

IMPORTANT PERSONS

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(Paper-1)

SRINIVAS UNDRAKONDA.ZPHS CHERUKUPALLI

1. Bawa Mehaliya - Wrote a letter to ~~Ch~~ ^{C.M} Digvijay Singh.
2. Chhatrapati Shivaji - Built a fort in Pratapghad.
3. Rachael Carson - Author of the book Silent Spring.
4. Sunder Lal Bahuguna - Chipko movement Leader

(PAPER-II)

1. ERIC HOBBSBAWM - 20th century is "the age of Extremes"
2. ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND - Austrian prince, murdered by Serbians on 28th June 1914. This was the immediate cause for World War - I.
3. TSAR NICHOLAS - II - last TSAR of Russia.
4. VLADIMIR LENIN - Leader of Bolsheviks
5. STALIN - Started five year plans, and collectivisation of Agriculture
6. FEDOR BELOV - "The History of Soviet Collective Farm" writer.
7. GEORGE ORWELL - Wrote of the book "Animal farm".
8. WOODROW WILSON - founder of "League of Nations".
9. J.M. KEYNES - Famous Economist.
10. ROOSEVELT - New Deal policy.
11. HITLER - founder of NAZI party. ("It is the right of the most powerful race to conquer the world.")
dictator of Germany.
12. HJALMAR SCHACHT - Hitler Assigned the responsibility of economic recovery to this economist.
13. MUSSOLINI - Founder of Fascism in Italy
14. SUN-YAT-SEN - Founder of Modern CHINA.
15. CHIANG KAISHEK - After death of Sun-yat-sen he emerged as the leader of the "Guomindang" party.
16. MAO ZEDONG - Chinese Communist party leader
it was established in 1921.
He conducted a long march (1934-35-6000 miles).
17. COLONS - French citizens living in Vietnam.

18. HO CHI MINH - founder of "Vietnamese Communist party" (Vietnam cong san dang) later renamed the Indo-chinese Communist party). (2)
19. BAO DAI - puppet Emperor of French in Vietnam.
20. NGODINH DIEM - old Emperor of Vietnam and became as a ruler to South Vietnam.
21. KWAMENKRUMAH - PAN AFRICANISM.
22. NNAMDIAZIKIWE - founder of NYM (Nigerian youth movement).
23. KEN SARO WIWA - Human Rights activist and environmentalist.
24. HERBERT MACAULAY - founder of NNDP (Nigerian National Democratic party).
25. M.A. JINNAH - leader of Muslim league.
26. MOHAMMADEQBAL - 'Sare Jahan se Achha' - Writer
27. CHOUDARY REHMAT ALI - The name "Pakistan" was coined by him.
28. WINSTON CHURCHILL - Prime Minister of England (1942).
29. Jaya prakash Narayan - Socialist leader of India.
30. SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE - INA (Indian National Army).
31. NATHURAM GODSE - He assassinated Gandhiji on 30. Jan. 1948 and member of Hindu Mahasabha.
32. SARDAR PATEL - He complete the process of unification of princely states in India.
33. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar - chairman of Drafting Committee ~~of Constituent Assembly~~.
34. BABU Rajendra prasad - chairman of constituent Assembly.
35. Maulana Hasrat Mohani - He argued that Indian Constitution is merely a copy of the 1935 Act.
36. D.S Seth - TOO much centralisation of power takes it towards fascist ideals.
37. Promatha Rajan Thakur - untouchability is nothing but the symptom of the disease, namely the caste system.
38. Rohini kumar Chaudary - untouchability means any act committed in exercise of discrimination on grounds of religion, Caste or lawful vocation of life.
39. Jawaharlal Nehru - The constituent Assembly represents "The Nation on a move throwing away the shell of its past political and possibly social structure and fashioning for itself a new garment in its own making".

"on 26th January 1950 we are going to enter a life of contradictions"

