

EXPLANATIONS

1. (1) Carl Edward Sagan was an American astronomer, astrophysicist, cosmologist, author, science popularizer and science communicator in astronomy and natural sciences. He spent most of his career as a professor of astronomy at Cornell University where he directed the Laboratory for Planetary Studies. He published more than 600 scientific papers and articles and was author, co-author or editor of more than 20 books. He advocated scientifically skeptical inquiry and the scientific method, pioneered exobiology and promoted the Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence (SETI). Sagan is known for his popular science books and for the award-winning 1980 television series *Cosmos: A Personal Voyage*, which he narrated and co-wrote.
2. (1) Varahamihira was an Indian astronomer, mathematician, and astrologer who lived in Ujjain. He is considered to be one of the nine jewels (Navaratnas) of the court of legendary ruler Vikramaditya (thought to be the Gupta emperor Chandragupta II Vikramaditya). Varahamihira's main work is the book *Pañcasiddhāntikā* (or *Pancha-Siddhāntikā*, "[Treatise] on the Five [Astronomical] Canons") dated ca. 575 CE gives us information about older Indian texts which are now lost. The work is a treatise on mathematical astronomy and it summarises five earlier astronomical treatises, namely the *Sūrya Siddhānta*, *Romaka Siddhānta*, *Paulīśa Siddhānta*, *Vasīṣṭha Siddhānta* and *Paitamaha Siddhāntas*.
3. (3) Bhavabhūti was an 8th century scholar of India noted for his plays and poetry, written in Sanskrit. His plays are considered equivalent to the works of Kalidasa. Bhavabhūti was born in a Deshastha Brahmin family of Padmapura, Vidarbha, central India, in Gondia district, on Maharashtra and MP border. His real name was Srikantha Nilakantha, and he was the son of Nilakantha and Jatukarni. He received his education at 'Padmapawaya', a place some 42 km South-West of Gwalior. *Uttararamacharita* (The story of Rama's later life), depicts Rama's coronation, the abandonment of Sita, and their reunion.
4. (2) Nirad C. Chaudhuri was a Bengali-English writer and cultural commentator. He was born in 1897 in Kishoreganj, which today is part of Bangladesh but at that time was part of Bengal, a region of British India. He was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award, in 1975 for his biography on Max Müller called *Scholar Extraordinary*, by the Sahitya Akademi, India's national academy of letters. In 1992, he was honoured by Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom with the title of Commander of Order of the British Empire (CBE). His 1965 work *The Continent of Circe* earned him the Duff Cooper Memorial Award, becoming the first and only Indian to be selected for the prize.
5. (4) Arundhati Roy (born 24 November, 1961) is an Indian author and political activist who was best known for the 1998 Man Booker Prize for Fiction winning novel *The God of Small Things* (1997) and for her involvement in environmental and human rights causes. Roy's novel became the biggest-selling book by a non-expatriate Indian author. Roy began writing her first novel, *The God of Small Things*, in 1992, completing it in 1996. The book is semi-autobiographical and a major part captures her childhood experiences in Aymanam. The publication of *The God of Small Things* catapulted Roy to instant international fame. It received the 1997 Booker Prize for Fiction and was listed as one of the New York Times Notable Books of the Year for 1997. It reached fourth position on the New York Times Bestsellers list for Independent Fiction.
6. (*) *Na Khatam Hone Wali Kahani* is a book by Indian film maker Mahesh Bhatt. The book is his autobiography.
7. (4) Khushwant Singh is an Indian novelist and journalist. Singh's weekly column, "With Malice towards One and All", carried by several Indian newspapers, is among the most widely-read columns in the country. An Indo-Anglican novelist, Singh is best known for his trenchant secularism, his humor, and an abiding love of poetry. His comparisons of social and behavioral characteristics of Westerners and Indians are laced with acid wit. He served as editor of several literary and news magazines, as well as two broadsheet newspapers, through the 1970s and 1980s. He is a recipient of the Padma Vibhushan the second highest civilian award in India. Khushwant Singh, one of India's most well-known and widely read authors, commenced writing *The Company of Women* when he was eighty-three and finished at age eighty-five.
8. (*) *Silent Spring* is a book written by Rachel Carson and published by Houghton Mifflin on September 27, 1962. The book is widely credited with helping launch the contemporary American environmental movement. The *New Yorker* started serializing *Silent Spring* in June 1962, and it was published in book form (with illustrations by Lois and Louis Darling) by Houghton Mifflin. When the book *Silent Spring* was published, Rachel Carson was already a well-known writer on natural history, but had not previously been a social critic.
9. (3) *Business @ the Speed of Thought* is a book written by Bill Gates and Collins Hemingway in 1999. It discusses how business and technology are integrated, and shows how digital infrastructures and information networks can help getting an edge on the competition. Gates asserts cyberspace and industry can no longer be separate entities, and that businesses must change to succeed in the Information Age. Though the book is not a technology handbook it gives interesting insights as to how to integrate business process with technology.
10. (3) On 23 October, 1958, Boris Pasternak was announced as the winner of the Nobel Prize. The citation credited Pasternak's contribution to Russian lyric poetry and for his role in, "continuing the great Russian epic tradition." On 25 October, Pasternak sent a telegram to the Swedish Academy: "Infinitely grateful, touched, proud, surprised, overwhelmed." That same day, the Literary Institute in Moscow demanded that all its students sign a petition denouncing Pasternak and his novel. They were

further ordered to join a “spontaneous” demonstration demanding Pasternak’s exile from the Soviet Union. On 26 October, the Literary Gazette ran an article by David Zaslavski entitled, Reactionary Propaganda Uproar over a Literary Weed.

