

GENERAL STUDIES FOR TEACHERS

CODE : BEDN 241

UNIT-I PROMINENT EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS OF INDIA

NCERT: The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is an autonomous organization set up in 1961 by the Government of India to assist and advise the Central and State Governments on policies and programs for qualitative improvement in school education.

NIEPA: National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration. Established by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India is a premier organization dealing with capacity building and research in planning and management of education. 1. To organize training programs for educational functionaries for developing capacities of educational planning and administration. 2. To strengthen capacities for training and research in the field of educational planning and administration.

NIE: National Institute of Education. The creation of NIE was proposed by the Institute of Education and the College of Physical Education Development Committee, which had convened in August 1989. The 13-member committee, comprising educationists and ministry officials, was headed by then Minister of State for Education Seet Ai Mee. The National Institute of Education (NIE) is presently a tertiary institution, an independent institute of the Nanyang Technological University (NTU).

CIE: The Department of Education, University of Delhi, earlier known as CIE, is perhaps the first major institution of professional learning and research in Education that was established since independence. The first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his first Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad took considerable interest in its establishment in 1947 and activities and progress in those early years. Maulana Azad visualized the function of it not merely to "turn out teachers who will be 'model teachers', but to evolve into a research centre for solving new educational problems of the country". Maulana prophesized that it would grow into "a beacon light for training institutions of the country". Over these past decades, the Department has indeed grown into a pace-setting institution in Teacher Education and Educational Research. Recognized as the Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASSE) and having launched the Maulana Azad Centre for Elementary and Social Education (MACESE), the Department has shaped its unique philosophy, which finds reflection in its all the programmes through inculcating core values of democracy, freedom, dedication, creativity, social responsibility, diversity, inclusion, collaborative and experiential learning, innovation, sincerity and excellence.

CASE: The Council for Advancement and Support of Education is the global non-profit association dedicated to educational advancement—alumni relations, communications, development, marketing, and advancement services—who share the goal of championing education to transform lives and society.

IITs: The Indian Institutes of Technology are autonomous public technical universities located across India. It is under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Education, Government of India.

Founder: Jawaharlal Nehru

Founded: 1951

Parent institution: Ministry of Education, Government of India

Subsidiaries: Indian Institute of Technology Bombay,

IIMs: The Indian Institutes of Management are institutes of management education and research under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Education, Government of India. They primarily offer postgraduate, doctoral and executive programmes along with some additional courses in the field of Business Administration.

ISI: The International Statistical Institute is a professional association of statisticians. It was founded in 1885, although there had been international statistical congresses since 1853. The institute has about 4,000 elected members from government, academia, and the private sector.

IISc: The Indian Institute of Science is a public, deemed, research university for higher education and research in science, engineering, design, and management. It is located in Bengaluru, in the Indian state of Karnataka.

AIU total number of universities, colleges, schools and students of our country,

Association of Indian Universities (AIU 1925) is an organisation and association of major universities in India. It is based in Delhi. It evaluates the courses, syllabi, standards, and credits of foreign Universities pursued abroad and equates them in relation to various courses offered by Indian Universities. The AIU is mainly concerned with the recognition of Degrees/Diplomas awarded by the Universities in India, which are recognized by the UGC, New Delhi, and abroad for the purpose of admission to higher degree courses in Indian Universities. The AIU is also an implementing agency for the agreements signed under the Cultural Exchange Programmes executed between India and other countries in the field of education, insofar as it relates to the recognition of foreign qualifications (except for medicine and allied courses).

Institutes of Scientific Interest- RR Labs,

In-house and Contract Research activity

- Synthetic / Medicinal Chemistry
- Building Blocks, Scaffolds, Intermediate compounds for generating analogues
- Custom Synthesis of lead compounds in gram and kg quantities
- Bulk Activities and Intermediates
- Providing pure metabolites of pharmaceutical compounds (including deuterium and C 13

labeled)

- Reference compounds or Standard Compounds useful in in-vitro assays and in-vivo animal model studies
- Specially designed small molecules or analogues for Lead Generation as well as Lead Optimization studies

Open University

The Open University (OU), established in 1969, is the United Kingdom's distance learning government-supported university notable for having an open entry policy. The majority of students are based in the UK, but its long-distance and on-line capabilities allow students to matriculate from around the world. The university awards undergraduate and postgraduate degrees, as well as non-degree qualifications such as diplomas and certificates, or continuing education units.

