My Companion - My Book

मेरा साथी - मेरी पुस्तक

Multiple Subject Guide for K-5 Learning

for

RMN Foundation School Students

Subjects

Moral and Behavioural Education
English
Math, Arithmetic
Computers, Information Technology
General Knowledge

by

Rakesh Raman

Based on Constructive Education Framework developed by RMN Foundation for its schools that provide free modern education to deserving students.

Preliminary Edition

About the Book

Although this book will teach different subjects such as Moral Education, English, Math, and General Knowledge to K-5 (education period from kindergarten to fifth grade) students, the entire education program will have English as an important ingredient in it. The reference language for classroom instructions will be Hindi.

इस पुस्तक में अंग्रेज़ी भाषा का प्रयोग ज्यादा किया जायेगा क्योंकि आज के युग में अंग्रेज़ी के बिना आपको अपने कैरियर या ज़िंदगी में आगे बढ़ने के लिए अंग्रेज़ी का बहुत अच्छा ज्ञान होना जरुरी है ।

You would agree that English language has become a veritable *raison d'être* for people who want to live and progress in today's closely connected world. Particularly, English holds paramount importance in building the career of a student because almost all the good learning literature for different subjects is available in English. Employers too expect you to know proper English.

If as a student you do not understand all aspects of English (such as **reading**, **writing**, **speaking**, **listening**, and **debating**), you cannot progress in your career and you will always lack confidence to survive in the fast-paced modern world.

इस पुस्तक के द्वारा बच्चों को अंग्रेज़ी पढ़ना, लिखना, बोलना, सुनना, और अंग्रेज़ी में बातचीत करना सिखाया जायेगा । कोशिश यही रहेगी कि बाकी के विषय भी अंग्रेज़ी में ही पढ़ाए जाएं ।

However, despite its burning need for students, educational institutions including schools and colleges in India are not equipped to teach proper English to students. As a result, Indian students continue to suffer in their entire careers and most even lose self-esteem. Despite having good academic degrees, such students who lack English language skills are never considered for professional jobs in today's cutthroat job market.

क्लास में पढ़ाने के लिए टीचर हिंदी या किसी दूसरी स्थानिय भाषा का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं ।

This book will serve as a comprehensive guide to help K-5 students understand the finer aspects of English language right from the beginning of their schooling.

The book is equally useful for K-5 students as well as teachers who want to refine their teaching skills to provide the right education to young children.

The book is written by the government award-winning journalist and writer Rakesh Raman. He is currently teaching different subjects to students in the free schools under his charity RMN Foundation that provides modern education free of charge to children in need.

पैसे लेकर बच्चों को ट्यूशन पढ़ाना एक सामाजिक बुराई ही नहीं बल्कि एक पाप भी है । इस सामाजिक बुराई को फैलाने में वो माता - पिता भी शामिल हैं जो अपने बच्चों को प्राइवेट ट्यूशन में भेजते हैं । आइए इस भेड़ - चाल को बंद करें । और न कहें प्राइवेट ट्यूशन को । Say 'No' to Private Tuitions.

The book is part of the **Constructive Education Framework** developed by the RMN Foundation for its schools. The Foundation encourages other schools also to explore this curriculum to teach their students.

Formed in May 2015, RMN Foundation is the corporate social responsibility (CSR) arm of the Raman Media Network (RMN) Company, which is working in diversified content creation, management, and distribution businesses on a global scale.

RMN Foundation is registered as an educational and public charitable Trust with the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi at New Delhi, India.

I am currently writing a comprehensive book for **K-12** (education period from kindergarten to 12th grade) and **college** students.

The new book will cover subjects such as Moral Education, English, Arithmetic and Business Statistics, Information Technology (IT), Economics, and Political Science.

Rakesh Raman

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As this is the Preliminary Edition of the book, you may please send me your suggestions for improvement.

Useful Advice

Say 'No' to Private Tuitions

Private tuitions - which can be compared with child abuse - are spreading like a social evil in India. As schools are not able to deliver proper education to students, ignorant parents fall prey to the designs of private tutors – most of whom are themselves clueless about the subjects they teach.

