundary river in East Asia), of the region.

- ☐ Trick to remember the name of the member countries of Mekong- Ganga Cooperation.

“**MIC** aur **TV** par **Live** news aati ha”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the country starts.

Using the acronym “**MIC** aur **TV** par **Live** news aati ha” you can remember the member countries of the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation:

- ☐ **M** - Myanmar
- ☐ **I** - India
- ☐ **C** - Cambodia
- ☐ **T** - Thailand
- ☐ **V** - Vietnam
- ☐ **L** - Laos

NAME OF THE COUNTRIES BORDERING THE CASPIAN SEA

The Caspian Sea is the world’s largest inland water body. It lies between Europe and Asia. There are five countries touching their boundary with the Caspian Sea.

- ☐ Trick to remember the name of the countries bordering the Caspian Sea.

“**TARIK** (Tarik is the Arabic word for date)” Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the country starts

Using the acronym “**TARIK** (Tarik is the Arabic word for date)”, you can remember the countries bordering the Caspian Sea:

- ☐ **T** – Turkmenistan
- ☐ **A** – Azerbaijan
- ☐ **R** – Russia
- ☐ **I** – Iran
- ☐ **K** – Kazakhstan

NAMES OF THE COUNTRIES BORDERING BLACK SEA

Black Sea is a water body lying between Europe and Asia. It is bounded by six countries. Danube, Dnieper and Don are three major rivers supplying water to it.

- ☐ Trick to remember the names of the countries bordering Black Sea.

“**BURGR** Tea”

Explanation:

The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the country starts.

Using the acronym “**BURGR** Tea”, you can remember the names of the countries bordering the Black Sea:

- ☐ **B** – Bulgaria
- ☐ **U** – Ukraine
- ☐ **R** – Russia
- ☐ **G** – Georgia

- ☐ **R – Romania**
- ☐ **T – Turkey**

PLANETS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM IN ORDER (GOING AWAY FROM THE SUN)

In our solar system there are eight planets. The Sun is the centre of our solar system. Each planet revolves around the sun in the fixed path or orbit. Going away from the Sun, the planets are as mentioned below.

- ☐ Trick to remember the planets of solar system in order (going away from the Sun).
 “Most Valued E-M (Egg-Muffin) Just Served Us Now.”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the planet starts.

Using the acronym **“Most Valued E-M (Egg-Muffin) Just Served Us Now.”** , you can remember the planets of the solar system in order, going away from the Sun:

- ☐ **M- Mercury**
- ☐ **V- Venus**
- ☐ **E- Earth**
- ☐ **M- Mars**
- ☐ **J- Jupiter**
- ☐ **S- Saturn**
- ☐ **U- Uranus**
- ☐ **N- Neptune**

NAME OF FIVE MAJOR OCEANS ON THE EARTH

OCEANS ON THE EARTH

Our Earth can be divided into two parts one is terrestrial (Continents) and other one is water body (Ocean). These water bodies are known as Oceans. Ocean covers more than seventy percent of the Earth’s surface. There are five major oceans on the earth.

- ☐ Trick to remember the name of five major oceans on the Earth.
 “PAISA”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the Ocean starts.

Using the acronym **“PAISA”**, you can remember the names of the five major oceans on Earth:

- ☐ **P – Pacific**
- ☐ **A – Arctic**
- ☐ **I – Indian**
- ☐ **S – Southern Ocean (Antarctic Ocean)**
- ☐ **A – Atlantic**

SESSIONS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha is the lower house of India's bicameral Parliament. Members of Lok Sabha are elected on the basis of elections. A session of the Indian Parliament is the period during which a House meets almost every day uninterruptedly to manage the business. Lok Sabha by convention meets three sessions in a year.

- ❑ Trick to remember the sessions of Lok Sabha.

“B.M.W.”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the sessions starts.

Using the acronym “**B.M.W.**”, you can remember the sessions of Lok Sabha:

- ❑ **Budget** (February to May),
- ❑ **Monsoon** (June to September),
- ❑ **Winter** (November to December).

WRITS ISSUED BY THE SUPREME COURT AND HIGH COURT OF INDIA

Writs

Writs are a formal written order issued by the executive or judicial body that directs the individual or authority to do or refrain from doing a particular act. When the fundamental rights of any individual are violated, then that person can file a petition directly in the Supreme Court or High Court. The court can issue the following writs under Art 32 (By Supreme Court) and Art. 226 (by High Court) of India Constitution.

- ❑ Trick to remember name of the Writs issued by Supreme Court and High Court of India

" Hari Master Par Class me Question pooch raha tha "

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the Writs starts.

