

Indian History

BC

Before 10,000 BC Paleolithic Ages characterized by use of tools like hand axe, cleavers, found in soan (now in Pak) Belan Valley (in Mirzapur UP): stone tools like scrappers, borers, blades, burins, etc, made with flakes found in soan, Narmada and Tungabhadra rivers and Andhra, Maharashtra, Bhopal, and Chotanagpur plateau Before 6000 BC Mesolithic tools found Tirunelvely in Tamil Nadu (south), in Chotanagpur, Vindhya, Birbhanpur in west Bengal, Belan in MadhyaPradesh, Bagor, Telure, Langhnejgunj and Sarai Nahar Rai.

3000-2600BC-Harappa Civilization

1200-500 BC-Vedic Era

550 BC-Birth of Mahavira

563 BC-483-Sidhartha Gautama, the Buddha

483 BC-First Buddhist Council held at sattaparni (Rajgriha)

383 BC-Second Buddhist Council at Vaishali

336-323 - Alexander the Great's conquest of Asia

372 BC-The Conquests of Alexander the Great

323 BC-Alexander the Great dies

321 BC-Rise of the Mauryas, Chandragupta Maurya in Magadha after defeating Nande Dynasty and Seleucid Empire

303/5 BC - Chandragupta Maurya defeated Seleukos Niikator and the trans-Indus region transferred to the mauryas.

298 BC- Bindusara coroneted

272 BC-Ashoka's the Great, grandson of Chandragupta Maury, ascends as emperor of the Mauryan Empire.

266 BC - Ashoka conjures and unifies most of South Asia including Afghanistan

265 BC - Kalinga battle takes place

232 BC - Ashoka dies

180 BC-Fall of the Mauryas and Rise of the Sungas under Pusyamitra Sunga

30 BC-Rise of the Satvahanaa Dynasty

AD

40-The Sakas or Scythians in power in the Indus Valley and Westsrn India.

50-The Kushans and Kanishkas

52-Parthian king Goudopharnes in NW India. St.Thomas begins preaching Christ in India.

78- Gautamiputraa Satkarni becomes Satavahanaa emperor

98-117-Kanishka, the kushan king.

320-Chandragupta I establishes the Gupta dynasty-Gupta Era begins.

360-Samudra Gupta conquers the entire Northern India and much of the Deccan

380-413-Chandragupta-II, Samudragupta's son becomes the Gupta Emperor (Chandragupta Vikramaditya)- The Golden Age of the Guptas -Literary Renaissance-kalidasa and other poets.

415-Accession of kumara Gupta I

467-Skanda Gupta assumes power

606-ACCESSION OF Harsha Vardhana

609-Rise of the Chalukyas.

622-Era of the Hejira begins.

711-Invasion of sind by Muhammad-bin Qasim (kassim)

753-Rise of the Rashtrakuta Empire.

892-Rise of the Eastern Chalukyas.

985-The Chola Dynasty- Rajaraja reigns.

1026-Ransack of Somnath Temple by Mahmud of Ghazni (mounted 17 plundering expedition into North India between 1000-1027 AD)

1191-Prithvi Raaj Chauhan, king of Delhi, routs Muhammad Ghori- the First Battle of Tarain.

1192-Muhammad Ghori defeats Prithvi Rajsecond Battle of Tarain.

1206- Qutubuddin Aibak founded in Delhi the Slave dynasty (1206-1290: kings-Qutubud-din Aibak, Shamash-ud -din Iltutmish, Ruknn-ud-din, Razia Sultana, Baahram Shah,Massud Shah, Nasir-din Mohamed, Balban, kaiqubadh)

1221-India endangered by Mongol invasion under Chenghis khan.

1232-Base Foundation of the Qutub Minar

1236-1239-Razia Sultana, daughter of Iltutmish- the first and the only Muslim lady to rule Delhi.

1266- Balban made king after king Nasir-ud-din's death.

1290-Jalauddin Firuz khalji establishes in Delhi the khalji dynasty (1290-1320: khalji, kafur, Mubarak khan, khusrau khan)

1298-Marco Polo visits India

1320-Ghiyasuddin Tughluk in Delhi founds the Tughluk dynasty (1320-1414: kings -Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlag, Muhammad-bin-Tughlag Firoz Shah Tughlaq, Nasir-ud-din Tughlaq)

1325- Accession of Muhammad-bin-Tu-ghluk

1333- Ibn Batutah arrives in India .
1336-Founding of Vijayanagar (Deccan).
1347- Rise of the Bahmanj dynasty (Dec-can).
1398 -Timur invades India.
1414-1451- The Sayyid Dynasty(kings-khizr khan,Mubarak Shah, Muhammad Shah Alam Shah)
1451 - The Lodi dynasty(1451-1526)- Bahlul Lodi ascends the throne of Delhi. (kings-Bahlul Lodhi, Sikander Lodhi, Ibrahim Lodhi)
1469 - The birth of Guru Nanak Dev.
1489 - Rise Adil Shah Dynasty at Bijapur.
1490 - Rise Nizam Shahi dynasty at Ahmadnagar.
1498 - 1st voyage of Vasco da Gama via Cape of Good Hope and arrives at Calicut on May 27th .
1504 - Babur establishes rule in Kabul, later became the first Mughal rule.
1510 - Vasco da Gama was succeeded by Captain General Alfonso de Albuquerque (a Portuguese) who captured Goa-Albuquerque becomes the Governor.
1526 - First Battle of Panipat (near Delhi); Babur defeats the Lodis; establishes of the Mughal dynasty.
1530 - Humayun succeeds Babur.(1526-1530- Reign of Babur)
1539 - Sher Shah Suri defeats Humayun and becomes emperor of Delhi; Death of Guru Nanak Dev.
1553 - The Jesuits of Goa publishes the first book in India.
1555- Humayun recovers the Delhi throne from Aslam Shah, successor of Sher Shah.
1556 - Death of Humayun: Accession of Jalal-ud-din Akbar. Second Battle of Pani-pat-Akbar defeats Hemu.
1564 - Akbar abolishes 'jiziya' or poll tax on Hindus.
1565 - War of Talikota, An alliance of Muslim rulers in Deccan defeats and destroys Vijayanagar Empire.
1568 - Fall of Chittorgarh.
1571 - Foundation of Ftehpur Sikri by Ak-bar.
1576 - Battle of Hal-dighati: Akbar de-feats Rana Pratap Singh of Mewar.
1577 - Akbar troops invade khandesh (completes his con-quests in 1597)
1582 - Akbar declares Din Ilahi or Divine Faith-an attempt at synthesizing Hinduism and Islam.
1595 - The first navy of the Dutch reached India.
1597 - Akbar completes his conquests. Demise of Rana Pratap.
1600 - English East India Company established through a charter, signed by Queen by Elizabeth I.

