



BHARAT RATNA AWARD WINNERS

NAME	ABOUT	STATE	YEAR	
C. Rajagopalachari	He was the last Governor General of India. He was the founder of the Swatantra Party. He was the conscience keeper of MK Gandhi.	Tamil Nadu		
Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan	He was the first Vice President of India. He became the country's second President.	Tamil Nadu	1954	
C. V. Raman	He became the first Asian scientist to receive a Nobel Prize in any branch of science. He is famous for his discoveries in physics like Raman Scattering.	Tamil Nadu		
Bhagwan Das	He was the co-founder of Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith. He also contributed to the foundation of Banaras Hindu University.	Uttar Pradesh		
M. Visvesvaraya	His birth anniversary on 15th September is celebrated as Engineer's Day in the country. He was a civil engineer who contributed much to the country's dam development.	Karnataka	1955	
Jawaharlal Nehru	He became the first and longest tenure Prime Minister (PM) of India. He was PM at the time of receiving this award.	Uttar Pradesh		
Govind Ballabh Pant	He was elected to be the first chief minister of the state of Uttar Pradesh. He was an ardent supporter of making Hindi a national language.	Uttarakhand	1957	
Dhondo Keshav Karve	He was a great social reformer and was famous for women's education, and widow remarriage. He founded the Widow Marriage Association.	Maharashtra 1958		
Bidhan Chandra Roy	He is recognized as the Maker of Modern West Bengal. His birth anniversary on 1st July is celebrated as National Doctors' Day in the country.	West Bengal	1961	
Purushottam Das Tandon	He was titled Rajarshi. He became the speaker in Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly. He supported the Hindi language making it the official language.	Uttar Pradesh	1701	
Rajendra Prasad	He swore as the first President of India. He was actively involved in the non-cooperation	Bihar	1962	



	T	CHEN	NAI
	movement with Mahatma Gandhi Ji.		
	He was elected to be the second Vice		
Zakir Husain	President and third President of India. He	Andhra	
Zakii Husaiii	became the Vice Chancellor of Aligarh	Pradesh	
	Muslim University.		10/0
	He was a great Indologist and Sanskrit		1963
	scholar. He is well known for his works like		
Pandurang Vaman Kane	'History of Dharmasastra: Ancient and	Maharashtra	
	Medieval Religious and Civil Laws in India'.		
	He became the first posthumous recipient of		
	the Bharat Ratna Award. He was elected to	Uttar	
Lal Bahadur Shastri		Pradesh	1966
	be the second PM of India. He is popular in	Frauesn	
	country for his slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.		
	She was the first female recipient of the		
Indira Gandhi	Bharat Ratna Award. She was PM during the	Uttar	1971
	Indo-Pak War of 1971. She was PM of India	Pradesh	
	at the time of receiving this award.		
	He served as the first acting President of		
V. V. Giri	India. He became the 4th President of India.	Odisha	1975
v. v. GIII	He organized many trade unions for the	Ouisna	1973
	freedom struggle.	V.	
	He was recognized as the King Maker in	6	
	Indian Political History as he contributed		
K. Kamaraj	much to making Lal Bahadur Shastri and	Tamil Nadu	1976
	Indira Gandhi the PM of India.		
- 17	She is the first and only naturalized citizen of		
	India who received the Bharat Ratna Award.	West	
Mother Teresa		Bengal, born	1980
Wiother Teresa		in North	1960
0	Missionaries of Charity. She was also Nobel	Macedonia	
0	Laureate for her humanitarian works.		
	He was a great follower of Gandhism. He is		
Vinoba Bhave	well known for his Bhoodan Movement in	Maharashtra	1983
	the country. He received Ramon Magsaysay	,	
	Award for his humanitarian works.		
	He became the first non-citizen recipient of		
Khan Abdul Ghaffar	the Bharat Ratna Award. He was also known		
Khan Abuul Ghallal	as Frontier Gandhi. He was the founder of	Pakistan	1987
Kitali	the Red Shirt Movement (Khudai		
	Khidmatgar).		
	He was the first actor who became the		
	recipient of the Bharat Ratna Award and the		
M. G. Ramachandran	chief minister of any state. He was the	Tamil Nadu	1988
Or aminuminimi	founder of the All India Anna Dravida	1411111111111	1700
	Munnetra Kazhagam.		
	8		
	He is recognized as the chief architect of the		
B.R. Ambedkar	Indian Constitution. He became the first Law	Maharashtra	1990
	Minister of the country. He vehemently criticized the caste system in Hinduism.		-



		CHEN	NAI
Nelson Mandela	He is recognized as the Gandhi of South Africa. He became the second non-citizen recipient of the Bharat Ratna Award. He received Nobel Peace Prize also.	South Africa	
Rajiv Gandhi	He was elected to be the sixth PM of India. He became the youngest PM of India in 1984 at the age of 40 years. During his tenure as PM, landmark laws were passed like the Anti-defection law in 1985.	Uttar Pradesh	
Vallabhbhai Patel	He is recognized as the Iron Man of India. He served as the first Deputy Prime Minister of the country. He played an important role in Bardoli Satyagraha, modern-based All India Services.	Gujarat	1991
Morarji Desai	He is the sole national of India to be awarded the highest civilian honor of Pakistan the Nishan-e-Pakistan. He was elected to be the first non-congress PM of India. He was the oldest PM.	Gujarat	
Abul Kalam Azad	He was the first Education Minister of India. He is popularly known as Maulana Azad. His birth anniversary on 11th November is celebrated as National Education Day in the country.	West Bengal	
J. R. D. Tata	He was an industrialist and aviation pioneer in India. He started the country's first airline named Air India. He established many institutes like Tate Institute of Fundamental Research, TCS, Tate Motors, etc.	Maharashtra	1992
Satyajit Ray	He is credited to bring Indian Cinema to world recognition. His first film as director was Pather Panchali in 1955. He was awarded the country's highest cinema award named Dadasaheb Phalke Award.	West Bengal	
Gulzarilal Nanda	He served two times as the interim PM of India and two times as the deputy chairman of the erstwhile Planning Commission. He raised the labor issues on a national platform.	Punjab	
Aruna Asaf Ali	She became the first Mayor of Delhi in the post-independence period. She was actively involved in the Quit India Movement in 1942.	West Bengal	1997
A.P.J Abdul Kalam	He is recognized as the Missile Man of India. He contributed to the development of launch vehicle technology, ballistic missiles, etc. He became the country's 11th President. His major works include Wings of Fire, Ignited	Tamil Nadu	