Using the acronym “**PCM Head Quarters**”, you can remember the names of the writs issued by the Supreme Court and High Court of India:

- ❑ **H** – Habeas Corpus
- ❑ **M** – Mandamus
- ❑ **P** – Prohibition
- ❑ **C** – Certiorari
- ❑ **Q** – Quo Warranto

KINGS WHO FOLLOWED BUDDHISM

Buddhism is one of the greatest religions established during the 6th century BCE. Buddhism was established by Gautam Buddha. In history there are many kings who followed Buddhism.

- ❑ Trick to remember Kings who followed Buddhism.

“**B**uddhist **P**rice is **A**lways **H**igh Under **K**ing”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the king starts.

Using the acronym “**B**uddhism **P**rice is **A**lways **H**igh **U**nder **K**ing”, you can remember the kings who followed Buddhism:

- ☐ **B** – Bimbisara
- ☐ **P** – Prasenjit
- ☐ **A** – Ashoka
- ☐ **H** – Harshavardhana
- ☐ **U** – Udayin
- ☐ **K** – Kanishka

THREE PRINCIPLES OF JAINISM

Jainism

Jainism is an Indian religion that originated in the 7th–5th century BCE. In the Jainism philosophy, there are three guiding principles, also known as the three jewels. These three jewels guide the Jain way of life.

- ☐ A trick to remember the three principles of Jainism.

“**KFC**”,

The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the principles starts.

Using the acronym “**KFC**”, you can remember the three principles of Jainism:

- ☐ Right **K**nowledge
- ☐ Right **F**aith
- ☐ Right **C**onduct

NAME OF IMPORTANT FOLDED MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD

Mountains can be classified into types based on several factors, such as shape, location, etc. Some common types are Folded Mountain, Block Mountain, and Volcanic Mountain.

Folded Mountains are formed due to the tectonic movement of plates towards each other. Here, tectonic forces push or compress the Earth’s crust, causing layers to fold and buckle.

- ☐ A trick to remember the names of Important folded mountains in the world.

“**U**day Alps se **R**ocky Andes hote hue **H**imalayas pahucha”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above refers to the word from which the name of the mountain starts.

Using the acronym “**U**day Alps se **R**ocky Andes hote hue **H**imalayas pahucha”, you can remember the names of important fold mountains in the world:

- ☐ **U** – Ural Mountain
- ☐ **A** – Alps Mountain
- ☐ **R** – Rocky Mountain
- ☐ **A** – Andes Mountain
- ☐ **H** – Himalayas

NAMES OF THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH PRIME MERIDIAN PASSES

Prime Meridian is a vertical imaginary line on the Earth. It serves as the initial line of reference for other longitudes. It is designated as 0 degree longitude. It divides the whole earth into two hemispheres- Eastern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere. There are eight countries from which the prime meridian passes.

- ❑ Trick to remember the names of the countries from which Prime Meridian passes.

“Binod GoT FAMoUS”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes to the word from which name of the country starts.

Using the acronym “**Binod GoT FAMoUS**”, you can remember the names of the countries from which the Prime Meridian passes:

- ❑ **B** – Burkina Faso
- ❑ **G** – Ghana
- ❑ **T** – Togo
- ❑ **F** – France
- ❑ **A** – Algeria
- ❑ **M** – Mali
- ❑ **U** – U.K.
- ❑ **S** – Spain

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF THE UNITED NATION ORGANISATION

United Nation Organisation is an international organisation established in the year 1945 with the aim of promoting peace in the world. UNO has 193 member states and six official languages. These languages are used for communication and documentation within the organisation.

- ❑ Trick to remember official languages of the United Nation Organisation.

“S.A.F.E.R. C (City)”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the language starts.

Using the acronym “**S.A.F.E.R. C (City)**”, you can remember the official languages of the United Nations Organisation:

- ❑ **S** – Spanish
- ❑ **A** – Arabic
- ❑ **F** – French
- ❑ **E** – English
- ❑ **R** – Russian
- ❑ **C** – Chinese

KEYWORDS MENTIONED IN THE PREAMBLE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Preamble is the introductory page or the first page of the constitution of India. It shows the philosophy and intention of the whole constitution. It summarises the constitution. There are several words mentioned in the preamble showing the philosophy of the constitution makers.

- ❑ Trick to remember keywords mentioned in the preamble of Indian Constitution.

“**Delhi Rajya Sovereign Social Secular Janta ko Liberty Equality Brotherhood deta hai**”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word mentioned in the preamble.

