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## General Knowledge – Part 20

### INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

#### Asian Development Bank

- **Abbreviation:** ADB
- **About:** The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a regional development bank to facilitate economic development in Asia.
- **Headquarter:** Mandaluyong, Metro Manila, Philippines
- **Establishment:** 19th December 1966.
- **Head:** Takehiko Nakao
- **Motto:** Fighting Poverty in Asia and Pacific.
- **Membership:** 67 Countries.

#### International Monetary Fund

- **Abbreviation:** IMF
- **About:** is an international organization which is working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.
- **Objective:** to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.
- **Headquarter:** Washington D.C., U.S.
- **Establishment:** 27th December 1945
- **MD and CEO:** Christine Lagarde.
- **Membership:** 188 Countries.
- **Official Language:** English

**Association of Southeast Asian Nations**

- **Abbreviation:** ASEAN
- **About:** It is a political and economic organisation of ten Southeast Asian countries.
- **Objective:** Its aims include accelerating economic growth, social progress, and sociocultural evolution among its members, protection of regional peace and stability, and opportunities for member countries to resolve differences peacefully.
- **Headquarter:** Jakarta, Indonesia
- **Establishment:** 8th August 1967.
- **Secretary General:** Lê Luong Minh
- **Membership:** 10 States, 2 Observers
- **Official Language:** English.
- **MOTTO:** "One Vision, One Identity, One Community"

**The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development**

- **Abbreviation:** OECD
- **About:** It is an international economic organisation.
- **Objective:** to stimulate economic progress and world trade.
- **Headquarter:** Paris, France.
- **Establishment:** 1961.
- **Secretary General:** José Ángel Gurría
- **Membership:** 34 Countries.
- **Official Languages:** English and French

**World Trade Organisation.**

- **Abbreviation:** WTO
- **About:** is an intergovernmental organization which regulates international trade.
- **Objective:** to stimulate economic progress and world trade.
- **Headquarter:** Geneva Switzerland.
- **Establishment:** 1995
- **Secretary General:** Roberto Azevêdo
- **Membership:** 161 member states

**Amnesty International.**

- **About-** It is an NGO with over 7 million members and supporters around the world.
- **Objective:** to conduct research and generate action to prevent and end grave abuses of human rights, and to demand justice for those whose rights have been violated.
- **Founded:** In 1961.

- **Founder:** Peter Beneson
- **Awards:**
  - Nobel Prize: 1977
  - UN Prize in the field of Human Rights-1978
- **Motto:** It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness.
- **Headquarters:** London, U.K.
- **Secretary General:** Salil Shetty

#### World Bank.

- **About–** It is a Financial Institution that provides loans to developing countries for capital Programs.
- **Objective:** Reduction of Poverty
- **Founded:** In July 1944
- **President:** Jim Yong Kim
- **Motto:** Working for a world free of Poverty.
- **Headquarters:** Washington D.C. U.S.
- **Founders:** John Maynard Keynes, Harry Dexter White.

#### East Asia Summit.

- **About–** It is a forum held annually by leaders of 18 East Asian Region.
- **First Summit:** In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 14 December 2005.
- **Meetings**
  - EAS meetings are held after annual ASEAN leaders' meetings.
- **Founder:** Mahathir bin Mohamad.

#### Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Co-operation(IOR-ARC):

- **Abbreviation:** IORA or IOR-ARC
- **About:** It is an international organisation consisting of Coastal states bordering the Indian Ocean.
- **Principal:** Open Regionalism for strengthening Economic Cooperation particularly on Trade Facilitation and Investment, Promotion as well as Social Development of the region
- **Headquarter:** Ebene Mauritius
- **Establishment:** 6th March 1977
- **Secretary General:** KV Bhagirathi
- **Members:** 20 Members +6 Dialogue Partner

**United Nation Environmental programme.**

- **Abbreviation:** UNEP
- **About.** It is an agency of the United Nations that coordinates its environmental activities, assisting developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices.
- **Headquarter:** Nairobi Kenya
- **Establishment:** 5th June 1972
- **Head:** Achim Steiner.
- The winner of Miss Earth beauty pageant serves as the spokesperson of UNEP.

**IMPORTANT BOUNDARIES AND LINES OF THE WORLD**

- **Line of Control:** It divides Kashmir between India and Pakistan.
- **Durand Line** is the line demarcating the boundaries of Pakistan and Afghanistan. It was drawn up in 1896 by Sir Mortimer Durand.
- **Hindenburg Line** is the boundary dividing Germany and Poland. The Germans retreated to this line in 1917 during World War I
- **Mason–Dixon Line** is a line of demarcation between four states in the United State.
- **Marginal Line** was the 320 km line of fortification on the Russia–Finland border. Drawn up by General Mannerheim.
- **Macmahon Line** was drawn up by Sir Henry MacMahon, demarcating the frontier of India and China. China did not recognize the MacMahon line and crossed it in 1962.
- **Medicine Line** is the border between Canada and the United States.
- **Order–Neisse Line** is the border between Poland and Germany, running along the Oder and Neisse rivers, adopted at the Poland Conference (Aug 1945) after World War II.
- **Radcliffe Line** was drawn up by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, demarcating the boundary between India and Pakistan. Siegfried Line is the line of fortification drawn up by Germany on its border with France.
- **Siegfried Line** The original Siegfried Line was a World War I line of defensive forts and tank defenses built by Germany in northern France during 1916–1917 as a section of the Hindenburg Line. It is drawn up by Germany on its border with France.
- **17th Parallel** defined the boundary between North Vietnam and South Vietnam before two were united.
- **24th Parallel** is the line which Pakistan claims for demarcation between India and Pakistan. This, however, is not recognized by India

- **26th Parallel** south is a circle of latitude which crosses through Africa, Australia and South America.
- **30th Parallel** north is a line of latitude that stands one-third of the way between the equator and the North Pole.
- **33rd Parallel** north is a circle of latitude which cuts through the southern United States, parts of North Africa, parts of the Middle East, and China.
- **35th Parallel** north forms the boundary between the State of North Carolina and the State of Georgia and the boundary between the State of Tennessee and the State of Georgia, the State of Alabama, and the State of Mississippi.
- **36th Parallel** forms the southernmost boundary of the State of Missouri with the State of Arkansas.
- **36°30' Parallel** north forms the boundary between the Tennessee and the Commonwealth of Kentucky between the Tennessee River and the Mississippi River, the boundary between Missouri and Arkansas west of the White River, and the northernmost boundary between the Texas and the Oklahoma.
- **37th Parallel** north formed the southern boundary of the historic and extralegal Territory of Jefferson.
- **38th Parallel** is the parallel of latitude which separates North Korea and South Korea.
- **39th Parallel** north is an imaginary circle of latitude that is 39 degrees north of Earth's equatorial plane.
- **40th Parallel** north formed the original northern boundary of the British Colony of Maryland.
- **41st Parallel** north forms the northern boundary of the State of Colorado with Nebraska and Wyoming and the southern boundary of the State of Wyoming with Colorado and Utah.
- **42nd Parallel** north forms most of the New York – Pennsylvania Border.
- **43rd Parallel** north forms most of the boundary between the State of Nebraska and the State of South Dakota and also formed the northern border of the historic and extralegal Territory of Jefferson.
- **The Parallel 44°** north is an imaginary circle of latitude that is 44 degrees north of the Earth's equatorial plane.
- **45th Parallel** north is often the halfway point between the Equator and the North Pole. The 45th parallel makes up most of the boundary between Montana and Wyoming.
- **49th Parallel** is the boundary between USA and Canada.
- **Inter Entity Boundary Line.** IEBL, divides Bosnia and Herzegovina into two entities, the Republika Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The total length of the Inter-Entity Boundary Line is 1,080 km