- 1602** - Dutch East India Company formed.
- 1604** - Compilation of "Adi Granth" the Holy Book of Sikhs.
- 1605** - Death of Akbar and the accession of Jehangir, Dutch established their first factory in Masulipatanam.
- 1606** - Killing of Guru Arjan Dev.
- 1608** - Captain Hawkins visit to Jehangir's court to secure trading rights for the British failed.
- 1609** - The Dutch open a factory at Pulicat in Tamil Nadu (in Tamil Pazhaverkaadu Eri).
- 1613** - Sir Thomas Roe's visit yielded per-mission to set up their factory in Surat (Gradually trading centers were extended to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras).
- 1616** - East India Company of Denmark reaches India coasts.
- 1619** - Jehagir grants permission to the Dutch to trade in his territories.
- 1620** - Capture of kangra Fort: Danish trad-ers settle in Tranqubar in Tamil Nadu and Serapore in Bengal (1676).
- 1627** - Demise of jehangir: Accession of shah jehan: Birth of Shivaji Bhonsle.
- 1628** - Shah Jehan proclaimed Emperor.
- 1631** - Death of Shah jehan's wife MumtazMahal-The building of the Taj Mahal.
- 1636** - Aurangzed appointed Viceroy of Deccan.
- 1639** - Fort St. George built in Madras by the English.
- 1646** - Shivaji captures Torna
- 1658** - Aurangzed becomes Emperor of Delhi.
- 1664** - Shivaji assumes royal title: Compagine des indes Orientales (The French East India Co) established trading centres near Madras and Chandernagore on Hoogly.
- 1666** - Birth of Guru Gobind Singh: Demise of Shah jehan
- 1675** - Martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur
- 1684** - East India Co setup a primary press in Bombay.
- 1689** -Execution of Sambgaji.
- 1699** - Guru Gobind Singh creates 'khalsa'
- 1707** - Death of Aurangzeb.
- 1708** - Guru Gobind Singh dies.
- 1720** - Accession (addition) of Baji Rao Peshwa at Poona.
- 1738** - Malwa ceded to Marathas.
- 1739** - Nadir Shah of Persia overcomes Delhi: lose Kabul.
- 1742** - Marathas invade Bengal: Dupleix, French Governor of Pondicherry.

1746 - The First Carnatic War (First Anglo-French war)- The French and British companies clashed at Carnatic and the French capture Madras.

1748 - First Anglo- French war ended with the treaty of Aix La Chappelle, in Europe.

1750 - War of the Deccan: Demise of Nasir Jang: 1750-40 Second Anglo-French War (unofficial).

1754 - Mughal king Ahmad Shah deposed: Dupleix returns to France and General Go-deheu signed the Treaty of Pondicherry with the British.

1756 - Alivardi khan, Nawab of Bengal dies: Siraj-ud-daulah succeeds after capturing Calcutta: Ahmad Shah Abdali in Delhi jun. 20 Black-Hole Tragedy-Where of the 146 English prisoners held by Mughals in a small chamber, 123 prisoners died of suffocation (figures disputed).

1757 - Jun. 23 Battle of Plassey: The British defeat Siraj-ud-daulah through a conspiracy with Mir Jafarr. Mirr Jafar made Nawab of Bengal (-60 Clive's first Governship).

1758 - Third Anglo-French War: Mara-thas occupy the Punjab.

1760 - Battle of Wandiwash- The English defeat the French, where Sir Eyre Coote defeated Count Lally, sealing the fate of the French in India.

1761 – 3rd Battle of Panipat: Ahmed Shah Abdali, the ruler of Afghanistan defeats the Marathas: Maratha imperialism checked: Hyder Ali usurps power in Mysore (rules till 82): Fall of Pondicherry.

1764 - Oct. 23. Battle of Buxar- the English defeat Mir kasim who instigated war with the help of Nawab Shuja-ud-daula of Awadh and Shah Alam II (Mughal).

1765 - The English (British) gets Diwani Rights in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa: Clive, Governor in Bengal for the second time.

1766 - The English secure Northern Circars in the Carnatic.

1767-69 - First Mysore war-the British suffered a humiliating peace with Hyder Ali of Mysore.

1769 - The French East India Company was dissolved.

1772 - Warren Hastings was appointed as Governor of Bengal provenance: Return of Shah Alam to Delhi.

1773 - The Regulating Act passed by the British Parliament to curb the company trader's unrestrained commercial activities and better territorial control.

1774 - Warren Hastings becomes the 1st Governor General of India. Calcutta fixed the administrative headquarters of the Company.

1775-82 – 1st Anglo-Maratha battle: The Treaty of Salbai ended the war.

1780 - Borth: Maharaj Ranjith Singh: James August Hickey started a weekly paper called Bengal Gazette (also called Calcutta General Advertiser).

1780-84 - The 2nd Mysore War. The English defeat Hyder Ali. Tipu Sultan overcomes Hyder Ali.

1784 - Pitt's India Act passed: Calcutta Gazette published: Base Foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal with the help of William Jones.

1785 - The Bengal journal printed and published.

1788 - Bombay Herald published: Blinding of Shah Alam.

1790-92 - Third Mysore war between the English and Tipu-Treaty of Seringapatam.

1791 - Sanskrit College in Banaras opened by Jonathan Duncan.

1796 - Marquess of Wellesley Governor General.

1799 - Fourth Mysore War-The English defeat Tipu: Death of Tipu-Partition of Mysore: William Carey at Serampore.

1800 - Fort Williams College at Calcutta started by Lord Wellesley: Death of Nana Fadnavis.

1801 - The English annex the Carnatic and part of Oudh.

1802 - Treaty of Bassein with Pesh-wa Bajji Rao Which helped in flooding out Holkar from Poona.

1803-5 - Second Anglo-Maratha War. British under Sir Arthur Wellesley inflict a crushing defeat on the Marathas: Occupation of Delhi by Lord Lake.

1806 - The Vellore Mutiny .

1809 - First Treaty of Amritsar-between Ranjit Singh and East India Company regarding rights over Satuj area: The Second Treaty of Amritsar helped English restrict Russian advance through Punjab by annexing Khyber valley and defeating Afghan ruler Dost Muhammad.

1813 - Charter Act renewed for free-trade.

1815-30 - Activities of Ram Mohan Roy and the Serampore missionaries alongside William Carey.

1816 - Hindu College, Calcutta founded.

1817-19 - Mill's History of India published: Marathas finally crushed.

1818-19 - Sikh conquest of Multan and Kashmir.

1823 - The Licensing Regulation (Adams Regulation) directed vernacular newspapers.

1828 - Lord William Bentinck becomes Governor General: Suppression of Thugs (1837).

1829 - Brahma Samaj founded: Era of social reforms- Prohibition of sati.

1831 - Rise of the Sikhs under Ranjit Singh.

1835 - English, made the court language.

1837-38 - Famine in North India.

1838 - Tripartite Treaty.

1839 - Maharaja Ranjit Singh dies. First Afghan War begins.

1845-46 - First Anglo-Sikh War: Sikhs defeated and Treaty Lahore signed resulting in reducing Sikh army's size below the British.

1848 - Lord Dalhousie Governor General.

1848-49- Second Anglo-Sikh War-Sikhs defeated (1848) The British Punjab into British Empire.

1853 - First Indian Railway - Bombay to Thane; Annexation of Nagpur, Renewal of the Charter Act; Telegraph, started from Calcutta to Agra.

1884 - Rise of Jute industry,

1857 - Universities of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay set up; First War of Indian Independence (The Mutiny).

1858 - British Crown takes over the Indian Govt-Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

1859 - Indigo disputes in Bengal,

1861 - Indian Penal Code, Indian Councils Act and Indian High Courts Act passed; Famine in North-West India.

1865 - Famine in Orissa.

1867 - The (Newspaper) Registration Act

1868 - Railway opened from Ambala to Delhi.

1875 - Aligarh College founded by S.Ahmad Khan; Swami Dayananda Sarawati forms Arya Samaj in Bombay; Sree Narayana Guru sets up a Shiva temple and monastery at Aruvipuram in Kerala.

1876 - The Queen becomes Empress of India; Indian National Movement founded by Surendranath Banerjee.

1877 - Delhi Durbar-the Queen of England declared Empress of India.

1878-80 - Second Afghan War.