Using the acronym “**Delhi Rajya Sovereign Social Secular Janta ko Liberty Equality Brotherhood deta hai**”, you can remember the keywords mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:

- ☐ **D** – Democratic
- ☐ **R** – Republic
- ☐ **S** – Sovereign
- ☐ **S** – Socialist
- ☐ **S** – Secular
- ☐ **J** – Justice
- ☐ **L** – Liberty
- ☐ **E** – Equality
- ☐ **B** – Brotherhood

MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION BORROWED FROM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (GOI) ACT 1935

GOI Act 1935 was one of the most important legislations enacted by the British Parliament for making significant reform in the governance of British India. While the drafting of the Indian constitution of Independent India, it played a major role in it.

- ☐ A trick to remember the major provisions of the Indian Constitution borrowed from the Government of India (GOI) Act 1935.

“JPEG FormAt”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which name of the provision starts.

Using the acronym “**JPEG Format**”, you can remember the major provisions of the Indian Constitution borrowed from the Government of India (GOI) Act 1935:

- ☐ **J** – Judiciary
- ☐ **P** – Public Service Commissions
- ☐ **E** – Emergency
- ☐ **G** – Governor’s Office
- ☐ **F** – Federal Structure
- ☐ **A** – Administrative Details

ALL SCHEDULES MENTIONED IN THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India consists of 12 schedules. Initially, there were 8 schedules. Schedules provided additional details, lists, and provisions related to various administrative and legislative matters:

- 1) The first schedule deals with the territories of India.
- 2) The second schedule deals with the emoluments of important constitutional posts.
- 3) The Third Schedule deals with the Oath and Affirmation of constitutional functionaries
- 4) The Fourth Schedule deals with the reallocation of seats of the Rajya Sabha.

- 5) The Fifth Schedule deals with the administration of Schedule areas and scheduled tribes.
- 6) The Sixth Schedule deals with the administration of tribal areas.
- 7) The Seventh Schedule deals with the three list for the division of powers.
- 8) The Eighth Schedule deals with official languages recognised by the government of India, currently listing 22 languages.
- 9) The Ninth Schedule deals with the protection of laws from judicial review.
- 10) The Tenth Schedule deals with Anti-Defection laws.
- 11) The Eleventh schedule deals with Panchayats.
- 12) The Twelfth Schedule deals with Municipalities.
 - a. A trick to remember all the schedules mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

“TEARS OF OLD PM”

Explanation:

The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the schedule starts.

Using the acronym **“TEARS OF OLD PM”**, you can remember all the schedules mentioned in the Indian Constitution:

- ☐ **T** – Territory
- ☐ **E** – Emoluments
- ☐ **A** – Affirmations
- ☐ **R** – Rajya Sabha
- ☐ **S** – Scheduled areas
- ☐ **O** – Other scheduled areas
- ☐ **F** – Federal provisions
- ☐ **O** – Official languages
- ☐ **L** – Land reforms
- ☐ **D** – Anti Defection
- ☐ **P** – Panchayat
- ☐ **M** – Municipality

NAME OF THE STATES OF INDIA THROUGH WHICH INDIAN STANDARD TIME (IST) PASSES

IST is an imaginary line of longitude adopted by the government of India as a line to decide the time in India uniformly. It is based on

82.5 degree East longitude.

- ☐ Trick to remember the name of the states of India through which Indian Standard Time (IST) passes.

"COUMA"

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the state starts.

Using the acronym "COUMA" you can remember the states of India through which Indian Standard Time (IST) passes:

- ☐ **C** – Chhattisgarh
- ☐ **O** – Odisha
- ☐ **U** – Uttar Pradesh
- ☐ **M** – Madhya Pradesh
- ☐ **A** – Andhra Pradesh

NAME OF RIGHT BANK TRIBUTARIES OF RIVER GANGA

River Ganga is the longest river of India, approximately 2525 km. It originates from Gangotri glacier in Uttarakhand and finally empties into the Bay of Bengal.

Right bank tributaries are those rivers or streams entering into the main river from the right side in the direction of flowing of the main river. River Ganga has three major right bank tributaries.

Trick to remember the name of right bank tributaries of river Ganga

"You Should Download Photo Keepsakes"

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the tributary starts.

Using the acronym **"You Should Download Photo Keepsakes"**, you can remember the right bank tributaries of river Ganga:

- ☐ **Y** – Yamuna
- ☐ **S** – Son
- ☐ **D** – Damodar
- ☐ **P** – Punpun
- ☐ **K** – Karmanasa

NAME OF LEFT BANK TRIBUTARIES OF THE RIVER GANGA

River Ganga is the longest river of India, approximately 2525 km. It originates from Gangotri glacier in Uttarakhand and finally empties into the Bay of Bengal.

Left bank tributaries are those rivers or streams entering into the main river from the left side in the direction of flowing of the main river. River Ganga has six major left bank tributaries

Trick to remember the name of left bank tributaries of the river Ganga

"Rich Guys Give Gifts to Kind Men"

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the tributary starts.

