

VAO Study materials..

List of Important Committees in India

1. Ajay Shankar Committee:
To review functioning of PPP Cell
2. N.R. Madhava Menon Panel:
Reported guidelines for regulating expenditure and content of advertisement in government adds
3. H.Devaraj Committee:
Reported most deemed university
4. H.R.Khan Panel:
To evaluate unclaimed PPF and Post Office Savings
5. V.V. Daga Committee:
To conduct forensic audit of NSEL
6. Sivaramakrishnan Committee:
Submit Report to build the capital city for Andhra Pradesh
7. Ramanujam Committee:
To avoid obsolete laws
8. Bimal Jalan Committee:
To head the Expenditure Management Commission
9. Hari Gautam Committee:
To review the status of UGC
10. Justice SB Sinha (One Member Commission):
To Probe 2006 Meerut Fire Tragedy
11. Suresh Prabhu Committee:
To review gas pricing formula
12. R S Sharma Expert Committee:
To review the Company (Cost Records and Cost Audits) Rules 2014
13. Justice MB Shah:
On Black Money
14. Deepak Mohanty Committee:
Data and Information Management in the RBI
15. Arvind Mayaram Committee:
To clear definition to the FDI and FII
16. Nachiket Mor Committee:
To permit NBFC's to work as Business correspondence
17. P.J. Nayak Committee:
Governance of Boards of Bank in India
18. Bibek Debroy Committee:
For Restructuring the railway
19. Justice C.S. Dharmadhikari Committee:
Recommended complete ban on dance bars in hotels and restaurants.
20. Pratyush Sinha Committee:
To assess compensation for coal blocks.
21. Jairam Ramesh Committee:
On sustainable development
22. T.K. Vishwanathan Committee:
To provide Bankruptcy code for small and medium enterprises (SMEs).
23. K.V. Kamath Panel:
To examine the financial architecture for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector.
24. Gopalakrishna Committee:
On Capacity Building in Banks and non-Banks
25. G.N.Bajpai Committee:
Guidelines for national pension system (NPS) schemes in private sector.
26. Raghunath Anant Mashelkar Panel:

To recommend best technologies for Prime Minister Narendra Modi's "Swachh Bharat" national sanitation campaign.

27. T.S.R. Subramanian Committee:

To review five key green laws concerning protection and conservation of environment, forest, wildlife, water and air among others.

28. Tandon Committee:

Follow Up Of Bank Credit

29. Dr. Gadgil Committee:

Agricultural Finance

30. Godwala Committee:

Rural Finance

31. S.S. Nadkarni Committee:

Trading In Public Sector Banks

32. M.L. Dantwala Committee:

Regional Rural Banks

33. Bhide Committee:

Coordination Between Commercial Banks And SFC's

34. Venketaiya Committee:

Review Of Rural Financing System

35. A.K. Bhuchar Committee:

Coordination Between Term Lending Institutions And Commercial Banks.

36. R. Jilani Committee:

Inspection System in Banks

37. Goiporia Committee:

Customer Service In Banks

38. L.C. Gupta Committee:

Financial Derivatives

39. James Raj Committee:

Functioning Of Public Sector Banks

40. A. Ghosh Committee:

Frauds & Malpractices In Banks

41. B.D.Thakar Committee:

Job Criteria In Bank Loans (Approach)

42. A.K.Khandelwal Committee:

HR Issues of Public Sector Banks

43. R.H. Khan Committee:

Harmonization of the Role of Financial Institution in Banks

44. Rajamannar Committee:

Changes In Banking Laws , Bouncing Of Cheques etc.

45. Usha Thorat Panel:

Financial Inclusion

46. K Madhav Das Committee:

Urban Cooperative Banks

47. R.S.Saria Committee:

Agricultural Finance And Cooperative Society

48. S.S. Kohli Committee:

Rationalization Of Staff Strength In Banks

49. J.V. Shetty Committee:

Consortium Lending by Banks

50. I.T. Vaz Committee:

Norms for Working Capital Finance by Banks

51. Y.V. Reddy Committee:

Financial Aggregate System

52. Rakesh Mohan Committee:

Small Savings: Tax and Interest Rates

53. M. Damodaran Committee:

Customer Service in Banks

54. Pillai Committee:

Pay Scales Of Bank Officers

55. Rangrajan Committee:

Computerization Of Banking Industry

56. Cook Committee (On Behalf Of BIS – Under Basel Committee):

Capital Adequacy Of Banks

57. Pendarkar Committee:

Review The System Of Inspection Of Commercial, RRB and Urban Cooperative Banks

58. Dave Committee:

Mutual Funds (Functioning)

59. Ghosh Committee:

Bank Frauds

60. Omkar Goswami Committee:

Industrial Sickness and Cooperate Restructuring

61. Janaikiraman Committee:

To ensure into the Securities and transaction of the banks and financial Institutions

62. Jilani Committee:

Loan System

63. Raja Chellaiyah Committee:

Tax Refoms

64. Nayak Committee:

Credit to SSS Bank

65. Rangarajan Committee:

Public Sector Disinvestment

66. Khusro Committee:

Agricultural Credit

67. Narashimham Committee:

Financial Sector Reforms

68. Ram Nivas Mirdha Committee:

To enquire into the Securities Scam

69. Malhotra Committee:

Insurance Sector Reforms

70. Bhagwati Committee:

Public Welfare

71. Vipin Malik Committee:

Consolidated Accounting By Banks

72. Chatalier Committee:

Finance To Small Scale Industry

Dances of India

This is useful for TNPSC and other Competitive Exams

Dance in India comprises the varied styles of dances in the country. As with other aspects of Indian culture, different forms of dances originated in different parts of India, developed according to the local traditions and also imbibed elements from other parts of the country. Sangeet Natak Akademi, the national academy for performing arts, recognizes eight distinctive traditional dances as Indian classical dances, which might have origin in religious activities of distant past.

