

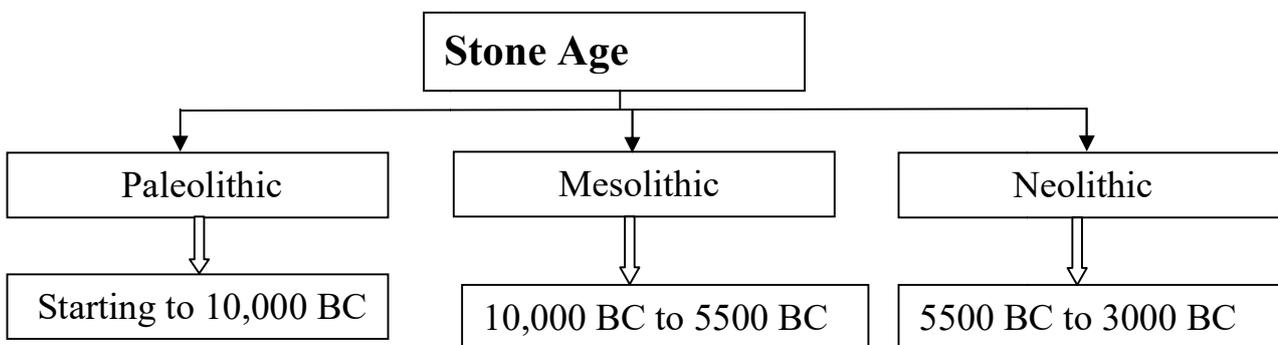
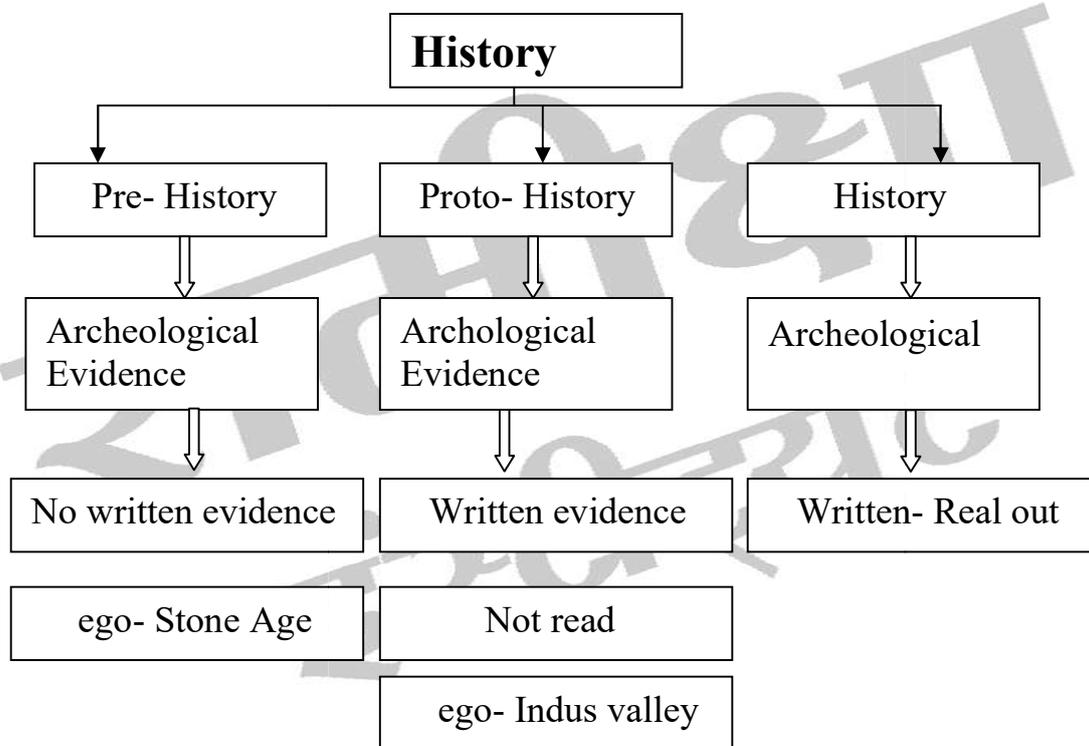
# MPPSC PRE 2024 NOTES

## Unit - 2

### History Culture and Literature of Madhya Pradesh

## **Unit I:**

1. Major Events and Major Dynasties of Madhya Pradesh.
2. Contribution of Madhya Pradesh in Freedom Movement.
3. Major Arts and Sculpture of Madhya Pradesh.
4. Major Tribes and Dialects of Madhya Pradesh.
5. Major Festivals, Folk Music, Folk Arts and Folk literature of Madhya Pradesh.
6. Important literary Creators of Madhya Pradesh and their Literary Creations.
7. Major Tourist Places of Religious, Cultural and Archaeological Importance in Madhya Pradesh.
8. World Heritage sites in Madhya Pradesh.
9. Important Tribal Personalities of Madhya Pradesh.
10. PRACTICE SET- 1
11. PRACTICE SET- 2



# Major Events and Major Dynesties of the Madhya Pradesh

"History is narration of events which have happened among mankind, including an account of the rise and fall of nations, as well as of other great changes which have affected the political & social condition of the human race"

The geographical position of a country or state greatly influences the historical events of that place and economic development. It also affects the attitude of its citizens and their behaviour. Madhya Pradesh, is geographically located at the central location of the country, is actually **the heart of India**.

## Pre-History

Pre-history is the historical period of which there is no written record available because language was not developed then. It includes Paleolithic period, Mesolithic period, Neolithic period and Chalcolithic age.

### ➤ Paleolithic period :

- It is known as **Old Stone Age**.
- In this period, primitive man used stone tools for the first time.
- They were just dependent on hunting and food gathering.
- Main sites of this period in Madhya Pradesh are Narmada Valley, Chambal Valley, Betwa Valley etc.
- From Chambal valley excavation many tools were founded like selt,axe etc.

### 1. Bhimbetka discover-

Discovered by V.S. Wakarkar (1957-58)  
In 2003, it was declared as UNESCO heritage site.

800 cave are found here in which 500 cave have painting of hunting dancing and other domestic activities.

### 2. Hathnora-

- Hathnora is a village in the **Sehore** district of Madhya Pradesh, India.
- In 1982, geologist Arun Sonakia discovered the fossil known as the Narmada Fossil (Female Homo erectus) and is about 70,000 years old.

3. **H.D. Sankalia** discovered **860** Paleolithic tools in Mahadev pipariya Region (Jabalpur)

4. Nishar Ahmad excavated son valley

### ➤ Mesolithic period :

- It is known as **Middle Stone Age**.
- In this period primitive men were dependent on hunting but in the later part they domesticated animals for the first time.
- Use of fire was also discovered in this period.
- Main sites of this period in Madhya Pradesh are Adamgarh hills (Hoshangabad), Eastern Nimarregion, Nagda (Ujjain), Mandla etc.
- **Adamgarh [Narmadapuram]**
  - 1 st evidence of Animal Husbandary
  - Dog buried with human being.
  - R.B. Joshi excavated this site.

### ➤ Neolithic period :

- It is known as **New Stone Age**.
- Agriculture and domestication of animals were the important features of this period.
- Pottery making was the only craft emerged due to invention of wheel.
- Important Neolithic sites are - Handia, Eran (Sagar), Damoh etc.

### ➤ Chalcolithic age :

- Chalcolithic means stone - copper age, in this age, stone along with metal began to be used by man.
- Main sites in Madhya Pradesh are Nagda, Navadatoli, Kayatha etc.
- Kayatha was the first chalcolithic site in Madhya Pradesh.

## Ancient History

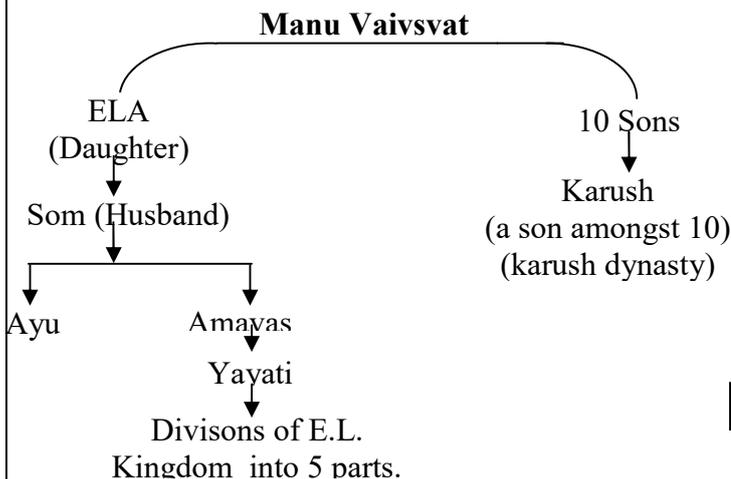
### Vedic Period

- Virtually, Early Vedic Civilization (1500-1000 BC) was confined to the North but in the Later vedic period (1000-600 BC), they crossed Vindhya and stepped into Madhya Pradesh.
- One of Manu's 10 sons, Karush, found the Karush dynasty in Baghelkhand.
- Chandravansh- This dynasty established when Som was married to the daughter of Manu, Ela, Som ruled in Bundelkhand.
- Yatharth was the Son of Ayu, who divided his kingdom among his five sons.
- Yadu was given Chamarnavati (Chambal) and Vetravati (Betwa) River, Valley area. Here, Yadav dynasty was established in the name of Yadu.
- According to Aitray Brahman, The all fifty sons of Vishvmitra settled in Malwa followed by Parashar, Bhardwaj and Bhargav.
- That time Nag Dynasty was ruling over Narmada Territory. Exshvaku King Mandhata sent his son "**Purukuts**" to help Nag Dynasty against Gandharv. Purukuts changed the name of river **Rewa** to **Narmada**.
- **Myth (Anushruti) based history:** Some myths based on "**Puranas**" and "**epics**" provides important informations about kings and kingdoms reached over different parts of the state as follows:

#### Vayati dynasty and El Kingdom

Som (Chandra or Pururua) had two sons namely **Ayu** and **Amavas**. King Ayu succeeds his father som. The third generation after Ayu given a birth of great king "Yayati".

**YAYATI:** He married to devyani (daughter of saint Shukra-Bhargava).



The Dantvakra, after lost against Shri Krishna, shifted to Gopalgiri (Gwalior) and his home also changed as Gopal Kaksha.

#### Ekshvaku dynasty (Dandkaranya state)

Exshvaku, the another son of Manu, was the recipient of "Dandkaranya" (Baster) region, where he founded a strong state. **Mandhata Chakravarty** was a greatest king of this dynasty.

#### Haihaya dynasty

Haihaya, the grandson of great king "YADU". founded haihaya dynasty, is the present Nimar area. King mahishmant of the dynasty captured a fort and named it as mahishmati "(present day maheshwar).

#### Sahstrarjuna

The greatest king in hayhai dynasty was being "the sahtarjun" he is supposed to have thousands of arms and hence called as sahtarjuna or shastrabahu. Methologically, he conquered the whole earth completely and sacrificed many yajya (rituals). He also defeated the king Ravana (Lanka).

#### King Avanti

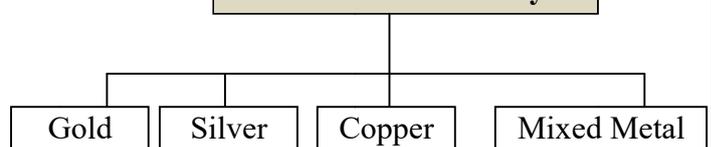
Jaydhwaj (son of sahtarjun) ruled over malwa for some time. His grandson "Avanti" founded a new capital, named after him as "**Avantika**". King Avanti forced Yadaya, the ruler of vidisha, to escape the region.

Aryans came to India from Central Asia and settled in Sapsaindhav region (Punjab) and slowly flourished in northern India. Aryans reached to Narmada Valley and its surrounding area.

When Aryans formed Janpadas, several Janpadas like Avanti (Ujjain), Vatsa (Gwalior), Chedi (Chhatarpur), Anup (Nimad region), Dasharna (Vidisha) etc. were some significant Janpadas of Madhya Pradesh.

After the merging of several Janpadas, Mahajanpadas came into existence. Two of the sixteen Mahajanpadas were in Madhya Pradesh

#### Coins and Currency



**Currencies found from Madhya Pradesh**

- One currency of Nag ruler Vrishanag has been found from Vidisha.
- Different types of coins of Chandel ruler Madan Verma have been received from Rewa and the currency of Parmardi Dev has been received from Tripuri.
- A coin of Indo Greek ruler Minander has been found at Balaghat.
- Two currencies of Kanishka I have been found from Shahdol.
- The satavahana ruler Gautamputra Satkarni's currency has been received from Ujjain and his coins have been received from Devas.
- First Chandel ruler to issue the currency was Kirtiverman, and his successor Sallakshan Verma's gold currencies have been excavated from Raisen district.
- Coins of Huvishk (Kushan dynasty) have been found from Shahdol and Harda.
- The currencies of Bodhi dynasty have been received from Jabalpur.
- Two currencies of the Kushan rulers have been found from Vidisha and Shahdol.
- From Shivpuri, the silver currency of the Kshatrapa dynasty has been received. The currencies of the Shak Kshatrapa ruler Chastan have been found from Vidisha and Shahdol.
- A coin of Saka ruler Bhumak has been received from Tripuri.
- The gold coins of the Kachapaghat ruler Mahipal were found from Gwalior and Jhansi and Veer Singh's coins were found from Gwalior.
- In the Tripuri branch of Kalchuris, Gangeya Dev issued currencies.

**Chedi Mahajanpadas**

- The eastern parts of modern Bundelkhand and nearby areas were under Chedi Mahajanpada.
- **Shuktimati or Sotthivati** was the capital of Chedi Mahajanpada.
- The ruler of this area was Shishupal of the Mahabharata period. Information about him is found in Chetaka Jatak (Buddhist text).
- This Mahajanpada was captured by Magadh Mahajanpada.

**Avanti Mahajanpada**

- In ancient times, the modern day Malwa region (near Ujjain) was in the Avanti Mahajanpada.
- This Mahajanpada was divided by Betravati River in North Avanti and South Avanti.
- **Ujjaini** was the capital of north Avanti and **Mahishmati** (Maheshwar) was the capital of south Avanti.
- Pradyot was the king of Avanti during Buddha's era and he was son of Pulika.
- This Mahajanpada was influenced by Buddhism.
- Shishunag merged Avanti into Magadh region.
- Dasharn region has been referred in Mahabharat and Meghadoot of Kalidasa and its capital was Vidisha.

**Pradyot Dynasty**

- Puranas give us evidences that at the time of Amatyapulik, Gautam Buddha killed his marter before all the kshatriyas and seated his son Pradyot on the throne of Avanti.
- According to the book Harshcharit, the name of this Amatyapulik was Punak (Punik). Thus the rule of Vitihora clan ended and in 546 BC the rule of Pradyot was established here.
- Jeevak sent for Pradyot by Bimbisara.
- According to the Puranas, the last ruler of the Pradyot dynasty was Nandi vardhan.

Shishunag king of Magadha put an end to this dynasty and also merged the Avanti State

**Mauryan Empire**

- In 322 B.C., Chandragupta Maurya had defeated the Dhananand, last Nanda ruler and formed the mighty Mauryan Empire. Madhya Pradesh would have definitely been a part of this empire.
- During the reign of Bindusara (298-272 BC), the governor of Avanti region was Ashoka.
- Ashoka married to the daughter of a merchant of Vidisha. Her name was Mahadevi.
- Mahadevi has been referred to as Vedismahadevi in Mahabodhivansh (Buddhist text).

- Mahadevi had given birth to Ashoka's children, a Son Mahendra and a daughter Sanghamitra.
- Ashoka became the ruler of Magadh after the death of his father Bindusar.
- According to Fa-Hien - Ashoka had built 84,000 stupas in Sanchi (Raisen) to spread the influence of Buddhism.
- Ashoka's name in Gurjara minor edict is Ashok Devanam Pirya Priyadarshan.

- Apart from Sanchi, Ashoka had built many stupas and structures in Vidisha, Satdhara, Sunami, Andher, Bhojpur, Roopnath (Katni) and Panguriya (Sehore).
- There were four important trade routes during Mauryan period. The third route was from Pratishstan (south) to Shravasti (north) and towns like Ujjaini, Mahishmati and Vidisha were located on it.

### Rock edicts of Ashoka in M.P.

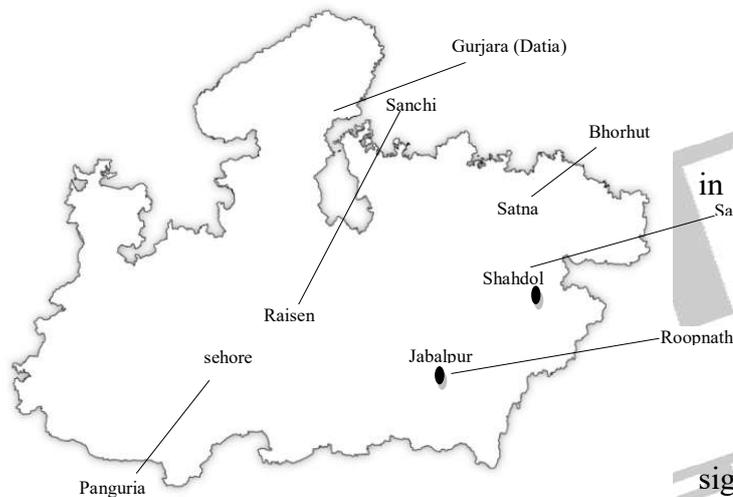
- Rock edicts of Ashoka

:-

- Gurjara (Datia)
- Roopnath (Jabalpur)
- Saromaro (Shahdol)
- Sanchi (Raisen)
- Panguriya (Sehore)
- Bharhut (Satna)

- Gurjara inscription is unlike the other the name of King 'Ashoka'.

- In Besnagar (Vidisha), Idols of Yakshas have been found which belong to the Mauryan era.



in Madhya Pradesh are

significant because inscription it mentioned

### Bharhut Stupa

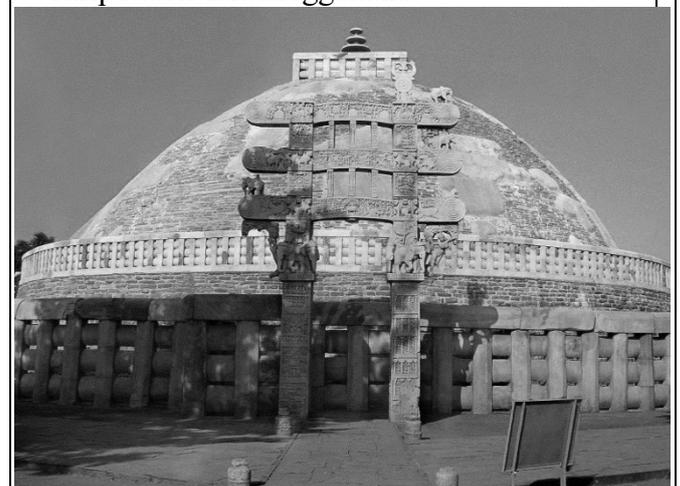
- Bharhut is located in Satna district.
- Bharhut stupa may have been first built by Ashoka the great in third century BC, but many art, particularly the gateway & railings were apparently added during the Shunga period in second century BC by Pushyamitra Shunga.
- In 1873, Major General Alexander Cunningham discovered this stupa.

### The Great Stupa at Sanchi

- The 'Great Stupa' at Sanchi is the oldest stone structure of India and was originally commissioned by the Ashoka in 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, vandalized by Pushyamitra Shunga and rebuilt by his son Agnimitra and again improved by Satavahana. Thus, this stupa represents a testimony to the Mauryans, Shungas as well as Satavahana art in India.
- The Great Stupa at Sanchi is located in

Raisen district. In the bank of betwa river.

- It has been tagged as the world heritage site by UNESCO in 1989.
- Its diameter is 36.6m & rises almost 21.64m high.
- It has the relics of famous Buddhist monks – Sariputta & Mahamoggallana.



## Post Mauryan Period

### Shunga Dynasty

- After the assassination of last Mauryan ruler Brihadratha, Pushyamitra Shunga became the ruler of Magadh.
- As he belonged to Vidisha, that's why he transferred his capital from Pataliputra to Vidisha (Bhilsa).
- Pushyamitra Shunga established a huge empire. He also performed Yajnas.
- He revived several Buddhist monuments and improved Sanchi Stupa and Bharuchh Stupa; in these Stupas he constructed outer four walls and welcome gate i.e Toran dwar.
- Agnimitra was the successor of Pushyamitra Shunga and he is also the protagonist of Kalidas' Malvikaagnimitram.
- Agnimitra was succeeded by Vasujyeshtha.
- Greek king Antiyokas sent an ambassador Heliodorus in the court of king Bhagbhadra. Heliodorus built a Garuda Pillar at Vidisha which was dedicated to Vasudeva. This pillar is the first archaeological evidence of Bhagwat religion.
- Devabhuti was the last ruler of Shunga Dynasty.

### Satvahana Dynasty

- Simuk was the founder of Satvahana Dynasty.
- An inscription found in Sanchi Stupa, is the evidence about the rule of Satvahana kings in Eastern Malwa Region.
- King Satakarni was the powerful ruler of this dynasty.
- During the empire of Satakarni, Mahishmati (East Malwa) and Avanti (Western Malwa) were included in Satvahana kingdom.
- The coins of Vashishtiputra Pulmavi (130 to 154 BC) have been found in Vidisha and Dewas.

### Indo-Greek, Shakas and Kushans

- Coins of Minandar and some Greek rulers have been found in Balaghat.
- Coins of king Chantan have been found in Ujjain and Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh.
- After the death of Chantan, Rudradaman was the most powerful king among the Shakas.
- A coin of Kujula Kadphises was found in Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh.
- 324 coins of Kushan rulers of belonged to Kanishka are found in Shahdol.

### Nag Dynasty

- In the last period of the second century, the Vidisha -Gwalior region was occupied by Nag rulers.
- The founder of Nag Dynasty was Vrishnath.
- The next ruler of Nag Dynasty was Bhimnag who had transferred his capital to Padmavati from Vidisha.
- The successors of Bhimnag were Skandnag, Vasunag and Brihaspatinag whose capital was Padmavati.

### Magh Dynasty

- Baghelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh was ruled by the Magh Dynasty and the first ruler was Bhimsen.
- Bhadramagh and Vishwamagh were the rulers of the Magh Dynasty. Their coins and artifacts have been found in Bandhavgarh (Umaria).
- Kushan dynasty was not able to establish its supremacy in Mahakaushal region due to opposition from Magh rulers.

## Gupta Empire

- Guptas emerged as supreme power in fourth century.
- The Gupta age is known as 'Golden Age',
- Gupta Empire was established by Shrigupta.
- Shrigupta had succeeded by Ghatotkasha.
- Chandragupta I Succeeded Ghatotkasha.
- Samudragupta (successor of Chandragupt I) was known as Napoleon of India because he extended the influence of Guptas in length and breadth of the nation.
- Samudra Gupta had extended his empire to almost all parts of Madhya Pradesh and northern region of Narmada. This is confirmed by the coins found in Bamnala and Sakore.
- According to Prayaga Prashasti inscription Samudragupta defeated nine kingdoms of Aryavart, including Ganapati Nag of Nag dynasty.
- Chandragupta II or Chandragupta Vikramaditya made Ujjain as his cultural capital.
- Ujjain was the work place of Kalidas.
- Three inscriptions of Chandragupta II are found in Eastern Malwa Region.

- In Mandsaur, inscription of Kumar Gupta has been found.
- Tumen inscription of Kumar Gupta found in Ashok nagar (GUNA)
- Eran inscription of Sagar district is the first archaeological evidence of Sati Pratha. In this inscription we came to know about sacrifice of wife of Gopiraj. Gopiraj was the Military General of later Gupta ruler, Bhanugupta.
- **Architecture during Gupta Period in Madhya Pradesh-**
  1. **Shiva temple of Bhumra** is located in Satna district.
  2. **Vishnu temple of Pipariya** is located in Satna district. K.D. Vajpayee had discovered this temple in 1868.
  3. **Parvati temple of Nachna Kuthar** is located near Ajaygarh in Panna district. It has been built around a circular platform of 35 feet.
  4. **Vishnu temple of Tigva** is located at Tigva in Jabalpur district. The diameter of sanctorum is around 8 feet.
  5. **Vishnu temple of Eran** is located in Eran in Sagar district but has been ruined.
  6. Paintings of the Gupta period have been found in the **caves of Bagh** in Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh. The cave of Bagh was discovered by Danger field in 1818..

## Post Gupta Period

### Hunas Invasion

- Hunas, a barbarous race of Central Asia attacked the Central India under Toramana and penetrated Madhya Pradesh upto Eran in Sagar.
- Around 530 AD, the Hunas were defeated by the Yashodharmana son of Toramana.
- Hunas ruler Mihirkul made sun temple in Mandsaur.
- Towards the end of fifth century, some smaller dynasties ruled the different regions of Madhya Pradesh.

### Vakataka dynasty

- Vakatak dynasty was founded by Vindhyashakti.
- The ruler of this dynasty, Pravarasen had established his authority in Chindwara, Seoni, Betul, Balaghat and Indore districts.

### Aulikar dynasty

- The Dashpur (Mandsaur) region of Madhya Pradesh was ruled by Aulikar Dynasty. This dynasty was founded by Jayvarman.

- He was followed by Singhvarman, and Narvarman.
- The Bandhuvarman accepted the suzerainty of Kumargupta. It merged into gupta dynasty.

### Rashtrakuta Dynasty

- RashtrakutaDyansty was founded by Dntidurga; the capital of Rashtrakuta was Manyakhet.
- This dynasty ruled in some parts of Madhya Pradesh from seventh century to tenth century.
- They had two branches - first ruled over Betul-Amravati region and the second ruled over Manyakhet.

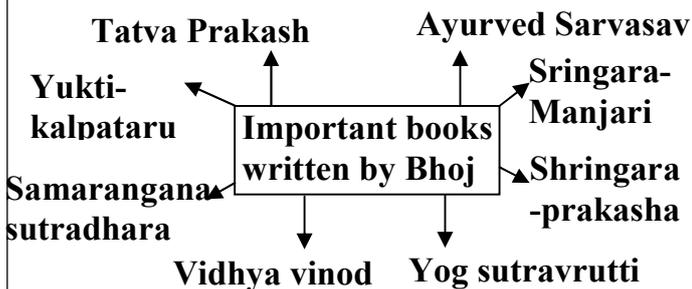
### Gurjar-Pratiharas Dyansty (700-900)

- The dyansty ruled central India from the mid seventh century to eleventh century. Initially the capital was Ujjain under the kingship of Nagbhatt.
- Gurjar-Pratiharas prevented the Arabs from moving east of Indus River.
- Records of Rashtrakuta revealed that Mihirbhoja and Krishna III of Rashtrakuta dynasty had fought a war but there was no clear outcome and Mihirbhoj continued to rule over Malwa.
- One of the objectives of Mihirbhoj was to re-establish control over Bundelkhand which had been captured by Rashtrakuta rulers.
- In 940 AD, Rashtrakuta king Krishna III (939-965 AD) had captured the forts of Chitrakoot from Mahipal.
- Till 963 AD, Krishna III of Rashtrakut Dynasty had captured central India from GurjarPratihara Dynasty.
- Rajshekhar was the court poet of Pratihars and he had written 'Vidwasalbhanjika' and 'Kavyamimasa'.

### Parmar Dynasty (800-1100)

- Parmar dynasty came into existence in Malwa region after replacing Gurjar-Pratiharas. The founder of this dynasty was **Upendra or Krishnaraj**.
- Ujjain was the capital of Parmar dynasty in the early days. Later, Dhara Nagari (Dhar) became the capital.
- The first independent and strong ruler was **ShreeharshSiyak**. He freed his clan from the control of the Rashtrakut dynasty.

- The Parmar kingdom was spread in the south till Tapti River but he had lost to Chandel King **Yashovarman**.
- After the death of Siyak his adopted son, Munj became the ruler.
- In a war, Vakpati Munj (973-95 AD) had defeated the administrator of Kalchhuri Prince.
- Munj had defeated Chalukya King Tailap II, six times.
- Munj was extremely powerful and an able administrator and was fond of art and culture.
- Munj constructed Munj Sagar in Dhar.
- 'NavsahasankCharita's writer Padmagupta, 'Dasharupak's writer Dhananjay and 'Yashorupavalok's writers Dhanik were the court poets of Munj.
- Malwa, Konkan, Khandesh, Bhilsa, Durgarpur, Banswada, Chittord and Godavari areas were included in the Kingdom of Bhoj (Successor of Munj).
- Dharanagari (Dhar) was made capital of Bhoj.
- King Bhoj was also known as 'Kaviraj' because of his intelligence.
- King Bhoj built Saraswati temple in Dhar.
- King Bhoj had built Bhojpur(Present Bhopal) town and a lake named Bhojtal and built shiv temple.
- King Bhoj had written Samrangansutrardhar, SaraswatiKanthabharan, Siddhant Sangraham Rajmartand, YogSutravrutti, Vidyavinod, Charucharcha, Aditya Pratap Siddhant, AyurvedSavasavaBhandar andRajmridadu.