Plus, private tuitions put an unbearable burden on students' mental development. Students who attend private tuitions after school hours to learn the same school subjects slowly start losing their thinking ability and become dumb for the rest of their lives.

As private tutors, in fact, fleece the students and their parents, there is no proactive attempt by the Indian government to stop this growing menace, although as a rule the government prohibits private tuitions.

It is a sin or an immoral act to sell education that schools are supposed to provide. Parents should not spend even a single penny on private tuitions and should never send their children for these tuitions.

पैसे लेकर बच्चों को ट्यूशन पढ़ाना एक सामाजिक बुराई ही नहीं बल्कि एक पाप भी है । इस सामाजिक बुराई को फैलाने में वो माता - पिता भी शामिल हैं जो अपने बच्चों को प्राइवेट ट्यूशन में भेजते हैं । आइए इस भेड़ - चाल को बंद करें । और न कहें प्राइवेट ट्यूशन को । **Say 'No' to Private Tuitions.**

Moral and Behavioural Education

As one of the objectives of our "*Friends of the Future*" schools is to help build a cultured, civilized society, our focus is also on the behavioural aspects of education along with conventional subjects.

The students in our schools are taught how to behave in the class and with the community at large in order to make them responsible citizens.

The following behavioural aspects are covered as part of the education.

Class Norms

- Always be punctual and regular
  समय का सम्मान करो और क्लास में रोज़ समय पर आओ ।
- Try to wear formal dress while coming to attend the class
  क्लास में अच्छे कपड़े पहन कर आओ ।
- Sit properly in the class
  क्लास में ठीक तरह से बैठो ।
- Do not make noise in the class
  क्लास में शोर न करो ।
- Raise your hand to answer
  क्लास में जवाब देने के लिए अपना हाथ उठाओ ।
- Always complete the work given for home
  घर में पड़ने-लिखने का काम पूरा करो ।
- Always speak loudly with confidence when you are asked to speak
  क्लास में जब आप से पूछा जाये तो ऊंचा बोलो ।

Behavioural Essentials

- Bring calmness to your behaviour
  अपने व्यवहार में शांति लाओ ।
- Always speak the truth
  सदा सच बोलो ।
- Be honest to yourself and others
  अपने आप से और दूसरों से ईमानदार रहो ।

- Always try to help others selflessly
  सदा निस्स्वार्थ भाव से दूसरों की सहायता करो ।
- Conquer your desires and don't be greedy
  अपनी इच्छाओं को रोको और लालच न करो ।
- Respect your parents and other elders
  अपने माता-पिता और बड़ों का आदर करो ।
- Honour your words and commitments
  अपना वादा सदा पूरा करो ।
- Fix time to complete a job and try to complete it on time
  अपना काम समय पर पूरा करो ।
- Help build a clean and morally sound society
  एक साफ़ समाज का निर्माण करने में सहायता करो ।

Daily Schedule

Early to bed and early to rise makes a person healthy, wealthy, and wise.

- Go to sleep at 10 p.m.
  रात को 10 बजे तक सो जाओ ।
- Wake up at 6 a.m.
  सुबह 6 बजे तक उठ जाओ ।
- Always do warm-up exercises in the morning
  सुबह सैर और कसरत करो ।
- Brush your teeth twice a day – in the morning and before you go to bed
  सुबह और रात दो बार दांत साफ़ करो ।
- Always take a balanced and controlled diet
  भोजन साफ़ और अच्छा खाओ ।
- Do not watch TV for more than 30 minutes a day
  एक दिन में टीवी 30 मिनट से जयादा न देखो ।
- Read good storybooks and / or comic books for supplementary education
  अच्छी कहानियों की किताबें पढ़े ।
- Avoid using mobile phones and other gadgets
  मोबाइल फोन या ऐसे और गैजेटों का प्रयोग न करें ।

- Do not smoke and also shun other bad habits
  स्मोक न करें और दूसरी गन्दी आदतों को छोड़ दें ।
- Do not wander aimlessly
  बिना काम के इधर-उधर न घूमें ।

Discuss all the learning points stated above with your parents, class fellows and teachers in school, friends, relatives, and others.