Folk dances are numerous in number and style, and vary according to the local tradition of the respective state, ethnic or geographic regions. Contemporary dances include refined and experimental fusions of classical, folk and Western forms. Dancing traditions of India have influence not only over the dances in the whole of South Asia, but on the dancing forms of South East Asia as well. Dances in Indian films are often noted for their idiosyncrasies, and hold a significant presence in popular culture of the Indian subcontinent.

Classical Dances of India

Bharatha Natiyam - Tamil Nadu

Bhangra - Punjab

Bihu - Assam

Chhau - Odisha, Bihar & West Bengal

Kathak - Uttar Pradesh

Kathakali - Kerala

Khantumm - Mizoram

Kuchipudi - Andhra Pradesh

Folk Dances of India

Changu - Odisha & Andhra Pradesh

Dumhal - Kashmir

Garba, Dandiya Rass - Gujarat

Ghoomar - Rajasthan

Karagam - Tamil Nadu

Lavani - Maharashtra

Odissi - Odisha

Rauf - Jammu & Kashmir

Nautanki, Thora, Chappeli, Raslila, Kajri - Uttar Pradesh

List of State Wise Important Dances in India (Classical & Folk)

Andhra Pradesh: Kuchipudi, Kolattam, Dhimsa, Veeranatyam

Arunachal Pradesh: Bardo Chham

Assam: Bihu, Jumar, Bagurumba, Ali Ai Ligang

Bihar: Paika, Kajari, Bidesia, Jhijhian

Chhattisgarh: Panthi, Raut Nacha

Goa: Dekhnni, Fugdi, Corridinho, Dashavatara

Gujarat: Raas, tippani, Padhar, Garba

Haryana: Dhamal, Daph, Phag, Ghoomar, Jhumar, Loor

Himachal Pradesh: Kinnauri Nati, Namgen

Jharkhand: Karma

Jammu & Kashmir: Kud, Dumhal, Rouf, Bhand Pather, Bachha Nagma, Hafiza Dance, Bhand

Jashan, Wuegi-Nachun

Karnataka: Yakshagana, Bayalata, Dollu Kunittha, Veeragaase dance

Kerala: Mohiniattam, Kathakali, Padayani

Madhya Pradesh: Tertali, Charkula, Jawara, Matki dance, Phulpati dance, Maanch, Gaur Maria, Grida

Maharashtra: Pavri Nach, Lavani, Dangi, Koli

Manipur: Thang Ta, Dhol Cholom

Meghalaya: Nongkrem, Shad Suk mynsiem, Behdienkhal, Lahoo

Mizoram: Cheraw Dance

Nagaland: Chang Lo or Sua Lua

Odisha: Ghumura, Chau, Goti Pua, Nacni, Odissi, Dhap, Dalkhai, Baag Naach

Punjab: Bhangra, Jhumar, Karthi, Kikkli, Malwai Giddha, Sammi, Jindua

Rajasthan: Ghoomar, Kalbelia, Bhavai, Chirami, Gair, Tera Tali

Sikkim: Singh Chaam

Tamil Nadu: Bharata Natyam, Devarattam, Kamandi, Kummi, Karagattam, Mayil Attam, Paampu attam, Oyilattam

Telangana: Perini Thandavam, Lambadi, Dappu, Tappeta Gullu, Burra Katha, Pagati Vesham

Tripura: Hojagiri

Uttar Pradesh: Charkula, Kathak, Karma, Dadra

Uttarakhand: Barada Nati, Botiya, Cancheri, Chhapelia, Choliya, Jagars, Jhora, Romala

West Bengal: Gambhira, Kalikapatadi, Nanci, Alkap, Domni.

(Dance in India, List of Indian dances, Indian classical dance, 6 Classical Dances of India, Dances Of India, Indian Dances, Various dance forms of India, Classical Dances of India, Folk Dances of

India, dances of india state wise, list of dances of india, 7 classical dances of india, folk dances of india, dances of india ppt, tribal dances of india, dances of indian states, dances of india in hindi)

List of Jnanpith Award Winners

In New Delhi, President Pranab Mukherjee presented the prestigious Jnanpith Award for 2015 to Eminent Gujarati novelist, poet and critic Raghuvir Chaudhary. At the 51st Jnanpith Award function, President Mukherjee said that writers cannot be bound by any limits- they spread the message of love and humanity across the world.

About Raghuvir Chaudhary

A renowned Gandhian from Gujarat, Chaudhary was born in 1938 in Gandhinagar. Author of more than 80 books, Mr. Chaudhary began his writing career with novels and poetry, and later ventured into other forms of literature including plays, essays and short stories.

Jnanpith Award

The Jnanpith Award is an Indian literary award presented annually by the Bharatiya Jnanpith and is given to an author for the "outstanding contribution towards literature". Instituted in 1961, the award is bestowed only on the Indian writers who have been writing in Indian languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India and English, with no posthumous conferral. As of 2015, the award comprises a citation plaque, a cash prize of ₹11 lakh (US\$16,000), and a bronze replica of Saraswati, the Hindu goddess of knowledge and wisdom.

In Tamil 11th Jnanpith Award given to Akilan in the year 1975. in the year 2002 Jayakanthan got the 38th Jnanpith Award in the year 2002.

From 1965 till 1981, the award was given to the authors for their "most outstanding work". The rules were revised for the forthcoming years to consider their works during the period of last twenty years, excluding the year for which the award was to be given.