11. (2) R. K. Narayan was an Indian author whose works of fiction include a series of books about people and their interactions in an imagined town in India called Malgudi. He is one of three leading figures of early Indian literature in English, along with Mulk Raj Anand and Raja Rao. Malgudi is a fictitious town in India created by R.K. Narayan in his novels and short stories. It forms the setting for most of Narayan’s works. Starting with his first novel, *Swami and Friends*, all but one of his fifteen novels and most of his short stories take place here. Narayan has successfully portrayed Malgudi as a microcosm of India.
12. (2) Arun Shourie is an Indian journalist, author and politician. He served as an economist with the World Bank (1968–72 and 1975–77), a consultant to the Planning Commission, India, editor of the *Indian Express* and *Times of India* and a minister in the government of India (1998–2004). He was awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 1982.
13. (1) *Life of Pi* is a fantasy adventure novel by Yann Martel published in 2001. The protagonist, Piscine Molitor “Pi” Patel, an Indian boy from Pondicherry, explores issues of spirituality and practicality from an early age. He survives 227 days after a shipwreck while stranded on a boat in the Pacific Ocean with a Bengal tiger named Richard Parker. The novel was rejected by at least five London publishing houses before being accepted by Knopf Canada, which published it in September 2001. The UK edition won the Man Booker Prize for Fiction the following year. It was also chosen for CBC Radio’s Canada Reads 2003, where it was championed by author Nancy Lee. The French translation, *L’histoire de Pi*, was chosen in the French version of the contest, *Le combat des livres*, where it was championed by Louise Forestier.
14. (2) *Kapalkundala*, is a Bengali romance novel by Indian writer Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Published in 1866, it is a story of a forest-dwelling girl named Kapalkundala, who fell in love and got married to Nabakumar, a young gentleman from Saptagram, but eventually found that she is unable to adjust herself with the city life. Following the success of Chattopadhyay’s first novel *Durgeshnandini*, he decided to write about a girl who is brought up in a remote forest by a Kapalika (Tantrik sage) and never saw anyone but his foster-father.
15. (2) Arun Shourie is an Indian journalist, author and politician. He served as an economist with the World Bank (1968–72 and 1975–77), a consultant to the Planning Commission, India, editor of the *Indian Express* and *Times of India* and a minister in the government of India (1998–2004). He was awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 1982. He is an agnostic. Arun Shourie was born in Jalandhar, India. He was the first child of father Hari Dev Shourie and mother Dayawanti Devasher.
16. (4) Harivansh Rai Shrivastav alias Bachchan (27 November 1907 – 18 January 2003), was a noted Indian poet of Chhayavaad literary movement (romantic upsurge) of early 20th century Hindi literature. Prateeksha is one of his famous poems which reads like: “Madhur Prateeksha hi jab itnee, Priye tum aate tab kya hota? Maun raat is bhaanti ki jaise, koi geet veena par baj kar. Abhi abhi soi khoi si, sapno mein taaron par sir dhar. Aur dishaon se prati-dhwaniyaan, Jagrat swaro si aati hain. Kaan tumhaari taan kahin se, yadi sun paate tab kya hota? Tumne kab di baat, raat ke soone mein tum aane waale. Par aise hi waqt praan mann mere ho uth-te matwaale. Saanse ghoom-ghoom phir-phir se, asmanjas ke kshan ginti hain. Milne ki ghadiyaan tum nishchit yadi kar jaate tab kya hota?”
17. (3) Based on declassified documents, the book throws new light on the roles played by Mountbatten and the British service chiefs in the Kashmir war of 1947–48 and explains why India took the Kashmir issue to the UN, why it did not carry the war into Pakistan and why it accepted a ceasefire. Examining archival material that has not been looked at previously and attempting an important reassessment of Mountbatten’s role, the book highlights the fact that India’s first Governor-General was not a mere constitutional figurehead. The book shows that he used and abused this authority to ensure that the conflict in Kashmir did not escalate into a full-scale inter-dominion war.
18. (3) *Malgudi Days* is a collection of short stories by R. K. Narayan published in 1943 by Indian Thought Publications. The book was republished outside India in 1982. The book includes 19 stories, all set in the fictional town of Malgudi, located in South India. Each of the stories portrays a facet of life in Malgudi. The *God of Small Things* (1997) is the debut novel of Indian author Arundhati Roy. It is a story about the childhood experiences of fraternal twins whose lives are destroyed by the “Love Laws” that lay down “who should be loved, and how. Khushwant Singh is an Indian novelist and journalist. Singh’s weekly column, “With Malice towards One and All”, carried by several Indian newspapers, is among the most widely-read columns in the country. *What Went Wrong?*, collection of The fortnightly column written by Kiran Bedi. Kiran Bedi (born 9 June, 1949) is an Indian social activist and a retired Indian Police Service (IPS) officer. Bedi joined the police service in 1972 and became the first woman officer in the IPS.
19. (3) Bertrand Arthur William Russell, was a British philosopher, logician, mathematician, historian, and social critic. At various points in his life he considered himself a liberal, a socialist, and a pacifist, but he also admitted that he had never been any of these in any profound sense. He was born in Monmouthshire, into one of the most prominent aristocratic families in Britain. 1930.
20. (2) *My Life* is a 2004 autobiography written by former President of the United States Bill Clinton, who left office on January 20, 2001. It was released on June 22, 2004. The book was published by the Knopf

Publishing Group; the book sold in excess of 2,250,000 copies. Clinton had received what was at the time the world's highest book advance fee, believed to have been worth US\$12 million; at the announcement of media personality Oprah Winfrey's future weight loss book, it was said that her undisclosed advance fee had broken this record. In April 2008, the Clintons' tax records confirmed that the advance for *My Life* was actually \$15 million.

21. (3) *Business @ the Speed of Thought* is a book written by Bill Gates and Collins Hemingway in 1999. It discusses how business and technology are integrated, and shows how digital infrastructures and information networks can help getting an edge on the competition. Gates asserts cyberspace and industry can no longer be separate entities, and that businesses must change to succeed in the Information Age.
22. (3) Bhavabhuti was an 8th century scholar of India noted for his plays and poetry, written in Sanskrit. His plays are considered equivalent to the works of Kalidasa. Bhavbhuti was born in a Deshastha Brahmin family of Padmapura, Vidarbha, central India, in Gondia district, on Maharashtra and MP border. His real name was SrikanthaNilakantha, and he was the son of Nilakantha and Jatukarni. He received his education at 'Padmapawaya', a place some 42 km South-West of Gwalior.
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24. (*) Dominique Lapierre is a French author. One day in the cafeteria he met a young American corporal, Larry Collins, a Yale graduate and draftee. They became friends instantly. When Collins was discharged he was offered a job with Procter & Gamble. Two days before reporting to the new job, the United Press offered him a job as caption writer at their Paris office, for much less money than offered by Procter & Gamble. Collins took the offer from United Press and was soon picked up by Newsweek to be their correspondent in the Middle East. When Lapierre was discharged, he found work as a reporter for the magazine *Paris Match*. Collins became the godfather of the Lapierre's first child, Alexandra. On several occasions, Collins and Lapierre met while on assignment. In spite of their friendship they had to compete with each other for stories. But they decided to join forces to tell a big story which would appeal to both French and anglophone audiences. Their first bestseller is *Paris burning* sold close to ten million copies in thirty languages. In this book they mixed the modern technique of investigation journalism with the classical methods of historical research.

25. (4) Fatima Meer was a South African writer, academic, screenwriter, and prominent anti-apartheid activist. She was born in Durban, the largest city in what is now KwaZulu-Natal Province, into a family of nine, where her father, a newspaper editor, instilled in her a consciousness of the racial discrimination that existed in the country. She completed her schooling at the Durban Indian Girls High School and subsequently attended the University of the Witwatersrand where she was a member of a Trotskyist group and the University of Natal, where she completed a Masters degree in Sociology.
26. (1) Mulk Raj Anand (12 December, 1905 – 28 September, 2004) was an Indian writer in English, notable for his depiction of the lives of the poorer castes in traditional Indian society. One of the pioneers of Indo-Anglican fiction, he, together with R. K. Narayan, Ahmed Ali and Raja Rao, was one of the first India-based writers in English to gain an international readership. His work includes poetry and essays on a wide range of subjects, as well as autobiographies and novels. Prominent among his novels are *The Village* (1939).
27. (1) Nelson Mandela is one of the great moral and political leaders of our time; an international hero whose lifelong dedication to the fight against racial oppression in South Africa won him the Nobel Peace Prize and the presidency of his country. Since his triumphant release in 1990 from more than a quarter-century of imprisonment, Mandela has been at the center of the most compelling and inspiring political drama in the world. As president of the African National Congress and head of South Africa's anti-apartheid movement, he was instrumental in moving the nation toward multiracial government and majority rule. He is revered everywhere as a vital force in the fight for human rights and racial equality.
28. (2) Lucius Flavius Arrianus 'Xenophon', known in English as Arrian, and Arrian of Nicomedia, was a Greek historian, a public servant, a military commander and a philosopher of the Roman period. *Indica* is also the name of a similar book by Megasthenes that also describes the history of India and was a major source from which Arrian drew. Megasthenes (ca. 350 – 290 BCE) was a Greek ethnographer and explorer in the Hellenistic period, author of the work *Indica*. He was born in Asia Minor (modern day Turkey) and became an ambassador of Seleucus I of the Seleucid dynasty possibly to Chandragupta Maurya in Pataliputra, India. However the exact date of his embassy is uncertain. Scholars place it before 298 BC, the date of Chandragupta's death.
29. (1) He got Pravasi Bharatiya Samman in 2005. Vikram Seth (born 20 June, 1952) is an Indian author and poet. Vikram Seth was born on 20 June, 1952 in a Punjabi family to Leila and Prem Seth in Calcutta (now Kolkata). His family lived in many cities including the Bata Shoe Company town of Batanagar, Danapur near Patna, and in London. Having lived in London for many years, Seth now maintains residences near Salisbury, England, where he is a participant in local