Subject: English

In the present form, the book covers only a part of the course for students who are beginning to learn English language. They will be taught advanced English in the subsequent parts.

In this part of the book, the students will mainly learn different words that they are supposed to use in their day-to-day activities. The teachers are, however, advised to speak English sentences frequently to create an English atmosphere in the class.

Although students will learn sentence construction rules in the subsequent parts of the book, teachers must encourage the students to listen, read, write, and speak small sentences as soon as the course begins. For example, after teaching the students alphabet with words and colors, teachers can use sentences such as: *Apple is red*. *Cat is brown*.

Teachers also are advised to use English sentences in the exercises and students should answer using the same sentences. For example: *How do you spell the word ELEPHANT?* Students should say: *We spell the word elephant as E-L-E-P-H-A-N-T.*

Then the teacher can ask: What is the meaning of *ELEPHANT?* The student will reply: The meaning of *ELEPHANT is हाथी .* Students who are not familiar with the Hindi language can say हाथी in their own local language.

Alphabet with Words

There are 26 letters in English alphabet. **A to Z** are called capital letters and **a to z** are small letters. A combination of letters makes a word. Given below are your first words using each letter of the alphabet.

Letter	Word	Letter	Word
A a	Apple सेब	N n	Nest घोसला
B b	Ball गेंद	O o	Owl उल्लू
C c	Cat बिल्ली	P p	Parrot तोता
D d	Dog कुत्ता	Q q	Queen रानी
E e	Elephant हाथी	R r	Rabbit खरगोश
F f	Fox लोमड़ी	S s	Snake साँप
G g	Goat बकरी	T t	Tiger बाघ
H h	Hen मुर्गी	U u	Umbrella छाता
I i	Ice cream आइसक्रीम	V v	Van गाड़ी
J j	Jug सुराही	W w	Watch घड़ी
K k	King राजा	X x	Xylophone जलतंरग
L l	Lion शेर	Y y	Yacht नौका
M m	Monkey बन्दर	Z z	Zebra ज़ेबरा

Teachers are advised to show pictures of the above items to students and explain their meanings to them.

Counting in English

Numbers			
1	**One**	**11**	**Eleven**
2	**Two**	**12**	**Twelve**
3	**Three**	**13**	**Thirteen**
4	**Four**	**14**	**Fourteen**
5	**Five**	**15**	**Fifteen**
6	**Six**	**16**	**Sixteen**
7	**Seven**	**17**	**Seventeen**
8	**Eight**	**18**	**Eighteen**
9	**Nine**	**19**	**Nineteen**
10	**Ten**	**20**	**Twenty**

Teachers can show objects such as balls (2 balls, 3 balls, etc.) to help young children understand counting.

After teaching numbers from 1 to 20, teachers can guide learners to complete counting up to 100.

Exercises

Fill in the blanks:

M __ N __ EY
Y __ CHT
U M __ R __LLA
X__LOP__ONE
__ PP __ E
H __ ND __ ED
__ OR__ Y

Commonly Used Words

Days of the Week – There are 7 days in a week.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Thursday	Friday	Saturday	

Months of the Year – There are 12 months in a year.

January	February	March	April
May	June	July	August
September	October	November	December

Colors – Here are some of the common colors.

Red	Green	Blue	White	Pink
Yellow	Black	Orange	Brown	Purple

Colors of the Rainbow

RED	ORANGE	YELLOW	GREEN	BLUE	INDIGO	VIOLET

Parts of Human Body

Hair	Head	Forehead	Eyes	Ears	Nose
Mouth	Tooth / Teeth	Tongue	Lips	Cheeks	Chin
Face	Neck	Arms	Elbows	Hands	Fingers
Thumb	Palms	Shoulders	Stomach	Back	Legs
Knees	Ankles	Foot / Feet	Heels	Toes	Nails
Waist	Eyebrows	Eyelids	Nostrils	Throat	Bones

Names of Vegetables

Potato	Tomato	Onion	Ginger	Garlic	Ladyfinger
Cabbage	Turnip	Cauliflower	Pumpkin	Spinach	Lemon
Chilli	Mint	Arum	Radish	Carrot	Peas
Brinjal	Cucumber	Capsicum	Mushroom	Beetroot	French Beans