- King Bhoj's successors were Jayasimha, Laxmandev, Jagaddev, Narvarman, Yashovarman, Jaivarman, Vidhyavarman, Subhatvarman, Arjunvarmanetc.
- The last ruler of Parmar dynasty was Mahalakadev who ruled over Malwa in 1305.
- The commander of Allauddin Khilji had killed Mahalakadev and a Muslim Kingdom was established in Malwa.

### Chandel Dynasty (925 -1370)

- Chandel were earlier administrators of Pratihara rulers.
- The founder of Chandel royal family was Nannuk who had made **Khajurao** as his capital.
- Yashovarman (925 AD to 950 AD) was the son of Harsh and during his reign, the Chandel Dynasty reached its zenith.
- After defeating Kalinjer, the boundary of Yashovarman's kingdom was spread upto Ganga and Yamuna.
- Yashovarman's son and successor Dhangdev was as powerful and ambitious as his father.
- Dhangdev (950 to 1007 AD) was the first ruler of Chandel Dynasty who had rejected the weak authority of Pratihara Dynasty and made an announcement of independence. Hence, Dhangdev is known as the founder of Chandel's freedom movement.
- Its empire was spread in the western region in Gwalior, Varanasi in the east, Yamuna in the north and Chedi and Malwa in the south.
- Dhang had made Kalinjar as his capital to increase his influence over the area.
- The victory in Gwalior is one of the great victories of Dhang.
- Apart from being a great warrior, he was also a great patronage of architecture. During his reign, the world famous Parshvanth temple, Vishvanath temple, and Vaidyanath temple were built in Khajuraho.
- After Dhangdev, his son Ganda Dev became the next ruler of the Chandel Dynasty.
- In 1008, Ganda Dev had supported Anandpal (son of Jaipal) in the war fought against Mohammad Ghazni.
- The Jagdamba temple and Chitragupta temple in Khajuraho were built during the rule of Ganda Dev.
- Ganda Dev's son Vidhyadhar (1017-1029) became the next ruler of the Chandel dynasty. He was the most powerful Chandel ruler.
- In 1019 and 1022, Mahamud Ghaznavi had attacked Kalinjar but Vidhyadhar had protected it by fighting a battle.
- The Kandariya Mahadev Temple was built by Vidhyadhar.
- Paramardi ascended the chandela throne at a young age but later Prithviraj Chauhan invaded chandel kingdom and sacked Mahoba

Paramardi lost war and Alha, Udal and other general was defeated in this battle.

- The last ruler of this dynasty was Kirat Singh.

### **Kalchuri Dynasty (550 to 1740 AD)**

- There were two branches of Kalchuri Dynasty
  1. Kalchuri of Mahishmati
  2. Kalchuri of Tripuri

#### **Kalchuris of Mahishmati**

- The capital of Kalchuris was Mahishmati.
- The first known ruler of this dynasty was Krishnaraj (550AD to 575 AD).
- Shankargad and Budharaj were prominent kings.

#### **Kalchuri of Tripuri**

- This dynasty was formed by Kokal-I in 845 AD and made Tripuri as capital.
- They were defeated by Chalukyas and arrived in Tripuri from Mahishmati.
- Kokalla I had defeated administrators and ruler of Pratihara Dynasty. He had defeated Gond (Kaling) rulers but Yashovarman of Chandel Dynasty had defeated him.
- He made an alliance with Chalukya King to defeat Bhoj Parmar ruler of Malwa.
- After his victory in Kalinga, he was known as 'Trikingadhipati'.

### **Tomar Dynasty**

- **Veersingh Dev** had formed the Tomar Dynasty in Gwalior.
- Mansingh was a great ruler of Tomar Dynasty. He had to fight battles with Bahlol Lodi, Sikandar Lodi and Ibrahim Lodi.
- Mansingh's son Vikramaditya was defeated by Ibrahim Lodi and become part of Lodhi Empire.
- Man Singh Tomar built Gujri Mahal for his wife.
- One of the nine gems of his court was the Hindustani Classical Musician Tansen.

#### **History of Madhya Pradesh**

Nag Dynasty	Vidisha-Gwalior
Bodhi Dynasty	Jabalpur (Tripuri)
Magh Dynasty	Baghelkhand
Amir Dynasty	Ahishwash (Vidisha, Jhansi)
Wakatakas	Vindhya Pradesh
Olikar Dynasty	Daspur (Mandsaur)
Maukhari Dynasty	Malwa (Daspur/Mandsaur)
Parivarik Dynasty	Bundelkhand
Shail Dynasty	Mahakoshal
Pandeya Dynasty	Maikal Pradesh (Amarkantak)

## **Medieval History**

### **Delhi sultanate (1206 to 1526 AD)**

Towards the Medieval times, the Muslim invasions started in the parts of Madhya Pradesh. Alauddin Khilji won all the major places of Malwa; Malwa was also ruled by Tughlaqs.

Due to political instability in Delhi sultanate, territorial expansion was not possible. Therefore influence of Delhi rulers was not spread over Madhya Pradesh.

### **Slave Dynasty (1206 to 1290AD)**

- In 1231, Iltutmish had attacked and won the Gwalior fort and Iltutmish also Conquered Mandu.
- Iltutmish expanded his empire upto the Narmada River.

### **Khilji Dynasty(1290 to 1320 AD)**

- Jalaluddin Khilji was the founder of Khilji Dynasty.
- Jalaluddin had attacked Mandu and had gone back to Delhi after plundering.
- In 1295, Jalaluddin had come to Gwalior for hunting and built a rest house for the stay of visitors (Dome shaped)
- In 1305, Allauddin Khilji had sent Multan's subedar, Ein-ul-Mulk to attack Malwa. He captured Malwa after killing the ruler Mahalakdev and his son.
- He also captured Ujjain, Dharanagari and Chanderi.
- Allauddin had appointed Ein-ul-Mulk 'Multani' as Subedar of Malwa.

### **Tughlaq Dynasty (1320 to 1414 AD) and Sayyad Dynasty (1414 to 1450 AD)**

- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was the founder of Tughlaq Dynasty. During his reign in 1324, information about Hijari Era (samvad) was mentioned in Batiyagarh inscriptions of Damoh.
- A large part of Madhya Pradesh like Vindhya Pradesh, Malwa and Bundelkhand were under the control of the Tughlaqs.
- During the rule of Sayyid Dynasty, a powerful king Narsimha became the ruler of Gwalior and this led to the reduction of influence of Delhi in large parts of Madhya Pradesh

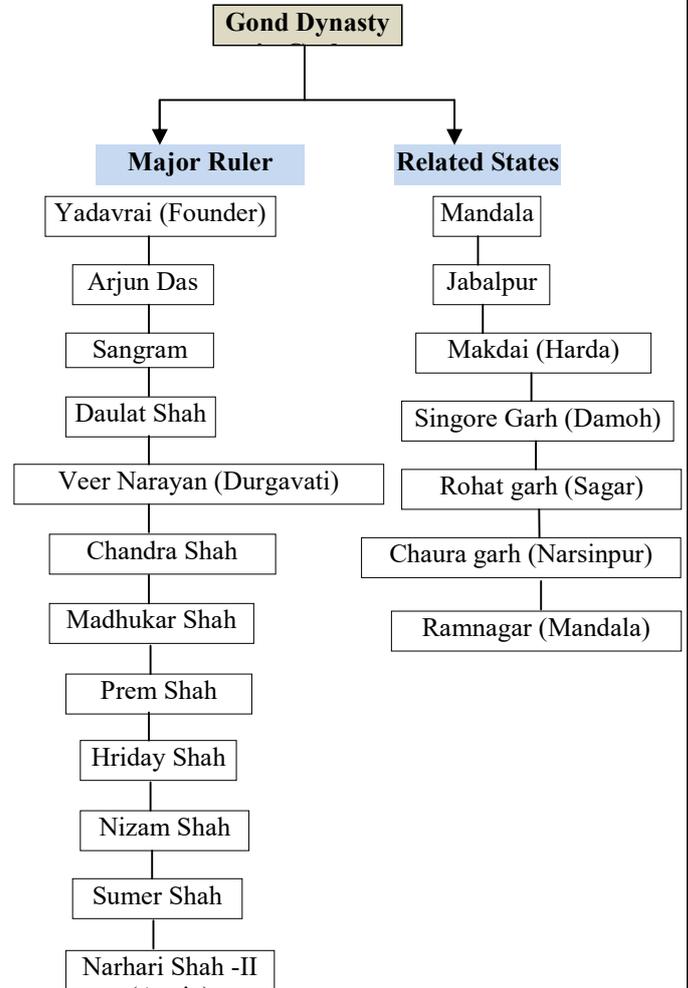
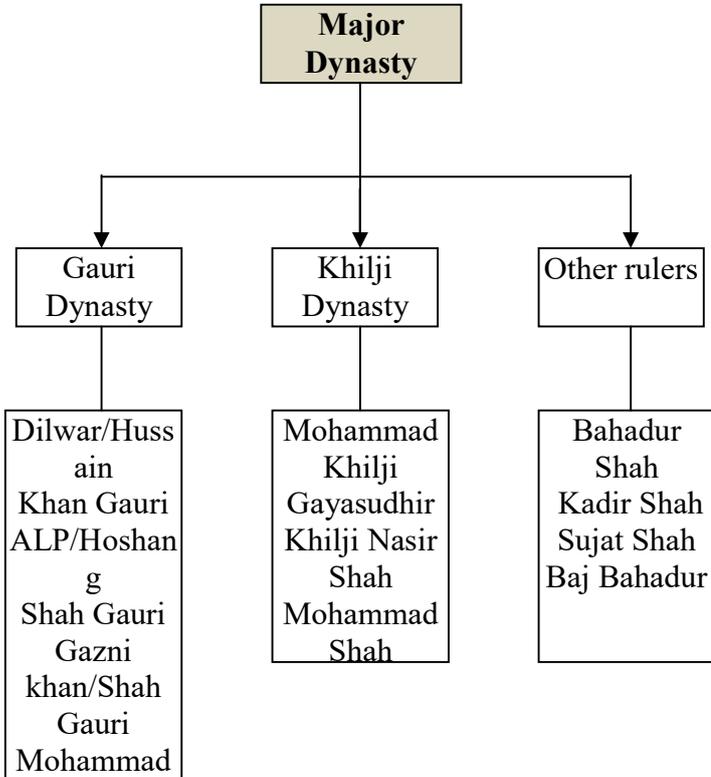
### **Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526 AD)**

- Bahlol Lodi attacked on Gwalior and this was his final victory.

- Bahlol fell sick while returning from the Gwalior campaign and he died in 1489 AD.
- Ibrahim Lodi defeated Vikramaditya, the ruler Gwalior and established his rule. However, he was not able to win Malwa from the control of the ruler of Gujarat.

- The love story of Rani Rupmati and Baj Bahadur is famous in Malwa region.
- Baj Bahadur was defeated by Akbar in 1562 after that Malwa became the part of Mughal Empire.

**Gond Dynasty**



- Gonds managed to establish themselves as independent forces after the downfall of Kalchuri Dynasty around 1400 AD.
- Their realm was called as Gondwana.
- The Gond king of Aman Das assumed the title of Sangram Shah.
- The powerful ruler Sangram Shah extended Gondawana to its zenith.
- There was a matrimonial relation between Chandelas and Gonds. Dalpat, son of Sangram Singh married Chandel princess Durgawati.

➤ **Sultanate In Malwa :**

- **Dilawar Khan Ghuri** was the founder of Malwa Sultanate. He was initially the Governor of Delhi Sultanate in Malwa but asserted his independence in 1392.
- He also shifted his capital from Dhar to Mandu which was renamed as **Shadiabad (The city of joy)**.
- After the death of Dilawara Khan Ghuri, he was succeeded by his son Alpkan, who assumed the title of **HoshangSaha**.
- The tomb of HoshangSaha is the first building of India in which marbal is used.
- Ghuri Dynasty was replaced by Khalji Dynasty.
- The **Khalji Dynasty** ruled in Malwa till 1531 and its last ruler was Mahmud Shah II, He was killed by Bahadur Saha of Gujarat .
- The fort of Mandu was under control of Bahadur Saha till 1531.
- In 1542 Shershah Suri conquered the Malwa and appointed Shujat khan as the Governor of Malwa.
- The son of Shujat khan, **Baz Bahadur** declared himself independent in 1555.

**MP Delhi Sultanate**

- 1019AD: Mahmud Gaznavi attacked Kalinjar & Gwalior.
- 1095-96AD: Mohhmad gauri also attacked on Gwalior region
- 1202-03AD : Qutubudin Aibak attacked on Bundhel Khand and Defeated Paramard Chandel King & Captured Kalinjar, Mohaba&Khajuraho
- Iltutmish also captured gwalior, Mandu and Ujjain.
- 1290 AD : Jalaluddin Khilji attacked on Mandu
- 1292 AD : Allaudin Khilji captured chanderi
- 1401 AD : Dilawar Khan established a seprate muslim dynasty in Malwa.
- 1405 AD : Hoshang Shah (Original name Alp Khan) and made his capital Mandu.

**Mughal Era (1526 to 1858 AD)**

- After the first battle of Panipat in 1526, Babur established Mughal Empire in India.
- On January 19, 1528 Babur defeated Malwa Subedar Medani Rai in the **Battle of Chanderi** and established control over Chanderi. During this invasion, **800 Rajput Queens did Johar in Chanderi Fort.**
- Gwalior was also a part of Babur's empire.
- After Babur his son Humayun became the Mughal Emperor. At that time, the ruler of Gujarat Bahadur Shah became independent and established control over Malwa.
- After some time Humayun defeated Bahadur shah and established control over Malwa region. He also took control over the area located west of Bundelkhand.
- Humayun attacked on Kalingar. Chandel King of Kalingar had accepted the suzerainty of Humayun.
- In 1542, Shershah Suri conquered Malwa and had established control over the Raisen fort. At the same time, he attacked Kalingar and defeated ruler Madhukar Shah.
- **The last campaign of Shershah Suri was on Kalingar fort in 1545 in this expedition Shershah Suri was injured and died after sometime.** But Kalingar came under the influence of Delhi.
- Malwa ruler, Baj Bahadur was trying to become independent during the rule of Akbar.

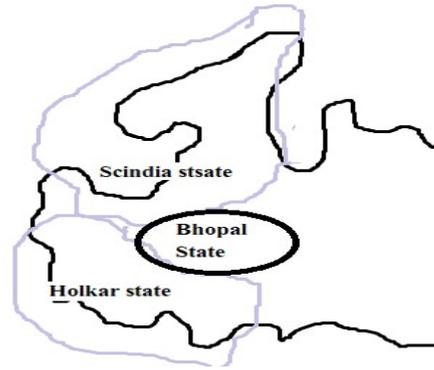
- In 1561, Akbar sent Adham Khan and Pir Mohammad to established control over Malwa and they succeeded in 1562.
- The Mughal forces established control over Malwa's capital Sarangpur on March 29, 1562.
  - Initially Akbar appointed Adham Khan Subedar of Malwa but later he was replaced by Pir Mohammad
  - In 1564, Akbar sent Asaf Khan to take control over Gondwana. **Queen Durgavati** was ruling Gondwana, she fought bravely against the Mughal army died in the battle. At the end, Gondwana became a part of the Mughal Empire in 1564.
  - In 1569, the Mughal army led by Majnu Khan attacked Kalingar which was ruled by Ramchandra of Rewa. The Mughals conquered Kalingar King Ramchandra was given jagir near Allahabad.
  - In 1599, Akbar had attacked Burhanpur, the capital of Khandesh, which was ruled by Miran Bahadur. The Army of Akbar surrounded the fort of Asirgarh and opened the door with a golden key. On December 21, 1600 Miran Bahadur surrendered before Akbar but Akbar captured the fort in 1601. The **victory of Asirgadh** (1601) was the last victory of Akbar.
  - During the reign of Shahjahan, Jujhar Singh Bundela son of Vir Singh Bundela collected lots of money by levying taxes on the people. Shahjahan had attacked on him because he did not explained the source of money. In 1629, Jujhar Singh Bundela surrendered and apologized to Shahjahan.
  - After serving the Mughals for five years, Jujhar Singh Bundela attacked Gondwana and captured Chauragarh which was the capital of ruler Premnarayan. After Premnarayan's request, the Mughal army led by Aurangzeb defeated Jujhar Singh Bundela.
  - Raja Chhatrasal of Bundela dynasty also revolted against Aurangzeb.

**Mughal-Period**

- 1517 : Ibrahim Lodhi attacked on Gwalior In this war Mann Singh Expired
- 1528 : Babur attacked on chanderi and Defeated Mdelni Ray.
- 1545 : Sher Shah Suri Death in Kalinjar.
- 1601 : Akbar Captured Asirgar fort and his last campaign.

## Early Modern Period

After the death of Aurangzeb (1707), the Mughal control over Madhya Pradesh became weak considerably. Between 1720 and 1760, the Marathas took control over most of Madhya Pradesh. It resulted in the established of semi - autonomous states under the nominal control of Peshwa of Poona.



# BHOPAL STATE

## Chronology

S.No.	Name of the Bhopal Ruler	Ruled Time
1	Nawab Dost Muhammad Khan Bahadur	1724-1726
2	Nawab Yaar Mohammad Khan	1726-1742
3	Nawab Faiz Muhammad Khan Bahadur	1742-1777
4	Nawab Hayat Muhammad Khan Bahadur	1777-1807
5	Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan Bahadur	1807-1816
6	Nawab Nazar Muhammad Khan Bahadur	1816-1819
7	Qudsia Begum, Regent of Bhopal	1819-1837
8	Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan Bahadur	1837-1844
9	Begum Sultan Shah Jehan ( <b>Regent Nawab Sikandar Begum</b> )	1844-1860
9	Nawab Sikandar Begum	1860-1868
10	Begum Sultan Shah Jehan (second tenure)	1868-1901
11	Begum Kaikhusrau Jahan	1901-1926
12	Al-Haj Nawab Sir Hafiz Muhammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur	1926-1947

### Dost Mohammed Khan (1724-1728)

- Dost Mohammad Khan was the founder of Bhopal State (Orakzai dynasty) in central India. He founded the modern city of Bhopal in 1724.
- Dost Mohammad Khan joined the Mughal Army at Delhi in 1703
- After the death of the emperor Aurangzeb, Khan started providing mercenary services to several local chieftains in the politically unstable Malwa region.
- Ginnorgarh's gond uler Nizam Shah died & left behind his widow, Kamlavati, and a minor son Naval Shah.
- After his death, the Queen came to an agreement with Dost Mohammed Khan to provide her protection and she gave a piece of land to him. Later after the death of the Queen, he seized the fort of Ginnor.
- In 1722, he assumed the title of Nawab and laid the foundation of Fatehgarh Fort in Bhopal (named after Fatah Bibi, wife of Dost Mhammad Khan). . The first stone was laid by Qazi Mohammad Moazzam of Raisen, who later became the qazi (Islamic judge) of Bhopal.
- He acknowledged the suzerainty of the Mughal Empire.
- He made Bhopal his capital in 1722.
- Dost Mohammed died in 1726.
- During 1720–1726, Dost started surrounding the city with a protective wall. Thus, Bhopal was transformed from a village to a fortified town with six gates.
- The first mosque of Bhopal, the Dhai Seedi Ki Masjid, was also built during this time, so that the fort guards could perform namaaz (prayers).

**Nawab Yar Mohammad Khan(1726-1742)**

- Nawab Yar Mohammad Khan is considered the real Nawab of Bhopal.
- During his time, the orders of the Nizam on the princely state of Bhopal were supreme.
- During his time, the battle of Bhopal took place in 1737. in which Bajirao Peshwa defeated the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- He was the Nawab of Bhopal at the time of Nadir Shah's attack.
- He died in 1742 and his tomb is in Islamnagar fort.

**Nawab Faiz Muhammed Khan(1742-1777)**

- Faiz Mohammed Khan was assisted by Diwan Bijai Ram.
- It was in 1745, the Maratha forces invaded the Bhopal dynasty territory .
- The Nawab of the Bhopal dynasty had to cede some part of his territory to the Marathas. Ashta, Doraha, Shujalpur, Ichhawar, Bhilsa, Sehore, etc were to them.
- He was known as **Sufi Nawab**.
- He died on 12th December 1777 AD.

**Hayat Mohammed Khan (1777-1807)**

- Faiz Mohammed Khan was childless; his brother Hayat Mohammed Khan succeeded him with the help of **lady Mamola**, the widow of Yar Mohammed Khan.
- Chhota Khan became the Prime Minister , who had built a stone bridge to dam the lower lake which is still known as “Pul Pukhta”.

**Ghaus Mohammed (1807-1816)**

- After the death of Hayat Mohammed Khan, his son Ghaus Mohammed became the Nawab but he was not so effective.
- He appoints **Wazir Mohammad khan** as prime minister of Bhopal.
- Wazir Mohammed Khan in fact wielded power and tried to influence the Britishers.
- Qudsia begum was the daughter (only child) of Ghaus Mohammed khan.

**Nazar Mohammed Khan**

- Nazar Mohammad Khan, married Gauhar Begum in 1817.
- In February-March 1818, Bhopal became a princely state in British India as a result of the **treaty of Raisen** between the East India

Company and Nawab Nazar Muhammad under which the company will protect the princely state of Bhopal against all enemies.

- Nawab died accidentally on 11th November 1819.

**Qudsia Begum (1819-37)**

- Daughter of Nawab Ghaus Mohammad Khan.
- Married to Nawab Nazar Mohammad Khan in 1817.
- In 1819, her husband was assassinated. Thus, the 18 year old Qudsia Begum became the Nawab.
- She made many administrative reforms.
- She gave up wearing the veil (Purdah) in court and public meetings.
- David Cook a German engineer was appointed to perform public welfare work.
- He constructed a network of water lines and pumping stations.
- She started the construction of the Jama Mosque in 1837..
- The French traveler **Louis Roosevelt** visited Bhopal and praised the Jama Mosque.
- She built her palace by the name '**Gohar Mahal**'. It is a magnificent expression of fusion of Hindu and Mughal architecture.

**Nawab Jehangir Mohammed Khan (1837-1844)**

- Husband of Sikandar Begum and son-in-law of Qudsia begum
- It was Nawab Jehangir Khan who built a new colony which is known as Jehangirabad

**SIKANDAR BEGUM (1860-68)**

- Ruler of Bhopal from 1837 to 1860 as regent of Sahajahan Begum & from 1860 – 68 as Queen.
- Helped british in Crushing revolt of 1857.
- She founded Majlis-i- shor (Parliament).
- She founded Postal services in Bhopal and divided Bhopal into 3 districts.
- For education- victoria school for girls education (Bhopal) & ensured construction of at least one urdu & one Hindi medium School in all districts.

- In November 1861, the Begum was awarded the highest honor of the Star of India at Allahabad.
- Sikandar also established a customs office, a secretariat, an intelligence network, a mint and a modern judiciary with a court of appeal.
- In 1862, she replaced Persian with Urdu as the court language.
- She also built the **Moti Masjid** (meaning the Pearl Mosque)

### 1857 Revolt in Bhopal.

- Sikandar Jahan Begum was regent of Queen Shahjehan Begum during 1857 revolt, she took the side of British.
- Chief leaders of Revolt in Bhopal were Faiz Muhammad Khan & Adil Muhammad Khan.
- Begum crushed the revolt and also repulsed the rebellion army of Mhow marching towards Bhopal.
- Risaldar Walil Shah and Havildar Mohaveer Singh ran an autonomous government in seclusion for 5 months with the name "Sipahi Bahadur"
- Forces of Bhopal & British crushed it brutally under leadership of General Hugh Rose & 356 soldiers were killed.

### Shahjehan Begum (1844-1860 And 1868-1901)

Shahjahan Begum ruled over Bhopal (1844-1860) and (1868-1901). She was an able administrator who worked for the welfare of subjects & was also a patron of literature.

#### Administrative Reform

- Implemented 4 tier system in State instead of 3 tier system.
- New Department siho-kirohi for grain distribution.

#### Revenue Reform

- Mapping & scalling of land started.
- Divided agricultural land into 18 types and imposed tax as per the variety of crop & fertility of land.
- Shahjani coin issued by her.

- To balance budget deficit, she commissioned the farming of opium.

#### Judicial Reform

- Tanjmaat-i-shahjehani, a new law making department.
- Sadar-us-sudar, a new judicial department was established by her.

#### Military Reform

- An imperial Service troop was established.
- Baks Mohammad Khan (Chief of Military)

#### Economic Infrastructure

- Printing press
- Itarsi to Bhopal Railway line (1884)
- Postal Reform.
- Textile Mill at Shahjahanabad in 1882

#### Welfare work

- **Health** – Prince of Wales hospital for male & lady Lansdown hospital for female.
- **Education** - Madarsa -i- Bilkisia (Bhopal)
- Contributed in construction of Muhammad Anglo – oriental College at Aligarh.
- **Other** – Construction of Waterworks, roads etc.

#### Literature

- She wrote Gohar-i-Iqbal in Urdu, a historic account of reign of Qudsia Begum.
- Reformist Manual for women-Tahzib-un-Niswan-wa-Tarbiyyat-ul-Insan (The reform for women and the cultivation of humanity).

#### Construction works

- Taj-ul-Masjid (Bhopal)
- Taj Mahal palace
- Shahjahanabad town
- Nawab Manzil
- Khawasoura Mughal Pura
- Ali Manzil
- Amir Ganj

### Sultan Jahan Begum/Kaikhusrav Jahan Begum 'Sarkar Amma' (1901-26)

Sultan Jahan Begum was ruler of Bhopal from 1901-1926. During her reign modern era of Bhopal started. She had a special focus on social reform and public works which is reflected in her

social, administrative, education and religious works.

### **Educational Reforms**

- Promoted women education by donating wealth and establishing girls school like Barjeesiya kanya paathshala, Madarsa Victoria.
- Lady Minto Nursing School.
- Hamidia Library (1901) Bhopal
- She was appointed as first & only female chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.
- She made primary education mandatory for government jobs & free for all in (1918).

### **Economic infrastructure**

- **Expansion** of Railway & Postal service.
- Cotton textile mill in Bhopal, floor mill and Sugar mill at Ikshawar , Bhopal to generate employment.

### **Welfare works**

- She opened more than 30 unani hospitals.
- Skill development centre for widows & orphans.
- She took steps for improving public health, sanitation and water supply.
- Encouraged promoted handicraft by organising exhibition "Numaish-Masunuad-e-Hind".
- Meeting hall for ladies in Lahore.

### **Administrative Reform**

- Set up Municipality system & even introduced municipal election.
- She established Executive & legislative state council in (1922)
- More the 40 courts for fast judicial process
- Appointed Hindus on higher administrative posts.

### **Literature**

- She was a great writer. She wrote more than 20 books.
- **Dars-e-Hayat** a book she wrote about education & parenting of young girls.

### **Nawab Hamidullah Khan (1926-47)**

- He was the last Nawab of Bhopal.
- He served as Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes from 1944–1947, when India became independent.
- During his time, on June 1, 1949, Bhopal state was merged into the Union of India.
- His daughter Sajida Sultan was given the status of Bhopal Begum.

- Sajida Sultan was married to Iftikhar Ali Khan of Pataudi, Haryana.
- Sajida Sultan's son was Mansoor Ali Khan, father of actor Saif Ali Khan.

### **Architecture**

- Dhai sidi Masjid – Yaar Moh. Khan
- Islamnagar city– Yaar Moh. Khan
- Gauhar Mahal - Qudsiya Begum
- JAMA Masjid - Qudsiya Begum
- Moti Mahal - Sikandar Jahan Begum
- Moti Masjid - Sikandar Jahan Begum
- Noorbagh Mosque - Nawab Jahangir Mohammad
- Jahangirabad city - Nawab Jahangir Mohammad
- Sultania School - Sikandar Jahan Begum
- Hamidia School - Sikandar Jahan Begum
- Taj-ul Masjid- Shahjahan Begum
- Benazir Bhawan - Shahjahan Begum
- Sadar Manzil- Shahjahan Begum
- Noor-Us Saba Mahal- Sultan Jahan Begum
- Minto Hall- Sultan Jahan Begum

## **MARATHAS IN MADHYA PRADESH**

- In February 1723, Bajirao I opened the southern entrance to Madhya Pradesh through Asirgarh (Burhanpur) Entered Malwa.
- On May 1723, Bajirao I defeated Nawab Dost Mohammad Khan of Bhopal.
- In December 1728 AD, Mughal commander Mohammad Khan Bangash attacked Bundelkhand. Bundelkhand Maharaja Chhatrasal wrote a letter to Bajirao I and asked for help. During this attack, Bajirao I met the dancer Mastani Bai of Chhatrasal.
- Marathas defeated the Mughals in the battle of Amjhara (Dhar) in 1728-29. Mughal commander Girdhar Bahadur was killed in this war.
- In 1731, Ranoji Shinde was appointed the Subedar of Malwa by Peshwa Bajirao I. Maratha state was established in Malwa in 1732.
- Due to illness in 1740, Bajirao I died in Rawadkhedi Khargone (Samadhi).

**RISE OF MARATHAS IN MALWA**

- **Battle of Sarangpur (1724)**  
Chimnajeappa & Malharrao VS Mughal Subedar of Malwa, Girdhar Bahadur.
- **Battle of Amjhera (1728) :**  
Mughal Subedar Girdhar Bahadur V/S Peshwa Bajirao & Chimna Jee Appa  
Marathas emerged as victorious & foundation of Maratha's control over Malwa was established.  
In 1729, Peshwa divided the Malwa & distributed its constituent parts to Holkar, Schindhia & Pawars.
- **Battle of Tirla (1731) :**  
Mughal Subedar Dayabhadur & Chimnaje Appa, Ranoji Scindhia & Malhar-rao Holkar.  
Marathas won in this battle & Peshwa parcelled out the Malwa between Malharrao Holkar, Ranoji Scindhia & Pawar.
- **Battle of Bhopal (1737):**  
In 1737, Bajirao I defeated the Nizam and the Nizam accepted the subordination of the Marathas in the Narmada-Chambal region under Treaty of Dorahsarai.