As of 2015, out of twenty-three eligible languages, the award has been conferred upon the works in fifteen languages: Hindi (ten), Kannada (eight), Bengali and Malayalam (five each), Gujarati, Marathi, Odiya, and Urdu (four each), Telugu (three), Assamese, Punjabi, and Tamil (two each), Kashmiri, Konkani, and Sanskrit (one each).

The first recipient of the award was Malayalam litterateur G. Sankara Kurup who was awarded in 1965 for his collection of poems, Odakkuzhal (The Bamboo Flute), published in 1950. As of 2015, the honour has been presented to fifty-six writers including seven women authors. In 1976, Bengali novelist Ashapurna Devi became the first female to win the award and was honoured for the first novel of a trilogy, Pratham Pratishruti (The First Promise), published in 1965. The most recent recipient of the award is novelist, poet and critic Raghuvir Chaudhary who was awarded for the year 2015.

List of Jnanpith Award Winner		
www.tnpsclink.i		
Yea	Recipient(s)	Language(s)
1965 (1st)	G. Sankara Kuru	Malayala
1966 (2nd)	T a r a s a n k a r Bandyopadhyaya	Bengal
1967 (3rd)	Umashankar Josh	Gujarat

1967 (3rd	Kuppali Venkatappa Puttappa (Kuvempu	Kannad
1968 (4th	Sumitranandan Pan	Hind
1969 (5th	Firaq Gorakhpur	Urd
1970 (6th	V i s w a n a t h a Satyanarayan	Telug
1971 (7th	Bishnu De	Bengal
1972 (8th	Ramdhari Singh Dinka	Hind
1973 (9th	D. R. Bendr	Kannad
1973 (9th	Gopinath Mohant	Oriy
1974 (10th	Vishnu Sakharan Khandeka	Marath
1975 (11th	Akila	Tami
1976 (12th	Ashapoorna Dev	Bengal
1977 (13rd	K. Shivaram Karant	Kannad
1978 (14th	Sachchidananda Vatsyaya	Hind
1979 (15th	Birendra Kumar Bhattachary	Assames
1980 (16th	S. K. Pottekkat	Malayala
1981 (17th	Amrita Prita	Punjab
1982 (18th	Mahadevi Varm	Hind
1983 (19th	Masti Venkatesha lyenga	Kannad
1984 (20th	Thakazhi Sivasankara Pilla	Malayala
1985 (21st	Pannalal Pate	Gujarat
1986 (22nd	Sachidananda Routra	Oriy
1987 (23rd	Vishnu Vaman Shirwadkar (Kusumagraj	Marath
1988 (24th	C. Narayana Redd	Telug

1989 (25th	Qurratulain Hyde	Urd
1990 (26th	Vinayaka Krishna Goka	Kannad
1991 (27th	S u b h a s h Mukhopadhy	Bengal
1992 (28th	Naresh Meht	Hind
1993 (29th	Sitakant Mahapatr	Oriy
1994 (30th	U. R. Ananthamurth	Kannad
1995 (31st	M. T. Vasudevan Nai	Malayala
1996 (32nd	Mahasweta Dev	Bengal
1997 (33rd	Ali Sardar Jafr	Urd
1998 (34th	Girish Karna	Kannad
1999 (35th	Nirmal Verm	Hind
1999 (35th	Gurdial Sing	Punjab
2000 (36th	M a m o n i R a i s o m Goswam	Assames
2001 (37th	Rajendra Sha	Gujarat
2002 (38th	Jayakantha	Tami
2003 (39th	Vinda Karandika	Marath
2004 (40th	Rehman Rah	Kashmir
2005 (41st	Kunwar Naraya	Hind
2006 (42nd	Ravindra Keleka	Konkan
2006 (42nd	Satya Vrat Shastr	Sanskri
2007 (43rd	O. N. V. Kuru	Malayala
2008 (44th	Akhlaq Mohammed Khan 'Shahryar	Urd
2009 (45th	Amarkan	Hind
2009 46th	Sri Lal Sukl	Hind
2010 (46th	Chandrashekhara Kambar	Kannad
2011 (47th	Pratibha Ra	Oriy
2012 (48th	Ravuri Bharadhwaj	Telug

2013 (49th)	Kedarnath Sing	Hind
2014 (50th)	Bhalchandra Nemad	Marath
2015 (51st)	Raghuveer Chaudhar	Gujarat

Five-Year Plans of India

The Planning Commission was set up in March, 1950 by a Resolution of the Government of India. The economy of India is based on planning through its five-year plans, developed, executed and monitored by the Planning Commission .

With the Prime Minister as the ex-official Chairman, the commission has a nominated Deputy Chairman, who has rank of a Cabinet minister. Montek Singh Ahluwalia is currently the Deputy Chairman of the Commission.

The Eleventh Plan completed its term in March 2012 and Twelfth Plan (2012-2017) is currently underway.

Planning Commission now NITI Aayog

The National Institution for Transforming India Aayog (NITI Aayog) is a Government of India policy Think-Tank established by Prime Minister Narendra Modi to replace the Planning Commission.

The stated aim for NITI Aayog's creation is to Foster Involvement and Participation in the Economic Policy-Making process by the State Governments of India.

It has adopted a 'Bottom-Up' Approach in Planning which is a remarkable contrast to the Planning Commission's tradition of 'Top-Down' Decision-Making.

The Union Government of India announced formation of NITI Aayog on 1 January 2015, and the First meeting of NITI Aayog was held on 08 February 2015. [Click here](#) get complete detail of NITI Aayog.