- literary and cultural events, having bought and renovated the house of the Anglican poet George Herbert in 1996, and in Delhi, where he lives with his parents and keeps his extensive library and papers.
30. (2) The second edition of the book, "Environmental Jurisprudence" written by Chief Justice of Uttaranchal High Court, Justice Ashok Desai, was released recently. This book deals with the legislative aspects of the conservation of biodiversity, of sustainable development, of population explosion, of global environmental regulations.
 31. (3) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan was a slogan given to India by the Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1965. It means hail the soldier and hail the farmer. Soon after Shastri took over the prime ministership of India after Nehru's death. India was attacked by Pakistan. At the same time there was scarcity of foodgrains in country. Shastri gave the slogan Jai Jawan Jai Kisan to enthuse the soldiers to defend India and simultaneously cheering farmers to do their best to increase the production of food grains to reduce dependence on import. It became a very popular slogan. After Pokaran tests in 1998 Atal Bihari Vajpayee added Jai Vigyan (Hail knowledge) to the slogan to underline the importance of knowledge in India's progress.
 32. (3) Joanne "Jo" Rowling (born 31 July, 1965), pen name J. K. Rowling, is a British novelist, best known as the author of the Harry Potter fantasy series. The Potter books have gained worldwide attention, won multiple awards, and sold more than 400 million copies. They have become the best-selling book series in history, and been the basis for a popular series of films, in which Rowling had overall approval on the scripts as well as maintaining creative control by serving as a producer on the final instalment. Rowling conceived the idea for the series on a train trip from Manchester to London in 1990.
 33. (4) The Argumentative Indian is a book written by Nobel Prize winning Indian economist Amartya Sen. It is a collection of essays that discuss India's history and identity, focusing on the traditions of public debate and intellectual pluralism. Martha Nussbaum says the book "demonstrates the importance of public debate in Indian traditions generally." The Argumentative Indian has brought together a selection of writings from Sen that outline the need to understand contemporary India in the light of its long argumentative tradition. The understanding and use of this argumentative tradition are critically important, Sen argues, for the success of India's democracy, the defence of its secular politics, the removal of inequalities related to class, caste, gender and community, and the pursuit of sub-continental peace.
 34. (2) John Ruskin was the leading English art critic of the Victorian era, also an art patron, draughtsman, water-colourist, a prominent social thinker and philanthropist. He wrote on subjects ranging from geology to architecture, myth to ornithology, literature to education, and botany to political economy. His writing styles and literary forms were equally varied. Ruskin's political ideas, and *Unto This Last* in particular, later proved highly influential, praised and paraphrased in Gujarati by Gandhi, a wide range of autodidacts, the economist John A. Hobson and many of the founders of the British Labour party.
 35. (4) Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam usually referred to as Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, is an Indian scientist and administrator who served as the 11th President of India. Kalam was born and raised in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, studied physics at the St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli, and aerospace engineering at the Madras Institute of Technology (MIT), Chennai. *Guiding Souls: Dialogues on the Purpose of Life* reveals his spiritual side. He has written poems in Tamil as well. It has been reported that there is considerable demand in South Korea for translated versions of books authored by him. Kalam has also patronized grassroots innovations. He is closely associated with the Honey Bee Network and The National Innovation Foundation. The NIF is a body of Government of India and operates from Ahmadabad, Gujarat.
 36. (2) Jayadeva was a Sanskrit poet circa 1200 AD. He is most known for his composition, the epic poem *Gita Govinda*, which depicts the divine love of Krishna, an avatar of Vishnu, and his consort, Radha. This poem, which presents the view that Radha is greater than Hari, is considered an important text in the Bhakti movement of Hinduism. Jayadeva was born to a Hindu Brahmin family. It describes the relationship between Krishna and the gopis (female cow herders) of Vrindavana, and in particular one gopi named Radha. This work has been of great importance in the development of the bhakti traditions of Hinduism.
 37. (1) Leviathan is a sea monster referred to in the Bible.
 - (4) The word has become synonymous with any large sea monster or creature. In literature (e.g., Herman Melville's *Moby-Dick*) it refers to great whales, and in Modern Hebrew, it means simply "whale." It is described extensively in Job 41 and mentioned in Isaiah 27:1. Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury (5 April 1588 – 4 December, 1679), in some older texts Thomas Hobbs of Malmesbury, was an English philosopher, best known today for his work on political philosophy. His 1651 book *Leviathan* established the foundation for most of Western political philosophy from the perspective of social contract theory.
 38. (3) Khushwant Singh is an Indian novelist and journalist. Singh's weekly column, "With Malice towards One and All", carried by several Indian newspapers, is among the most widely-read columns in the country. An Indo-Anglican novelist, Singh is best known for his trenchant secularism, his humor, and an abiding love of poetry. His comparisons of social and behavioral characteristics of Westerners and Indians are laced with acid wit. He served as editor of several literary and news magazines, as well as two broadsheet newspapers, through the 1970s and 1980s. He is a recipient of the Padma Vibhushan the second highest civilian award in India.

39. (4) Kiran Desai (born 3 September 1971) is an Indian author. She is a citizen of India and a permanent resident of the United States. Her novel 'The Inheritance of Loss, won the 2006 Man Booker Prize and the National Book Critics Circle Fiction Award. The Inheritance of Loss is the second novel by Indian author Kiran Desai. It was first published in 2006. It won a number of awards, including the Man Booker Prize for that year, the National Book Critics Circle Fiction Award in 2007, and the 2006 Vodafone Crossword Book Award. It was written over a period of seven years after her first book, the critically acclaimed *Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard*. Among its main themes are migration, living between two worlds, and between past and present.
40. (3) Narsinh Mehta also known as Narsi Mehta or Narsi Bhagat (1414– 1481) was a poet-saint of Gujarat, India, and a member of the Nagar Brahmins community, notable as a bhakta, an exponent of Vaishnava poetry. He is especially revered in Gujarati literature, where he is acclaimed as its *AdiKavi* (Sanskrit for "first among poets"). His bhajan, *Vaishnav Jan To is Mahatma Gandhi's* favorite and has become synonymous to him. *Vaishnavajana* is one of the most popular Hindu Bhajans, written in the 15th century by the poet Narsinh Mehta. It is in the Gujarati language. The bhajan was included in Mahatma Gandhi's daily prayer.
41. (2) *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* was written by the English economist John Maynard Keynes. The book, generally considered to be his magnum opus, is largely credited with creating the terminology and shape of modern macroeconomics. Published in February 1936 it sought to bring about a revolution, commonly referred to as the "Keynesian Revolution", in the way economists thought – especially in relation to the proposition that a market economy tends naturally to restore itself to full employment after temporary shocks. Regarded widely as the cornerstone of Keynesian thought, the book challenged the established classical economics and introduced important concepts such as the consumption function, the multiplier, the marginal efficiency of capital, the principle of effective demand and liquidity preference.
42. (4) *The Life Divine* is Sri Aurobindo's major philosophical opus. It combines a synthesis of western thought and eastern spirituality with Sri Aurobindo's own original insights. *The Life Divine* covers topics such as the human aspiration, the emergence of life in the cosmos from out of a Divine Source, the evolution of matter to spirit in the universe, the division and dualities inherent in human consciousness, the way out of man's ignorance through an evolution of consciousness, and the spiritual destiny of life on earth. *The Life Divine* was translated into poetic Bengali in "*Divya Jeevan Prasanga*" by the scholar saint Sri Anirvan.
43. (1) Vikram Seth is an Indian author and poet. *Two Lives*, is a non-fiction family memoir written at the suggestion of his mother, and published in October 2005. It focuses on the lives of his great-uncle (Shanti Behari Seth) and German-Jewish great aunt (Henny Caro) who met in Berlin in the early 1930s while Shanti was a student there and with whom Seth stayed extensively on going to England at age 17 for school. As with *From Heaven Lake*, *Two Lives* contains much autobiography.
44. (3) Gita Mehta (born in 1943) is an Indian writer and was born in Delhi in a renowned Oriya family of freedom fighters. She is the daughter of Biju Patnaik, an Indian independence activist and a Chief Minister in post-independence Orissa. Her younger brother Naveen Patnaik is presently the Chief Minister of Orissa. She completed her education in India and at the University of Cambridge, United Kingdom. *A River Sutra* wrote in (1993).
45. (2) Kiran Desai (born 3 September, 1971) is an Indian author. She is a citizen of India and a permanent resident of the United States. Her novel *The Inheritance of Loss* won the 2006 Man Booker Prize and the National Book Critics Circle Fiction Award. Her first novel, *Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard*, was published in 1998 and received accolades from such notable figures as Salman Rushdie. It won the Betty Trask Award, a prize given by the Society of Authors for the best new novels by citizens of the Commonwealth of Nations under the age of 35.
46. (2) Deepak Chopra (born October 22, 1946) is an Indian-born American physician and writer. Chopra has taught at the medical schools of Tufts University, Boston University and Harvard University. He became Chief of Staff at the New England Memorial Hospital (NEMH) in Massachusetts, before establishing a private practice. In 1985, Chopra met Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, who invited him to study Ayurveda. Chopra left his position at the NEMH and became the founding president of the American Association of Ayurvedic Medicine, and was later named medical director of the Maharishi Ayurveda Health Center. Chopra was sued for copyright infringement by Robert Sapolsky for using a stress endocrine chart without proper attribution, after the publication of Chopra's book *Ageless Body, Timeless Mind* (1993)
47. (4) "What Went Wrong?" is a collection of the fortnightly column written by Kiran Bedi who is an Indian social activist and a retired Indian Police Service (IPS) officer. Bedi joined the police service in 1972 and became the first woman officer in the IPS. Bedi held the post of Director General at the Bureau of Police Research and Development before she voluntarily retired from the IPS in December 2007. Bedi was the host and judge of the popular TV series "Aap Ki Kachehri" (English, "Your Court"), which is based on real-life disputes and provides a platform for settling disputes between consenting parties.
48. (3) Devdas (also called Debdas) (1917) is a Bengali Romance novel by Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay. Essentially, it is a retelling of the Krishna, Radha, and Meera myths, the relationships between its three protagonists - Devdas, Parvati, and Chandramukhi - paralleling the Hindu deities'. Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay (15 September 1876 – 16 January