	T	CHEN	12.1
	Minds, India 2020, etc.		
	She was a classical vocalist in Carnatic		
	music. She is recognized as the Queen of		
M. S. Subbulakshmi	Songs. She became the first musician of India	Tamil Nadu	
	to be awarded the Ramon Magsaysay for her		
	public charity works.		1998
	He is well known for his contribution to		
Chidambaram	Green Revolution in India. He contributed to		
Subramaniam	the International Rice Research Institute of	Tamil Nadu	
	Manila, Philippines.		
	He is recognized as the Loknayak (People's		
	Leader). He launched the Total Revolution		
Jayaprakash Narayan	· ·	Bihar	
	Movement/ JP Movement against the		
	congress government.		
	He is Nobel Laureate in Economic Science.	TAT (D 1	
Amartya Sen	He contributed to welfare economics, social	West Bengal	
	justice in economics, social choice theory, etc.		1999
	He was elected to be the first chief minister		
Gopinath Bordoloi	of Assam. He is recognized as the Lokapriya	Assam	
Gopinatii Dordoloi	in Assam for his dedication to Assam's	rissain	
	development.		
	He is recognized as the world's best	Uttar	
Ravi Shankar	exponent of Hindustani Classical Music. He		
	also received the Grammy Award.	Pradesh	
	She is recognized as the Nightingale of India,		
	Voice of Millennium, and Queen of Melody.		
Lata Mangeshkar	She was awarded the country's highest	Maharashtra	
	cinema award Dadasaheb Phalke Award.		
	He is a celebrated classical shehnai player.		2001
S	He is credited to highlight the shehnai		
Bismillah Khan	instrument in Indian music. He became the	Uttar	
	third classical musician who received the	Pradesh	
	Bharat Ratna Award.		
	He was a great exponent of Hindustani		
Bhimsen Joshi	classical music. He was a disciple of	Karnataka	2009
-	recognized Kirana Gharana. He was well		
	known for his Khyal genre of singing style.		
	He is an eminent chemist who contributed		
	much to solid-state and structural chemistry.	1	
C. N. R. Rao	He received many awards like Marlow	Karnataka	
	Medal, Hughes Medal, Royal Medal, India		
	Science Award, etc.		
	He is recognized as the Master Blaster in		2014
	cricket history. He debuted in the		
Cashin Tondeller	international cricket match at the age of 16	Maharaalatus	
Sachin Tendulkar	years. He is the only batsman to score more	Maharashtra	
	than 30,000 runs in entire forms of		
	international cricket matches.		
	International Cherce internet.		



Madan Mohan Malaviya	He was the founder of the Banaras Hindu University and Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha. He is recognized as the Mahamana.	Uttar Pradesh	2015
Atal Bihari Bajpayee	He was elected to be PM of India three times. He was also awarded the best parliamentarian award in 1994. He was also a great poet.	Madhya Pradesh	2013
Pranab Mukherjee	He was elected to be the 13th President of India and 14th & 15th Leader of the Lok Sabha. In 2020, he died due to COVID-19.	West Bengal	
Nanaji Deshmukh	His real name was Chandikadas Amritrao Deshmukh. He contributed to education, rural self-reliance, and health. He served as the leader of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.	Maharashtra	2019
Bhupen Hazarika	He is recognized as the Sudhakantha (Nectar-throated). He was an eminent filmmaker, poet, lyricist, playback singer, and musician.	Assam	

FACTS ABOUT BHARAT RATNA

- ❖ The award was started by former President Dr. Rajendra Prasad on January 2, 1954.
- ❖ The Bharat Ratna can also be awarded to non-Indians as there is no written rule against the same. Mother Teresa, a naturalised Indian citizen was conferred with the award in 1980. Non-Indians, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Nelson Mandela have also been awarded with the Bharat Ratna.
- ❖ As per Article 18(1) of the Indian Constitution, awardees cannot use 'Bharat Ratna' as a prefix or suffix to their name.
- ❖ The youngest Bharat Ratna awardee and the first sportsperson to win the award was Sachin Tendulkar in 2014.
- ❖ A maximum of three Bharat Ratnas can be given each year. It was awarded to four people in the same year only once -- in 1999.
- ❖ In 1992, the government decided to award Subhas Chandra Bose with the Bharat Ratna. But the decision was criticised due to controversy about his death. That was the only time when the award was announced and later withdrawn.



PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES AND STATES

As per the 8^{th} Schedule of the Indian Constitution, a total of 22 languages have been enlisted as the scheduled languages of India.