Names of Dresses

Cap	Turban	Hat	Scarf	Necktie	Shirt
Trousers	Pants	Knickers	Vest	Gloves	Socks
Frock	Skirt	Jacket	Coat	Blouse	Bikini
Shoes	Sweater	Tuxedo	Shawl	Saree	Muffler

Means of Transport

Bicycle	Scooter	Motorcycle	Car	Bus	Train
Aeroplane	Ship	Boat	Truck	Helicopter	Bullock Cart

Names of Games

Cricket	Hockey	Football	Soccer	Tennis	Badminton
Volleyball	Boxing	Wrestling	Chess	Swimming	Athletics

Directions

East	West	North	South

Seasons

Summer	Winter	Spring	Autumn, Fall	Rainy

Relations

Father	Mother	Brother	Sister	Son	Daughter
Husband	Wife	Spouse	Nephew	Niece	Uncle
Aunt	Grandfather	Grandmother	Stepfather	Stepmother	Parents

Professions

Doctor	Lawyer	Programmer	Engineer	Carpenter	Electrician
Architect	Actor	Journalist	Artist	Shopkeeper	Teacher
Farmer	Player	Driver	Cobbler	Barber	Tailor

Units and Duration of Time

Second	Minute	Hour	Day	Week
Month	Year	Decade	Century	Millennium

Everyday Time Periods

Morning	Noon, Midday	Afternoon	Evening	Night	Midnight

Days

Today	Yesterday	Tomorrow	Day Before Yesterday	Day After Tomorrow

Time By Your Watch

Quarter Past	Quarter To	Half Past	Minutes Past	Minutes To	HH:MM

- a.m. = ante meridiem 00:00 to 12:00
- p.m. = post meridiem 12:00 to 24:00

Our Environment

Earth	Sun	Moon	Sky	Stars	Mars
Forests	Mountains	Rivers	Sea	Air	Water

Commonly Used Words for Different Actions

Eat	Drink	Play	Go	Come	Sing
Swim	Weep	Cry	Laugh	Make	Do
Work	Stay	Move	Watch	See	Throw
Clean	Wash	Act	Read	Write	Listen
Speak	Tell	Know	Get	Give	Take
Buy	Sell	Travel	Visit	Create	Draw

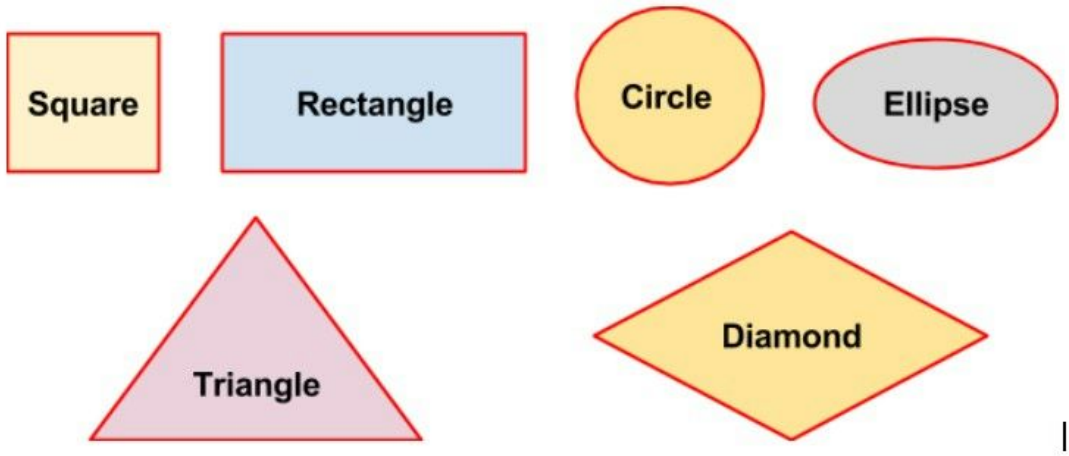
Teachers are advised to explain the meaning and use of the words stated above to students in their own local language.