## TOP INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

S.NO	Agencies	Headquarters	Establishment	Head
1.	The Food and Agriculture Organization	Rome, Italy	1945	José Graziano da Silva
2.	The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	Quartier international de Montréal of Montreal, Canada.	1947	Raymond Benjamin
3.	The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rome, Italy	1977	Kanayo F. Nwanze
4.	The International Labour Organization (ILO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1919	Guy Ryder
5.	The International Maritime Organization (IMO)	London, United Kingdom	1948	Koji Sekimizu <sup>l</sup>
6.	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington, D.C., United States	1945	Christine Lagarde
7.	The International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Geneva, Switzerland	1865	Houlin Zhao
8.	The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Vienna, Austria	1966	Li Yong
9.	The Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Berne, Switzerland,	1874	Bishar Abdirahman Hussein

10.	The World Bank Group	Washington, D.C	1945	Jim Yong Kim
11.	The World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1948	Margaret Chan
12.	The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1967	Francis Gurry
13.	United Nation Organization (UNO)	New York	1945	Ban ki-moon
14.	United Nations Children’s Fund(UNICEF)	New York	1946	Anthony Lake
15.	United Nations Peoples Fund(UNFPA)	New York	1969	Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin
16.	International Court of Justice	The Hague, Netherlands	1945	Ronny Abraham
17.	International Committee of the Red Cross	Geneva, Switzerland	1863	Peter Maurer
18.	International organization for standardization	Geneva, Switzerland	1947	
19.	UN Women	New York		
20.	International Atomic Energy agency	Vienna	1957	Yukiya Amano
21.	Commonwealth of Nations	London	1884	Queen Elizabeth II
22.	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	Brussels	1949	Jens Stoltenberg
25.	Transparency	Berlin	1993	Huguette

	Internationals			Labelle
26.	International Renewable Energy agency	Abu Dubai	2009	Adnan Amin
27.	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	Kathmandu	1985	Arjun Bahadur Thapa <sup>l</sup>
28.	Association of south East Asian Nations(ASEAN)	Jakarta	1967	
29.	Asia-Pacific economic Cooperation (APEC)	Singapore	1989	Dr. Alan Bollard
30.	Organization of Islamic cooperation	Jeddah	1969	Iyad bin Amin Madani
31.	Worldwide Economic Forum	Geneva, Switzerland	1971	Klaus Schwab
32.	International Cricket Council	Abu Dubai	1909	Dave Richardson
33.	International Hockey Federation	Lausanne, Switzerland	1924	Leandro Negre
34.	International Federation of Association Football	Zurich, Switzerland	1904	Sepp Blatter
35.	International Council on Mounuments and Sites	Paris, France	1965	Gustavo Araoz
36.	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Geneva	1950	António Manuel
37.	United Nations	Switzerland	1964	



Conference on Trade and Development			
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**INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES OF THE WORLD**

<i>Intelligence Agencies</i>	<i>Country</i>
Inter Services Intelligence (ISI)	Pakistan
Central Intelligence Agencies (CIA) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	United States of America
Komitet gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti (KGB)/ Glavnoje Razvedyvatel'noje Upravlenije (GRU)	Russia
MOSSAD	Israel
Militärischer Nachrichtendienst	Switzerland
Australian Security and Intelligence Organization	Australia
Centro Intelligence Interforze (CII)	Italy
Royal Intelligence Corps	Malaysia
Mukhbarat	Egypt
Central External Liaison Department	China
Military Counterintelligence Service	Germany
Sazamane Etelaat va Amniate Kechvar (SAVAK)	Iran
Etterretningstjenesten	Norway
Naicho	Japan
Bureau of State Security (BOSS)	South Africa
Canadian Security Intelligence Service	Canada
Al Mukbharat	Iraq
Direction General de Securite Exterior (DGSE)	France
Secret Intelligence Service	United Kingdom
General Intelligence Presidency	Saudi Arabia
Security and Intelligence Division	Singapore

**PARLIAMENTS OF THE WORLD'S MAJOR COUNTRIES**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Parliament</i>
India	Sansad (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)
Bangladesh	Jatiya Sansad
Spain	Cortes Generales
Pakistan	National Assembly
Nepal	Rashtriya Panchayat
Israel	Knesset
Canada	Parliament
Russia	Duma and Federal Council
United States of America	Congress (House of Representatives and Senate)
Germany	Bundstag – Upper House Bundesrat – Lower House
Maldives	Mazlis
Bhutan	Tshogdu
Australia	Federal Parliament
Denmark	Folketing
China	National People's Congress
Iran	Majlis
Mynamar	Pyithu Hluttaw
Japan	Diet
France	National Assembly
Norway	Storting
Afghanistan	Shora
Turkey	Grand National Assembly

### IMPORTANT SPORTS AWARDS

#### Miami Open 2015

- Men's Single -Novak Djokovic(Serbia)
- Women's Single -Serena Williams(USA)

#### Men's Double

- American Bob Bryan (USA) and Mike Bryan (USA)
- Women's Double -sania Mirza (India) and Switzerland's Martina Hingis

#### French doubles 2015 winners

- Men's Single- Stan Wawrinka (Switzerland),
- Runner Up- Novak Djokovic (Serbia)
- women's Single -Serena Williams (USA),
- Runner Up Lucie Šafářová (Czech Republic)

#### Rome Masters 2015

- Men's Single- N. Djokovic
- Women's Single -Maria Sharapova
- Women's Double – Timea Babos and Kristina Mladenovic
- Men's Double – P. Cuevas and D. Marrero

#### Wimbledon 2015 details

- Men's Single- Novak Djokovic(Serbia)
- Women's Single – Serena Williams(USA)
- Men's Double -Jean Jullien Rojer of Netherlands and HoriaTecau of Romania
- Women's Double – Sania Mirza (India) and Switzerland's Martina Hingis
- Mixed Doubles -Leander Paes of India and Martina Hingis of Switzerland

#### Cricket world cup 2015

- Winner- Australia
- Runners up- Newzealand
- Most Runs – Martin Guptill (New Zealand) 547 runs.
- Man of the finals – James Faulkner (Australia)
- Most wickets -Mitchell Starc (Australia) 22 wickets and Trent Boult (Newzealand) 22 wickets.
- Man of the tournament – Mitchell Starc (Australia)
- Final Match played at – Melbourne, Australia

