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| --- | --- |
| **Born:**  **Nationality:**  **Hobbies:**  **Also known as:**  **Instructor:**  **Marital status:**  **Children:**  **Known for:**  **Achievements:**  **..** | **Vishwanathan Anand**  December 11, 1969, in Tamil Nadu  Indian  Listening to music, swimming and reading  Vishy or the ‘Tiger of Madras’  Learnt chess from mother at the age of 6  Married  A son   1. Undisputed Title of World Chess Champion from 2007 to 2013 2. First Asian at 17 to win the world chess title oat the FIDE Junior Championship, 1987 3. Published his collection of games under the title ‘Vishy Anand: My Best Games of Chess’. 4. Padma Shri at the age of 18 5. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratan 6. Padma Vibhushan 7. Arjun Award 8. Chess Oscar |

**Devi Prasad Shetty**, [MS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master_of_Surgery), [FRCS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fellowship_of_the_Royal_Colleges_of_Surgeons), (born 8 May 1953) is an Indian [cardiac surgeon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cardiac_surgery) and [entrepreneur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entrepreneurship). He is the chairman and founder of [Narayana Health](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narayana_Health), a chain of 21 medical centers in India.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-Bloomberg_2013-3) He has performed more than 16,000 heart operations.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-First_break_all_the_rules-4) In 2004 he was awarded the [Padma Shri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Padma_Shri), the fourth highest civilian award, followed by the [Padma Bhushan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Padma_Bhushan) in 2012, the third highest civilian award by the [Government of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India) for his contribution to the field of affordable healthcare.

Shetty was born in a village in the [Dakshina Kannada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dakshina_Kannada" \o "Dakshina Kannada) district, [Karnataka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka), India. The eighth of nine children, he decided to become a heart surgeon when he was a school student after hearing about [Christiaan Barnard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christiaan_Barnard), a South African surgeon who had just performed the world's first heart transplant.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-7)

He was educated at St. Aloysius School, Mangalore[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-8) and at the [St. Aloysius College, Mangaluru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Aloysius_College,_Mangaluru).[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-9) He completed his MBBS in 1979,[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-Gov-10) and post-graduate work in General Surgery from [Kasturba Medical College](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kasturba_Medical_College), [Mangalore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangalore).[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-11) Later he completed FRCS from [Royal College of Surgeons, England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_College_of_Surgeons_of_England).[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-12)

Career[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Devi_Shetty&action=edit&section=2&editintro=Template:BLP_editintro)]

He returned to India in 1989 and initially worked at B.M. Birla Hospital in [Kolkata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kolkata). He successfully performed the first neonatal heart surgery in the country in 1992, on a 9-day-old baby Ronnie.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-13) In [Kolkata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kolkata) he operated on [Mother Teresa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mother_Teresa) after she had a heart attack, and subsequently served as her personal physician.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-MSN-India-1) After some time, he moved to [Bangalore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangalore) and started the Manipal Heart Foundation at Manipal Hospitals, [Bangalore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangalore). Financial contribution for the construction of the hospital was provided by Shetty's father-in-law.

In 2001, Shetty founded [Narayana Hrudayalaya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narayana_Hrudayalaya) (NH), a multi-specialty hospital in [Bommasandra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bommasandra) on the outskirts of Bangalore. He believes that the cost of healthcare can be reduced by 50 percent in the next 5–10 years if hospitals adopt the idea of economies of scale.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-ET_Awards_2012-14) Apart from [cardiac surgery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cardiac_surgery), NH also has [cardiology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cardiology), [neurosurgery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neurosurgery), [paediatric surgery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paediatric_surgery" \o "Narayana Hrudayalaya), [haematology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haematology" \o "Haematology) and [transplant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organ_transplant) services, and [nephrology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nephrology) among various others. The heart hospital is the largest in the world with 1000 beds performing over 30 major heart surgeries a day. The land on which the health city was built, was previously a marshland which was reclaimed for this purpose. The Health City intends to cater to about 15,000 outpatients every day. In August 2012 Shetty announced an agreement with TriMedx, a subsidiary of [Ascension Health](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ascension_Health), to create a joint venture for a chain of hospitals in India. In the past Narayana Hrudayalaya has collaborated with Ascension Health to set up a health care city in the Cayman Islands, planned to eventually have 2,000 beds.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-15)