1879 - Vernacular Press Act; Duties on Cotton abolished

1881 - Factory Act enacted-Rendition of Mysore- Mysore State restored to its original ruler.

1882 - Punjab University set up.

1885 - India National Congress founded by A.O .Hume.

1886 - Shri Ram Krishna Paramhansa dies.

1887 - Allahabad University established.

1892 - India Council Act to regulate Indian administration.

1893 - Vivekananda participates in the World Parliament of Religions in Chicago.

1896-1900 - Plague and Famine: Prince KS Ranjisinghji of Jamnagar became the first batsman in cricket to score over 3000 runs in one season.

1897 - The Ramkrishna Mission founded by Swami Vivekananda.

1899 - Lord Curzon appointed Governor General and Viceroy.

1900 - The North- West Frontier Province created: Lumiere Brothers, on 7 July, just six months after cinema's invention in France, brought it into India.

1901 - Feb 12 The Viceroy, Lord Curzon creates the North-West Frontier province between Afghanistan and Punjab: India's love for films started in Mumbai on 1 Oct. with the screening of Life of Christ (silent film).

1902 - Jul 4. Swami Vivekananda dies: The first foreign film show- Aladin and the Wonderful Lamp.

1903 - Jan 1. A Durbar held in Delhi to announce King Edward VII, Emperor of India: 26 Gandhiji begins legal practice in South Africa.

1904 - Indian Universities Act enacted in the viceroyalty of Lord Curzon: passed ancient monument protection Act and subsequently establishment of Archeological Survey of India: Dec 26. The first Delhi-Bombay car race takes place.

1905 - First Partition of Bengal: Aug 7 INC declare boycott of British goods as a protest against the partition.

1906 - Formation of the All India Muslim League in Decca on 31st Dec: INC Calcutta Session for the first time uses 'Swaraj' Servants of India Society founded by G.K Gokhale.

1907 - Jan 22. Opposed to the new laws on race, Gandhiji begins the civil disobedience movement in South Africa: May 7 Electric tram car starts service in Bombay: Oct 4 Riots in Calcutta: Dec 27 INC Surat session ends with recriminations and violence: Tata Iron and Steel Company founded: First electric train started in Bombay.

1908 - Jan 30 KM Gandhi released from South African prison: 30 Apr. Khudiram Bose hanged: The Newspaper Press Act.

1909 - Gandhiji writes Hind Swaraj: Minto-Morley Reforms Bill of Indian Councils Act passed.

1910 - The India Ores Act passed: Feb.23 Chinese Army occupies Lhasa, forces Dalai Lama to flee to India: Aug 22 Mother Teresa born in Albania as Agnes Gaxha Bojaxhiu.

1911 - Jun 22. Delhi durbar held-king George V declared Emperor of India: Dec.2. The first ever British king and Queen, king George V and Queen Mary arrive in Bombay, holds Durbar in Delhi: Partition of Bengal annulled to create the Presidency of Bengal: The first all-India Cricket team sails to England under the captaincy of Bhupindera Singh, the Maharaj of Patiala.

1912 - Apr. 1. India's imperial capital officially: shifted from Calcutta to Delhi: Apr 18. The first India film by RG Torney, Pundalik released: Rabindranath Tagore Publishes Phalke released: Nov.6 Gandhiji arrested in Johannesburg: 25 Jailing of Gandhiji causes riots in Natal: Dec 1 Noble Prize (Literature) FOR THE FIRST Asian for 'Gitanjali' by Rabindranath Tagore.

1914 - The First World War begins on 4 Aug: 29 Sept Komagatamaru ship reaches Budge Budge (Calcutta port): The Ghadar party was formed at San Francisco on 1st Nov.

1915 - Jan 9. Gandhiji returns to India from South Africa: Feb 19. GK Gokhale dies: Mar 6.Gandhiji meets Rabindranath Tagore for the first: Jun 20 First Women's University established in Pune: Defense of India Act: Dec. Home Rule League-a movement started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

1916 - Lucknow Pact signed between INC and Muslim League: 28 Apr India Home Rule League started by Tilak at Poona: 25th Sep Home Rule League started by Annie Besant.

1917 - Annie Besant becomes President of India National Congress: Kaira Satyagraha in Gujarat: Mar. The first feature film of Bengal was JF Madan's Satyavadi Raja Harishchandra: Apr 10. Champaran Satyagraha in Bihar, by Gandhiji to highlight the grievances of India go planters.

1918 - World War ends,

1919 - Mar 1 Gandhiji introduces 'satyagraha': Rowlatt Act intended to perpetuate the extraordinary powers provokes country- wide protests: Apr. 13 The massacre at Jalianwala Bagh, Amritsar (Punjab) killed 500 and injured 1500 publics by Gen. Reginald Dyer's soldiers; Ali brothers and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad start the Khilafat movement (for restoring the

Turkish Khalifate) with Gandhiji's support. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms offered limited provincial autonomy to Indians: India becomes the member of the League of Nations.

1920 - Aug 1 'Lokmanya' Bal Gangadhar Tilak the revolutionary who said 'Swaraj is my birthright dies: Sept 10. INC okays Gandhiji's nonviolent Non-Cooperation movement against the British government: Bonfire of British clothes to show popular dissatisfaction with the reforms. First meeting of the All India Trade Union Congress (under Narain Malhar Joshi).

1921 - Jan 9. The Duke of Connaught opens the new India Central Legislature in Delhi: Excavation under the supervision of Dayaram Sahani unfolds Harappa civilization at the bank of river Ravi in the Punjab province in Pakistan: Moplah or Mapilla (Muslim) rebellion in Musaliar and 37 other were sentenced to death: Nov Riots in Bombay as Gandhiji burns foreign cloths coinciding with the visit of the Prince of Wales-INC boycotts Prince's visit Film-maker V Shantaram made his first screen appearance in a film titled Surekhn Haran: Dec 23. Vishwa Bharati University established.

1922 - Dr.RD Banerjee and his team excavates Mohenjodaro (in Sidhi means the mound of death): Civil Disobedience Movement: Congress makes Gandhiji sole leader of Bardoli satyagraha: Outburst of violence on Feb 12 at Chauri Chaura led to suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement by INC Mar 10. Gandhiji arrested for the first time in India: 18 Gandhiji, on charges of sedition, sentenced to 6-years 'simple imprisonment' In south India the film industry took off with the screening of the first film Bhisma Pratigya. Swarajya Party started by C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru Moplah rebellion on the Malabar Coast in August.

1923 - Jan 1st Swaraj Party was formed by Motilal Nehru and others: Swarajists propose to enter the councils and wreck the government from within. Khijafat movement fizzles out as kemal Pasha declares Turkey a secular state. Apr.8 Plague in India: Indian Party started by Madan Mohan Malviya Sep 18 The INC agrees to launch the civil disobedience campaign: Gandhiji starts his 21 day fast in despair at Hind- Muslim riots. The 1st radio program was broadcast by the Radio Club of Bombay.

1924 - Feb 24 Gandhiji released from prison: Aug 21 Gandhiji elected President of INC inBelgaum: 25000 die due to plague: Sept.18 Gandhiji starts 21 day hunger strike: Director and actor Homi Master's thriller film

kala Naag, shifted the focus from mythological films to modern themes. The Communist Party of India formed in Kanpur.

1925 - Death of C.R. Das: KB Hedgewar establishes Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh (RSS) in Nagpur: EV Ramaswamy Naicker "Periyar" launches Self-respect Movement The first electric train ran on Feb.3 between Bombay VT and Kurla The Kakori Train Conspiracy case in August.

