

## India Facts and figures

### Capitals of Different States of India

1. The state and union territory capitals are sorted according to the administrative, legislative and judicial capitals.
2. The administrative capital is where the executive government offices are located.
3. The legislative capital is where the state assembly convenes.
4. The judicial capital is the location of the state or territorial High Courts of India.
5. The date mentioned in the table refers to when the city became the capital of the state or territory.
6. In the following table S and W refers to the summer and winter sessions respectively. B refers to the budget session of the legislature.
7. The administrative capital is considered to be the main capital of the state.
8. The former capital refers to a city which was the capital from admission into the Indian Union.
9. An absence of a legislative capital means that it is administered by the Central government.

**Note :** (CC) — Commercial Communication; (S) — Successful;  
(Comm.) — Communication; (Techno. Ex.) — Technology Experiments;  
( Mete.) — Meteorological

1. **Third World Satellite (TWSAT) :** Launched as co-passenger with CARTOSAT-2A for low cost micro satellite imaging.
2. Unmanned lunar probe, that carried 11 scientific instruments built in India, USA, UK, Germany, Sweden and Bulgaria.
3. Co-passenger with ANUSAT
4. **IRS-P4 :** Gathers data for oceanographic, coastal and atmospheric applications. Continues mission of Oceansat-1.

**5. INSAT-4D** : Indian communication satellite, failed to reach orbit due to GSLV-F06 failure.

**6.** PSLV-C16 placed three satellites with a total payload mass of 1404 kg - RESOURCESAT-2 weighing 1206 kg, the Indo-Russian YOUTHSAT weighing 92 kg and Singapore's X-SAT weighing 106 kg - into an 822 km polar Sun Synchronous Orbit (SSO).

**7.** PSLV-C18 is configured to carry four satellites in which, one satellite, developed by India and France will track the weather, two were developed by educational institutions, and the fourth is from Luxembourg.

**8.** First indigenous all-weather Radar Imaging Satellite.

**9.** India's advanced communication satellite.

**10.** Advanced meteorological satellite, enhancing India's capability in Weather Forecasting and Disaster warning areas.

**11.** The successful use of indigenous cryogenic engine in the GSLV-D5 puts India among a league, five other nations—the US, Russia, France, Japan and China, that possess the technology that is considered the ultimate frontier in rocket science.