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## Modern History

### Freedom Fighters of India

#### Vallabhbhai Patel

His brave deeds earned Vallabh bhai Patel the title of the iron man of India. For his role in the Bardoli Satyagraha, Patel came to be called the Sardar. Sardar Patel was a famous lawyer but gave up his practice in order to fight for the freedom of the country. After independence he became the deputy PM of India and played an important role the integration of India by merging numerous princely states with the Indian Union.

#### Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the firebrand freedom fighters of India. He gave the slogan- "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it". To serve the cause of freedom and countrymen Tilak founded schools and published newspapers. Tilak was famous as one of the trios- Bal, Pal and Lal. People loved him and accepted him as their leaders and so he was called Lokmanya Tilak.

#### Ram Prasad Bismil

Ram Prasad Bismil was one of those young revolutionaries who laid down their life for the sake of the motherland. Bismil was a member of the Hindustan Republican Association and an important member of the group that was involved in the Kakori train dacoity.

#### Bhagat Singh

The name of Bhagat Singh is synonymous with sacrifice, courage, bravery and vision. By sacrificing his life just at the age of 30 Bhagat Singh became an inspiration and symbol of the heroism. Along with other revolutionaries, Bhagat Singh founded the Hindustan Socialist republican Association. To warn the British government of its misdeeds, Bhagat Singh threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly. By embracing death at a young age Bhagat Singh became a symbol of sacrifice and courage and made a place in the hearts of every Indian for ever.

#### Khudiram Bose

Khudiram Bose was one of those young revolutionaries and freedom fighters whose deeds of bravery and sacrifice have become the subject of many a folk lore. He was one of those brave men who challenged the British rule in their own style. At the age of nineteen, he became a martyr, with "Vande Mataram" on his lips.

#### Ashfaqulla Khan

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## Jatin Banerjee

Jatin Banerjee is popularly known as "Bagha Jatin" for his fearlessness and courage. Jatin Banerjee's name figures among brave freedom fighters of India. His name is a symbol of fearlessness and courage to millions of Indians.

## Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was an active member of the Indian National Congress and a great freedom fighter. Maulana Azad took part in most of the important movements. He presided over the special session of Congress in September 1923 and at 35 years of age, was the youngest man to be elected the President of the Congress.

## Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Gopal Krishna Gokhale was one of the moderate leaders of the Indian National Congress. He was the political Guru of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation. He also presided over the annual session of the Congress at Benaras in the year 1905. He was also opposed to the entry of the extremists in the Congress.

## Jawaharlal Nehru

Pt Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the important people, who struggled for the freedom of India and became the first prime minister of free India. He was also the author of the famous book "Discovery of India". J L Nehru was extremely fond of children and was fondly called "Chacha Nehru". It was under his leadership that India embarked on the planned pattern of economic development.

## Subhas Chandra Bose

Known as Netaji (leader), S C Bose was a fierce freedom fighter and a popular leader on the political horizon in pre-independence India. Bose was elected the President of the Indian National Congress in the year 1937 and 1939. He founded the Indian National Army and raised the slogan- "Delhi Chalo" and "Tum Mujhe Khoon Do main Tumhe Ajadi Doonga". For his anti- British remarks and activities, Bose was jailed 11 times between 1920 and 1941. He was the leader of the youth wing of the Congress Party.

## Colonial era (1500- 1947)

In 1498, Vasco da Gama successfully discovered a new sea route from Europe to India, which paved the way for direct Indo-European commerce.

The Portuguese soon set up trading posts in Goa, Daman, Diu and Bombay.

The next to arrive were the Dutch, the British who set up a trading post in the west coast port of Surat in 1619—and the French.

The internal conflicts among Indian kingdoms gave opportunities to the European traders to gradually establish political influence and appropriate lands.

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Although these continental European powers controlled various coastal regions of southern and eastern India during the ensuing century, they eventually lost all their territories in India to the British islanders, with the exception of the French outposts of Pondichéry and Chandernagore, the Dutch port of Travancore, and the Portuguese colonies of Goa, Daman and Diu.

## Company Rule in India

In 1617 the British East India Company was given permission by Mughal Emperor Jahangir to trade in India.

Gradually their increasing influence led the de jure Mughal emperor Farrukh Siyar to grant them *dastaks* or permits for duty free trade in Bengal in 1717.

The Nawab of Bengal Siraj Ud Daulah, the de facto ruler of the Bengal province, opposed British attempts to use these permits.

In 1756, the Seven Years War broke out between the great powers of Europe, and India became a theatre of action, where it was called the Third Carnatic War.