B.R. Ambedkar Open University was established, the first open university in India. This was followed by the establishment of Indira Gandhi National Open University at the national level in 1985. The Distance Education Council (DEC) was set up by IGNOU in 1991 and became operational in 1992.

Advantages and Disadvantages

The Open University was founded to allow access to higher education to a greater diversity of people, particularly those who were unable to enter a traditional institution. Thus, it provides [adult education](#) tailored to suit working adults and those with family commitments who are unable to attend a university full-time. They can take courses from their home on a flexible part-time basis, with no need to relocate or change their schedule to fit fixed class hours. On the other hand, students at the OU miss out on the social atmosphere of a campus, with personal interactions with fellow students as well as teachers, and the study facilities such as libraries that a traditional university setting offers. For many this is not a problem, since they have their own lives complete with family, friends, colleagues at work, and their own local libraries and so forth. However, this also raises another disadvantage. Students may find themselves alone in having academic studies, and it takes effort to resist the social demands of family, friends, and work and to discipline them to complete assignments on time. Such disadvantages notwithstanding, the OU offers opportunities in higher education for those who might otherwise not have had them. Challenges are part of the educational process; those at the OU just differ somewhat from those at a traditional campus.

Various Competitive Examinations Olympiads

NTS: National Testing Service - Pakistan is an organization in Pakistan that administers academic performance evaluation tests. It is similar to Educational Testing Service in the United States. NTS offers two main types of tests, the National Aptitude Test and the Graduate Assessment Test.

SAT: SAT is a standardized test administered by the College Board and is required to be taken by students seeking admission to undergraduate schools. The full form of SAT is the Scholastic Assessment Test, which was earlier known as the Scholastic Aptitude Test.

GATE: The Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering is an examination conducted in India that primarily tests the comprehensive understanding of various undergraduate subjects in engineering and science for admission into the Masters Program and Job in Public Sector Companies.

IELTS: The International English Language Testing System, or IELTS, is an international standardized test of English language proficiency for non-native English language speakers. It is jointly managed by the British Council, IDP: IELTS Australia and Cambridge Assessment English, and was established in 1989.

TOFEL: Test of English as a Foreign Language is a standardized test to measure the English language ability of non-native speakers wishing to enroll in English-speaking universities. The test is accepted by more than 11,000 universities and other institutions in over 150 countries.

MAT: Management Aptitude Test is a standard aptitude test conducted in India since 1998 by the All India Management Association. MAT is used for admission to Master of Business Administration and allied programmes by over 600 business schools across India.

UPSC: The Union Public Service Commission, commonly abbreviated as UPSC, is India's premier central recruiting agency for central government public servants. It is responsible for appointments to and examinations for Group A and Group B posts under civil services cadre and defence services cadre of the union government.

CDS: The Combined Defence Services Examination is conducted by the Union Public Service Commission for recruitment of Commissioned Officers in the Indian Military Academy, Officers Training Academy, Indian Naval Academy and Indian Air Force Academy.

NDA: The NDA written exam is divided into two sections, including Mathematics and GAT (General Ability Test). Candidates are given a total of 2.5 hours for each section. In the

mathematics section, there are 120 questions of 2.5 marks each. The GAT section has 150 questions, 50 for English and 100 for GK, each for 4 marks.

IIT-JEE: The Joint Entrance Examination is an engineering entrance assessment conducted for admission to various engineering colleges in India. It is constituted by two different examinations: the JEE Main and the JEE Advanced.

AIEEE: Joint Entrance Examination – Main, formerly All India Engineering Entrance Examination, is an all India standardised computer-based test for admission to various technical undergraduate programs in engineering, architecture, and planning across India. The exam is conducted by the National Testing Agency.