- 1938) is one of the most popular Bengali novelists and short story writers of early 20th century.
49. (*) Gandhi's ethical thinking was heavily influenced by a handful of books, which he repeatedly meditated upon. They included especially **Plato's Apology, (which he translated into his native Gujarati)**; William Salter's *Ethical Religion* (1889); Henry David Thoreau's *On the Duty of Civil Disobedience* (1847); Leo Tolstoy's *The Kingdom of God Is Within You* (1893); and John Ruskin's *Unto this Last* (1862), which he also translated into Gujarati. Ruskin inspired his decision to live an austere life on a commune, at first on the Phoenix Farm in Natal and then on the Tolstoy Farm just outside Johannesburg, South Africa.
 50. (2) *The Indian Struggle, 1920–1942* : Subhash Chandra Bose. Subhas Chandra Bose, also known as Netaji, was one of the most prominent Indian nationalist leaders who attempted to gain India's independence from British rule by force during the waning years of World War II with the help of the Axis powers.
 51. (3) To date, Bill Gates has authored two books. *The Road Ahead*, written with Microsoft executive Nathan Myhrvold and journalist Peter Rinearson, was published in November 1995, and it summarized the implications of the personal computing revolution and described a future profoundly changed by the arrival of a global information superhighway. *Business @ the Speed of Thought* was published in 1999, and discusses how business and technology are integrated, and shows how digital infrastructures and information networks can help getting an edge on the competition.
 52. (4) *The Indian War of Independence* is an Indian nationalist history of the 1857 revolt by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar that was first published in 1909. The book, initially written in Marathi, was penned by Savarkar in response to celebrations in Britain of the 50th anniversary of the 1857 Indian uprising with records from India Office archives and the whole project received support from Indian nationalists in Britain including the likes of Madame Cama, V.V.S. Iyer and M.P.T. Acharya, as well as Indian students who had dared not show their support or sympathy for India House openly. Published during Savarkar's stay in London at the India House, the book was influenced by histories of the French Revolution and the American Revolution, as much as it sought to bring the Indian movement to public attention in Britain as well as to inspire nationalist revolution in India.
 53. (3) Panini a patronymic meaning "descendant of Panini") was a Sanskrit grammarian from Pushkalavati, Gandhara, in modern day Charsadda District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan (6th century BCE) is known for his Sanskrit grammar, particularly for his formulation of the 3,959 rules of Sanskrit morphology, syntax and semantics in the grammar known as *Ashtadhyayi*, meaning "eight chapters"), the foundational text of the grammatical branch of the Vedanga, the auxiliary scholarly disciplines of Vedic religion.
 54. (3) Hernando de Soto (born 1941) is a Peruvian economist known for his work on the informal economy and on the importance of business and property rights. He is the president of the Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD), located in Lima, Peru. In 2009, the ILD turned its attention back to Peru and the plight of the indigenous peoples of the Peruvian Amazon jungle. In response to Peruvian President Garcia's call to all Peruvians to present their proposals toward solving the problems leading to the bloody incidents in Bagua, the ILD has assessed the situation and presented indigenous peoples of the Amazon, summarizing its findings from indigenous communities in Alaska, Canada and the Peruvian jungle.
 55. (1) *The Future of India Politics, Economics and Governance* (Penguin, 2005). Bimal Jalan (born August 17, 1941) is a former Governor of India's Reserve Bank and a nominated member of the Upper House of India's Parliament, the Rajya Sabha during 2003-2009. Jalan graduated from Presidency College, Calcutta, and later was at Cambridge and Oxford. A leading economic bureaucrat, Jalan held several administrative and advisory positions in the Government of India. He was the Chief Economic Adviser in the 1980s, Banking Secretary between 1985 and 1989 and Finance Secretary, Ministry of Finance.
 56. (1) 'Lectures on Jurisprudence' is a book of Adam Smith's lectures, comprising notes taken from his early lectures, plus an early draft of *The Wealth of Nations*. Published as part of the 1976 Glasgow Edition of the works and correspondence of Adam Smith, it consists of two sets of lecture notes that were apparently taken from Smith's lectures of the 1760s, along with an 'Early Draft' of *The Wealth of Nations*. The same material had also appeared as *An Early Draft of Part of The Wealth of Nations* and as *Lectures on Justice, Police, Revenue and Arms*. The documents are generally accepted as authentic, though this cannot be proved absolutely.
 57. (3) Sir Ahmed Salman Rushdie (born 19 June 1947) is a British Indian novelist and essayist. His second novel, *Midnight's Children* (1981), won the Booker Prize in 1981. Much of his fiction is set on the Indian subcontinent. He is said to combine magical realism with historical fiction; his work is concerned with the many connections, disruptions and migrations between East and West. His fourth novel, *The Satanic Verses* (1988), was the centre of a major controversy, provoking protests from Muslims in several countries, some violent. *A House for Mr. Biswas* is a 1961 novel by V. S. Naipaul, significant as Naipaul's first work to achieve acclaim worldwide. It is the story of Mohun Biswas, an Indo-Trinidadian who continually strives for success and mostly fails, who marries into the Tulsi family only to find himself dominated by it. *Interpreter of Maladies* is a book collection of nine short stories by Indian American author Jhumpa Lahiri published in 1999. It won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction and the Hemingway Foundation/PEN Award in the year 2000 and has sold over 15 million copies worldwide. Gavaskar has also been awarded the

Padma Bhushan. In December 1994 he was appointed the Sheriff of Mumbai, an honorary post, for a year. After retirement, he has been a popular, if sometimes controversial commentator, both on TV and in print. He has written four books on cricket – Sunny Days (autobiography).

