

Noodles

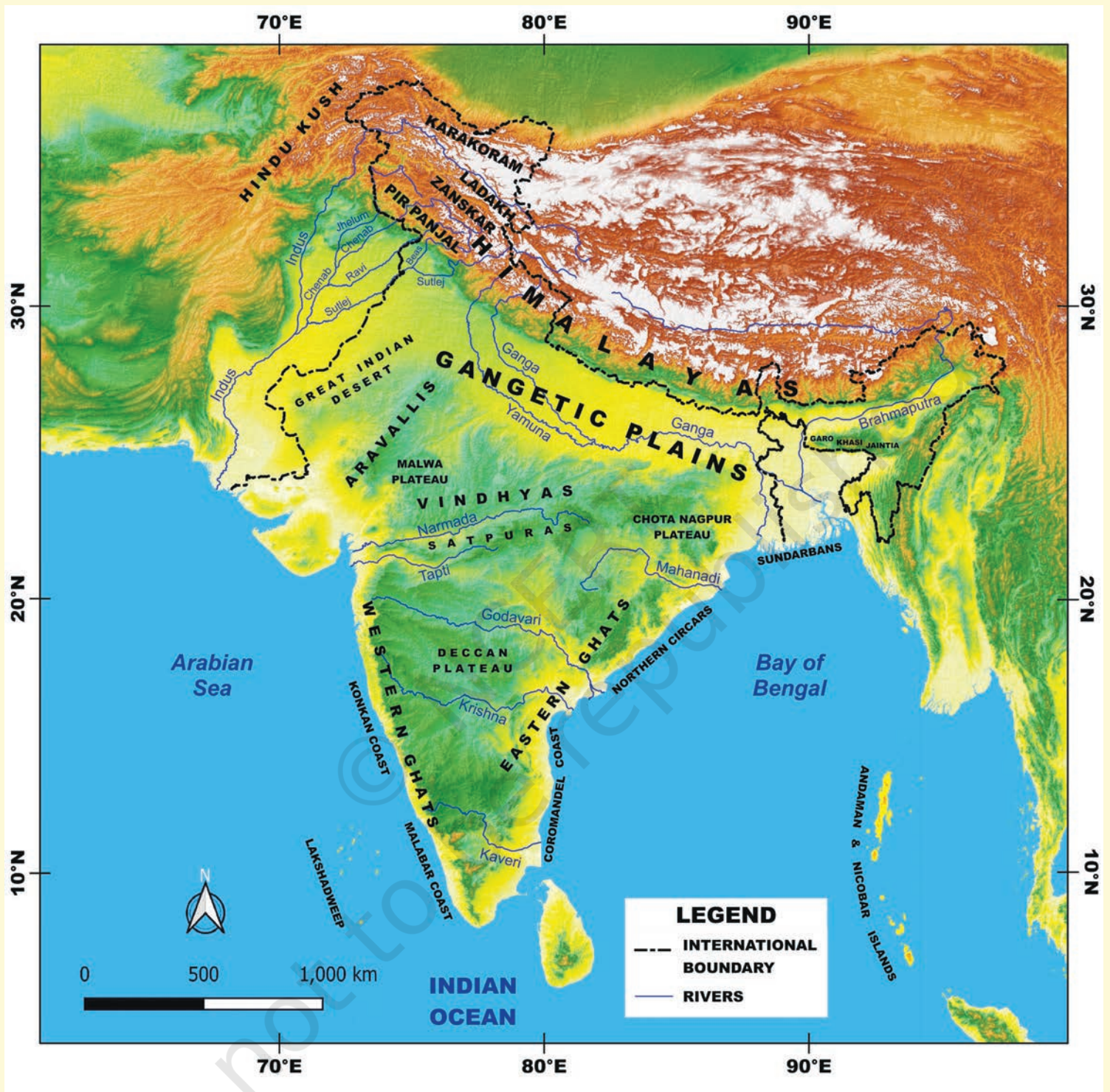
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*'Noodles' is our abbreviation for 'Notes and Doodles'!