UNIT- II KNOWLEDGE OF HISTORY FOR TEACHERS

Ancient History- Nalanda and Mourya dynasties

Nalanda was an acclaimed Mahavihara, a large Buddhist monastery in the ancient kingdom of Magadha (modern-day Bihar) in India. The site is located about 95 kilometres southeast of Patna near the town of Bihar Sharif, and was a centre of learning from the fifth century CE to 1200 CE. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The highly formalized methods of Vedic learning helped inspire the establishment of large teaching institutions such as Taxila, Nalanda, and Vikramashila which are often characterised as India's early universities. Nalanda flourished under the patronage of the Gupta Empire in the 5th and 6th centuries and later under Harsha, the emperor of Kannauj. The liberal cultural traditions inherited from the Gupta age resulted in a period of growth and prosperity until the ninth century. The subsequent centuries were a time of gradual decline, a period during which the tantric developments of Buddhism became most pronounced in eastern India under the Pala Empire.

Mourya dynasties

The expansion of two kingdoms in the northeast laid the groundwork for the emergence of India's first empire, ruled by the Mauryan dynasty (ca. 321–185 B.C.). According to the writings of the Greek diplomat Megasthenes, Pataliputra, the capital—surrounded by a wooden wall pierced by 64 gates and 570 towers—rivalled the splendors of contemporaneous Persian sites such as Susa and Ecbatana. By 303 B.C., Chandragupta Maurya (known to the Greeks as Sandracotta) had gained control of an immense area ranging from Bengal in the east to Afghanistan in the west and as far south as the Narmada River. Much of his success is attributed to his prime minister and mentor, Kautilya (also known as Chanakya), author of the Arthashastra, a cold-blooded treatise on the acquisition and maintenance of power. His son, Bindusara, extended the empire into central and parts of southern India. The third Mauryan emperor, Ashoka (r. ca. 273–232 B.C.), is one of the most famous rulers in Indian history. His conversion to and support of [Buddhism](#) is often likened to the impact of the Roman emperor Constantine the Great's acceptance of Christianity in 313 A.D. Beginning in 254 B.C., Ashoka had monumental edicts on Buddhism carved into rocks and caves

throughout his empire. One records his sending of religious envoys—with no apparent results—to the Greek rulers of Syria, Egypt, Macedonia, Cyrene, and Epirus. Thirteen years later, he issued seven additional edicts carved into strategically placed polished sandstone pillars. One of the best preserved, at Lauriya Nandangarh in Bihar, stands 32 feet high and is capped by a seated lion. Ashoka is also credited with building 84,000 stupas to enshrine the relics of the Buddha and commemorate key events in the [life of Siddhartha Gautama](#), the founder of Buddhism.

Indian national struggle

This book examines the history of the Indian National Congress (INC) and its contribution to the national movement in India. More specifically, it considers how the INC functioned as 'a truly unifying force' despite a plethora of conflicting circumstances. It divides the history of the INC and its involvement in the struggle for freedom in four phases: the first phase (1885–1907) covers the period from the founding of the INC to the split between Extremists and Moderates within the party; the second phase (1907–1930) encompasses the period from the Morley–Minto reforms to the Salt March; the third phase (1930–1943) covers the period from the Round Table Conferences to the 'Quit India' Movement; and the fourth phase (1943–1947) covers the period from India's road to independence and partition. The book also looks at the role played by the other political parties in furthering the freedom movement, including the Communist Party of India, and their relations with the INC; Muslim separatist tendencies and efforts to reconcile the country's Hindus and Muslims; the policies of the Muslim League; Mohammad Ali Jinnah's emergence and rise to power; Mahatma Gandhi's role in the Pakistan Movement and partition; and politics within the Congress under Gandhi's leadership. In assessing the participation of the INC in the Indian quest for independence from British imperialist domination and colonial exploitation, the book takes into account the viewpoints of the Cambridge School, the Left, and the subaltern historians.