Shetty also founded [Rabindranath Tagore International Institute of Cardiac Sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabindranath_Tagore_International_Institute_of_Cardiac_Sciences) (RTIICS) in Kolkata, and signed a [memorandum of understanding](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memorandum_of_understanding) with the Karnataka Government to build 5,000-bed specialty hospital near [Bangalore International Airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangalore_International_Airport). His company signed a MOU with the [Government of Gujarat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_Gujarat), to set up a 5,000-bed hospital at [Ahmedabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahmedabad).[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-mougujarat-16)

He was a part of the seven-member panel of Board of Governors which replaced the MCI and served for a period of one year before it was further reconstituted.[*[citation needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*]

Low cost health care[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Devi_Shetty&action=edit&section=3&editintro=Template:BLP_editintro)]

Shetty aims for his hospitals to use [economies of scale](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economies_of_scale), to allow them to complete heart surgeries at a lower cost than in the United States. In 2009 [*The Wall Street Journal*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Wall_Street_Journal) newspaper described him as "the [Henry Ford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Ford) of heart surgery".[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-17) Six additional hospitals were subsequently planned on the Narayana Hrudayalaya model at several cities in India, with plans to expand to 30,000 beds with hospitals in India, Africa and other countries in Asia.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-ET_Awards_2012-14) Shetty aims to trim costs with such measures as buying cheaper [scrubs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scrubs_(clothing)) and using [cross ventilation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross_ventilation) instead of [air conditioning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_conditioning).[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-cost-18) That has cut the price of [coronary bypass surgery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coronary_bypass_surgery) to 95,000 rupees ($1,583), half of what it was 20 years ago.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-Bloomberg_2013-3) In 2013 he aimed to get the price down to $800 within a decade. The same procedure costs $106,385 at Ohio's [Cleveland Clinic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cleveland_Clinic).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-Bloomberg_2013-3) He has also eliminated many pre-ops testing and innovated in patient care such as "drafting and training patients' family members to administer after-surgical care".[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-19) Surgeons in his hospitals perform 30 to 35 surgeries a day compared to one or two in a US hospital. His hospitals also provide substantial free care especially for poor children.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-20) He performs free surgery for the poor. In many parts of rural northern India, the poor refer to Dr. Shetty as Bypasswale Baba, i.e. the Saint who Grants Bypasses. Also very much like the saints of yore, no one who dreams of a bypass and comes to his hospital/ashram leaves without a bypass.

Shetty and his family have a 75 percent stake in Narayana Hrudayalaya which he plans to preserve.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-cost-18) Shetty has also pioneered low-cost diagnostic services.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-21)

Yeshasvini[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Devi_Shetty&action=edit&section=4&editintro=Template:BLP_editintro)]

*Yeshasvini* is a low-cost health insurance scheme, designed by Shetty and the [Government of Karnataka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_Karnataka) for the poor farmers of the state, with 4 million people currently covered.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-First_break_all_the_rules-4)

Awards and recognition[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Devi_Shetty&action=edit&section=5&editintro=Template:BLP_editintro)]

* [Padma Bhushan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Padma_Bhushan) award for Medicine in 2012[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-22)
* [Karnataka Ratna award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka_Ratna) in 2001[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]
* Entrepreneur of the Year at [ET awards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_Times_Awards) in 2012[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-ET_Awards_2012-14)
* Won the 2011 [The Economist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Economist) Innovation Awards for the *Business process* field.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-23)
* Honorary Degree, [University of Minnesota](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Minnesota) in 2011[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]
* Honorary Degree, [Indian Institute of Technology Madras](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Institute_of_Technology_Madras) in 2014[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]
* [Schwab Foundation's award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schwab_Foundation_for_Social_Entrepreneurship) in 2005[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-24)
* [Padma Shri](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Padma_Shri) award for Medicine in 2004[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-25)
* [Dr. B C Roy award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dr._B._C._Roy_Award) in 2003[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]
* Sir M. Visvesvaraya Memorial Award in 2003[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]
* [Ernst & Young](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernst_%26_Young_Entrepreneur_of_the_Year_Award) – Entrepreneur Of The Year – Life Sciences in 2012[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-26)
* [Ernst & Young](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernst_%26_Young_Entrepreneur_of_the_Year_Award) – Entrepreneur of the Year – Start-up in 2003[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Shetty#cite_note-27)
* Rajyotsava award in 2002[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]
* Indian of the year in public sector choose by [CNN-IBN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CNN-IBN_Indian_of_the_Year) for 2012