**HOLKAR DYNASTY**

In 1730, Bajirao Peshwa attacked Delhi. Bajirao had divided his army into two contingents. One of which was successfully led by Malhar Rao Holkar, due to which the Peshwa was pleased and granted 9 Parganas to Malhar Rao Holkar. In 1732, Bajirao Peshwa divided the parganas among Holkar, Scindia, Pawar, Tukojirao and Jivajirao through a formal document.

**THE CAPITAL -**

- Early capital - Indore
- Capital at the time of Ahilyabai- Maheshwar
- Capital at the time of Yashwant Rao Holkar - I - Bhanpura
- Permanent capital since 1818 - Indore

**CHRONOLOGY**

- Malhar Rao Holkar (1732-1766)
- Male Rao Holkar (1766-1767)
- Ahilyabai Holkar (1767-1795)

- Tukojirao - I (1795-1797)
- Kashirao Holkar (1797-1799)
- Yashwantrao Holkar -I (1799-1811)
- Malhar Rao Holkar - II (1811-1833)
- Hari Rao Holkar (1834-1843)
- Tukoji Rao II (1844-1886)
- Shivaji Rao Holkar (1886-1903)
- Tukoji Rao Holkar - III (1903-1926)
- Yashwant Rao Holkar - II (1926-1948)

**Malhar Rao Holkar (1732-1766)**

- Malhar Rao Holkar, the founder of the Holkar dynasty, was born in Hall village near Pune.
- Malhar Rao Holkar built Rajwada in Indore in 1747.
- Malhar Rao Holkar participated in the third battle of Panipat (1761) but due to differences with Maratha commander Sadashivrao, he distanced himself from the war.
- His son Khanderao Holkar had died before him by a cannon ball in a battle of Bharatpur (24 March 1754) during seize of Kumer Fort of Jat Maharaja Suraj Mal of Bharatpur.
- After khande-rao died in 1754, nine of his ten wives committed Sati, but his father, Malhar Rao, prevented Ahilya Bai, from committing Sati.
- He helped Shuja-ud-daula against the British in the battle of Buxar in 1764.
- On 20th May 1766, he died at Alampur (Bhind).
- Malhar Rao's grandson and Khanderao's only son **Male Rao Holkar became the ruler of Indore** in 1766, under the regentship of Ahilyabai, but he too died within few months on 5 April 1767. Ahilyabai became the ruler of Indore after the death of her son.

**Ahilyabai Holkar (1767-1795)**

- Ahilya Bai is also called the philosopher queen due to her religious and philosophical inclinations.
- Birth- Jamkhed (Ahmednagar, Maharashtra)
- She was the daughter-in-law of Malhar Rao Holkar and wife of Khanderao Holkar.

- Ahilyabai Holkar made Maheshwar the capital.

**Major contributions**

- Protection of textile industries.
- Construction of Maheshwar Ghat and Manikarnika Ghat in Banaras.
- Construction of roads, wells, trees and dharamshalas in Malwa region.
- Repair of pilgrimage sites, which include Ayodhya, Badrinath, Haridwar, Dwarka and Mahakaleshwar.
- Ahilyabai's chief courtiers were Kusaliram, Shahir Anantafandi, Moropant.
- Organization of public meeting to listen to the problems of common people.
- Maheshwar was established as a center of music, literature and industry.
- Painting of Shivalinga, Nandi and Bel Patra in postures.

**Specific -**

- Ahilya Utsav is celebrated every year in Indore.
- Ahilya Museum and Samadhi of Ahilyabai are situated in Maheshwar.
- The reign of Ahilya Bai is called the golden period of the Holkar dynasty.

**Yashwant Rao Holkar-1 (1799-1811)**

- Yashwant Rao Holkar was honored by historian N. S. Inamdar has called him the Napoleon of Central India.
- Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II bestowed the title of Raj Rajeshwar Bahadur on Yashwant Rao Holkar.
- He participated in the Second Anglo Maratha War in 1803 1805.
- He shifted the capital to Bhanpura (Mandsaur district).
- Yashwant Rao Holkar established Top Khana in Bhanpura.
- In 1805, the Rajpur Ghat Treaty (Barwani District) was signed between Yashwant Rao Holkar and Lord Wellesley, under which Holkar had to give up the northern part of Chambal.

**Malhar Rao II (1811-1833)**

- 'He ascended the throne at the age of four and his mother Tulsabai Holkar took over the reins of governance.
- On 20 December 1817, the British defeated Holkar's army in the battle of Mahidpur.
- The Treaty of Mandsaur was signed in 1818.
- Under this treaty, the rights of Holkars in the area south of Satpura ended and the Indore state became weak.
- He shifted the capital from Maheshwar to Indore.

**Tukoji Rao II (Jaswant Rao Holkar)  
(1844-1886)**

- He was coronate on 27 June 1844.
- British resident Hamilton praised about his capabilities in front of higher authorities of the East India Company.
- The important event in his reign was the revolt of 1857.
- He helped British and so he was praised by the then viceroy Lord Canning in 1800 at Jabalpur Darbar.
- He also made contribution to Railway development.
- He constructed Indore-Khandwa Railway line in 1857.
- He implemented Panchayat system, brought judicial reforms & promoted gender equality.
- For promoting commerce, he gave financial help to traders & moneylenders.
- He constructed "State mill" in 1867.

**Shivaji Rao Holkar (1886-1903)**

- Built Lalbagh Palace in Indore.
- Established and constructed Holkar College in Indore.
- Built Shiv Vilas Mahal and Sukh Vilas Mahal in Indore.

**Tukoji Rao Holkar - III (1903-1926)**

- Nararatna Temple was constructed in Indore in 1923, currently it is known as Central Museum.
- He built Tukoji Rao Hospital in Indore.

- Hukum Chand Textile Mill was constructed in 1914. Presently this mill is closed.
- He was coronated at the age of 13 due to his ailing father Shivaji Rao.
- For Administration a council was appointed whose head was British resident.
- He made different reforms via his council in the field of Taxes, Judiciary, Police, education, forests, Health etc.
- He re-constituted the Urban department.
- Provided scholarships to eligible students.
- Established Hospitals, tribunals etc.
- Constituted Electricity Power plant & Roads.
- Provided cost free land for Nagda-Mathura Railway line
- Constructed a sanatorium for Tuberculosis in 1914 in Indore.
- Hukumchand mill was constructed in 1914.
- He gave loans to farmers during the famine.
- He constructed Navratna temple in 1923. (Presently known as central Museum).
- For peasants' welfare, he established Banks at Indore, Patelawaad & Maheshwar.
- For education, he established sanskrit university, Girl's University & Ahilya Ashram Schools.

Architecture	place	Builder
Rajwada	Indore	Malharrao Holkar
Ahilya Ghat	Maheshwar	Ahilyabai Holkar
Manikarnika Ghat	Varanasi	Ahilyabai Holkar
Lal Bagh Palace	Indore	Shivaji Rao Holkar
Nar Ratna Temple	Indore	Tukoji Rao Holkar III
Manikbagh Palace	Indore	Yashwant Rao Holkar II.

## Scindia Dynasty

After the battle of Amjhera, Bajirao I appointed Ranoji Shinde (Scindia) as the governor of Malwa in 1730. Later, like Holkar, he got areas like Ujjain, Shujalpur and Shajapur etc.  
Capital – Ujjain and Gwalior

### GENEALOGY

- Ranojirao Scindia (1726-1745)
- Jayapparao Scindia (1745-1755)
- Duttaji Scindia (1755-1760)
- Jankoji Scindia (1760-1761)
- Mahadji Scindia (1761-1794)
- Daulat Rao Scindia (1794-1827)
- Jankoji Rao Scindia (1827-1843)
- Jayaji Rao Scindia (1843-1886)
- Madhorao Scindia (1886-1925)
- Jiwaji Rao Scindia (1925-1961)

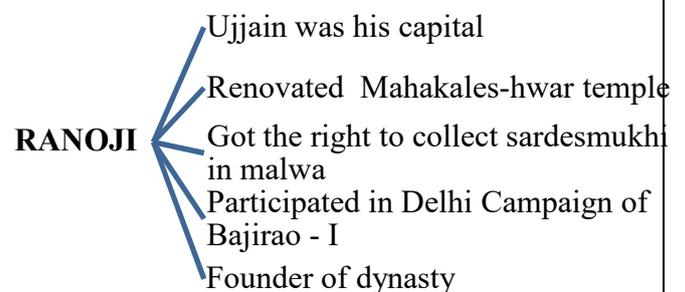
### Yashwant Rao Holkar - II (1926-1948)

- Manik Bagh Palace was constructed in Indore in 1930.
- Established Holkar Association in 1940.
- Yashwant Rao Holkar was the ruler at the time of merger of Central India.
- M.Y. in Indore. Built a hospital.

### Holkar architecture

#### FEATURE

- Use of thin bricks with lime plaster, wooden columns with stone bases, rough black basalt flooring, etc.
- Elaborately decorated furniture, embroidered carpets
- Wall and ceiling murals
- Cenotaphs (Chhatris)- Huge in size, constructed on a three-foot-high platform.



### Jankoji Scindhia (1760-61)

- He the oldest son of Jayappa Ji and when he ascended the throne, scindhia state was not in a strong position.

- He also participated in third battle of panipat (14 Jan. 1761).
- He was captured in this battle and was murdered afterwards.

**Mahadji Scindia (1761-1794)**

- Mahadji Scindia was the most glorious ruler. Who helped Rane Khan save the life of Mahadji Scindia in the third battle of Panipat in 1761.
- Mahadji Cynthia defeated the Jat king of Gohad and captured Gwalior in 1765.
- Mughal Emperor Shah Alam gave his administrative powers by making Mahadji Scindia the Prime Minister.

**Daulat Rao Scindia (1794-1827)**

- Due to Chauth recovery in 1794, he defeated the Nizam of Hyderabad in the battle of Kudarla.
- In 1810, he established Lashkar area near Gwalior.
- In 1810, Daulatrao Scindia shifted his capital from Ujjain to Gwalior (Lashkar).
- He arranged a market for the trade of pearls in Gwalior, hence he was called Motiwala.
- He gave place to Hindi poet Padmakar in his court.
- In 1925, he built Moti Mahal in Gwalior. Till the formation of Madhya Pradesh, the Legislative Assembly of Madhya Bharat was held in Moti Mahal, Gwalior.
- In 1810 he built Gorkhi Palace in Gwalior.

**Jankoji Rao Scindia (1827-1843)**

- He was the adopted son of Daulat Rao Scindia, he was brought up by Daulat Rao Scindia's wife Baijabai.
- During his time, Baijabai constructed Baijatal in Gwalior, which is currently called a floating theatre.
- Vaijabai / Baijabai Scindia built Gopal temple in Ujjain.

**Jayaji Rao Scindia (1843-1886)**

- At the time of the revolution of 1857, the ruler of the Scindia dynasty was Jayaji Rao Scindia.
- In 1874, Jayaji Rao Scindia built Jaivilas Mahal in Gwalior.

- The architect of Jai Vilas Mahal was Michael Firoz.
- Gwalior Gharana of classical music developed during the time of Jayaji Rao Scindia.

**Madhorao Scindia (1886-1925)**

- Madhorao Scindia is called the creator of modern Gwalior state.
- During the time of Madhorao, electricity was generated from steam in 1905.
- He constructed Tighra Dam near Gwalior for water supply.
- In 1911, the George Castle building in Shivpuri was built by Madhav Rao I to welcome George V.
- The Phool Bagh in Gwalior was built by Madhav Rao Scindia and was inaugurated by the Prince of Wales during his visit to India in 1922.
- During his time, Victoria Building was constructed in Gwalior in 1889. Whose name was later changed to Rani Lakshmi Bai College.

**Jiwaji Rao Scindia (1925-1961)**

- The British gave him the title of Maharaj in 1936.
- On 23 January 1948, during the reign of Jiwaji Rao Scindia, the princely state of Gwalior was merged into Central India.
- Jiwaji Rao Scindia was elected Vice Chancellor of Vikram and Banaras University.
- Jiwaji Rao died in Mumbai in 1961 due to diabetes.
- Kamla Raja Hospital was built in Gwalior during his time in 1936.

**Architecture****Major chhatris of the Scindia dynasty**

- Ranoji Scindia-Shujalpur (Ujjain)
- Mahadji Scindia - Pune
- Daulatrao Scindia- Gwalior
- Sankhya Raja Scindia - Shivpuri
- Madhavrao Scindia - Shivpuri
- Jiwaji Rao Scindia - Gwalior

**Jai vilas mahal -**

- Jayajirao Scindhia built the palace in 1874 during the arrival of British officer King Edward.

- While the major part of the palace is now the "Jiwajirao Scindia Museum" opened to the public in 1964
- It is a fine example of European architecture, designed and built by **Sir Michael Filose**.
- The palace features a beautiful blend of Tuscan, Italian and Corinthian styles of architecture

**George castle**

- It was built by Jiwajirao in 1911 in Madhav National Park in Shivpuri.
- It was built keeping in mind the various requirements of Hunting.
- It was built in Persian & Italian style.
- Both sandstone & bricks were used.

**Moti Mahal**

- It was built in western style. It has a very important role in political history of MP also.
- From 1947 to 1956, Vidhansabha of Madhya Bharat was used to be organised here.
- It was built by Jayajirao Scindhia.

**Paintings**

- There are various specimens in kamalaraja Girls University. It has Paintings of both Indian and British artists decorated with gold & silver work.
- In Jaivilas palace we can see many paintings related to battles and hunting. The significance of these paintings is that they are in European style based on Bundelkhandi background with Maratha costumes.
- In Ujjain, Baija Bai commissioned paintings of Ras Leela & Krishna leela in Gopal Temple.

**Literature-**

Poet Padmakar wrote Alijah Prakash while he was in the court of Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia of Gwalior.

**INDUSTRIES DURING SCINDHIA DYNASTY**

- Most important industries were of clothes & wood. There were 62 industries in which wooden furniture was made using Teak.
- There were 3 clothes mill in Gwalior namely
  - Jiwaji Rao cotton Mills limited
  - Motilal Agrawal Mill limited.

- Adarsh Clothe Mill.

- Madhavrao Scindhia established "Gwalior Potteries" in 1920. There was a leather factory also in Gwalior.
- In 1917, Madhav Rao I established "Industrial development Board".
- Gwalior state was famous for Lakh toys.
- To promote handicrafts, different fairs were also organised by scindhia rulers. Gwalior trade fair is a successor to these fairs.

**ADMINISTRATION**

- In 1887 Laskhar Nagar Palika, a municipal body was established whose first head was Madhav Rao Scindhia I
- Panchayat Board was established in 1911-12.
  - In 1925 there were 150 panchayat boards.

**AGRICULTURE SYSTEM**

There was extensive development of irrigation system in Gwalior. Jayaji Rao established 12 Rajmahal Lake & Madhav Rao Made Harsi, Tighra & Kakote Dam.

**Baghelkhand**

- In 1236-37 AD When Baghel Power was established in Gahora (Chitrakoot). It was called Bhatta Gahora and later Baghel Shift their capital to Bandhavgarh and then it become known as Bandhav state.
- In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Baghel state Capital was Rewa.
- In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the ruled area by Baghel, called Baghelkhand.
- Local Language of the region began to be called Baghela.
- The real successor of Kalchuri were Baghel.
- The first most influential ruler of this dynasty was Ballar dev.

**Bundelkhand**

**Major Bundelkhand Ruler (Medival to 1731)**

Bundela Ruler's	Time Period
Veer Bundela	13 <sup>th</sup> Century
Rudra Pratap Singh Bundela	(1501-1531)

Bharti Chand Bundela	(1531-1554)
Madukan Shah Bundela	(1554-1592)
Ram Shah Bundela	(1592-1605)
Veer singh Bundela	(1605-1627)
Jujhar Singh Bundela	(1627-1635)
Pahad Singh Bundela	(1641-1653)
Sujan Singh Bundela	(1653-1672)
Indramadi Bundela	(1672-1675)
Yashwant Singh Bundela	(1675-1684)
Bhagwat Singh Bundela	(1684-1689)
Udot Singh Bundela	(1689-1736)

- Located North Region in MP.
- It is mainly located in hilly vindhyan Region Cut by Ravines.
- In Ancient times Chedi Mahajanpad on of the sixteen Mohajanpad chedi.
- Chandel Dynasty ruled this region (800-1200) AD.
- In this Duration Important things happened.
- Architectural development of (Khajuraho).
- Jain community settles on large scale.
- Attacked by Muslims (Gaznavi and Aibak invasions).
- In the 16th Century Bundela taking territory.
- Rudra Pratap Singh, a local Bundela Ruler founded 'Orcha' as a state. He was the first King of Orcha.
- Bundela King Ram Chandra younger brother was Veer Singh Dev.
- Jahangir as a Mughal king of Orcha.
- The next of Bundela state was Jujhar Singh who lead a revolt against Shahjahan.
- A very dominant feudal was Champat Rai in Bundela King. Initially of Aurangzeb but was dis-satisfied on his non-secular policy hence he become a rebellion.
- Champat Rai Son Chhatrasal continued to lead the revolt against Aurangzeb. He occupied Panna in 1670s and declared it as his capital.
- Chhatrasal Signed a treaty with 'Bajirao'.

### ➤ Rewa Sultanate

- Rewa was a princely state of India. It was largest princely state in the Baghelkhand

agency and the second largest in Central India agency.

- The Baghelkhand Agency was dissolved in 1933 and Rewa was placed under the authority of the Indore Residency.
- The rulers of Rewa were Rajputs of the Baghela Branch of the Solanki or Chalukya clan. They ruled from Bandhavgarh under the **first ruler Raja VyaghraDEV.**
- The state came under British dominion in 1812 and remained a princely state within the British Raj until India's independence in 1947.
- Bagheli is the local language of Rewa.
- After independence, Rewa merged with the union of India and became a part of Vindhya Pradesh, Which was formed by the merger of the former princely states of the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand Agencies.

#### **Important Dynasties of Madhya Pradesh and their Areas**

Dynasty	Areas
Chandel Dynasty	Bundelkhand
Tomar	Gwalior
Parmar Dynasty	Malwa (Dhar)
Bundela	Bundelkhand
Holkars	Malwa (Indore)
Scindias	Gwalior
Karush Dynasty	Baghelkhand
Chandra Dynasty	From Baghelkhand to Bundelkhand
Yadav Dynasty	Region between Chambal and Betwa rivers
Shung Dynasty	Vidisha

# Contribution Of Madhya Pradesh In Freedom Struggle

First struggle for independence in 1857 paved the way of National movement in Madhya Pradesh. Some of the rulers in Madhya Pradesh also opposed the British even before 1857.

## The revolt of Prince Chain Singh

- The **Prince Chain Singh of Narsinghgarh** was insulted by a British agent Maddoc of Sehore cantonment. This event agitated Prince Chain Singh.
- In 1824 there was the battle between Chain Singh and British.
- Chain Singh and handful of brave soldiers sacrificed their lives while fighting with Britishers in Sehore's Dussehra Bagh.

## Bundela Revolt

- In 1840 - 42, Bundela Rajput, Gond and Lodhi rulers along with land lords revolted against britishers in Narmada Sagar region of Bundelkhand.
- Dhillan Shah of Madanpur, Hirdesh Shah of Heerapur, Raja Parikshit of Jaitpur, Rao Basant Singh of Chirgaon and Deewan Bundela of Jheejaon were the heroes of this revolt, because of lack unity and power of British army this revolt could not succeed.

## Other Revolts

- In 1818 Appaji Bhosale revolted against Britishers and fought the **Battle of Multai in 1818**, but could not succeed and he had to escape.
- In 1842 Kunwar Shah of Heerapur revolted against Britishers, but could not succeed.

## First Freedom struggle of 1857 Or Sepoy Mutiny



Many freedom fighter showed their displeasure against Britishers in the revolt of 1857. This revolt was began on May 10th, 1857 from Meerut, Madhya Pradesh also participated.

- In spite of non-cooperation of princely states, lack of resources, inferior weapons and unorganized efforts this struggle lasted for many months.
- Common people, landlords, tribals, peasant etc. participated in this revolt.

#### Neemuch cantonment

- First revolutionary Activity in Madhya Pradesh could be observed in Neemuch cantonment on June 3rd, 1857 were infantry and cavalry together revolted.
- These soldiers later on marched to Delhi.
- Leader- Mohammand Ali Beg and Hiralal.

#### Morar cantonment

- After Neemuch, on June 14th, 1857 Soldiers of Morar cantonment of Gwalior cut down all the communication channels and supported queen of Jhansi.

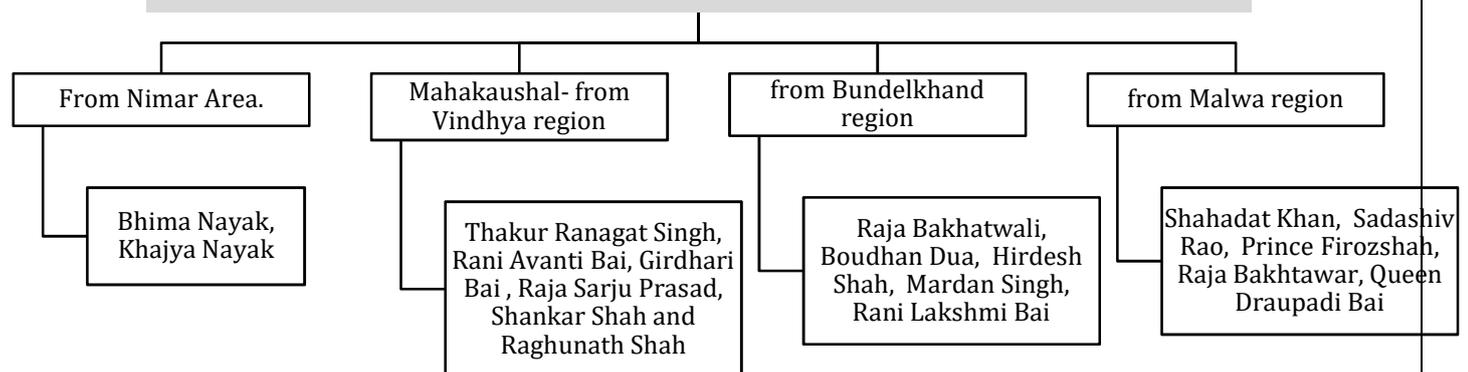
#### Shivpuri Cantonment-

- On June 20, 1857, there was a rebellion from Shivpuri cantonment.
- In this rebellion, the British communication system was disrupted by the soldiers.
- Due to this rebellion the British had to flee Shivpuri to Guna.

#### Revolt from Mhow Cantonment-

- On July 1, 1857, there was a rebellion from Mhow cantonment of Indore.
- This rebellion took place under the leadership of Sadat Khan and Bhagirath Silawat
- But they were also caught and hanged in Indore on 10 Feb 1858.
- The British officers at this time were Colonel Teshwarg and Captain Keith.

### Other leaders involved in the revolution of 1857



#### Rani Laxmi Bai

- The central character of struggle of 1857 was **Rani Laxmi Bai** (Queen of Jhansi), known for her battle in Madhya Pradesh against English captain Hugh Rose.
- She captured the Gwalior Fort and fought bravely against Britishers.
- On **June 18<sup>th</sup>, 1858** near Gwalior she sacrificed her life in the hut of Baba Gangadas.

#### Jhalkari Bai

- Rebellion area Gwalior, Jhansi
- Jhalkari Bai was the guardian of Rani Lakshmi Bai.
- A 14 feet high statue of Jhalkari Bai was installed in Bhopal in 2017.

#### Avanti Bai

- Rebellion area – Ramgarh
- Avanti Bai defeated the British commander Warden.

- Avantibai is also called Lakshmi Bai of Ramgarh.
- His mausoleum is situated in Balpur of Dindori district.

**Girdhari Bai**

- Rebellion area Ramgarh -
- Vishesh Girdhari Bai was the guardian of Avantibai.

**Rani Draupati Bai**

- Rebellion area Amjhera ( Dhar)
- After the death of the king of Dhar on 22 May 1857, he handled the rebellion.
- Colonel Durand succeeded in suppressing the rebellion of Queen Draupadi.

**Rani Tapaswini**

- Her real name was Sunanda.
- Was the niece of Rani Laxmibai
- He participated in the revolution in 1857.
- He was imprisoned and kept in Tiruviltapalli jail by the British.

**Juhi and Mandar**

- They helped Rani Lakshmbai in the revolution of 1857
- Both of them were friends of Rani Lakshmbai.

**Tatya Tope**

- The great fighter **Tatya Tope** was the supporter of Rani Laxmi Bai even after death of Rani he continued guerrilla fighting with britishers for almost two years,
- But he was captured Jungle of Aaron (Guna) and was hanged in Shivpuri on 18<sup>th</sup> April 1859.

**Sheikh Ramjan**

- Led the soldier mutiny in Sagar cantonment, but crushed down by britishers.

**Rani Avantibai**

- Queen of Ramgarah of Mandla district
- Wife of Raja Laxman Singh
- Against the policy of annexation of Britishers.
- In December 1857 she revolted and defeated British resident Bardon.
- In April, 1858 the Britishers attacked Ramgarh, the Rani assessed her strength and vacated the fort and went into the adjoining forest.
- Commander Bordon encircled the queen in forest; Rani **Avantibai committed suicide** and remained untouched.

**Raja Bakhtawar Singh**

- Led revolt from Amjhera (Dhar) decided to oppose the company rule and put end to it.
- He fought bravely but was arrested because his own men deceived him.

- The Britishers hanged him in Indore.

**Thakur Ranmat Singh**

- Manakhari of Satna district also a tough fight to the British in 1857 revolt.
- He organized an army in jungles of Chitrakoot and attacked the residency in Nagod, they also attacked the Nowgaon cantonment.
- A price money of Rs. 2000/- was also declared on him by Britishers.
- But unfortunately he was caught and hanged in 1859.

- Kunwar Chain Singh - (Prince of Narsingarh)
- Sadashiv rao- Mahidpur (ujain)
- Prince Firozshah - Mandsaur
- Raja Bakhtwali - Shahgad (sagar)
- Bodhan daua- Shahgad (sagar), Commander of Raja Bakhtwali
- BhimaNayak- Mandleswar/Maheswar

**Tantya Bhil**

- After the freedom struggle of 1857 **Tantya Bhil** in West Nimad (Khargone) became a symbol of terror for the Britishers.
- Dopia and Bijania, his associates were also his partners in the revolutionary Activities.
- For years they were living amongst the local people and at the same time conducted revolutionary activities as a result of which they became a big challenge for the Britishers.
- Tantya Bhil was arrested under a conspiracy and was hanged in the year 1886.

**National Awakening and Political Development in Madhya Pradesh**

The Indian National Congress was founded in Bombay in 1885.

**M.P.  
Congress  
session  
related to**

- 1886 -Calcutta session
- 1891 - Nagpur session
- 1893 lahore session
- 1939 Tripuri (Jabalpur) session

**1886 -Calcutta session**

- Chairman -Dada Bhai Naoroji
- Facts- Bapurao, Gangadhar Chitnis, Abdul Aziz participated from Central India (MP).

**1891 - Nagpur session**

- Chairman -Ananad Charlu

- Facts- In this convention, permission was given to celebrate Shivaji and Ganesh Utsav in Central Province and Malwa.

### **1893- Lahore session**

- Chairman -Dada Bhai Naoroji
- Facts- M.P. Harisingh Gaur participated from.

### **1939 - Tripuri (Jabalpur) session**

- Chairman -Subhash Chandra Bose

#### **Facts-**

- M.P. The only convention held in.
- Subhash Chandra Bose later resigned from the post of President, after which Rajendra Prasad became the President.

#### **• Jabalpur conference (1906).**

This was regional conference of congress held in Jabalpur, from this conference, political initiatives are assumed to be started.

#### **• Seoni Satyagarh, (1916)**

The freedom struggle in Madhya Pradesh is assumed to be started in the real sense from SeoniSatyagarh.

## **Contribution of Madhya Pradesh in the National Freedom Struggle**

### **Khilafat Movement 1919-1920**

- To save the Caliphate of Turkey, Ali brothers and M.P. Abdul Jabbar Khan led this movement.
- During this, Amjal Khan, a movement activist, hoisted the flag on Jabalpur Municipal Building.

### **Non-cooperation movement 1920**

- It was led by Prabhakar Dundiraj in M.P.
- During this period, Mahatma Gandhi visited Jabalpur on 20 March 1921.
- In 1922, foreign goods were boycotted in Sehore and Jhabua also.
- In 1921, Umar Khan and Master Lal Chandra Singh revolted when Prince of Wales came to Ratlam, due to which they were arrested and sentenced to 3 years.
- From Mahakaushal (Jabalpur) it was led by Dwarka Prasad Mishra and later by Makhn Lal Chaturvedi and Subhadra Kumari Chauhan.