Exercises

1. Write alternate days of the week beginning with Sunday.
2. Write months of the year that have more than four letters.
3. Write the names of colors that appear in a rainbow.
4. Write the names of five body parts that appear above your waist.
5. Write the names of five body parts that appear below your waist.
6. Write the names of three green vegetables.
7. Write the names of three vegetables that grow on plants.
8. Write the names of five vehicles that run on road.
9. Write the names of three outdoor games.
10. Write the names of five female dresses.
11. In which season an umbrella is used?
12. Write the names of five male relations.

13. Write five professions that have six letters in their names.
14. Write the words for two time periods when it is dark outside.
15. What was the day yesterday?
16. What is the day tomorrow?
17. What is the time by your watch?

Basic Shapes



Exercises

1. Write the names of the shapes that do not have any straight lines.
2. Write the name of a four-sided shape in which all the sides are equal.
3. Write the name of a four-sided shape in which the opposite sides are equal.

At this stage, the students should also learn to listen, read, write, and speak some frequently used sentences, such as:

What is your name? My name is Rakesh.

Where do you live? I live in Delhi.

What do you do? I am a student.

How are you? I am fine. / I am fine. What about you?

Where are you going? I am going to my school.

Do you like tea? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Have you read the book? Yes, I have. No, I haven't.

What is the time by your watch? It is half past ten by my watch.

Teachers can frame more such sentences.

At this stage, teachers also are advised to encourage students to learn through supplementary English literature such as comic books and storybooks.

Subject: Arithmetic

Arithmetic or arithmetics is an elementary branch of mathematics. It deals with the study of numbers and operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

Counting, Reverse Counting, Step Counting

After learning the basic counting - say, from 1 to 100 - a student supposed to learn reverse counting - from 100 to 1.

Step counting will help the student count numbers in fixed increments. For example, the step counting with an increment of 5 will be 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, and so on.

Arithmetic Operations

There are four basic arithmetic operations. These are: Addition (+), Subtraction (−), Multiplication (x or *), and Division (÷ or /).

1. **Addition** is used to add two or more numbers. For example, when you add 3 to 6, the result will be 9. The sum of 8, 12, 15 is 35. You can write it as 8 + 12 + 15 = 35.

In the beginning a student can learn addition by counting and drawing vertical lines for each number, and then counting all the lines together to get the sum of numbers.

3 (| | |) + 6 (| | | | | |) = 9

When no sign is put in front of a number, it is + by default.

When you add 0 to any number, the result will be the same number because 0 does not have any additive value.

For example, 5 + 0 = 5

When you add the opposite of a number to itself, the result will be 0.

For example, 8 + (− 8) = 0

2. **Subtraction** lets you know the difference between two numbers. In this operation, the number being subtracted is known as the subtrahend, while the number from which it is subtracted is called the minuend.

Minuend − Subtrahend = Difference. Example: 15 − 12 = 3

Subtraction can also be performed as addition of the minuend and the opposite of the subtrahend. Or, a − b = a + (− b), Example: 15 + (− 12) = 3

Addition and Subtraction Rules

- When you add a positive number to another positive number, the result is positive. For example, 6 + 8 = 14.
- When you add a negative number to another negative number, the result is negative. For example, − 6 − 8 = − 14.
- When one number is negative and the other is positive, the result can be positive or negative depending on the sign of the number that has bigger absolute value. In this case, you need to find the difference between numbers or subtract the number with smaller absolute value from the number with bigger absolute value, the sign of the result will be of the number that has bigger absolute value.

Examples:

15 − 12 = 3

− 15 + 12 = − 3

3. **Multiplication** is repeated addition. For example, adding 5 repeatedly for 6 times is equal to multiplying 5 by 6. The result in both cases will be 30.

5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 30

Also, 5 x 6 = 30

Multiplication Rules

- When you multiply a number with 0, the result is 0.
- When you multiply a number with 1, the result is the same number.
- When you multiply two numbers with the same signs, the result is positive.
- When you multiply two numbers with different signs, the result is negative.