LANGUAGES STATES	
Assamese Assam, Arunachal Pradesh	
Bengali West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, Andama	n islands and Bangladesh
Gujarati Gujarat, Daman and Diu	
Hindi Almost every part of the country including	North-Central India
Kannada Karnataka	
Kashmiri Kashmir	
Konkani It is the official language of Goa but the state of the state	ut spoken in Southern
Maharashtra, North Karnataka, Kerala also.	
Malayalam Southwestern Kerala, Lakshadweep, Karna	taka and Tamil Nadu
Manipuri Manipur, Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Bangla	adesh and Myanmar
Marathi In addition to Maharashtra, it is spoken in	Goa, Karnataka, Gujarat,
Daman and Diu and Dadar and Nagar Have	
Nepali It is the national language of Nepal. It is als	-
Bengal, North-eastern states, Bhutan, Tibet a	3
Odia It is mainly spoken in Odisha. It is the	official language of the
Odisha state.	- F
It is principle language of Punjab but spok	
Punjabi Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Pakistan, USA	A, Canada and Australia
also.	
Sanskrit At present; this language is not spoken in	5 1
But it is still spoken in Mattur (Mathur) villa	
Sindhi This language is mainly spoken in Gujarat and Sindh province Pakistan. This is the official language of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.	
spoken in Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malaysia, M	
It is an additional official language Telangana, Delhi, Bihar, and Uttar Prades	
Urdu speakers in India, 1.07 crores in	
Bangladesh and 4 lacs in Britain.	i i akistari, 0.5 laes iri
It is principle language of Andhra Prade	sh and Telangana states
Telugu Apart from these states; it is spoken in the	<u> </u>
Karnataka, Odisha, Puducherry and Chhatt	
Bodo or Baro is a Tibetan-Burmese language	
Bodo living in northeast, Nepal and Bangladesh.	ge of energy rear people
Dogri language is spoken in the state of	of Jammu and Kashmir.
Dogri Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. Dogri is the	-
Maithili language is spoken in the north	•
Maithili Valley of Nepal.	O
It is spoken in Assam, Jharkhand, Odis	ha, Chhattisgarh, Bihar,
Santali Tripura and Bengal. It is spoken in Bangla	<u> </u>
also.	



NATIONAL SYMBOLS

CATEGORY	SYMBOL	RELATED PERSONS / DETAILS
National Flag of	Horizontal rectangular	Our National Flag was designed by
India	tricolour of India	Mr. Pingali Venkayya of Andhra
	saffron, white and India	Pradesh. It was adopted during a
	green; with the Ashoka	meeting of the Constituent Assembly
	Chakra, a 24-spoke	held on 22 July 1947.
	wheel, in navy blue at	
0	its centre	
State Emblem of	An adaptation from the	It is preserved in the Varanasi
India	Sarnath Lion Capital of	Sarnath Museum in India. the
	Ashoka	emblem was officially adopted on 26
National Authorization	"I C M"	January 1950.
National Anthem of India	"Jana Gana Mana"	It was composed in Bengali by poet
iiiuia		Rabindranath Tagore. Was adopted
		in its Hindi version on 24 January 1950. It was first publicly sung on 27
	7.53	December 1911 at the Calcutta (now,
		Kolkata).
National Song of	"Vande Mataram"	It is a Bengali poem written
India	variae iviatarani	by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in
		1870s, which he included in his 1881
		novel Anandamath. The poem was
		composed into song by Rabindranath
	-1111,	Tagore. The first two verses of the
<	10	song were adopted as the National
	D .	Song of India in October 1937 by
		Congress Working Committee prior
		to the end of colonial rule in August
		1947. After Independence, it was
		adopted on Jan 24th, 1950.
National Pledge		It was originally written by the
		Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao (an
		author and a bureaucrat) in Telugu
		language in 1962. First it was read in
		the Visakhapatnam in 1963 in a
		school. Later it was translated to
		various regional languages
		accordingly. The practice of reciting it
		in the schools was introduced in 1965
National Currency	Indian Rupee	on 26th of January The Indian rupee symbol is derived
National Currency	mulan Kupee	
		from the Devanagari consonant "T"
		(ra) and the Latin letter "R" was
		adopted in 2010. Udaya Kumar