The Battle of Plassey on 23 June 1757, in which the Bengal Army of the East India Company, led by Robert Clive, defeated the French-supported Nawab's forces. This was the first real political foothold with territorial implications that the British acquired in India.

Clive was appointed by the company as its first 'Governor of Bengal' in 1757.

After the Battle of Buxar in 1764, the company acquired the rights of administration in Bengal from Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II; this marked the beginning of its formal rule, which within the next century engulfed most of India and extinguished the Moghul rule and dynasty.

The East India Company monopolized the trade of Bengal. They introduced a land taxation system called the Permanent Settlement which introduced a feudal-like structure in Bengal, often with zamindars set in place.

By the 1850s, the East India Company controlled most of the Indian sub-continent, which included present-day Pakistan and Bangladesh. Their policy was sometimes summed up as Divide and Rule, taking advantage of the enmity festering between various princely states and social and religious groups.

## The Indian Rebellion of 1857

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 began as a mutiny of sepoys of the East India Company's army on 10 May 1857, in the town of Meerut, and soon escalated into other mutinies and civilian rebellions largely in the upper Gangetic plain and central India, with the major hostilities confined to present-day Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, northern Madhya Pradesh, and the Delhi region. The rebellion posed a considerable threat to Company power in that region, and was contained only with the fall of Gwalior on 20 June 1858. The rebellion is also known as India's First War of Independence, the Great Rebellion, the Indian Mutiny, the Revolt of 1857, the Uprising of 1857, the Sepoy Rebellion and the Sepoy Mutiny. The Mutiny was a result of various grievances. However the flashpoint was reached when the soldiers were asked to bite off the paper cartridges for their rifles which they believed were greased with animal fat, namely beef and pork. This was, and is, against the religious beliefs of Hindus and Muslims, respectively. Other regions of Company-controlled India – such as Bengal, the Bombay Presidency, and

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the Madras Presidency – remained largely calm. In Punjab, the Sikh princes backed the Company by providing soldiers and support. The large princely states of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, and Kashmir, as well as the smaller ones of Rajputana, did not join the rebellion. In some regions, such as Oudh, the rebellion took on the attributes of a patriotic revolt against European presence. Maratha leaders, such as Lakshmi bai, the Rani of Jhansi, became folk heroes in the nationalist movement in India half a century later; however, they themselves "generated no coherent ideology" for a new order. The rebellion led to the dissolution of the East India Company in 1858. It also led the British to reorganize the army, the financial system and the administration in India. India was thereafter directly governed by the crown as the new British Raj.

## Indian National Congress-1885

The Congress was founded by Indian and British members of the Theosophical Society movement, most notably A.O. Hume in 1885. It has been suggested that the idea was originally conceived in a private meeting of seventeen men after a Theosophical Convention held at Madras in December 1884.

## The coming of Mahatma Gandhi-1915

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915 from South Africa after being a part of the Apartheid. After his return he faced similar conditions in India. His aim was clear : To gain Independence. But his method of Satyagraha was a little complicated from the common man's point of view.

## Rowlatt Act-1919

The **Rowlatt Act** (by British judge Sir Sidney Rowlatt) passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in London on 10 March 1919, indefinitely extending "emergency measures" enacted during the First World War in order to control public unrest and root out conspiracy.

## Jallianwala Bagh Massacre of 1919

The Rowlatt Act came into effect in March 1919. In the Punjab the protest movement was very strong, and on 10 April, two leaders of the congress, Dr. Satya Pal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, were arrested and taken to an unknown place.

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was a seminal event in the British rule of India. On 13 April 1919, a group of non-violent protesters, along with Baishakhi pilgrims, had gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh garden in Amritsar, Punjab. On the orders of Brigadier-General Reginald E.H. Dyer, the army fired on the crowd for ten minutes, directing their bullets largely towards the few open gates through which people were trying to run out. The dead numbered between 370 and 1000.

On 14 October 1919, after orders issued by the Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, the Government of India announced the formation of a committee of inquiry into the events in Punjab. Lord Hunter, Chairman of the Commission

## The Non-Cooperation Movement-1920

This movement lasted from September 1920 to February 1922. The Non Cooperation Movement in India was the first of the three major movements carried out by Gandhi. The movement was started with the thought in mind that the British rule had lasted in India only because of the cooperation by Indians. If

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Indians refused to cooperate then India would gain Independence. The Movement soon caught National attention and Millions joined the movement. People left their offices, jobs, factories or any other Business which Cooperated the British.

## Swaraj Party-1923

The Swaraj Party, established by Moti Lal Nehru, C.R, Das, N.C.Kelkar as the Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party, was a political party formed in India in 1923 that sought greater self-government and political freedoms for the Indian people from the British Raj. It was inspired by the concept of Swaraj. In Hindi and many other languages of India, swaraj means "independence" or "self-rule".