https://pminewyork.gov.in/pdf/menu/Political_Map_of_India.pdf



Physical Map of India

Glossary

Abide: Accept or act in accordance with (a rule, decision, or recommendation)

Abode: A home or permanent place to live

Abundance: The situation in which there is more than enough of something

Accumulate: To collect a large number of things over a long period of time

Acrobats: A person who performs difficult movements of the body, especially in a circus

Advancement: The development or improvement of something

Advent: The fact of an event happening, an invention being made, or a person arriving

Aggression: Feelings of anger or antipathy

AGMARK: Stands for Agricultural Marketing, and it is a certification mark used in India to ensure the quality of agricultural products

Alliance: A group of countries, political parties, or people who have agreed to work together because of shared interests or aims

Alpine: Relating to high mountains

Amass : To get a large amount of something, especially money or information, by collecting it over a long period

Amendment: A change or changes made to the words of a text

Arbitrary: Not seeming to be based on any reason or plan, and sometimes seeming unfair

Arduous: Difficult, needing a lot of effort and energy

Artisans: Someone who does skilled work with their hands

Ascetics: Avoiding physical pleasures and living a simple life, often for spiritual reasons

Asphalt: A black, sticky substance, often mixed with small stones or sand, which forms a strong surface when it dries

Aspiration: Something that you hope to achieve

Assess: Evaluate or estimate the nature, ability, or quality of

Assurance: A promise; confidence

Auspiciousness: Suggesting a positive and successful future

Authority: An organisation or person with power or control, especially in governance

Automated: Carried out by machines or computers without needing human control

Automotive: Relating to road vehicles

Avenge: To harm or to punish the person responsible for doing something bad to you, your family, or friends, to achieve a fair situation

Bargain: Discussions between people in order to reach an agreement on something such as prices, wages, working conditions, etc.

Barren: Unable to produce plants or fruit

Barrier: Something that blocks the way or makes movement or progress difficult.

Battalion: A large body of soldiers or troops ready for battle

BEE: Bureau of Energy Efficiency

Benevolent: Kind and helpful

BIS: Bureau of India Standards

Botanical: Involving or relating to plants or the study of plants

Bulk: The mass or size of something large

Bustling: If a place is bustling, it is full of busy activity

Carve: To make something by cutting into a hard material, especially wood or stone, or to cut into a hard material to make something

Casket: A decorative box, especially one used to keep jewellery; also used in some traditions for burying someone who has passed away

Certification: The process of earning an official document, or the act of providing an official document, as proof that something has happened or been done

Chilly: Uncomfortably or unpleasantly cold
Churn: To move, or to make water, mud, etc. move around violently
Clans: A group of people who are together through family ties
Classical Age: A period in history marked by great cultural, artistic, scientific, and political achievements that set lasting standards
Commemorate: Recall and show respect for (someone or something)
Commodity: A substance or product that can be traded, bought, or sold
Compensate: To pay someone money in exchange for something that has been lost or damaged, or for some problem
Comprehensive: Including or dealing with all or nearly all elements or aspects of something
Confer: Have discussions or exchange opinions; another usage is to grant someone something (like conferring the Padma award)
Confluence: The place where two rivers flow together and become one larger river
Congregate: To come together in a crowd or group
Conquest: The act of conquering a country, area, or situation
Consumers: A person who purchases goods and services for personal use
Contemporary: Belonging to or occurring in the present
Context: The situation within which something exists or happens, or which can help explain it
Convenient: Suitable for your purposes and needs, and causing the least difficulty
Corrosion: The gradual destruction of a material, usually a metal, caused by a chemical reaction with its environment, like air or water, leading to deterioration
Council: A group of people who come together to consult, deliberate, or make decisions.
Creep: To move slowly, quietly, and carefully, usually to avoid being noticed