Using the acronym **"Rich Guys Give Gifts to Kind Men"** you can remember the left bank tributaries of river Ganga:

- ☐ **R** – Ramganga
- ☐ **G** – Gomti
- ☐ **G** – Ghaghara
- ☐ **G** – Gandak
- ☐ **K** – Kosi (The "Sorrow of Bihar")
- ☐ **M** – Mahananda

WAYS IN WHICH INDIAN CITIZENSHIP CAN BE ACQUIRED

A person can be a citizen of only one country. In India, citizenship can be acquired by five ways outlined in the Citizenship Act, 1955.

- ❑ Tricks to remember the ways in which Indian citizenship can be Acquired.

“I BRaND”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which name of the means starts.

Using the acronym “I BRaND”, you can remember the ways in which Indian citizenship can be acquired:

- ❑ **I** – Incorporation of Territory
- ❑ **B** – Birth
- ❑ **R** – Registration
- ❑ **N** – Naturalization
- ❑ **D** – Descent

EIGHTFOLD PATH IN BUDDHISM

In Buddhism the eightfold path is the way through which any person can get rid of desires which is the ultimate reason for the cause of sorrows. It is the middle path. It's the core of the teaching of Gautam Buddha. These are eight ways

- ❑ Trick to remember Eight-Fold Path in Buddhism.

“EVIL SCAM”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the ways of eight-fold paths starts.

Using the acronym “EVIL SCAM”, you can remember the eightfold path of Buddhism:

- ❑ **E** – Right Effort
- ❑ **V** – Right View
- ❑ **I** – Right Intention
- ❑ **L** – Right Livelihood
- ❑ **S** – Right Speech
- ❑ **C** – Right Concentration
- ❑ **A** – Right Action
- ❑ **M** – Right Mindfulness

NAMES OF MAIN LEADERS OF 1857 REVOLT

The Revolt of 1857 was the most important and considered the first war of independence against the Britishers. It shook the foundation of the British Empire in India. It started from Meerut in the year 1857. There are various leaders that took part and played a major role in it.

- ❑ Trick to remember the names of main Leaders of 1857 Revolt.

“No General Seat for Begum Rani & Kunwar Maulvi”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the leader starts.

Using the acronym “No General Seat for Begum Rani & Kunwar Maulvi”, you can remember the names of the main leaders of the 1857 revolt:

- ❑ **N** – Nana Saheb, Kanpur
- ❑ **G** – General Bakht Khan, Delhi

- ❑ **S** – Shah Mal, Baghpat
- ❑ **B** – Begum Hazrat Mahal, Lucknow
- ❑ **R** – Rani Lakshmibai, Jhansi
- ❑ **K** – Kunwar Singh, Bihar
- ❑ **M** – Maulvi Ahmadullah, Faizabad

ORDER OF INITIAL MOVEMENTS OF GANDHIJI

Gandhiji played a major role in India's struggle for Independence from British rule. His philosophy and non-violent method against the Britisher were successful in Africa. Therefore, when Gandhiji arrived in India in 1915, he again used the non-violent method of resistance. This can be seen in his Initial Movements.

- ❑ Trick to remember the order of Initial Movements of Gandhiji.

“CAKe for Rowlatt”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the movement starts.

Using the acronym “CAKe for Rowlatt”, you can remember the order of initial movements of Gandhiji:

- ❑ **C** – Champaran Satyagraha (1917) – First Civil Disobedience
- ❑ **A** – Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918) – First Hunger Strike
- ❑ **K** – Kheda Satyagraha (1918) – First Non cooperation
- ❑ **R** – Satyagraha Against the Rowlatt Act – First Mass Strike (1919)

CHRONOLOGY OF POST 1940

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT DURING STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

India's struggle of Independence has various events that ultimately leads to the independence which is considered to be started with revolt of 1857 and ends on 15 august 1947. Post 1940 chronology was the chronology of important events during the journey of Independence.

- ❑ Trick to remember the Chronology of Post 1940 Constitutional Development during the struggle for Independence.

" Angrez Crips ke saath Simla Cabinet me mile aur **3 June plan** banaya "

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the events starts.

Using the acronym “Augustus Came to Simla in Cab on 3rd June”, you can remember the chronology of post-1940 constitutional development during the struggle for independence:

- ❑ **A** – August offer (1940)
- ❑ **C** – Cripps Mission (March 1942)
- ❑ **S** – Simla Conference (Wavell Plan) (1945)
- ❑ **C** – Cabinet Mission (1946)
- ❑ **3** – 3rd June Plan (1947)

NAME MAJOR DIRECT TAX IS LEVIED ON THE INCOME OR PROFIT

Taxes are the payment made by individuals, firms, organisations, etc to the government. These taxes become a part of government income.