**GENERAL MM NARAVANE,PVSM,AVSM,SM,VSM,ADC**

**Chief of the Army Staff**

General MM Naravane, PVSM, AVSM, SM, VSM, ADC did his schooling at Jnana Prabodhini Prashala, Pune. An alumnus of the National Defence Academy and the Indian Military Academy, he was commissioned in The Sikh Light Infantry Regiment in Jun 1980. He is an alumni of the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington and Higher Command Course, Mhow. The General Officer holds a Master’s Degree in Defence Studies, an M.Phil Degree in Defence and Management Studies, and is currently pursuing his Doctorate.

In a distinguished military career spanning almost four decades, he has the distinction of tenating key command and staff appointments in Peace and Field, both in the North - East and Jammu and Kashmir and has been part of the Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka. He brings with him an enormous amount of experience in serving in the most challenging areas. He has commanded a Rashtriya Rifles Battalion, raised an Infantry Brigade, was Inspector General Assam Rifles (North) and has commanded a prestigious Strike Corps. His staff assignments include tenures as a Brigade Major of an Infantry Brigade, Defence Attache at Yangon, Myanmar, an instructional appointment in the Army War College as Directing Staff in the Higher Command Wing, besides two tenures at the Integrated Headquarters of MoD (Army), New Delhi.

He had the privilege of commanding the Republic Day Parade in 2017 in his capacity as GOC Delhi Area. After successfully commanding the Army Training Command, Shimla and the Eastern Command in Kolkata, he held the appointment of Vice Chief of the Army Staff before assuming the appointment of the Chief of the Army Staff on 31 Dec 2019.

# **Ramesh Mehta**

Mehta was born in Jhang Maghiyana, the only son of Pyare Lal, an employee of the Jammu and Kashmir Government, and Durga Devi, a housewife. His birth name was Rameshwar Nath Mehta, but he was rechristened as Ramesh Mehta by his first theater director, Shibu Ghoshal when he joined the [Three Arts Club](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Three_Arts_Club&action=edit&redlink=1). He had his early education in Srinagar and Jammu and graduated from Dayal Singh College, [Lahore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lahore), after his father's death. Mehta's interest in theater began during his college days in Lahore, where he used to see the Corinthian Theater's Parsi plays regularly. He moved to Delhi in 1942 in search of a job after his graduation.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramesh_Mehta#cite_note-1)

Mehta joined Three Arts Club in 1947 or 1948. Three Arts Club was a theater group of the government employees of Delhi. In pre-partition days, the government of India used to shift its offices from Delhi to [Simla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shimla" \o "Shimla) in summer months. Thus, although the Three Arts Club was established in 1943 and was registered in Shimla, it functioned from Delhi and Simla. After independence, it started performing in Delhi, as the practice of moving the capital to Shimla was abandoned. Ghoshal first entrusted Metha with the job of prompting. Metha not only performed this job of prompting well but also suggested some new dialogues for the play, which improved the performance.

Ghoshal next gave Mehta a chance to act in a small role, in which he excelled. In 1949 Ghoshal wanted to stage an original contemporary play on the prevailing condition of India after independence. Mehta penned the first play of his life, *India Today*, which was a picture of the India of those days and ran for four days in the Messey Hall of Delhi. Next year he wrote a new play, *Dahej*. These two plays are not available today, as these were not published.

In 1950 Ramesh wrote his third play, *Dasturi*, which was published with the title of *Damad* (Son-in-Law). It had six successful shows. Slowly, Mehta was becoming the in-house writer of the Three Arts Club, where he wrote ten more full-length plays, approximately one dozen one-act plays, translated/adapted a number of plays from the Indian languages like Telugu (N.R. Nandi's Maro Mohanjodaro), Bengali ([Shambhu Mitra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shambhu_Mitra)'s Kanchanranga), Gujarati (Bakul Tripathi's *Leela*), Marathi (Mama Warerkar and Vasant Kanetkar's plays), as well as *Inspector General* (a Russian play written by Gogol), and directed more than a dozen plays.