Multiplication Tables

A multiplication table is a table of rows and columns that shows you the results of the multiplication of two numbers. These tables help you easily multiply even large numbers. For example, the multiplication table of 2 is:

2 x 1 = 2
2 x 2 = 4
2 x 3 = 6
2 x 4 = 8
2 x 5 = 10
2 x 6 = 12
2 x 7 = 14
2 x 8 = 16
2 x 9 = 18
2 x 10 = 20

It can be read as:

One time two is two
Two times two is four
Three times two is six ...
Or
Once two is two

Two twos are four
Three twos are six ...

Students must learn all tables from 2 to 10 at least.

Multiplication Examples:

12 x 12 = 144
10 x − 35 = − 350
− 15 x − 5 = 75
− 12 x 3 x − 100 = 3600

4. **Division** is the inverse of multiplication. Division helps you calculate the *quotient* of two numbers when the *dividend* is divided by the *divisor*. The *remainder* can be 0 or nonzero depending on the *dividend* and the *divisor*.

Division Rules

- When you divide a number by 0, the result is undefined.
- When you divide a number by 1, the result is the same number.
- If the dividend is bigger than the divisor, the quotient is greater than 1.
- If the dividend is smaller than the divisor, the quotient is less than 1.
- When you multiply the quotient and the divisor and add remainder to it, you will get the dividend.
- If the signs of the dividend and the divisor are same, the quotient will be positive.
- If the signs of the dividend and the divisor are different, the quotient will be negative.

Division Examples:

15 ÷ 3 = 5
− 15 ÷ 3 = − 5
− 30 ÷ − 10 = 3
44 / 11 = 4 (In this example, the number above the dividing line is called

numerator and the number below the dividing line is called denominator. So, 44 is numerator and 11 is denominator.)

The remainder is 0 in all the above examples.

Exercises

Solve the following:

- 145 − 220 + 300 = ?
- − 350 − 100 − 425 − 1027 = ?
- 575 − 340 + ? = 1240
- − 1427 − 321 + ? = − 10924
- − 24 x 125 = ?
- 18 x − 1456 x 0 x 2192 = ?
- − 134 x − 24 x 10 = ?
- 8 x ? = − 56
- 560 ÷ 5 = ?
- − 120 ÷ 24 = ?

Subject: Computers

Although computer technology is a broad subject, when we talk of technology, we plan to discuss about information technology (IT) or information and communications technology (ICT). As computers understand only digits, the computer technology is also called **digital technology**.

Information technology essentially deals with the collection, storage, transmission, and management of data or information. It helps to convert raw data to information which can be used as knowledge.

Data	Technology	Information	Knowledge

Computer **hardware** and **software** are the basic parts of a computer. Since information or knowledge created with computers is supposed to be shared with local and remote users, today telecommunication is also an important part of information technology.

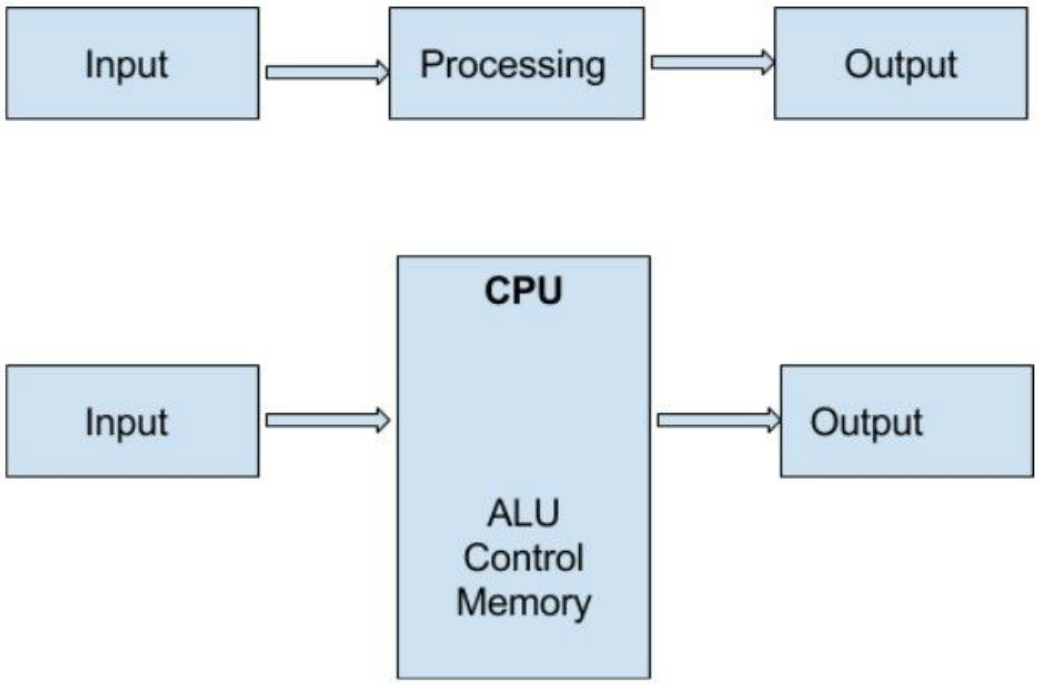
Now even TVs (called smart TVs) and phones (called smartphones), which are connected with each other through telecom networks, work as computers.