Taxes are of two types: Direct taxes and Indirect taxes.

Direct taxes are those taxes in which liability to pay the tax lies on the person who is paying the tax. It is directly paid to the government. There are various direct taxes in India.

- ❑ Trick to remember the name major direct tax is levied on the income or profit.

“W Wealth se Property aur Income se Company”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which name of the tax starts.

Using the acronym **“W Wealth se Property aur Income se Company”**, you can remember the major direct taxes:

- ❑ **W** – Wealth tax
- ❑ **P** – Property tax
- ❑ **I** – Income tax
- ❑ **C** – Corporate tax

NAME OF MAJOR INDIRECT TAXES INCORPORATED INTO GST

Taxes represent payments made by individuals, firms, organizations, etc., to the government, contributing to government income. There are two primary types of taxes: Direct taxes and Indirect taxes.

Taxes are of two types Direct taxes and Indirect taxes.

Indirect taxes involve a tax liability on someone other than the individual or entity directly paying the tax. The payment is made indirectly to the government. India has several indirect taxes.

Now, with the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), a unified tax system that subsumes various indirect taxes, these indirect taxes are incorporated into the GST framework. This transformation simplifies the taxation structure and streamlines the indirect tax system in India.

- ❑ Trick to remember the names of Indirect taxes Included under GST:

“Good PEOPLES in the States of India have Special Custom to Serve and Add Extra beauty to its culture(centre).”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which name of the tax starts.

Using the acronym **“Good PEOPLES in the States of India have Special Custom to Serve and Add Extra beauty to its culture (centre).”**, you can remember the names of indirect taxes:

- ❑ **G** – GST includes
- ❑ **P** – Purchase Tax
- ❑ **E** – Entertainment Tax
- ❑ **O** – Octroi Tax
- ❑ **L** – Luxury Tax
- ❑ **E** – Entry Tax
- ❑ **S** – Sales Tax
- ❑ **State** – State VAT
- ❑ **Special** – Special Additional Duty of Customs

- ☐ **Custom** – Customs Duties (Additional)
- ☐ **Serve** – Service Taxes
- ☐ **Add Extra Beauty** – Additional Excise Duties
- ☐ **C** – Central Excise Duty

NAME OF TYPES OF VITAMIN B

Vitamin B is a complex of different vitamins. It plays an important role in various biological functions. Vitamin B is of eight types with different names.

- ☐ Trick to remember names of types of Vitamin B.

“Patient ko Clinic me Treatment ke liye Regular Nutrition For Proper Body chahiye”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which name of the vitamin starts.

Using the acronym **“Patient ko Clinic me Treatment ke liye Regular Nutrition For Proper Body chahiye”**, you can remember the names of types of Vitamin B:

- ☐ **P** – Pyridoxine (B6)
- ☐ **C** – Cyanocobalamin (B12)
- ☐ **T** – Thiamine (B1)
- ☐ **R** – Riboflavin (B2)
- ☐ **N** – Niacin (B3)
- ☐ **F** – Folic Acid (B9)
- ☐ **P** – Pantothenic Acid (B5)
- ☐ **B** – Biotin (B7)

NAME OF THE STATES IN WHICH GANGES DOLPHINS ARE FOUND

Ganga river dolphin is a freshwater dolphin native to South Asia. Ganga dolphins are found particularly in Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers. It is the national aquatic animal of India. In India ganga dolphin is found mainly in seven states of India.

- ☐ Trick to remember the name of the states in which Ganges Dolphins are found.

“BMW RAJU”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes to the word from which name of the state starts.

Using the acronym **“BMW RAJU”**, you can remember the names of states in which Ganges Dolphins are found:

- ☐ **B** – Bihar
- ☐ **M** – Madhya Pradesh
- ☐ **W** – West Bengal
- ☐ **R** – Rajasthan
- ☐ **A** – Assam
- ☐ **J** – Jharkhand
- ☐ **U** – Uttar Pradesh

NAME OF WATER BODIES ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF WATER THEY CONTAIN (DECREASING ORDER OF WATER) ON THE EARTH SURFACES

Water Bodies according to the amount of water they contain: More than seventy percent of earth's surface has been covered with water. There are various water bodies according to the shape, size and water it contains. Among them, the ocean contains 96.5%, the ice cap contains 1.7%, lakes 0.013%, and so on.

- ❑ Trick to remember names of water bodies according to the amount of water it contains (decreasing order of water) on the earth's surfaces.

“Oily Ice Lakes Slowly Add River Biosphere”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes to the word from which name of the water bodies starts.