He was supported by Rajendra Mohan Kaul, who ran the administration of the Club as general secretary for nearly the entire existence of the Club. They were also supported by Shri M.N. Kapur, the then principal of the Modern School, Barakhamba Road, who became the president of the Club in 1956 and remained in that position for more than two decades.

Some of Mehta's plays such as *Under Secretary*, *Dhai Akar Prem Ka*, *Dhong*, *Hamara Gaon*, and *Faisla* have become milestones of modern Hindi theater. His farce *Under Secretary* has been translated into many Indian languages, including Tamil, Malayalam, Sindhi, Bengali, and Gujarati.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramesh_Mehta#cite_note-2) This play is being performed in Hindi, as well as in other languages, in many cities of India and abroad. Mehta has wrpyr and performed three plays for the children based on [Panchtantra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panchtantra" \o "Panchtantra).

Mehta not only wrote, directed and acted in the plays but also helped in forming theatrical clubs in many governmental departments and ministries of the government of India such as Central Secretariat and the Home Ministry. The Three Arts Club performed numerous times for the Western Command Theatrical Society of the Indian Armed Forces. Theatrical groups were established in many industrial houses and establishments in Delhi, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh with his support and guidance. His play Hamara Gaon was performed in Teen Murty House on 13 November 1954, where Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was present along with his cabinet members and other Indian and foreign dignitaries. President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President Dr. Zakir Hussain, Chief Minister (later Prime Minister) Ch. Charan Singh, and many other dignitaries used to come to see his plays. Film-stars Prithviraj Kapoor, Moti Lal, Shobhna Samarth, I.S. Johar, and Sunder .also used to watch his plays in Delhi and Simla's Gaiety Theater performed in many of Mehta's plays in Bombay (now Mumbai).

Mehta is also credited with writing the farce play *Uljhan*, the first Hindi play staged by the Indian Armed Forces. This play was written by him at the desire of Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa, who wanted the Indian Armed Forces to do plays in Hindi, the national language, after having attained independence.

Even at Defence Services Staff College, Wellington (Nilgiris) in 1975, the spirit of giving equal importance to Hindi and English under FM Sam Manekshaw at Coonoor was carried forward by Lt. Gen A N Sethna, then Commandant of Staff College. Two plays were staged: Mehta's Hindi comedy *Dhai Akhar Prem Ka'a*, and 'See How They Run', an English comedy. *Dhai Akhar Prem Ka'; was again staged by Army in 1982 at Gaiety Theater, Shimla. At that time General K Sunderji was Army Commander Western Command. Sham Narain acted as*Mamaji*.*

Mehta's plays were performed not only in India, but in many other countries such as Kenya, Canada, and Pakistan. All India Radio requested Mehta to stage his play *Hamara Gaon* and relayed it simultaneously from all of its transmitters. Similarly, when Doordarshan started, it requested Mehta to stage his play *Dhong; in Pragati Maidan’s exhibition grounds in New Delhi and telecast it live on the Television sets installed on all sides.*

The Three Arts Club organized the first big theater-festival in 1956[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramesh_Mehta#cite_note-3) and followed it with several functions until the early 1980s. They are also credited with organizing the first Children’s theater festival in Delhi in 1961, where adults performed in the children’s plays. The Three Arts Club was financially self-sufficient, never having to depend upon government grants. Its solvency became evident in 1983 when the group finished with a closing balance of Rs. 21,000/- after giving parting gifts to all its artists. This amount was donated to Rajiv Gandhi for the Prime Minister’s National Relief Fund. Tickets to Mehta's plays used to be sold even at a premium, and people from the other cities such as Meerut, Bareilly, and Muzaffarnagar used to come to Delhi to see them. With the organizational skills or R.M. Kaul and the support of M.N. Kapur that the Three Arts Club became the solitary example of an amateur theater group in North India that thrived for 40 years on audience support and box-office returns. The club performed more than 1200 shows of 27 plays in its history of around 40 years, which is a record for an amateur theater group in North India.