### **Civil disobedience movement 1930**

- After Gandhiji's arrest in Dandi in 1930, M.P. It was led by Devdas Gandhi, Seth Govind Das and Dwarka Prasad Mishra.
- During this period, Durgashankar Mehta of Seoni district did Satyagraha by making salt.

### **Second Civil Disobedience Movement 1932**

- After the failure of the Second Round Table Conference, Gandhiji started this movement in 1932 and during this time he visited Jabalpur in 1933.
- During this time, Harijan protested against the untouchability movement in Jabalpur.

### **Quit India Movement 1942**

- M.P. It started on 2 October 1942 from Vidisha.
- After this, the prisoners in Mandleshwar Jail (Khargone) protested against the British.
- In 1942, Mahatma Gandhi met Dwarka Prasad Mishra in Jabalpur and made this movement effective.
- In August 1942 a new chapter in the freedom struggle of India was added, popularl movement Quit India Movement (August revolution). The all India congress committed passed Quit India resolution in Bombay held on August 8<sup>th</sup>, 1942. Gandhiji call for "**DO or DIE**".
- On 9<sup>th</sup> August many leaders including Mahatma Gandhi were arrested. After the arrest of leaders people organised themselves in every village, Tehsil and Town and began the struggle.
- In places like Mandla, Sagar, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Jabalpur etc. people attacked government offices and burnt Government records.
- A meeting on August 9<sup>th</sup>, 1942 was organised at 'Tilak Bhumi Talaiya' in Jabalpur to stage protest against the arrest of congress leaders. It was decided to observe one week strike. On other 11<sup>th</sup> August the Police Charged lathi and measures to suppress it. On 14<sup>th</sup> August the police resorted to firing on

procession in which a young man Gulab Singh died.

- On August 12<sup>th</sup>, 1942 in **Prabhat Pattan of Betul**, Market was held where people from adjoining villages had gathered in large number police was also there. People were filled with enthusiasm of Quit India Movement and they decided to dress police in Khadi clothes. In the mean time more police arrived from Multai and fired on crowd. Mahadev Teli got martyred.
- On August 19<sup>th</sup>, 1942 a large group tribal freedom fighter under the leadership of **Vishnu Gond** had gathered near the Ghodadongri railway station. This tribal removed the rails and set fire to the large timber depot located behind the police station to show their protest. Police and forest officers arrived at that place and fired bullets. **Veersa Gond** died on the spot and Jeera Gond, later died in the prison.
- On August 15<sup>th</sup>, 1942 a procession in Mandla was moving towards collectorate but the armed police stopped them, these people were addressed by **Mannolal Madi and Madhur Prasad Yadav**. To dismiss this meeting police resorted to Lathi Charge and Fired bullets in air when the people opposed the action of police, The Magistrate ordered firing and the brave youth **Udai Chandra** died.
- In Gwalior state **Sarvajanik Sabha** supported the Quit India movement and put forth a demand for responsible government in the Vidisha convention. Many leaders were arrested.
- In the Bhopal state a proposal of 'Quit India' was passed and copies of it were distributed among people. As result of which **Shakir Ali Khan** and other leaders were arrested movement was organised in Sehore, Raisen etc.
- In Rewa, Vindhya Pradesh, on a call given by '**Praja Mandal**' the '**Rice Movement**' was organised in which many people participated and arrested on court order.

### Jhanda satyagraha

- January 1923: The first Flag Satyagraha in Jabalpur was led by Rajendra Prasad, Devdas Gandhi and Ram Gopalacharya.
- The objective of this Satyagraha was to throw down the English flag and hoist the Indian flag.
- In March 1923, the Flag Satyagraha was led by Pt. Sunderlal Sharma and Subhadrakumari Chauhan in Jabalpur. Pt. Sundarlal Sharma was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment for hoisting the flag.
- On 13 April 1923, Flag Satyagraha took place in Nagpur and Thakur Niranjan Singh of Mahakaushal (Narsinghpur) was arrested.
- In April 1923, Sarojini Naidu again led the Flag Satyagraha from Jabalpur.
- On 18 June 1923, M.P. Flag Day was celebrated in.
- During this, Kanchhedilal, Vanshilal and Kashiprasad hoisted the flag in the Town Hall of Jabalpur.

### Jungle Satyagraha-

- In 1930, Jungle Satyagraha started from Jabalpur, which was led by Makhanlal Chaturvedi and Dwarka Prasad Mishra, during which they were accused of treason.
- The purpose of this Satyagraha was to oppose the forest law.
- In August 1930, Ghoda Dongri (Betul) Jungle Satyagraha was led by Ganjan Singh Korku.
- 9 October 1930 Turia (Seoni) Jungle Satyagraha was led by Durgashankar Mehta.
- Ghunghuti Jungle Satyagraha was carried out in Umaria in October 1930.
- Jungle Satyagraha was carried out in Chhindwara on 11 August 1930.
- In September 1930, Orchha Jungle Satyagraha was carried out on the banks of Betwa river, which was led by Lalaram Vajpayee..

**Salt Satyagraha 1930**

- After Gandhiji's arrest in Dandi in 1930, Salt Satyagraha was carried out at many places in India.
- M.P. It was led by Seth Govind Das and Dwarka Prasad Mishra in Jabalpur.
- Durgashankar Mehta from Seoni led this movement by making salt.

**OTHER MOVEMENTS/EVENTS OF MP****Kasai khana Andolan -**

- This movement was started by Makhan Lal Chaturvedi in 1920.
- The British company wanted to establish a butcher shop at a place called Ratona in 'Central and Trading Sagar'.
- This movement against cow slaughter was started by Makhanlal Chaturvedi through Karmaveer newspaper.

**Mahila Sewa Dal**

- Under the leadership of Swami Gyananand, Stree Seva Dal was established in Ratlam in 1931 under the Ratlam Congress Committee 1920.
- Its objective was to serve the society along with the demand for independence.

**Charan Paduka massacre**

- Charan Paduka massacre took place on 14 January 1931.
- Colonel Fisher opened fire on the freedom fighters at a place called Charan Paduka in Chhatarpur district.
- Six people died in these, this incident is called Jallianwala Bagh massacre of Madhya Pradesh.
- 6 freedom fighters – Seth Sundarlal, Dharamdas Khirwa, Chirku, Halke Kurmi, Ramlal Kurmi and Raghuraj Singh were martyred in the Varanapaduka incident.

**Punjab Mail massacre.**

- This massacre took place on 24 July 1931.
- Yashwant Singh and Dev Narayan Tiwari, British Major G, who was carrying weapons, in the Punjab Mail train going from Khandwa Railway Station. R. Hext murdered.

- This incident is called Punjab Mail Massacre.
- After this Yashwant Singh and Dev Narayan Tiwari were given death sentence.

**Prajamandal**

- Prajamandal was established in Jhabua in 1934 and in Bhopal in 1938 with the aim of prohibition of liquor, Harijan emancipation and boycott of foreign goods.

**Anjuman Khuddam e Watan -**

- With the aim of social service, Maulana Tarzi Khan and Shakeel Ali Khan established Anjuman Khuddam-e-Watan in 1934 in Bhopal.

**Bhopal Rajya Hindu Sabha -**

- For the purpose of social service, Bhopal Rajya Hindu Sabha was established in 1934 with the help of Master Lal Singh, Dr. Jamuna Prasad Mukhraiya, Pandit Uddhavrao Mehta.

**Praja Parishad-**

- With the aim of organizing farmers and laborers, Praja Parishad was formed in Ratlam in 1935.

**Sohawat massacre-**

- That incident took place on 19 July 1938 in Sohawal Majalgaon of Satna district.
- British soldiers opened fire on the general meeting organized under the leadership of Lal Buddha Prapat Singh.
- Lal Buddha Pratap, Mandhir Pandey and Ramashray Gautam were killed in this incident.
- This incident is also known as Majan Goli incident.

**Tripuri session -**

- Madhya Pradesh in Tripuri under the chairmanship of Subhash Chandra Bose. The only Congress session was held in.
- This convention was organized on 29 January 1939 at Tilwara Ghat in Jabalpur.
- Before presiding over the convention, Subhash Chandra Bose defeated Patabhi Sitaramaiya in the voting for the post of President.

- Due to differences, Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the post of President, thereafter Rajendra Prasad was appointed the President.

### **Sharafa Satyagraha-**

- This Satyagraha took place in Indore on 6 September 1942.
- Police lathi-charged and opened fire on people demanding independence in Indore.
- Maganlal Oswal was killed in this charge, against which the public organized Sarafa Satyagraha.

### **Rice Movement -**

- Born on 28 February 1947 in Badhwar village of Rewa.
- In the public movement against forced rice collection, bullets were fired by the police in which Tribhuvan Tiwari and Bhairav Prasad Tiwari were martyred.
- This anger took the form of rice movement.

### **Boras's village incident-**

- On 14 January 1949, there was a conflict between Nababi Army and revolutionaries in Boras village of Raisen district of Bhopal state.
- The main reason for the conflict was the hoisting of the tricolor on the banks of river Narmada.
- In this incident, Baijnath Gupta, Mangal Singh, Veeran Singh, Chhotalal were killed by the Nawabi army.
- This incident is called Jallianwala Bagh incident of Bhopal.

## **IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES OF MP**

### **Chandrashekhar Azad**

- Chandrashekhar Azad was famous as Panditji, his full name was Chandrashekhar Sitaram Tiwari.
- He was born in 1906 in Bhavra (Alirajpur district).
- Martyred on 27 February 1931 at Alfred Park, Allahabad.
- Alfred Park was renamed Chandrashekhar Park in 2019.

### **Other popular names –**

- Along with training other revolutionaries, Chandrashekhar Azad also used to teach children under the name of Pandit Harishankar Brahmachari.
- He became very popular among the local people by his same name in Dhimarpur village, Niwari district.

### **Bhimrao Ambedkar**

- Father of Indian Constitution B. R. Ambedkar was born on 14 April 1891 in Mhow, Indore district.
- He was posthumously awarded Bharat Ratna in 1990.
- He died in 1956 and his mausoleum is situated in Chaitya Bhoomi, Mumbai.
- Major organizations Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha, Samata Sainik Dal, Depressed Classes Education Society, the Bombay Scheduled Castes Improvement Trust, People's Education Society, Bharatiya Buddhist Mahasabha and Independent Labor Party.
- Major books- Moolnayak, Rupee ki samsya, Bahishkrit Bharat , jati vicched, Sangh banam swatantrata, Pakistan par vichar..

### **Veer Uday Chandra Jain**

- Veer Uday Chandra Jain, at the age of 20, organized a procession and meeting in support of the Quit India Movement from Mandla district.
- He was murdered by the British in 1942 during the Quit India Movement.

### **Colonel Gurubaksh Singh Dhillon**

- Colonel Gurubaksh Singh Dhillon, who was prosecuted for serving in the Azad Hind Fauj, was a resident of Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh.

### **Contribution of M.P. In the struggle of freedom**

- 1891- 7<sup>th</sup> session held in nagpur
- 1906- Congress Session held in Jabalpur in this session M.P. leader participated
- 1923- JhandaSatyagrah (Jabalpur)
- 1930- NamakSatyagrah
- 1930- Jungle Satyagrah (Betul)

- 1931- CharanPadukaMassacare (Chattarpur)
- 1931- Punjab Mail Massalre
- 1939- Tripuri Session (Jabalpur)
- 1940- IndiridualSatyagarh
- 1942- Quit India Movement

## Objective Questions

- Consider the following statement about Avanti  
(A) It comprised the major part of Western Malwa.  
(B) It was one of the sixteen great kingdoms of Northern India during the time of Buddha.  
Which of the statement given above is/are correct?  
(A) Only (i)  
(B) Only (ii)  
(C) Both (i) and (ii)  
(D) neither (i) nor (ii)
- Which Mauryan ruler did establish firm control over Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Chadragupta Maurya  
(B) Bindusara  
(C) Ashoka  
(D) None of these
- Who among the following built the famous caves of Uday giri the temples of Tigwa?  
(A) Chandragupta I  
(B) Chandragupta II  
(C) Kumargupta  
(D) None of these
- Man Singh was a notable ruler of ....  
Dynasty.  
(A) Tomara (B) Gond  
(C) Bundela (D) Parmar
- Who was the first Mughal emperor to focus on Malwa in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Babur (B) Shahjahan  
(C) Akbar (D) Aurangzeb
- Consider the following statement about Paramara dynasty  
(I) from 946 to 1306 the paramaras ruled in Madhya Pradesh.  
(II) In 946, the Paramaras under Varisimha II won Malwa with the help of Rashtrakutas.  
(A) Only (i)  
(B) Only (ii)  
(C) Both (i) and (ii)  
(D) neither (i) nor (ii)
- Which among the following districts was/were given to the Peshwa of Poona by the Bundela Raja Chhatrasal?  
(A) Sagar  
(B) Damoh  
(C) Both 'a' and 'b'  
(D) Jhabua
- Jhanda Satyagraha was initiated at Jabalpur in the year \_\_\_\_?  
(A) 1920 (B) 1926  
(C) 1923 (D) 1930
- On the bank of river Betwa, was the biggest town of Eastern Malwa with \_\_ as its military headquarters.  
(A) Ujjain (B) Vidisha  
(C) Maheswar (D) Tripuri
- The Satvahana king \_\_\_\_ defeated the Saka rulers and conquered part of Malwa and Gujrat in 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE.  
(A) Gautami putra Satakarni  
(B) Rudradaman - I  
(C) YagyashriSatakarni  
(D) Raja Haal
- Taty Tope was hanged to death in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) March 1858  
(B) April 1859  
(C) March 1859  
(D) December 1857
- Consider the following statements-  
I. Tripuri session took place in 1939.  
II. The firing incidence of Charanpaduka happened in 1932  
Choose the correct option:-  
(A) I statement is incorrect  
(B) II Statement is incorrect  
(C) Both Statements are correct  
(D) Both Statements are incorrect
- The real name of Hoshang Shah was

- (A) Dilawar khan  
(B) Alp khan  
(C) Baz bahadur  
(D) None of the above
- In which among the following years, Sher Shah Suri conquered the Malwa kingdom and appointed Shujat khan as his Governor?  
(A) 1542 (B) 1545  
(C) 1950 (D) 1953
  - The Rajput clan Chandelas ruled over the Bundelkhand for the period from  
(A) AD 4<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> Century  
(B) AD 10<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> Century  
(C) AD 14<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Century  
(D) AD 12<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> Century
  - Who was the founder of Panna State ?  
(A) Maharaja Chhatrasal  
(B) Baz Bahadur  
(C) Mahadji Scindia  
(D) None of the above
  - The Indian Kingdom of Gwalior was ruled by the  
(A) Hoysala dynasty  
(B) Chalukya dynasty  
(C) Scindia dynasty  
(D) Kakatiya dynasty
  - Under whose reign Gwalior State became a leading power in Northern India ?  
(A) Mahadji Scindia  
(B) Daulatrao Scindia  
(C) Jayajirao Scindia  
(D) None of them
  - Which war ended with the treaty of Salbai (1782) ?  
(A) Second Battle of Panipat  
(B) Third Battle of Panipat  
(C) First Anglo-Maratha War  
(D) Second Anglo-Maratha War
  - Who established the Jama Masjid of Bhopal?  
(A) Tara Bai  
(B) Qudsia Begum  
(C) Shah Jahan Begum  
(D) Sikandar Jahan Begum
  - The Afghan Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan, a commander in the Mughal Army, Posted at Managalgarh, established the state of Bhopal in  
(A) 1720 (B) 1724  
(C) 1730 (D) 1735
- Consider the following statements  
I. After India became independent on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947, Bhopal was the last state to sign the 'Instrument of Accession' .  
II. According to the states Reorganisation Act of 1956, Bhopal was integrated into the state of Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal was declared as its Capital .  
Which of the statement given above is/are correct ?  
(A) Only I  
(B) Only II  
(C) Both I and II  
(D) Neither I nor II
  - In which among the following years, Bhopal became a princely state in British India as a result of the Anglo-Bhopal Treaty Between the East India company and Nawab Nazar Muhammad?  
(A) 1820 (B) 1818  
(C) 1828 (D) 1838
  - Consider the following statements  
I. Rewa came under British dominion in 1812 and remained a princely state within the British Raj until India's independence in 1947 .  
II. Ruler of Rewa were Rajputs of Baghel Branch of Solanki.  
Which of the statement given above is/are correct?  
(A) Only I  
(B) Only II  
(C) Both I and II  
(D) Neither I nor II
  - Which of the following statement is/are incorrect ?  
I. Rani Ahilya shifted her capital to Indore.

II. Rani gave patronage to poet Morpant and Sanskrit scholar Khusali Ram.

- (A) I Only  
(B) II Only  
(C) Both I and II  
(D) Neither I nor II

- Consider the following statements with regard to Bundelkhand region.

1. Bundelkhand was earlier known as Jejakabhukti.
2. Kali Sindh marks the western frontier of Bundelkhand.

Which of the above statement/statements is/are incorrect-

- (A) 1 Only (B) 2 Only  
(C) Both (D) Neither

- The rock-cut temples at Bagh caves (Dhar district) Marks the presence of which dynasty?

- (A) Shung dynasty  
(B) Gupta dynasty  
(C) Saka dynasty  
(D) Mauryan dynasty

- \_\_\_\_\_ was founded in the sixteenth century by king Rudra Pratap Singh.

- (A) Kannauj (B) Orchha  
(C) Panna (D) Rewa

- \_\_\_\_\_ region later became a British province the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

- (A) Malwa (B) Mahakoshal  
(C) Rewa (D) Nimar

- The Child incarnations of Brahma, Vishnu & Mahesh are considered to be existed at

- (A) Amarkantak (B) Chitrakoot  
(C) Ujjain (D) None

- Which tourist place was discovered by James Forsyth

- (A) Pachmarhi (B) Mandu  
(C) Bhedaghat (D) Amarkantak

- Jahangir took Shelter at :

- (A) Orchha (B) Gwalior  
(C) Dhar (D) Narwar

- The Evidence of Sati Pratha is appeared on Eran inscription, which belongs to :

- (A) Samudragupta (B) Ramgupta  
(C) Bhanugupta (D) Gopraj

- Chinese Traveller Hiuen Tsang Visited to:

- (A) Mahishmati (B) Chanderi  
(C) Bhoomra (D) Dashpur

- The skeleton of Human Brain has been discovered from?

- (A) Gurjara (B) Dharmat  
(C) Adamgarh (D) Hathnora

- The Garuda Stambha (Pillar) of Heliodorus is at :

- (A) Ujjain (B) Vidisha  
(C) Sanchi (D) Burhanpur

- The Garuda Stambha (Pillar) of Vidisha is related which religion -

- (A) Bhagwat (B) Jain  
(C) Christian (D) Muslim

- From Where the statue of Varahmihir have been discovered?

- (A) Gwalior (B) Khajuraho  
(C) Udaygiri (D) Sanchi

- Bhopal was rehabilitated by?

- (A) Yashwant Rao Holkar  
(B) Raja Bhoj  
(C) Mahadhji Scindia  
(D) Kanishka

- Scindia state in Gwalior was established by :

- (A) Madhav Rao Scindia  
(B) Baji Rao Scindia  
(C) Mahad Ji Scindia  
(D) Jiwaji Rao Scindia

- Holkar dynasty in the state was founded by:

- (A) Malhar Rao Holkar  
(B) Male Rao Holkar  
(C) Ahilya Bai Holkar  
(D) Yashwant Rao Holkar

- The Shiv mandir referred as Somanath of Central India is at-

- (A) Orchha (B) Bhojpur  
(C) Eran (D) Dongwala

- During Mughal Period, Mandu was referred as  
(A) Roopmati Nagar  
(B) Baj Bahadur Nagar  
(C) Shadiabad  
(D) Islamnagar
- When was the Holkar rule founded in Madhya Pradesh  
(A) 1697 (B) 1739  
(C) 1727 (D) 1787
- When did Holkars shifted their capital from Maheshwar to Indore :  
(A) 1796 (B) 1818  
(C) 1837 (D) 1887

4. In Which of the district of Madhya Pradesh are found the gold coin of Gupta dynasty ?  
(A) Sagar (B) Damoh  
(C) Jabalpur (D) Vidhisha
5. What title did the famous Hun ruler Toraman hold?  
(A) Maharajadhiraj  
(B) Rajadhiraj  
(C) Maharaj  
(D) Parmeshwar (God)
6. Who is called Robin Hood of Nimar region?  
(A) Shahabad Khan  
(B) Bhima Nayak  
(C) Suraj Sen  
(D) Ganjan Singh
7. Who was the editor of Karma veer magazine, published from Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Makhanlal Chaturvedi  
(B) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan  
(C) Dada Qin Kheda  
(D) Jamna Lal Bajaj
8. When Jabalpur Home Roll league was established?  
(A) 1920 (B) 1915  
(C) 1918 (D) 1922
9. On April 6, 1930, under whose leadership the Salt satyagraha started in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Seth Govind  
(B) Dwarka Prasad Mishra  
(C) Both (A) and (B)  
(D) None of these
10. Where was the revolution initiated by Bhil against the British?  
(A) Madhya Pradesh & Bihar  
(B) Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra  
(C) Bihar and Bengal  
(D) Bengal & Maharashtra
11. Which state helped British a lot in the 1857 war of freedom struggle?  
(A) Scindia of Gwalior  
(B) Holkar of Indore  
(C) Bhosle of Nagpur  
(D) Lodhi of Ramgarh
12. Which dynasty had its capital at Orchha?  
(A) Bhosle (B) Tomar

**Answer Sheet**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	B	A	C	C	C	C	B	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	B	B	A	B	A	C	B	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	C	B	C	A	C	B	B	B	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	A	C	C	D	B	A	C	B	C
41	42	43	44	45					
A	B	C	C	B					

**MCQs**

1. Which Age is associated with Eran (Sagar)?  
(A) Mesolithic Period  
(B) Chalcolithic Period  
(C) Neolithic Period  
(D) Palaeolithic Period
2. Which district of Madhya Pradesh has been known as Megalith (Mahaparasan) monument  
(A) Sidhi  
(B) Rewa  
(C) (A) and (B) both  
(D) Balaghat
3. Which area of Madhya Pradesh was ruled by rulers of the Magh dynasty?  
(A) Baghel Khand (B) Bundelkhand  
(C) Malwa (D) Nimar

- (C) Bundela (D) Chandel
13. Jama Masjid was built by whom?  
(A) Shah Jahan Begum  
(B) Yaar Mohammad Khan  
(C) Dost Mohammad Khan  
(D) Gauhar Begum
14. Who was the founder of present day Bhopal?  
(A) Dost Mohammad Khan  
(B) Ravi Shankar Shukla  
(C) Kailash Nath Katju  
(D) Babar
15. Who built the famous monuments Rani Mahal and Chaman Mahal in Bhopal?  
(A) Sultan Mohammad Khan  
(B) Dost Mohammed Khan  
(C) Nizam Shab  
(D) Yaar Mohammed Khan
16. Who is credited with establishing Gauhar Mahal in Bhopal?  
(A) Shah Jahan Begum  
(B) Sikander Jahan Begum  
(C) Quidisiya Begum  
(D) Abida Sultan Begum
17. Who built the ancient Moti Mahal of Bhopal?  
(A) Dost Mohammed Khan  
(B) Sikander Jahan Begum  
(C) Iftikhar Ali Khan  
(D) Quidisiya Begum
18. After whose death did the Maratha gain authority in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Aurangzeb (B) Shah Jahan  
(C) Harsh Vardhan (D) Jahangir
19. Who is known as the first Maratha Subedar of Malwa?  
(A) Malhar Rao Holkar  
(B) Bhojraj Holkar  
(C) Khanderao Holkar  
(D) Malerao Holkar
20. Which of the following Battle brought the states of Indore, Nagpur and Rewa under the British Raj?  
(A) First Anglo Maratha War  
(B) Second Anglo Maratha War  
(C) Third Anglo Maratha War  
(D) Third battle of Panipat
21. Which massacre is known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Punjab Mail Massacre  
(B) Sohawal Massacre  
(C) Charan Paduka Massacre  
(D) None of these
22. Which British governor called Gwalior city of Madhya Pradesh the key to India?  
(A) Warren Hastings  
(B) Lord Mountbatten  
(C) Lord Wellesley  
(D) Lord Cornwallis
23. Veer Udai Chandra is belongs to which district of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Mandla (B) Jhabua  
(C) Rewa (D) Jabalpur
24. Which warrior queen fought with the Mughal Emperor Akbar?  
(A) Rani Ahilya Bai  
(B) Rani Durgavati  
(C) Rani Laxmi Bai  
(D) Girdhari Bai
25. What is the full name of Gandhi Hall located in Indore district of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Kind Edward Town Hall  
(B) Prince of Wales Hall  
(C) Queen Elizabeth Hall  
(D) Queen Victoria Hall
26. Alha-Udal is related to which place in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Chanderi (B) Vidisha  
(C) Mahoba (D) Panna
27. Which England envoy to India came to Mandu from Ajmer behind Jahangir?  
(A) Robert Clive  
(B) Sir Thomas Roe  
(C) Lord Ester  
(D) Lord Dalhousie
28. Hinglajgarh is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Neemach (B) Mandsaur  
(C) Rajgarh (D) Tikamgarh
29. Which king built the Jantar-mantar Observatory in Ujjain?  
(A) Satwant Singh (B) Bhanugupta

- (C) Sawaj Jai Singh (D) Mahipal
30. Who is the founder of Hoshangabad city?  
(A) Krishanraj (B) Hoshang Shah  
(C) Nannuk (D) Vakpati Munj
31. Salimnabad, established under the name of Colonel Willian Henery Sleeman, belongs to which district of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Jabalpur (B) Katni  
(C) Mandla (D) Chhatarpur
32. Who defeated Raja Vikramajit Tomar of Gwalior?  
(A) Ibrahim Lodi  
(B) Sher Shah Suri  
(C) Mohammed Bin Tughlaq  
(D) Sangram Shah
33. The famous temples of Khajuraho built by the Chandela Kings belong to which religion?  
(A) Shaiva (B) Jain  
(C) Vaishnav  
(D) All of the above
34. Which of the following composition is related to Raja Bhoj?  
(A) Vidhya Vinod  
(B) Sarasvati-Kanthabharana  
(C) Yukti-Kalpataru  
(D) All of the above
35. Which of the following places is known for the capital of the Kushwaha (Kacchapghata)?  
(A) Banmore (B) Sihoniya  
(C) Khajuraho (D) Sabalgarh
36. Who was the founder of the Chandel dynasty?  
(A) Jayashakti (B) Nannuk  
(C) Raghunath (D) Vakpati
37. Which region of Madhya Pradesh was called Jejakabhukti during the Chandel rulers?  
(A) Baghelkhand (B) Bundelkhand  
(C) Malwa (D) Vindhya region
38. Which ruler founded the Paramaras dynasty?  
(A) Upendra (B) Bhoja  
(C) Harsh (D) Munja
39. Which dynasty originally ruled in the medieval period in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Gond (B) Marathas  
(C) Rajpoots (D) Mauryan
40. Who was the most powerful king of Paramaras dynasty?  
(A) Mahalakdev (B) King Bhoja  
(C) Mihir Bhoja (D) Krishanaraj
41. The center of Raja Bhoj's Bhojshala is famous for?  
(A) Yoga practice (B) Medicine  
(C) Archery  
(D) Sanskrit Studies
42. Which of the following king has been called the patron of Dhruvad music?  
(A) King Maan Singh Tomar  
(B) King Ashoka  
(C) King Bhoja  
(D) King Krtipal
43. Which rulers are credited with establishing Paramaras dynasty?  
(A) Marathas (B) Satavahana  
(C) Saka (D) Rashtrakutas
44. Who is the writer of Navasahasankcharita?  
(A) Raja Bhoja (B) Keshavdas  
(C) Panini (D) Paramar
45. Which ruler of Paramaras dynasty shifted his capital from Ujjain to Dhar?  
(A) Upendra (B) Udayaditya  
(C) Bhoja (D) Bair Singh II
46. Tiwarkhed commendation of Betul district of Madhya Pradesh is related to which dynasty?  
(A) Rashtrakutas  
(B) Gurjara Pratihara  
(C) Chandellas  
(D) Pandyas
47. The Fort of Bandhavgarh is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Shahdol (B) Umaria  
(C) Katni (D) Panna
48. "Golki Math" was the second name of which of the following?  
(A) Kandariya Mahadev Temple  
(B) Chausath Yogini Temple  
(C) Ramaraja Temple  
(D) Tripur Sundari Temple
49. Who establish the town of Mahishmati?  
(A) Shatru Vati (B) Haihaya Raja

- (C) Ahilyabai  
(D) Kartavirya Arjuna
50. Nau Khanda Mahal was built by which king?  
(A) Kirtipal (B) Lokpal  
(C) Rampal (D) Dineshpal
51. The reign of which ruler of the Paramaras dynasty marked the beginning of the Golden Age of Malwa?  
(A) Siyaka II  
(B) Naresh Govind  
(C) Nagabhatta II  
(D) Vakpati Munja
52. In which district is the temple of Bateshwar group located?  
(A) Ujjain (B) Morena  
(C) Khajuraho (D) Ratlam
53. Lanji Fort in Balaghat belongs to which dynasty?  
(A) Gond (B) Chandel  
(C) Mauryan (D) Kalchuri
54. In which place of Madhya Pradesh did Shah Jahan's queen Mumtaz died?  
(A) Itarsi (B) Mhow  
(C) Burahanpur (D) Panna
55. Where was the financial capital of Chandragupta II?  
(A) Vidisha (B) Ujjaini  
(C) Sanchi (D) Maheswar
56. Who defeated King Vikramajet Tomar of Gwalior in 1517 AD?  
(A) Babur  
(B) Sher Shah Suri  
(C) Mohammed bin Tughlaq  
(D) None of these
57. Where was the wife of Emperor Ashoka born?  
(A) Dhar (B) Singrauli  
(C) Chhindwara (D) Vidisha
58. Who wrote Man Kautuhul, the major text of music?  
(A) Shekhar Dev (B) Mansingh  
(C) Kirtisingh (D) Fakir Allah
59. Who was the founder of the Scindia dynasty of Gwalior?