Using the acronym **“Oily Ice Lakes Slowly Add River Biosphere”**, you can easily remember the names of the water bodies based on the amount of water they contain:

- ❑ **O** – Oceans
- ❑ **I** – Ice caps and glaciers
- ❑ **L** – Lakes
- ❑ **S** – Soil moisture
- ❑ **A** – Atmosphere
- ❑ **R** – Rivers and streams
- ❑ **B** – Biosphere

GREAT LAKES OF NORTH AMERICA

The Great Lakes of North America are a group of five interconnected freshwater lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario—located on the border between the United States and Canada. They are the largest group of freshwater lakes in the world, containing about 21% of the global surface freshwater.

- ❑ Trick to remember Great Lakes of North America.

“HOMES”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes to the word from which name of the lake starts.

Using the acronym **“HOMES”**, you can easily recall the names of the Great Lakes:

- ❑ **H** – Huron
- ❑ **O** – Ontario
- ❑ **M** – Michigan
- ❑ **E** – Erie
- ❑ **S** – Superior

NAME OF SIX PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF UNO (UNITED NATION ORGANISATION)

The United Nations Organization (UNO) is an international organization founded in 1945. Its primary objective is to promote peace, security, and cooperation. It consists of six principal organs: General Assembly (policy-making

body), Security Council (maintains peace and security), Economic and Social Council (promotes economic and social cooperation), Trusteeship Council International Court of Justice (settles legal disputes), and Secretariat (administrative arm).

- ❑ Trick to remember six Principal organs of UNO.
“Economics IS Type of GS”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes to the word from which name of the organ starts.

Using the acronym “**ECONOMICS IS TYPE OF GS**”, you can easily remember the names of the principal organs of the United Nations:

- ❑ **E** – Economic and Social Council
- ❑ **I** – International Court of Justice
- ❑ **S** – Secretariat
- ❑ **T** – Trusteeship Council
- ❑ **G** – General Assembly
- ❑ **S** – Security Council

COMMITTEES ON PANCHAYATI RAJ

Panchayati Raj is a system of local self-government in India that aims to decentralize power and promote grassroots democracy. The term “Panchayati Raj” translates to “rule by the village council.” It was introduced as a constitutional amendment in 1992, establishing a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village, block, and district levels. There were six committees constituted related to Panchayati Raj as mentioned below.

- ❑ Trick to remember major committees on Panchayati raj.
“**Busy Adults Give Long Time Guidance**”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes to the word from which name of the committee starts.

Using the acronym “**Busy Adults Give Long Time Guidance**”, You can easily remember the names of the major committees of Panchayati Raj:

- ❑ **B** – Balwant Rai committee
- ❑ **A** – Ashok Mehta committee
- ❑ **G** – G.V.K. Rao committee
- ❑ **L** – L.M. Singhvi committee
- ❑ **T** – Thungon committee
- ❑ **G** – Gadgil committee

“NAVRATNAS IN AKBAR’S COURT”

“FAT FB MART”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes to the word from which name of the navratana starts.
Using the acronym **“FAT FB MART”**, You can easily remember the names of the Navaratans in the court of Akbar:

- ❑ **F** – Faizi (Poet Laureate)
- ❑ **A** – Abul Fazl (Chief advisor and author of Akbarnama)
- ❑ **T** – Todar Mal (Revenue minister)
- ❑ **F** – Fakir Aziao Din (Mystic and advisor)
- ❑ **B** – Birbal (Akbar’s Prime Minister, jester, entertainer)
- ❑ **M** – Mullah Do Piazza (One of Akbar’s advisor)
- ❑ **A** – Abdul rahim khan-i-khana (Poet, known for Couplet or Dohe)
- ❑ **R** – Raja Man Singh (General and Commander-in-chief)
- ❑ **T** – Tansen (Great Musician)

MEMBERS OF CABINET MISSION

The Cabinet Mission was a delegation sent by the British government to India in 1946 with the aim of finding a solution to the constitutional future of the country.

The mission was led by three members of the British Cabinet: Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander. Its main objective was to discuss and negotiate the transfer of power from British rule to an independent India.

The discussions and disagreements surrounding the plan played a significant role in shaping the subsequent partition of India and the creation of two separate nations, India and Pakistan, in 1947.

- ❑ Trick to remember the members of Cabinet Mission
“PAsT”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes to the word from which name of the member starts.

Using the acronym **“PAsT”**, You can easily remember the names of the members of Cabinet Mission:

- ❑ **P** – Pethick Lawrence
- ❑ **A** – A.V. Alexander
- ❑ **S** – Stafford Cripps

CORE INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

Core industries refer to a group of sectors that form the backbone of India’s industrial development and play a crucial role in the country’s economic growth. These industries are characterised by their significant contribution to GDP, employment generation, and the supply of essential goods and services.