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40. FAZLALI - chairman of SRC (State Reorganisation Commission) (-1953 Aug)
 41. POTTISRIRAMULU - Hunger strike for separate Andhra state in 1952.
 42. K.M. Panikkar and
Hidayath Kunnath } - members of SRC.
 43. Lal Bahadur Shastri - Third P.M (1964) after death of Nehru.
 44. Indira Gandhi - 4th pm. 1966 after death of Shastri. "Nationalisation of private banks" and "Gyasebi Hatabo" slogan.
 45. M.G. Ramachandran - leader of DMK.
 46. Sheikh Abdullah - leader of National Conference in J&K.
 47. Mujibur Rahman - father of Bangladesh.
 48. J.B. Kripalani - played an important role in bringing together all anti Congress and anti Emergency parties to fight the elections. 1977.
 49. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy - 6th Lok Sabha speaker and 6th president of India.
 50. Morarji Desai - first non-Congress prime minister.
 51. NTR - founder of TDP in 1982 and gave a slogan -
Teluguvari Atma gauravam.
 52. Bhindranwale - leader of the group of Sikh militants.
 53. Sant Jangal - SAD president.
 54. Rajiv Gandhi - out of every rupee spent on the poor barely 15 paise reached them and he initiated telecom revolution.
 55. Shah Bano - filed a case on her ex-husband.
 56. Mahendra Singh Tikait - leader of farmers agitation in ^{U-P} and Haryana.
 57. Sharad Joshi - leader of farmers agitation in Maharashtra.
 58. V.P. Singh - He led the first coalition government.
 59. Jyothi Basu - formed the left front government in West Bengal in 1977.
 60. P.V. Narasimha Rao - In 1992 government led by him passed an important amendment to the constitution to provide local self governments a constitutional status (73, 74 amendments).
(Introduce Economic Reforms like liberalisation - 1992).
 61. L.K. Advani - He led Rath Yatra (1990) from Somnath to Ayodhya.
 62. Lumumba - Communist leader in Congo.

63. Fidel Castro (Cuba) } - They led a revolution against an American
Che Guevara (Venezuela) } backed government in Latin America.

64. S Allende - He led an agitation in Chile.

65. Yuri Gagarin - The first human in space.

66. Neel Armstrong - The first human stepped on moon (1969).

67. Nehru - India

Nasser - Egypt

TITO - Yugoslavia

} - They paved the way for NAM.

68. Gamal Abdel Nasser - president of Egypt. formed fidayeens. and nationalised Suez Canal.

69. Yasser Arafat (palestinian) - leader of PLO.

70. Saddam Husain - After a coup took place in Iraq (1968). He came to power with two slogans of Arab Nationalism and Socialism.

71. Mikhail Gorbachev - former president of USSR introduced reforms like Glasnost and perestroika.

72. Ayub Khan - Military dictatorship in Pakistan in 1965.

73. Yahya Khan - Military dictatorship in Pakistan in 1970.

74. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto - PM of Pakistan, made Shimla agreement with Indira Gandhi.

75. Martin Luther King - leader of civil rights movement in U.S.A.
- I have a dream - Lecture.

76. Alexander Solzhenitsyn - famous writer and human rights movements leader in USSR.

77. Andrei Sakharov - Nuclear scientist and human rights movement leader in USSR.

78. Anil Agrawal - founder of CSE (Centre for science and environment).

79. Medha Patkar - leader of NDA.

80. Thangjam Manorama - custodial death in Manipur.

81. Irom Sharmila - she has been on hunger strike for more than 10 years and is under house arrest.

82. B.P. Jeevan Reddy - Government appointed him to ^{look} into the possibilities of revoking the Act of AFSPA.

83. Gandhi - If I am to die by the bullet of a mad man I must do so
smile.

84. Harry Truman - "We have emerged from the war the most powerful nation in the world."

85. Medha Patkar - "The struggle cannot be over unless the goals are attained."

Important Acts in 8 class.

1. The Enabling Act - 1933 march 3 (3.3.33)
2. Government of India Act - 1935.
3. State Reorganisation Act - 1956
4. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act - 1956.
5. AFSPA (Armed Forces Special Powers Act - 1958
6. Official Language Act - 1963.
7. Juvenile Justice Act - 1986.
8. mental Health Act - 1987.
9. Legal Services Authority Act - 1987.
10. Right to information Act - 2005.
11. Right to Education Act - 2009.
12. Food Security Act - 2013.
13. The Emigration Act - 1983.

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1. Congo independence - 1960 From Belgium.
2. Angola " - 1975 From Portugal.
3. Russia " - 1917 From Tsar.
4. China " - 1949.
5. Vietnam " - 1975 (North and South Vietnam unified.)
6. Nigeria " - 1963 oct 1.
7. Sri Lanka " - 1948
8. India & Pakistan " - 1947.
9. Bangladesh Liberalised - 1972.

* Women in Britain got right to vote - 1918.

* " " Switzerland " " - 1971.

* Russia parliament - DUMA

* German " - REICHSTAG.

* JAPAN " - DIET.

* TOTAL MEMBERS IN UNO - 193.

" " " NAM - 120.

" " " WTO - 150.

" " " Common wealth - 53.

" " " SAARC - 8

" " " ASEAN - 10.

" " " EU - 28

" " " NATO - 28