- (A) Madhavrao Scindia  
(B) Tukoji Rao  
(C) Jiwaji Rao  
(D) Ranoji Scindia
60. In which year was the battle of Bhopal held?  
(A) 1737 CE (B) 1738 CE  
(C) 1739 CE (D) 1740 CE
61. Which place is the birthplace of Chandrashekhar Azad?  
(A) Bhabra (B) Kabra  
(C) Harda (D) Pithora
62. Which of the following inscription known as the first advertisement of the world?  
(A) Daspur Inscription  
(B) Sohagara Inscription  
(C) Supia Inscription  
(D) Eran Inscription
63. Which Chandela King faced Mahmud Gaznari?  
(A) Kumarpal (B) Bhim II  
(D) Vidyadhar (C) Arunjara

**ANSWER KEY**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	A	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	A	A	B	A	C	B	B	C	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	D	D	B	B	B	A	A	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	A	D	D	D	A	B	B	B	A
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	B	A	C	B	D	D	B	D	A
61	62	63							
A	A	C							

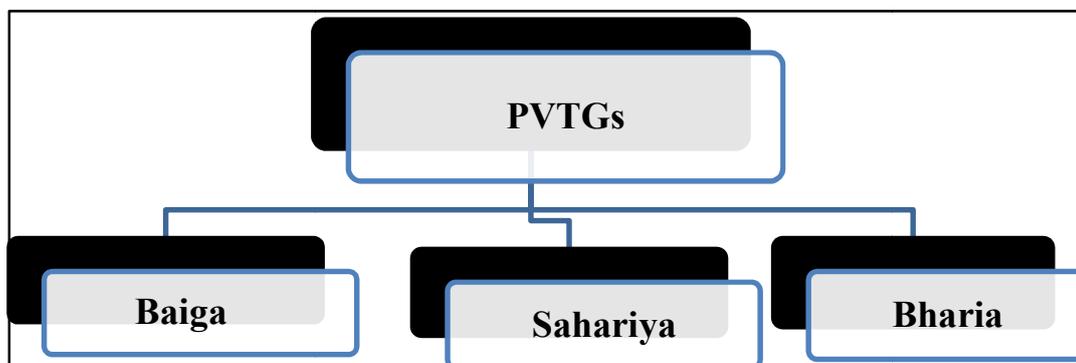
# Major Tribe and Dialects of Madhya Pradesh

A tribe is a social division in traditional society consisting of families linked by social, economic, religious or blood ties, with a common culture and dialect. A tribe possesses certain qualities and characteristics that make it a unique cultural, social & political entity. They are also known by the name 'Adivasi' in India.

The term 'Tribe' is derived from the Latin word 'tribes'. Earlier Romans used this term to designate the divisions in society. The tribes in India constitute approximate 9% part of the total population. It represents an element in Indian society which is integrated with the cultural mosaic of our civilization.

**Artical 366 (25) defined Scheduled tribe as** "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled tribe for the purpose of this constitution.

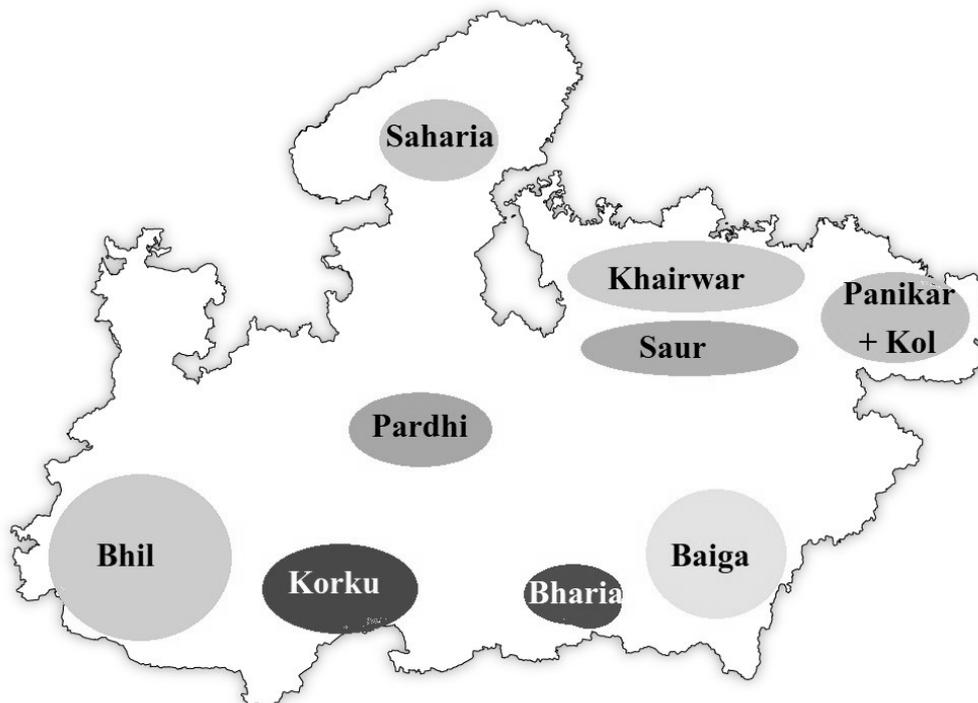
- According to census 2011 the percentage of tribe in India is 8.6 % while for Madhya Pradesh it is 21.1 % (1/5th of total population of M.P).
- 14.70 % of total tribal population of India resides in Madhya Pradesh.
- As per 2011 census, the Scheduled Tribes population is 1,53,16784 [ 15.3 million (highest in the country)]
- 14.3 million ST lives in rural areas and 1.0 million in urban areas.
- In terms of gender composition, there are 7.7 million male (Rural- 7.2 million and Urban - 0.5 million) and 7.6 million female (Rural - 7.1 million and Urban - 0.5 million).
- Bhind district has the maximum tribal population residing in urban areas (76.8%) while that of Dindori witness minimum tribal population (1.6%) in urban areas inside the state.
- Highest – Shajdol Division (46.1%) Lowest – Chambal Division (4.2 %)
- Sex Ratio of Schedules Tribe in Madhya Pradesh is 984 while for India it is 990.
- Literacy Rate of Schedules Tribe in Madhya Pradesh is **50.6 % (41.4% for female and 59.5 % for male)** and for India it is 59%.



- Central Government has recognized three tribes of state namely Baiga of Baigachak regions of Mandla, Sahariya of Gwalior division and Bharia of Patalkot region of Chhindwara as specially backward Primitive Tribes.
- The term Adivasi was used for the first time by Thakkar Bappa. Thakkar Bappa is considered pioneer of the tribal Development Programme.
- Maximum Tribal population of India lives in Madhya Pradesh. The state has total of **46 tribes** including sub tribes. Tribal population is dense at some places while in some areas it is thin.
- Tribal Sub-Plan was made for development of Tribes during the 5th five year plan (1974-75).
- Madhya Pradesh Government has remarked 31 tribal areas under the Tribal Sub-Plan.
- Madhya Pradesh Tribal Research and Development Institute is located at Bhopal.

# MAJOR TRIBES OF MADHY PARDESH

## TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION



REGION	DISTRICT	TRIBE
North-Eastern	Shahdol, Sidhi, Rewa, Satna.	Kol, Madia, Agariya, Panika, Khairwar
Southern	Mandla, Balaghat, Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul, Narmadapuram,	Gond, Korku, Bhariya, Baiga, Madia, Halba
Western	Khandwa, Khargone, Jhabua, Ratlam, Dhar, Alirajpur.	Bhil and Bhilala
Central	Raisen, Bhopal, sehere	Pardhi, Gond, Bhil
North and North-West	Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Shivpuri, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Sagar.	Saharia and saur

### Gond Tribe

- Population-wise this is second largest tribe of Madhya Pradesh Gond is also the biggest tribe of India.
- The word Gond has its origin in Telugu word Konda which means hill.
- Gonds belong to Dravidian Proto-Australiad family.
- **Locations:** - Gond tribe has dominating population on both banks of Narmada river in Vindhya and Satpura ranges. Gonds live in Betul, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Balaghat, Mandla, Dindori, Shahdol, Sagar, Damoh districts. Because of dominating presence of the tribe, this region is called Gondwana.
- **Sub Tribes of Gond :-**
  - 1) Agariya- Ironsmith.
  - 2) Pardhan - Priest.
  - 3) Koilabhutis - Dancer.
  - 4) Ojha - Gond who perform withcraft.
  - 5) Solahas - Carpenter.

- Gond tribesmen do not call themselves Gond. Instead they call themselves Koytor.
- Gond tribe had two classes-
  - (1) Land lord or land owner class is called **Rajgond**,
  - (2) Middle class is called **Dhurgond** of Khatoria.
- Animal sacrifices are common and these are made by a village priest called '**Devari**'.
- Gond tribe has patriarchal family system.
- Gonds call Mukaddam (Gautiya) to Village head.
- The Gonds perform '**Dudh Lautawa**' a type of marriage. Besides, they perform Pathauni Vivah, Lamsena Vivah and Chadravivah type of marriages.
- '**Pej**' is their main Food.
- Gondi Women are fond of tattoo and jewelery.
- Gonds are Polygamous and Gond marries widows in the tribe. The custom of paying dowry to bride prevails among them.
- Karma, Saila, Bhadauni, Sua, Sajani, Haridili, Kaharwa etc. are main folk dances of Gonds.
- '**Madai**' is fair of Gonds and Ghotul is the community home for youths.
- The custom of singing '**Khehulpata**' death anthem prevails among Gonds.
- Thakur Deo, Narayan Deo, Lingo Deo, Dulha Deo, Budhimai, Khairmata etc. are **main deities** of Gonds.
- Bampanthi, Widari Pooja, Hardhili, Nawarwani, Jawara, Madai, Cherta etc. are main festivals of Gonds.
- Gond believes in spiritualism.
- Abuzmaria Gond is the oldest category of Gonds.
- Hunting and farming are main sources of economy of Gond tribe. They also known Bamboo craft and Metal craft which is a source of income for them.

### Agaria Tribe

- Agaria is considered a most primitive and back ward tribe of Madhya Pradesh.
- Government of India has declared agaria as Special Back ward Tribe.
- The credit of inventing iron in the world and using it to make articles goes to Agaria tribe.
- Agaria tribe is a sub tribe of Gond tribe.
- Agarias worship Dulha Deo, Budha Deo, Thakur Deo, Lohasur, Shitala Mata, Vyaghra Deo, Marchi Mata etc.
- They celebrate Nawarwani, Dussera, Diwali, holi, Karma Puja etc. festivals.
- Agarias perform Karma, Shaia, Chilma etc. folk dances.
- They are totemic people.

### Bhil Tribe

- Population wise Bhil is largest tribe of Madhya Pradesh and third largest tribe of India.
- The word Bhil Originates from Tamil word 'Villuvar' which means one who wields bow and arrow.
- Bhills belong to Proto-Australiad family.
- Bhils are considered close to Kol and Rajput kings.
- **Location:** - Bhil tribe is found in Jhabua, Dhar, Banwari, Khargne, Burhanpur, Ratlam and Neemuch districts of western Madhya Pradesh.
- Bhilala, Patila, Barela, Rathya are main **sub tribes** of Bhil tribe. Bhilalas consider themselves descendants of Maharana Pratap.
- Jatara, Narwani, Bhagoria are main festivals of Bhils.
- Bhagoria is the main folk dance of Bhills.
- Bhagoria fair is organised 8 days before Holi in Kartik month of Hindu calendar. In this festival Bhil boys and girls search their life partners.
- The residences of Bhils are called Falya.
- Bhil worship mainly Lord Shiva (Mahadeo).
  - Bhils call the judge of their Tribal Court Patel.
  - Bhils perform magani Vivah, gharjamai, Natara, Apharan, Ghar Ghussi, Bhagoria etc. types of Marriages.

- A special type of marriage, Gol Gadhedo, is performed on occasion of Holi.
- Bhili is common dialect of bhils.
- Bhils consume toddy during summer.
- Villages of Bhils are called pal.
- Pithaura is painting of Bheel and Pema Falya is the one who paints it.
- The main source of income for bhil is agriculture and animal husbandry.
- Bhil possesses knowledge of manufacturing agricultural equipments and aware of repairing them. They sell their products at weekly Haats or Local markets.

### Baiga

- Baiga is an extremely backward tribe as they still live in forests far away from settlements.
- Population-wise it is third largest tribe of Madhya Pradesh.
- Baiga belongs to Indo-Australian aboriginal family.
- **Location:** - Baiga tribe is found in Madhya, Dindori, Balaghat, Sidhi districts of Madhya Pradesh as well as Bilaspur and Sarguja districts of Chhattisgarh.
- Baigachak zone of Mandla district is dominated by Baiga Population.
- Bizwar, Narotia, Bharotia, Remaina, Kathmaina and Nahar are six main sub tribes of Baiga tribe.
- Baigas worship Thakur Deo, Dulha Deo, Dulhi Devi, Budhimai, Khairmai, Narayan Deo etc. deities. Budha Deo is main deity of Baiga tribesmen. They also worship '**Saal tree**' and believe their ancestor (Budha dev) lives in it. Thakur Dev is God of land.
- Six types of marriages prevail in Baiga tribe. They include (1) Magani or Chadh Vivah, (2) Uthawa Vivah, (3) Paithul Vivah, (4) Chor Vivah, (5) Lamsena Vivah, (6) Udharia Vivah.
- Their settlement is called Purwa and Panch Mukadams look after the village administration.
- Kotwar is responsible for security and Wewat is the priest of Baigas.
- Axe is main tool of Baigas and they possess traditional expertise in archery.
- Pej (Soup of big grains), Wiari and Basi are the food items Baigas consume in their meals.
- Baigas perform several folk dances such as Karna, Saila, Bilma, Pardhauni, Fag, Gendi etc.
- Verrier Elwin has written his book '**The Baiga**' on Baiga tribe.
- Baigas practice traditional jhum cultivation which is called **Bevar or Pedu**.
- They have better understanding of medicinal herbs, which is a prominent source of income for Baigas.

### Kol Tribe

- Kol, Kolarian or Munda group is a major tribe of Austric race.
- Mention of Kolkirat tribe is found in Rig Veda and Puranas too.
- **Location:** - Original Habitat of Kol is Kurali region of Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh. Kol tribe is found in Rewa division and Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh.
- Rautia and Rautel is sub tribe of Kol tribe.
- Gangs of Kol Tribesmen live near village. Their camps are called Kolhan Tola.
- Their main deities are Dulha Deo, Bhairam Deo, Thankurain Daai.
- Panchayat of Kols is called Gohia and the tribal chief is called chaudhari.
- Kol tribe performs Mangani Vivah, Raji Baji Vivah type of marriages and marriages of windows are also performed.
- Kol tribesmen celebrate Hindu festivals such as Holi, Nav Duga, Ramanvami, Teej and Dussera.
- Kol tribesmen speak Munda dialect. Now they have also started speaking Bagheli dialect.
- Their main folk dance is Koldahka.
- It is the most literate tribe of Madhya Pradesh.

### Saharia Tribe

- Saharia is a tribe of Kolarian family.
- **Location:** - They are natives of Shahbad forest. Saharias are found in north western Madhya Pradesh, especially in Shivpuri, Guna, Bhind, Morena, Gwalior districts.
- Madhya Pradesh government has declared Saharia tribes as Special backward Tribe.
- Saharias live in groups in rows of houses which are called Sahrana.
- Chieftain of Saharias is called Patel.

- Saharies are agricultural labourers. And they are also expert in Herbal medicians.
- Panchayat of Saharia tribe consists of Kotwar, Barai, Bhopa, Hathnaria and an elderly person of the village.
- Saharias celebrate Hindu festivals like Holi, Rakshabandhan, Dussera, Diwali, Navratri etc.
- Saharias Consider themselves younger brothers of Bhils.
- Saharies believe in magic, ghosts and spirits, spiritualism, exorcism etc.
- They worship Hindu Gods.
- They main problem is starvation and Malnutrtion.

### **Bharia**

- Bharia tribe is an extremely back ward tribe of Dravidian race.
- They consider Gonds their elder brother.
- Bharias are found in Chhindwara, Seoni, Jabalpur, Baaghat, Betul, Hoshangabad, etc. district of Madhya Pradesh.
- Patalkot in Chhindwara district is famous for being habitat of Bharia tribe. They practice Jhum cultivation.
- They consider their origin is from Raja Karnadeo, a king of Baghelkhand.
- Their houses are made of wood and grass. These houses are called Dhana.
- Main office bearers of community include Mumka, Parihar, and Kotwar.
- Like Gonds, they consider marriages between maternal and paternal cousins auspicious.
- Their meal consists mainly of Pej, the soup of big grains.
- Bharias worship Budha Deo, Dulha Deo, Nag Deo, Bhimsen etc.
- Bharias celebrate Dussera, Diwali, Holi, Widari pooja, Narwani, Jawara etc. festivals.

### **Korku Tribe**

- Korku tribe is a branch of Munda or Kolerianrace. They are considered to be of Rajput class.
- Korku **means group of human.**
- Patharia, Rum, Bohai, Dularia are four sub tribes of Korku.
- Korku tribe is found in Hoshangabad (Satpura valley), Betul, Chhindwara, Harda, Nimar region and Burhanur districts.
- **Sub tribes** of Korku tribe include Raj Korku, Potharia Korku, Dularia Korku and Mundai Korku.
- There are two classes of korkus - **Raj korku & Pathriya korku.**
- Pariyar or Bhumka is the most respected person among Korkus.
- Their main language is Kolarian.
- Korkus perform LamjhanaVivah, LamseneVivah, Raji Baji or Prem Vivah, VidhawaVivah, Hath Vivah types of marriages.
- Their meal is a liquid delicacy called Lachaka.
- They celebrate Jirauti, Pola, Deo Dussera, Magh Dussera, Diwali, Holi etc. festivals.
- Korku worship Dongar dev, Meghand dev and Moon as their main deities.
- Korku build a memorial pillar for dead and worship them and also called them Murda dev.

### **Banjara Tribe**

- Banjara is a nomad tribe.
- There are found in Nimar, Malwa, Mandla.
- They are influenced by Sikhism and have unwaversing faith in Guru Nanak Deo and Guru Granth Sahib.
- They carry useful luggage on bullocks which is called Balad.
- Having rajasthani origin, Banjaras worship Baba Ramdeo along with dieties like Ram, Krishna etc.
- Banjara women like to decorate themselves. They are shapely and attractive.
- Banjaras perform manganic Vivah, natara, Apaharan or rajibaji type of Marriages.
- Banjaras are landless labourers.

### **Panika Tribe**

- Panika tribe is found in Sidhi, Shahdol, Panna, Chhattarpur, Umaria districts of the state.
- Panika is the tribe which was first one in the world to weave cloth.
- Their main avocation is agriculture. They also weave cloth.
- Panika women like to decorate themselves.
- Panika people are followers of kabir and devotees of Sakat.

- They are also known as Kabiraha.
- Their main deities include the Sun, the Moon, Indra, Hanuman, Dulha Deo, Budhi Mata, Marchi Mata, Hulkimai etc.

### **Kawar Tribe , Madhya Pradesh**

- Some of the anthropologists even have traced out the origin of these Kawar tribes, which is quite significant. The popular legend that is popular in the whole of the state of Madhya Pradesh, narrates that these Kawar tribes have descended from the family line of the Kaurava kings of the Mahabharat.
- The tribe with very low population in M.P.
- Territory Shahdol, Anoppur, Sidhi and Singrauli
- Inspired and influenced by Hindu Religion.
- Kawar also has a strong belief in witch-craft.
- As far as occupations are concerned, these Kawar tribes have adapted to the occupation of **cultivation and farming**. Just like many other tribal communities, education and academics have always taken back seats.
- It is quite interesting to mention that in spite of their lack of educational opportunities, these Kawar tribes are no less important in their culture and tradition.
- The culture of these Kawar tribes is quite **ennobled and exuberant**.
- This language of the Kawari tribes belongs to the famous **Indo-Aryan language family**. There are quite a number of people of Indian Territory who believe that it is a dialect of Halbi.

### **Khairwar Tribe , Madhya Pradesh**

- Kharwar tribal community of the Gujarat state has a belonging to **the family of Dravidian**
- Some of the anthropologists also have traced the etymological significance of the term Kharwar itself. It signifies **the grass**.
- Some of the Khairwar tribes explain that these Khairwar tribes belong to **the family of the "Suryavanshi" Rajputs**. So much so, these Khairwar tribes claim that the famous king Raja Harishchandra is an ancestor of this tribal community.
- As far as the nature and habits of these Khairwar tribes are concerned, these Khairwar tribes are **quite introvert and shy**. They always remain aloof from the external influences of the modern society.
- In order to sustain their livelihood, these Khairwar tribes have adapted to the **occupation of farming and agriculture**.

### **Pardhi**

- Pardhi word is derived from the Marathi word Paradh which means **hunting**.
- It includes the pardhis and the Bahelias.
- **Geographical distribution** -Pardhi tribes are found in many parts of Madhya Pradesh, mainly resides in the districts of Bhopal, Guna, Raisen and sehere.
- **Sub tribes**- Bhil-Pardhi, Cheeta-paradhi, Phans-Pardhi, Gausai-Pardhi and Pardhi who sell herbs, Langoti-Pardhi.
- Bhil Pardhi : Who hurt the birds with pistol
- Cheetaparadhi : Who are expert in domestication and training of cheeta animal
- Phans-Pardhi : who are expert in entangling the animals into lage.
- GausaiPardhi : Who wear cloth of red ochre color
- LangothiPardhi : Who wear langot

### **Social characteristics-**

- Women wear sari like the Maratha women of the Deccan.
- Men wear dhoti and shirt. Some typical Pardhi male used to be half naked wearing a Langoti and a pairan (a full sleeved closed shirt).
- Wandering Pardhis live in grass huts or pals.
- Their huts have only front door and there are no windows.
- In village they live in a cluster of huts in the out skirts. It is known as Pardhiwada.

### **Religious characteristics**

- Most Pardhis worship Devi.

- According to their belief. Lord mahadev taught them the art of hunting and rescued them from the sin of killing wild animals.

### **Cultural characteristics**

- All their Gotra similar to Rajput's such as- Sisodia, chauhan, Rathi and Solanki etc.

### **Economic Characteristics**

- Their main occupation is hunting.
- Main income source is catching and selling animals and birds.
- Pardhi culture is very similar to Rajput culture due to their Rajput ancestry.
- The marriage procession is of Rajput and Gujarati Style.
- Dussehra is an important festival.

### **Banjara Tribe**

- **Origin** -Banjara is an ancient wandering tribe, originally believed to be from Rajasthan.
- **Geographical distribution**-They are permanently inhabited in the Nimar, Malwa and Mandla region.

### **Social characteristics**

- Banjara's residing outside the village, called Danda.
- The head of Danda is called **Nayak**, whose order is obliged by all.
- The rank of sarpanch is also hold by Nayak.
- They are influenced by **Sikhism** and have unwavering faith in Guru Nanak Deo and Guru Granth Sahib.

### **Economic characteristic**

- The main occupation of the Banjara tribe is pastoralism and they also do wages.
- They are known as the inventors of the **comb** and the businessman is known as 'Balad'.

### **Religion and Culture**

- They worship the deities of the Hindu religion. Such as Ram, Krishna, Durga, Shiva etc.
- Sikhism has the greatest influence on them. They are followers of Guru Nanak and Guru Granth Sahib.
- Banjara is a culturally rich tribe and has been interested in music and dance from the beginning.
- Their main dances are Talwar and Danda-Bailey.
- The main festival of Banjara's is 'Gangaur', they also celebrate Holi, Dussehra and Deepawali.
- Banjara women love makeup very much.

### **Dhanuk Tribe**

- People of Dhanuk tribe are found mainly in Bhind, Morena, Ujjain, Ratlam, Jhabua, Indore, Satana districts.
- The word Dhanuk has been derived from Sanskrit word Dhanushk which means one who carries with him a bow.
- Dhanuks normally perform child marriages.

### **Saur Tribe**

- This tribe is found in Sagar and Damoh districts of the state.
- Saur worship Bhawani whose other name is Dulha Deo.

### **Scheduled Tribes of Madhya Pradesh & their residential territories**

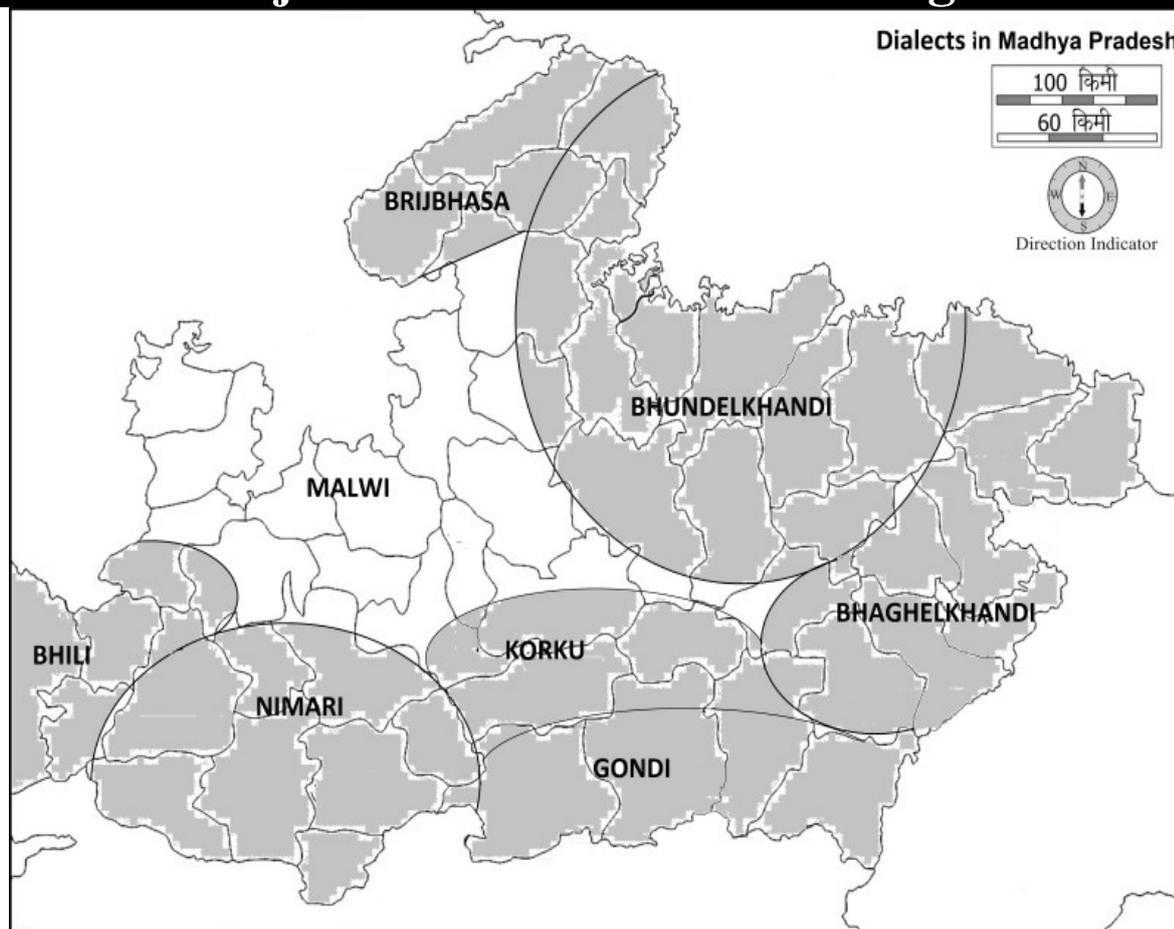
<b>Scheduled Tribes</b>	<b>Sub tribes of ST</b>	<b>Residential Territories</b>
Gond	Ojha, Agariya, Pardhan, Nagarchi, Solhaas, Kumar	Both sides of Namada and in Vindhya s well as Satpura region
Baiga	Narotiya, Bharotiya, Binjhwar, Rai, Maina, Kathmaina	Mandla, Shahdol and Balaghat
Bhil	Bhilala, Barela, Pataliya, Raithas, Baigas	Jhabua, Dhar Khandwa, Khargone

Bhariya	Bhuihaar, Bhumia, Pando	Jabalpur, Chhindwara, Mandla, Shahdol
Madia	Abhujmaria, Dandami	Mandla, Shahdol, Jabalpur
Korku	Banwari, Bodoyo, Movasikama, Nahar, Nahala	Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Betul, Dewas
Kol	Routle, Rotiya	Satna, Rewa, Siddhi, Shahdol

### ❖ Important facts

- National Commission for schdual tribes was established through 89<sup>th</sup> constriution amendment Act 2003.
- The Schdual caste and schedual tribe (Prevetation of Atrocities) Act 1989 is inforce to prevent atrocities against SC & ST population. Under this special court must be established in every district.
- Art 342 (1) is related to Scheduled tribes.
- Special back ward tribes of Madhya Pradesh are **Baiga, Bhariya, and Saharia.**
- The very First use of the word “Scheduled Tribes” was done by **Simon Commission.**
- Highest percentage of S.T. Population in Madhya Pradesh is **Alirajpur.**
- Highest number of S.T. Population in Madhya Pradesh is **Dhar.**
- Lowest percentage of S.T. population in Madhya Pradesh is **Bhind.**
- **Tadwi Bhil** - Bhil who converted into Islam religion.
- **Gol Gadhedo:** Festival celebrated by Bhil tribes.
- **Doodh Lautawa:** Marriage practice prevailing in Gond tribe.
- **Pithora:** World famous portrait of Bhil Tribe. (Famous Artist – Pema Fatiya).
- **Gohiya:** Assembly/Panchayat of Kol tribe.
- **Rajapantha:** Deities/God of Bhil tribe.
- **Mandai:** Local maket organized by Gond Tribe.
- **Pej:** Important food item of Gond & Bhil Tribes.