### AWARDS AND HONOURS

#### IIFA 2015 winners

- Best Actor – Shahid Kapoor for Haider
- Best Actress – Kangna Ranaut for Queen
- Best Director – Rajkumar Hirani for PK
- Best Movie – Queen

#### 62<sup>nd</sup> national film awards

- Best Actor- Sanchari Vijay for Nanu Avanalla Avalu

- Best Actress – Kangna Ranaut for Queen
- Best Director – Srijit Mukherji
- Best Feature Film in Hindi – Court
- Best Feature Film –Queen
- Dada Saheb Phalke Award –Shashi Kapoor

### MOST RENOWNED AWARDS

Noble Prize	<b>Noble Prize are for Contributions to society</b>
Bharat Ratna	It is India's highest civilian award, awarded for the highest degrees of national service
Pulitzer Prize	Pulitzer awards are for Literacy achievement
Padma Awards:	<b>Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri</b> Padma awards are for exceptional and distinguished service in any field including service rendered by Government servants.
Gallantry Awards:	<b>Param Vir Chakra (PVC), Ashok Chakra, Shaurya Chakra</b> These awards are given for appreciating the brave and gallant
The Golden Peacock Awards	It is recognised worldwide as the hallmark of corporate excellence. It builds the Brand Equity and inspires and aligns the entire workforce.
Manthan Award	It is an initiative in India to recognize the best practices in e-Content and Creativity.
Arjun Awards	Arjuna Award is given for Excellence in sports
FiFi Awards	The FiFi Awards honor the fragrance industry's creative achievements
International Gandhi Peace Prize	This award is given to individuals and institutions for their contributions towards social, economic and political revolution through non-violence and Gandhian philosophy. The award carries Rs. 10 million in cash.
Lal Bahadur Shastri National Award	Lal Bahadur Shastri National Award is for Excellence in Public Administration, Academics and Management
Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna	The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna is India's highest honour given for achievement in sports.
GREEN STAR AWARDS	The Green Star Awards recognize those who have made extraordinary efforts to respond to environmental disasters around the world.

### PADMA AWARDS

Padma Awards were instituted in the year 1954. Except for brief interruption(s) during the years 1977 and 1980 and 1993 to 1997, these awards have been announced every year on Republic Day. The award is given in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri.

- Padma Shri is awarded for ‘distinguished service’.
- Padma Bhushan for ‘distinguished service of a high order’.
- Padma Vibhushan for ‘exceptional and distinguished service’.

The award seeks to recognize work of any distinction and is given for distinguished and exceptional achievements/service in all fields of activities/disciplines, such as Art, Literature and Education, Sports, Medicine, Social Work, Science and Engineering, Public Affairs, Civil Service, Trade and Industry etc. All persons without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex are eligible for these awards.

The award is normally not conferred posthumously. However, in highly deserving cases, the Government could consider giving an award posthumously if the demise of the person proposed to be honoured has been recent, say within a period of one year preceding the Republic Day on which it is proposed to announce the award.

A higher category of Padma award can be conferred on a person only where a period of at least five years has elapsed since conferment of the earlier Padma award. However, in highly deserving cases, a relaxation can be made by the Awards Committee.

- Padma Vibhushan — Second degree honour.
- Padma Bhushan — Third degree honour.
- Padma Shri — Fourth degree honour.

However, there are often complaints that these awards are given to entertainers, businessmen, film stars, cricketers and influential persons while the entire community of common persons have got nothing, according to Shri Sharad Yadav (Janata Dal President)

### PADMA BHUSHAN

The **Padma Bhushan** is the third highest civilian award in the Republic of India, after the Bharat Ratna and the Padma Vibhushan, but comes before the Padma Shri. It is announced on the occasion of Republic Day of India every year. It is conferred by the President of India at a function held at Rashtrapati Bhavan sometime around March/April.

The award was established on 2 January 1954 by the president of India. It is awarded to recognize distinguished service of a high order to the nation, in any field. As of December 2015, 1230 people have thus far received the award.<sup>[2][3]</sup> In 2013 the veteran playback singer Mrs.S. Janaki rejected the award, stating that the honour came to her too late and that the artists of South India were not duly recognised

### PADMA SHRI

**Padma Shri** (also **Padmashree**) is the fourth highest civilian award in the Republic of India, after the Bharat Ratna, the Padma Vibhushan and the Padma Bhushan. Awarded by the Government of India, it is announced every year on India's Republic Day

Padma Awards were instituted in 1954 to be awarded to citizens of India in recognition of their distinguished contribution in various spheres of activity including the Arts, Education, Industry, Literature, Science, Sports, Medicine, Social Service and Public Affairs. It has also been awarded to some distinguished individuals who were not citizens of India but did contribute in various ways to India.

The selection criteria have been criticized in some quarters with the claim that many highly deserving artists have been left out in order to favor certain individuals.

On its obverse, the words "Padma", meaning lotus in Sanskrit, and "Shri", a Sanskrit-derived honorific equivalent to 'Mr.' or 'Ms.', appear in Devanagari above and below a lotus flower. The geometrical pattern on either side is in burnished bronze. All embossing is in white gold.

As of 2014, 2680 people have received the award

### PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The **Padma Vibhushan** is the second highest civilian award of the Republic of India, preceded by Bharat Ratna and followed by Padma Bhushan. Instituted on 2 January 1954, the award is given for "exceptional and distinguished service", without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex. The award criteria include "service in any field including service rendered by Government servants" including doctors and scientists, but excludes

those working with the public sector undertakings. As of 2016, the award has been bestowed on 294 individuals, including 6 posthumous and 19 non-citizen recipients.

During 1 May and 15 September of every year, the recommendations for the award are submitted to the Padma Awards Committee, constituted by the Prime Minister of India. The recommendations are received from all the state and the union territory governments, the Ministries of the Government of India, the Bharat Ratna and previous Padma Vibhushan award recipients, the Institutes of Excellence, the Ministers, the Chief Ministers and the Governors of State, and the Members of Parliament including private individuals. The committee later submits their recommendations to the Prime Minister and the President of India for the further approval. The award recipients are announced on Republic Day.

The first recipients of the award were Satyendra Nath Bose, Nand Lal Bose, Zakir Hussain, Balasaheb Gangadhar Kher, Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, and V. K. Krishna Menon, who were honoured in 1954. The 1954 statutes did not allow posthumous awards but this was subsequently modified in the January 1955 statute. The "Padma Vibhushan", along with other personal civil honours, was briefly suspended twice, from July 1977 to January 1980 and from August 1992 to December 1995. Some of the recipients have refused or returned their conferments. Vilayat Khan, Swami Ranganathananda, and Manikonda Chalapathi Rau refused the award, Lakshmi Chand Jain's family declined the 2011 posthumous conferment, and Baba Amte returned his 1986 conferment in 1991. On 25 January 2016, the award was conferred upon ten recipients, including one non-citizen recipient: V. K. Aatre, Girija Devi, Avinash Dixit, Jagmohan, Yamini Krishnamurthy, Rajinikanth, Ramoji Rao, Viswanathan Shanta, Sri Sri Ravi Shankar, and posthumously to Dhirubhai Ambani.