The core industries in India typically include sectors such as steel, petroleum and natural gas, coal, power generation, cement, fertilisers, and refining. These industries provide the basic infrastructure and raw materials needed for the growth of other sectors and are vital for the overall development of the Indian economy.

Tricks to remember the core industries in India

"Every Student in New Coaching Can Crack Fast Results."

- ❑ **E** – Electricity
- ❑ **S** – Steel

- ☐ **N** – Natural Gas
- ☐ **C** – Coal
- ☐ **C** – Crude Oil
- ☐ **C** – Cement
- ☐ **F** – Fertilisers
- ☐ **R** – Refinery Products

HILLS OF SOUTHERN INDIA

The southern region of India is characterised by the presence of various hills and mountain ranges. Some prominent hills in the southern area include the Nilgiri Hills, located in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka, known for their scenic beauty and tea plantations.

The Western Ghats, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, run parallel to the western coast of the southern region, encompassing numerous hills and peaks. The Palani Hills in Tamil Nadu and the Cardamom Hills in Kerala are also notable hill ranges in the southern area, attracting tourists and nature enthusiasts with their lush greenery and biodiversity.

- ☐ Tricks to remember the hills of southern India.

“Clever Ants Never Skip Jumping over Pink Mountain Gaps.”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which name of the hills start.

Using the acronym **“Clever Ants Never Skip Jumping over Pink Mountain Gaps”**, You can easily remember the names of the hills of southern India:

- ☐ **C** – Cardamom Hills
- ☐ **A** – Anamalai Hills
- ☐ **N** – Nilgiri Hills
- ☐ **S** – Shevaroy Hills
- ☐ **J** – Javadi Hills
- ☐ **P** – Palkonda Range
- ☐ **M** – Mahendragiri Hills

GOLDEN CRESCENT (OPIUM PRODUCING) COUNTRIES

The Golden Crescent refers to the region in South Asia that comprises three countries: Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan. These countries are known for their significant opium production, making the region a major global hub for opium cultivation and the illicit drug trade. The term “Golden Crescent” is used to highlight the concentration of opium poppy cultivation and the production of opium and its derivatives in this specific geographical area.

- ☐ Trick to remember Golden Crescent countries.

“PAI (π)”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the country starts.

Using the acronym **“PAI (π)”**, You can easily remember the names of the countries that are part of the golden crescent:

- ☐ **P** – Pakistan
- ☐ **A** – Afghanistan
- ☐ **I** – Iran

STATES HAVING INNER LINE PERMIT SYSTEM

The Inner Line Permit (ILP) system is a special permit required for Indian citizens from other states to enter certain regions within the country. This permit is aimed at protecting the indigenous cultures, traditions, and resources of these regions.

- ❑ Trick to remember the states having Inner line permit system.

"My Aunt's New Maps"

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the state starts.

Using the acronym **"My Aunt's New Maps"** You can easily remember the names of the states where ILP is required:

- ❑ **M**— **M**izoram
- ❑ **A**— **A**runachal Pradesh
- ❑ **N** — **N**agaland
- ❑ **M** — **M**anipur

PANCHAMVRATS IN JAINISM

Panchamvrats, also known as the Five Great Vows, are fundamental principles followed by Jain monks and nuns as a part of their spiritual journey. These vows are:

1. **Ahimsa (Non-violence):** The first vow emphasizes the practice of non-violence in thoughts, words, and actions. Jains strive to avoid causing harm to any living being and promote compassion and respect for all life forms.
 2. **Satya (Truthfulness):** The second vow emphasizes the commitment to truthfulness and honesty in all aspects of life. Jains strive to speak the truth, avoid falsehoods, and live with integrity.
 3. **Asteya (Non-stealing):** The third vow promotes the principle of non-stealing or refraining from taking what is not rightfully earned or given. Jains believe in respecting others' possessions and practicing contentment.
 4. **Brahmacharya (Chastity):** The fourth vow encourages the practice of celibacy and maintaining purity of thoughts, emotions, and actions. Jain monks and nuns abstain from indulging in any sexual activity.
 5. **Aparigraha (Non-attachment):** The fifth vow emphasizes non-attachment to material possessions and worldly desires. Jains strive to live a simple and minimalist lifestyle, minimizing their dependence on material wealth.
- ❑ Tricks to remember the five vrats in Jainism.

"CLIPS"

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the Vrata starts.