Crucial: Extremely important or necessary
Crumpled: Crushed or wrinkled into a messy or uneven shape.
Debased: Worse than before, especially morally; less valuable or deserving of less respect than before
Debris: Broken or torn pieces left from the destruction of something larger
Decades: A period of ten years, especially a period such as 2011 to 2020
Defend: Resist an attack made on (someone or something); protect from harm or danger
Defer: To postpone or delay something to a later time
Degenerate: Having lost the physical, mental, or moral qualities considered normal and desirable; showing evidence of decline
Descendant: A person who is related to you and who lives after you, such as your child or grandchild
Deter: To stop someone from doing something by making them afraid of the consequences.
Devastate: To destroy a place or thing completely or cause great damage
Devout: Believing strongly in a religion and obeying all its rules or principles
Diplomatic: Managing situations among people without upsetting anyone; usually involving the management of the relationships between countries
Disaster: (An event that results in) great harm, damage, or death, or serious difficulty
Disc: A flat, round object or shape, like a coin or a CD
Dishonour: A feeling of embarrassment and loss of people's respect, or a situation in which you experience this
Disintegrate: To break into many small pieces
Dispute: A disagreement or argument
Distinct: Clearly noticeable; that which certainly exists

Drawbridge: A bridge over a moat that can be raised or brought down in order to protect a castle from attack or to allow big boats to go under it

Drugs: Any natural or artificially made chemical that is used as a medicine

Dynasty: A dynasty is a family of rulers who lead a country or region for many generations. Power is usually passed from parents to their children.

Ecology: A subject that studies living things and their relationship with the environment

Efficiency: The quality of achieving the largest amount of useful work using the least amount of energy, fuel, effort, etc.

Emanates: To originate from

Embankment: An artificial slope made of earth and/or stones

Embossed: A raised or carved design on a surface, often found on coins or banknotes

Emerge: To appear by coming out of something or out from behind something

Enable: To make someone able to do something, or to make something possible

Encounter: To come across or experience something, often unexpectedly

Encroach: To use more of something (that does not belong to you) than you should, for example land

Enormous: Extremely large

Entail: Involve (something) as a necessary or inevitable part or consequence

Epigraph: A saying or a part of a poem, play, or book put at the beginning of a piece of writing or a film, to give the reader some idea of what the piece is about

Ether: The clear sky; the upper regions of air beyond the clouds

Evacuate: To move people from a dangerous place to somewhere safe

Eventuality: Something unpleasant or unexpected that might happen or exist in the future

Evolve: To gradually develop or change over time into something more advanced

Excavate: To dig up or uncover something from the ground, often during archaeological studies

Excerpt: A short section taken from a speech, book, film, etc.

Exploit: To use someone or something unfairly for your own advantage

Exquisite: Very beautiful and delicate

Facilitate: To make a process easier or smoother

Feast: A special meal with delicious food or a large meal for many people

Feat: Something difficult needing a lot of skill, strength, courage, etc. to achieve it

Fierce: Physically violent and frightening

Flattery: Excessive and insincere praise, given especially to further one's own interests

Flourish: To grow or develop successfully

Foreign accounts: Written records of the experience of foreigners in a country

Forge: Make or shape (a metal object) by heating it in a fire or furnace and hammering it; can also mean creating something strong or long-lasting

Fortify: To make a place stronger and ready for an attack

Foster: To encourage the development or growth of something

Fragmented: Consisting of several separate parts

Franchise: An authorisation granted by a government or company to an individual or group, allowing them to carry out specified commercial activities

Frigid: Extremely cold (usually related to weather conditions)

Frontier: The line where one country joins another; the border

Frost: The thin, white layer of ice that forms when the air temperature is below the freezing point of water, especially outside at night

FSSAI: Food Safety & Standards Authority of India

Funnel: An object that has a wide, round opening at the top, sloping sides, and a narrow tube at the bottom; used for pouring liquids or powders into containers with narrow necks

Gateway: An entrance through a wall, fence, etc., where there is a gate

Gauge: To calculate an amount, especially by using a measuring device

Gewgaws: A small decorative object or toy, usually one with no real value

Glacial: Made or left by a glacier (a mass of ice in cold mountainous regions)