### BHARAT RATNA

The **Bharat Ratna** is the highest civilian award of the Republic of India. Instituted in 1954, the award is conferred "in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order", without distinction of race, occupation, position, or sex. The award was originally limited to achievements in the arts, literature, science, and public services, but the government expanded the criteria to include "any field of human endeavour" in December 2011. The recommendations for the Bharat Ratna are made by the Prime Minister to the President, with a maximum of three nominees being awarded per year. Recipients receive a *Sanad* (certificate) signed by the President and a peepal-leaf-shaped medallion; there is no monetary grant associated with the award. Bharat Ratna recipients rank seventh in the Indian order of precedence.

The first recipients of the Bharat Ratna were politician C. Rajagopalachari, philosopher Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, and scientist C. V. Raman, who were honoured in 1954. Since then, the award has been bestowed on 45 individuals, including 12 who were awarded posthumously

### LIST OF RECIPIENTS

Year	Notes
1954	C. Rajagopalachari An Indian independence activist, statesman, and lawyer, Rajagopalachari was the only Indian and last Governor-General of independent India. He was Chief Minister of Madras Presidency (1937–39) and Madras State (1952–54); and founder of Indian political party Swatantra Party.
	Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Philosopher Radhakrishnan served as India's first Vice-President (1952–62) and second President (1962–67). Since 1962, his birthday on 5 September is observed as "Teachers' Day" in India.
	C. V. Raman Widely known for his work on the scattering of light and the discovery of the effect, better known as "Raman scattering", Raman mainly worked in the field of atomic physics and electromagnetism and was presented Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930.
1955	Bhagwan Das Independence activist, philosopher, and educationist, Das is a co-founder of Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith and worked with Madan Mohan Malaviya for the foundation of Banaras Hindu University.
	M. Visvesvaraya Civil engineer, statesman, and Diwan of Mysore (1912–18), Visvesvaraya was a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. His birthday, 15 September, is observed as "Engineer's Day" in India.
1957	Jawaharlal Nehru Independence activist and author, Nehru is the first and the longest-serving Prime Minister of India (1947–64).
	Govind Ballabh Pant Independence activist Pant was premier of United Provinces (1937–39, 1946–50) and first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh (1950–54). He served as Union Home Minister from 1955–61.



1958	Dhondo Keshav Karve	Social reformer and educator, Karve is widely known for his works related to woman education and remarriage of Hindu widows. He established the Widow Marriage Association (1883), Hindu Widows Home (1896), and started Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University in 1916.
1961	Bidhan Chandra Roy	A physician, political leader, philanthropist, educationist, and social worker, Roy is often considered as "Maker of Modern West Bengal". He was second Chief Minister of West Bengal (1948–62) and his birthday on 1 July is observed as National Doctors' Day in India.
	Purushottam Das Tandon	Often titled as "Rajarshi", Tandon was an independence activist and served as speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly (1937–50). He was actively involved in a campaign to get official language status to Hindi.
1962	Rajendra Prasad	Independence activist, lawyer, statesman, and scholar, Prasad was closely associated with Mahatma Gandhi in the non-cooperation movement for Indian independence. He was later elected as the first President of India (1950–62).
1963	Zakir Husain	Independence activist and education philosopher, Husain served as a Vice Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University (1948–56) and the Governor of Bihar (1957–62). Later, he was elected as second Vice-President of India (1962–67) and went on to become the third President of India (1967–69).
	Pandurang Vaman Kane	Indologist and Sanskrit scholar, Kane is best known for his five volume literary work, History of Dharmaśāstra: Ancient and Medieval Religious and Civil Law in India; the "monumental" work that extends over nearly 6,500 pages and being published from 1930 to 1962.
1966	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Known for his slogan "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan" ("Hail the Soldier, Hail the Farmer"), Independence activist Shastri served as second Prime Minister of India (1964–66) and led the country during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965.
1971	Indira Gandhi	Known as the "Iron Lady of India", Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India during 1966–77 and 1980–84. <sup>[49]</sup> During the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, her government supported Bangladesh Liberation War which led to the

		formation of a new country, Bangladesh.
1975	V. V. Giri	Trade unionist Giri was the first Acting President of India and later elected as the fourth President of India (1969–74)
1976	K. Kamaraj	Independence activist and statesman Kamaraj was a former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for three terms; 1954–57, 1957–62, and 1962–63.
1980	Mother Teresa	"Blessed Mother Teresa of Calcutta" was a catholic nun and the founder of the Missionaries of Charity. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her humanitarian work in 1979 and was beatified on 19 October 2003 by Pope John Paul II.
1983	Vinoba Bhave	Independence activist, social reformer, and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, Bhave is best known for his Bhoodan movement, "Land-Gift Movement" He was given the honorific title "Acharya" ("teacher") and was awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award (1958) for his humanitarian work.
1987	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan*	Widely known as "Frontier Gandhi", independence activist and Pashtun leader Khan was a follower of Mahatma Gandhi. He joined Khilafat Movement in 1920 and founded Khudai Khidmatgar ("Red Shirt movement") in 1929.
1988	M. G. Ramachandran	Actor turned politician Ramachandran served as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for three terms; 1977–80, 1980–84, 1985–87.
1990	B. R. Ambedkar	Social reformer and leader of the Dalits ("Untouchables"), Ambedkar was the Chief architect of the Indian Constitution and also served as the first Law Minister of India. Ambedkar predominantly campaigned against the social discrimination with Dalits, the Hindu varna system. He was associated with the Dalit Buddhist movement and accepted Buddhism as a religion along with his close to half a million followers on 14 October 1956.
	Nelson Mandela	Leader of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa, Mandela was the President of South Africa (1994–99). Often called as the "Gandhi of South Africa", Mandela's African National Congress movement was influenced by Gandhian philosophy. In 1993, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
1991	Rajiv Gandhi	Gandhi was the ninth Prime Minister of India serving from 1984 to 1989.
	Vallabhbhai	Widely known as the "Iron Man of India", <sup>[99]</sup> Patel was an

