



## BHARAT RATNA AWARD WINNERS

NAME	ABOUT	STATE	YEAR
<b>C. Rajagopalachari</b>	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	1954
<b>Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan</b>	He was the first Vice President of India. He became the country's second President.	Tamil Nadu	
<b>C. V. Raman</b>	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	
<b>Bhagwan Das</b>	He was the co-founder of Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith. He also contributed to the foundation of Banaras Hindu University.	Uttar Pradesh	1955
<b>M. Visvesvaraya</b>	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	
<b>Jawaharlal Nehru</b>	He became the first and longest tenure Prime Minister (PM) of India. He was PM at the time of receiving this award.	Uttar Pradesh	
<b>Govind Ballabh Pant</b>	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
<b>Dhondo Keshav Karve</b>	He was a great social reformer and was famous for women's education, and widow remarriage. He founded the Widow Marriage Association.	Maharashtra	1958
<b>Bidhan Chandra Roy</b>	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
<b>Purushottam Das Tandon</b>	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	
<b>Rajendra Prasad</b>	He swore as the first President of India. He was actively involved in the non-cooperation	Bihar	1962

	movement with Mahatma Gandhi Ji.		
<b>Zakir Husain</b>	He was elected to be the second Vice President and third President of India. He became the Vice Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University.	Andhra Pradesh	1963
<b>Pandurang Vaman Kane</b>	He was a great Indologist and Sanskrit scholar. He is well known for his works like 'History of Dharmasastra: Ancient and Medieval Religious and Civil Laws in India'.	Maharashtra	
<b>Lal Bahadur Shastri</b>	He became the first posthumous recipient of the Bharat Ratna Award. He was elected to be the second PM of India. He is popular in country for his slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'.	Uttar Pradesh	1966
<b>Indira Gandhi</b>	She was the first female recipient of the Bharat Ratna Award. She was PM during the Indo-Pak War of 1971. She was PM of India at the time of receiving this award.	Uttar Pradesh	1971
<b>V. V. Giri</b>	He served as the first acting President of India. He became the 4th President of India. He organized many trade unions for the freedom struggle.	Odisha	1975
<b>K. Kamaraj</b>	He was recognized as the King Maker in Indian Political History as he contributed much to making Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi the PM of India.	Tamil Nadu	1976
<b>Mother Teresa</b>	She is the first and only naturalized citizen of India who received the Bharat Ratna Award. She was the founder of Catholics Missionaries of Charity. She was also Nobel Laureate for her humanitarian works.	West Bengal, born in North Macedonia	1980
<b>Vinoba Bhave</b>	He was a great follower of Gandhism. He is well known for his Bhoodan Movement in the country. He received Ramon Magsaysay Award for his humanitarian works.	Maharashtra	1983
<b>Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan</b>	He became the first non-citizen recipient of the Bharat Ratna Award. He was also known as Frontier Gandhi. He was the founder of the Red Shirt Movement (Khudai Khidmatgar).	Pakistan	1987
<b>M. G. Ramachandran</b>	He was the first actor who became the recipient of the Bharat Ratna Award and the chief minister of any state. He was the founder of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.	Tamil Nadu	1988
<b>B.R. Ambedkar</b>	He is recognized as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. He became the first Law Minister of the country. He vehemently criticized the caste system in Hinduism.	Maharashtra	1990

<b>Nelson Mandela</b>	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	
<b>Rajiv Gandhi</b>	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	
<b>Vallabhbhai Patel</b>	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
<b>Morarji Desai</b>	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	
<b>Abul Kalam Azad</b>	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	
<b>J. R. D. Tata</b>	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
<b>Satyajit Ray</b>	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	
<b>Gulzarilal Nanda</b>	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	
<b>Aruna Asaf Ali</b>	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
<b>A.P.J Abdul Kalam</b>	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	