1926 - May 2. Women allowed to stand for election to public office in India.

1927 - Indian Navy Act: Simon Commission appointed to suggest future constitutional reforms in India: Jan.8 The first scheduled London-Delhi flight arrives: Muslim League splits. Broadcasting Services set up with 2 private transmissions from Bombay and Calcutta.

1928 - Feb.3 Simon Commission comes to India-an all India hartal is called by all parties, 28. Scientist CV Raman discovers the 'Raman Effect: All Parties' Conference-Muslim leaders leave the Conference: Aug.15 Motilal Nehru report demands constitutional framework of a free India: Nov 17 Lala Lajpat Raj dies: Dec 20 India Wins gold medal in hockey in Amsterdam Olympics.

1929 - Feb.10 JRD Tata becomes the first Indian to get a pilot's license; Jawaharlal Nehru elected President of INC; 8 Apr. Bagat Singh and Batukeshwari Dutt throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly; 31st Oct. Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, promises Dominion Status for India; Nov.5 The longest electric railway opens from Bombay to Poona for 116 miles; Sarda Act passed; prohibits marriage of girls below 14 and boys below 18 years of age. On the midnight of Dec.31, At Lahore session, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as President of the Congress, demands Poorna Swaraj and hoists the tricolour at the banks of Ravi river at Lahore.

1930 - Jan.1. Gandhiji begins Civil Disobedience Movement; 26. Observed the first Independence Day all over India; 14 Feb INC at Sabarmati approves Civil Disobedience movement. Mar. Gandhiji agrees to discontinue civil disobedience if Lord Irwin released political prisoners who had not been guilty of violence; Mar.12. Gandhiji begins Dandi March: Apr.6. Gandhiji defies salt-tax law at Dandi (salt satyagraha); Nov.30. First Round Table Commission recommends-for a federal India and separation from Burma:

Dec.10. Noble Prize in Physics (Raman effect) awarded to Sir C.V.Raman.
India forms Indian Broadcasting service.

1931 - Mar.4-5 Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed: Mar.14. Ardeshir Irani's Alam Ara projected at Bombay's Majestic Cinema: 23 Bagat Singh, such Dev and Rajguru were executed: Sep.7. Gandhiji attends the second Round Table conference. Returns on 28th Dec. Launches Civil Disobedience Movement. The INC declared unlawful.

1932 - Jan.4. Gandhiji arrested and imprisoned without trial: Jun.25. India cricketers begins their first Test Match at Lords against Douglas Jardine's team.28 India lose their first Test Match: Oct.15. Air India's Bombay-Karachi service inaugurated: India wins gold medal for hockey in Los Angeles Olympic. 16 Aug. British PM Ramsay Macdonald announced the infamous "Communal Award" Gandhiji in jail begins his epic 'fast unto death' protesting the Communal Award on 20th Sept and ends the fast on 26th of the same month after the Poona pact. Nov 17. Third Round Table Conference.

1933 - White Paper on India reforms. Gandhiji released from prison as he begins fast for self-purification on 9th May INC suspends Civil Disobedience movement but authorizes Satyagraha by individuals.

1934 - Nov.19 The INC wins almost half the seats in elections to the Indian legislative assembly: Congress Socialist Party formed under the patronage of Acharya Narendra Dev: Civil Disobedience Movement called off: Bihar earthquake.

1935 - Agu.4th Government of India Act 1935 passed Gandhiji publishes Wardha Scheme of Basic Education in The Harijan.

1936 - Death of King George V: Accession of George VI: India wins the Berlin Olympic hockey gold medal. All India Radio formed.

1937 - The India constitution comes into being under Government of India Act: inauguration of Provincial Autonomy: Elections held in India under the Act of 1935 (Feb 1937) The INC contests election and forms ministries in several provinces (Jul 1937) British India divided into 11 provinces: Congress ministries formed in a majority of the provinces: India and Burma separated as per the Government of India Act.

1938 – Haripuraa session of INC was held on 19th Feb Subhash Chandra Bose was elected Congress president on the 20th of Feb.

1939 - Beginning of World War-II: Political deadlock in India as Congress ministries resign: Subhash Chandra Bose resigns as the president of the INC in April. Subhash Chandra Bose starts Forward Block Sep.the Viceroy declares that India too is at war(WWII) Between 27th October to 5th November, the Congress ministries in the provinces resign in protest against the war policy of the British government.

1940 - Lahore session of the Muslim League passes the Pakistan Resolution in Marck: Viceroy Linlithgow announces-August Offer on 10th of August. Congress Working Committee rejects the ‘August offer’

1941 - Subash Chandra Bose escapes from India on 17 January: arrives in Berlin (Mar 28)

1942 - Mar.22. Cripps Mission arrives in India to find out a formula for India independence: Both Congress and Muslim League refuse Sir Stafford Cripps offer Aug. 7-8 Congress adopts Quit India Resolution. Gandhiji gives call for Door Die: Aug.9.Gandhiji and other Congress leaders were arrested 9th Aug Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose forms the India National Army in Malaya with the heip of the Japanese August Kranti movement, mass social upheaval as senior Congress leaders arrested and Congress declared an illegal body.

1943 - Bengal famine: Lord Wavell Viceroy and Governor General of India. Oct 1. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose inaugurates the Azad Hind Sarka (Government of Free India) in Singapore.

1944 – Gandhiji & jinnah talks break down on Pakistan issue.

1945 - The Indian National Army under Bose surrenders to the British after collapse of Japan Dec.31 Indian National Army personnel for treason in Red Fort, India Shimla Conference.

1946 - Jan 12. Demonetization of currency notes of the value of Rs.500 and above above: Demonstrations against the trial of the IN Demonstrations against the trial of the INA men, Feb.18.1100 naval ratings of signal school

of HMIS Talwar in Bombay went on strike against racial discrimination: 19. Cabinet Mission comprising three ministers of the British cabinet-Lord Patrick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and AV Alexander, arrives in India: Cabinet Mission announces its plan for an interim government and a constituent assembly-Congress accepts it. The interim government is formed by inducting only Congress nominees. The Muslim League takes umbrage and starts direct action Viceroy persuades the Muslim League to come in: September: Sporadic violence in Bombay 320 people were killed: Dec 9. Constituent Assembly's first meeting: But the League declines to join the Constituent Assembly unless the demand for a separate State-Pakistan, is approved.

1947 - Jan 6. All India Congress Committee accepts partition of India by a majority vote of 99 in favour and 52 against the resolution: Jan 18 The great popular singer Kundan Lal Saigal dies in Jalandhar: Feb 20. The British Prime Minister Clement Attlee proclaims in the House of Commons about the British intention to transfer power into reasonable Indian hands by a date not later than June 1948: 20 Lord Mountbatten becomes the last Viceroy of India replacing Wavell, even as Britain prepares to transfer its power over India: Aug 15. India and Pakistan gain Dominion Status and a wave of violence and killing triggered by partition of Punjab and Bengal: May 29 The India Standards institution is established: June 2. Lord Mountbatten declares the British decision on partition on June 3 (known as June 3rd plan): India leaders accept decision of Lord Mountbatten on partition: Jul. 15 India independence Bill passed by British bill and the House of Lords passed it the next day Aug 14. India is divided and Pakistan is created with full independence: The assets of the world's largest empire which had been integrated in countless ways for more than a century divided. As soon as the new borders were made known, about 1 crore Hindus Muslims and Sikhs fled from their houses on one side of the newly demarcated borders to what they believed to be their 'shelter' About 10 lakh people were slaughtered in communal massacres: Aug 15 India's declared independent of British rule with New Delhi as capital: Jawaharlal Nehru is sworn in as the first Prime Minister by Lord Mountbatten (the last Governor General of India): All the 562 states except Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh incorporated in to the new federal union: Aug-Sept Punjab massacres: 27. Press Trust of India founded: Oct 22. Invasion of Kashmir by Pakistani tribesmen with the abetment of Pakistan Government: Accession of Kashmir to India.