	Patel	independence activist and first Deputy Prime Minister of India (1947–50). Post independence, "Sardar" ("Leader") Patel worked with V. P. Menon towards dissolving 555 princely states into the Indian union.
	Morarji Desai	Independence activist Desai was the sixth Prime Minister of India (1977–79). He is the only Indian national to be awarded the Nishan-e-Pakistan, highest civilian award given by the Government of Pakistan.
	Abul Kalam Azad	Independence activist Azad was India's first Minister of Education and worked towards free primary education. He was widely known as "Maulana Azad" and his birthday on 11 November is observed as National Education Day in India
1992	J. R. D. Tata	Industrialist, philanthropist, and aviation pioneer, Tata founded India's first airline Air India. He is the founder of various institutes including Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Tata Memorial Hospital, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tata Motors, TCS, National Institute of Advanced Studies, and National Centre for the Performing Arts.
	Satyajit Ray	Having debuted as a director with <i>Pather Panchali</i> (1955), filmmaker Ray is credited with bringing world recognition to Indian cinema. In 1984, Ray was awarded the Dadasaheb Phalke Award, India's highest award in cinema.
	Gulzarilal Nanda	Independence activist Nanda was two times interim Prime Minister of India (1964, 1966) and two times deputy chairman of the Planning Commission.
	Aruna Asaf Ali	Independence activist Ali is better known for hoisting the Indian flag in Bombay during the Quit India Movement in 1942. Post Independence, Ali was elected as Delhi's first mayor in 1958.
1997	A. P. J. Abdul Kalam	Aerospace and defence scientist, Kalam was involved in the development of India's first satellite launch vehicle SLV III and was the architect of Integrated Guided Missile Development Program. He worked for Indian National Committee for Space Research, Indian Space Research Organisation, Defence Research and Development Laboratory and was appointed as the Scientific Advisor to the Defence Minister, Secretary to Department of Defence Research and Development and

		Director General of Defence Research and Development Organisation Later, he served as the eleventh President of India from 2002 till 2007.
1998	M.S. Subbulakshmi	Carnatic classical vocalist Subbulakshmi, often hailed as "Queen of songs", is the first Indian musician to receive the Ramon Magsaysay award.
	Chidambaram Subramaniam	Independence activist and former Minister of Agriculture of India (1964–66), Subramaniam is known for his contribution towards Green Revolution in India. During the late 1970s, he worked for International Rice Research Institute, Manila, and the International Maize and Wheat Research Institute, Mexico.
	Jayaprakash Narayan	Independence activist, social reformer, and commonly referred as "Lok Nayak" ("People's Hero"), Narayan is better known for "Total Revolution Movement" or "JP Movement" initiated during the mid-1970s to "overthrow the corrupt and exploitative Congress government". <sup>[116]</sup>
1999	Amartya Sen	Winner of the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences (1998), Sen has done research over several topics including social choice theory, ethics and political philosophy, welfare economics, decision theory, development economics, public health, and gender studies.
	Gopinath Bordoloi	Independence activist Bordoloi is the first Chief Minister of Assam (1946–50) His efforts and association with the then Minister of Home Affairs Vallabhbhai Patel were widely acknowledged while keeping a Assam united with India when parts of it were to merge with East Pakistan.
2001	Ravi Shankar	Winner of four Grammy Awards and often considered "the world's best-known exponent of Hindustani classical music", sitar player Shankar is known for his collaborative work with Western musicians including Yehudi Menuhin and George Harrison.
	Lata Mangeshkar	Widely credited as the "nightingale of India", playback singer Mangeshkar started her career in the 1940s and has sung songs in over 36 languages. In 1989, Mangeshkar was awarded the Dadasaheb Phalke Award, India's highest award in cinema.
	Bismillah Khan	Hindustani classical shehnai player, Khan played the instrument for more than eight decades and is credited to have

2009	Bhimsen Joshi	bought the instrument to the centre stage of Indian music. Hindustani classical vocalist, Joshi was a disciple of Kirana gharana, an Indian musical school. He is widely known for the Khyal genre of singing with a "mastery over rhythm and accurate notes".
	C. N. R. Rao	The recipient of Honorary Doctorates from 63 Universities including Purdue, IIT Bombay, Oxford, chemist and professor Rao has worked prominently in the fields of Solid State and Materials Chemistry, Spectroscopy and Molecular Structure. He has authored around 1600 research papers and 48 books.
2014	Sachin Tendulkar	Having debuted in 1989, Tendulkar played 664 international cricket matches in a career spanned over two decades. He holds various cricket records including the only player to have scored one hundred international centuries, the first batsman to score a double century in a One Day International and the only player to complete more than 30,000 runs in both ODI and Test cricket.
2015	Madan Mohan Malaviya <sup>[xii]</sup> #	Scholar and educational reformer Malaviya is a founder of Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha (1906) and Banaras Hindu University and served as the university's vice-chancellor from 1919 till 1938. He was the President of Indian National Congress for four terms and was the Chairman of Hindustan Times from 1924 to 1946.
	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	Parliamentarian for over four decades, Vajpayee was elected nine times to the Lok Sabha, twice to the Rajya Sabha and served as the Prime Minister of India for three terms; 1996, 1998, 1999–2004. He was Minister of External Affairs during 1977–79 and was awarded as the "Best Parliamentarian" in 1994.

### PARAM VIR CHAKRA

The **Param Vir Chakra (PVC)** is India's highest military decoration awarded for the highest degree of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy. The medal has been awarded 21 times, 14 of which were posthumous awards.

Literally meaning "Wheel (or Cross) of the Ultimate Brave", it is similar to the Medal of Honor in the United States and the Victoria Cross in the United Kingdom. The PVC was established on 26 January 1950 (Republic Day of India), by the President of India, with effect from 15 August 1947 (Independence Day of India). It can be awarded to officers or enlisted personnel from all branches of the Indian military. It is the highest gallantry award of the Government of India after Ashoka Chakra,(amendment in the statute on 26 January 1980 resulted in this order of wearing). It replaced the former British colonial Victoria Cross (VC).

### MAHA VIR CHAKRA

The **Maha Vir Chakra** (MVC) (literally *great warrior medal*) is the second highest military decoration in India, after the Param Vir Chakra, and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air. It replaced the British Distinguished Service Order (DSO). The medal may be awarded posthumously.

More than 155 acts of bravery and selfless courage have been recognized since the inception of the medal. The most MVCs awarded in a single conflict was in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, when eleven were given to the Indian Air Force.

Provision was made for the award of a bar for a second award of the Maha Vir Chakra, the first two being awarded in 1965. To date, there are six known awards of a first bar:

- Wing Commander Jag Mohan Nath (1962 and 1 September 1965)
- Major General Rajindar Singh (19 March 1948 and 6 September 1965)
- General Arun Shridhar Vaidya (16 September 1965 and 5 December 1971)
- Wing Commander Padmanabha Gautam (6 September 1965 and 5 December 1971 [posthumous])
- Colonel Chewang Rinchen (July 1948 and 8 December 1971)
- Brigadier Sant Singh (2 November 1965 and January 1972).

### VIR CHAKRA

**Vir Chakra** is an Indian gallantry award presented for acts of bravery in the battlefield. It replaced the British Distinguished Service Cross (DSC), Military Cross(MC) and Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC). Award of the decoration carries with it the right to use Vr.C. as a postnominal abbreviation (note the care to distinguish this abbreviation from that for the Victoria Cross (V.C.). It is third in precedence in the war time gallantry awards and comes after the Param Vir Chakra and Maha Vir Chakra



Established by the President of India on 26 January 1950 (with effect from 15 August 1947). The statutes were amended 12 January 1952 to readjust the order of wearing as new decorations were established.