## Major Dialects And Their Regions



The official language of Madhya Pradesh is Hindi. 90% people living in the state speak Hindi. Regional dialects are Malwi in Malwa, Nimari in Nimar, Bagheli in Baghelkhand and Bundeli in Bundelkhand and the south-east and Rajasthani in the area near to Rajasthan.

### 1) Hindi-

- Hindi is the primary language of Madhya - Pradesh and spoken in almost all parts of Madhya - Pradesh. Every year "Hindi - Diwas" is celebrated on 14th september in Madhya-Pradesh to promote and respect this language.

### 2) Urdu-

- Urdu is not common language as Hindi. It is basically spoken in those parts of Madhya-Pradesh that are mainly dominated by communities belonging to the Muslim religion.
- Urdu is mainly spoken in the Bhopal, Other than Bhopal it is also spoken by the people of Kurwai and Buhranpur.

### 3) Malwi-

- Malwi is mainly spoken the peoples who are belonging the Malwa region.
- Malwi is the Rajasthani language and spoken in the parts of Madhya-Pradesh those are very close to Rajasthan state.
- As we know the boundaries of Rajasthan and Madhya-Pradesh closely touching each other.
- The Malwi dictionary is compiled by Prahlad Chandra Joshi.

**4) Nimari –**

- It is the widely spoken dialect of Khandwa, Khargone, Burhanpur, Barwani districts of M.P. It is also originated from Shaurseni.
- It highly exerts influence of Malwi, Marawari, Gujrati & Marathi.
- Remarkable Folk literature has been written in Nimari.
- Ammar Bol - The First epic in Nimari Language written by Mahadev Prasad Chaturvedi. It is a thousand work of Mahabharat. Prabhakar Choube has been a well known Singer of Nimari, Particularly he sung Gammat and Swang. He also written Thumka in Nimar.
- Dr. Shri Ram Parhar Written a book, Nimari Sahitya Ka Itihas (in Hindi).

**5) Bundeli-**

- Bundeli is spoken in the regions those are very close to UttarPradesh state.
- These regions are commonly known as Bundelkhand.
- Bundeli is the second most spoken language of Madhya-Pradesh.
- The major towns where the Bundeli is spoken are Jhansi, Datia, Tikamgarh, Rath, Lalitpur, Sagar, Damoh, Orai, Panna, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, Jabalpur, Narsinghpur and Chhatarpur.
- It was named as Bundeli by George Grierson, and is an Apbhransh (narrated form) of Shaurseni.
- Famous Scholars in Bundeli Language : Keshav, Padmakar, Lal, Gangadhar Vyas.

**6) Bhageli –**

- Bhageli is spoken in Bhagelkhand region which is situated at Northeastern region of Madhya-Pradesh. Bhagelkhand region includes Anuppur, Rewa, Satna, Shadol, Sidhi, and Umari districts of MadhyaPradesh.
- In these districts the Bhageli is commonly spoken by the peoples.
- Shri Niwas shukla from sidhi has prepared first Dictionary of Bagheli. It is the modified version of Ardh-Magadhi.
- Parmdharm Vijay, Vishwanath Prakash - these Bagheli books are written by Rewa king vishwanath singh.

**7) Gondi, Katlo, Bhili, Nihali and Korku** - are the other languages spoken specially in Tribal areas of Madhya-Pradesh.

**8) Korvi** - Korvi is assumed to be the ancestor to Hindi. Korvi is much near to Khadi Hindi.

- Other than these languages Marathi and Gujrati is also spoken in some of the remote areas of Madhya-Pradesh.

**9) Pawari** - Pawar caste of Chhindwara speaks in Pawari Dialect. Pawari is originated from Marathi and Gujrati.

**10) Brij (Braj) Bhasha** - Basically spoken in Brij territory (Mathura) of UP. Brij is also a narrated form of shaurseni. it is also called as Pengal Antarvedi, Kannauji, Gwaliori. The Maximum Medieval Literature is compiled in Brijbhasha. Prominent Scholar : Amir Khusro, Raskhan, surdas, Mirabai. Brij Bhasha is a main Language of Hindustani Music. Tulsidas ji, an avadhi writer, also used Brij Bhasha in his book, Vinay Patrika.

**Practice questions**

- Which folk artist who went on a trip to Japanese died in 2001?  
(a) Pema Fatya  
(b) Jangarh Singh Shyam  
(c) Shri Narmada Gond  
(d) Anand Singh Shyam
- Which of the following tribes of Madhya Pradesh has perform as Bhagoria dance style ?  
(a) Baiga (b) Bhil  
(c) Sahariya (d) Gond
- Which of the following in the populous tribe of Madhya Pradesh ?  
(a) Bhil (b) Sahariya  
(c) Bhariya (d) Gond
- Which of the following is a major tribe of Alirajpur?  
(a) Khasi (b) Bhilala  
(c) Korku (d) Bharia
- What kind of carpets does made by Jobat Bhils ?  
(a) Woolen Carpet  
(b) Plastic Carpet  
(c) Thread Carpet  
(d) Punja Carpet (Durries)
- 'Bhagoria' festival is held in which of the following regions?  
(a) Indore (b) Hoshangabad  
(c) Bhopal (d) Jhabua
- What is called the residence of Bhils?  
(a) Mallya (b) Aaliyah  
(c) Falya (d) Bhil
- Which type of cultivation done by Bhil?  
(a) Chimata (b) Bewar  
(c) Jhuming (d) Podu
- In context to economic, the group of Bhil tribes basically belongs to -  
(a) Farmers  
(b) Hunters and Warriors  
(c) Businessman  
(d) Nomadic Shepherd
- What is the literal meaning of the word Bhil ?  
(a) Trident (b) Hunter  
(c) soldier (d) Bow
- Which tribe of Madhya Pradesh has 'GoL Gadhedo' endemic practice ?  
(a) Pardhi (b) Panika  
(c) Bhil (d) Gond
- What is the main attraction of 'Bhagoria Haat Festival' celebrated by the tribal people of Madhya Pradesh ?  
(a) Festival of Dance and Music  
(b) Festival of Colours  
(c) Dance performance  
(d) Festival of Love
- Which of the following tribes actively Participated in the Revolt of 1857 ?  
(a) Bhil (b) Gond  
(c) Korku (d) Baiga
- According to the 2011 census of India, Madhya Pradesh is the most densely populated tribe of Madhya Pradesh ?  
(a) Gond (b) Bhil  
(c) Korku (d) Baiga
- Which of the following states is believed to be the original place of Bhilala tribe?  
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Chhattisgarh (d) Bihar
- In which tribe of Madhya Pradesh ' Kidnapping' marriage is more prevalent?  
(a) Gond (b) Bhil  
(c) Baiga (d) Korku
- Which tribes mainly reside in the western region of Madhya Pradesh ?  
(a) Gond (b) Bhil  
(c) Korku (d) Panika
- Which of the following belongs to the Bhil tribe?  
(a) Bhopa (b) Gameti  
(c) Dapa (d) All of the above
- What is sinduri in the context of Bhil tribe ?  
(a) A type of Festival (b) A type of Saree  
(c) A type of Food (d) A type of Caste
- Tribal word Faire-Faire is related to which tribe?  
(a) Bhil (b) Baiga  
(c) Pardhi (d) Banjara
- Which of the following tribes consider themselves descendants of Dravid?  
(a) Bhariya (b) Gond  
(c) Bhil (d) Baiga
- Alirajpur and Jhabua are wooden craft centres of which tribe?  
(a) Bhariya (b) Gond  
(c) Bhil (d) Baiga
- Baiga tribe mainly found in which of the following districts ?  
(a) Vindhya and Satpura regions  
(b) Ujjain and Jabalpur districts  
(c) Umaria and Mandla districts  
(d) Mandla and Balaghat districts

24. Majority of Baiga falls in which district of Madhya Pradesh?  
(a) Dindori (b) Shahdol  
(c) Mandla (d) Balaghat
25. Budha Dev is the chief deity of which tribe of Madhya Pradesh?  
(a) Kole (b) Bhilala  
(c) Bhil (d) Baiga
26. Which one of the statements regarding the 'Baiga' tribe is false?  
(a) Baiga is a primitive tribe  
(b) Tattooing is famous in Baiga  
(c) Hunting is a favourite hobby of Baiga  
(d) In the baiga tribe 'Ojha' is looked down upon inferior view
27. The festival of drinking honey is celebrated in Baiga tribe of Madhya Pradesh, how many years does it come?  
(a) 1 (b) 3  
(c) 5 (d) 9
28. The word Bhil is formed from which word in Sanskrit language?  
(a) Bhil (b) Beal  
(c) Villuvar (d) None of these
29. Words like Falya, ku, Bangdi, Vanaputra belong to which tribe?  
(a) Panika (b) Baiga  
(c) Pardhi (d) Bhil
30. Who was the author of the book "Baiga"?  
(a) Verrier Elwin (b) Vernia  
(c) Barnwal (d) none of these
31. What kind of cultivation done by the Baigas?  
(a) Bari (b) Bewar  
(c) Both (d) None of these
32. The "Podha of poda" system is related to which tribe?  
(a) Bhil (b) Gond  
(c) Baiga (d) Bhariya
33. Which is the main tribe residing in the eastern region of Madhya Pradesh?  
(a) Bhil (b) Korku  
(c) Baiga (d) Banjara
34. Bagayak (Baiga chuk) region belongs to which district?  
(a) Balaghat (b) Shahdol  
(c) Mandla (d) Dindori
35. Which of the following tribes consider the lion to be their younger brother?  
(a) Bhil (b) Gond  
(c) Baiga (d) Sahariya
36. Which animal is sacrificed by the people of Baiga tribe during festivals?  
(a) Buffalo (b) Deer  
(c) Dog (d) Pigs/Boar
37. What is "Stale" (Basi) in relation to the Baiga Caste?  
(a) Feast (b) Food  
(c) Dance (d) Custom
38. "Mandla" belongs to which tribe?  
(a) Baiga (b) Bhariya  
(c) Korku (d) Mudia
39. Which animal rides the Baiga tribe at the time of marriage?  
(a) Horse (b) Mare  
(c) Elephant (d) Deer
40. Which tree does nature lover Baiga worship?  
(a) Sal tree (b) Banyan tree  
(c) Saaj tree (d) Teak tree
41. Where is the jewellery called "Fandari" worn by the Baiga women?  
(a) Head (b) Nose  
(c) Arm (d) Leg
42. What does Baiga consider to be his ancestor?  
(a) Kal (b) Sushen  
(c) Dashratha (d) None of these
43. Which word is the origin of Gonds considered?  
(a) Mountains (b) kond  
(c) Khond (d) none of these
44. Who are the tribes of Gond tribe based on occupation?  
(a) Agariya (b) Ojha  
(c) Pradhan (d) All of the above
45. In which tribe Lamsena marriage practices are prevalent in Madhya Pradesh?  
(a) Baiga (b) Sahariya  
(c) Bhil (d) Korku
46. Lamanai is called the person who marries-  
(a) service marriage  
(b) migration marriage  
(c) Brahma marriage  
(d) None of these
47. Which tribe has primary occupation as agriculture?  
(a) Panika (b) Gond  
(c) Bhil (d) Gurjar
48. The following tribes, whose name they got from the old part of peninsular India -  
(a) Gond (b) Bhil  
(c) Keekar (d) Anga
49. "Doodh Lautawa" tradition in Gond tribe is related to-

- (a) Birth (b) Death  
(c) Marriage (d) Tantric activity
50. The main god of the Gond tribe -  
(a) Budha deva (b) Thakur dev  
(c) Dulha Dev (d) All these
51. Which region is particularly associated with the Bhariya tribe ?  
(a) Patalkot (b) Abujhmad  
(c) Baigachak (d) None of these
52. Who is also called 'Junglio ke bhi Jangli' ?  
(a) Baiga (b) Abujhmad  
(c) Bhariya (d) All of them
53. Which tribe's residence is called Dhana ?  
(a) Sahariya (b) Bhariya  
(c) Baiga (d) Bhil
54. Rajibaji marriage belongs to which tribe ?  
(a) Bhariya (b) Baiga  
(c) Panika (d) Korku
55. Korku tribe is found mainly in which district of Madhya Pradesh ?  
(a) Southern District  
(b) North-West District  
(c) Eastern District  
(d) North- Eastern District
56. In Madhya Pradesh Sahariya tribe found in-  
(a) East Madhya Pradesh  
(b) North-Western part  
(c) Southern Part  
(d) Entire region
57. "Lohasur" is the chief deity of which of the following tribe ?  
(a) Kol (b) Panika  
(c) Pardhi (d) Agariya
58. Panchayat of which tribe of Madhya Pradesh is called 'Gohiya' ?  
(a) Agariya (b) Kol  
(c) Sahariya (d) Panika
59. Which of the following tribes Padihar and Bhumaka are highly respected ?  
(a) Baiga (b) Korku  
(c) Bhil (d) Gond
60. Korku tribe people living in Pachmarhi region called -  
(a) Mawasi (b) Bavaria  
(c) Ruma (d) Bandoria
61. In which area does the Sahariya tribe reside in highest numbers ?  
(a) Mandla-Shahdol (b) Bundelkhand  
(c) Morena-sheopur-Shivpuri  
(d) Rewa-sidhi
62. Which of the following is known as the inventor of 'first comb' in the world ?  
(a) Kol (b) Banjara  
(c) Sahariya (d) Panika
63. Approximately how many people of Madhya Pradesh are officially classified as Scheduled Tribes ?  
(a) 1/2 (b) 1/3  
(c) 1/5 (d) 1/4
64. What is the rank of Madhya Pradesh in India in terms of tribal population?  
(a) First (b) Second  
(c) Third (d) Five
65. Under which schedule of Constitution, tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh were categorized?  
(a) Schedule 5 (b) Schedule 6  
(c) Schedule 11 (d) None of these
66. Patalkot of Chhindwara is the habitat of which tribes ?  
(a) Gond and Bhariya (b) Sahariya  
(c) Khasi and Garo (d) Korku
67. Which of the following tribes is mentioned in Ramayana?  
(a) Kol (b) Bhil  
(c) Gond (d) All of the above
68. Who is called the priest of Gond tribe?  
(a) Vevat (b) Ojha  
(c) Pardhan (d) None of these
69. What shape does Patalkot appear in view from above the valley ?  
(a) Rectangle (b) Horse Shoe  
(c) Square (d) None of these
70. Which of the following is not a tribe of Madhya Pradesh ?  
(a) Gond (b) Bhil  
(c) Kom (d) Baiga
71. Which of the following is a special backward tribe of Madhya Pradesh ?  
(a) Sahariya (b) Dhanwar  
(c) Agariya (d) Kol
72. Which of the following is the least scheduled caste district ?  
(a) Raisen (b) Bhind  
(c) Jabalpur (d) Jhabua
73. Which women are called Godharia among the tribes of Madhya Pradesh ?  
(a) Doctor (b) Cleaner  
(c) Ojha (d) Tattoo Artist
74. What is the Panchayat of Korba tribe called ?  
(a) Mayari (b) Rokri  
(c) Max (d) Rasa

75. Districts of Madhya Pradesh which have 50% of the tribal population-

- (a) Dhar, Mandla and Jhabua  
(b) Rewa, Sidhi and Singrauli  
(c) Betul, Chhindwara and Khandwa  
(d) Neemuch, Ratlam and Mandsaur

76. In Madhya Pradesh. "Tribal Welfare Department" runs which schemes to facilitate the education of tribal children?

- (a) School (b) Hostel  
(c) Scholarships (d) All of these

77. According to percentage, which is the most scheduled tribe district in Madhya Pradesh?

- (a) Jhabua (b) Alirajpur  
(c) Ratlam (d) Chhindwara

78. Name of the district of Madhya Pradesh with maximum percentage of Scheduled Castes population -

- (a) Ujjain (b) Sagar  
(c) Datia (d) Shajapur

79. What is the valid number of Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh ?

- (a) 46 (b) 48  
(c) 50 (d) 51

80. Which tribe is more known for hunting wildlife and other crimes ?

- (a) Pardhi (b) Korku  
(c) Agaria (d) None of these

81. Which of these tribes is not found in Madhya Pradesh ?

- (a) Gond (b) Bhatia  
(c) Bhil (d) Korku

82. Which district of Madhya Pradesh has the highest population of tribes ?

- (a) Mandla (b) Dhar  
(c) Dewas (d) Balaghat

83. Which of the following tribes are found in Madhya Pradesh ?

- (a) Munda, Oraon, Santhal  
(b) Baiga, sahariya, Gond, Santhal  
(c) Madia, Bhil, Gond, Santhal  
(d) Kharia, Madia, Gond, Oraon

84. Select the correct answer from the code given in the context of list-I and List-II

List-I

List-II

I. Chhindwara

a. Bhil

II. Mandla

b. Bhariya

III. Jhabua

c. Gond

IV. Shivpuri

d. Sahariya

Codes :

1

2

3

4

(a) b d

a

c

(b) a c b d

(c) b c a d

(d) a d b c

85. Match list-I to List-II with reference to tribes and related dances-

List-I

List-II

1) Bilma

a. Gwalior

2) Chheratta

b. Bhopal

3) Chatkora

c. Mudia

4) Binaki

d. Korku

5) Ragini

e. Baiga

codes :

1

2

3

4

5

(a) a b c d e

(b) d c a b e

(c) e c d b a

(d) c e d a b

86. Metakoytur is a sub tribe of -

- (a) Gound (b) Maria  
(c) Cole (d) Madhiya

87. Which of the Following tribes is not found in Madhya Pradesh ?

- (a) Gond (b) Halba  
(c) Bhil (d) Toda

88. Match list-I with list-II according to the species and their characteristics-

List-I

List-II

1) Khairwar

a. Kabir Panthi

2) Kol

b. Boar worship

3) Panika

c. Catechu

4) Baiga

d. Chaudhary

Codes:

1

2

3

4

(a) a b c d

(b) d c b a

(c) c d a b

(d) c b a d

89. Select the wrong Pair in terms of the people and their dance -

- (a) Ragini-Sahariya  
(b) Khamb swang-Korku  
(c) Waterfall and Dussehra- Baiga  
(d) Kol Dahaka - Bhil

90. Which of the following characteristics of Patalkot in Madhya Pradesh is correct?

- (a) Its area is a deep trench of 79 square kilometre  
(b) There is a Bhariya tribe in Patalkot  
(c) Here the sun comes late and sinks early.  
(d) All of the above are true.

91. Match list-I with list-II according to the species and their characteristics-

List-I

List-II

a) Ghotul

1. Bhil tribe

- b) Bhagoria Haat  
c) Bewar  
d) Karma
2. Mudia tribe of Bastar  
3. Baiga Tradition performed in the Baiga Chaka  
4. The Folk dance and song of tribes of eastern MP
95. Where is the 'Halba' tribe found in Madhya Pradesh ?  
(a) Balaghat (b) Nimar  
(c) Jabalpur (d) Vindhya region
96. Pardhi tribe live in which of following districts?  
(a) Bhopal (b) Raisen  
(c) Sehore (d) All of the above
97. Which of the following is a sub-caste of pardhi tribe ?  
(a) Langoti pardhi (b) Gosai pardhi  
(c) Bandar wala pardhi  
(d) all of the above
98. On which date Vimukta Jati (Denotified Tribes) Day is celebrated in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A)31 August (B)15 July  
(C)15 September(D)21 March
99. In which city of Madhya Pradesh Indira Gandhi tribal university is located?  
(A)Maheshwar (B)Amakatak  
(C)Morena(D)Datia
100. Which of the following district does not have Baiga development agency?  
(A)Mandla(B)Shahdol  
(C)Raisen (D)Balaghat
92. Which caste people are among the most scheduled castes in Madhya Pradesh?  
(a) Bhangi(Harijan) (b) Cobbler  
(c) Balai (d) Chamar
93. When was the 'Tribal and Harijan Welfare Department established?  
(a) 1962 (b) 1965  
(c) 1971 (d) 1975
94. Which tribe of Madhya Pradesh is "Kabirpanthi" ?  
(a) Banjara (b) Pardhi  
(c) Panika (d) Kol

**Codes:**

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	3	4	2	1

**ANSWER KEY**

1.	B	2.	B	3.	A	4.	B	5.	D
6.	D	7.	C	8.	A	9.	B	10.	D
11.	C	12.	D	13.	A	14.	B	15.	C
16.	B	17.	B	18.	D	19.	B	20.	A
21.	D	22.	C	23.	D	24.	A	25.	D
26.	D	27.	D	28.	A	29.	D	30.	A
31.	B	32.	C	33.	C	34.	C	35.	C
36.	D	37.	B	38.	A	39.	C	40.	C
41.	A	42.	B	43.	B	44.	D	45.	A
46.	A	47.	B	48.	A	49.	C	50.	D
51.	A	52.	C	53.	B	54.	A	55.	A
56.	B	57.	D	58.	B	59.	B	60.	D
61.	C	62.	B	63.	C	64.	A	65.	A
66.	A	67.	D	68.	C	69.	B	70.	C
71.	A	72.	D	73.	D	74.	A	75.	A
76.	D	77.	B	78.	A	79.	A	80.	A
81.	B	82.	B	83.	B	84.	C	85.	C
86.	D	87.	D	88.	C	89.	D	90.	D
91.	B	92.	D	93.	B	94.	C	95.	A
96.	D	97.	D	98.	A	99.	B	100.	C

**Objective Questions**

1. The only Scheduled Tribe Sports school is located in  
(A) Sehore (B) Jhabua  
(C) Alirajpur (D) Anuppur
2. State which is having highest population of ST is  
(A) Assom (B) Mizoram  
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Madhya Pradesh
3. Bhagoria fair is relate with which caste -  
(A) Pardhi (B) Bhil  
(C) Angariya (D) Baiga
4. Sahariya Tribes majorly live in which area  
(A) Mandla-Sahdol (B) Rewa-Sedhi  
(C) Sheopur-Shivpuri (D) Jhabua-Alirajpur
5. Which of the following districts of Madhya Pradesh having highest population of ST?  
(A) Dhar, Jhabua, Alirajpur  
(B) Jabalpur, Bhopal, Gwalior  
(C) Gwalior, mandla, Betul  
(D) Mandsaur, Neemuch, Ratlam
6. Total Number of ST's in Madhya Pradesh are  
(A) 43 (B) 46  
(C) 47 (D) 50
7. Maximum and minimum ST populated districts in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Jhabua & Morena (B) Dhar & Bhind  
(C) Alirajpur & Ujjain (D) Dhar & Ujjain
8. Comb was discovered by which tribe-  
(A) Banjara (B) Bheel  
(C) Saheria (D) Panika
9. "Gohiya" is the Panchayat of  
(A) Kol (B) Korkal  
(C) Banjara (D) Bhariya
10. Maximum populated tribe of Madhya Pradesh are  
(A) Bhil (B) Gond  
(C) Baiga (D) Bhariya
11. How many Tribes of State are official declared as primitive Tribes?  
(A) 4 (B) 3  
(C) 2 (D) 5
12. Highest no. of SC population is in?  
(A) Ujjain (B) Indore  
(C) Sagar (D) Datia
13. Doodh Lotawa tradition is related to?  
(A) Bhil (B) Baiga  
(C) Korku (D) Gond

14. The literal meaning of word Korku is?  
(A) Black (B) Collierion  
(C) Group of person (D) Farmer
15. Bhagoria Haat is related to?  
(A) Abujhmad (B) Ramgarh  
(C) Jhabua (D) Satna

Answer Sheet				
1	2	3	4	5
A	D	B	C	A
6	7	8	9	10
B	B	A	A	A
11	12	13	14	15
B	B	D	C	C

# Major arts and Sculpture of Madhya Pradesh

## Clay/mudcraft

- This is the oldest sculpture.
- In Madhya Pradesh, the splendor of traditional clay crafts of various localities is seen on festivals.
- Dhar, Rewa, Shahdol, Jhabua, Mandal, Betul are the main areas for clay craft.
- In this, the shape of animals and birds, the shape of gods and goddesses, the shape of animals and toys are mainly decorated. ,
- Dhar and Jhabua ornamentation in the shape of animals and birds.
- Decoration of the figures of Rewa and Shahdol gods and goddesses.
- Betul and Mandala = ornamentation in the shape of animals

## Wood craft

- Introduction = Wood craft tradition is very ancient and rich in Madhya Pradesh
- Area = Hoshangabad, Betul, Mandla, Dhar and Jhabua.
- Ornaments = Idols of Gods and Goddesses, masked doors, wheels of carts.
- Special = Under this craft, our natural feelings are presented artistically on wood.
- The dead pillar made of wood by the Korku tribe of Madhya Pradesh is called Mando.
- The woodcraft made by the Bhil tribe of Madhya Pradesh is called Divagya.

## Metal craft

- There is a long tradition of metal craft in different regions of the state.
- In this, the metal is melted and molded into a special shape and shaped.
- Ornaments = Idols of deities, utensils, tree shape, special ornaments.
- The craftsmen of Tikamgarh are particularly famous for making idols and ornaments.
- Betul's Bharewa artists create a special shape by filling molten metal in the mold.

- In Satna (Uchhera) of Madhya Pradesh, vessels called Batholi are made of bronze.
- In Narsinghpur artistic items are made from brass and copper.

## Comb craft

- Comb ornamentation is famous as a special craft among the tribes of the state.
- Embellishment is done through embroidery, studding of gems, meenakari in the comb.
- Comb craft made by Banjara tribe is a symbol of cosmetics and love.
- Ujjain, Ratlam, Neemuch, Alirajpur are its main areas.

## Bamboo craft

- Under this, various artistic items are manufactured from bass.
- Area Jhabua, Betul, Mandla
- Bamboo crafts are used in daily works.

## Doll crafts

- Under this, dolls and bride and groom are made symbolically.
- Special emphasis is given to the shape, type of decoration, costumes and facial structure of dolls and dolls.
- Wood and paper are used in doll craft.
- Major Center – GWALIOR AND JHABUA
- Jhabua region of the state is considered to be the main center of Bhili dolls.
- The doll craft of Gwalior region is famous not only in the state but also in the country and abroad.
- Battobai's name is famous in doll craft.
- Jhabua's doll artist -Ramesh Parmar and Shanti Parmar got Padm shree award 2023

## Lacquer craft (Lac craft)

- Area Indore Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Maheshwar Lakhar tribe does lac work.
- Artistic bangles are made by mixing various colors in the lac obtained from the tree.

## Chhipa craft

- The craft carved on cloth by hand comes under hidden craft.
- Chhipa craft is especially prevalent in the Bhil tribe.
- The hide-craft of Ujjain is famous by the name of Bhairugarh.

## Khadar craft

- This is the art of coloring teak, kadamba and khair wood by giving it a shapely shape.
- Sheopur, Rewa, Morena, Budhni, Dhar etc. are the main centers of this art.
- In this craft, special items of toys and decoration are prepared.
- In which special colors are made from gum, zinc, lac etc.
- This art of the state is unique in the country and its traditional centers have also been established.

### **Dhoka craft art**

- Through this art, beautiful idols, utensils and other everyday items are made.
- Betul region of Madhya Pradesh is especially famous for Thokra craft art.
- In this art, special shapes are made by casting a mixture of metals like copper, zinc, tin etc. and beeswax is also used in this process.
- This art is also called Dhadhwa art.

### **Stone sculpture**

- Carving on stones is included under this craft.
- Jabalpur, Sagar, Gwalior, Ratlam, Mandasaur are the main centers of this art.
- Silavat, Gurjar, Jat, Gayari are the main craftsmen of the state who make idols out of stone.
- At present, the importance of stone craft is increasing in the manufacture of aesthetic and daily use items.
- Jabalpur- • Bhedaghat- Marble statues
- Gwalior idols of mythological gods and goddesses
- Tikamgarh-Kari- multicolored marble sculptures

### **Leaf craft**

- Area Jhabua, Alirajpur
- In this, toys, mats, rugs etc. are made artistically from tree leaves.
- Leaf craft artists are basically broom makers.

### **Betel nut craft (supari craft)**

- Area = Rewa
- Under this art, special decorations are made on betel nuts.
- Beautiful ornamentation of deities, animals etc. is done on betel nut in subtle form.