Prominent persons of national struggle- Gopala Krishna Gokhale

Gopal Krishna Gokhale CIE was an Indian liberal political leader and a social reformer during the Indian Independence Movement. Gokhale was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress and the founder of the Servants of India Society.

Dadabai Nauroji

Dadabhai Nauroji, also known as the "Grand Old Man of India" and "Unofficial Ambassador of India", was an Indian political leader, merchant, scholar and writer who was a Liberal Party Member of Parliament.

Motilal Nehru

Motilal Nehru was an Indian lawyer, activist and politician belonging to the Indian National Congress. He also served as the Congress President twice, 1919–1920 and 1928–1929. He was a patriarch of the Nehru-Gandhi family and the father of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India.

Chittaranjan Das

Chittaranjan Das, popularly called Deshbandhu, was an Indian freedom fighter, political activist and lawyer during the Indian independence movement and founder-leader of the Swaraj Party in Bengal during the period of British colonial rule in India. His name is abbreviated as C. R. Das.

Mahatma Gandhi

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was an Indian lawyer, anti-colonial nationalist and political ethicist who employed nonviolent resistance to lead the successful campaign for India's independence from British rule and in turn to inspire movements for civil rights and freedom across the world.

Jawaharlar Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru was a central figure in India during the middle-third of the 20th-century. He was a principal leader of the Indian independence movement in the 1930s and 1940s. Upon India's independence in 1947, Nehru served as the country's prime minister for 17 years.

Lala Lajpat Rai

Lala Lajpat Rai was an Indian independence activist. He played a pivotal role in the Indian Independence movement. He was popularly known as Punjab Kesari. He was one of the three members of the Lal Bal Pal triumvirate.

Bhagat Singh

Bhagat Singh was a charismatic Indian revolutionary who participated in the murder of a junior British police officer and an Indian head constable in mistaken retaliation for the death of an Indian nationalist.

Rajguru

Shivaram Hari Rajguru was an Indian revolutionary from Maharashtra, known mainly for his involvement in the assassination of a British police officer named John Saunders.

Mughals and their contribution to India

The Mughals brought many changes to India: Centralised government that brought together many smaller kingdoms. Delegated government with respect for human rights. Persian art and culture. The Mughal Empire was important for bringing almost the entire Indian subcontinent under one domain, drawing the subcontinent's regions together through enhanced overland and coastal trading networks. It was also known for its cultural influence and its architectural achievements (most famously, the Taj Mahal). The Mughal Emperors established a centralised State based on military power. It rested on two pillars-the absolute authority and the strength of the army. Persian was the language of administration. In order to achieve efficiency in administration, the kingdom was divided into provinces, districts and cities.

Developments during the British regime

The railways, the telegraph and the steamer provided new avenues for the political and socio-economic empowerment of some social groups, while proving detrimental to the development of others. 1) the British crown took over and east India company was abolished. 2) the racial hatred was deepened and steps were taken to increase number of British army men in service. 3) efforts were made to reach out to reactionary elements of society. 4) complete religious freedom was guaranteed to Indian people. Positive: Improved transport, Farming methods, order justice, and education. Negative: Exploitation, destruction of local industry, deforestation, and famine.

Infrastructure can be referred to as the basic physical operations of a nation or a business such as communication, transportation, water, sewage, etc. This operation can be a highly expensive investment and an important aspect of the economic development of a country. During the colonial period in India, the basic infrastructure such as water transport, railways, posts and telegraphs, and ports were developed, but to serve the colonial interest rather than serving the common people. Roads constructed were not fit for modern India, could not connect rural areas, and the shortage of well-constructed roads, especially in the rainy season, was the drawback.

However, in the year 1850, the introduction of the railways was one of the most important contributions by the British. This initiative transformed the Indian economy in two ways. One, it led people to travel long distances and break the geographical barrier, and second, it commercialised Indian agriculture that adversely influenced the self-sufficiency of the village economies in India. With the development of railways and roads, the colonial regulation also took steps for the improvement of the sea lanes and inland trade. However, for the postal services, though it was useful assistance for the society, it remained insufficient.