### ASHOKA CHAKRA (MILITARY DECORATION)

The **Ashoka Chakra** is India's highest peacetime military decoration awarded for valor, courageous action or self-sacrifice away from the battlefield. It is the peace time equivalent of the Param Vir Chakra, and is awarded for the "most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent valour or self-sacrifice" other than in the face of the enemy. The decoration may be awarded either to military or civilian personnel. It replaced the British George Cross.

Flt Lt Suhas Biswas was the first Indian Air Force officer to be awarded the Ashoka Chakra. Subsequent awards of the Ashoka Chakra are recognized by a bar to the medal ribbon. A recipient can be awarded the Kirti Chakra or Shaurya Chakra in addition for separate acts of gallantry.

### KIRTI CHAKRA

The **Kirti Chakra** is an Indian military decoration awarded for valour, courageous action or self-sacrifice away from the field of battle. It may be awarded to civilians as well as military personnel, including posthumous awards. It is the *peacetime equivalent* of the Maha Vir Chakra. It is second in order of precedence of peacetime gallantry awards; it comes after Ashoka Chakra and before Shaurya Chakra. Before 1967, the award was known as the *Ashoka Chakra, Class II*.

### SHAURYA CHAKRA

The **Shaurya Chakra** is an Indian military decoration awarded for valour, courageous action or self-sacrifice while not engaged in direct action with the enemy. It may be awarded to civilians as well as military personnel, sometimes posthumously. It is the peacetime equivalent of the Vir Chakra. It is generally awarded for Counter-Insurgency operations and actions against the enemy during peace-time. It is third in order of precedence of peacetime gallantry awards and comes after the Ashoka Chakra and the Kirti Chakra. It precedes the Sena Medal. Before 1967, the award was known as the *Ashoka Chakra, Class III*.

Subsequent awards of the Shaurya Chakra are recognized by a bar to the medal ribbon (to date, none have been awarded). It is possible for a recipient to be awarded the Ashoka Chakra or Kirti Chakra in addition for separate acts of gallantry.

Since July, 1999, it also being given to Civilians of either gender in all walks of life, other than members of Police Forces and of recognized Fire Services.<sup>[3]</sup> From 1 February 1999, the central government set a monthly stipend of Rs. 750 for recipients of the award. Jammu and Kashmir awards a cash award of Rs. 700 (ca. 1960) for recipients of the Shaurya Chakra.

### RAJIV GANDHI KHEL RATNA

The **Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna** is India's highest honour for achievement in sports and is awarded annually by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. The words "Khel Ratna" literally mean "sports gem" in Hindi. The award is named after Rajiv Gandhi, the former Prime Minister of India. It carries a medal, a scroll of honour and a substantial cash component. Up to 2004–05, the monetary award was the sum of ₹5 lakh (US\$7,400). This was increased to ₹7.5 lakh (US\$11,000) in 2005.

The award was instituted in the year 1991–92 to address the lack of a supreme national accolade in the field of sports. Predating the Khel Ratna are the Arjuna awards that have always been given to outstanding sportspersons in each of many sporting disciplines every year. The Khel Ratna was devised to be a singular overarching honour conferred for outstanding sporting performance, whether by an individual or a team, across all sporting disciplines in a given year.

### AWARDEES

Year	Name	Sport Discipline
1991–92	Viswanathan Anand	Chess
1992–93	Geet Sethi	Billiards
1993–94	No Award	
1994–95	Cdr. Homi D. Motivala	Yachting (Team)
	Lt. Cdr. P. K. Garg	
1995–96	Karnam Malleswari	Weightlifting
1996–97	Nameirakpam Kunjarani	Weightlifting
	Leander Paes	Tennis
1997–98	Sachin Tendulkar	Cricket
1998–99	Jyotirmoyee Sikdar	Athletics
1999–2000	Dhanraj Pillay	Hockey



2000–01	Pullela Gopichand	Badminton
2001–02	Abhinav Bindra	Shooting
2002–03	Anjali Bhagwat	Shooting
	K. M. Beenamol	Athletics
2003–04	Anju Bobby George	Athletics
2004–05	Lt. Col Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore	Shooting
2005–06	Pankaj Advani	Billiards and Snooker
2006–07	Manavjit Singh Sandhu	Shooting
2007–08	Mahendra Singh Dhoni	Cricket
2008–09	Mary Kom	Boxing
	Vijender Singh	Boxing
	Sushil Kumar	Wrestling
2009–10	Saina Nehwal	Badminton
2010–11	Gagan Narang	Shooting
2011–12	Vijay Kumar	Shooting
	Yogeshwar Dutt	Wrestling
2012–13	Ronjan Sodhi	Shooting
2013–14	No Award	
2014–15	Sania Mirza	Tennis

### DRONACHARYA AWARD

**Dronacharya Award** is an award presented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, government of India for excellence in sports coaching. The award comprises a bronze statuette of Dronacharya, a scroll of honour and a cash component of Rs.500,000. The award was instituted in 1985.

As the best sportsperson award is named Arjuna Award, it is appropriate that the coaching award is named after Dronacharya, as he was the teacher of Arjuna. B.I. Fernandez is the first foreign coach to be awarded Dronacharya Award.

### ARJUNA AWARD

The **Arjuna Awards** are given by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, government of India to recognize outstanding achievement in National sports. Instituted in 1961, the award carries a cash prize of ₹ 500,000, a bronze statue of Arjuna and a scroll.

Over the years the scope of the award has been expanded and a large number of sports persons who belonged to the pre-Arjun Award era were also included in the list. Further,

the number of disciplines for which the award is given was increased to include indigenous games and the physically handicapped category.

The Government has recently revised the scheme for the Arjun Award. As per the revised guidelines, to be eligible for the Award, a sportsperson should not only have had good performance consistently for the previous three years at the international level with excellence for the year for which the Award is recommended, but should also have shown qualities of leadership, sportsmanship and a sense of discipline.

### DHYAN CHAND AWARD

**Dhyan Chand Award** is the India's highest award for lifetime achievement in sports and games, given by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India. The award is named after the legendary Indian hockey player Dhyan Chand. The award was initiated in 2002. The award carries a cash prize of INR 500,000, a plaque and a scroll of honour.

In August 2013, 4 individuals were awarded the Dhyan Chand Award: Syed Ali (Hockey), Mary D'Souza (Sequeira) (Athletics), Anil Maan (Wrestling) and Giriraj Singh (Para-Sports).