Using the acronym **"CLIPS"**, You can easily remember the names of the vratas in Jainism:

- ❑ **C** – **C**hastity-Brahmacharya
- ❑ **L** – **N**on **L**ying-satya
- ❑ **I** – **N**on **I**njury-ahimsa
- ❑ **P** – **N**on **P**ossession-aparigraha
- ❑ **S** – **N**on **S**tealing-asteya

REGIONS IN UK

The United Kingdom (UK) is composed of four constituent countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Each of these countries has its distinct regions, which contribute to the diversity and cultural richness of the UK.

The regions in the UK are as follows:

1. **England:** England is the largest and most populous country in the UK, divided into nine regions. These regions are London, South East, South West, East of England, West Midlands, East Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber, North West, and North East. Each region has its unique characteristics, landscapes, and cultural heritage.
 2. **Scotland:** Scotland is located in the northern part of the UK and is divided into nine regions. These regions are Highlands, Grampian, Tayside, Central, Fife, Lothian, Strathclyde, Borders, and Dumfries and Galloway. Scotland is known for its stunning landscapes, historic castles, and vibrant cities such as Edinburgh and Glasgow.
 3. **Wales:** Wales is situated in the western part of the UK and is divided into four regions. These regions are North Wales, Mid Wales, South West Wales, and South East Wales. Wales is famous for its rugged mountains, picturesque coastlines, and rich Celtic culture. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff.
 4. **Northern Ireland:** Northern Ireland is located in the northeastern part of the island of Ireland and is divided into six counties. These counties are Antrim, Armagh, Derry/Londonderry, Down, Fermanagh, and Tyrone. Northern Ireland has a unique blend of Irish and British influences, beautiful landscapes, and a complex history.
- ☐ Tricks to remember the names of regions in the UK.

“WINES”

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the region starts.

Using the acronym **“WINES”**, You can easily remember the names of the regions in U.K.:

- ☐ **W** – Wales
- ☐ **IN** – Ireland (North)
- ☐ **E** – England
- ☐ **S** – Scotland

BOUNDARY WITH BHUTAN

Located in the eastern Himalayas, Bhutan shares a border with India in the states of Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh. The India-Bhutan border is open, and the two nations share strong ties in various sectors, including trade, education, and security.

- ☐ Trick to remember the Indian states that share the boundary with Bhutan.

"B.A.A.S."

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the region starts.

Using the acronym **"B.A.A.S."**, You can easily remember the names of the states that share the boundary with Bhutan:

- ☐ **B** – Bengal (West Bengal)
- ☐ **A** – Arunachal Pradesh
- ☐ **A** – Assam
- ☐ **S** – Sikkim

COUNTRIES BORDERING (LAND) INDIA

India, a South Asian country, shares its borders with several neighboring nations. Here is a brief introduction to the countries bordering (Land) India:

- ❑ Trick to remember the countries bordering India.

" PMB BANC"

Explanation:

*The capital letter in the trick mentioned above denotes the word from which the name of the country starts.

Using the acronym " **PMB BANC**" You can easily remember the names of the countries that share the boundary with India.

- ❑ **P – Pakistan**
- ❑ **M – Myanmar**
- ❑ **B – Bhutan**
- ❑ **B – Bangladesh**
- ❑ **A – Afghanistan**
- ❑ **N – Nepal**
- ❑ **C – China**

1. **Pakistan:** Located to the northwest, Pakistan shares a land border with India. The total length of India-Pakistan border is 3,323 kilometres. The border between the two countries is known as the Line of Control (LoC) and stretches across the states / Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat.
2. **China:** India's northern neighbour, China, shares a long border with India. The total length of India-China border is 3,488 kilometres. The border between the two countries is known as the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and extends through the mountainous regions of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh.
3. **Nepal:** Situated in the north, Nepal shares a border with India in the states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Sikkim. The total length of the India-Nepal border is 1,751 kilometres. The India-Nepal border is open, and there is close cultural interaction. The cultural and historical relationship between the two countries.
4. **Bhutan:** Located in the eastern Himalayas, Bhutan shares a border with India in the states of Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh. The total length of the India-Bhutan border is 699 kilometres. The India-Bhutan border is open, and the two nations share strong ties in various sectors, including trade, education, and security.
5. **Bangladesh:** India shares a border with Bangladesh in the states of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. The total length of the India-Bangladesh border is 4,096.70 kilometres. The border is marked by the International Border (IB) and is one of the busiest land borders in the world. India and Bangladesh have significant trade and cultural exchanges.
6. **Myanmar:** Situated to the east of India, Myanmar shares a border with India in the northeastern states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram. The total length of the India-Myanmar border is 1,643 kilometres. The border is known as the India-Myanmar International Border, and it plays a crucial role in trade and connectivity between the two countries.
7. **Afghanistan:** Among all its neighbouring countries, India has the shortest land border, measuring 106 kilometres, with Afghanistan.