58. (4) After retirement from cricket in 1994, Kapil Dev took up golf. Kapil was the only Asian founding member of Laureus Foundation in 2000. Ian Botham and Vivian Richards were the other two cricketers on the founding member council of 40. Steve Waugh was added to the Academy members in 2006 when it was expanded from 40 to 42. He has written three autobiographical works. By God's Decree came out in 1985 and Cricket my style in 1987. He released his most recent autobiography, titled Straight from the Heart in 2004.
59. (3) Karl Heinrich Marx, (5 May, 1818 – 14 March, 1883) was a German philosopher, economist, sociologist, historian, journalist, and revolutionary socialist. His ideas played a significant role in the establishment of the social sciences and the development of the socialist movement. He is also considered one of the greatest economists in history. He published numerous books during his lifetime, the most notable being *The Communist Manifesto* (1848) and *Capital* (1867–1894). He often worked closely with his friend and fellow revolutionary socialist, Friedrich Engels. Marx's theories about society, economics and politics—collectively known as Marxism—hold that all societies progress through the dialectic of class struggle: a conflict between an ownership class which controls production and a lower class which produces the labour for goods.
60. (2) *A House for Mr. Biswas* has been authored by Sir Vidiadhar Surajprasad "V. S." Naipaul who is a Trinidadian-British writer of Indo-Trinidadian heritage of Kanyakubja Brahmin known for his novels focusing on the legacy of the British Empire's colonialism. He has also written works of non-fiction, such as travel writing and essays. J. M. Coetzee, writing in *The New York Review of Books* in 2001, described Naipaul as "a master of modern English prose". In 2008, *The Times* ranked Naipaul seventh on their list of "the 50 greatest British writers since 1945".
61. (2) Kishwar Desai is an Indian author. Her first novel, *Witness the Night*, won the Costa Book Award in 2010 for Best First Novel. Her latest novel *Origins of Love* was published in June 2012. Both novels feature a feisty Indian middle-aged social worker Simran Singh, who gets involved in social problems and tries to find a resolution. In the first novel, *Witness the Night*, she tries to rescue a young girl accused of a horrific crime in Punjab (India) and while trying to help her stumbles upon the frightening and still prevalent tradition of female foeticide and infanticide in India. The judges of the Costa Award (Anita Rani, Anneka Rice and Mark Thornton) said about '*Witness the Night*', "Kishwar Desai pulls off a remarkable trick, transplanting a country-house murder to modern-day India in a book that's not afraid to tackle serious

themes" The book was also longlisted for the 2009 Man Asian Literary Prize.

62. (1) He was born in 1962 in Kabul to a senior public servant and attended high school in Lycée Esteghlal. Following the Soviet invasion, Rahimi fled Afghanistan, taking refuge in Pakistan for a year and then relocating to France after receiving political asylum. He wrote *Earth and Ashes*, 2003. On completion of his studies at the Sorbonne, Rahimi joined a Paris-based production company where he produced seven documentaries for French television, as well as several commercials. Taking time off in the late 1990s, Rahimi embarked on his first writing project. His 2000 Dari/Persian book, *Earth and Ashes*, was an instant bestseller in Europe and South America.
63. (4) Kamala Surayya was a major Indian English poet and littérateur and at the same time a leading Malayalam author from Kerala, India. Her popularity in Kerala is based chiefly on her short stories and autobiography, while her oeuvre in English, written under the name Kamala Das, is noted for the fiery poems and explicit autobiography. Her open and honest treatment of female sexuality, free from any sense of guilt, infused her writing with power, but also marked her as an iconoclast in her generation. On 31 May 2009, aged 75, she died at a hospital in Pune, but has earned considerable respect in recent years.
64. (1) Joseph Lelyveld (born April 5, 1937) was executive editor of the *New York Times* from 1994 to 2001, and interim executive editor in 2003 after the resignation of Howell Raines. He is a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and author, and a frequent contributor to the *New York Review of Books*. Reviews of Lelyveld's "Great Soul: Mahatma Gandhi and His Struggle With India" claimed that the book portrays Gandhi as a bisexual with a relationship with one of his disciples, the German-Jewish architect and bodybuilder Hermann Kallenbach, a charge that Lelyveld insists is incorrect. Since the controversy broke out, Lelyveld has consistently denied claims that his book portrays Gandhi as a bisexual, or a racist, etc. "It does not say Gandhi was bisexual. It does not say that he was homosexual. It does not say that he was a racist. The word bisexual never appears in the book and the word racist only appears once in a very limited context; relating to a single phrase and not to Gandhi's whole set attitudes or history in South Africa. I didn't say these things, So I can hardly defend them."
65. (4) The famous novels of Salman Rushdie include: *Grimus* (1975); *Shame* (1983); *The Moor's Last Sigh* (1995); and *The Ground Beneath Her Feet* (1999). His most recent book is *Joseph Anton: A Memoir*, an account of his life in the wake of the controversy over *The Satanic Verses*. It was published in September 2012.
66. (4) *Worshipping False Gods* is a book by Arun Shourie. In this book, he criticized B.R. Ambedkar, the leader of Dalits, for alleged complicity with the British and lust for power and wealth. In Pune, his face was blackened by Dalit peoples for criticizing Ambedkar in his book.

67. (2) *Wings of Fire: An Autobiography of APJ Abdul Kalam* (1999) is an autobiography of A P J Abdul Kalam, former President of India. It was written by Dr. Kalam and Arun Tiwari. In this book, Kalam examines his early life, effort, hardship, fortitude, luck and chance that eventually led him to lead Indian space research, nuclear and missile programs.
68. (3) *The Gin Drinkers* has been authored by Sagarika Ghose who is an Indian journalist, news anchor and author. The book was published in 1998. Her other famous book is *Blind Faith* (2006).
69. (2) *Animal Farm* is an allegorical novella by George Orwell published in England on 17 August 1945. According to Orwell, the book reflects events leading up to the Russian Revolution of 1917, and then on into the Stalin era in the Soviet Union.
70. (3) *My Presidential Years* is a first-hand portrayal of events of R Venkataraman's tenure as the eighth President of India, spanning as it did the politically sensitive years 1987-1992. Never before has the tenure of an Indian President been so eventful, thorny and challenging.
71. (4) *Dhruvaswamini* is a famous drama by Jayshankar Prasad, considered one of the Four Pillars (Char Stambh) of Romanticism in Hindi Literature (Chhayavad), along with Sumitranandan Pant, Mahadevi Verma, and Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala', which was published in 1933. Prasad's most famous dramas include *Skandagupta*, *Chandragupta* and *Dhruvaswamini*.
72. (4) *A Tale of Two Cities* is a novel by Charles Dickens, set in London and Paris before and during the French Revolution. With well over 200 million copies sold, it ranks among the most famous works in the history of fictional literature.
73. (4) *Life Divine* is the philosophical magnum opus of Sri Aurobindo. It combines a synthesis of western thought and eastern spirituality with his own original insights. The *Life Divine* covers topics such as the human aspiration, the emergence of life in the cosmos from out of a Divine Source, the evolution of matter to spirit in the universe, the division and dualities inherent in human consciousness, the way out of man's ignorance through an evolution of consciousness, and the spiritual destiny of life on earth.
74. (4) *A Suitable Boy* is a novel by Vikram Seth, published in 1993. At 1349 pages and 591,552 words, the book is one of the longest novels ever published in a single volume in the English language. It won the Best book, Commonwealth Writers Prize in 1994.
75. (4) *Midnight's Children* is a 1980 book by Salman Rushdie that deals with India's transition from British colonialism to independence and the partition of British India. Rushdie has not won the Nobel Prize. *Midnight's Children* won both the Booker Prize and the James Tait Black Memorial Prize in 1981. It was awarded the "Booker of Bookers" Prize and the best all-time prize winners in 1993 and 2008 to celebrate the Booker Prize 25th and 40th anniversary.
76. (1) *Shadow of a Princess* is an intimate Account by Patric Jephson who was the Private Secretary of Princess Diana. The book, published in 2000, was denounced by Queen Elizabeth, Prince Charles, Prince William, and a host of others close to Diana.
77. (4) *The Clash of Civilizations* is a theory that people's cultural and religious identities will be the primary source of conflict in the post-Cold War world. It was proposed by political scientist Samuel P. Huntington in a 1992 lecture at the American Enterprise Institute, which was then developed in a 1993 Foreign Affairs article titled "The Clash of Civilizations?", in response to Francis Fukuyama's 1992 book, *The End of History and the Last Man*.
78. (2) J. K. Rowling is a British novelist, best known as the author of the Harry Potter fantasy series. The Potter books have gained worldwide attention, won multiple awards, and sold more than 400 million copies. They have become the best-selling book series in history, and been the basis for a series of films which has become the highest-grossing film series in history.
79. (1) *Midnight Diaries* is Boris Yeltsin's pithy, personal, and revealing account of the struggles and upheavals in Russia over several years, seen from the perspective of the man whose job it was to pull all the strings together. Growing out of a series of late-night conversations between Mr. Yeltsin and his chief of staff, the book addresses with astounding candor subjects including: the real impact of the coup of 1991; the process of decision-making about Chechnya; etc.
80. (3) *A House for Mr Biswas* is a 1961 novel by V. S. Naipaul, significant as Naipaul's first work to achieve acclaim worldwide. It is the story of an Indo-Trinidadian who continually strives for success and mostly fails. Time magazine included the novel in its "TIME 100 Best English-language Novels from 1923 to 2005."
81. (1) *The White Castle* is a novel by Turkish author Orhan Pamuk which was published in English in 1990. The events of this story take place in 17th century Istanbul. The story is about a young Italian scholar sailing from Venice to Naples who is taken prisoner by the Ottoman Empire.
82. (1) *Meandering pastures of memories* has been authored by Shovana Narayan, best known as one of the best Kathak danseuses in the world. The pastures of memories cover activities of Shovana Narayan. It subtly reveals the dawn of a new era of dance reflecting humanity, harmony, feminism, dignity, dialogue and concern for global peace.
83. (4) Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was an Indian philosopher and statesman who was the first Vice President of India (1952-1962) and the second President of India from 1962 to 1967. Some of his famous books include: *An Idealist View of Life* (1929); *The Bhagavadgita* (1948); and *The Hindu View of Life* (1926). *Conquest of Self* has been authored by Mahatma Gandhi.