On August 17, 2015, Selection committee headed by Zafar Iqbal recommended TPP Nair (Volleyball), SP Misra (Tennis) and Romeo James (Hockey) for Dhyan Chand Award

### COMPLETE LIST OF AWARDEES

S.No	Name	Awarded	Sports/Games
1.	Aparna Ghosh	2002	Basketball
2.	Ashok Diwan	2002	Hockey
3.	Shahuraj Birajdar	2002	Boxing
4.	Charles Cornelius	2003	Hockey
5.	Dharam Singh Mann	2003	Hockey
6.	Om Prakash	2003	Volleyball
7.	Ram Kumar	2003	Basketball
8.	Smita Yadav	2003	Rowing

9.	Hardyal Singh	2004	Hockey
10.	Labh Singh	2004	Athletics
11.	Mehendale Parshuram	2004	Athletics
12.	Manoj Kothari	2005	Billiards and Snooker
13.	Maruti Mane	2005	Wrestling
14.	Rajinder Singh	2005	Hockey
15.	Harishchandra Birajdar	2006	Wrestling
16.	Nandy Singh	2006	Hockey
17.	Uday Prabhu	2006	Athletics
18.	Rajendra Singh	2007	Wrestling
19.	Shamsher Singh	2007	Kabaddi
20.	Varinder Singh	2007	Hockey
21.	Gian Singh	2008	Wrestling
22.	Hakam Singh	2008	Athletics
23.	Mukhbain Singh	2008	Hockey
24.	Ishar Singh Deol	2009	Athletics
25.	Satbir Singh Dahya	2009	Wrestling
26.	Satish Pillai	2010	Athletics
27.	Anita Chanu	2010	Weightlifting
28.	Kuldeep Singh	2010	Wrestling
29.	Shabbir Ali	2011	Football
30.	Sushil Kohli	2011	Swimming
31.	Rajkumar Baisla (Wrestler)	2011	Wrestling
32.	Jagraj Singh Mann	2012	Athletics
33.	Gundeep Kumar	2012	Hockey
34.	Vinod Kumar	2012	Wrestling
35.	Sukhbir Singh Tokas	2012	Para-Sports
36.	Mary D'souza Sequeira	2013	Athletics
37.	Syed Ali	2013	Hockey
38.	Anil Mann (Old)	2013	Wrestling
39.	Girraj Singh	2013	Para-Sports
40.	Gurmail Singh	2014	Hockey
41.	K.P.Thakkar	2014	Swimming-Diving
42.	Zeeshan Ali	2014	Tennis
43.	Romeo James	2015	Hockey
44.	Shiv Prakash Mishra	2015	Tennis

45.	T.P.P.Nair	2015	Volleyball
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### GANDHI PEACE PRIZE

The **International Gandhi Peace Prize**, named after Mahatma Gandhi, is awarded annually by the Government of India.

As a tribute to the ideals espoused by Gandhi, the Government of India launched the International Gandhi Peace Prize in 1995 on the occasion of the 125th birth anniversary of Mohandas Gandhi. This is an annual award given to individuals and institutions for their contributions towards social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and other Gandhian methods. The award carries ₹ 1 Crore (10 million) in cash, convertible in any currency in the world, a plaque and a citation.

It is open to all persons regardless of nationality, race, creed or sex.

A jury consisting of the Prime Minister of India, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, the Chief Justice of India and two other eminent persons decides the awardee each year.

### INDIRA GANDHI PRIZE

The **Indira Gandhi Prize** or the **Indira Gandhi Peace Prize** or the **Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development** is the prestigious award accorded annually by India to individuals or organizations in recognition of creative efforts toward promoting international peace, development and a new international economic order; ensuring that scientific discoveries are used for the larger good of humanity, and enlarging the scope of freedom.

The prize carries a cash award of 2.5 million Indian rupees and a citation. A written work, in order to be eligible for consideration, should have been published. The panel constituted by the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust consists of prominent national and international personalities including previous recipients. The recipients are chosen from a pool of national and international nominees.

### GANDHI PEACE AWARD

The **Gandhi Peace Award** is an award and cash prize presented annually since 1960 by the US NGO Promoting Enduring Peace to individuals for "contributions made in the promotion of international peace and good will." It is named in honor of Mohandas Karamchand

Gandhi but has no explicit connection to Mohandas Gandhi or any other member of the Gandhi family.

The 2014 Award was presented to Medea Benjamin on 16 April at the United Church on the Green in New Haven, Connecticut, USA. The Award for 2015 is to be announced during March.

Since 1960, when the first Award was received in person by Eleanor Roosevelt, the Award has been presented to "peace heroes" who, in the view of Promoting Enduring Peace, have exemplified the courage of nonviolent resistance to abusive power, armed conflict, and violent oppression. The Award is also intended to recognize individuals for having made significant contributions, through cooperative and non-violent means in the spirit of Gandhi, to the struggle to achieve a sustainable world civilization founded on enduring international peace.

In the 21st Century the Award is especially intended by its presenters to honor those whose lives and works exemplify the principle that international peace, universal socioeconomic justice, and global environmental harmony are interdependent and inseparable, and all three are essential to the survival of civilization.

#### SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARD

The **Sahitya Akademi Award** is a literary honor in India, which the Sahitya Akademi, India's National Academy of Letters, annually confers on writers of the most outstanding books of literary merit published in any of the major Indian languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.

Established in 1954, the award comprises a plaque and a cash prize of Rs. 100,000. The award's purpose is to recognize and promote excellence in Indian writing and also acknowledge new trends. The annual process of selecting awardees runs for the preceding twelve months. The plaque awarded by the Sahitya Akademi was designed by the Indian film-maker Satyajit Ray. Prior to this, the plaque occasionally was made of marble, but this practice was discontinued because of the excessive weight. During the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965, the plaque was substituted with national savings bonds

#### BHARATIYA GYANPITH AWARDS (JNANPITH AWARD)

On 22nd May, 1961, the fiftieth birthday of Sahu Shanti Prasad Jain, the founder of the Bharatiya Jnanpith, members of his family thought that some unique scheme, commanding national prestige and of international standard, should be started in literary or cultural field. Consequently, when on 16th September, 1961, the Board of Trustees was considering matters relating to the 'Rashtrabharati Granthamala', which brings out Hindi translations of outstanding works of other Indian languages, Smt. Rama Jain, the Founder President of the Jnanpith, queried whether it was possible to select the best book out of the publications in Indian languages for a big award.

A discussion on the question was initiated by Smt. Rama Jain herself when she invited some of the leading litterateurs at her residence in Calcutta on 22nd November, 1961. Kaka Kalelkar, Harivansh Rai 'Bachchan', Ramdhari Singh 'Dinkar', Jainendra Kumar, Jagdish Chandra Mathur, Prabhakar Machwe, Akshaya Kumar Jain and Lakshmi Chandra Jain discussed various aspects of the idea. Two days later, a primary plan was presented by Sahu Shanti Prasad Jain to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India, who liked the idea greatly and promised to help in its implementation.