1948 - Jan. The Films Division constituted 30. Gandhiji is assassinated in Birla House prayer meeting in New Delhi through revolver shots by Nathuram Vinayak Godse: Mar 8. Air India international is established for overseas services: Jun 8. Air India's first international flight, Malabar Prince takes off from Bombay to London: 21 C.Rajagopalachari becomes the first and only Governor General of India: 22 Britain's king relinquishes his title 'Emperor of India' Aug 13. UN Truce Line in Kashmir agreed: Sept 17. Rebellion crushed in kingdom of Hyderabad: Nov 23. The National Cadet Corps is first organized for the student community: wins London Olympic hockey gold India Atomic Commission created.

1949 - Jan 1. India and Pakistan agree truce in war over Kashmir: Feb 1 Press Trust of India started functioning Apr.27 Republic of India created: Nov 26 Constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

1950 - Jan.26. India becomes a Sovereign Democratic Republic as Constitution of India comes into force with universal adult franchise: Dr. Rajendra Prasad becomes the first President of India: Feb 28. National Planning Commission formed: Mar 1. Population figures announced: Apr.8. Nehru and Ali Khan sign the Indo-Pakistan Pact which relieved mounting pressure: Oct 7. Missionaries of Charity founded by Mother Teresa in Calcutta: Dec.15 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel dies.

1951 - Feb.28 Kashmir issue taken-up in UN Security Council: Mar 4-11. First Asian Games in New Delhi: Jul.9 First 5-year Plan-(1951-56) announced. Most of its funds spent on rebuilding war-shattered railroads, irrigation schemes and canals Oct.21 Dr.Shyam Prasad Mukherjee forms Jan Sangh.

1952 - Jan 24. India's first international Film festival opens in Bombay: The first National General Election in India (Oct. 1951-Feb 52) Dr.Rajendra Prasad elected Rashtrapati (Head of State): India wins Helsinki Olympic hockey gold. Panchayati Raj-pilot scheme commenced. The Central Board of Film Certification set up to certify films for public exhibition in India.

1953 - Tenzing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hillary climb Mt. Everest: Excavation under the supervision of A.Ghosh and B. Lal uncovers Kalibangan (meaning black bangle) one of the Harappan settlements. On the

bank of Ghaggar river in Hanumangarh district in Rajasthan.UGC established.

1954 - Jul.8. World's longest canal Bhakra-Nangal opened in Punjab This multipurpose river valley project is the largest irrigation system of its kind in Asia: 21 Agreement to bring peace to indo-China. Sahitya Akademy, the India academy of letters established.

1955 - Panch Sheel agreement (outlining Nehru's foreign policy of mutual respect for territorial integrity, benefit and co-existence) between China and India: Jun 1. India's Un-touchability (Offence) Act comes into force: Jun.1. The office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) came into existence: Avadi session of the India National Congress adopts a socialistic pattern of society for India: Hindu Marriage Act passed.

1956 - Life Insurance nationalized: States Reorganization Act. India wins Melbourne Olympic hockey gold: Hindu Succession Act passed Jul.1. The office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India came into existence. Aug.4. Asia's first atomic reactor Apsara, goes critical in Trombay: Nov.1. India states are organized on linguistic basis; All India Institute of Medical Sciences set up in Delhi. BR Amhedkar embraces Buddhism along with 2 lakh followers in Nappur.

1957 - BARC opens in Trombay Second National General Election AIR renamed as Akashvani.

1958 - Metric system of weights and measures introduced Nationwide Panchayati Raj launched Sept. 27 Mihir Sen, first Indian to cross English Channel. Supreme Court of India built.

1959 - Swatantra Party formed; Sept.15th For the first time, a 30 minute television program started transmitting educational and developmental programs. Dec.19 United News of India (UNI) incorporated under Companies Act.1956. Dalai Lama get political asylum in India.

1960 - Bombay bifurcated into Maharashtra and Gujarat states The India water Treaty Union of Kashmir with India At Christian Medical College, Vellore, De.N Gopinath and Dr. RH Betts perform the first successful open heart surgery on a 12-year old child.

1961 - Mar.4 India's first aircraft carrier, INS Vikrant, commissioned:21 United News of India started functioning Dec.18. India occupies the Portuguese enclave of Goa, Daman and Diu. Portuguese-India ceded by constitutional amendment into the Indian Union in 1962.

1962 - Third general election in India: Sept 19. Sino-India War-China attacks India on the northern border and advances virtually Unopposed toward the plains of Assam: Oct.10 Fighting between people's Liberation Army of Chinese advance into India.20 Ceasefire declared.

1963 - Feb.28 Rajendra Prasad dies.

1964 - Feb National Film Archive of India established: May 27. Jawaharlal Nehru,PM and architect of modern India, dies: Lal Bahadur Shastri becomes India's second PM: Communist Party of India splits: India wins Tokyo Olympic hockey gold India's first indigenous computer, ISIJU developed by India Statistical Institute and Jadavpur University Calcutta.

1965 - Commencement of regular television service as part of AIR Began in Delhi. Apr.9. Indo- Pakistan war in the Rann of Kutchh: 20. First Indian team led MS Kohli ascends the Everest: Aug.15. Indian force crosses the ceasefire line and launched attack on Pak. Administered Kashmir: Sept .6. India crosses international Border on the western front marking official beginning of the war:22. US Security Council unanimously passed a resolution calling unconditional cease-fire from both nations: Sept.1. Pakistan attacks India in Akhnoor sector of Kashmir.

1966 - Tashkent Agreement reached: Jan.11 Lal Bahadur Shastri dies at Taskent, USSR, during the South Asia Peace Conference after inking the Agreement (meant to restore normalcy and peace between India and Pakistan): 19. India Gandhi elected leader of the Congress Party to succeed the late PM.LB.Shastri:Oct.30. Mihir Sen crosses Panama Canal: Nov.1. Dr. Homi Bhabha dies in a plane accident: The states of Haryana and Punjab come into existence.

1967 - Fourth general election. Dr.Zakir Husain elected President.

1968 - May.29. Dara Singh becomes world wrestling champion: Oct.16 Dr. Hargoving Khurana shares the Nobel prize for Medicine and Physiology.

1969 - May 3. Zakir Hussein dies: Jul.19.14 leading banks nationalized with a view to diversify and enlarge the scope of banking operations: Aug.20.V.V.Giri elected as President. Congress splits-India Gandhi forms her own Congress.

1970 - Apr. 2. Former Indian ruler's privy purses abolished: Nov.21.Dr.C.V.Raman dies.

1971 - Feb.8. India Gandhi becomes PM: Mar.27. PM. India Gandhi expresses full support to the Bangladeshi struggle for freedom: Dec.3.Pakistan attacks Indian airfields in the west: Indian army joins hands with Mukhti Bahini of Bangladesh to form Mitro Bahini (Allied Forces) and overturns East Pakistan by taking .93.000 Pows in a quick campaign: Dec.16. War ends when Pakistani army in Bangladesh surrenders to the Indian Commander, Lt. Gen. Aurora:18.PM India Gandhi receives Barat Ratna, the highest civilian award.