### **Carpet handicraft**

- The weaving of cotton carpets and carpets in the state is called the claw method.
- Carpet weaving is generally done by women.
- Jhabua, Jabalpur are the main areas of Shahdol carpet craft.
- Gwalior Carpets got GI Tag

### **Sarees**

- Maheshwar sarees (the credit for bringing it alive goes to Ahilyabai Holkar). Khargon
- Chanderi sarees (famous for silk and cotton sarees) ashoknagar
- Waraseoni saree - balaghat

# Major Festivals Folk Music Folk Dances Folk Art and Folk Literature

Madhya Pradesh is the land in which cultural diversity from each and every corner of the country can be reflected. All the fairs and festivals are the important part of culture of state. During the festival season, tourism of Madhya Pradesh can be seen at its zenith

Even our State government is doing best to encourage the best creative artists as well as the talent prevailing in the state and out of the state.

## Fairs

Fairs can be called the panorama of culture of Madhya Pradesh and its colorful life style. Economically, socially and culturally, these fairs show a unique and rare combination which is not found elsewhere.

The maximum number of fairs, (227 fairs) are held in Ujjain and the lowest number i.e., 13 fairs only are held in Hoshangabad district.

Most of the fairs are held during the months of March, April and May when the farmers have less work to do in the fields.

## IMPORTANT FAIRS OF MADHYA PRADESH

### Simhastha

- Kumbh in Ujjain known as **Simhastha**, is a grand and one of the holiest gathering of the country.
- It has got very high religious values and is held here in a cycle of every twelve years when Jupiter enters the Leo sign of the zodiac known as SimhaRashi.
- On the bank of the holy river Kshipra, Simhastha is held with all its grand paraphernalia.
- In fact, apart from its importance, in terms of being the venue for Simhastha, the ancient city Ujjain enjoys the reputation of having **one of the twelve Jyotirlingas of India**.

- Last Simhastha was organized in 2016 and next will be held in 2028.

### AalamiTableegiljtima

- This three-day congregation is considered among the most important religious occasions of Muslims celebrated in **Bhopal**.
- Ijtima is held every year and is accompanied by a fair.

### Fair of Ramlila

- This fair is organised in the Bhandar Tehsil of **Datia district**. It is more than 100 years old.
- January-February are the months reserved for it.

### Fair of Hira Bhumia

- The name of Hiran Baba is famous in **Gwalior, Guna** and nearby areas.
- It is believed that Hiran Baba's blessings remove the barrenness of women.
- This fair is held in the months of August and September in the entire region as Hira Bhumia fairs.

### Fair of PirBudhan

- More than 250 years old, this fair is held in Sanwara of **Shivpuri district** near the tomb of the Muslim saint PirBudhan.
- The time for holding this fair is in August-September.

### Fair of Nagaji

- In November – December, this fair is organised in the memory of Nagaji saint who lived during the period of Akbar.
- It is held in the **Porsa village of Morena district** for about a month. Previously, monkeys were sold here but now other domestic animals have also been included.

### Fair of Tejaji

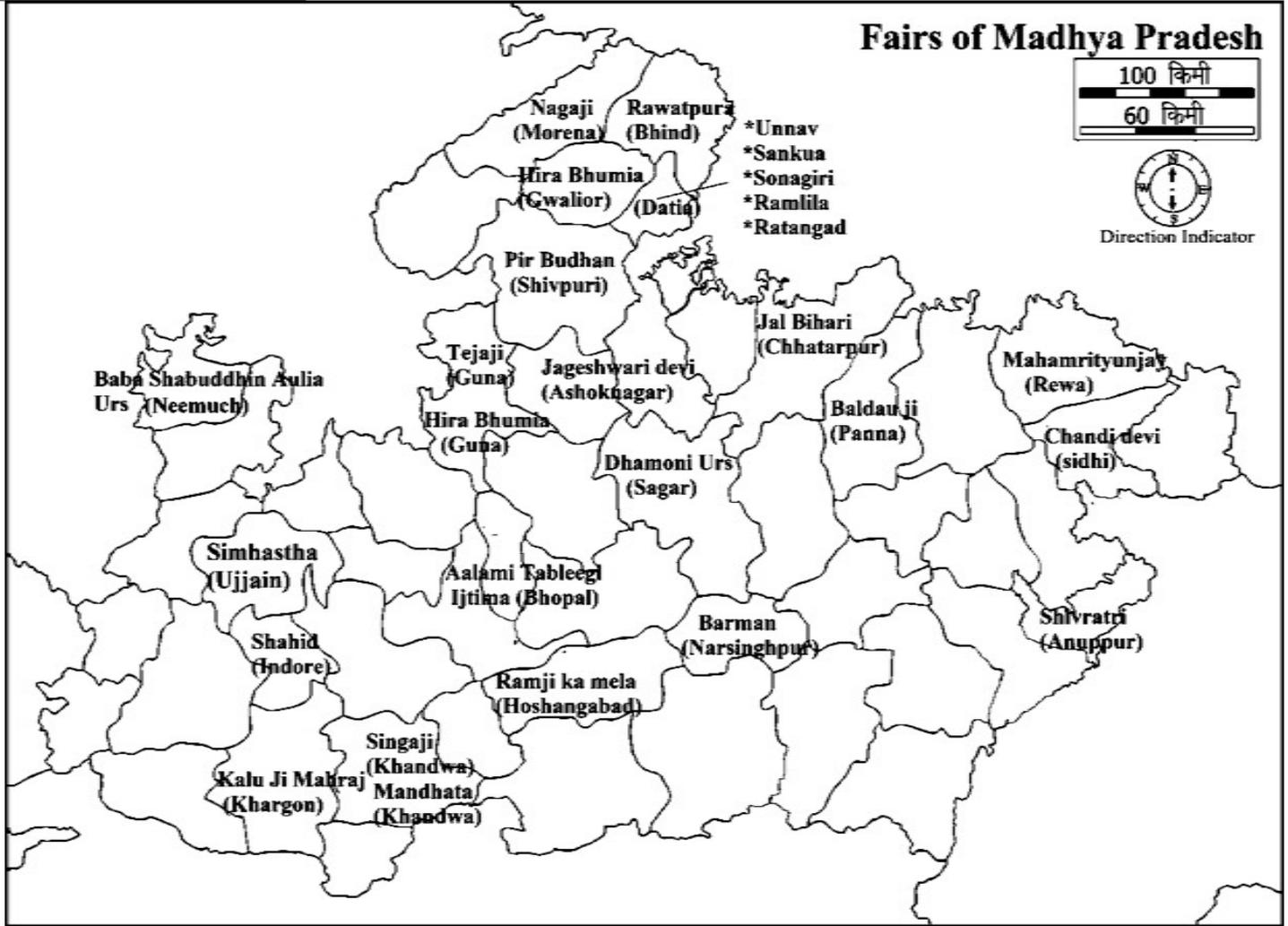
- This fair is held on the birthday of Tejaji for the last 70 years in the Bhamavadi village of **Gunadistrict**.

### Fair of Jageshwari Devi

- This fair is held in **Chanderi of Ashoknagar district** since time immemorial.

### Fair of Kalidas

- It is held in Ujjain.



### AmarkantakShivratri Fair

- At the origin of river Narmada in **Amarkantak of Anuppur district**, a fair is held during the Shivratri day for the last eighty years.

### Fair of Mahamrityunjay

- There is a temple of Mahamrityunjay in **Rewa** where fairs are held every year on Basant Panchami and Shivratri.

### Fair of Chandidevi

- At Ghoghara village in **Sidhi district** is a temple of Chandi Devi who is believed to be the incarnation of goddess Parvati. This fair is held during March-April.

### Urs of Baba Shahabuddin Aulia

- In February at **Neemuch district**, this Urs is celebrated for 4 days.
- There is the shrine of Baba Shahabuddin.

### Fair of Kaluji Maharaj

- This fair is held for a month in **Pipalyakhurd of West Nimar (Khargone)**.

- It is said that some 200 years ago Kaluji Maharaj used to cure the diseases of human beings and animals by his power.

### Fair of Singaji

- Singaji was an esoteric man and was respected as a deity.
- This fair is held for a week in August-September in Pipalya village of **East Nimar (Khandwa)**.

### DhamoniUrs

- This fair is held in April-May at Dhamoni in **Sagar district** on the shrine of Mastan Shah Vali.

### Fair of Barman

- This 13 days fair starts from Makar Sankranti in **Gadarwara of Narsinghpur district**.

### Fair of Math Ghoghara

- This 15 days fair is held in Bhaironthan of **Seoni district** on Shivratri.
- A natural lake and a cave beautify this place.

### Fair of Mandhata

- A fair of 7 days organized in the month of Kartik every year at **Khandawa**.

**Fair of Kundeshwar**

- Organise at Kundeshwar Shiv Temple, **Tikamgarh** on the occasion of Mahashivratri, Makar Sankranti & Vasant Panchmi.

**Siddha Baba Mela**

- Fair of Animal organize every year at Vijaypurin sheopur district.

**Fair of Sankua**

- Organise every year at Kartik Purnima on the banks of Sindh river in at Sewda in Datia.

**Fair of Gareebnath Baba**

- Continues to the whole month of Chaitra, at AvantipurBarodia village of Shajapur district.

**Fair of Kana Baba**

- Organised at Sodalpur village of **Hardadistrict**, it is 278 year old tradition to organize this fair since Kana baba died in 1714.

**Other Fairs**

<b>Maghgohra</b>	:	Seoni
<b>Dhoopdehi</b>	:	Hirapur
<b>JalbihariMela</b>	:	Chhatarpur
<b>Barman Mela</b>	:	Narsinghpur
<b>Fair of Rawatpur</b>	:	Lahar, Bhind
<b>Sarkar</b>	:	
<b>SonagiriMela</b>	:	Datia(Celebrated in Chaitra)

**IMPORTANT FESTIVALS OF  
MADHYA PRADESH****Khajuraho Dance Festival**

- The world renowned temple town of **Khajuraho** in Madhya Pradesh ,draws crowd from India and abroad to a culturally enriched show of **classical dances in the months of February-March**.
- The exponents of the popular classical dance forms are invited from every part of the country to perform during this week long festival.
- Classical Indian dance forms like Kathak, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Bharatnatyam, Manipuri, Mohiniattam are performed by outstanding exponents. The strength of tradition and spirituality gives the performance an unusual and attractive appeal.

**Lokrang Festival**

- The five day long festival of Lokrang in **Bhopal** begins every year on **26th January**, on Republic day. It is a cultural exposition organised by **Madhya Pradesh Adivasi Lok Kala Academy**.
- The efforts are to bring the performing and creative aspects of the culture of folk and tribal people from the entire nation.
- The main features of the Lokrang festival are folk and tribal dances, classical dances, performing art forms. Exhibitions and presentations from abroad are also depicted.

**Lokranjan Festival**

- Organised by **Madhya Pradesh Tourism Department**,Lokranjan is a national festival of folk dances held at **Khajuraho** every year.
- The activities include presentation of popular folk and tribal dance forms from various parts of India and a craft bazaar to exhibit and demonstrate the creations of the traditional artisans.

**Alauddin Khan Music festival**

- This festival is held every year in the month of **February** at **Maihar** in which music lovers and entertainers from all over the country and even abroad gathered together.

**Kumar Gandharvafestival**

- GandharvaSamaroh is commemorated during the birth anniversary of the great vocalist, Pt. Kumar Gandharva on **8th April** in **Dewas**. It is a music festival.

**Tansen Music Festival**

- This cultural festival is dedicated to the pillar of Indian Classical music, the great Tansen.
- The place where this great musician lies buried, Tansen Tomb, in **Gwalior** is the venue of a music festival held annually in **November-December**.
- Gwalior is the place that has retained the rich classical music tradition &Tansen devotion to music laid to the foundation of what is known as the **Gwalior gharana** style with its unique **Dhrupad** classical form. **Khayal** was also refined from the Gwalior gharana only.

- Tansen festival organized by **Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad** & it's an event that goes 4 days long for music lovers.
- The most prestigious Tansen Samman for the long time devotion & contribution to Hindustani classical music is also awarded on this occasion.

#### **Malwa Utsav**

- Celebrated with great enthusiasm, Malwa Utsav is one of the biggest and most spectacular events of Madhya Pradesh.
- The festival restores the age old culture and the tradition of India through its various classical dance performances and traditional music.
- Performers and entertainers from different parts of India charm the cities of **Indore and Ujjain** for a remarkable five days celebration of art, music, dance, drama and culture.
- Pachmarhi Utsav is held every last week of December in Pachmari (Hoshangabad), feature the best of folk art from Madhya Pradesh and all over India, with demonstration, workshop, and exhibition.

#### **Dhrupad Samaroh**

- Dhrupad Samaroh in **Bhopal**, India is the ideal venue to relish vocal performances by some of the notable names of the music fraternity.

#### **Pachmarhi Utsav**

- Indian classical music's famous dhrupad style is the order of the day at this **Bhopal Dhrupad Samaroh**.

#### **Madhya Pradesh Samaroh**

- Madhya Pradesh Samaroh or ceremony is organised at National Capital, **New Delhi**.
- The festival is used as platform in order to showcase the rich culture heritage of Madhya Pradesh and thus it help to glorify the cultural Panorama of Madhya Pradesh at National level

## **FOLK FESTIVAL OF MADHYA PRADESH**

#### **Karma Festivals :-**

- Celebrated by the people of Baiga, Bhariya, Gond tribe of MP
- When the paddy is ready to be planted, the festival is celebrated and the Karma dance is performed.

#### **Hareli or hairi :-**

- Farmers related.
- They worship the tools used in their agricultural use on this day.
- This festival is celebrated on the new moon of Shravan month.
- In Mandla district, it is celebrated on the full moon of this month and in the month of Ashad in Malwa region. In Malwa it is called "Hariyagodha".

#### **Madai festival :-**

- Madai is the festival of Gonds and their subcastes in southern Madhya Pradesh.
- It is celebrated in Mandla and Dindori districts.

#### **Kaksar festival :-**

- This festival is the main festival of Abuzhmadia tribals.
- In this festival, young boys and girls reach each other's villages dancing.
- In this, unmarried young men and women choose the best life partner for themselves.

#### **Navan festival :-**

- This festival is celebrated on the 11th day of Deepawali on harvesting of crops in Bundelkhand. Sugarcane and jowar are worshiped on this day.
- This festival is celebrated in the month of Shravan.
- On this occasion, women worship cows and only eat food made of millet, moth and gram.

#### **Gangaur festival :-**

- This festival is celebrated twice a year in Malwa region.
- Once in Chaitra month and second time in Bhadrapada month, Shiva-Parvati ji is worshiped in this festival.

#### **Naurata festival :-**

- This festival, which lasts for 9 days at the time of Dussehra, is mainly celebrated by women.

- During these 9 days, women worship Maa Durga and keep fast.
- Garba dances are also performed in many places.

**Rasnava festival :-**

- This festival is celebrated by the Baigas of Mandla district in the memory of Adi Purush Naga Baiga.
- In this festival, the Baiga people worship bees on the 9th day.

**Meghnath festival :-**

- This festival is celebrated by the Gond tribes in Phagun. Meghnath is considered this supreme deity.
- It is celebrated by the Gond tribals on the first side of the month of Phagun.
- On this occasion, the tribals perform pooja rituals.

**Sanja and Mamulia :-**

- This festival is celebrated by unmarried women, which lasts for 16 days in the month of Ashwin.
- Under this, the young women make various shapes with dung on the wall of their houses and perform group dances in the evening.

**Akshaya Tritiya :-**

- Akshaya Tritiya of Baishakh month (April-May) is the main festival of unmarried women, in which women worship the Vat tree.

**Larukaz festival :-**

- Larukaj, the chief festival of the Gond tribe, is celebrated in honor of Narayana Dev.
- This festival is a symbol of pig's marriage.
- It is believed that happiness, prosperity and prosperity prevail in the family through this festival.

**Suraita festival**

- famous in Bundelkhand region.
- The girls collectively dance together on the occasion of Navratri.
- In this festival an ornate statue of the demon is installed on the wall and in the upper part of it, a statue of ShivaParvati is placed, the sun and moon are made on the wall, then the young women worship and sing.

**Ghadalya festival**

- In Ghadalya festival, the girls collectively dance together on the occasion of Navratri.
- This is the main festival of Malwa.
- In these, grains and money are collected in their area by placing a perforated pitcher on the head of a young woman and singing a song.
- Similar to Ghadalya festival, a festival called Chhala is also celebrated by unmarried youths.

**Bhagauria festival**

- Bhagoria is a Tribal annual fair of Bhil, Bhilala, and Pateliya tribes.
- The festival takes place in the Badwani, West Nimar, Dhar, Alirajpur, Khargone, and Jhabua districts of Madhya Pradesh.
- It has agricultural significance and coincides with the end of harvesting of crops.
- It is celebrated for seven days in the month of March before the Holi Festival.
- It is declared as State festival of Madhya Pradesh in March 2023.
- This festival starts seven days before Holika Dahan, mainly three festivals are celebrated in it.

**OTHER FESTIVALS**

<b>Festival</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Details</b>
Akhil BharatiyaKalidasSamaroh	Ujjain	Literary Presentations along with dramas and Indian Classical Dance programmes.
Ameer Khan Festival	Indore	Indian Classical performances.
Rashtriya Hindi NatyaSamaroh	Bhopal	Hindi Best Drama performances.
Mandu Utsav	Mandu(Dhar)	
Keshav Jayanti Samaroh	Orchha	Literary Presentation.
Alauddin Khan Vyakhyanmala	Bhopal	Lectures based on Classical Music.

MuktibodhSamaroh	Bhind	Literary Programmer.
BhavbhutiSamaroh	Gwalior	Sanskrit's Literary Programmer.
Makhanlal Chaturvedi Samaroh	Jabalpur	Literary Programmer.
Pt. Kumar GandharvaSamaroh	Dhar	Sanskrit Literary Programmes.
BhojSamaroh	Dhar	Sanskrit Literary Programmer.
RashtriyaAlankaranSamaroh	Bhopal	Distribution of Cultural Awards
Krishna Rao Samaroh	Gwalior	Indian Classical Music.
Bharat BhawanSamaroh	Bhopal	Various Folk arts exhibition and performances throughout the year.
Film Festival	Bhopal	Films from India and Abroad.

**Important Festivals of Madhya Pradesh**

<b>Festival</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Speciality</b>
Madhya Pradesh Festival	Delhi	Gives glimpses of rich cultural heritage of Madhya Pradesh.
Kalidas Festival	Ujjain	Organized by Kalidas Academy. Scholars from around the world participate.
Tansen Festival	Gwalior	Famous and highly skilled artists of classical music participate in it. Tansen award is given in during this festival.
Khajuraho dance Festival	Khajuraho	India's biggest dance festival started- 1976 Organized by Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad.
Ustad Alauddin Khan Festival	Maihar	Organized in the memory of Musician Baba Alauddin Khan by Ustad Alauddin Khan music Academy
Ustad Amir Khan Festival	Indore	Organized by Ustad Amir Khan Music Academy in the memory of Ustad Amir Khan, Founder of Indore School of music (Indore Gharana).
Tulsi Festival	Chitrakoot	Organized on the banks of Mandakini river from Dhanteras to Deepavali.
Malwa Festival	Indore, Ujjain, and Mandu	Organized every year from 1991.
Orchha Festival	Niwadi	Dance, and music presentations by the artists of Bundelkhand.
Balkrishana Sharma Naveen Festival	Shajapur	
MakhanlalChaturvedi Festival	Khandwa	
Nimad Festival	Khandwa, Khargon, Barwan	
Durlabh Vaad Vinod	Bhopal	
Tepa Festival	Ujjain	
Madhya Pradesh Lok Rang Festival	Bhopal	
Dhrupad Festival	Bhopal	
Subhadra Kumari Chauhan Festival	Jabalpur	Literarians and Art critics participate.

**Objective Questions**

1. Madhya Pradesh Folk Art Festival is held in?  
(A) Gwalior (B) Jabalpur  
(C) Bhopal (D) Indore
2. Madhya Pradesh Samaroh is held at which place?  
(A) New Delhi (B) Bhopal  
(C) Mumbai (D) None
3. Which among the following is incorrectly matched?  
(A) Mandhata Fair - Omkareshwar  
(B) Fair of Tejaji -Guna  
(C) Shaheed Fair - Nimar  
(D) Fair of Nagaji- Morena
4. Kalidas festival is held in which city?  
(A) Ujjain (B) Maheshwar  
(C) Khajuraho (D) Orchha
5. BhagoriaHaat celebrated in Jhabua district is also known as?  
(A) Festival of Harvesting  
(B) Festival of Love  
(C) Festival of Magic  
(D) Festival of Dance
6. Dhruwad Samaroh is organized at?  
(A) Gwalior (B) Sagar  
(C) Maihar (D) Bhopal
7. Choose the incorrect option -  
(A) Shikhar award is given in the fields of literature, music, theatre & visual art.  
(B) Kabir Award was founded in the year 1986-87  
(C) BhojSamaroh is organized in Bhopal  
(D) Siddha Baba Mela is organized in Sheopur District.
8. Tablihi Ijtima fair is celebrated at which place?  
(A) Seoni (B) Betul  
(C) Panna (D) Bhopal
9. M.P State Arts council was established in the year?  
(A) 1956 (B) 1954  
(C) 1955 (D) 1952
10. Lokranjan festival of folk dances is organised at which city?  
(A) Bhopal (B) Jhabua  
(C) Khajuraho (D) Gwalior
11. Where is Ravana worshipped in M.P?  
(A) Mandsaur District (B) Sehore District  
(C) Sagar District (D) Betul District
12. Which among the following are correctly matched?  
1. Padmakar Samaroh- Sagar  
2. Balkrishna Sharma Naveen Samaroh - Shajapur  
3. Chakradhar Samaroh - Neemuch  
4. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan - Jabalpur  
(A) 1,3&4 (B) 2,3&4  
(C) 1,2&4 (D) all of the above
13. Carefully read the following statement :  
I. Raja Man singhtomar award is given to the Institutions in the fields of Music, Culture & Art Conservation.  
II. Fair of Mahamrityunjay is organized in Satna district every year on Basant Panchmi&Shivratri.  
III. Tansen Music festival , Gwalior is held annually in November-December in the memory of Great Tansen.  
Choose the correct option -  
(A) Only III (B) I & III  
(C) II & III (D) All of the above
14. The Devi Ahilya Bai award in Madhya Pradesh is given to female artist for excellence in  
(A) Film direction, Acting, scripting  
(B) Sports  
(C) social work  
(D) Tribal, folk and traditional art
15. 'Iqbal award ' is given by Government of Madhya Pradesh for the excellence in the field of  
(A) Hindi literature (B) classical music  
(C) Folk arts (D) Urdu literature
16. Which organisation conduct the survey and documents the tribal art and cultural traditions in Madhya Pradesh  
(A) Kala parishad (B) Lok Kala Parishad  
(C) Bharat Bhavan (D) KalidasAcademy
17. Which of the following dances is not performed during the Khajuraho Dance Festival  
A. kathak B. Matki  
C. Odissi D. Kuchipudi  
(A) A&B (B) A,B&C  
(C) Only B (D) All of the above

18. Choose the correct option –

Festival	Location
1. Bhagoria Festival	Jhabua
2. Lokrang Festival	Bhopal
3. Keshav Jayanti	Vidisha
4. Pt. Kumar GandharvaSamaroh	Jabalpur

- (A) 1 & 2 (B) 2 & 4  
(C) 1, 2 & 3 (D) All of the above

19. Match the following correctly

Fellowship	field
1. Muktibodh	A. Folk Arts
2. Chakradhar	B. Poetry
3. Alauddin Khan	C. Literature
4. Shrikant Verma	D. Music

- |       |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|
| 1     | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (A) A | C | D | B |
| (B) C | B | D | A |
| (C) B | C | D | A |
| (D) C | A | D | B |

20. Who was the first Person to be honoured with Kabir Samman?

- (A) Shamsheer Bahadur  
(B) Gopal Krishana Adig  
(C) Ramakant  
(D) None

21. Who was the first to be honoured with Tansen Award?

- (A) Heerabai Barodkar  
(B) Bismillah Khan  
(C) Krishna Rao  
(D) All of the above

22. Kalidas Award is given by which department?

- (A) Human Resource (B) Sport  
(C) Culture (D) None

23. Match the following?

1. Kabir Award	a. Classical Dance
2. Mathlisharan Gupta	b. Indian Poetry
3. Lata Mangeshkar	c. Hindi Literature
4. Kumar Gandharv	d. Music

Code - 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

- (A) B C D A (B) C B D A  
(C) D C B A (D) A D B C

24. Which is incorrect?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi - 1995-96

(B) Kabir Samman – 1986-87

(C) Maithili Sharan Gupt Award – 1991-92

(D) Lata Mangeshkar Award – 1984-85

25. Which award has the highest cash prize?

- (A) Kabir Samman  
(B) Maithili Sharan Gupt Samman  
(C) Mahatma Gandhi Samman  
(D) Lata Mangeshkar Samman

Answer Sheet									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	A	C	A	B	D	C	D	D	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	B	D	D	B	C	A	D	B
21	22	23	24	25					
D	C	A	C	C					

# Folk Dance

## Malwa

### Matki

- Very famous Community dance of Malwa. Performed by women on the occasion of marriage & other. This dance is based on a special tal of Drum called Matki.
- Initiated by lone woman locally called Jhda, others Join by wearing their traditional Malwi wardrobe and with veil covering their faces

### Patang

- Though it is female dance some time males also perform, it on the occasion of marriage. It is mainly a patang DANCE (Kite), dance of Dadra- kaharwa.

### Garba

- This style of dance originated in Gujarat state.
- In Madhya Pradesh this dance popular in **Malwa and Nimar** regions.
- This dance is usually performed on the occasions of Navratri, Marriages and Festivals.

### Bhagoria dance

- It is tribal dance of Bhil tribes of Jhabua and Dhar. Bhils are usually fond of colour and dance.
- This dance is performed on the occasion of bhagoriaHaat.

## Nimar

### Gangaur

- This dance is performed mainly during the nine days of Gangaur festival, the associated rituals have a number of dance and song sequences to it.
- Dance is performed on the occasion of Gangaur in **Nimar region** is a devotional form in honour of their deity **Ranubai and DhaniyerSuryadev**.
- It is a religious folk dance.

### Kathi dance

- This is popular dance drama of **Nimari** region.

- This is festival dance associated with worship of Goddess Parvati.
- Long tales are sung along with Kathi dance.
- Dance begins on Dev PrabodhiniEkadashi and ends on Mahashivratri.

### Phepharia Dance

- This is a traditional group dance of **Nimar** region.
- Phephariya is a piece of pipe sounds like a shehnai.
- Phephariya, Dhaak and Plate are main instruments used in the dance.

### Madalya

- It is female dance in which different postures (mudras) are expressed on the beat of 'Bhasel'.

### AadaKhada dance

- In **Nimar**, several type of dances are performed on occasions such as Birth, Mundan, Marriage etc. Such dances are called Aada or Khada.
- Main instrument are Dholak and Thali.
- The songs Sung are in the form of **questions and answer**.
- Two to four women participate in this dance.

## Dances of BundelKhand

### Badhai

- Popular on the occasions of the birth, marriage and festivals in the **Bundelkhand** region is Badhai.
- Men and women dance vigorously to the tunes of Accompanying musical instruments.
- The dancers accentuate supple and acrobats like movements and their colourful attire leaves the viewers simply amazed. the break from Dance swang is performed, which high lights the social evils.

### Rai

- It is a combination of both shringar (love) & shourya (courage) ras. On the centre of Rai, a bendi dances which is anisted by Mridangvadak. on.

### Saira

- It is famous dance of Bundelkhand.
- It is performed on wedding or Dussehra does the expressions are either Shringaar or Veer depend upon the occasion.

- Dance is performed by the boys or girls and the props used in the dance is stick and Peacock feather.
- The musical instrument used in dancer Dholak and Nagada.

### **Dhimaryayi Dance**

- It is popular dance of rural **Bundelkhand**, which is mainly performed by Dhimarcommunity.
- It is performed on the occasions of marriage and Navdurga.
- Main features dance include rapid movement of face, walking on toes, quick rounds etc.

### **Kanra dance**

- This dance is basically the watermen (Dhobi) dance and is also known as kanariyayi.
- It is jointly performed by men and women in Dhobi community in rural areas.
- Sarangi Dholak is used as musical instruments and Dance starts with low bass and goes to high.
- It is performed on special occasion of birthday weddings etc this dance is performed in the **Bundelkhand** region basically.

### **Naurata**

- This dance has a special significance to the unmarried girls in the **Bundelkhand** region of Madhya Pradesh.
- Naurata dance is performed by the would be brides to invoke the God seeking a good match and conjugal bliss.
- The nine day festivities during the period of navratri are marked by creating Naurata intricated designs outside the house made from lime and various colours.

### **Kamariya dance**

- It is more popular in rural areas of **Bundelkhand**.
- It is mainly performed by the people from thimiri community.
- It is performed on occasion such as marriage and navdurga, main dancer sing songs of Shrinagar and Bhakti other dances repeated it.
- Main feature of the dance includes rapid Kathak like feet movements, walking on toes etc...

### **Thapli Dance**

- This is a tribal dance famous in **Bundelkhand** regions.

- This dance landed in Madhya Pradesh with the arrival of 'Aabhir' tribe.
- This dance is performed from Diwali to next 15 days.
- Its importance enhances on the occasion of GovardhanPuja.