84. (2) *India Wins Freedom* is a historical and semi-biographical work by Indian leader Maulana Abul Kalam Azad that recounts and analyses the events of the Indian independence movement.
85. (3) *The Story of My Experiments with Truth* is the autobiography of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, covering his life from early childhood through to 1921. It was written in weekly installments and published in his journal *Navjivan* from 1925 to 1929.
86. (1) *The Future of India Politics, Economics and Governance* has been authored by Bimal Jalan who is a former Governor of India's Reserve Bank and a nominated member of the Upper House of India's Parliament, the Rajya Sabha during 2003–2009. It a discourse on our present, with some reflections on how we got here. Jalan's warning is "mind the gap".
87. (1) *Navjivan* was a weekly newspaper published by Gandhi, in Gujarati, from 1919 to 1931, from Ahmedabad. Swami Anand took the reins of 'Navjeevan' at the end of 1919.
88. (1) *The Zigzag Way* is a 2004 novel by Anita Desai. The novel is about an American academic and writer who goes with his girlfriend to Mexico and rediscovers his passion for fiction writing.
89. (2) *The Satanic Verses* is Salman Rushdie's fourth novel, first published in 1988 and inspired in part by the life of Muhammad. It was a 1988 Booker Prize Finalist and won the 1988 Whitbread Award for novel of the year. However, major controversy ensued as conservative Muslims accused it of blasphemy and mocking their faith which resulted in a fatwa calling for Rushdie's death issued by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Supreme Leader of Iran, in 1989.
90. (3) Kapil Dev
91. (1) Vikas Swarup
92. (3) N. R. Narayana Murthy
93. (1) Kapil Dev
94. (4) Salman Rushdie
95. (2) 'Autobiography of an unknown Indian' was written by Nirad C Chaudhuri. His other famous work is 'A Passage to England'.
96. (3) David Ricardo (1772-1823) : The Principal of Political Economy and Taxation.
John Violet Robinson : The Accumulation of Capital
Adam Smith : (1772-90) An Enquiry in to the Nature and Causes of Wealth of Nations".
In this book he argued that the greatest prosperity was product by an economy in which the invisible hand of perfect competition ruled with a minimum of government supervision.
97. (2) Mahatma Gandhi : My Experiments with Truth, India of My Dreams
Jawaharlal Nehru : The Discovery of India, Glimpses of World History.
98. (3) Chanakya was also known by the name of Vishnugupta and Kautilya. He was the Prime Minister of first Mauryan ruler Chandragupta Maurya. He authored 'Arthashastra' an authentic book on statecraft and polity.
99. (2) General JJ Singh has authored the book titled 'A Solder's General'.
100. (3) 'Beyond the Lines : An Autobiography' has been written by Kuldip Nayar.
101. (1) 'Harsh Charita' was written by Banabhatta, the court poet of Harshavardhan, the king of Thanesar. Hiuen Tsang of Yuan Chwang, a Chinese pilgrim, visited India during his reign.
102. (2) Megasthenes was a Greek Ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya. In Indica, he has left an elaborate account of the administrative system of the Mauryans.
103. (1) *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* was written by the English economist John Maynard Keynes. The book, generally considered to be his magnum opus, is largely credited with creating the terminology and shape of modern macroeconomics.
104. (3) Dinabandhu Mitra wrote "Neel Darpan".
105. (4) *The One Straw Revolution* is a seminal book written by Masanobu Fukuoka concerning his methods of natural farming which has been highly influential with various organic farming and natural food and lifestyle movements.
106. (4) In a book "Why Socialism?" (1932), Jayaprakash Narayan explained why socialism would be right for India. In 1934, Jayaprakash and his friends formed the Congress Socialist Party under the Presidentship of Acharya Narendra Deva and Secretaryship of Jayaprakash himself.
107. (1) *The Natya Shastra* is an ancient Indian treatise on the performing arts, encompassing theatre, dance and music. It was written during the period between 200 BCE and 200 CE in classical India and is traditionally attributed to the Sage Bharata.
108. (1) 'A Cricketing Life' is the autobiography of Christopher Martin-Jenkins. In this book, he covers his work as a written journalist – cricket correspondent of The Times and Daily Telegraph – editor of The Cricketer, BBC cricket correspondent and Test Match Special commentator.
109. (2) The correct chronological order of the works of Salman Rushdie is: *Midnight's Children* (1981), *Shame* (1983), *The Satanic Verses* (1988), and *The Moor's Last Sigh* (1995).
110. (4) Mark Tully is the author of this book. His *No Full Stops in India* (1988), a collection of journalistic essays, was published in the US as *The Defeat of a Congressman*.
111. (2) *Nastanirh* (The Broken Nest) is a Bengali novella by Rabindranath Tagore. It is the basis for the noted 1964 film, *Charulata* by Satyajit Ray. The novella explores the lives of the "Bhadralok", Bengalis of wealth who were part of the Bengal Renaissance and highly influenced by the Brahmo Samaj.
112. (4) Rabindranath Tagore is the author of 'The Gardener'. It is a book of prose. The verses in this book are far finer and more genuine than even the best in Gitanjali.
113. (3) Krishna Deva Raya wrote the book *Amukta Malyada* (A Garland Dedicated to the Lord) in Telugu. This book describes the pangs of separation suffered by Andal (an incarnation of the goddess Mahalakshmi).