The wars/battles in India right from 326 BC

The Battle of the Hydaspes was fought between Alexander the Great and King Porus in 326 BCE. It took place on the banks of the Jhelum River (known to the ancient Greeks as Hydaspes) in the Punjab region of the Indian subcontinent (modern-day Punjab, Pakistan).

Battle of the Hydaspes, (326 BCE), fourth and last pitched battle fought by Alexander the Great during his campaign of conquest in Asia. The fight on the banks of the Hydaspes River in India was the closest Alexander the Great came to defeat. His feared Companion cavalry was unable to subdue fully the courageous King Porus. Hydaspes marked the limit of Alexander's career of conquest; he died before he could launch another campaign. After conquering the Persian Empire, Alexander decided to probe into northern India. King Porus of Paurava blocked Alexander's advance at a ford on the Hydaspes River (now the Jhelum) in the Punjab. The forces were numerically quite evenly balanced, although Alexander had more cavalry and Porus fielded 200 war elephants. Alexander divided his army, leaving a small force with Craterus facing Porus on the ford while taking most of the army to cross a second ford 17 miles (27 km) away. When Porus learned that Alexander had advanced over the river, he marched to attack. Porus put his cavalry on the flanks and infantry in the center, with the elephants in front. Alexander posted his heavy infantry in a phalanx in the center, led the right wing cavalry himself, and sent the left wing cavalry under Coenus on a wide, outflanking ride behind a hill. In the center, the Macedonian phalanx was almost broken by the charging elephants, but eventually drove them off, only to face the Indian infantry. Alexander attacked on the right, but failed to find a gap to exploit with his horsemen. When Coenus returned to the battlefield at the rear of the Indians, Alexander was able to defeat the Indian cavalry and encircle the infantry. Porus reformed his infantry into a defensive block and then offered to surrender if granted generous terms. Alexander agreed Porus could remain king of Paurava but imposed tribute.

UNIT- III KNOWLEDGE OF GEOGRAPHY FOR TEACHERS

Indian political map and world map

The India Political map shows all the states and union territories of India along with their capital cities. The world political map shows distribution of the world countries along with clearly demarcation of the country boundaries. The five major latitudinal lines namely Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle are also shown on the map. The prime meridian is also shown on the map.

Longitudes and latitudes, time and location

Cartographers and geographers trace horizontal and vertical lines called latitudes and longitudes across Earth's surface to locate points on the globe. Together, they form the Earth's *geographical coordinates*, and represent the angular distance of any location from the center of the Earth. Both latitudes and longitudes are measured in degrees (°) and minutes ('). Often called *parallels* or *circles of latitude*, latitudes are imaginary circles parallel to the

Equator. They are named after the angle created by a line connecting the latitude and the center of the Earth, and the line connecting the Equator and the center of the Earth.

Latitudes specify the north-south position of a location on the globe. Locations in the Northern Hemisphere are identified by northern latitudes and are assigned a suffix of N for north. Southern Hemisphere locations, on the other hand, are on southern latitudes and are assigned a suffix of S for south.

Solar system

The Solar System is the gravitationally bound system of the Sun and the objects that orbit it, either directly or indirectly. Of the objects that orbit the Sun directly, the largest are the eight planets, with the remainder being smaller objects, the dwarf planets and small Solar System bodies. There are eight planets in the solar system: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

Coast line of India and its importance

Large parts of the coastal plains of India are covered by fertile soils on which different crops are grown. Rice is the main crop of these areas. Coconut trees grow all along the coast. The entire length of the coast is dotted with big and small ports which help in carrying out trade. Maritime Trade :This vast coastline and access to Indian Ocean allows India to trade with the most parts of the World. Tourism :A long coastline implies good tourism potential for several states of India like Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. A variety of beaches are found in India. Coastal States of India. India has a coastline of 7516.6 km-- 5422.6 km of mainland coastline and 2094 km of island territories. Indian coastline touches nine states-- Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal and two union territories-- Daman and Diu and Puducherry.