Granary: A large building for storing grain

Gregorian Calendar: The system now used in most parts of the world to divide the 365 days of the year into weeks and months, and to number the years

Groves: A small group of trees, especially of one particular type

Handicraft: A skilled activity in which something is made in a traditional way with the hands rather than being produced by machines in a factory, or an object created by such an activity

Heliodorus: The name of an Indo-Greek ambassador who erected a pillar near Vidisha, indicating cultural exchange

Helium: A type of gas that is lighter than air, and does not react with other substances easily; it will not burn and is used in balloons and airships

Hereditary: Passing from a parent to a child through the genes

Heritage: Property that is or may be inherited; an inheritance

Holistic: Dealing with or treating the whole of something or someone and not just a part

Hub: The central or main part of something where there is most activity

Illustrate: To draw pictures for a book, magazine, etc.

Incidental: Happening as part of something more important

Incompetent: Lacking the necessary skill to do something well

Incur: To experience something, usually something unpleasant, as a result of actions you have taken

Inflation: A general rise in prices

Ingenious: Very clever and original, especially at solving problems or creating things.

Inland: In the middle of a country, away from the sea

Inscribe: Write or carve (words or symbols) on something, especially as a formal or permanent record

Insist: Demand something forcefully, not accepting refusal

Instance: A particular situation, event, or fact, especially an example of something that happens generally

Intangible: Something that cannot be physically touched, such as digital money or feelings

Intervention: Intentional action to change a situation, with the aim of improving it or preventing it from getting worse

Interweave: Weave or become woven together

Intricate: Having a lot of small parts that are arranged in a complicated or delicate way

Invoke: Call upon (a deity or spirit) in prayer, as a witness, or for inspiration

ISI: Indian Standards Institution

Kin: A group of persons of common ancestry

Legend: A key or guide on a map that explains the symbols, colors, or markings used; another meaning - a story about a famous person or place

License: An official document that gives you permission to own, do, or use something, usually after you have paid money and/or taken a test

Livid: Extremely angry

Logo: A design or symbol used to advertise products

Longevity: The ability of something to last a long time without breaking or being damaged

Long-lasting: Continuing for a long period of time

Lush: A lush area has a lot of green, healthy plants, grass, and trees

Magnificent: Very good, beautiful, or deserving to be admired

Majestic: Having or showing impressive beauty or scale

Mānasráva: Compensation for reduction in the quantity due to overflow or sticking to the measuring can as per the Arthaśhātra

Marching: Walk with a military bearing and a regular, measured tread

Maritime: Related to the sea, ships, or sailing

Massacre: An act of killing a lot of people

Matrimonial alliances: A matrimonial alliance is a strategic marriage between members of royal families to strengthen political ties, secure peace, expand influence, or form military and economic partnerships between different rulers or states.

Metallic: Made of or resembling metal

Meteorologists: Someone who studies meteorology (the scientific study of the processes that cause particular weather conditions)

Mighty: Very large, powerful, or important

Milder: Not violent, severe, or extreme

Millennia: A period of 1,000 years, or the time when a period of 1,000 years ends

Miniature: A thing that is much smaller than usual, especially a small replica or model

Moat: A long, wide drain-like structure that is dug all around a place, such as a fort, and usually filled with water, to make it more difficult to attack

Mobilise: To organise people or things for a specific purpose

Monasteries: Buildings, mostly Buddhist, where monks live, meditate, and follow religious practices.

Monitors: The job of watching or noticing particular things

Motif: A decorative image or design, especially one that is repeated or has symbolic meaning

Mutual: Feeling the same emotion, or doing the same thing to or for each other

Negotiation: The process of discussing something with someone in order to reach an agreement with them, or the discussions themselves

Noble: Moral in an honest, brave, and kind way

Norms: A usual or expected way of behaving in a society, group, or situation

Oath: A solemn promise, often invoking a divine witness, regarding one's future action or behaviour

Oblique: Having a sloping direction, angle, or position

Obverse: The front side of a coin or medal, usually bearing the main design

Occurrence: The fact of something existing, or how much of it exists

Onset: The moment at which something begins, and especially something uncomfortable or unpleasant

Opponent: Someone who competes with or opposes another in a contest, game, or argument

Oppress: To govern people in an unfair and cruel way and prevent them from having opportunities and freedom

Outposts: Distant settlements or military stations away from the main area.