Mehta was awarded [Chamanlal Memorial Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chamanlal_Memorial_Award&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Chamanlal Memorial Award (page does not exist)) for lifetime achievement, the Sahitya Kala Parishad, the Delhi Award, the Delhi Natya Sangh Award, and the Uttar Pradesh Sangeet Natak Akademi Award, among others. The Sangeet Natak Akademy awarded him the [Sangeet Natak Akademi Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sangeet_Natak_Akademi_Award) for acting in 2007.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramesh_Mehta#cite_note-4)[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramesh_Mehta#cite_note-dna1-5)

*In this*[*Indian name*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_name)*, the name*Sundararajan*is a*[*patronymic*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patronymic)*, and the person should be referred to by the*[*given name*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Given_name)*,*Padmanabhan*.*

[General](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_(India))

**Sundararajan Padmanabhan**

[PVSM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Param_Vishisht_Seva_Medal), [AVSM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ati_Vishisht_Seva_Medal), [VSM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vishisht_Seva_Medal)

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:General_Sundararajan_Padmanabhan.jpg)

**Nickname(s)** Paddy

**Born** 5 December 1940 (age 80)  
Trivandrum, [Travancore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travancore), [British Raj](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Raj)  
(now [Thiruvananthapuram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thiruvananthapuram), [Kerala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala), [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India))

**Allegiance**  [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India)

**Service/branch**  [Indian Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Army)

**Years of service** 1959-2002

**Rank** [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:General_of_the_Indian_Army.svg) [General](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_(India))

[**Service number**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_number)IC-11859[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sundararajan_Padmanabhan#cite_note-commission-1)

**Unit** [Regiment of Artillery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regiment_of_Artillery)

**Commands held** [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:IA_Southern_Command.jpg) [Southern Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Command_(India))  
[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:IA_Northern_Command.jpg) [Northern Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Command_(India))  
[XV Corps](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XV_Corps_(India))

**Awards** [](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Param_Vishisht_Seva_Medal_ribbon.svg)[Param Vishisht Seva Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Param_Vishisht_Seva_Medal)  
[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ati_Vishisht_Seva_Medal_ribbon.svg)[Ati Vishisht Seva Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ati_Vishisht_Seva_Medal)  
[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Vishisht_Seva_Medal_ribbon.svg)[Vishisht Seva Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vishisht_Seva_Medal)

[General](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_(India)) **Sundararajan Padmanabhan** [PVSM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Param_Vishisht_Seva_Medal), [AVSM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ati_Vishisht_Seva_Medal), [VSM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vishisht_Seva_Medal) (born 5 December 1940 in [Thiruvananthapuram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thiruvananthapuram), [Travancore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travancore)) is a former [General Officer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Officer) of the [Indian Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Army). He served as the 17th [Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chief_of_Army_Staff_of_the_Indian_Army).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sundararajan_Padmanabhan#cite_note-newchief-2) Gen. Padmanabhan succeeded [General V.P. Malik](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V.P._Malik) on 30 September 2000.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sundararajan_Padmanabhan#cite_note-newchief-2) He also served as [Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chairman_of_the_Chiefs_of_Staff_Committee).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sundararajan_Padmanabhan#cite_note-3)

He attended the [Defence Services Staff College](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defence_Services_Staff_College" \o "), [Wellington](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wellington_Cantonment) in 1973. Post this, he commanded an Independent Light Battery from 1975 to 1976. He then commanded the Gazala Mountain Regiment from 1977 to 1980. He also served as Instructor Gunnery at the School of Artillery, [Deolali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deolali" \o "Deolali) and two terms as an instructor at the [Indian Military Academy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Military_Academy).

AS a [Brigadier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brigadier), he attended the prestigious [National Defence College](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Defence_College_(India)), [New Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Delhi). He then commanded an Infantry Brigade from December 1988 to February 1991 at [Ranchi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranchi), [Bihar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bihar) and [Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab,_India) and was then appointed as the [General Officer Commanding](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Officer_Commanding) an Infantry Division in Punjab from March 1991 to August 1992. He served as Chief of Staff, [III Corps](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/III_Corps_(India)) from September 1992 to June 1993. After his promotion to [Lieutenant General](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lieutenant_General), he took over as the [General Officer Commanding](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Officer_Commanding) [XV Corps](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XV_Corps_(India)) in the Kashmir valley from July 1993 to February 1995. It was during his tenure as the XV Corps Commander, that the Army made big gains over the militants in Kashmir and could even scale down its operations. He was awarded the [Ati Vishisht Seva Medal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ati_Vishisht_Seva_Medal" \o "Ati Vishisht Seva Medal) (AVSM) for his services as the XV Corps Commander.