Cyclones and devastation in the country

Cyclones can be hundreds of kilometres wide and can bring destructive high winds, storm surges, inland flooding, lightning and, occasionally, tornadoes (2). A storm surge is the abnormal rise of water generated by strong winds. Storm surges and battering waves can cause extensive damage along the affected coastline.

There are two types of cyclones:

Tropical cyclones; and.

Extra Tropical cyclones (also called Temperate cyclones or middle latitude cyclones or Frontal cyclones or Wave Cyclones).

Crop growth in India, mineral wealth of India

India's production of food grains has been increasing every year, and India is among the top producers of several crops such as wheat, rice, pulses, sugarcane and cotton. It is the highest producer of milk and second highest producer of fruits and vegetables. Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton and jute, etc. Rice: It is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China. At the ancient site of Mehrgarh, where the earliest evidence has been found, barley was the dominant crop and was apparently supplemented with some wheat. The barley found there is the well-developed domesticated, six-row barley.

India has significant mineral resources of Coal (4th largest reserves in the world), Iron ore, Manganese ore (7th largest reserve in the world as in 2013), Mica, Bauxite (5th largest reserve in the world as in 2013), Chromite, Natural gas, Diamonds, Limestone, Titanium and Thorium. India is rich in natural resources. The country produces as many as 87 minerals including fuel, metallic, non-metallic, and atomic minerals. Among the minerals, reserves of coal, iron ore and bauxite are vast and will last decades. ... As a result, India had to import 140.63 million tonnes.

States, union territories and significance of each state

According to the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, the appointed day for the two Union Territories J&K and Ladakh was October 31. The total number of states in the country will now be 28, with effect from 26th January 2020, India has 8 union territories.

UNIT- IV KNOWLEDGE OF ECONOMICS AND POLITY FOR TEACHERS

Stock market and stock exchanges, bulls, bears, shares and debentures

While both terms - stock market and stock exchange - are used interchangeably, the latter term is generally a subset of the former. If one says that she trades in the stock market, it means that she buys and sells shares/equities on one (or more) of the stock exchange(s) that are part of the overall stock market. Investors are often categorised as bulls and bears. A “bull” by definition is an investor who buys shares because they believe the market is going to rise; whereas a “bear” will sell shares as they believe the market is going to turn negative.

Banks and their role

Banks are a critical intermediary in what is called the payment system, which helps an economy exchange goods and services for money or other financial assets. Along with making transactions much safer and easier, banks also play a key role in the creation of money. The most essential functions of a bank are accepting deposits and lending money in the form of loans.

Accepting Deposits:

Advancing Loans:

Discounting Bills of Exchange or Hundies:

Transfer of Money:

Miscellaneous Functions:

Inflation, demand and supply, organized sector, un-organized sector, various industries and their role in the development of the nation.

Inflation is the decline of purchasing power of a given currency over time. ... The rise in the general level of prices, often expressed as a percentage, means that a unit of currency effectively buys less than it did in prior periods. Organised Sector, which is registered with the government is called an organised sector. Unorganised sector is a sector which is generally not governed by the rules and regulations that are laid down by the Government regarding the condition of employment. Jobs in the unorganised sector are very low paid. No paid leaves, provident fund, holidays and medical benefits are given to the employees.

UNIT-V KNOWLEDGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR TEACHERS

Space technology of India and related institutions

India's economic progress has made its space programme more visible and active as the country aims for greater self-reliance in space technology. In 2008, India launched as many as eleven satellites, including nine foreign and went on to become the first nation to launch ten satellites on one rocket.

Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC)

Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC)

ISRO Inertial Systems Unit (IISU)

Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST)

Nuclear energy

Nuclear energy comes from splitting atoms in a reactor to heat water into steam, turn a turbine and generate electricity. Nuclear power is the use of nuclear reactions to produce electricity. Nuclear power can be obtained from nuclear fission, nuclear decay and nuclear fusion reactions. Presently, the vast majority of electricity from nuclear power is produced by nuclear fission of uranium and plutonium in nuclear power plants.