Information technology has different roles for different types of users. There are basically three types of technology applications for different user segments. The three types are: Enterprise Technology, Consumer (or Personal) Technology, and Web Technology.

Computer Fundamentals

Computer is the central or pivotal object in the information technology industry. Computer is an electronic device that can be programmed using special computer languages to carry out a set of arithmetic and logical operations. In simple words, a computer can perform compute and compare operations.

Block Diagram of a Computer



We provide data to a computer using an input unit. It processes the data in its processing unit and delivers the output through an output unit.

An input unit can be a keyboard or mouse and an output unit can be the monitor or a printer.

The Central Processing Unit (CPU) processes the data based on a set of instructions called a computer program to produce the desired results.

A CPU is like a brain of the computer and contains Arithmetic Logical Unit (ALU), control and memory units, which work together to collect data, process it, and deliver the results.

The ALU helps a computer perform computational and comparative operations. The control unit decides how to receive data and forward it for processing or generating the output. The memory unit is for storing data.

Teachers are advised to show a computer to the students and explain the functions of computer parts with the help of examples.

Advantages of Computers

Computers have many advantages and they tend to improve the quality of human life. Some of these advantages are:

High Speed: Computers can receive and process data at very high speeds. You can do millions of complex calculations in seconds.

Efficiency: Computers handle multiple repeated tasks efficiently and produce accurate results provided your data and instructions to the computer are right.

Storage: You can store large volumes of information including text, pictures, videos on very small disks and retrieve that information quickly.

Cost Effective: Just one computer can do the work that hundreds of humans would do. Therefore, in many employment areas, computers are replacing human workforce.

Connectivity: With the advent of Internet, which is a connected network of worldwide computers, now it is possible to receive and send information quickly in any part of the world.

Applications: Today, computers are being used in many human welfare areas such as education, healthcare, travel, communications, and so on. These are also used to deliver government services to citizens.

Subject: General Knowledge

In this subject, we will cover India and the world to teach students the important facts about people, politics, history, geography, economics, and other subjects of contemporary relevance.

India

- India got independence from the British rule on August 15, 1947.
- The Constitution of India came into effect on January 26, 1950.
- August 15 is celebrated as the Independence Day of India.
- January 26 is celebrated as the Republic Day of India.
- The population of India in 2015 was 1.27 billion or 127 crore.
- India has 29 states and 7 union territories.
- New Delhi is the capital of India.
- The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the Parliament of India.
- Membership of Rajya Sabha is limited to a maximum of 250 members.
- The Lok Sabha is the Lower House of India's Bicameral-Parliament.
- The strength of Lok Sabha is 545, including the two seats reserved for members of the Anglo-Indian community.
- In 2014, 814.5 million (or 81.4 crore) people were eligible to vote in India.
- The official language of the Government of India is Hindi, written in the Devanagari script, as well as English. There is no national language declared by the Constitution of India.
- Currently there are 22 other official languages in India. These are: Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu.
- The GDP (nominal) of India in 2015 was $2.182 trillion; Per capita: $1,688.