Time Line of Five Year Plans of India

First Plan - (1951–1956)

Second Plan - (1956–1961)

Third Plan - (1961–1966)

Fourth Plan - (1969–1974)

Fifth Plan - (1974–1979)

Rolling Plan - (1978–1980)

Sixth Plan - (1980–1985)

Seventh Plan - (1985–1990)

Annual Plans - (1990–1992)

Eighth Plan - (1992–1997)

Ninth Plan - (1997–2002)

Tenth Plan - (2002–2007)

Eleventh Plan - (2007–2012)

Twelfth Plan - (2012–2017)

The Five Year Plans with Detailed Information:

The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956)

The First Plan was based on Harrod-Domar Model.

Community Development Program was launched in 1952.

Emphasized on Agriculture, Price Stability, Power & Transport.

It was more than a success, because of Good Harvests in the last two years.

The Second Five Year Plan (1956–1961)

The Second Five Year Plan also called Mahalanobis Plan after its Chief Architect.

Its objective was Rapid Industrialization.

Advocated huge imports which led to emptying of funds leading to foreign loans.

It shifted basic emphasis from agriculture to industry far too soon.

During this plan, price level increased by 30%, against a decline of 13% during the First Plan.

The Third Five Year Plan - (1961–1966)

The Third Five Year Plan, at its conception time, it was felt that Indian economy has entered a take-off stage. Therefore, its aim was to make India a 'self-reliant' and 'self-generating' economy. Also, it was realized from the experience of first two plans that agriculture should be given the top priority to suffice the requirement of export and industry.

Complete failure due to unforeseen misfortunes, viz. Chinese aggression (1962), Indo-Pak war (1965), Severest drought in 100 years (1965 – 66).

The Three Annual Plans (1966-69) Plan Holiday for 3 years.

The prevailing crisis in agriculture and serious food shortage necessitated the emphasis on agriculture during the Annual Plans.

During these plans a whole new agricultural strategy involving wide-spread distribution of High-Yielding Varieties of seeds, the extensive use of fertilizers, exploitation of irrigation potential and soil conservation was put into action to tide-over the crisis in agricultural production.

During the Annual Plans, the economy basically absorbed the shocks given during the Third Plan, making way for a planned growth.

The Fourth Five Year Plan - (1969–1974)

The Fourth Five Year Plan, the main emphasis on Agriculture's Growth rate so that a chain reaction can start.

First two years of the plan saw record production. The last three years did not measure up due to poor monsoon.

Influx of Bangladeshi refugees before and after 1971 Indo-Pak war was an important issue.

The Fifth Five Year Plan - (1974-79)

The fifth plan prepared and launched by D D Dhar proposed to achieve two main objectives viz, 'Removal of Poverty' (Garibi Hatao) and 'Attainment of Self Reliance' through promotion of high rate of growth.

Promotion of high rate of growth, better distribution of income and significant growth in the domestic rate of savings were seen as key instruments.

The plan was terminated in 1978 (instead of 1979) when Janta Government Came to power.

The Rolling Plan - (1978 – 80)

There were 02 Sixth Plans. First one is by Janta Government (1978-1983) which was in operation for only 02 years.

The Second is by the Congress Government when it returned to power in 1980.

The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

This five year plan focus on Increase in National income, modernization of technology, ensuring continuous decrease in poverty and unemployment, population control through family planning, etc.

The Seventh Five Year Plan - (1985-90)

This five year plan focus on rapid Growth in Food-Grains production, Increased Employment opportunities and productivity within the framework of basic tenants of planning.

The plan was very successful, the economy recorded 6% growth rate against the targeted 5%.

The Eighth Five Year Plan - (1992-97)

The Eighth five Year Plan was postponed by two years because of political upheavals at the Centre and it was launched after a worsening Balance of Payment position and inflation during 1990-91.

The plan undertook various drastic policy measures to combat the bad economic situation and to undertake an annual average growth of 5.6%.

Some of the main economic performances during eighth plan period were rapid economic growth, high growth of agriculture and allied sector, and manufacturing sector, growth in exports and imports, improvement in trade and current account deficit.

The Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

The Ninth Five Year Plan, It was developed in the context of four important dimensions of Quality of life, Generation of Productive Employment, Regional Balance and Self-Reliance.

The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)

Tenth Plan five year to achieve the growth rate of GDP@8%

Reduction of poverty ratio to 20% by 2007 and to 10% by 2012

Reduction in decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2%

Increase in literacy rate to 72% within the plan period and to 80% by 2012

Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 28 by 2012

Increase in Forest and Tree cover to 25% by 2007 and 33% by 2012

All villages to have sustained access to potable Drinking Water by 2012

Cleaning of all Major Polluted Rivers by 2007 and other notified stretches by 2012

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)

Accelerate GDP growth from 8% to 10%. Increase agricultural GDP growth rate to 4% per year.

Raise the sex ratio for age group 0-6 to 935 by 2011-12 and to 950 by 2016-17

Ensure that at least 33% of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children

Ensure all-weather road connection to all habitation with population 1000 and above (500 in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009, and ensure coverage of all significant habitation by 2015

Connect every village by telephone by November 2007 and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012

Attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011-12.

Treat all urban waste water by 2011-12 to clean river waters.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)

The Twelfth Five-Year Plan of the Government of India has decided for the growth rate at 8.2% but the National Development Council (NDC) on 27 Dec 2012 approved 8% growth rate for 12th five-year plan.

The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Montek Singh Ahluwalia has said that achieving an average growth rate of 9 % in the next five years is not possible.

The Final growth target has been set at 8% by the endorsement of plan at the National Development Council meeting held in New Delhi.

INDIAN RAILWAYS

Indian Railways is an Indian State-Owned Enterprise, owned and operated by the Government of India through the Ministry of Railways.