Outsource: Obtain (goods or a service) by contract from an outside supplier

Overlord: A person in a position of power, especially in the context of the past

Oversee: To watch or organise a job or an activity to make sure that it is being done correctly

Packaged: Something sold in a pre-prepared container, usually made of paper or cardboard

Parade: A public procession, especially one celebrating a special day or event

Paradox: Sound contradictory

Participant: A person who takes part in something

Partridges: A kind of bird with a round body and a short tail

Pasture: A field or land covered with grass, where cows, etc. can feed

Patriotism: Devotion to and vigorous support for one's country

Patron: A person who gives financial or other support to a person, organisation, or cause

Patronising: Patronising means supporting or sponsoring someone or something, often with a sense of authority or superiority. When kings used to patronise someone, it meant they provided support, protection, or funding for activities like religion, art, literature, or trade.

Perceive: To come to an opinion about something, or have a belief about something

Perilous: Full of danger or risk

Perpendicular: At an angle of 90° to a horizontal line or surface

Pharmaceutical: Relating to the production of medicines

Phenomenon: Something that exists and can be seen, felt, tasted, etc., especially something unusual or interesting

Picturesque: Visually attractive, especially in a charming or scenic way.

Postulate: To suggest a theory, idea, etc., as a basic principle from which a further idea is formed or developed

Power: The ability or authority to make decisions, control resources, or influence others

Preamble: An introduction to a speech or piece of writing

Precipitation: Water that falls from the clouds towards the ground, especially as rain or snow

Predict: To say that an event or action will happen in the future, especially as a result of knowledge or experience

Preserve: Maintain (something) in its original or existing state

Privileged: Having or showing a special advantage

Proceedings: An event or a series of activities involving a set procedure

Procure: Obtain something with care and effort

Produce: To make something or bring something into existence

Profound: Very great; that you feel very strongly

Provision: The act of providing something

Proximity: The state of being near in space or time

Quails: A small, brown bird

Ramparts: A large wall built around a town, castle, etc. to protect it

Recapitulate: To repeat or give a summary of what has already been said, decided, etc.

Recycle: Convert used items for reuse, often to reduce waste

Reduction: The act of making something, or of something becoming, smaller in size, amount, degree, importance, etc.

Regulatory: Of or relating to a person or organisation whose job is to control an activity or process, or to the regulations themselves

Rejuvenescence: A renewal of youthfulness

Relics: An object, tradition, or system from the past that continues to exist; usually to refer to the remains of a renowned thinker or spiritual leader like the Buddha

Repression: The use of force or violence to control a group of people

Republic: A country that has an elected government and an elected leader; a form of government in which a state is ruled by representatives of the citizen body

Repurpose: To use something in a new or different way than its original purpose

Reputation: The opinion that people in general have about someone or something, or how much respect or admiration someone or something receives, based on past behaviour or character

Rescue: To help someone or something out of a dangerous, harmful, or unpleasant situation

Resent: To feel angry because you have been forced to accept someone or something that you do not like

Resources: Useful sources of money and materials that help to make life better

Retreat: To go away from a place or person in order to escape from fighting or danger

Revere: To very much respect and admire someone or something

Reverse: The back side (or tail side) of a coin or medal, opposite to the obverse

Righteousness: The quality of being morally right or justifiable

Rightful: A rightful position or claim that is morally or legally correct

Ritual: A way of doing something in which the same actions are done in the same way every time

Rock-Cut Architecture: Rock-cut architecture is when temples or other structures are made by carving or cutting into solid rock. Instead of building with bricks or stones, artists shape the rock itself to create things like caves, walls, or sculptures. It is like creating a temple or artwork directly from a mountain or a large rock!