Dharmalingam born 10 October 1978 in Kallakurichi, Tamil Nadu is the designer of the Indian rupee sign. He is an assistant professor at IIT Guwahati.	National Animal of India National Apuatic Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Flower of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Truit of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus I Calendar based on Saka Itas (Lastobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Saka Meghnad S. Calendar Interset Instructions (Panthera indica) It was decla The Ganga India flowing originates in Gangotri Glebphan maximus indicus) Declared on the first India Mascot as G is the first Canimal. Riknown as Si is the first Canimal Mascot as Canimal Mascot	1 10 0 1 10 TO
National Calendar of India Fruit of Indian Full of	National Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Tree of India Deacock (Pavo cristatus) National Flower of India National Fruit of Indi	_
National Calendar of India National Calendar of India National Animal of India National Heritage Animal of India National Bird India National Bird India National Bird India National Tree of India National Flower of Lotus (Nelumbo India National Flower of Lotus (Nelumbo India) National Flower of Lotus (Nelumbo Ind	National Animal of India National Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Tree of India National Flower of Ind	•
National Calendar of India National Calendar of India National Animal of India National Heritage Animal of India National Aquatic (Elephas maximus indicus) National Aquatic Animal of India National Tree India National Bird of India National Tree India National Tree India National Tree India National Tree of India National Tree India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India Mango (Mangifera indica) National Flower of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India Mango (Mangifera indica) National Fruit of India Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe National Microbe National Microbe National Microbe National Microbe National Flower of India Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe National Flower of India Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe National Microbe National Microbe National Microbe National Flower of India Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe National	National Calendar of India National Animal of India National Heritage Animal of India National Animal of India National Animal of India National Bird of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Flow	f the Indian rupee sign. He
National Calendar of India Rera Bengal tiger (Panthera tigris tigris) National River of India National Heritage Animal of India National Animal of India National Animal of India National Bird Animal of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera India) National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera India) National Microbe Lactobacillus Lactobacillus It has been announced on October 18, It has been announced	National Calendar of India National Animal of India National Arimal of India National Heritage Animal of India National Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India	sistant professor at IIT
India	India Era 1879, Saka Meghnad Scalendar Tay of Silt the Saka new	
Bengal tiger (Panthera tigris tigris)	India Era 1879, Saka Meghnad Scalendar Tay of Silt the Saka new	ted officially at 1 Chaitra
Meghnad Saha was the head of the Calendar Reform Committee. The "Day of Silence", is a celebration of the Saka new year in Bali. National Animal of India National River of India National Heritage Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Bird of India National Tree of India animal of India National Bird India National Flower of India Applanted about 100,000 mango trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga. National Microbe National	National Animal of India National Animal of India National Heritage Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus National Flower of Conservatio	=
National Aquatic Animal of India Margo (Mangifera India Pruit of Ind	National Animal of India National River of India National Heritage Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Flower of India India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Flower of India Na	•
National Animal of India	National Animal of India National River of India National Heritage Animal of India National India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus National India National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus National Vadopted in carnivore is subcontinen Adopted in Carnivore is subcontinen It was decla The Ganga India anaximus originates i Gangotri Gl the Bhagirat Declared on Environment Pacaock (Pavo Cristatus) Declared on Cristatus) Declared on Cristatus) Declared on Cristatus National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) It is a sacro unique por mythology been an ausculture since Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus National Vadopted on Declared on Cristatus It has been a delbrueckii subsp. Substitute Since Conservatio	
National Animal of India National Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bergal tiger (Panthera tigris tigris) National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Bird India National Tree of Indian banyan (Platanista gangetica) National Flower of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India National Microbe Lactobacillus Heritage Animal of India (Platanista gangetica) National Fruit of India National Fruit of India National Microbe Lactobacillus Hit was declared on November 4, 2008. The Ganga is the longest river of India flowing over 2,510 kms. It originates in the snowfields of the Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas as the Bhagirathi River. Declared on october 22, 2010 by Environment Ministry of India. Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first Indian city to have an animal Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first city in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu Declared on February 1, 1963. Indian Peacock or Blue Peacock (Pavo cristatus). National Flower of India on the peacock (Pavo cristatus) It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. National Microbe Lactobacillus It has been announced on October 18,	National Animal of India National River of India National Heritage Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India National Fruit of India National Fruit of India National Fruit of India National Marcobe National Fruit of India National Marcobe National Fruit of India National Marcobe National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus National Cangulti (Panthera itigris tigris) It was decla The Ganga India flowing originates in Gangotri Gluthe Bhagirat Declared on the first India Subsp. Rational Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) It is a sacre unique por mythology been an aus culture since trees in Laklonal Had planted trees in Laklonal Conference Conservatio	
National Animal of India River of	National Animal of India National River of India National River of India National Heritage Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India National Fruit of India National Fruit of India National Marcobe National Fruit of India National Microbe National Microbe National Microbe National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus River Ganga It was decla The Ganga India Thee Bhagirat Declared of Environmer Ocarpivate India Declared of Cangetic Dolphin (Platanista gangetica) National Bird of Indian peacock (Pavo Cristatus) National Flower of Indian banyan (Ficus Declared on Cristatus) National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera India India) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus National Conference Conservatio	
National River Of River Ganga It was declared on November 4, 2008. The Ganga is the longest river of India Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas as the Bhagirathi River.	India National River of India National Heritage Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of Indian peacock (Pavo India) National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of India National Flower of India National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus River Ganga It was decla The Ganga India It was decla The Gangat India The Gangation originates in Gangotri Glathe Bhagirat Declared on Environment of Environment of Environment of Environment of Indian Declared on the first Indian Mascot as Gangetic Oolphin (Platanista gangetica) Indian peacock (Pavo Declared on Cristatus) Declared on the first Indian Mascot as Gangetic Oolphin (Platanista gangetica) Indian Mascot as G	ý.