	Minds, India 2020, etc.		
<b>M. S. Subbulakshmi</b>	She was a classical vocalist in Carnatic music. She is recognized as the Queen of Songs. She became the first musician of India to be awarded the Ramon Magsaysay for her public charity works.	Tamil Nadu	1998
<b>Chidambaram Subramaniam</b>	He is well known for his contribution to Green Revolution in India. He contributed to the International Rice Research Institute of Manila, Philippines.	Tamil Nadu	
<b>Jayaprakash Narayan</b>	He is recognized as the Loknayak (People's Leader). He launched the Total Revolution Movement/ JP Movement against the congress government.	Bihar	1999
<b>Amartya Sen</b>	He is Nobel Laureate in Economic Science. He contributed to welfare economics, social justice in economics, social choice theory, etc.	West Bengal	
<b>Gopinath Bordoloi</b>	He was elected to be the first chief minister of Assam. He is recognized as the Lokapriya in Assam for his dedication to Assam's development.	Assam	
<b>Ravi Shankar</b>	He is recognized as the world's best exponent of Hindustani Classical Music. He also received the Grammy Award.	Uttar Pradesh	
<b>Lata Mangeshkar</b>	She is recognized as the Nightingale of India, Voice of Millennium, and Queen of Melody. She was awarded the country's highest cinema award Dadasaheb Phalke Award.	Maharashtra	2001
<b>Bismillah Khan</b>	He is a celebrated classical shehnai player. He is credited to highlight the shehnai instrument in Indian music. He became the third classical musician who received the Bharat Ratna Award.	Uttar Pradesh	
<b>Bhimsen Joshi</b>	He was a great exponent of Hindustani classical music. He was a disciple of recognized Kirana Gharana. He was well known for his Khyal genre of singing style.	Karnataka	2009
<b>C. N. R. Rao</b>	He is an eminent chemist who contributed much to solid-state and structural chemistry. He received many awards like Marlow Medal, Hughes Medal, Royal Medal, India Science Award, etc.	Karnataka	2014
<b>Sachin Tendulkar</b>	He is recognized as the Master Blaster in cricket history. He debuted in the international cricket match at the age of 16 years. He is the only batsman to score more than 30,000 runs in entire forms of international cricket matches.	Maharashtra	

<b>Madan Mohan Malaviya</b>	He was the founder of the Banaras Hindu University and Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha. He is recognized as the Mahamana.	Uttar Pradesh	2015
<b>Atal Bihari Bajpayee</b>	He was elected to be PM of India three times. He was also awarded the best parliamentary award in 1994. He was also a great poet.	Madhya Pradesh	
<b>Pranab Mukherjee</b>	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	2019
<b>Nanaji Deshmukh</b>	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	
<b>Bhupen Hazarika</b>	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<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution, a total of 22 languages have been enlisted as the scheduled languages of India.

LANGUAGES	STATES
<b>Assamese</b>	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh
<b>Bengali</b>	West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, Andaman islands and Bangladesh
<b>Gujarati</b>	Gujarat, Daman and Diu
Hindi	Almost every part of the country including North-Central India
<b>Kannada</b>	Karnataka
<b>Kashmiri</b>	Kashmir
<b>Konkani</b>	It is the official language of Goa but spoken in Southern Maharashtra, North Karnataka, Kerala also.
<b>Malayalam</b>	Southwestern Kerala, Lakshadweep, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
<b>Manipuri</b>	Manipur, Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Bangladesh and Myanmar
<b>Marathi</b>	In addition to Maharashtra, it is spoken in Goa, Karnataka, Gujarat, Daman and Diu and Dadar and Nagar Haveli.
<b>Nepali</b>	It is the national language of Nepal. It is also spoken in Sikkim, West Bengal, North-eastern states, Bhutan, Tibet and Myanmar.
<b>Odia</b>	It is mainly spoken in Odisha. It is the official language of the Odisha state.
<b>Punjabi</b>	It is principle language of Punjab but spoken in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Pakistan, USA, Canada and Australia also.
<b>Sanskrit</b>	At present; this language is not spoken in almost any part of India. But it is still spoken in Mattur (Mathur) village of Karnataka state.
<b>Sindhi</b>	This language is mainly spoken in Gujarat and Sindh province of Pakistan.
<b>Tamil</b>	This is the official language of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. It is spoken in Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malaysia, Mauritius, Vietnam also
<b>Urdu</b>	It is an additional official language of Jammu & Kashmir, Telangana, Delhi, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. There are 4.81 crores Urdu speakers in India, 1.07 crores in Pakistan, 6.5 lacs in Bangladesh and 4 lacs in Britain.
<b>Telugu</b>	It is principle language of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states. Apart from these states; it is spoken in the states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Odisha, Puducherry and Chhattisgarh also.
<b>Bodo</b>	Bodo or Baro is a Tibetan-Burmese language spoken by Bodo people living in northeast, Nepal and Bangladesh.
<b>Dogri</b>	Dogri language is spoken in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. Dogri is the dialect of Punjabi.
<b>Maithili</b>	Maithili language is spoken in the northern region of Bihar and Valley of Nepal.
<b>Santali</b>	It is spoken in Assam, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Tripura and Bengal. It is spoken in Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan also.