Rugged: Rough and uneven, often used to describe land that is full of rocks and hills.

Sacred: That which evokes a sense of a divine presence

Sanctity: The state or quality of being holy, sacred, or saintly

Satrap: Someone who governed a province (= political area) in ancient Persia

Schedules: An appendix to a formal document or statute, typically in the form of a list, table, or inventory

Schist: A type of rock that breaks easily into thin layers, formed of mica or other minerals

Scour: To search thoroughly and carefully.

Self-Restraint: Control of your own actions

Shaft: A pole or a rod that forms the handle of a tool or weapon

Sheer: Used to emphasise how great, important, or powerful a quality or feeling is; nothing except

Siege: The surrounding of a place by an armed force in order to defeat those defending it

Silk Route: The Silk Road was an ancient network of trade routes that connected Asia, Europe, and Africa. It got its name because 'silk' — a valuable and luxurious fabric from China — was one of the main goods traded along these routes. The route played a major role in connecting different parts of the world.

Slave: A person who is legally owned by someone else and has to work for that person

Smith: A person who works with metals; eg. ironsmith, goldsmith

Societal: Relating to or involving society

Solemn: Serious and without any humour

Spare: Extra or more than what is needed at the moment

Spells: Periods or short durations of time

Splendour: Great beauty that attracts admiration and attention

Storey: Part of a building comprising all the rooms that are on the same level.

Strain: Worry or pressure caused by having too much to deal with

Sturdy: Physically strong and solid or thick, and therefore unlikely to break or be hurt

Substitute: A person or thing acting in place of another

Swap: To give something and receive something else in return

Tailoring: Making (clothes) to fit individual customers

Tangible: Something that can be touched or physically felt

Tarmac: A black material used for building roads, etc., here refers to the paved surfaces at an airport where aircraft operate

Testament: Proof

Tournament: (In a sport or game) a series of contests between multiple competitors, competing for an overall prize

Tragic: Very sad, often involving death and suffering

Transact: To do and complete a business activity

Transform: To completely change the appearance or character of something or someone, especially so that that thing or person is improved

Transition: A change from one form or type to another, or the process by which this happens

Transmit: To send or pass something from one person or place to another

Travelogue: A film, book, or illustrated lecture about the places visited by or experiences of a traveller

Tributary: A river or stream that flows into a larger river or a lake

Tribute: Wealth, of any kind, given as a sign of submission, loyalty or respect

Troposphere: The lowest region of the atmosphere, extending from the Earth's surface to a height of about 6–10 km

Turmoil: A state of confusion, uncertainty, or disorder

Unfurl: Spread out from a rolled or folded state, especially to be open to the wind

Uninterrupted: Without any pauses or interruptions

Venture: A project that is new and possibly dangerous, because you cannot be sure that it will succeed

Vibrancy: The quality of being energetic, exciting, and full of enthusiasm

Vibrant: Full of energy and life

Vital: Necessary for the success or continued existence of something; extremely important

Ward: A person, especially a child, who is legally put under the protection of a court of law or a guardian

Ware: Goods offered for sale

Weather: The conditions in the air above the Earth, such as wind, rain, or temperature, especially at a particular time over a specific area

Weaving: The act of making cloth by repeatedly crossing a single thread through two sets of long threads on a loom (= special frame)

Welfare: The health, happiness, and fortunes of a person or group

Whisk: A fan made of plants, horse, yak or other hair, attached to a handle to ward away flies (is also used in rituals); to take something or someone somewhere else suddenly and quickly

Word of mouth: Given or done by people talking about something or telling people about something