National River of India National Aduatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus India) National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus India) National Flower of Indian banyan (Ficus Indian banyan (Ficus Indian) National Flower of Indian banyan (Ficus Indian) National Fruit of Indian banyan (Mangifera) National Heritage Indian banyan (Mangifera) Indian banyan (Ficus Indian) National Fruit of Indian banyan (Mangifera) National Heritage Indian banyan (Mangifera) National Heritage Indian in the Heritage Indian Culture since time immemorial. National Microbe Indian Culture since time immemorial. National Heritage Indian Calculate Indian and Nasbeen Indian Culture since time immemorial. National Heritage Indian Elephant (Elephant Eagotro in the Heritage Indian Culture since time immemorial. National Heritage Indian Indian Indian Culture since time immemorial. National Heritage Indian Elephant (Elephant Elephant Indian Culture since time im	National River of India National Heritage Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of Indian peacock (Pavo India National Tree of Indian bengalensis) National Flower of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India National Fruit of India National Margo (Mangifera India) National Marcobe National Marcobe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus It was decla The Ganga India The Ganga India The Gangation The Gangotic Glave The Gangotic Glave The Bhagirat Declared on Environment The Environment The India Mascot as Gangetic Dolphin (Platanista gangetica) National Bird of Indian peacock (Pavo Indian Declared on Peacock on Cristatus) National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of Indian Declared on The Great National Flower of Indian Declared on Peacock on Cristatus). National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera Indian Declared on The Great National Province The Gangotic Indian Declared on The Great National Province The Gangotic Indian Declared on The Great National Province The Gangotic Indian Indian Indican Ind	_
National River of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird India National Tree of Indian peacock (Pavo cristatus) National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of India National Flower of India National Flower of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of India National Fruit of India National Microbe Lactobacillus It has been announced on October 12, 2010 by Environment Ministry of India. The Ganga is the longest river of India flowing over 2,510 kms. It originates in the snowfields of the Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas as the Bhagirathi River. Declared on october 22, 2010 by Environment Ministry of India. Declared on 5th October. Guwahati is the first Indian city to have an animal Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first city in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu Declared on 5th October. Guwahati is the first Indian city to have an animal Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first ladian city to have an animal Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first ladian city to have an animal Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first ladian city to have an animal Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first ladian city to have an animal Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first ladian city to have an city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu Declared on 5th October. Guwahati is the first ladian city to have an city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu National Fruit of India India Fruit of India	National River of India National Heritage Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India National Fruit of India National Microbe National Microbe National Microbe National Microbe National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Ridian Elephant (Elephan maximus indicus) Declared of Environmer india It was decla The Ganga India Thee Ganga India flowioriginates in Gangotri Glethe Bhagirat Raymon as Singletic Dolphin (Platanista gangetica) Heritage Gangetic Dolphin (Platanista gangetica) Heritage Gangetic Dolphin (Platanista gangetica) Heritage Gangetic Dolphin (Platanista gangetica) Heritage Gangotri Glethe Bhagirat Indian peacock (Pavo peacock of cristatus) Peacock of cristatus) National Flower of Lotus (Nelumbo It is a sacre unique possible po	-
India The Ganga is the longest river of India flowing over 2,510 kms. It originates in the snowfields of the Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas as the Bhagirathi River. National Heritage Animal of India Gangetic Gangetic Dolphin (Platanista gangetica) Maional of India Gangetic Dolphin (Platanista gangetica) Declared on october 22, 2010 by Environment Ministry of India. National Bird Of India Gangetic Dolphin (Platanista gangetica) Declared on 5th October. Guwahati is the first Indian city to have an animal Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first city in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu National Tree Of Indian Declared on February 1, 1963. Indian Peacock or Blue Peacock (Pavo cristatus). National Tree Of Indian Declared on February 1, 1963. Indian Peacock or Blue Peacock (Pavo cristatus). National Flower Of Indian Declared on February 1, 1963. Indian Peacock or Blue Peacock (Pavo cristatus). National Tree Of Indian Declared on February 1, 1963. Indian Peacock or Blue Peacock (Pavo cristatus). National Fruit Of Indian Declared on February 1, 1963. Indian peacock or Blue Peacock (Pavo cristatus). National Tree Of Indian Declared on February 1, 1963. Indian peacock or Blue Peacock (Pavo cristatus). National Tree Of Indian Declared on 1950. It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. National Fruit Of Indian Declared on 1950. The great Moghul emperor Akabar had planted about 100,000 mango trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga. National Microbe Lactobacillus It has been announced on October 18,	India National Heritage Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India National Fruit of India National Microbe National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus The Ganga India flowioriginates i Gangotri Gl the Bhagirat Gangotri Gl the Bhagirat Declared on Environment indicus or Environment indicus) Populared on Environment the first India Mascot as Gangetica or India peacock (Pavo India Peacock or Cristatus) National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus Adopted on India It is a sacre unique populative since India India Indica) National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera India Indica) Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus The Ganga India flowioriginates in Gangotri Gl the Bhagirat or Environment indica or Env	
National Heritage Animal of India Indian Elephant (Elephas indicus) Declared on october 22, 2010 by Environment Ministry of India. Declared on 5th October. Guwahati is the first Indian city to have an animal Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first city in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu	National Heritage Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of India National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Indian Elephant Declared on Environmer indicus Declared on the first Ind. Mascot as Conservatio Indian banyan (Ficus paracock or cristatus). Indian banyan (Ficus paracock or cristatus) It is a sacrounique por mythology been an aus culture since Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Indian banyan (Ficus paracock or cristatus) It has been a culture since Conference Conservatio	*
National Heritage Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National	National Heritage Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India National Fruit of India National Marcobe National Marcobe National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Oeclared on the first Ind. Mascot as G is the first C animal. Ri known as Si Declared on Cristatus) National Tree of Indian peacock (Pavo Cristatus) National Flower of Indian banyan (Ficus Declared on Cristatus) National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera India Indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Originates i Gangotri Gl the Bhagirat Declared on the first Ind. Mascot as G is the first Ind. Mascot as	_
National Aquatic Animal of India National Africage Animal of India National Adjustic Animal of India National Adjustic Animal of India National Adjustic Animal of India National Bird India National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of India Natio	National Heritage Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India National Fruit of India National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Indian Elephant Declared on Environment indica Declared on the first India Mascot as G is the first of the first india Mascot as G is the first of india Mascot as G is the first of indian peacock (Pavo Cristatus) Peacock of Cristatus Netional Flower of Indian banyan (Ficus Declared on Peacock of Cristatus) National Flower of Indian banyan (Ficus Declared on Peacock of Cristatus) National Fruit of Indian banyan (Ficus Declared on Peacock of Cristatus) National Fruit of Indian banyan (Ficus Declared on Peacock of Cristatus) National Fruit of Indian banyan (Ficus Declared on Peacock of Cristatus) National Flower of Indian banyan (Ficus Declared on Peacock of Cristatus) National Flower of Indian banyan (Ficus Declared on Peacock of Cristatus) It is a sacrounique por mythology been an aus culture since Indian Declared on Peacock (Pavo Declared on Peacock of Cristatus) It is a sacrounique por mythology been an aus culture since Indian Declared on Peacock (Pavo Declared on Pea	0