World

- The population of the world is 7.2 billion or 720 crore.
- The United Nations (UN), currently with 193 member states, is an intergovernmental organization or the world government.
- NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is a military alliance of 28 European and North American countries.
- By convention, there are seven continents in the world. In the order of their size, these are: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.
- With 1.4 billion (or 140 crore) people, China is the world's most populous country.
- Nearly 70% of the earth's surface is covered with water.
- Nobel prize, which is considered the top recognition in the world for outstanding contribution to humanity, is awarded in Chemistry, Literature, Peace, Physics, and Physiology or Medicine.
- Top 5 languages used in the world by the percentage of population are Mandarin / Chinese (14.1%), Spanish (5.85%), English (5.52%), Hindi (4.46%), and Arabic (4.23%).
- Worldwide, the 65-and-over population will more than double to 1.6 billion by 2050. Japan is the current oldest country in the world and will retain that position in 2050.

This subject in the book will keep growing as more general knowledge facts will be added to it. Teachers can tell more such facts to students in the class.

About the Writer

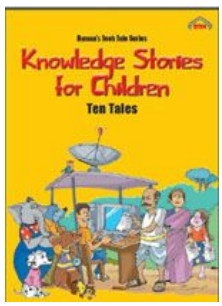
This book is created and produced by **Rakesh Raman**, who is an award-winning journalist and writer. Rakesh has more than 25 years of experience in the technology and media markets as a technologist, senior journalist, analyst, and columnist. These days, he is specializing in Digital / New Media / Social Media content and communications and managing RMN Company's global news services: RMN News, RMN Digital, RMN Stars, and RMN Kids.

Earlier, Rakesh had been associated with the United Nations (UN) through United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as a digital media expert to help businesses use technology for brand marketing and business development. Similarly, Rakesh was associated with the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) to help small- and medium-sized export companies use technology for their business development in global markets.

He has anchored nationwide technology events and tech awareness programs for some of the top local and international companies. In 2012, he edited a comprehensive book for CARE India, which is the Indian branch of CARE International – a leading humanitarian development and relief organisation with poverty-fighting projects in 84 countries across the world reaching 122 million people. The book focuses on the National Strategy on Gender in Emergencies.

Rakesh has been conferred the National-level government award for his contribution in the field of technology journalism, which has been a unique distinction in the country. The award was presented to him at the Republic Day function.

Besides holding senior editorial positions with top media companies, Rakesh was writing an exclusive edit-page tech business column (named Technophile) regularly for The Financial Express (a daily business newspaper of The Indian Express Group). The column covered emerging personal and enterprise technology trends, evolution in the digital / new-media business, and technology applications for digital gaming and film-based entertainment.



Among other international content projects, he has launched – "Raman's Tech Tale Series – Knowledge Stories for Children," a book series aimed to spread technology awareness among children through short stories. This work has also found a mention in Bookbird, a journal of international children's literature, produced by IBBY, the International Board on Books for Young People.

Under a regular column (Tech Guru), Rakesh has also written technology awareness fictional stories for a popular children's magazine. These stories are written in a creative format using dialogues between fiction characters.

Rakesh has handled major content development, editorial, and custom publishing projects for leading global technology companies including IBM, HP, Intel, 3D Networks, SAP, and a few leading Indian companies.

After doing his M.Sc. and Computer Science orientation from Panjab University, Chandigarh, he has worked as a software developer for about seven years with a couple of leading technology companies at Mohali, Chandigarh (India). Rakesh has also handled an important advisory role for Punjab Government.

His areas of interest are content and brand communications strategy design for the upcoming online virtual worlds and content development and management for the future Semantic Web.

Rakesh has also formed a humanitarian organization RMN Foundation to serve different sections of society with a particular focus on children's education. RMN Foundation schools are now providing free modern education to deserving students.

Say 'No' to Private Tuitions

पैसे लेकर बच्चों को ट्यूशन पढ़ाना एक सामाजिक बुराई ही नहीं बल्कि एक पाप भी है । इस सामाजिक बुराई को फैलाने में वो माता - पिता भी शामिल हैं जो अपने बच्चों को प्राइवेट ट्यूशन में भेजते हैं । आइए इस भेड़ - चाल को बंद करें । और न कहें प्राइवेट ट्यूशन को ।