





Karpoori Thakur



- Recently, the Central Government took a big decision & announced the award of Bharat Ratna to former Bihar CM Karpoori Thakur.
- Birth: 24 January 1924
- Popular name: Jan-Nayak
- Political parties: Socialist Party, Bharatiya Kranti Dal, Janata Party, Lok Dal
- Area:- He was a freedom fighter, teacher, politician of India.
- Death: 17 February 1988
- •He also held the post of Chief Minister of Bihar twice in 1970 and 1977.
- Had once been Deputy CM.
- He was the first non-Congress Chief Minister of Bihar.
- •In 1967, when Karpoori Thakur became the Deputy CM, he abolished the requirement of English in Bihar.
- He was known for advocating the interests of backward classes.

















Bharat Ratna

- •Bharat Ratna is the country's highest civilian honor.
- This honor is given to a thinker, scientist, industrialist, writer and social worker in the fields of politics, art, literature, science.
- •The award of Bharat Ratna was started by the then President Dr. Rajendra Prasad on January 2, 1954.
- The first honor was given to independent India's first Governor General Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, former President Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and scientist Dr. Chandrashekhar Venkata Raman in 1954.
- In 1954, this honor was given only while alive, but in 1955, the provision of giving Bharat Ratna posthumously also was added.
- •In 1987, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Pakistan) was the first foreigner to receive the Bharat Ratna Award.
- Sachin Tendulkar became the first player to receive Bharat Ratna, besides this he received Bharat Ratna at the youngest age (41 years).
- •In 2019, Nanaji Deshmukh (posthumously) was awarded Bharat Ratna in the field of social service, Dr. Bhupen Hazarika (posthumously) in the field of art and former President of India Pranab Mukherjee was awarded Bharat Ratna for public work.
- Till now a total of 48 people have been awarded Bharat Ratna.











Bharat Ratna Award Winners List		
Recipients (State/UT)	Year	About
C. Rajagopalachari/ Rajaji (Tamil Nadu)	1954	C. Rajagopalachari/ Rajaji was the last Governor General of India. He was the founder of the Swatantra Party. He was the conscience keeper of MK Gandhi.
Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan (Tamil Nadu)	1954	Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan was the first Vice President of India. He became the country's second President.
C. V. Raman (Tamil Nadu)	1954	C. V. Raman 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.
Bhagwan Das (Uttar Pradesh)	1955	Bhagwan Das was the co-founder of Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith . He also contributed to the foundation of Banaras Hindu University.
M. Visvesvaraya (Karnataka)	1955	M. Visvesvaraya's 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.
Jawaharlal Nehru (Uttar Pradesh)	1955	Jawaharlal Nehru became the first and longest tenure Prime Minister (PM) of India . He was PM at the time of receiving this award.
Govind Ballabh Pant (Uttarakhand)	1957	Govind Ballabh Pant 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.
Dhondo Keshav Karve (Maharashtra)	1958	Dhondo Keshav Karve was a great social reformer and was famous for women's education, and widow remarriage. He founded the Widow Marriage Association.









Bidhan Chandra Roy (West Bengal)	1961	Bidhan Chandra Roy is recognized as the Maker of Modern West Bengal. His birth anniversary on 1st July is celebrated as National Doctors' Day in the country.
Purushottam Das Tandon (Uttar Pradesh)	1961	Purushottam Das Tandon was titled Rajarshi . He became the speaker in Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly . He supported the Hindi language making it the official language.
Rajendra Prasad (Bihar)	1962	Rajendra Prasad swore as the first President of India. He was actively involved in the non-cooperation movement with Mahatma Gandhi Ji.
Zakir Husain (Andhra Pradesh)	1963	Zakir Husain was elected to be the second Vice President and third President of India. He became the Vice Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University.
Pandurang Vaman Kane (Maharashtra)	1963	Pandurang Vaman Kane 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'.
Lal Bahadur Shastri (Uttar Pradesh)	1966	Lal Bahadur Shastri 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' .
Indira Gandhi (Uttar Pradesh)	1971	Indira Gandhi 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.
V. V. Giri (Odisha)	1975	V. V. Giri served as the first acting President of India . He became the 4th President of India . He organized many trade unions for the freedom struggle.
K. Kamaraj (Tamil Nadu)	1976	K. Kamaraj 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.