## Simon Commission-1927

The Indian Statutory Commission was a group of seven British Members of Parliament of United Kingdom that had been dispatched to India in 1928 to study constitutional reform in Britain's most important colonial dependency. It was commonly referred to as the **Simon Commission** after its chairman, Sir John Simon. One of its members was Clement Attlee, who subsequently became the British Prime Minister and eventually oversaw the granting of independence to India and Pakistan in 1947.

## Nehru Report-1928

The "**Nehru Report**" (August 1928) was a memorandum outlining a proposed new Dominion (see dominion status) constitution for India. It was prepared by a committee of the All Parties Conference chaired by Motilal Nehru with his son Jawaharlal acting as secretary. There were nine other members in this committee, including two Muslims. With few exceptions Muslim League & Khilafat Committee leaders rejected the Nehru proposals.

## Salt Satyagraha/ Dandi March-1930

The Salt Satyagraha was started by Mahatma Gandhi on 11 March 1930 from Sabarmati Ashram to 5 April until Dandi where he manufactured Salt, broke the Salt Law and started a nationwide Civil disobedience.

## Round Table Conferences

The three **Round Table Conferences** of 1930–32 were a series of conferences organized by the British Government to discuss constitutional reforms in India. They were conducted as per the recommendation by the report submitted by the Simon Commission in May 1930. Demands for swaraj, or self-rule, in India had been growing increasingly strong. By the 1930s, many British politicians believed that India needed to move towards dominion status. However, there were significant disagreements between the Indian and the British political parties that the Conferences would not resolve.

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- 1 First Round Table Conference (November 1930 – January 1931) Gandhi do not attend the meeting but Ambedker was there
- 2 Second Round Table Conference (September – December 1931) Gandhi and Ambedker both attend the meeting
- 3 Third Round Table Conference (November – December 1932) Gandhi do not attend the meeting but Ambedker was there

## Gandhi–Irwin Pact-1931

The **Gandhi–Irwin Pact** was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5 March 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London. Before this, the viceroy Lord Irwin announced in October 1929, a vague offer of 'dominion status' for India in an unspecified future and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution.

Below were the proposed conditions.

1. Discontinuation of the civil disobedience movement by the Indian National Congress
2. Participation by the Indian National Congress in the Round Table Conference
3. Withdrawal of all ordinances issued by the British Government imposing curbs on the activities of the Indian National Congress
4. Withdrawal of all prosecutions relating to several types of offenses except those involving violence
5. Release of prisoners arrested for participating in the civil disobedience movement
6. Removal of the tax on salt, which allowed the Indians to produce, trade, and sell salt legally and for their own private use

## The British Government Agreed to

1. Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions
2. Release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence
3. Permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops
4. Restore confiscated properties of the satyagrahis
5. Permit free collection or manufacture of salt by persons near the sea-coast
6. Lift the ban over the congress.

## Communal Award-1932

The **Communal Award** was made by the British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald on 16 August 1932 granting separate electorates in India for the "general electorate", Muslims, Sikhs, Dalits etc. The "general electorate" includes Hindus and non-Hindus - that is, everyone.

The Award was highly controversial and opposed by Gandhi, who fasted in protest against it. Communal Award was supported by many among the minority communities, most notably

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the Dalit leader, Dr. Ambedkar. After lengthy negotiations, Gandhi reached an agreement with Dr. Ambedkar to have a single Hindu electorate, with Dalits having seats reserved within it. This is called the Poona Pact. Electorates for other religions like Muslim and Sikh remained separate.

## Lahore Resolution-1940

The **Lahore Resolution** also known as the **Pakistan Resolution** was a formal political statement adopted by the All-India Muslim League on the occasion of its three-day general session in Lahore on March 22–24, 1940, which called for the creation of 'independent states' for Muslims in British India. The constituent units of these states were to be autonomous and sovereign. The resolution was later interpreted as a demand for a separate Muslim state, called Pakistan. The resolution was presented by A. K. Fazlul Huq.

Although the name "Pakistan" had been proposed by Choudhary Rahmat Ali in his Pakistan Declaration in 1933, Muhammad Ali Jinnah and other leaders had kept firm their belief in Hindu-Muslim unity. However, the volatile political climate and sidelining of Muslims by Indian National Congress showed the future of the Muslims in the subcontinent not so bright and gave the idea stronger backing.

