

KNOWLEDGESERIES



This book belongs to

Welcome to an initiative by Greycaps

'get curious about' is a knowledge series aimed at igniting curiosity among our young minds and encouraging them to explore further in the world of knowledge. The book chronicles amazing facts, which we do not come across in our day-to-day lives.

India is a land of many colours and has a rich cultural heritage. This second volume of the 'INDIA' edition of the book contains fifty topics ranging from interesting places to our diverse culture. It captures fun filled facts with colourful pictures, great way to Discover India.

Lets read. Lets 'get curious about INDIA'.



ABOUT THIS BOOK

Each page in this book has special features that will show you how to grab on to as much information as possible! Look out for these.

Get Curious About India

This section has basic information about India.

Every page is colour coded to identify which section the topic belongs to.

All colour images that bring the topic to life.



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FAST FACTS

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STORY IN TIME

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This section gives you detailed

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WHAT'S IN A NAME

Gives you facts on how a name was coined.

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Tourism Logos and Taglines



Punjab India Begins Here



Gujarat Vibrant Gujarat



Maharashtra Unlimited



Rajasthan The Incredible State of India



Tamil Nadu **Enchanting Tamil Nadu**



hattisgarh all of Surprises



Jammu and Kashmir Chalo Kashmir



Goa A Perfect Holiday Destination



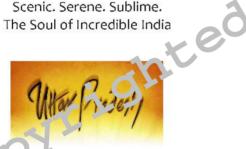
The heart of Incredible India

Madhya Pradesh The Heart of Incredible India



Odisha

Scenic, Serene, Sublime, The Soul of Incredible India



Uttar Pradesh Amazing Heritage Grand Experiences



West Bengal Beautiful Bengal



Kerala God's Own Country



Karnataka One state Many Worlds



Andhra Pradesh Everything's Possible



Haryana A pioneer in highway tourism



Pingali Venkayya



Pingali Venkayya is credited as the designer of the Indian national flag. He was born on August 2, 1876 in

Bhatlapenumarru, near Masulipatnam or the present day Machilipatnam of Andhra Pradesh. His parents were Hanumantharayudu and Venkataratnamma. He was a great follower of Mahatma Gandhi.

FAST FACTS

- Initially, the flag was made of two colours red and green. Then it extremely into a tricolour flag, with a "Cnarkha" (Spinning Wheel) in the centre. This became the flag of the Congress Party.
- When adopted as the national flag of India, the Spinning Wheel was replaced with the Ashoka Chakra.
- For his pioneering study on the special variety of 'Cambodia cotton', he came to be known as 'Patti Venkayya' (literally 'Cotton Venkayya').

STORY IN TIME

After finishing his primary education in Masulipatnam, he went to Colombo to complete his further studies. On his return to India he worked as a railway guard at Bangalore and Madre Subsequently, he jamed the Government service as the plague officer at Bellary. His quest for education took him to Lahore, where he joined the Angio-Vedic College, and learnt Japanese and Urdu.

During the years 1921-31, Pingali approached Gandhiji with the flag he designed for India. Mahatma Gandhi's approval made it popular and it was hoisted at all Congress sessions. Gandhi amended the flag, insisting on the addition of a white strip to represent the remaining minority communities of India.

Dr. Verghese Kurien, popularly known as the 'Milkman of India', transformed India from a milk-deficient country to the world's largest milk producer. He passed away at the age of 90 in September 2012, after a brief illness.

STORY IN TIME

Dr. Verghese Kurien was born on 26 November 1921 in Kerala and completed his degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Madras. Later he joined the Tata Steel Technical Institute, Jamshedpur before going to USA on a Government scholarship, to earn his Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering from Michigan State University.

When he came back to India, he was posted at the dairy department of the Indian Government in Anand, Gujarat. Dr. Kurien worked with the manager of the Inca Cooperative Milk Producers' Union (now famous as Amul) to build an inhouse processing plant, marking the birth of AMUL. He also set up Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation in 1973. Today, it sells AMUL's products not only in India but also overseas.

Dr. Verghese Kurien



FAST FACTS

- Kurien's life story is chronicled in his memoir 'I Too Had a Dream'.
- Kurien, the person who revolutionized the availability of milk in India, did not drink milk himself.
- Dr. Kurien was awarded the Padma Shri in 1965, Padma Bhushan in 1966 and Padma Vibhushan in 1999.
- ◆ Dr. Verghese Kurien is called the Father of the White Revolution in India and also known as the Milkman of India.

Dhyan Chand



FAST FACTS

- He was known as 'The Wizard', for his superb ball control.
- He has scored more than 400 goals during his international care in.
- He had to grop n's education after only six year or schooling.
- India honored him by conferring the Padma Bhushan.
- 29 August, Dhyan Chand's birthday, is celebrated as National Sports Day in India.

Dhyan Chand was an Indian hockey player, widely regarded as one of the greatest hockey players of all time. He is remembered for his goalscoring feats and for his three Olympic gold medals. He was the elder brother of another player Roop Singh.

STORY IN TIME

Dhyan Chand was born in Jabapur, Madhya Pradesh. His fat're. Sameshwar Dutt Singh was in the British Indian Army, where he play 'dro' 'ey. Chand joined the Indian Army active age of 16. Since Dhyan Singh used to practice a lot during night after its duty hours, he waited for the moon to come out so that the visibility improved. Hence he was called 'Chand' (Hindi word for moon) by his fellow players.

In 1951, Captain Dhyan Chand was honored at the National Stadium with Dhyan Chand tournament. In 1956, at the age of 51, he retired from the army with the rank of Major. India's highest award for lifetime achievement in sports is named the Dhyan Chand Award, which has been awarded annually from 2002. The National Stadium, Delhi was also renamed Dhyan Chand National Stadium in 2002, in his honour.