Mother Teresa (West Bengal, born in North Macedonia)	1980	Mother Teresa 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.
Vinoba Bhave (Maharashtra)	1983	Vinoba Bhave was a great follower of Gandhism. He is well known for his Bhoodan Movement in the country. He received Ramon Magsaysay Award.
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Pakistan)	1987	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan 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).
M. G. Ramachandran (Tamil Nadu)	1988	M. G. Ramachandran was the first actor who became the recipient of the Bharat Ratna Award. He was the first actor who became chief minister of any state. He was the founder of the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.
B.R. Ambedkar (Maharashtra)	1990	B.R. Ambedkar 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.
B.R. Ambedkar (South Africa)	1990	B.R. Ambedkar 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.
Rajiv Gandhi (Uttar Pradesh)	1991	Rajiv Gandhi 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.
Vallabhbhai Patel (Gujarat)	1991	Vallabhbhai Patel 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.







Morarji Desai (Gujarat)	1991	Morarji Desai 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.
Abul Kalam Azad (West Bengal)	1992	Abul Kalam Azad 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.
J. R. D. Tata (Maharashtra)	1992	J. R. D. Tata was an industrialist and aviation pioneer in India. He started the country's first airline named Air India . He established many institutes like TCS, Tata Motors etc.
Satyajit Ray (West Bengal)	1992	Satyajit Ray 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.
Gulzarilal Nanda (Punjab)	1997	Gulzarilal Nanda 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.
Aruna Asaf Ali (West Bengal)	1997	Aruna Asaf Ali became the first Mayor of Delhi in the post-independence period. She was actively involved in the Quit India Movement in 1942.
A.P.J Abdul Kalam (Tamil Nadu)	1997	A.P.J Abdul Kalam 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 Minds, India 2020, etc.



















M. S. Subbulakshmi (Tamil Nadu)	1998	M. S. Subbulakshmi 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.
Chidambaram Subramaniam (Tamil Nadu)	1998	Chidambaram Subramaniam is well known for his contribution to Green Revolution in India. He contributed to the International Rice Research Institute of Manila, Philippines.
Jayaprakash Narayan (Bihar)	1999	Jayaprakash Narayan is recognized as the Loknayak (People's Leader). He launched the Total Revolution Movement/ JP Movement against the congress government.
Amartya Sen (West Bengal)	1999	Amartya Sen is Nobel Laureate in Economic Science . He contributed to welfare economics, social justice in economics, social choice theory, etc.
Gopinath Bordoloi (Assam)	1999	Gopinath Bordoloi 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.
Ravi Shankar (Uttar Pradesh)	1999	Ravi Shankar is recognized as the world's best exponent of Hindustani Classical Music. He also received the Grammy Award.
Lata Mangeshkar (Maharashtra)	2001	Lata Mangeshkar 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.
Bismillah Khan (Uttar Pradesh)	2001	Bismillah Khan 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.
Bhimsen Joshi (Karnataka)	2009	Bhimsen Joshi 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 .



















C. N. R. Rao (Karnataka)	2014	C. N. R. Rao 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.
Sachin Tendulkar (Maharashtra)	2014	Sachin Tendulkar 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.
Madan Mohan Malaviya (Uttar Pradesh)	2015	Madan Mohan Malaviya was the founder of the Banaras Hindu University and Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha. He is recognized as the Mahamana.
Atal Bihari Bajpayee (Madhya Pradesh)	2015	Atal Bihari Bajpayee 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.
Pranab Mukherjee (West Bengal)	2019	Pranab Mukherjee 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.
Nanaji Deshmukh (Maharashtra)	2019	Nanaji Deshmukh's 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.
Bhupen Hazarika (Assam)	2019	Bhupen Hazarika is recognized as the Sudhakantha (Nectar-throated). He was an eminent filmmaker, poet, lyricist, playback singer, and musician.
Karpoori Thakur (Bihar) (Posthumously)	2024	Was an Indian freedom fighter, teacher, and politician. He also held the post of Chief Minister of Bihar twice in 1970 and 1977 and was Deputy CM once. He was the first non-Congress Chief Minister of Bihar. In 1967, when Karpoori Thakur became the Deputy CM, the requirement of English was abolished in Bihar.









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