1972 - Apr. 21 Pakistan leaves Commonwealth: Jul.2. Shimla Agreement (on Kashmir) signed between India and Pakistan by India Gandhi and ZA Bhuto: Dec.25. Demise of Cr. Rajagopalachari, the only Indian Governor General.

1973 - India's first Field Marshal named-Manekshaw.

1974 - May.18.India's first atomic device, code-named 'Smiling Buddha' exploded at Pokhran in Rajasthan: Aug.20. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed elected President: BD. Jatti Vice-President.

1975 - Jan.1. Bombay High-oil located: Apr.17. Dr.S.Radhakrishnan, former President, dies: 19. Indian satellite Aryabhata launched: Jun.12.Indira Gandhi's election set aside: 25-National emergency declared and censorship introduced.

1976 - Mar.23.indo-Sri Lanka boundary pact signed:Jun.11.indo-Soviet Moscow Declaration of Friendship and Co-operation signed by India Gandhi and President Brezhnev: Sept.15. Doordarshan established.

1977 - Jan.18. The President dissolves Lok Sabha: Feb.1. President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed dies: March 16-20 Sixth General Election: 21 Emergency officially withdrawn: 22. Janata and its allies gain absolute

majority in Lok Sabha: India Gandhi resigns: 24. Morarji Desai a non-Congress leader becomes PM: 21. Sanjiva Reddi elected (unopposed) President of India: Sept.15 Doordarshan established.

1978 - Jan.1. Ari Indian's first Jumbo Jet, Emperor Ashoka, falls into the Arabian Sea killing 213 passengers and crew: Nov. India Gandhi re-elected to the Lok Sabha as a member of the newly formed Congress (I) party: Dec.19. The Lok Sabha expels India Gandhi, from the House and sentences her to imprisonment of a term lasting until its prorogation.

1979 - Jul.15. Morarji Desai resigns in order to avoid facing a no-confidence motion in the Lok Sabha: 17. Charan Singh is PM heading Janata (S)-Congress coalition: Oct.8. Jayaprakash Narayan dies: 17. Mother Teresa wins Nobel Peace Prize.

1980 - Jan.14. Mrs. Gandhi's new Ministry at Centre sworn in: 30 Mother Teresa awarded Bharat Ratna: India Wins Moscow Olympic hockey gold.

1981 - Jun.24. APPLE India's satellite launched: Sept.29 Khalistan activists hijack India Airlines Boeing 737 to Lahore Pakistan: Oct.1. Activists of the Dal khalsa who masterminded the hijacking of India Airlines plane arrested.

1982 - Jan.14. Indian team of 21 members land on Antarctica: Apr.10 INSAT 1A launched from Cape Canaveral USA: Jul.25. Zail Singh sworn in President: Nov.15 Acharya Vinoba Bhave dies: 30. World Premier of Richard Attenborough's film, Gandhi in New Delhi.

1983 - Mar.3. Seventh Non-Aligned Movement's summit in New Delhi: Apr.12 Richard Attenborough's "Gandhi" wins 8 Oscars: Oct.19. Prof. Subramanyam Chandrashekar of India shares Noble Prize for Physics with Prof William Fowler USA: Nov.23. Commonwealth Summit in New Delhi: Bhanu Athajya is the first Indian to win an Oscar for costume design (Gandhi) shared with John Mee.

1984 - Operation Meghdoot seized greater portion of Siachen Glacier from Pak. Occupation: Apr.4. Rakesh Sharma becomes India's first spaceman: May.23. Miss Bachendri Pal becomes the first Indian woman and 4th in the world to conquer Mount Everest: Jun.5. Operation Blue Star: Oct.31 India Gandhi assassinated by her bodyguards: Rajiv Gandhi sworn in PM. Dec.3 in Bhopal 2,500 persons die in Union Carbide gas leak tragedy: PT Usha

becomes the first Indian woman to appear in an Olympic final: GAIL India established.

1985 - Jan.10. Ravi Shastri scores 6 sixes of Tilak Raja in Bombay: Feb.1. Azharuddin hits century in each of his first three tests: Jun.23. Air India 747, Kanishka, crashes off the coast of Ireland killing 329 people on board: Sept India Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) established, in order to promote distance education system and open Universities.

1986 - Feb.1.Pope John Paul arrives in New Delhi: Mar.16. Notorious criminal, Charles Shobraj, escapes Tihar Jail with six criminals shobraj, escapes Tihar Jail with six criminals after drugging the guards: May 6.The Muslim (divorce protection) bill passed, entitling a divorced woman a reasonable provision: Jul.15. India Sandhya Agarwal sets world record by scoring 190 runs in the third test Match against England: Aug.7. The first wholly Indian test-tube baby born at the REM hospital, Bombay: Gen.AS.Vaidya the chief of Army Staff Operation Blue Star, shot dead: Nov.17. SAARCSUMMIT in Bangalore Shah Bano a Muslim divorcee and Mary Roy, a keralite Christian respectively win alimony and inheritance cases in Supreme Court.

1987 - March.7. Sunil Gavaskar becomes the first batsman to make 10,000 runs: May 12.INS Virat(originally Harmiz) commissioned in Indian Navy,30 Goa becomes the 25th state of India: Sept.3. Viswanthan Anand, 17.becomes India's first Grand Master and the World's youngest.

1988 - Feb.25. Prithvi, the first tactical surface-to-surface short range ballistic missile test-fired: Mar.17. IRS-IA, India's first remote-sensing satellite, launched: Oct.23. The Power Grid Corporation of India established.

1989 - Jan.19. Indian national flag hoisted in South Pole: May.22.Agni, the first surface-to-surface intermediate range ballistic missile, test-fired: Jun.5. TRISHUL, the first surface-to-air short range missile, test-fired: Nov.10. Foundation stone laid for the Ram Janambhoomi temple at Ayodhya: Dec.2. VP Singh, JD leader, sworn in as India's seventh PM.

1990 - Jan.22. FIR registered in Bofors kickbacks case: Aug.7. Gol accept Mandal Commission recommendations: 14.AKASH, the first surface-to-air medium range missile, test-fired: Sept.25. LK Advani starts his rathayatra: Nov.7. VP Singh tenders resignation: 10.S.Chandrasekhar sworn in as PM.

1991 - Jan.17. About 1.25. lakh Indian expatriates from Kuwait begin to return to India as a result of Gulf War (against Iraq): Mar.6. Chandrasekhar resigns as PM: May.21 Former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi killed by a suicide bomber in Sriperumbudur: Jun.21. A 54-member Narasimha Rao ministry sworn in Dec.15. Satyajit Ray awarded Special Oscar. India's first indigenous supercomputer built by CDAC Lab in Pune.

1992 - Jan.29. India and Israel to establish full diplomatic relations: Oscar for lifetime achievement awarded to Satyajit Ray: Apr.28. Sensex fell 570 points (12.77%): May.5. Prithvi launched: Jul.10. INSAT 2A shot into space: 25. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma sworn in as ninth President of India: Nov.27. 19 year old Sachin Tendulkar scores one thousand test runs: Dec.6. The domes of Babri Masjid Ayodhya demolished by fanatics.

1993 - Feb.12. Kapil Dev crosses 400 wickets and 5000 runs in test cricket: 26. Allan Border beats Gavaskar's record of the highest test runs of 10,122: Sep.30. Quake kills thousands in Latur around Osmanabad.

1994 - May.21. Sushmita Sen is Miss Universe Nov.19. Aishwarya Rai selected Miss World.

1995 - Apr.10. Morarji Desai dies.