- 114.** (4) *The State of the Nation* is a definitive, analytical and meticulous account of the present state of the nation – from a constitutional perspective – by Fali S. Nariman. Nariman is a distinguished Indian Constitutional jurist and senior advocate to the Supreme Court of India since 1971 and has remained the President of the Bar Association of India since 1991.
- 115.** (2) *The Story of My Experiments with Truth* is the autobiography of Mohandas K. Gandhi, covering his life from early childhood through to 1921. It was written in weekly instalments and published in his journal *Navjivan* from 1925 to 1929.
- 116.** (3) *Hind Swaraj* or *Indian Home Rule* is a book written by Gandhi in 1909. It is a book in which he expresses his views on Swaraj, Modern Civilization, Mechanization, etc. It was Gandhi's first definitive writing.
- 117.** (2) *Malgudi Days* is a collection of short stories by R. K. Narayan published in 1943 by Indian Thought Publications. The book was republished outside India in 1982. The book includes 19 stories, all set in the fictional town of Malgudi, located in South India.
- 118.** (4) *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money* was written by the English economist John Maynard Keynes. Published in February 1936, it is largely credited with creating the terminology and shape of modern macroeconomics.
- 119.** (3) *The Hindus : An Alternative History* is a book by American Indologist, Wendy Doniger which the author describes as an "alternative to the narrative of Hindu history that they tell. It was published in March 2009.
- 120.** (4) *Malgudi Days* is a collection of short stories by R. K. Narayan published in 1943 by Indian Thought Publications. The book includes 19 stories, all set in the fictional town of Malgudi in South India.
- 121.** (3) 'Freedom From Fear' is both an essay by Aung San Su Kyi, and a book of the same name comprising a collection of her essays. This remarkable collection gives a voice to Burma's "woman of destiny," whose fate remained in the hands of her enemies for fifteen years, before her release from house arrest in 2010.
- 122.** (3) *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, sometimes published as 1984, is a dystopian novel by George Orwell. It was published in 1949 by Secker and Warburg, London. In 2005, the novel was chosen by TIME magazine as one of the 100 best English-language novels from 1923 to 2005.
- 123.** (1) *Mein Kampf* is an autobiographical manifesto by Nazi leader Adolf Hitler, in which he outlines his political ideology and future plans for Germany. Volume 1 of *Mein Kampf* was published in 1925 and Volume 2 in 1926. The book was edited by Rudolf Hess.
- 124.** (4) 'The Life Divine' is a metaphysical treatise authored by Sri Aurobindo. It is called the most profound book ever written on the nature of spirit, creation, life, and human evolution.
- 125.** (3) *Das Kapital* (1867) by Karl Marx, is a critical analysis of political economy, intended to reveal the economic laws of the capitalist mode of production. Also known as *Capital: Critique of Political Economy*, it proposes that the motivating force of capitalism is in the exploitation of labour, whose unpaid work is the ultimate source of surplus value and then profit.
- 126.** (4) Meghdoot (literally "cloud messenger") is a lyric poem written by Kalidasa, considered to be one of the greatest Sanskrit poets. A poem of 111 stanzas, it was first translated into English by Horace Hayman Wilson.
- 127.** (4) Mulk Raj Anand was an Indian writer in English, notable for his depiction of the lives of the poorer castes in traditional Indian society. Some of his famous novels include: *Untouchable* (1935), *Coolie* (1936), *Two Leaves and a Bud* (1937), *The Village* (1939), etc. his autobiography, titled 'The Morning Face' (1968) won him the Sahitya Academy Award.
- 128.** (2) *Indica* was written by Megasthenes, a Greek historian, philosopher, and statesman during the Roman period. He stayed as a Greek envoy to the court of Chandragupta Maurya.
- 129.** (2) "The Adventures of Rusty: Collected Stories" has been written by Ruskin Bond, one of India's most-loved authors of children's books. This book features the titular character of Rusty, an Anglo-Indian boy who bears close resemblances to author when he was a child himself. It was published in 2012 by Penguin India.
- 130.** (4) 'Systema Naturae' was one of the major works of the Swedish botanist, zoologist and physician Carolus Linnaeus that introduced the binomial nomenclature. The first edition was published in 1735. The book listed about 10,000 species of organisms, of which about 6,000 were plants and 4,236 were animals.
- 131.** (1) 'Narendra Modi: A Political Biography,' published in 2014, has been authored by Andy Marino who is a British writer. The book is a political biography that analyses not only the political motives of Modi and his political party, but also reveals the future political plans that Modi has for the country.
- 132.** (1) *A Suitable Boy* is a novel by Vikram Seth, published in 1993. At 1349 pages and 591,552 words, the book is one of the longest novels ever published in a single volume in the English language. A sequel, to be called *A Suitable Girl*, is due for publication in 2016.
- 133.** (1) 'Genera Plantarum' is a publication of Swedish naturalist Carl Linnaeus, first published in 1737. It contains brief descriptions of the 935 plant genera that were known to Linnaeus. It was later revised as 'Species Plantarum' in which Linnaeus established the system of binomial nomenclature.
- 134.** (1) *Playing It My Way* is the autobiography of former Indian cricketer Sachin Tendulkar. It was launched on 5 November 2014 in Mumbai. The book summarizes Tendulkar's early days, his 24 years of international career and aspects of his life that have not been shared publicly.
- 135.** (1) *Gita Govinda*: a 12th Century epic by Jaidev; *Yogasutra*: a treatise on yoga by Hemchandra; *Sribhasya*: the most famous work of Ramanuja (1017–1137); *Siddhanta Siromani*: the major treatise of Indian mathematician Bhaskaracharya, written in 1150 A.D.