Indian Railways is one of the world's largest railway networks comprising 115,000 km (71,000 miles) of track over a route of 65,808 km (40,891 miles) and 7,112 stations. In 2014-15, Indian Railways carried 8.397 billion passengers annually or more than 23 million passengers a day (roughly half of whom were suburban passengers) and 1058.81 million tons of freight in the year. In 2014–2015 Indian Railways had revenues of ₹1634.50 billion (US\$24 billion) which consists of ₹1069.27 billion (US\$16 billion) from freight and ₹402.80 billion (US\$6.0 billion) from passengers tickets.

Railways were first introduced to India in the year 1853 from Mumbai to Thane. In 1951 the systems were nationalized as one unit, the Indian Railways.

Indian Railways, operations cover twenty nine states and seven union territories and also provides limited international services to Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Indian Railways is the world's seventh largest commercial or utility employer, by number of employees, with over 1.376 million employees as of last published figures in 2013.

IMPORTANT FACT ABOUT INDIAN RAILWAYS

The first train on Indian soil ran between Bombay and Thane on the 16th of April 1853
The Longest Platform in the world is at Kharagpur and is 2,733 ft. in length
Nehru Setu on Sone River is the longest Railway bridge
42 Railway companies operated in the Country before Independence
Electric Locomotives are manufactured at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan
Coaches are manufactured at ICF-Chennai, RCF-Kapurthala and BEML-Bangaluru
The National Rail Museum at New Delhi was set-up in 1977
Railway Station with all the Three Gauges is Siliguri Railway Station

RAILWAY ZONES

Indian Railways is divided into 16 zones, which are further sub-divided into divisions.
The number of zones in Indian Railways increased from six to eight in 1951, nine in 1966 and sixteen in 2003.
Each zonal railway is made up of a certain number of divisions, each having a divisional headquarters. There are a total of sixty-eight divisions.

LIST OF RAILWAY ZONES & DIVISIONS				
N	Nam	Route Km	Quarter	Division
	14 April 195	684	Chenna	Thiruvananthapura
	5 November 195	390	Mumba	Mumbai CST, Bhusawal, Pune, Solapur, Nagpu
	5 November 195	618	Mumba	Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Vadodar
	14 April 195	241	Kolkat	Howrah, Sealdah, Asansol, Malda Tow
	14 April 195	696	Delh	Delhi, Ambala, Firozpur, Lucknow, Moradaba
	Estd:14 April 195	366	Gorakhpu	Varanas
	Estd:195	263	Kolkat	Adra, Chakradharpur, Kharagpur, Ranch
	Estd:15 January 195	390	Maligao	Alipurduar, Katihar, Rangia, Lumding, Tinsuki

	2 October 196	595	Secunderaba	Vijayawada, Secunderabad, Guntakal, Guntur, Hyderabad and Nande
1	1 October 200	362	Hajipu	Danapur, Dhanbad, Mughalsarai, Samastipur and Sonepu
1	1 October 200	545	Jaipu	Jaipur, Ajmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur
1	1 April 200	267	Bhubaneswa	Khurda Road, Sambalpur and Visakhapatna
1	Estd:1 April 200	315	Allahaba	Allahabad, Agra and Jhans
1	Estd:1 April 200	244	Bilaspur	Bilaspur, Raipur and Nagpur
1	Estd:1 April 200	317	Hubballi	Hubballi, Bengaluru, Mysuru, Gulbarga
1	Estd:1 April 200	296	Jabalpur	Jabalpur, Bhopal, Kota
EXAMINATION POINT OF VIEW IN INDIAN RAILWAYS				
Speedest Train in India	Gatimaan Express is a semi high speed train that runs between New Delhi and Agra with the maximum speed of 160 km per hour			
First Passenger Train	16th April 1853 (between Bombay to Thane)			
First Railway Bridge	Dapoorie Viaduct on the Mumbai-Thane route			
First Rail Tunnel	Parsik Tunnel			
First Ghats Covered by the Rail line	Thal and Bhore Ghat			

First Underground Railwa	Calcutta METR			
First Computerized Reservation System started	New Delhi (1986			
First Electric Train	and Kurla			
Toilets on Trains were introduced	1891 (1st Class) & 1907 (lower classes			
Shortest Statio	lb (Orissa			
Longest Station	(Andhra Pradesh			
Busiest Railway Statio	Lucknow (64 trains everyday			
Longest Run (Time	Vivek Express (3715 km in Approx 71 hrs			
Shortest Ru	Route between Nagpur to Ajni (3km			
Longest Run for Daily Trai	Kerala Express (3054 km in 42.5 hrs			
Longest Non-Stop Run (Distance	Trivandrum Rajdhani (528 km in 6.5 hrs			
Longest Railway Platform in the Worl	Kharagpur (2,733 ft in length			
Longest Railway Bridg	Nehru Setu on Sone River (10044ft in length			
Longest Tunne	Karbude On Konkan Railway between Monkey hill & Khandala (6.5 km			
Oldest Preserved Locomotiv	Fairy Queen (1855), still in working orde			
Indian Railway's Fastest Trai	Bhopal-Shatabdi (runs at a speed up to 140 Km/ph			

Train with Maximum Number of Halt	Howrah-Amritsar Express (115 halts)			

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag is a Horizontal Tricolour of Deep Saffron (kesaria) at the top, White in the Middle and Dark Green at the Bottom in Equal Proportion. The ratio of width of the flag to its length is two to three. In the Centre of the white band is a navy-blue wheel which represents the Chakra.

The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron (kesaria) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. The ratio of width of the flag to its length is two to three. In the center of the white band is a navy-blue wheel which represents the chakra.