1996 - May.16. A.B. Vajpayee is PM, until May.28: June.1 H.D. Deve Gowda's 21 member Central cabinet sworn in.

1997 - Jan.31. INS Vikrant decommissioned from Indian Navy, April.21. I.K. Gujral sworn in PM: July.25. K.R. Narayanan sworn in President of India: Sept.5. Mother Teresa. 87. dies. Nov.28. I.K. Gujral resigns as PM. Manjula Padmanabhan receives Onassis Award for The Bitter Harvest.

1998 - March.14. Sonia Gandhi takes over as Cong. (I) president: 19. A.B. Vajpayee takes over as PM: May.11 India conducts Operation Shakti code-name for Pokhran-II nuclear tests by detonating fission devices: Oct.14. Amartya Sen wins the Nobel Prize in Economics: Nov.19. National Security Council to give policy direction and safeguard India's security. Arundhati Roy wins the 1997 Booker Prize for The God of Small Things.

1999 - Feb.20. PM. Vajpayee arrives in Pakistan by Delhi-Lahore bus: Lahore Declaration signed to provide a peaceful and bilateral solution to the Kashmir issue: May.26. Oceansat-1 (IRS-P4) launched by PSLV-C2: June-July: intense fighting in kargil due to infiltration of Pak-soldiers (called Operation Badr) inside Line of control (the de facto border between the two nations): July.26. India declares kargil as completely free of Pak. Intruders: Sep.5. Lok Sabha election begins: Oct.10 13th Lok Sabha constituted:13. Vajpayee Govt sworn-in: 19. Devastaing cyclone hits Orissa and A.P.

2000 - Mar.19. US President Clinton visits India: Jul.31. Matinee idol Rajkumar abducted by Veerpan: Sep.14. Bill Gates in Delhi: 19.Karnam Malleswari wins a bronze at Sydney Olympics: Oct.30. Azharuddin and 4 others named by CBI in cricket match fixing: Nov.1 Chhattisgarh, the 26th state is born: 15th, Jharkhand the 28th State is born: Matinee idol Rajkumar released by bandit Veerapan: Dec.24 Viswanathan Anand becomes world chess champion.

2001 - Jan.21. India and Bangladesh starts train service after 21 years: Feb.9. 14th Census of India begins: Mar.1. India clocked 102.7 crore people to become the world's second most populous nation after China: Apr.4. Bismillah khan awarded Bharat Ratna: 18th GSAT-1 launched by GSLV-D1 from Sriharikota: May 27 Koodiyattam receives UNESCO approval: Jul.15-16 The Agra Summit between Pak. President Parvez Musharraf and Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee: Oct.22.PSLV-C3 success-fully launched Dec.13 Suicide squad attacks parliament in New Delhi, killing several police. The 5 gunmen die in the assault.

2002 - Jan.15. Cabinet allows every Indian citizen to hoist the flag anytime: Feb.7 INSAT-3C put in geosynchronous orbit: Mar.26.POTO Bill passed: Apr.20. Sachin Tendulkar equals Sir Donald Bradman's record of 29 centuries: Jul.25. APJ Abdul kalam becomes 12th President: Aug.19. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat sworn in as 12th Vice-President: Sept.12. METSAT (KALPANA-1) put in orbit.

2003 – Feb.12. 'Brahmos' supersonic antiship cruise missile test-fired off the Orissa coast: May 4. Indian Light Combat Aircraft rechristened 'Tejas' Aug.1. LCA makes maiden flight.

2004 - May .20 Manmohan Singh appointed Prime Minister by the President of India: Aug.17 Major RS Rathore wins Olympic silver medal for Double

Trap firing: Sept.20 EDUSAT launched: Dec.23. Former PM Narasimha Rao dies.

2005 - Feb.12. Sania Mirza becomes the first ever India woman to win a WTA event: Aug.2. National Knowledge Commission Launched: 8. Nanavati Commission report tabled in the Parliament: Oct.12. The Right to Information Act comes into effect except in J&K: Nov.9. Former President KR Narayanan dies.

2006 - Jul.31 Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Amendment Bill passed: Aug.10 Viand karandikar, Marathi writer conferred 39th Jnanpith Award: Sept.9 Kanshi Ram, BSP founder dies: Shabana Azmi receives Gandhi international Peace Prize: Nov.20 President of China Ho-Jintaovisits India: Dec.15. Prevention of Child Marriage Bill-2004 passed in Rajya Sabha.

2007 - Apr.12.14th SAARC Summit at New Delhi: Agni-III, successfully test fired: 18 'Saras prototype of India's first commercial civilian aircraft made its maiden flight: Jet Airways acquires Air Sahara:

2008 - Jan.1.India Pak exchange list of unclear installations: Feb 9 Baba Amte,94 dies at Anandvan Warora Maharashtra: Apr.10 Supreme Court upholds 27% OBC quota in Central higher education institutions: Jun.27 Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, 94, dies in Ooty: Jul.22. UPA Govt. of Manmohan Singh wins the trust vote in Lok Sabha by 19 votes: 25. Bangalore city rocked by 9-serial blasts in 24 hours killing 2 people:26 Ahmedabad stunned by 12 explosions in 45 minutes, killing about 50 people: Aug.11 Abhinav Bindra wins a gold medal at Beijing Olympics in 10m air rifle category:20. Sushil Kumar win a bronze medal for 66 kg wrestling in Beijing Olympics: 22 Vijender wins India's first Olympic medal (bronze) in boxing in Beijing: 25 Swami Lakshmananda shot dead by Maoist extremists in Orissa sparks widespread communal violence against Christian institutions and communities: Sep.6. India enters the nuclear club as NSG lifts a 34-year old trade embargo: Oct.7. Tata decides to relocate Nano car plant in Singur-West Bengal to Sanand in Gujarat: 22. Chandrayaan-1 India's first moon mission launched successfully from Sriharikota; Nov.12. Chandrayaan -1 reaches the final lunar orbit of 100km above the moon:14 Chandrayaan-1's Moon impact Probe lands on the Moon:26 Pak terrorists strikes Mumbai from sea:29 Operation Cyclone, the war on terror ends after

60 hours of battle killing 183 people: Dec.18 Paliament approves setting up National Investigating Agency: 31. New anti-terror law comes into effect.

2009 - Jan 1- National Investigation Agency (NIA) Bill and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment (UAPA) Bill, the new antiterror regime came into force: Five persons were killed and about 50 injured in serial bomb blasts in Guwahati: injured in serial bomb blasts in Guwahati, Assam: Feb 23-India approves a fl 7-billion plan to launch its first astronauts into outer space by 2015 Apr 20-ISRO (India's Space Research Organization) launches its RISAT-II reconnaissance satellite May 19-Manmohan Singh of the National Congress is reelected as Prime Minister of India May.25- Cyclone Aila ravages the east coast killing at least 149 and hundreds left homeless as torrential rains led to flooding. June 3- Indian Member of Parliament Meira Kumar becomes the first female Speaker of the House of the People. June 20-Indian troops enter Lalgargh, a Maoist stronghold in West Bengal, they claiming a partial victory. July 2-A 148-year old law banning homosexuality intercourse in India is overturned by the High Court in New Delhi. July 20- Ajmall Kasab, the only alive gunman in the 2008 Mumbai attacks, pleads guilty in an India court ending months of denials July 20- India and the United States sign a defense pact. Aug 6- An Indian court convicted to death three people for carrying out bomnings that killed more than 50 people in Mumbai in 2003. Sep 14- Chandrayaan-1 India's first unmanned lunar probe discovers large amounts of water on the Moon. Nov 24- Prime Minister Manmohan Singh had the 1st official state visit to the White House during the administration of U.S. President Barack Obama. Discussions included matters on trade and nuclear power.