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- The Shad Suk Mynsiem festival is celebrated by the Khasi people as a form of gratitude towards Nature- <https://indianculture.gov.in/node/2884697>
- Fig. 2.5. Logo of India Meteorological Department-[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_Meteorological_Department#/media/File:India_Meteorological_Department_\(logo\).png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India_Meteorological_Department#/media/File:India_Meteorological_Department_(logo).png)
- Fig. 2.11 <http://nianp.res.in/automated-weather-station>
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Image of Gandhara bent bar coin, Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punch-marked_coins#/media/File:Gandhara_bent_bar.jpg
- Fig. 4.7 Courtesy Archaeological Survey of India
- Fig. 4.9 Courtesy Prof. K. Rajan
- Fig. 5.6 Source: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:035_The_War_over_the_Buddha%27s_Relics_\(33813012975\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:035_The_War_over_the_Buddha%27s_Relics_(33813012975).jpg) Attribution- Dharma
- Fig. 5.7 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:I12_1karshapana_Maghada_1ar_\(8482307176\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:I12_1karshapana_Maghada_1ar_(8482307176).jpg)
- Fig. 5.8 Courtesy Shweta Rao
- Fig. 5.11 https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Porus_alexander_coin.png

- Fig. 5.14 https://museumsofindia.gov.in/repository/record/alh_ald-AM-MOD-214-135 Ministry of Culture
- Fig. 5.16 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aśhoka#/media/File:Aśhoka's_visit_to_the_Ramagrama_stupa_Sanchi_Stupa_1_Southern_gateway.jpg
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- Fig. 5.21 Courtesy Bihar Museum
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- Fig. 5.24 https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Terracota_statue_of_Saptmatrikas_from_Maurya_Period,_National_Museum,_New_Delhi.jpg
- Fig. 5.25 Courtesy National Museum
- Fig. 5.26 https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sanchi_Stupa,_Sanchi.jpg
- Fig. 5.27 <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Elephant-sculpture-dhauri.JPG>
- Fig. 5.28 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_Emblem_of_India#/media/File:Emblem_of_India.svg
- Fig. 5.29.1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punch-marked_coins#/media/File:Hoard_of_mostly_Mauryan_coins.jpg
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- Fig. 6.1.1 Collage
 1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shunga_Empire#/media/File:Royal_family_Sunga_West_Bengal_1st_century_BCE.jpg
 2. <https://picryl.com/media/kitlv-88119-unknown-relief-from-the-amaravati-stupa-in-british-india-1897-b08776>
 3. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shunga_Empire#/media/File:MET_2001_588_Strm1_\(vertical\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shunga_Empire#/media/File:MET_2001_588_Strm1_(vertical).jpg)
 4. https://museumsofindia.gov.in/repository/record/nat_del-67-195-4745 Ministry of Culture
- Fig. 6.1.2 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shunga_Empire#/media/File:MET_DP158770.jpg
- Fig. 6.4 <https://artsandculture.google.com/story/rama-performs-the-sacrificial-ritual-of-the-ashwamedha-yajna-national-museum-delhi/AAVRBNGG2R9ZxA?hl=en>
- Fig. 6.5.1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shunga_Empire#/media/File:Interiors_of_Stupa_1.JPG
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- Fig. 6.6.3 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shunga_Empire#/media/File:SungaWithChild.jpg
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- Fig. 6.6.6 https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Female_figure_with_hair_ornaments,_terracotta,_200-250_BCE.jpg

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- Fig. 6.7 https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8d/Nationalmuseum_Neu-Delhi_2017-12-27t.jpg
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- Fig. 6.10 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gautamiputra_Satakarni#/media/File:Coinage_of_Gautamiputra_Satakarni_with_Brahmi_legend.jpg
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- Fig. 6.13.1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udayagiri_and_Khandagiri_caves#/media/File:Khandagiri_and_Udaygiri_featured_image.jpg
- Fig. 6.13.2 Courtesy Michel Danino
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- Fig. 6.15 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kannagi#/media/File:Statue_of_Kannagi.jpg
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- Fig. 6.22 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brahmi_script#/media/File:Coin_of_the_Bactrian_King_Agathokles.jpg
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- Fig. 7.17 Courtesy Michel Danino
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|--|---|
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3. AI generated images

- Fig. 12.1
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Notes: (1) "ASI" stands for Archaeological Survey of India; (2) all Internet links have been as accessed in February 2025.