#### JNANPITH AWARD WINNER

Year	Name	Works	Language
1965	G. Sankara Kurup	Odakkuzhal	Malayalam
1966	Tarasankar Bandyopadhyay	Ganadevta	Bengali
1967	Kuppali Venkatappagowda Puttappa (Kuvempu)	Sri Ramayana Darshanam	Kannada
1967	Umashankar Joshi	Nishitha	Gujarati
1968	Sumitranandan Pant	Chidambara	Hindi
1969	Firaq Gorakhpuri	Gul-e-Naghma	Urdu
1970	Viswanatha Satyanarayana	Ramayana Kalpavrukshamu (A resourceful tree.Ramayana)	Telugu
1971	Bishnu Dey	Smriti Satta Bhavishyat	Bengali
1972	Ramdhari Singh Dinkar	Urvashi	Hindi
1973	Dattatreya Ramachandra Bendre	Nakutanti (Four Strings)	Kannada
1973	Gopinath Mohanty	Matimatal	Oriya

1974	Vishnu Sakharam Khandekar	Yayati	Marathi
1975	P. V. Akilan	Chitttrappavai	Tamil
1976	Ashapura Devi	Pratham Pratisruti	Bengali
1977	K. Shivaram Karanth	Mookajjiya Kanasugalu (Mookajjis dreams)	Kannada
1978	Sachchidananda Vatsyayan	Kitni Navon Men Kitni Bar (How many times in how many boats?)	Hindi
1979	Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya	Mrityunjay (Immortal)	Assamese
1980	S. K. Pottekkatt	Oru Desathinte Katha (Story of a Land)	Malayalam
1981	Amrita Pritam	Kagaj te Canvas	Punjabi
1982	Mahadevi Varma	Yama	Hindi
1983	Masti Venkatesha Iyengar	Chikkaveera Rajendra (Life and struggle of Kodava King Chikkaveera Rajendra)	Kannada
1984	Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai	Kayar (Coir)	Malayalam
1985	Pannalal Patel	Maanavi Ni Bhavaai	Gujarati
1986	Sachidananda Routray		Oriya
1987	Vishnu Vaman Shirwadkar (Kusumagraj)	For contributions in Marathi literature	Marathi
1988	C. Narayana Reddy	Viswambhara	Telugu
1989	Qurratulain Hyder	Akhire Shab Ke Humsafar	Urdu
1990	V. K. Gokak (Vinayaka Krishna Gokak)	Bharatha Sindhu Rashmi	Kannada
1991	Subhas Mukhopadhyay	Padatik (The Foot Soldier)	Bengali
1992	Naresh Mehta	For contribution to Hindi literature	Hindi
1993	Sitakant Mahapatra	For contribution to the enrichment of Indian literature	Oriya
1994	U. R. Ananthamurthy	For contributions to Kannada literature	Kannada
1995	M. T. Vasudevan Nair	For contributions to Malayalam literature	Malayalam

1996	Mahasweta Devi	Hajar Churashir Maa	Bengali
1997	Ali Sardar Jafri		Urdu
1998	Girish Karnad	For contributions to Kannada literature and theatre	Kannada
1999	Nirmal Verma		Hindi
1999	Gurdial Singh		Punjabi
2000	Indira Goswami		Assamese
2001	Rajendra Shah		Gujarati
2002	D. Jayakanthan		Tamil
2003	Vinda Karandikar	For contributions to Marathi literature	Marathi
2004	Rehman Rahi	Subhuk Soda, Kalami Rahi and Siyah Rode Jaren Manz	Kashmiri
2005	Kunwar Narayan		Hindi
2006	Ravindra Kelekar		Konkani
2006	Satya Vrat Shastri		Sanskrit
2007	O. N. V. Kurup	For contributions to Malayalam literature	Malayalam
2008	Akhlaq Mohammed Khan 'Shahryar		Urdu
2009	Amar Kant		Hindi
2009	Sri Lal Sukla		Hindi
2010	Chandrashekhara Kambara	For contributions to Kannada literature	Kannada
2011	Pratibha Ray		Oriya
2012	Ravuri Bharadhwaja	For notable contribution to Telugu literature	Telugu
2013	Kedarnath Singh		Hindi
2014	Balachandra Nemade	For notable contribution to Marathi literature	Marathi
2015	Raghuveer Chaudhari	For notable contribution to Gujarati literature	Gujarati

**BOOKER PRIZE**

The prize was originally sponsored by a food distribution company called Booker-McConnell, and quickly became known as "The Booker" for short. The name stuck, even after Booker-McConnell's sponsorship ended. The current sponsor is investment company



Man - and so, Man Booker Prize. First awarded in 1969, The Man Booker Prize is an annual award given to the best original full-length novel in English, as decided by a panel of judges. It is only open to citizens of the Commonwealth, Ireland or Zimbabwe. However, every two years since 2005, the Booker Prize also gives out an International award to a worthy author not eligible for the Booker Prize, based on their entire body of work.

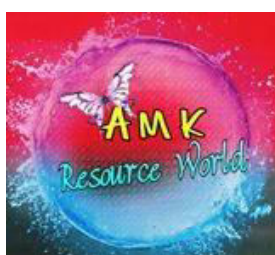
### DADA SAHEB PHALKE AWARD

The **Dadasaheb Phalke Award** is an annual award given by the Indian government for lifetime contribution to Indian cinema. It was instituted in 1969, the birth centenary year of **Dadasaheb Phalke**, considered the father of Indian cinema.

Recipient	Contribution AS	Year
Manoj Kumar	Actor	2015
Shashi Kapoor	Actor	2014
Gulzar (Sampoorn Singh Kalra)	Lyricist	2013
Pran Krishan Sikand (Pran)	Actor	2012
Soumitra Chatterjee	Actor	2011
K. Balachander	Director	2010
D. Ramanaidu	Producer	2009
V. K. Murthy	Cinematographer	2008
Manna Dey	Singer	2007
Tapan Sinha	Director	2006
Shyam Benegal	Director	2005
Adoor Gopalakrishnan	Director	2004
Mrinal Sen	Director	2003
Dev Anand	Actor, Director, Producer	2002
Yash Chopra	Director, Producer	2001
Asha Bhosle	Singer	2000
Hrishikesh Mukherjee	Director	1999
B.R. Chopra	Director, Producer	1998
Pradeep	Lyricist, Poet	1997
Sivaji Ganesan	Actor	1996
Dr. Raj Kumar	Actor, Singer, Producer	1995
Dilip Kumar	Actor	1994
Majrooh Sultanpuri	Lyricist	1993
Bhupen Hazarika	Composer, Singer, Producer	1992
Bhalji Pendharkar	Producer, Director	1991

A. Nageshwar Rao	Actor	1990
Lata Mangeshkar	Singer, Producer	1989
Ashok Kumar	Actor, Singer	1988
Raj Kapoor	Actor, Director	1987
B. Nagi Reddi	Producer	1986
V. Shantaram	Director, producer, actor	1985
Satyajit Ray	Director, Producer	1984
Durga Khote	Actress	1983
L.V. Prasad	Actor, Director, Producer	1982
Naushad	Composer	1981
Jairaj	Actor, Director, Producer	1980
Sohrab Modi	Actor, Director, Producer	1979
R.C. Boral	Composer	1978
Nitin Bose	Cinematographer, Director, Producer	1977
Kanan Devi	Actress, Singer, Producer	1976
Dhiren Ganguly	Actor, Director, Producer	1975
B.N. Reddi	Director, Producer	1974
Sulochana	Actress	1973
Pankaj Mallick	Singer, Actor, Composer	1972
Prithviraj Kapoor	Actor, Director, Producer	1971
B.N. Sircar	Producer	1970
Devika Rani	Actress	1969

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