2010 - Jan. 12- The office of CII brought under RTI by the Delhi High Court. 17-Jyoti Basu, veteran Marxist leader and former West Bengal CM passes away at 95. Feb.7 Agni III launched successfully.10. Dr. KN.Raj is no more. 12 Bomb explosion in German Bakery popular with tourists in Pune, Maharashtra, kills 16 people sparking security fears Mar.2 Chandrayaan's sensors find traces of water on the other side of the moon. 9- Rajya Sabha passes Women's Reservation Bill. 23-Maruthi's 1 Millionth vehicle rolls out. April 1 Census 2011 begins. 6.74 CPRF men killed by Maoists in Chhattisgarh's Dantewada district. 29 India commissions its first stealth warship INS Shivalik. May 03 The lone surviving gunman of the 2008 Mumbai attacks. Ajmal Amir Qasab is sentenced of murder waging battle on India and holding explosives substances. 05 Supreme Court declare Narco Analysis unconstitutional. 18-Laila cyclone strikes south India. June

07 A court in Bhopal sentences eight Indians to two years each in jail for ‘‘death by negligence’’ over the 1984 Union Carbide gas plant leak. July 15 The symbol for Indian Rupee unveiled. Aug.08 Tejaswini Sawant becomes the first Indian women shooter to win a gold medal at the world Championship 30-Parliament adopts nuclear liability bill. Sep.30-Allahabad High Court rules that disputed holy site of Ayodhya should be divided between Hindus and Muslims: the destruction of a mosque on the site by Hindu extremists in 1992 led to rioting in which about 2,000 people died.12 The Indian cabinet has approved India’s first caste-based census since 1931, to be held between June-Sep. 2011 after the full census has been held. Oct.03 XIX Commonwealth Games in New Delhi inaugurated- Participants: 71 countries and 6000 athletes (619-Indian contingent.) 12 Oct. India wins two year seat on UN Security Council India has won a two-year term on the UN Security Council: 14-Commonwealth Games concludes with Australia leading the medal tally with Australia leading the medal tally with 177 (74 Gold,55 Silver, 48 Bronze), followed by India with 101 medals (38G, 36B) and England came third with 37G.59S and 46.B. 24.Nov. Nithis Kumar, Bihar State’s chief minister, winner of landslide election in the northern Bihar state. 16 Dec. India and China sign a bilateral deal to increase trade between the two countries to f66 billion by 2015, 21 Dec. Russian President Dmitry Medvedev has ended a two day state visit to India by signing business, defense and nuclear trade agreements worth billions of dollars. 26 Dec.Dr.Binayak Sen, acclaimed human rights activist and a pioneer of medical work amongst tribal peoples has been convicted of helping Maoist guerrillas fighting in the Chhattisgarh region.

2011 - Jan. India joined the UN Security council as non-permanent member. 1st edition of S.Asian winter games began in Dehradun. Music icon Pandit Bhimsen Joshi passed away. Nation celebrated 62nd Republic Day.Mar 11 got death penalty 20 life term for Godhra carnage Interceptor missile test fired successfully N-capable missiles Dhanush and Prithvi-II successfully tested Foundation for Judicial Academy laid in Jodhpur. Union cabinet approved GST Bill. India’s tallest (80 feet) statue of Lord Buddha unveiled in Sarnath. Orissa (the alteration of named Bill and Constitution (113th) Amendment Bill passed. Results of Census 2011 released: Puts India’s population at 1.21 billion. April Team India won the Cricket World Cup after 28 years SFI founder C Bhaskaran died Spiritual leader Sir Sathya Sai Baba died; May, Jharkand’s Premlatha Agarwal 45, became the oldest Indian to scale Mount Everest on May 20,2011. India on May 21,2011 twice successfully test-fired the indigenously developed air-to-air Astra interceptor

missile from Chandipur in Orissa Mamta Benerjee took over as the first woman Chief minister of West Bengal in May 2011 after her party Trinamool Congress in alliance with Indian National Congress secured absolute majority and ended the 34 year rule of mighty Left Front. Human Right Activist Binayak Sen has been made member of the Planning Commission's Steering Committee Health which will advise the panel on The Twelfth five year Plan (2012-2017) He will represent the Bilaspur based healthcare organization Jan Swasthya Shayog June 1. The new 'mother-child health cars scheme launched on June 1, 2011 is a –The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karykram. India is setting up a special facility known as Gamma Ray Telescope in Hanle (Leh) which will help in unraveling the mysteries of normal and dark matter in the universe. The Central Government on June 7, 2011 approved 16 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals worth Rs.923.55 crore. July. Pradeep Kumar elected as the new CVC. 25 more Telangana legislators resigned SC approved national-level medical exam Serial blasts in Mumbai left 21 dead VS Hegde appointed Antrix Corporation Chief PSLV-C17 put GSAT-12 into orbit Prahar missile flight-tested successfully Neelima Mishra and Harish Hande won Ramon Magsaysay Award 2011. The insurgent organization, ULFA declared unilateral indefinite ceasefire. Cho- Lhamu lake in Sikkim declared highest lake in the country August. DV Sadananda Gowda sworn in as Chief Minister of Karnataka. Stealth frigate Statpura commissioned into navy Historian and Ideologist Ram Sharan Sharma died Baichung Bhutia brought down the curtain on his international career. Sucheta 33 year old women from Pune became first Indian woman to cross Gobi desert. Ronjan Sodhi has been rated world No.1 in double trap shooting as per the ISSF world ranking Gahan Narang Ace Indian shooter is set to get khel Ratna. Rahul Dravid became 2nd highest run scorer in Test cricket surpassing Ricky Ponting's record Shammi Kapoor bollywood actor passed away recently Sept.6.8 magnitude quake rocks north-east 1000 crore central aid for quake-Sikkim Oct. World cheapest tablet 'Akash' at Rs.2276 launched. The draft National Telecom Policy 2011 disclosed: Eminent Ghazal singer Jagjiit Singh passed away India ranked 67th in Global Hunger Index among 81 countries with worst figures J and K Interlocutors submitted their final report: PALV launched four satellites Union Cabinet cleared digitization of cable TV services: Days after 100-year-old Fauja Singh of Indian-origin became the oldest person to complete a marathon game, a 102-year-old Dalit woman in Tamil Nadu has put on another display of centenarian vigor, winning a local body election. Nov 06-Former president APJ Abdul Kalam today visited the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KNPP) in Tirunelveli

district of Tamil Nadu and said the plant was totally safe and a “boon to the people” – Nov 06,09 A special trial court today acquitted 42 of 73 accused in Sardarpura massacre case in which 33 people were burnt to death on March 1,2002 post Godhara communal riots in Gujarat. 17, Team Anna today demanded that Citizen’s Charter specifying a time limit on Govt departments for providing service, should be included in the Lokpal Bill as it will help the common people to get their work done.¹⁹ Former telecom minister Sukhram was today awarded five years imprisonment by a Delhi court after being convicted of taking Rs three lakhs as bribe to give a lucrative contract to a private firm in 1996.²⁹ The government decides to allow foreign equity in retail was not taken in haste but after a careful thought Dec.03 The central government has decided to keep on hold its decision to allow has decided to keep on hold its decision to allow foreign equity in retail till a consensus emerged on the issue.²¹ Union home ministry Dec.21,2011 sanctioned National investigation Agency to file chargesheet against American terrorist David Coleman Headley.