Advantages

Does not contribute to global warming.

Very low fuel costs.

Disadvantages

Local thermal pollution from wastewater affects marine life.

Large-scale accidents can be catastrophic.

Various awards for sciences

Who is who? – Alberuni

Abu Rayhan al-Biruni was an Iranian scholar and polymath during the Islamic Golden Age. He has been called variously the "founder of Indology", "Father of Comparative Religion", "Father of modern geodesy", and the first anthropologist.

Aruna Asaf Ali

Aruna Asaf Ali was an Indian educator, political activist, and publisher. An active participant in the Indian independence movement, she is widely remembered for hoisting the Indian National flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan, Bombay during the Quit India Movement in 1942.

Salim Ali

Sálim Moizuddin Abdul Ali was an Indian ornithologist and naturalist. Sometimes referred to as the "Birdman of India", Salim Ali was the first Indian to conduct systematic bird surveys across India and wrote several bird books that popularized ornithology in India.

Dhirubhai Ambani

Dhirajlal Hirachand Ambani, popularly known as Dhirubhai Ambani was an Indian business tycoon who founded Reliance Industries. Ambani took Reliance public in 1977 and was worth US \$2.9 billion in 2002 upon his death.

Vishwanathan Anand

Viswanathan Anand is an Indian chess grandmaster and a former world chess champion. He became the first grandmaster from India in 1988, and is one of the few players to have surpassed an Elo rating of 2800, a feat he first achieved in 2006. Anand is a five-time world chess champion.

C. N. Annadurai

Conjeevaram Natarajan Annadurai, popularly known as Anna also known as Arignar Anna or Perarignar Anna, was an Indian politician who served as the fifth and last Chief Minister of Madras State from 1967 until 1969 and first Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for 20 days before his death.

Yasser Arafat

Mohammed Abdel Rahman Abdel Raouf al-Qudwa al-Husseini, popularly known as Yasser Arafat or by his kunya Abu Ammar, was a Palestinian political leader. He was Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization from 1969 to 2004 and President of the Palestinian National Authority from 1994 to 2004.

Asha poorna devi

Ashapura Devi, also Ashapoorna Devi or Ashapura Debi, was a prominent Indian novelist and poet in Bengali. In 1976, she was awarded the Jnanpith Award and Padma Shri by the Government of India, D.Litt. by the Universities of Jabalpur, Rabindra Bharati, Burdwan and Jadavpur.

Aryabatta

Aryabhata or Aryabhata I was the first of the major mathematician-astronomers from the classical age of Indian mathematics and Indian astronomy. His works include the *Āryabhaṭīya* and the *Arya-siddhanta*. For his explicit mention of the relativity of motion, he also qualifies as a major early physicist.

T. Balasaraswathi

Tanjore Balasaraswati, also known as Balasaraswati, was an Indian dancer, and her rendering of Bharatanatyam, a classical dance style originated in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu, made this style of dancing well known in different parts of India and many parts of the world.

Indira Nooyi

Indra Nooyi is an Indian-American business executive and former chairperson and chief executive officer of PepsiCo. She has consistently ranked among the world's 100 most powerful women.

N.R. Narayana Murthy

Nagavara Ramarao Narayana Murthy CBE LH is an Indian billionaire businessman. He is the founder of Infosys, and has been the chairman, chief executive officer, president, and chief mentor of the company before retiring and taking the title chairman emeritus. Murthy was born and raised in Shidlaghatta, Karnataka.

Medha Patkar

Medha Patkar is an Indian social activist working on various crucial political and economic issues raised by tribals, dalits, farmers, labourers and women facing injustice in India. She is an alumna of TISS, a premier institute of social science research in India.

Malala

Malala Yousafzai, often referred to mononymously as Malala, is a Pakistani activist for female education and a Nobel Peace Prize laureate. She is also the world's youngest Nobel Prize laureate, and second Pakistani.

W.C. Banerjee

Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee was an Indian barrister. He was the co-founder and first president of Indian National Congress. Born on 1844 at Calcutta he studied at the Oriental Seminary and the Hindu School. His career began in 1862 when he joined the firm of W. P.