General Padmanabhan held the appointment of [Director General Military Intelligence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Directorate_of_Military_Intelligence_(India)) (DGMI) after the successful culmination of which, he took over as the [General Officer Commanding-in-Chief](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_officer_commanding#Usage_in_the_Indian_Army) [Northern Command](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Command_(India)) at Udhampur on 1 September 1996. Before being appointed as the Chief of Army Staff, he was the [GOC-in-C](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_officer_commanding#Usage_in_the_Indian_Army) of Southern Command.

He retired on 31 December 2002, after completing more than 43 years of distinguished military service. He has authored two books. He presently resides in Chennai.[[5](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sundararajan_Padmanabhan#cite_note-5)

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BARRY W. MANLEY Executive Officer 69th Troop Command LTC Manley enlisted into B Co, 891st Engineer Battalion in 1983 as a 12B (21B) Combat Engineer. After reaching the rank of E-5 he attended OCS and was commissioned in the US Army Corps of Engineers in June 1987. MILITARY AND CIVILIAN EDUCATION: LTC Manley earned an Associates of Science Degree from Labette Community College in Parsons, KS and a Bachelors of Science Degree in Plastics Engineering from Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, KS. He is also a graduate of the Engineer Officer Basic Course, Fort Belvoir VA, Engineer Officer Advanced Course, Ft. Leonard Wood, MO, Combined Arms Services Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, KS, and the Army Command and General Staff Officers Course. ASSIGNMENT HIGHLIGHTS: After commissioning LTC Manley’s first assignment was as the Support Platoon Leader, Company B(-) 891st Engr Bn (Cbt), Coffeyville, KS in June of 1987. He severed in three different Platoons’ with B Company and was then assigned as the Company XO in March of 1990. In June of 1990 he was selected to be the Company Commander, Company B(-) 891st Engr Bn (Cbt), thru September of 1992 when he was moved to be the Company Commander of HHC(-) 891st Engr Bn (Cbt) in Iola, KS. After finishing Company Command he held several staff positions to include Assistant S-3, S-2, and full time Training Officer. In December 1998, he moved to HQ, KS-STARC, Topeka, KS as the Officer Strength Management Officer for Recruiting and Retention Command. In April 2002 he became the Executive Officer for, HQ, 891st Engr Cbt Bn (Hvy) where he served in Operation Iraqi Freedom III from September 2004 thru December 2005 as the Executive Officer. LTC Manley Commanded the 891st Engr Bn from May of 2006 thru January of 2010. His current position is Executive Officer, 69th Troop Command. AWARDS AND DECORATIONS: LTC Manley’s military awards and decorations include the Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with OLC, Army Commendation Medal with Silver (6th award) OLC, Army Achievement Medal with 2 OLCs, Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal with 2 OLCs, National Defense Service Medal with Bronze Star Device, Iraq Campaign Medal with Bronze Star Device, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal with “M” Device and Silver Hour Glass, Army Service Ribbon, Overseas Service Ribbon, Army Reserve Components Overseas Training Ribbon with 2nd Award, Meritorious Unit Commendation, Army Superior Unit Award, Parachutist Badge, Master Recruiting Badge, Kansas National Guard Distinguished Service Medal, Kansas National Guard Meritorious Service Ribbon, Kansas National Guard Strength Management Ribbon, Kansas National Guard Emergency Duty Ribbon with 2 Sunflower Devices, Kansas National Guard Homeland Defense Service Ribbon, and the Kansas National Guard Service Ribbon with 2 Sunflower Devices. LTC Manley currently resides in Topeka, KS with his wife Amber, daughter Audrey, and son Blake.

# **Sachin Bansal**

**Sachin Bansal** (born August 5, 1981) is an Indian [entrepreneur](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entrepreneurship).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-2)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto2-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-4) He is best known as the co-founder of [Flipkart](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flipkart), that was acquired by [Walmart](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walmart) (77 per cent stake) at $16 billion in 2018.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-5) During his over 11 year career at Flipkart, Bansal was [CEO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chief_executive_officer) and chairman.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto-6) In 2018, Bansal exited Flipkart following the Walmart deal.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto7-7)

In 2007, Sachin Bansal and [Binny Bansal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binny_Bansal) (not related) founded Flipkart whose valuation in 2018 was $20.8 billion.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto8-1) In 2018, Bansal held a 5.5 percent stake in Flipkart, which he sold to Walmart and his net worth then was a little over $1 billion.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto8-1) In May 2018, Bansal announced that after stepping down as the executive chairman of Flipkart, he would be focusing on pending personal projects, gaming and brushing up his coding skills.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-8) Sachin Bansal is currently the Managing Director of Navi Technologies, his entrepreneurial venture in the field of financial services.