National Heritage Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird India National Tree of India National Tree of India National Flower India National Microbe Lactobacillus It has been announced on October 18,	National Heritage Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of Indian peacock (Pavo animal. Risknown as Si National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of India National Flower of Indian banyan (Nelumbo India National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus the Bhagirat Declared on Environment indicus Declared on the first Indian Mascot as Conservatio	
National Animal of IndiaHeritage (Elephas maximus indicus)Indian (Elephas maximus indicus)Declared on october 22, 2010 by Environment Ministry of India.National Animal of IndiaAquatic Animal of IndiaGangetic (Platanista gangetica)Doelared on 5th October. Guwahati is the first Indian city to have an animal Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first city in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as SihuNational IndiaTree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis)Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis)Adopted on 1950.National IndiaFlower of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis)It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial.National Fruit of IndiaMango (Mangifera indica)Mango (Mangifera indica)The great Moghul emperor Akabar had planted about 100,000 mango trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga.National MicrobeLactobacillusIt has been announced on October 18,	National Heritage Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of Indian bengalensis) National Flower of India National Flower of India National Fruit of Mango India National Fruit of India National Mango India National Fruit of Indian benyan (Mangifera india) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Conference Conservatio	Glacier in the Himalayas as
Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India National Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first city in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu Declared on February 1, 1963. Indian Peacock or Blue Peacock (Pavo cristatus). Adopted on 1950. It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. National Fruit of India National Microbe Lactobacillus It has been announced on October 18,	Animal of India (Elephas maximus indicus) National Aquatic Animal of India Animal of India (Platanista gangetica) (Platanista gangetica) (Platanista gangetica) (Platanista gangetica) (Platanista gangetica) (Platanista gangetica) (Paro is the first Indication Mascot as Conservatio indicus) (Paro is indicus) (Paro is indicus) (Paro is indicus) (Pavo is the first indication Mascot as Conservatio (Pavo is the first indication Mascot as Conservatio (Patanista gangetica) (Platanista gangetica) (Patanista ganget	athi River.
National Aquatic Animal of India National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Flower India National Fruit of India National Fruit India India India	National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India National Fruit of India National Fruit of India National Marcobe National Marcobe National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Declared on the first India Mascot as C is the first c animal. Rit known as Si National Peacock (Pavo Cristatus) Declared on Declared on Cristatus) Declared on Declared on Cristatus) Netional Flower of Lotus (Nelumbo It is a sacre unique por mythology been an aus culture since trees in Lakl National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Conference Conservatio	on october 22, 2010 by
National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird India National Tree of India National Flower of India National Fruit of India India India National Fruit of India India India India It has been announced on October 18,	National Aquatic Animal of India National Bird of Indian peacock (Pavo is the first canimal. Riknown as Si National Bird of Indian peacock (Pavo cristatus) National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of India (Nelumbo It is a sacro unique posmythology been an aus culture since india) National Fruit of India (Mangifera indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Declared on the first India Mascot as C is the first C animal. Riknown as Si National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus Adopted on unique posmythology been an aus culture since India indica) Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Conference Conservatio	ent Ministry of India.
Animal of India (Platanista gangetica) (Pauo cristatus) (Pauo peacock (Pavo peacock (Pavo peacock (Pavo peacock or Blue Peacock or Blue Peacock (Pavo peacock or Blue Peacock or Blue Peacock or Blue Peacock or Blue	Animal of India (Platanista gangetica) (Pavo (Pav	The Control of the Co
Animal of India (Platanista gangetica) (Pasocity in India to have a animal Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu (Pasocity in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu (Pasocity in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu (Pasocity in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu (Pasocity in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu (Pasocity in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu (Pasocity in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu (Pasocity in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu (Pasocity in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu (Pasocity in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu (Pasocity in India to have an animal Masocity animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu (Pasocity in India to have an animal Masocity animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu (Pasocity in India to have an animal Masocity animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu (Pasocity in I	Animal of India (Platanista gangetica) (Pavo	n 5th October. Guwahati is
Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first city in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu National Bird of Indian peacock (Pavo cristatus) National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of India (Nelumbo India) National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera India) National Fruit of India (Mangifera India) National Microbe Lactobacillus Mascot as Gangetic river dolphin, It is the first city in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu Declared on February 1, 1963. Indian Peacock (Pavo cristatus). Adopted on 1950. It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. National Microbe Lactobacillus It has been announced on October 18,	Mascot as G is the first c animal. Rir known as Si National Bird of Indian peacock (Pavo peacock of cristatus) National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of India (Nelumbo nucifera) National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Mascot as G is the first of animal. Rir known as Si Peacock of cristatus). Peacock of cristatus) It is a sacre unique por mythology been an aus culture since trees in Lakl It has been a delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Conference Conservatio	dian city to have an animal
Step is the first city in India to have a city animal. River dolphin is locally known as Sihu National Bird Indian peacock (Pavo cristatus) Declared on February 1, 1963. Indian Peacock or Blue Peacock (Pavo cristatus). National Tree Of Indian Declared on February 1, 1963. Indian Peacock or Blue Peacock (Pavo cristatus). National Flower Of Indian Declared on February 1, 1963. Indian Peacock or Blue Peacock (Pavo cristatus). Adopted on 1950. It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. National Fruit Of Indian Declared on Pebruary 1, 1963. Indian Peacock (Pavo cristatus). Adopted on 1950. It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. National Fruit Of Indian Declared Declared on Pebruary 1, 1963. Indian Peacock (Pavo cristatus). Adopted on 1950. The great flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. National Fruit Of Indian Declared	National Bird of Indian peacock (Pavo cristatus) National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of India National Flower of India National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus is the first cannimal. Ricknown as Si known as Si Peacock of cristatus). Adopted on Melumbo It is a sacro unique positive mythology been an ausculture since trees in Lakl It has been a delbrueckii subsp. Conference Conservatio	-