Bhadur Shah – II

Bahadur Shah Zafar or Bahadur Shah II was the twentieth and last Mughal Emperor of India. He was the second son of and became the successor to his father, Akbar II, upon his death on 28 September 1857.

Books, authors and Nationalities - David Copperfield : Novel by Charles Dickens. The story follows the life of David Copperfield from childhood to maturity. David was born in Blunderstone, Suffolk, England, six months after the death of his father. David spends his early years in relative happiness with his loving, childish mother and their kindly housekeeper, Clara Peggotty. They call him Davy.

Descent of Man

Book by Charles Darwin. The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex is a book by English naturalist Charles Darwin, first published in 1871, which applies evolutionary theory to human evolution, and details his theory of sexual selection, a form of biological adaptation distinct from, yet interconnected with, natural selection.

Devadoss

Devdas is a Bengali romance novel written by Sarat Chandra Chatterjee. ... The character of Parvati was based on a real life second wife of zamindar Bhuvan Mohan Chowdhury, it was said that even the writer visited the village.

Divine Comedy

The Divine Comedy is a long Italian narrative poem by Dante Alighieri, begun c. 1308 and completed in 1320, a year before his death in 1321. It is widely considered to be the pre-eminent work in Italian literature and one of the greatest works of world literature.

Discovery of India

The Discovery of India was written by the Indian Independence leader, Jawaharlal Nehru during his incarceration in 1942–1945 at Ahmednagar fort in present day Indian state of Maharashtra by British colonial authorities before the independence of India. The book was written in 1944 but published in 1946.

Freedom at midnight

Freedom at Midnight is a non-fiction book by Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre about the events around the Indian independence movement and partition. This was because according to English calendar the day starts after midnight and according to Hindu Panchang the day starts at sunrise. ... So, at midnight the power was transformed and after that speech of acknowledgment of transfer of power was given.

Gardener

In The Gardener by Sarah Stewart, little Lydia Grace shows her love for her gruff uncle through her extraordinary talent with growing things. The story provides a great lesson for our children that giving time and talent can be more powerful than money.

Golden Threshold

"The Golden Threshold" by Sarojini Naidu. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. The Golden Threshold is an off-campus annexe of University of Hyderabad. It is named after the renowned Indian poet and political leader Sarojini Naidu's eponymous first collection of poems.

Guide

Rasipuram Krishnaswami Iyer Narayanaswami was an Indian writer known for his work set in the fictional South Indian town of Malgudi. He was a leading author of early Indian literature in English along with Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao.

Good earth

Pearl Sydenstricker Buck, also known by her Chinese name Sai Zhenzhu, was an American writer and novelist. As the daughter of missionaries to China, and later as a missionary herself, Buck spent most of her life before 1934 in Zhenjiang. The Good Earth, novel by Pearl Buck, published in 1931. The novel, about peasant life in China in the 1920s, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1932.

Gulliver Travels

Jonathan Swift was an Anglo-Irish satirist, essayist, political pamphleteer, poet and Anglican cleric who became Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, hence his common sobriquet, "Dean Swift". The strange circumstances in which Gulliver's Travels was first published in 1726 tell us a great deal about the kind of book it was designed to be. Its author, Jonathan Swift, arranged for the manuscript of half the book to be dropped off in secret by an intermediary at the house of a publisher, Benjamin Motte. So Gulliver's Travels is a fictional tale masquerading as a true story, yet the very fictionality of the account enables Swift author to reveal what it would not be possible to articulate through a genuine account of the nation.

Harry potter

Harry Potter is a series of seven fantasy novels written by British author J. K. Rowling. The novels chronicle the lives of a young wizard, Harry Potter, and his friends Hermione Granger and Ron Weasley, all of whom are students at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. While no, there is no actual Harry Potter, he was based on a real person! JK Rowling drew her inspiration for The Boy Who Lived from her neighbor Ian Potter who lived just four doors down from Rowling when she was a child.