The top saffron colour, indicates the strength and courage of the country. The white middle band indicates peace and truth with Dharma Chakra. The green shows the fertility, growth and auspiciousness of the land.

Its design is that of the wheel which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. Its diameter approximates to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes. The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22 July 1947.

NATIONAL BIRD

The Indian Peacock, *Pavo cristatus*, the National Bird of India, is a colourful, swan-sized bird, with a fan-shaped crest of feathers, a white patch under the eye and a long, slender neck. The male of the species is more colorful than the female, with a glistening blue breast and neck and a spectacular bronze-green tail of around 200 elongated feathers. The female is brownish, slightly smaller than the male and lacks the tail. The elaborate courtship dance of the male, fanning out the tail and preening its feathers is a gorgeous sight.

NATIONAL FLOWER

Lotus (*Nelumbo Nucifera Gaertn*) is the National Flower of India. 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.

India is Rich in Flora. Currently available data place India in the tenth position in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity. From about 70 per cent geographical area surveyed so far, 47,000 species of plants have been described by the Botanical Survey of India (BSI).

NATIONAL TREE

Indian Fig tree, *Ficus bengalensis*, whose branches root themselves like new trees over a large area. The roots then give rise to more trunks and branches. Because of this characteristic and its longevity, this tree is considered immortal and is an integral part of the myths and legends of India. Even today, the banyan tree is the focal point of village life and the village council meets under the shade of this tree.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The National Anthem of India is played or sung on various occasions. Instructions have been issued from time to time about the correct versions of the Anthem, the occasions on which these are to be played or sung, and about the need for paying respect to the anthem by observance of proper decorum on such occasions. The substance of these instructions has been embodied in this information sheet for general information and guidance.

The National Anthem

The composition consisting of the words and music of the first stanza of the late poet Rabindra Nath Tagore's song known as "Jana Gana Mana" is the National Anthem of India. It reads as follows:

"Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha
Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
uchchala-jaladhi-taranga
Tava shubha name jage, tava shubha asisa mage,
gahe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.
Jaya he, Jaya he, Jaya he,
jaya jaya jaya, jaya he."

NATIONAL RIVER

The Ganga or Ganges is the longest river of India flowing over 2,510 kms of mountains, valleys and plains. It originates in the snowfields of the Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas as the Bhagirathi River. It is later joined by other rivers such as the Alaknanda, Yamuna, Son, Gumti, Kosi and Ghagra. The Ganga river basin is one of the most fertile and densely populated areas of the world and covers an area of 1,000,000 sq. kms. There are two dams on the river - one at Haridwar and the other at Farakka. The Ganges River Dolphin is an endangered animal that specifically inhabits this river.

The Ganga is revered by Hindus as the most sacred river on earth. Key religious ceremonies are held on the banks of the river at cities such as Varanasi, Haridwar and Allahabad. The Ganga widens out into the Ganges Delta in the Sunderbans swamp of Bangladesh, before it ends its journey by emptying into the Bay of Bengal.

NATIONAL AQUATIC ANIMAL

River Dolphin is the National Aquatic Animal of India. The Ministry of Environment and Forests notified the Ganges River Dolphin as the National Aquatic Animal on 18th May 2010. This mammal is also said to represent the purity of the holy Ganga as it can only survive in pure and fresh water. *Platanista gangetica* has a long pointed snout and also have visible teeth in both the upper and lower jaws. Their eyes lack a lens and therefore function solely as a means of detecting the direction of light. Dolphins tend to swim with one fin trailing along the substrate while rooting around with their beak to catch shrimp and fish. Dolphins have a fairly thick body with light grey-brown skin often with a hue of pink. The fins are large and the dorsal fin is triangular and undeveloped. This mammal has a forehead that rises steeply and has very small eyes. River Dolphins are solitary creatures and females tend to be larger than males. They are locally known as susu, because of the noise it makes while breathing. This species inhabits parts of the Ganges, Meghna and Brahmaputra rivers in India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh, and the Karnaphuli River in Bangladesh.

River dolphin is a critically endangered species in India and therefore, has been included in the Schedule I for the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The main reasons for decline in population of the species are poaching and habitat degradation due to declining flow, heavy siltation, construction of barrages causing physical barrier for this migratory species.

STATE EMBLEM

The State Emblem is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. In the original, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital is crowned by the Wheel of the Law (Dharma Chakra).

In the state emblem, adopted by the Government of India on 26 January 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on right and a horse on left and the outlines of other wheels on extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words Satyameva Jayate from Mundaka Upanishad, meaning 'Truth Alone Triumphs', are inscribed below the abacus in Devanagari script.

NATIONAL CALENDAR

The National Calendar based on the Saka Era, with Chaitra as its first month and a normal year of 365 days was adopted from 22 March 1957 along with the Gregorian calendar for the following official purposes:

Gazette of India.

News broadcast by All India Radio.

Calendars issued by the Government of India.

Government communications addressed to the members of the public.

Dates of the national calendar have a permanent correspondence with dates of the Gregorian calendar, 1 Chaitra falling on 22 March normally and on 21 March in leap year.

NATIONAL ANIMAL

The magnificent tiger, *Panthera tigris* is a striped animal. It has a thick yellow coat of fur with dark stripes. The combination of grace, strength, agility and enormous power has earned the tiger its pride of place as the national animal of India. Out of eight races of the species known, the Indian race, the Royal Bengal Tiger, is found throughout the country except in the north-western region and also in the neighbouring countries, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. To check the dwindling population of tigers in India, 'Project Tiger' was launched in April 1973. So far, 27 tiger reserves have been established in the country under this project, covering an area of 37,761 sq km.