National Bird of Indian peacock (Pavo cristatus) National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of India nucifera) National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera India National Fruit of Indian National Fruit of Indian banyan (Mangifera indica) National Microbe Loctus (Melumbo It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial.	National Bird of Indian peacock (Pavo Peacock of Cristatus) National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus Dengalensis) National Flower of India Dengalensis National Flower of India Dengalensis National Flower of India Dengalensis National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera India Dengalensis) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Declared on Peacock (Pavo Cristatus) Peacock of Cristatus) It is a sacre unique por mythology been an aus culture since trees in Lakl	
National Bird of Indian peacock (Pavo Cristatus) National Tree of India National Flower India National Flower India National Flower India National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera India) National Microbe Nation	National Bird of Indian peacock (Pavo cristatus) National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of Lotus (Nelumbo nucifera) National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Known as Si Declared on Declared on Peacock of cristatus). Adopted on It is a sacre unique positive mythology been an ausculture since trees in Lakl	-
National IndiaBird Indiaof cristatus)Indian peacock (Pavo cristatus)Declared on February 1, 1963. Indian Peacock or Blue Peacock (Pavo cristatus).National Tree Indiaof Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis)Adopted on 1950.National Flower IndiaIt is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial.National Fruit Indiaof Indian indica)Mango (Mangifera indica)The great Moghul emperor Akabar had planted about 100,000 mango trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga.National MicrobeLactobacillusIt has been announced on October 18,	National Bird of Indian peacock (Pavo Peacock or cristatus) National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus Adopted on bengalensis) National Flower of Lotus (Nelumbo It is a sacro unique posmythology been an aus culture since India National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera India indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Conference Conservatio	
India National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of India National Fruit of India India National Fruit of India India India National Microbe Lactobacillus Peacock or Blue Peacock (Pavo cristatus). Adopted on 1950. It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. The great Moghul emperor Akabar had planted about 100,000 mango trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga. National Microbe Lactobacillus It has been announced on October 18,	India cristatus) Peacock of cristatus). National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of Lotus (Nelumbo nucifera) It is a sacre unique posmythology been an ausculture since trees in Lakl National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Conference Conservatio	
National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of India National Flower of India National Flower of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) Lotus (Nelumbo nucifera) National Fruit of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Fruit of Indian indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus Cristatus). Adopted on 1950. It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. The great Moghul emperor Akabar had planted about 100,000 mango trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga. National Microbe Lactobacillus It has been announced on October 18,	National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of India bengalensis) National Flower of India nucifera) National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Cristatus). Adopted on India and planted trees in Lakl	
National IndiaTree Indiaof bengalensis)Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis)Adopted on 1950.National Flower Indiaof Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis)It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial.National Fruit India India India Indiaof Indian indica)Mango (Mangifera had planted about 100,000 mango trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga.National MicrobeLactobacillusIt has been announced on October 18,	National Tree of Indian banyan (Ficus bengalensis) National Flower of Lotus (Nelumbo nucifera) India National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus India Adopted on Mango it is a sacre unique por mythology been an aus culture since trees in Lakl	or blue reaction (ravo
National Flower of India nucifera) National Fruit of India National Fruit of India National Microbe Lotus (Nelumbo It is a sacred flower and occupies a unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. The great Moghul emperor Akabar had planted about 100,000 mango trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga. It has been announced on October 18,	National Flower of Lotus (Nelumbo It is a sacre unique post mythology been an aus culture since India National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Dengalensis) It is a sacre unique post mythology been an aus culture since had planted trees in Lakl	n 1950
National Flower of India	National Flower of India	
India nucifera) unique position in the art and mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) India India National Microbe Lactobacillus It has been announced on October 18,	India nucifera) unique por mythology been an aus culture since National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) The great Mad planted trees in Lakl National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Conference Conservatio	red flower and occupies a
mythology of ancient India and has been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. National Fruit of India indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus Mango (Mangifera indica) The great Moghul emperor Akabar had planted about 100,000 mango trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga. It has been announced on October 18,	National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Mythology been an aus culture since had planted trees in Lakl trees in Lakl Conference Conservation	-
been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) India National Microbe Lactobacillus been an auspicious symbol of Indian culture since time immemorial. The great Moghul emperor Akabar had planted about 100,000 mango trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga. It has been announced on October 18,	National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera indica) National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus been an aus culture since had planted trees in Lakl It has been a delbrueckii subsp. Conference Conservatio	
National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera India indica) Had planted about 100,000 mango trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga. National Microbe Lactobacillus It has been announced on October 18,	National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera had planted trees in Lakl National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Conference Conservatio	
National Fruit of India indica) Mango (Mangifera had planted about 100,000 mango trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga. National Microbe Lactobacillus It has been announced on October 18,	National Fruit of Mango (Mangifera had planted trees in Lakl National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Conference Conservatio	_
Indiaindica)had planted about 100,000 mango trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga.National MicrobeLactobacillusIt has been announced on October 18,	India indica) had planted trees in Lakl National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Conference Conservatio	
trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga. National Microbe Lactobacillus It has been announced on October 18,	National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus trees in Lakl It has been a 2012 duri Conference Conservatio	_
National Microbe Lactobacillus It has been announced on October 18,	National Microbe Lactobacillus delbrueckii subsp. Bulgaricus Conference Conservatio	<u> </u>
·	delbrueckii subsp. 2012 duri Bulgaricus Conference Conservatio	
delbrueckii subsp. 2012 during the International	Bulgaricus Conference Conservatio	•
	Conservatio	\mathcal{C}
Bulgaricus Conference on 'Biodiversity		e on 'Biodiversity
Conservation and Education for	Sustainable	on and Education for
Sustainable Development held at		e Development held at
1	Hyderabad	-