## NATIONAL SYMBOLS

CATEGORY	SYMBOL	RELATED PERSONS / DETAILS
<b>National Flag of India</b>	Horizontal rectangular tricolour of India saffron, white and India green; with the Ashoka Chakra, a 24-spoke wheel, in navy blue at its centre	Our National Flag was designed by Mr. Pingali Venkayya of Andhra Pradesh. It was adopted during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on 22 July 1947.
<b>State Emblem of India</b>	An adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka	It is preserved in the Varanasi Sarnath Museum in India. the emblem was officially adopted on 26 January 1950.
<b>National Anthem of India</b>	"Jana Gana Mana"	It was composed in Bengali by poet Rabindranath Tagore. Was adopted in its Hindi version on 24 January 1950. It was first publicly sung on 27 December 1911 at the Calcutta (now, Kolkata).
<b>National Song of India</b>	"Vande Mataram"	It is a Bengali poem written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in 1870s, which he included in his 1881 novel Anandamath. The poem was composed into song by Rabindranath Tagore. The first two verses of the song were adopted as the National 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.
<b>National Pledge</b>		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 on 26th of January
<b>National Currency</b>	Indian Rupee	The Indian rupee symbol is derived from the Devanagari consonant "₹" (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.
<b>National Calendar of India</b>	Calendar based on Saka Era	Usage started officially at 1 Chaitra 1879, Saka Era, or 22 March 1957. Meghnad Saha was the head of the Calendar Reform Committee. The "Day of Silence", is a celebration of the Saka new year in Bali.
<b>National Animal of India</b>	Bengal tiger ( <i>Panthera tigris tigris</i> )	Adopted in April, 1973. The largest carnivore is found only in the Indian subcontinent
<b>National River of India</b>	River Ganga	It 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.
<b>National Heritage Animal of India</b>	Indian Elephant ( <i>Elephas indicus</i> )	Declared on October 22, 2010 by Environment Ministry of India.
<b>National Aquatic Animal of India</b>	Gangetic Dolphin ( <i>Platanista gangetica</i> )	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
<b>National Bird of India</b>	Indian peacock ( <i>Pavo cristatus</i> )	Declared on February 1, 1963. Indian Peacock or Blue Peacock ( <i>Pavo cristatus</i> ).
<b>National Tree of India</b>	Indian banyan ( <i>Ficus bengalensis</i> )	Adopted on 1950.
<b>National Flower of India</b>	Lotus ( <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> )	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.
<b>National Fruit of India</b>	Mango ( <i>Mangifera indica</i> )	The great Moghul emperor Akabar had planted about 100,000 mango trees in Lakhi Bagh in Darbhanga.
<b>National Microbe</b>	<i>Lactobacillus delbrueckii</i> subsp. <i>Bulgaricus</i>	It has been announced on October 18, 2012 during the International Conference on 'Biodiversity Conservation and Education for Sustainable Development held at Hyderabad during CoP-11. The



microbe was selected by children who had visited the Science Express Biodiversity Special Train.

## NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS FROM INDIA

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