NATIONAL SONG

The song Vande Mataram, composed in Sanskrit by Bankimchandra Chatterji, was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom. It has an equal status with Jana-gana-mana. The first political occasion when it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza:

Vande Mataram!

Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja shitalam,
Shasyashyamalam, Mataram!

Vande Mataram!

Shubhrajyotsna pulakitayaminim,
Phullakusumita drumadala shobhinim,
Suhasinim sumadhura bhashinim,
Sukhadam varadam, Mataram!

Vande Mataram, Vande Mataram!

NATIONAL FRUIT

A fleshy fruit, eaten ripe or used green for pickles etc., of the tree *Mangifera indica*, the mango is one of the most important and widely cultivated fruits of the tropical world. Its juicy fruit is a rich source of Vitamins A, C and D. In India there are over 100 varieties of mangoes, in different sizes, shapes and colours. Mangoes have been cultivated in India from time immemorial. The poet Kalidasa sang its praises. Alexander savoured its taste, as did the Chinese pilgrim Hieun Tsang. Mughal emperor Akbar planted 100,000 mango trees in Darbhanga, Bihar at a place now known as Lakhi Bagh.

CURRENCY SYMBOL

The symbol of Indian Rupee typifies India's international identity for money transactions and economic strength. The Indian Rupee sign is an allegory of Indian ethos. The symbol is an amalgam of Devanagari "Ra" and the Roman Capital "R" with two parallel horizontal stripes running at the top representing the national flag and also the "equal to" sign. The Indian Rupee sign was adopted by the Government of India on 15th July, 2010.

The symbol, conceptualised and designed by Udaya Kumar, a post graduate in Design from Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, has been chosen from thousands of concept entries received by the Ministry of Finance through an open competition among resident Indian nationals. The process of establishing and implementing this new identity is underway through various digital technology and computer applications.

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA				
Sl.No	Nam	Date of Formatio	Languag	Capita
	Andhra Prades	(as Andhra State	Telug	Hyderaba
	Arunachal Prades	1987 Feb 2	Englis	Itanaga
	Assa	(as Assam Province	Assamese, Bengali, Bod	Dispu
	Biha	1936 Apr	Hindi, Urd	Patn
	Chhattisgar	2000 Nov	Hind	Naya Raipu
	Go	1987 May 3	Konkan	Panaj
	Gujara	1960 May	Gujarat	Gandhinaga
	Haryan	1966 Nov	Hindi, Punjab	(shared, Union Territory
	Himachal Prades	1971 Jan 2	Hind	Shiml
1	Jammu and Kashmi	1947 Oct 2	Dogri, Kashmiri, Ladakhi, Urd	Jammu (winter
1	Jharkhan	2000 Nov 1	Hind	Ranch
1	Karnatak	(as Mysore State	Kannad	Bengalur
1	Keral	1956 Nov	Malayala	Thiruvananthapura
1	Madhya Prades	1947 Aug 1	Hind	Bhopa
1	Maharashtr	1960 May	Marath	Mumba
1	Manipu	1972 Jan 2	Manipur	Impha
1	Meghalay	1972 Jan 2	English, Garo, Hindi, Khasi, Pna	Shillon
1	Mizora	1987 Feb 2	Mizo, Englis	Aizaw
1	Nagalan	1963 Dec	Englis	Kohim
2	Odish	(as Odisha Province	Odi	Bhubaneswa
2	Punja	(as East Punjab	Punjab	(shared, Union Territory
2	Rajastha	1950 Jan 2	Hind	Jaipu
2	Sikki	1975 May 1	Sunwar, Taman	Gangto

2	Tamil Nad	(as Madras State	Tami	Chenna
2	Telangan	2014 Jun	Telugu, Urd	Hyderaba
2	Tripur	1972 Jan 2	Bengali, Tripur	Agartal
2	Uttar Prades	(as United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	Hindi, Urd	Luckno
2	Uttarakhan	2000 Nov 9 (as Uttaranchal	Hindi, Sanskri	Dehradun
2	West Benga	1947 Aug 1	Bengali and Nepal	Kolkat

BHART RATNA AWARD

Bharat Ratna is the Highest Civilian Honour, given for exceptional service towards advancement of Art, Literature and Science, and in recognition of Public Service of the highest order. It is also not mandatory that Bharat Ratna be awarded every year.

The award has been awarded to a naturalized Indian citizen, Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu, better known as Mother Teresa (1980) and to two Non-Indians - Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Nelson Mandela (1990).

The original specifications for the award called for a Circular Gold Medal, 35 mm in Diameter, with the Sun and the Hindi legend "Bharat Ratna" above and a floral wreath below. The reverse was to carry the State Emblem and Motto. It was to be worn around the neck from a white ribbon. This design was altered after a year.

The provision of Bharat Ratna was Introduced in 1954. The first ever Indian to receive this award was the famous scientist, Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman. Since then, many dignitaries, each a whiz in varied aspects of their career has received this coveted award.

In fact, our former President, Shri A. P. J Abdul Kalam is also a recipient of this Esteemed Honour (1997). There is No written provision that Bharat Ratna should be awarded to Indian Citizens only.

In 2009, the award was conferred on famous Indian Vocalist Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi. Legendary Cricketer Sachin Tendulkar and Eminent Scientist Prof. C.N.R. Rao have received the Bharat Ratna from President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee on February 4, 2014, in New Delhi.