microbe was	selected	by children	
who had	visited	the Science	
Express Biodiv	versity Spe	ecial Train.	

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS FROM INDIA

YEAR	RECIPIENT	CATEGORY	PURPOSE
1913	Rabindranath Tagore	Nobel Prize for	"for his profoundly sensitive, fresh,
1913	Kabinuranam Tagore	Literature	and beautiful verse"
		Nobel Prize for	"for his work on the scattering of light
1930	CV Raman	Physics	and for the discovery of the effect
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	named after him".
		Nobel Physics for	"for their interpretation of the genetic
1968	Har Gobind Khurana	Physiology or	code and its function in protein
		Medicine	synthesis"
1979	Mother Teresa	Nobel Peace Prize	"for Humanitarian Work"
			"for his theoretical studies of the
1983	Subrahmanyan	Nobel Prize in	physical processes of importance to
1703	Chandrasekhar	Physics	the structure and evolution of the
			stars".
1998	Amartya Sen	Nobel Prize in	"for his contributions to welfare
1770	7 Illiarty a Self	Economic Sciences	economics"
2009	Venkatraman	Nobel Prize in	"studies of the structure and function
2009	Ramakrishnan	Chemistry	of the ribosome"
			"for the struggle against the
2014	Kailach Satzarthi	Nobel Peace Prize	suppression of children and young
2014	Kailash Satyarthi	Nobel Feace Ffize	people and for the right of all children
	7	110	to education".
	SI	Nobel Memorial	"for their experimental approach to
2019	Abhijit Banerjee	Prize in Economic	1 11
		Sciences	alleviating global poverty".

1. Rabindranath Tagore - 1913:

One of India's most celebrated poets, musicians, and painters, Rabindranath Tagore was conferred with this dignified ward in 1913 in the field of Literature for "his profoundly sensitive, fresh, and beautiful verse". Often called Bard of Bengal and Gurudev, Tagor is one of India's most dignified figures in India. Rabindranath Tagore was the first person of Indian citizen and also the first Asian to be awarded the Nobel Prize.

2. CV Raman - 1930:

Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman or CV Raman is recognized for Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930 "for his work on the scattering of light and for the discovery of the effect named after him". His discovery is also referred to as the "Raman Effect" – the phenomenon of change in



wavelength in light rays that are deflected – is a path-breaking milestone in the understanding of physics. He is among the greatest Nobel Prize winners in India.

3. Har Gobind Khurana - 1968:

Har Gobind Khurana was awarded Nobel Physics for Physiology or Medicine in the year 1968 along with Marshall W. Nirenberg and Robert W. Holley "for their interpretation of the genetic code and its function in protein synthesis". H.G. Khurana is an Indian-American Biochemist. His research work relates to the synthesis of functional genes outside the living organism.

4. Mother Teresa – 1979:

Mother Teresa was the first Indian woman to win the Noble Prize in the category of Peace in 1979. She was born in the Republic of Macedonia. At the age of 19, she moved to India She spent the rest of her life here as a Roman Catholic nun and as a missionary serving the "poorest of the poor" in slums in the city. Her humanitarian work led to the establishment of Missionaries of Charity.

5. Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar - 1983:

The Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar in 1983 for "his theoretical studies of the physical processes of importance to the structure and evolution of the stars". He is the nephew of another Nobel Laureate, Sir CV Raman. S. Chandrasekhar is an Indian-American mathematician. His invention relates to the establishment of the physical process involved in the evolution of stars. The upper limit of a dwarf's mass was determined by him what is called as Chandrashekar Limit.

6. Amartya Sen - 1998:

In 1998, Amartya Sen was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences "for his contributions to welfare economics". He was born in Manikganj (British India) Sen studied economics and taught the subject in many reputed institutions in both the US and the United Kingdom. One of the greatest Indian Nobel Prize winners, his research papers on economics and social justice, theories of famines, and welfare economics earned him much recognition and many awards including the Nobel Memorial Prize in 1998.

7. Venkatraman Ramakrishnan - 2009:

Indian-born American-British structural biologist Venkatraman Ramakrishnan was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2009 along with Thomas A. Steitz and Ada E. Yonath, he has been awarded for his work in "studies of the structure and function of the ribosome". The Nobel Prize for Chemistry is given by The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

8. Kailash Satyarthi - 2014:

Kailash Satyarthi was born in Madhya Pradesh and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 for his "struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right



of all children to education". He is an activist who has dedicated his whole life to children's rights and education spotlight, battling corporates for their use of child labor. He is the person who has brought children's right to education to the spotlight through his work with UNESCO. He has shared this prestigious award with Young Pakistani Education Activist Malala Yousafzai.

9. Abhijit Banerjee - 2019:

An Indian-American economist Abhijit Banerjee was born on February 21, 1961, in Dhule (India). He is awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences with his wife Esther Duflo and Harvard University's Michel Kremer. He is currently serving at MIT as an international Professor of Economics. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, which awarded the Nobel Prize, commented "These winners of the 2019 Economics Prize have produced research that significantly improves our ability to fight global poverty".