- 136.** (2) 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever' is the opening line of 'Endymion,' a poem by John Keats that was first published in 1818. Endymion is written in rhyming couplets in iambic pentameter (also known as heroic couplets). Keats based the poem on the Greek myth of Endymion, the shepherd beloved by the moon goddess Selene.
- 137.** (3) 'Don't laugh, We are Police' has been authored by Bishan Lal Vohra, an IPS Officer from the 1967 batch of Indian Police Service, Manipur- Tripura Cadre. It was published by Konark Publication in 1995. His other famous works include: Rebels of the valley: The Thorns (1983), A novel (1987), The Spider's Web (1991), etc.
- 138.** (1) 'Zest for Life' is a famous book by Emile Zola. It was originally published in 1884 as 'La Joie de vivre.' It was translated into English by Ernest A. Vizetelly as How Jolly Life Is! in 1888 (reissued in 1901 as The Joy of Life) and by Jean Stewart as Zest for Life in 1955.
- 139.** (2) 'One Life Is Not Enough' is an autobiography of K. Natwar Singh, former Minister of External Affairs and senior Indian National Congress politician. Published by Rupa in July 2014, this book gives an account of his career as a politician and bureaucrat.
- 140.** (1) 'The Guide' is a 1958 novel written in English by R. K. Narayan. It is based on Malgudi, the fictional town in South India. The novel describes the transformation of the protagonist, Raju, from a tour guide to a spiritual guide and then one of the greatest holy men of India. The novel brought its author the 1960 Sahitya Akademi Award for English.
- 141.** (2) Magic Seeds is a 2004 novel by Nobel laureate V. S. Naipaul published by Alfred A. Knopf (US). The novel is set in India and Europe (Berlin and London). It is a sequel to Naipaul's 2001 novel Half a Life.
- 142.** (1) The God of Small Things is the debut novel of Indian writer Arundhati Roy. It is a story about the childhood experiences of fraternal twins whose lives are destroyed by the "Love Laws" that lay down "who should be loved, and how much". It won the Booker Prize in 1997.
- 143.** (2) Romancing with Life is the autobiography of Dev Anand. It was released in September 2007. In this book, the first-ever full-fledged memoir by a leading Bollywood star, Dev Anand tells his remarkable life story including tales from his youth in 1930s Gurdaspur and Lahore; his years of struggle in 1940s Bombay; his doomed romance with Suraiya; his marriage to co-star Kalpana Kartik; and his relationships with his many luminous heroines.
- 144.** (4) The Algebra of Infinite Justice (2001) is a collection of essays written by Booker Prize winner Arundhati Roy. The book discusses several perspectives of global and local concerns, among them one being the abuse of Nuclear bomb showoffs. Published by the Penguin Books India, the book discusses the political euphoria in India over its successful nuclear bomb tests.
- 145.** (3) 'On the Origin of Species,' published on 24 November 1859, is a work of scientific literature by Charles Darwin which is considered to be the foundation of evolutionary biology. Its full title was 'On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection.' It introduced the scientific theory that populations evolve over the course of generations through a process of natural selection.
- 146.** (1) Indica is an account of India that was authored by Megasthenes, an ancient Greek historian and diplomat. He was sent by the Hellenistic king Seleucus I on embassies to the Mauryan emperor Chandragupta. He gave the most complete account of India then known to the Greek world and was the source for work by the later historians.
- 147.** (2) The Discovery of India was written by India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru during his imprisonment in 1942–46 at Ahmednagar fort in Maharashtra. The book is widely considered one of the finest modern works on Indian history.
- 148.** (2) 'The 3 Mistakes of My Life' is the third novel written by Chetan Bhagat. The book was published in May 2008. The novel follows the story of three friends and is based in the city of Ahmedabad, Gujarat. The movie version of the novel is Kai Po Che!
- 149.** (1) 'The Kingdom of God Is Within You' is a non-fiction book written by Leo Tolstoy. A philosophical treatise, the book was first published in Germany in 1894 after being banned in his home country of Russia. Gandhi cited the book as one of the most important modern influences in his life.
- 150.** (4) 'When the River Sleeps' is a novel by Easterine Kire. It won The Hindu Prize for Best Fiction 2015. First published by Zubaan in 2014, the novel is about the lives and hearts of the people of Nagaland: the rituals and beliefs, their reverence for the land, their close-knit communities with their natural surroundings.
- 151.** (3) The concept of justice occupies the most important part of Plato's 'The Republic'. Sabine says: "The theory of the state in The Republic culminates in the conception of justice." Plato has treated justice as the bond which holds a society together. The purpose of The Republic is to ensure justice. So it is called a "treatise concerning justice."
- 152.** (2) French geographer Vidal de Lablache laid the foundations of possibilism. He declared that man is not a passive agent ruled by the forces of nature which play their role and determine man's destiny and shape human society. He developed this geographical approach as a reaction to environmental determinism that regarded all the facets of human activity as ultimately determined in character by the natural-environmental context.
- 153.** (2) Anandmath is a Bengali fiction, written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and published in 1882. Set in the background of the Sanyasi Rebellion in the late 18th century, it is considered one of the most important novels in the history of Bengali and Indian literature. The national song of India, Vande Mataram, was first published in this novel.

154. (2) The term "Hindu rate of growth" was coined by Indian economist Raj Krishna. It refers to the low annual growth rate of the planned economy of India before the liberalization of 1991, which stagnated around 3.5% from 1950s to 1980s, while per capita income growth averaged 1.3%. The term contrasts with South Korea's Miracle on the Han River and the Taiwan Miracle.
155. (3) Guru Gobind Singh, the 10th Sikh guru, rewrote a new version of Hindu mythological epic Ramayana which formed part of the Dasam Granth, a Sikh religious text. This version was known as 'Govind Ramayana.' In this version of Ramayana, Guru Gobind Singh did not treat Lord Rama as a god. He equated Ramachandra with a common man by calling him insect, though he called himself insect, too.
146. (2) A Grammar of Politics is the magnum opus work of Harold Laski, a British political theorist, economist, and author. Published in 1925 by the Oxford University Press, the book discusses such issues as necessity of government; state and society; rights and power; liberty and equality; property as a theory of industrial organisation; the nature of nationalism; etc.
157. (1) Amar Sonar Banglawas written by Bengali polymath Rabindranath Tagore in 1905. The melody of the hymn derived from the Baul singer Gagan Harkara's song "Ami Kothay Pabo Tare" set to Dadra Tala. It is an Ode to Mother Bengal. The song was written in 1905 during the first partition of Bengal.
158. (4) "Knowledge Innovation Strategy" is authored by Parag Kulkarni, one of India's most senior management consultants. It was published by Bloomsbury India in February 2015. The book advocates a new concept of Systemic Knowledge Innovation for professionals.
159. (4) An Autobiography also known as Toward Freedom, (1936) is an autobiographical book written by the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru while he was in prison. First published by The Bodley Head in 1936, the book explores why he took the path of civil disobedience that in turn led to his imprisonment.
160. (3) 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever' is the famous beginning line of 'Endymion,' a poem by **John Keats** that was first published in 1818. Keats based the poem on the Greek myth of Endymion, the shepherd beloved by the moon goddess Selene. The poem elaborates on the original story and renames Selene "Cynthia" (an alternative name for Artemis).
161. (2) Vande Mataram is a poem from Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's 1882 novel Anandamath. An Ode to Mother Bengal as Mother goddess, it was written in Bengali and Sanskrit. It is a hymn to the Mother Land and played a vital role in the Indian Independence movement.
162. (2) In 1867, Karl Marx wrote the first volume of Capital: Critique of Political Economy (Das Kapital) which became known as the "Bible of the Working Class" or the "Bible of Socialism." The book is a foundational theoretical text in communist philosophy, economics and politics. It offered a critique of the political economy of capitalism.
163. (4) Ashtadhyayi is a Sanskrit treatise on grammar written in the 6th to 5th century B.C by the Indian grammarian Panini. This work set the linguistic standards for Classical Sanskrit. It sums up in 4,000 sutras the science of phonetics and grammar that had evolved in the Vedic religion.
164. (4) Brahmabandhav Upadhyaya was the founder editor of Sandhya. He was an Indian freedom fighter, journalist, theologian, and mystic.
165. (1) Playing It My Way is the autobiography of former Indian cricketer Sachin Tendulkar. It was launched on 5 November 2014 in Mumbai. The book summarizes Tendulkar's early days, his 24 years of international career and aspects of his life that have not been shared publicly.
166. (3) Meghdoot (literally "cloud messenger") is a lyric poem written by Kalidasa, considered to be one of the greatest Sanskrit poets. A poem of 111 stanzas, it is one of Kalidasa's most famous works.
167. (2) Kabuliwala is a short story by Rabindranath Tagore. It is about the friendship between small Bengali girl called Mini and Abdur Rehman Khan, a middle-aged dry fruit seller from Kabul (Afghanistan), who comes to Calcutta to hawk his merchandise.
168. (1) The Arthashastra, an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy, was authored by Kautilya. Kautilya, also known as Chanakya, was a scholar at Takshashila and served as the teacher and guardian of Emperor Chandragupta Maurya.
169. (2) On the Origin of Species (On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection), published on 24 November 1859, is a work of scientific literature by Charles Darwin which is considered to be the foundation of evolutionary biology. It introduced the scientific theory that populations evolve over the course of generations through a process of natural selection.
170. (3) The Guide is a 1958 novel by R. K. Narayan. Like most of his works the novel is based on Malgudi, the fictional town in South India. The novel describes the transformation of the protagonist, Raju, from a tour guide to a spiritual guide and then one of the greatest holy men of India. The novel brought its author the 1960 Sahitya Akademi Award for English.
171. (3) I Too Had a Love Story is an English autobiographical novel written by Ravinder Singh. This was the debut novel of the author and was first published in 2008 by Srishti Publishers and republished by Penguin India in 2012. The book remained in the best-seller's list in India even after 6 years of its first publication.
172. (1) *Interpreter of Maladies* is a book collection of nine short stories by Indian American author Jhumpa Lahiri published in 1999. It won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction and the Hemingway Foundation/PEN Award in the year 2000. The book has sold over 15 million copies worldwide and is on Oprah Winfrey's Top Ten Book List.

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