

get curious about

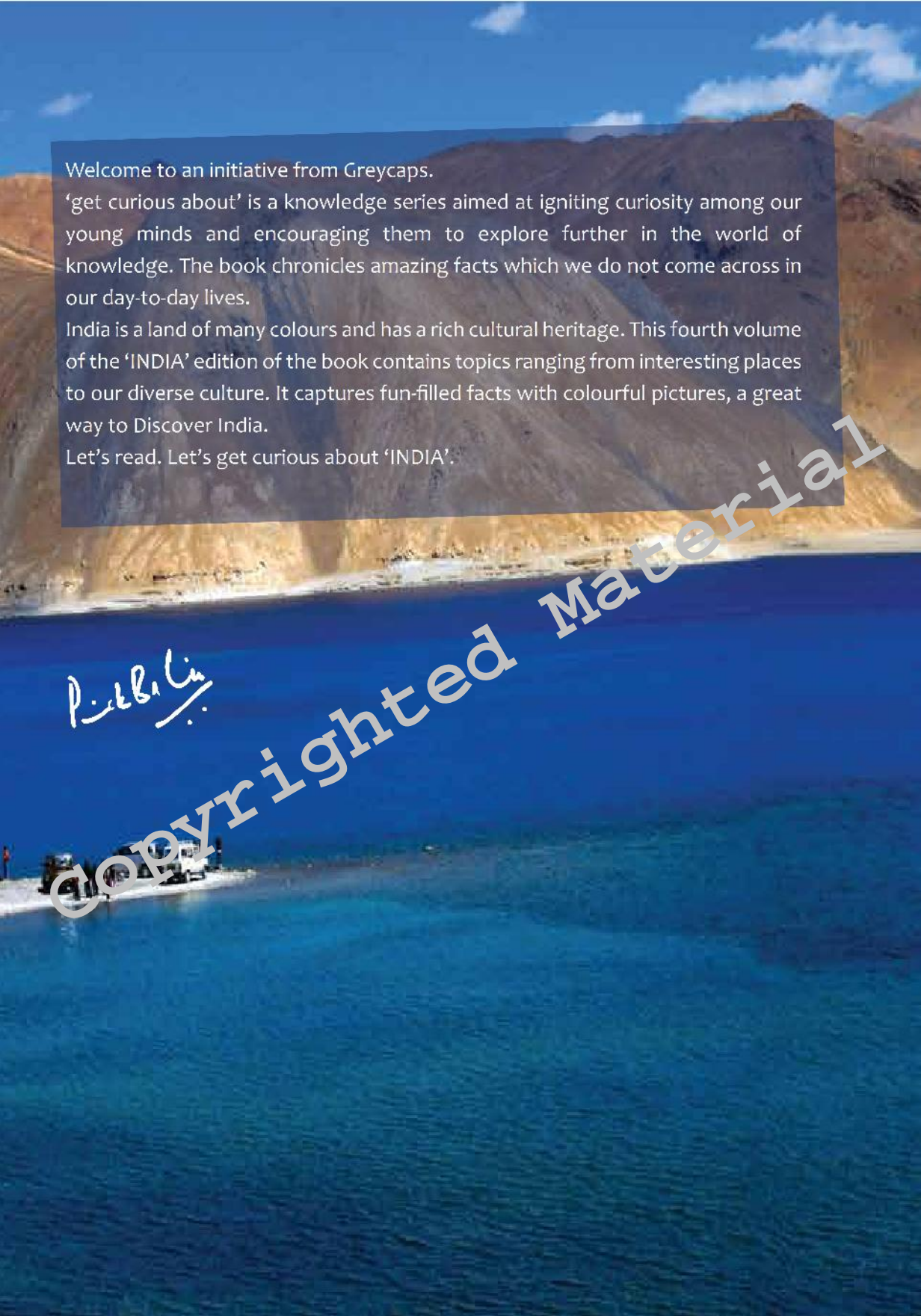
KNOWLEDGE SERIES

INDIA

Vol.- 4

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Welcome to an initiative from 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 fourth volume of the 'INDIA' edition of the book contains topics ranging from interesting places to our diverse culture. It captures fun-filled facts with colourful pictures, a great way to Discover India.

Let's read. Let's get curious about 'INDIA'.

PinkBali

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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.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Gives you facts on how a name was coined.

HOW TO WIN TIME

Gives details regarding the history of the topic.

INSIDE OUT

Gives details regarding the architecture of the topic.

FAST FACTS

This section gives you detailed information about the topic.



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Tourism Logos

PEACEFUL
Puducherry
Slow time a break

Puducherry



BIHAR
TOURISM
Blissful Bihar

Bihar



Arunachal Pradesh



Nagaland



Sikkim



Tripura

andamans
Emerald Blue And You

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Jharkhand
A new experience

Jharkhand





Telangana



Delhi Tourism
Delhi



Department of Tourism, Government of Manipur



Manipur



Dadra and Nagar Haveli



Himachal Pradesh



Meghalaya



Uttarakhand
Simple Heaven!