## August Offer-1940

On 8 August 1940, early in the Battle of Britain, the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, made the so-called '**August Offer**', a fresh proposal promising the expansion of the Executive Council to include more Indians, the establishment of an advisory war council, giving full weight to minority opinion, and the recognition of Indians' right to frame their own constitution (after the end of the war). In return, it was hoped that all parties and communities in India would cooperate in Britain's war effort.

The following proposals were put in:

- After the war a representative Indian body would be set up to frame a constitution for India.
- Viceroy's Executive Council would be expanded without delay.
- The minorities were assured that the government would not transfer power "to any system of government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in Indian national life."

Significant modifications were made in the August Offer in 1942 in the form of Cripps Proposals.

## Cripps Mission-1942

The Cripps mission was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II. The mission was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps. Cripps was sent to negotiate an agreement with the nationalist leaders Gandhi speaking for the Hindus and Muhammad Ali Jinnah for the Muslims, that would keep India loyal to the British war effort in exchange for a promise of full self-government after the war.

Both the major parties, the Congress and the League rejected his proposals and the mission proved a failure. Cripps had designed the proposals himself, but they were too radical for Churchill and the Viceroy, and too conservative for the Indians; no middle way was found. Congress moved toward the Quit India movement whereby it refused to cooperate in the war effort



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## Quit India Movement

The Quit India movement was the final of the three major Nationalist movements in India. It was started in August 1942 by MK Gandhi. Though the Quit India Movement collapsed within a very short time it will be a mistake to suppose that the movement was a total failure.

Firstly, the movement revealed the determination of the people to undergo any amount of suffering for the cause of the country.

Secondly, the popular character of the August Rebellion was revealed through the participation of students, working class and peasants.

In the opinion of Sumit Sarkar, it was the participation of the peasant communication that turned the movement into a mass upsurge.

Thirdly, 1942 Movement marked the end of India's struggle for freedom and may be regarded as an apex of the freedom struggle.

Fourthly, the violent mass upsurge of 1942 convinced the British rulers that their hold was sure to collapse in India sooner or later.

## Simla Conference-1945

The **Simla Conference** was a 1945 meeting between Viceroy Archibald Wavell and the major political leaders of India at Simla, India.

Lord Wavell, the Governor-General of India, with a view to resolving the deadlock in Indian politics set forth his plan which is famous in history as the 'Wavell Plan' (1945).

The most important points in the Wavell Plan were as follows:

- (1) Formation of an interim government before proceeding for the work of framing Constitution.
  - (2) The proposed interim government was to have a balanced representation of the main communities including equal proportion of Muslims and Caste Hindus.
  - (3) All members of the Central Executive Council barring the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief were to be Indians.
  - (4) Defence of India was to be in the hands of a British General till Power was transferred to the Indian hands.
- With a view to discussing the proposals with the Indian political leaders Wavell summoned a conference at Simla on 25 June, 1945. But the Simla Conference ended in a failure.

## Cabinet Mission of 1946

The **Cabinet Mission** of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British Government to Indian leadership, providing India with independence. Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, the mission consisted of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A. V. Alexander.

The Mission held talks with the representatives of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, the two largest political parties in the Constituent Assembly of India. The two parties planned to determine a power-sharing arrangement between Hindus and Muslims to prevent a communal dispute, and to determine whether British India would be better-off unified or divided. The Congress party under Gandhi-Nehru nexus wanted to obtain a strong central government with more powers compared to state governments. The All India Muslim League under Jinnah, wanted to keep India united but with political safeguards provided to Muslims such as 'guarantee' of 'parity' in the legislatures.



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## Direct Action Day-1946 Aug-16

Direct Action Day (16 August 1946), also known as the Great Calcutta Killings, was a day of widespread riot and manslaughter between Hindus and Muslims in the city of Calcutta (now known as Kolkata) in the Bengal province of British India.<sup>[1]</sup> The day also marked the start of what is known as The Week of the Long Knives.

The Muslim League and the Indian National Congress were the two largest political parties in the Constituent Assembly of India in the 1940s. The 1946 Cabinet Mission to India for planning of the transfer of power from the British Raj to the Indian leadership proposed an initial plan of composition of the new Dominion of India and its government. However, soon an alternative plan to divide the British Raj into a Hindu-majority India and a Muslim-majority Pakistan was proposed by the Muslim League. The Congress rejected the alternative proposal outright. Muslim League planned general strike (hartal) on 16 August terming it as Direct Action Day to protest this rejection, and to assert its demand for a separate Muslim homeland.

## Mountbatten Plan-1947

The actual division of British India between the two new dominions was accomplished according to what has come to be known as the *3 June Plan* or *Mountbatten Plan*. It was announced at a press conference by Mountbatten on 3 June 1947, when the date of independence was also announced – 15 August 1947.