Early life[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sachin_Bansal&action=edit&section=1&editintro=Template:BLP_editintro)]

Bansal was born in [Chandigarh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandigarh), India, on August 5, 1981.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto2-3) His father is a business man and mother, a homemaker.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto1-10) Bansal attended [Indian Institute of Technology Delhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Institute_of_Technology_Delhi) and completed a degree in [Computer Engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_engineering) in 2005.[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto1-10) After graduation, Bansal worked at Techspan for a few months and later in 2006 he joined [Amazon Web Services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amazon_Web_Services) as a Senior Software Engineer.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-11) In 2007, Bansal quit Amazon to start his own venture.

Flipkart[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sachin_Bansal&action=edit&section=2&editintro=Template:BLP_editintro)]

In October 2007, Bansal and his co-founder, Binny Bansal, started an online bookstore, Flipkart, with an initial capital of ₹400,000 (US$5,600).[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto6-12) They first started operating out of an apartment in Koramangala, in [Bangalore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangalore), India. In the first few months, according to Bansal's own claims, he oversaw all business details, from building the first version of their website to sourcing book to packing and delivering them.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto6-12) From inception until 2016, Bansal held the position of Chief Executive Officer and from 2016 until 2018, he held the position of Executive Chairman.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto-6) In 2018, Bansal signed a non-compete clause with Walmart and exited Flipkart.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto5-13)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto7-7) The non-compete clause restricted Bansal from starting any business that directly or indirectly competed with Flipkart for 18 months and in making any investments in businesses competing with Flipkart for 36 months from his departure.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto5-13)

Post-Flipkart[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sachin_Bansal&action=edit&section=3&editintro=Template:BLP_editintro)]

In December 2018, Bansal founded BACQ Acquisitions Private Limited, a venture that focused on building and acquiring technology-driven businesses in diverse industry verticals.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-14) Since 2014, Bansal has made 18 investments in local, early-stage startups where the deal size was $1–2 million.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto3-15) In 2019, Bansal invested $100 million in [Ola Cabs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ola_Cabs) and received a stake holding of 0.37 per cent.[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto4-16)[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-17) In February 2019, he had investments in Ola, Grey Orange, Ather Energy, SigTuple, Inshorts, Unacademy and TeamIndus.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto3-15)[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto4-16)

In December 2019, Sachin Bansal's Navi Technologies acquired Bengaluru based technology consulting firm MavenHive. No financial details were disclosed.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-18)

Sachin acquired the general insurance brand COCO, previously owned by the housing finance company Deewan housing finance limited, through his company Navi technology in 2020.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-19)In April 2020, Navi Technologies announced Sachin Bansal as its Managing Director, at the same time when the company disclosed raising 204 crore from Gaja Capital.

Recognition[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sachin_Bansal&action=edit&section=4&editintro=Template:BLP_editintro)]

* [*The Economic Times*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Economic_Times) for "Entrepreneur of the year".[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-20)
* In 2015, Bansal was named as the 86th richest person in India by Forbes India.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-21)
* In 2016, Time Magazine included Bansal and his co-founder in the 100 most influential people in the world list.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-22)
* In 2017, India Today included Bansal and his co-founder in India's 50 most powerful people list.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-23)

Personal life[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sachin_Bansal&action=edit&section=5&editintro=Template:BLP_editintro)]

Sachin Bansal is married to Priya Bansal, a dentist by training and profession.[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-24)[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-25) They have one son.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-auto9-26)

Domestic Violence Allegations[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sachin_Bansal&action=edit&section=6&editintro=Template:BLP_editintro)]

In March 2020, Sachin Bansal's wife Priya Bansal filed a dowry harassment case against him alleging physical and sexual assault; and pressure to transfer properties to his name. She also alleged that Sachin sexually assaulted her sister. A [First Information Report](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_information_report) registered at the Koramangala police station on February 28 named four persons, including Sachin's parents, Sat Prakash Agarwal and Kiran Bansal and brother Nitin Bansal.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachin_Bansal#cite_note-27)