The Complete List of Bharat Ratna Awardees

S. No.

NAME OF THE AWARDEE

AWARDED YEAR

- 1 Shri Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (1878-1972) — 1954
- 2 Dr. Sarvapali Radhakrishnan (1888-1975) — 1954
- 3 Dr. Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman (1888-1970) — 1954
- 4 Dr. Bhagwan Das (1869-1958) — 1955
- 5 Dr. Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya (1861-1962) — 1955
- 6 Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (1889 -1964) — 1955

- 7 Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant (1887-1961) — 1957
- 8 Dr. Dhondo Keshave Karve (1858-1962) — 1958
- 9 Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy (1882-1962) — 1961
- 10 Shri Purushottam Das Tandon (1882-1962) — 1961
- 11 Dr. Rajendra Prasad (1884-1963) — 1962
- 12 Dr. Zakir Hussain (1897-1969) — 1963
- 13 Dr. Pandurang Vaman Kane (1880-1972) — 1963
- 14 Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri (Posthumous) (1904-1966) — 1966
- 15 Smt. Indira Gandhi (1917-1984) — 1971
- 16 Shri Varahagiri Venkata Giri (1894-1980) — 1975
- 17 Shri Kumaraswami Kamraj (Posthumous) (1903-1975) — 1976
- 18 Mother Mary Taresa Bojaxhiu (Mother Teresa) (1910- 1997) — 1980
- 19 Shri Acharya Vinobha Bhave (Posthumous) (1895-1982) — 1983
- 20 Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (1890-1988) — 1987
- 21 Shri Marudu Gopalan Ramachandran (Posthumous) (1917-1987) — 1988
- 22 Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar (Posthumous) (1891-1956) — 1990
- 23 Dr. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (b-1918) — 1990
- 24 Shri Rajiv Gandhi (Posthumous) (1944-1991) — 1991
- 25 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Posthumous) (1875-1950) — 1991
- 26 Shri Morarji Ranchhodji Desai (1896-1995) — 1991
- 27 Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Posthumous) (1888-1958) — 1992
- 28 Shri Jehangir Ratanji Dadabhai Tata (1904-1993) — 1992
- 29 Shri Satyajit Ray (1922-1992) — 1992
- 30 Shri Gulzarilal Nanda (1898-1998) — 1997
- 31 Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali (Posthumous) (1909-1996) — 1997
- 32 Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam (b-1931) — 1997
- 33 Smt. Madurai Sanmukhavadi Subbulakshmi (1916- 2005) — 1998
- 34 Shri Chidambaram Subramniam (1910-2000) — 1998
- 35 Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan (Posthumous) (1902- 1979) — 1999
- 36 Professor Amartya Sen (b-1933) — 1999
- 37 Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi (Posthumous) (1890-1950) — 1999
- 38 Pandit Ravi Shankar (b-1920) — 1999
- 39 Sushri Lata Dinanath Mangeshkar (b-1929) — 2001
- 40 Ustad Bismillah Khan (1916-2006) --2001
- 41 Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi (1922-2011) — 2009

NOBEL LAUREATES OF INDIA

The Nobel Prize is a set of Annual International Awards bestowed on "Those who conferred the greatest benefit on Mankind" in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature, Peace and Economics.

Instituted by Alfred Nobel's last will, which specified that his fortune be used to create a series of prizes, now known as the Nobel Prizes.

They are widely recognized as one of the most prestigious Honors awarded in the aforementioned fields.

A Total of 835 individuals (791 men and 44 women) and 21 organizations were awarded the Nobel Prize, some more than once.

Among the Total Recipients, 11 are Indians (5 Indian citizens and 6 of Indian Origin or Residency). Rabindranath Tagore was the First Indian Citizen to be awarded and Mother Teresa is the only Woman in the list.

INDIAN CITIZENS

The Following are the Nobel Laureates who were Indian Citizens at the time they were Awarded the Nobel Prize.

1. Rabindranath Tagore - Literature - (1913)

2. C. V. Raman - Physics - 1930
3. Mother Teresa - Peace - 1979
4. Amartya Sen - Economic studies -1998
5. Kailash Satyarthi - Peace - 2014

OVERSEAS CITIZENS OF INDIAN ORIGIN

The following are Nobel laureates born in India or who are of Indian origin but subsequently non-citizens of India; however, they are still often included in lists of Indian Nobel laureates.

1. Har Gobind Khorana (1968) - United States - Physiology or Medicine
(Born in Raipur, British India)
2. Abdus Salam (1979) - Pakistan - Physics
(Born in Jhang, British India)
3. Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar (1983) - United States - Physics
(Born in Lahore, British India)
4. V. S. Naipaul (2001) United Kingdom Literature
(Born in Chaguanas, Trinidad and Tobago)
5. Muhammad Yunus (2006) - Bangladesh - Peace
(born in Chittagong, British India)
6. Venkatraman Ramakrishnan (2009) - United Kingdom/United States - Chemistry
(Born in Chidambaram, India)

OTHERS

The following are Nobel Laureates with Indian linkages – those who were born in British India or those who were residents in India when they became recipients of the Nobel Prize.

1. Ronald Ross (1902) - United Kingdom - Physiology or Medicine
(Born in Almora, British India).
2. Rudyard Kipling (1907) - United Kingdom - Literature
(Born in Bombay, British India)
3. 14th Dalai Lama (1989) - Tibet - Peace
(Born in Taktser, Republic of China)

LIST OF NATIONAL PARKS OF TAMIL NADU

Useful for TNPSC Exam and other Competitive Exams

- | No. | Tamil Nadu National Park | Year of Formation | Area |
|-----|---|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Guindy National Park | 1976 | 2.82(km ²) |
| 2 | Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park | 1980 | 6.23(km ²) |
| 3 | Indira Gandhi (Anaimalai) National Park | 1989 | 117.1(km ²) |
| 4 | Mudumalai National Park | 1990 | 103.23(km ²) |
| 5 | Mukurthi National Park | 1990 | 78.46(km ²) |