Uttarakhand





INSPIRING

INDIANS

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Sarojini Naidu

Sarojini Naidu was a poet, writer and political activist. She was known as the 'Nightingale of India'. She fought for the rights of Indian women and had also participated in the Indian freedom struggle. Her poetry has received worldwide appreciation.



Story in Time

Sarojini Naidu was born on 13th February, 1879, in Hyderabad. Her father Aghorenath Chattopadhyay was the Principal of Nizam College in Hyderabad and her mother, Barada Sundari Devi was a Bengali poet. She was a child prodigy and she began writing poems at an early age. She obtained national fame, when she topped the matriculation exam at the age of 12. Impressed by her expressive poetry, the Nizam of Hyderabad gave her a scholarship to study in England.

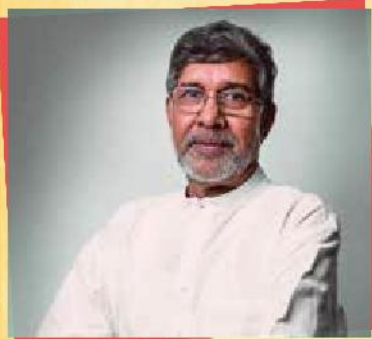
Her father wanted her to become a scientist or mathematician, but she chose to pursue her love for poetry. She wrote poems about the events that occurred in India during her time and her first volume of poetry, 'The Golden Threshold', was published in 1905. When she returned to India, she travelled to various towns, villages and cities, and encouraged Indian women to fight for their rights. After meeting Mahatma Gandhi, she was inspired to participate in the Indian freedom struggle.

FAST FACTS

- Sarojini Naidu became the first Indian woman President of the Indian National Congress in 1925.
- She was also the first woman to be appointed as the governor of an Indian state (Uttar Pradesh).
- She used to call Mahatma Gandhi, her close companion, 'Mickey Mouse'.



Kailash Satyarthi



Kailash Satyarthi is a popular human rights activist, who has been working towards ending child labour. He was given the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014, for his efforts to eradicate child labour in India. He also fought to help children receive their right to education.

Story in Time

He was born on 11th January, 1954, in Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh. He studied in the Government Boys' Secondary School. As a child, he noticed children working in harsh conditions to earn money, instead of attending school. Along with his classmates, he donated his textbooks to give poor children a chance to study. He is an electrical engineer by profession, but he quit his job and started the 'Bachpan Bachao Andolan', meaning 'Save Childhood Movement', in 1980. This organisation works towards rescuing and rehabilitating child labourers.

Despite facing danger and innumerable hardships, Satyarthi continued to stop human trafficking. In 1998, he organised the 'Global March Against Child Labour' aimed at raising consciousness about millions of abused child labourers around the world. In order to help the rescued children lead normal lives, Satyarthi established the Bal Ashram in Rajasthan, where they are given basic, formal education. Till date, Satyarthi has rescued thousands of child labourers.

- Satyarthi was given the title, 'Champions of peace', along with Malala Yousafzai, while receiving the Nobel Peace Prize.
- He edited a journal called 'The Struggle Shall Continue', to create awareness about the problem of child labour.
- He served as a member of UNESCO's 'Education for All'.
- GoodWeave International (Rugmark) a network of non-profit organisations dedicated to ending illegal child labour rug making industry, was founded by Kailash Satyarthi.



Swift

Sir C. V. Raman was a famous scientist and was the first Indian to receive the Nobel Prize in Physics. He discovered, what is today commonly known as the 'Raman effect'. He dedicated his entire career conducting research in the field of Physics.



Story in Time

Sir C.V. Raman was born on 7th November, 1888, in Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu. Raman was always interested in studies and began doing research while he was in school. He graduated from Presidency College in Chennai with a master's degree in Physics.

When he was on a sea voyage to Europe, he noticed the blue colour of the glaciers and the Mediterranean Sea. He wanted to discover the reason for the colour, and thus spent 7 years doing so. He conducted experiments based on the scattering of light with transparent blocks of ice. Based on the results, he found the scientific explanation for the blue colour of the glaciers and sea water. In 1917, he was offered the post of a professor of Physics at Calcutta University, where he worked for 15 years. After a few years, he became the assistant director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. He was appointed as the first 'National Professor', by the new government of Independent India. He was one of the first three recipients of the Bharat Ratna in 1954.

FAST FACTS

- Every year, on 28th February, 'National Science Day' is celebrated in India to commemorate Raman's great discovery.
- He was honoured with the title 'Sir' by the British government in 1929.
- He won the Nobel Prize in 1930, for his discovery on the scattering of light.
- He started a company called TCM (Travancore Chemical and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.), which exists till date.