The Indian political leaders accepted the Plan on 2 June. It did not deal with the question of the princely states, but on 3 June Mountbatten advised them against remaining independent and urged them to join one of the two new dominions.

## Indian Independence Act 1947

The Indian Independence Act 1947 was as an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that partitioned British India into the two new independent dominions of India and Pakistan. The Act received the royal assent on 18 July 1947, and Pakistan came into being on August 14, and India on August 15, as two new countries.<sup>[1]</sup>

The legislation was formulated by the government of Prime Minister Clement Attlee, after representatives of the Indian National Congress,<sup>[2]</sup> the Muslim League,<sup>[3]</sup> and the Sikh community<sup>[4]</sup> came to an agreement with the Viceroy of India, Lord Mountbatten of Burma, on what has come to be known as the *3 June Plan* or *Mountbatten Plan*.

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## World Countries Capitals and Currencies :

Country	Capital	Currency
<b>Asia</b>		
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afghani
Bahrain	Manama	Bahraini Dinar
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka
Bhutan	Thimpu	Ngultrum
Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan	Ringgit
China	Beijing	Yuan
Cyprus	Nicosia	Cyprus Pound
India	New Delhi	Indian Rupee
Indonesia	Djakarta	Rupiah
Iran	Tehran	Riyal
<b>Iraq</b>	<b>Baghdad</b>	<b>Iraqi Dinar</b>
Israel	Tel Aviv	Shekel
Japan	Tokyo	Yen
Jordan	Amman	Jordan Dinar
Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Riel
Kazakhstan	Akmola	Tenge
Korea (North)	Pyongyang	Won (KPW)
Korea (South)	Seoul	Won (KRW)
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Kuwaiti Dinar
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Som (KGS)
Laos	Vientiane	Kip
Lebanon	Beirut	Lebanese Pound
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Malaysian Ringgit
Maldives	Male	Rufiyaa
Mongolia	Ulan-Bator	Tugrik
Myanmar	Yangoon	Kyat
Nepal	Kathmandu	Nepalese Rupee
Oman	Muscat	Omani Rial
Pakistan	Islamabad	Pakistani Rupee
Philippines	Manila	Piso

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Qatar	Doha	Qatari Riyal
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Riyal (SAR)
Singapore	Singapore	Singapore Dollar
Sri Lanka	Colombo	Sri Lankan Rupee
Syria	Damascus	Syrian Pound
Taiwan	Taipei	New Taiwan Dollar
Tajikistan	Dushambe	Tajik Rouble
Thailand	Bangkok	Baht
Turkey	Ankara	Turkish Lira
Turkemenistan	Ashkabad	Manat (TMM)
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Dirham
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Som (UKS)
Vietnam	Hanoi	Dong
Yemen	Sana	Riyal (YER)
Albania	Tirana	Lek
Andorra	Andorra-la-vella	Euro
Armenia	Yerevan	Dram
Austria	Vienna	Euro
Azerbaijan	Baku	Manat
Belarus	Minsk	Russian Rouble
Belgium	Brussels	Euro
Bosnia-Herjegovina	Sarajevo	Dinar
Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev
Croatia	Zagreb	Kuna
Cyprus	Nicosia	Euro
Czech Republic	Prague	Koruna
Denmark	Copenhagen	Danish Krone
Estonia	Tallinn	Kroon
Finland	Helsinki	Euro
France	Paris	Euro
Georgia	Tbilisi	Lari
Germany	Berlin	Euro

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Greece	Athens	Euro
Hungary	Budapest	Forint
Iceland	Reykavik	Krona
Ireland	Dublin	Euro
Italy	Rome	Euro
Latvia	Riga	Lats
Leichtenstem	Vaduz	Swiss Franc
Lithuania	Vilnius	Litas
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Euro
Macedonia	Skopje	Dinar
Malta	Valletta	Euro
Moldova	Chisinau	Leu
Monaco	Monaco	Euro
Montenegro	Podgorica	Euro
Netherlands	The Hague	Euro
Norway	Oslo	Norwegian Krone
Poland	Warsaw	Zloty
Portugal	Lisbon	Euro
Romania	Bucharest	Lei
Russia	Moscow	Rouble
San Marino	San Marino	Euro
Slovakia	Bratislava	Slovak Koruna
Slovenia	Ljubljana	Euro
Spain	Madrid	Euro
Sweden	Stockholm	Krona (SEK)
Switzerland	Berne	Swiss Franc
Ukraine	Kiev	Karbovanets
United Kingdom	London	Pound Sterling
Vatican City State	Vatican City	Euro
Yugoslavia	Belgrade	New Dinar