## **Baghelkhand**

### **Kehra**

- This is community folk dance of the BaghelKhand
- It is danced in a different style by women and men. Main taal of this dance is kehrevataal.
- Before dancing men and women sing kehera. It is performed energetically.
- furhari is the main feature of the dance in which women hold hands and take chakri
- Kehera of the **Bari caste** is particularly popular.

### **Dadra dance**

- It is a famous dance form of **Baghelkhand** performed mainly during festival
- Dhol, Nagada and Shehnai are the main musical instruments used in this dance.
- It is male dominated dance form mostly prevail in KolKahar and Kotwal caste of this region.

### **Kamali /Saajani dance**

- This is the dance of **Baghelkhand region**.
- Both men and women participate, on the occasion of marriage.
- Songs are in the form of answer and very emotional.
- Kamali song and dance continue throughout night.

### **Kalsa dance**

- It is performed on the occasion of marriage once the Baraat is received .
- Main instrument Nagadia, Dhol, Shehnai
- Dancers dances with Kalash on their head.
- It is folk dance of Baghelkhand.

### **DulDulGhodi Dance**

- This dance originated in Rajasthan which is also known as Kachchhi Dance'.
- In Madhya Pradesh it is famous inthe regions bordered with Rajasthan.
- In this dance dancer dressed like a groom and wear a structure of horse in the bottam body.

- This dance is mainly performed on the occasion of marriage.

### **Pardhoni Dance**

- This is a tribal dance famous in **Baigatribe**.
- This is performed on the occasion of marriages, basically on the arrival of marriage procession (Baraat).
- In this dance people from groom side dances in the middle of house like an elephant.

### **Karma Dance**

- This dance is famous among Gond and Baiga tribes of **Mandla district**.
- This dance is performed to please 'Lord Karma'.

### **KhambSwang Dance**

- It is clearly understood by the name itself that this dance is performed along a pole (Khamb).
- This dance is performed by **Korku** tribe in Kwar Month of Hindu Calendar in the occasion of Navratri.
- This dance is performed in the night only, when the dance reaches its climax audience receive coconuts and sweets.

### **Other Dances**

Tribe	Dance
Bhil	Bhagoria
Baiga	Reena, Sua, Karma, Bilma, pardhau ni
Banjara	Lahangi, Karwa –Dandiya
Kanwar	Baar
Gond	Reena, Gocho, Gendi, Tina
Mudiya	Cherta
Ahir	Baredi
Bhariya	Saila

## **Folk Music**

### **Malwa**

#### **NirguniyaGayan**

- This is the Folk songs of **Malwa regions**.
- These songs are devoted to 'Nirgun' form of God i.e. Formless God.
- It is sung by the followers of Nirgun sect propagated by saints like Kabir, Mira, Ramananda etc.

#### **Barsati Barta**

- These are songs of seasonal tales.
- These are recited and sung during rains and continue throughout night.
- That is why they are called barsatibarta.
- The literary style is like champu style where prose and verse are used together.
- Barah masa songs are also during rains in **Malwa**.

#### **Heed songs**

- In **Malwa**, there is a tradition of singing heed songs in the month of saawan.
- Swings are placed in the gardens and a kind of race begins for singing heed songs.
- These are basically folk songs of the ahirs which resonate their farming culture. These songs are usually sung at a high pitch.

#### **Bharthari songs**

- These songs are sung by **Nath community people** on the beats of Chinkara.
- Chinkara is an ancient instrument made from coconut, bamboo and horse hairs.
- Nathpanthi sing bharthari songs even today in **Malwa**.

#### **Sanja songs**

- These are essentially songs by young girls.
- There is no accompanying instrument used. In pitrapaksha, girls celebrate sanja festival.
- They make sanja images with cowdung and flowers, then worship them in the evening singing sanja songs.
- These songs resonate the pure and innocent feelings of the young girls.

- On 16<sup>th</sup> day on SarvaPitra Amavasya, girls bid good bye to their friends Sanja.

## Bundelkhand

### Bhola/Bambuliya/Lamtera songs

- These are sweet songs sung by men and women in a group without any accompanying instrument.
- These are sung in the month of shrawan on shivratri, basantpanchmi, makar sankranti, etc.
- Men and Women sit in separate groups opposite to each other and sing these songs.
- These are in **question-answer form**. bhola songs are associated with **Shiv and Shakti**.
- While going for Narmada shanwomen go in groups singing bhola songs.

### Alhagayan

- This is a folk songs of **Bundelkhand regions**.
- These songs are the victorious Tale of Two warriors Alha and Udaal ,written by a folk poet **Jagnik of Bundelkhand around 1000 years ago**.
- This is one of the longest folk tales of the world. In all, there are 52 tales and few people are left in village today who remember all of them.
- These songs are sung during rainy seasons.

### Hardaulki manauti

- This is a folk song of Bundelkhand region which is full of courage and usually sung in Veer Ras.

### Faag song

- These are sung during Holi and assented around Krishna and Radha . It started with HolikaDahan and continues till the rangpanchami. It is folk music of Budelkhand&Bhagelkhand region.
- These songs are full of light humour and Flirting
- There are three type of Faag-
  1. **Thakur Faag**- This song is sung by girls for boys while applying colours on them
  2. **Rai Faag**- The folk song is sung by performing Rai dance
  3. **Isuri Faag** – It is also known as chaukadiya which is sung by the singer sitting on the ground

### Jagdev ka puvara

- This is the Folk songs of **Bundelkhand regions**.

- Puvara is basically a **bhajan style** associated with devi worship.
- It is sung in chaitra and kwar months.
- Devi songs are also called Lad.

## Nimar

### KalgiTurra

- It is a competitive style of folk song. These songs are popular in **Nimar region, Malwa region and Mandla region**.
- Two different Sect Kalgi and Turra practice in this style of song. Kalgi group tires to prove Shakti as Superior while Turra group tries to prove Shiv as superior.
- The leaders of two group are known as 'Ustad' while these groups are known as 'Akhara'.
- These song are sung in question answer songs and themes include poems, stories of Mahabharat and Puranas etc.

### Nathpanthi Songs

- This is the Folk songs of Nimar region.
- These are sung by nathpanthijogis (saints).
- These jogis wear ochre dress, play rekri or ru-ru instrument and roam about in villages and cities singing nathpanthia songs.
- Themes include Kabir, Goraknath and Bharthari tales.

### Sant Singha Ji Bhajan

- This devotional style of singing is done in honour of the famous spiritual singer of 15<sup>th</sup> century, Saint Singhaji.
- Sant Singha Ji wrote several 100 Verses (Padas).
- This verses became popular because of their spirituality.
- Instrument includes mridangam and Jhanjh, which was firstly started by Singha ji himself.

## Baghel khand

### Bidesiya songs

- These songs are particularly sung by people of Gadariya, Teiland Kotwar caste.
- They are usually sung in forests or empty places. They talk about the engerness or meeting and separation of hero and heroine.

- These songs sung at night leave the listeners restless (Periodically).

### **Basdeva songs**

- Basdeva is a traditional singing caste of Baghelkand who are called Harbole.
- Basdeva people also basically a sung story style. Basdeva singing, there are two main singers.
- They sing stories of Ramayan, Karna, Gopichand and other folk heroes.

### **Dadariya**

- It is a fine example of sung folk poetry.
- It comprises padas (prose) of two-two lines.
- Dadariya is normally sung in question-answer form.
- Baiga men and women are expert in singing dadariya songs which may be sung on any occasion specially dussehra.
- Baiga Tribals also dance along with these songs.

### **Bidesiya**

- This is the Folk songs of Baghelkhand regions.
- These songs, are common among many tribes, are mostly popular in Teli, Gadariya and Kotwar tribes.
- These are basically the songs of love, separation and reunion of the beloved.

### **Dhola Maru**

- Is originally a folklore of Rajasthan which is popular in entire North India.
- Dhola Maru is sung in **Malwa, Nimar and Bundelkhand regions of Madhya Pradesh.**
- In this, the love story of Dhola and Maru is sung in folk style.

### **GhotulPrata**

- This is the Folk songs of **Mudiya tribe of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.**
- These songs are sung by elderly of Mudiya tribe on the death of any member of tribe.

### **Gaur dance**

- This is a tribal dance of Madiya tribe.
- This dance is performed after the harvest to of Crop or on any occasion of happiness.
- Madiya tribe celebrate a festival usually known as Yatra. On this occasion girls and boys performs Gaur dance.

## **FOLK DRAMA/THEATRE**

### **Raslila**

- Organized around **Janmashtami** in Nimad region.
- The various episodes of Krishna Leela are played out in raslila.
- These include: birth of Krishna, stealing butter, Killing of Kansa, etc.
- Song, dance and music are well integrated in raslila.

### **Gammat**

- Gammat is basically **live satire.**
- It strikes at social, political and economic evils.
- It is similar to swang in **Bundelkhand and Naach in Chhattisgarh.**
- Gammats are organized in villages during navratras.
- Humor and satire are its salient features. Main instruments are mridanga and jhanjh.

### **Maach (State Folk Drama)**

- Maach is the main representative **folk drama of Madhya Pradesh.**
- It originated in Madhya Pradesh and is popular in both rural as well as urban areas.
- In addition to Ujjain, other main centers include: Indore, Dhar, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Jabalpur, Shajapur and Dewas.
- The term Maach comes from the Sankrit term 'Manch' meaning stage.
- Some time before presentation of Maach, Maach pole is placed on stage.
- Dholak and Sarangi are important Accompanying instruments.
- It is a sung folk theatre and the plays are staged on various themes including religions and secular but romantic themes are most popular.
- Normally, women do not participate. Balmukund Guru is considered as pioneer of Maach. After him, UstaaadKaluram gave it a new touch.

### **Swang**

- It is one of the most popular folk theatres in Bundelkhand.
- It is presented in between rai dance on joyous occasions.
- The themes are based on social and cultural disabilities.

- In one Rai, maximum four or five Swangs are played.
- It is presented on various fairs and celebrations. Swang performance includes fairs and celebrations.
- Swang performance includes both singing as well as acting.
- Popular swangs of Bundelkhand are: Lahoriya, Sunar, Dauj, Dhatura Khan, SuraLuvaon, Pandit-Thakur, BhuriBhains, VichamvaMarghatKe Samaan.

### **Mansukha (Baghelkhand)**

- Mansukha is a folk comedy drama.
- This is a bagheli version of ras.
- Mansukh that is the protagonist flirts with the gopis(girls).
- Such flirts in villages also called Mansukh Lal.

### **Lakarbaggha (Ahirs)**

- This is a folk drama of tribal girls and boys. This is played after marriage.
- The girl is kidnapped by the Lakarbagga (hyena).
- Later, there develops love between the two as they stay together.
- When the boys stone the Hyena, the girl nurses the injured animal.
- Thus Ahir drama portrays the emotions of animals.

### **Chahur**

- It is the folk drama of Bundelkhand filled with songs and dance depicting mass grievances of 'Ahir' Bamer who rose against the discrimination of his caste by the feudal lords.

### **Ragini**

- It is a drama art form of 'Saharia' tribe of **Gwalior** region. It is mostly performed during Navratri festival.
- The drama starts with folk songs and prayers of Lord Ganesha and Goddess Saraswati.
- It is an effective method to entertain and create awareness among the masses for social issues.

### **Important Cultural Institutions**

Institutes	Location	year
Madhya Pradesh kala parishad	Bhopal	1952
Madhya Pradesh sahitya academy	Bhopal	1954
Madhya Pradesh directorate of archaeology and museums	Bhopal	1956
Madhya Pradesh Hindi Granth	Bhopal	1969

Academy		
Madhya Pradesh Urdu Academy	Bhopal	1976
Kalidas Academy	Ujjain	1977
UstadAllauddin Khan Academy	Maihar	1979
Madhya Pradesh adivasilok kala parishad	Bhopal	1980
Madhya Pradesh Sindhi Sahitya Academy	Bhopal	1983
Madhya Pradesh Sanskrit Academy	Bhopal	1985
Madhya Pradesh sanskritik parishad	Bhopal	2003
Iqbal academy	Bhopal	1984
Tulsi academy	Bhopal	1987

### **Culture Promotional Institutions**

- ❖ **Kala Parishad** :It was established in 1952 at Bhopal. This organisation is working as an academy for music, dance, drama and fine arts.
- ❖ **Sahitya Parishad** :Founded in 1954, Sahitya Parishad organises creative critical literature meets, talks and conventions for the protection and encouragement of Hindi literature in the state.
- ❖ **Urdu Academy**: This Academy has been giving the financial aid to poor Urdu poets and literary societies for the encouragement and protection of Urdu literature since 1976. The Academy arranges financial help for the publication of Urdu books, and libraries for Urdu books.
- ❖ **Bharat Bhawan** :
  - Established in Bhopal on **February 13, 1982**, Bharat Bhawan is a multidimensional arts centre for nurturing interaction al proximity among literary and stage artists.
  - The aim of Bharat Bhawan is to give shelter to the best creations of permanent significance which are being played in cities, villages and jungles.
  - Bharat Bhawan is situated on the sloping rocks on the banks of the upper lake in Bhopal.
  - It is worth seeing even for its architecture and setting. **Charles Correa** is the architect of this building.
  - The sections of Bharat Bhawan are - **Rupankar, Vagarth, Rang Mandal, Anhad, Chhavi and NiralaSrijanPeeth.**

❖ **KalidasAcademy:**The objective of this academy is to organise lectures, research, talks, training for dance and music, art exhibitions, traditional dramas, displays based on folk arts, music and dance. It was set up in 1977. It also does the job of publication and research.

❖ **UstadAllauddin Khan Music Academy** :It arranges programmes like Allauddin Khan lecture series, rare Vadya Vinod, Chakradhar Festival, Kathak Prasang, Allauddin Khan Memorial Music Festival at Maihar, Amir Khan Festival at Indore etc.

❖ **Lok Kala Parishad** :The aim and work of this art council is to survey and document the tribal art and cultural tradition.

Person	Place
Munshi PreemchandraSrajanpeeth	Vikram University, Ujjain
MuktiboodhSrajanpeeth	Hari Singh Gaur University, Sagar
Subhadra Kumari Chauhan Srajanpeeth	Rani Durgawati University, Jabalpur
NiralaSrajanpeeth	Barktalluh University, Bhopal
Nanaji Deshmukh Srajanpeeth	Mahatma Gandhi Gramodaya University,Chitrakoot
Mahadevi Verma Peeth	Atal Bihari University, Bhopal

Important Museum	
Museum	Location
Queen Ahilya Devi Museum	Maheshwar [Khargone]
Yashodharman Museum,	Mandsaur
Jahangir Mangal Museum	Orchha [Niwari]
Tulsi Museum	Satna
Queen Durgavati Museum	Jabalpur
Maharaja Chhatsral Museum	Chhatarpur
Central Museum	Indore
Gujari Palace Museum	Gwalior
State Museum	Bhopal

## Folk Paintings

Folk Painting	Regions	Occasion associated
Naura	Bundelakhand	Navratri
Surati	Bundelkhand	Diwali
Mamulia	Bundelkhand	Navratri
Morte	Bundelkhand	Marriage
Barayna	Bundelkhand	Marriage
Kohbar	Baghelkhand	Marriage
Tilnga	Baghelkhand	Marriage
ChhatiChitra	Baghelkhand	Child Birth
Neura Name	Bhagelkhand	Navmi of Bhadhoh month of Hindu calendar
Jiroti	Nimar	Hariyali Amavasya
Sanjafula	Nimar	Kwar Month of Hindu Calender
Thapa	Nimar	SailiSuptmi
Khopdi Pujan	Nimar	Devi ProbodniGyaras
Irat	Nimar	Marriage
Pagalya	Nimar	Birth of First Child
KachaliBarma	Nimar	Marriage
Mehndi/Gudna (Tatto)	Whole Madhya Pradesh	Any occasion
Godan (Goverdhan)	Whole Madhya Pradesh	Diwali

## Important literary Creators of Madhya Pradesh and their Literary Creations..

Ancient writers	Medieval writers	Folk writers	Modern writers of M.P.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kalidas</li> <li>• Bhartrihari</li> <li>• Bhavabhuti</li> <li>• Banabhatta</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keshavdas</li> <li>• Padmakar</li> <li>• Bhushan</li> <li>• Bihari</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sant Singaji</li> <li>• Ishwari</li> <li>• Jaganik</li> <li>• Ghagh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pandit Makhanlal chaturvedi</li> <li>• Subhadra Kumari chauhan</li> <li>• Gajanan madhav muktibodh</li> <li>• Balkrishna sharma naveen</li> <li>• Bhavani prashad mishra</li> <li>• Harishankar parsai</li> <li>• Mulla Ramoji</li> <li>• Sharad Joshi</li> <li>• Dr. Shivmangal singh suman</li> </ul>

### Ancient writers

#### Mahakavi Kalidas

inscription dated 634 C.E. found at Aihole, located in present-day Karnataka.

- Kalidasa was a **Classical Sanskrit writer**, widely regarded as the **greatest poet and dramatist in the Sanskrit language of India**.
- He was the part of Nine Gems (Nav-Ratnas) of Gupta King Chandragupta Vikramaditya.
- According to folklore, Kalidasa became a great poet because he sought to **study Purana and other ancient texts in order to seek revenge from a princess** who mocked Kalidasa for being an unintelligent man when he had come to pursue her hand in marriage. Challenged by the princess, Kalidasa visited a **Kali temple** and was **inspired to learn Sanskrit**.
- He married Princess Vidyotama.
- British Scholar Sir William Jones called him the "The Shakespeare of India".
- His work place was Ujjain
- **Palaeographic evidence:**
  - The earliest paleographical evidence of Kalidasa is found in a Sanskrit inscription dated c. 473 CE, found at **Mandsaur's Sun temple**.
  - His name, along with that of **poet Bharavi**, is mentioned in a **stone**



#### Major works

- There were seven most popular creation of Kalidar , 2 Epics, 3 Plays, and 2 Poems.
- **Epics (Maha-Kavya)**
  - Raghuvansham- it describes the lineage of the Raghu Dynasty (Lord Ram belonged to this dynasty)
  - **Kumarasambhava** describes the birth and adolescence of the goddess Parvati, and her marriage with Lord Shiva.
- **Drama (Plays)**
  - **Malavikagnimitram**(Pertaining to **Malavika and Agnimitra**) tells the story of King Agnimitra, who falls in love with the picture of an exiled servant girl named Malavika.
  - **Abhijnanasakuntalam** (Of the recollection of Shakuntala) tells the story of **King Dushyanta** who, while on a hunting trip, meets **Shakuntala**, the adopted daughter of a sage, and marries her. It was among the first Sanskrit works to be translated into English.
  - **Vikramorvasiyam** (Urvashi Won by Valour) tells the story of mortal King **Pururavas** and **celestial nymph Urvashi** who falls in love.
- **Poems (Khand Kavya)**

- **Ritusamhara** describes the six seasons by narrating the experiences of two lovers in each of the seasons. This is Kalidasa's first poetic work. The **Ritusamhara** is organised into six major chapters, each of which eloquently describes the changing seasons of India.
- **Meghaduta** (The Cloud Messenger) describes the story of a Yaksha trying to send a message to his lover through a cloud. This **poem is elegiac in nature** through which Kalidasa created his own genre of poetry. Kalidasa set this poem to the **mandakranta meter**, which is known for its lyrical sweetness. The poem is divided into two parts: Purva Magha and Uttaramagha.

### Kalidas as "The Shakespeare of India".

Kalidas works revolve around the following things:

- 1) Expressing the love on nature
- 2) Praising the seasons and monsoons
- 3) Glorifying the field and sky.
- 4) Illustrating mother earth.

All of the above things are in his works which demonstrates his works are majorly on nature. His works include soul-satisfying peace. Along with those his Kalidas works have the sincerity which exemplifies the truth of his nature. His works are almost similar to the works of Shakespeare. Hence British Scholar Sir William Jones called him the "The Shakespeare of India".

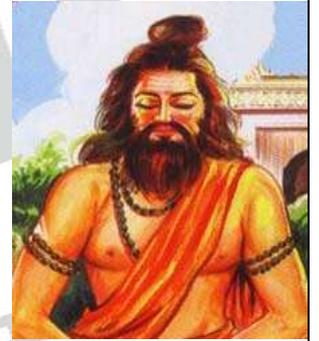
### Significance of Literary works

- The **civilization** depicted in **Kalidasa's literature** is that of a courtly nobility confident in its own power and dignity.
- More than any other author, **Kalidasa** has done more to reconcile the ancient **Brahmanic religious** tradition, particularly its ceremonial concentration with Sanskrit, with the demands of a new and brilliant **secular Hinduism**.
- The synthesis, which exemplifies the **Gupta period's** renaissance, did not, however, sustain its frail social foundation; with the chaos that followed the Gupta Empire's collapse, **Kalidasa** became a memory of perfection that neither Sanskrit nor the Indian nobility would ever know again.

- He also studied books on rhetoric and **theatrical theory**, disciplines that Hindu savants have approached with tremendous, though occasionally baffling, skill.
- **Kalidasa** possessed both sophisticated and intricate philosophical theories, as well as understanding of astronomy and law.

### Bhirthari

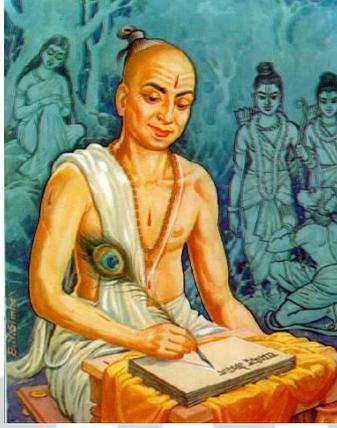
- According to many texts like 'Prabhand Chintamani' and 'Prabhavak Charita', he was the king of Ujjaini and the Elder brother of King Chandragupta Vikramaditya.
- King Bhartrihari is estimated to have been born in 550 AD.
- His father's name was Chandrasen, and his wife's name was Pingala.
- He ruled for 12 years and handed over the empire to Vikramaditya to become Monk .
- Bhartrihari is basically known as a saint poet of Sanskrit language.
- Chunar in Uttar Pradesh is his workplace and he took Samadhi in Sariska (Rajasthan).
- Bhirthari caves are located near Gadkali temple in Ujjain.
- There is a temple of Bhartrihari in Alwar, Rajasthan.
- He had adopted renunciation by becoming a disciple of Guru Gorakhnath, hence he is also called Baba Bharthari.
- The path of Bhartrihari is called the path of renunciation (Vairagya path).
- His followers today live in Sai, 18 miles away from Pushkar.
- **His famous Works**
  - Bhartrihari was the pioneer of Muktak and Shatak poetry.
  - Tri-Shatak (Niti Shatak, Shringar Shatak, Vairagya Shatak)
  - Bharthari is famous as Vyakarancharya, his main three grammatical compositions are famous Mahabhashya Tika, Vak Padiya and Shabd Dhatu Samiksha.



- Bhartrihari Folk songs are the most popular form of singing among the Nath community of the Malwa region.

### **Bhavabhuti**

- Place of Birth – Padmapur (Vidarbha in present Gondia district of Maharashtra which is situated on the border of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra) 8th-century .
- Original name - Srikanth
- Bhavabhuti was the court poet and playwright of King Yashovarman of Kannauj.
- Bhavabhuti has used Sanskrit language in his poetry in a serious dramatic style.
- In Sanskrit literature, Bhavabhuti is compared with the English writer Milton. He is called the **Indian Milton**.
- Bhavabhuti was particularly famous for three of his plays –
- Mahavir Charitra- It is based on Ramayana with some changes



- Malti Madhava, - depicts the love of a compassionate student for Malti, the daughter of a minister of the Ujjain court.
- Uttararamcharita.- It is the best work of Bhavabhuti in which the story starts with the expulsion of Sita and ends with her ascension to the throne of Ayodhya after her exile.
- Uttarramcharita is considered to be the first tragic drama of Sanskrit.

### **Bana Bhatta**

- Banabhata was a Sanskrit prose writer and poet of the 7<sup>th</sup> century.
- Banabhata was the court poet of Harshavardhana, ruler of the Vardhana dynasty of Thaneshwar.
- Mahakavi Banabhata achieved the same place in the field of prose composition as Kalidas achieved in the field of Sanskrit poetry.
- Compositions – Harshacharit, Kadambari, Chandi Shatak, Parvati Parinaya, Mukut Tadit
- Due to the wonderful depiction of nature, it is also known as **Kesari of Vananchal of literature**.
- Harsha Charitra describes the life story of King Harshavardhana.
- Kadambari was the first novel in the world, it describes a princess, it is an incomplete work of Banabhata, it was completed by his son Bhushan Bhatta.

## **Medieval writers**

### **KESHAVDAS**

- Born – 1555
- Place of Birth – Orchha
- Keshav Das's father's name was Pandit Kashiram, who was a dear friend of Orchha King Madhukar Shah.
- Acharya Keshav was patronized by King Inderjeet Singh, who was also his disciple.
- He is popularly known as “Kathin Kavya ka Pret” and “Hridayheen Kavi” (Heartless Poet)
- He is considered the first Acharya and great poet of Ritikaal.
- The language of his poetry is Brajbhasha, it has been greatly influenced by Sanskrit and Bundelkhandi language.

- In his poetry, he has given more importance to the art side than to the emotional side.
- Symbolic texts (Lakshana granth) have predominated in his poetry.
- Compositions - Ramchandrika, Rasikpriya, Kavipriya, Vigyangeeta, Ratanbavani, Veersinghdev Charitra, Jahangir-Jas-Chandrika, Manjari, Nakh-Sikh.

### **Padmakar**

- Birth – 1753 AD
- Death 1833 AD (at the age of 80)
- Place of Birth –
  - According to Vishwanath Prasad Mishra - Sagar

- According to Ramchandra Shukla – Banda
- Real name - Pyarelal
- Padmakar can be considered the last best and representative poet of Ritikal period.
- Equal development of both emotional and artistic aspects is visible in Padmakar's poetry.
- He has given a simple depiction of both the union and separation of adornment.
- Pure literary form of Brajhasha is found in poetry
- His style is pictorial, natural and powerful, the language is clear, sweet and effective.
- Padmakar was given the title of Kaviraj Shiromani by Jaipur King Maharaj Pratap Singh. While living in Jaipur, he composed his treatise 'Padma Bharan' which is written in couplets.
- Compositions – Prabodh Pachasa, Ramrasayan, Gangalhari, Yamuna Lahari, Alijaprakash, Himmatbahadur Virudavali, Pratapsingh Virudavali, Jaisingh Virudavali, Jagatvinod, Ritigranth, Padmabharan etc.
- Alija Prakash was composed in the court of Maharaja Daulatrao Scindia of Gwalior.

### **Bhushan**

- Birth – 1613 AD (According to Acharya Ramchandra Shukla)
- Place of Birth – Tikwanpur village (Kanpur district)
- Death – 1715
- Real name - Ghanshyam

- Bhushan Das is one of the three major poets of Ritikal. The other two poets were Bihari and Kesava Das.
- During the Riti period, when all the poets were composing in Shringaar Rasa, Bhushan proved himself different from everyone else by composing prominently in Veer Rasa.
- Bhushan had the distinction of being called the best poet of heroic style of medieval Hindi poetry.
- He was given the title of Bhushan by Rudrashah, son of King Hridayaram of Chitrakoot.
- Bhushan's language is Bajabhasha, but he has also used popular words as per his need.
- Bhushan composed poetry in Muktak style. He has adopted Bhakti, Saveya, Doha and Rolla verses.
- Major works – According to scholars, he has written six texts. Shivrajbhushan, Shivabwani, Chhatrasal Dashak, Bhushan Ullas, and Dushan Ullas and Bhushan Hazara

### **Bihari**

- Birth – 1603 AD, Gwalior
- Death – 1664 AD
- His father's name was Keshavrai.
- Bihari's only composition is Bihari Satsai (Saptashati). This is a free poetic composition. 719 couplets are compiled in it.
- Braj language Brajhasha Brajhashasa has been used in Satsai. → Language style – The language of Bihari is pure literary Braj language.

## **Folk writers**

### **Sant Singaji**

- Birth – 1571 Khajuri village Khargone
- Place of death – near Narmada
- His only authentic text is Parchari which was compiled by his disciple Khemdas.
- Saint Singaji is considered a contemporary of Kabir.
- In his memory (death), a fair is organized every year on Sharad Purnima at his samadhi in village Pipliya.
- The poetic language of Singaji is Nimari.
- 108 authentic folk verses of Singaji have been compiled and given in the book “Kahe Jan

Singa” by Dr. Shriram Parihar, which is published by Madhya Pradesh Tribal Folk Art Council.

### **Ishwari**

- Birth – 1831 Mendhki village (Jhansi district Uttar Pradesh)
- Popular poet of Bundelkhand
- Full name – Ishwar Prasad Adjariya
- Father – Pandit Bholanath Tiwari
- He is called Jaidev of Bundelkhand.
- Composition – Ishwari Ki Faagen
- He started Choghadiya in Bundeli Phag.

### **Jaganik**

- Jagnik was the court poet of King Parmal Chandel of Kalinjar.
- Composition – Alhakhand, Parmalraso
- At present, only a part of them is available.
- The detailed description of the heroic story of two famous heroes of Mahoba, Alha and Udal, was written in the form of a heroic poem.
- The language of Alha Khand is Banafari, a sub-dialect of Bundeli.
- Alha Khand describes 52 wars.
- People who sing Alha are called Alhait.
- The Englishman who prepared the manuscript of Alha Khand was → Charles Elliot.

### **Ghagh Dubey**

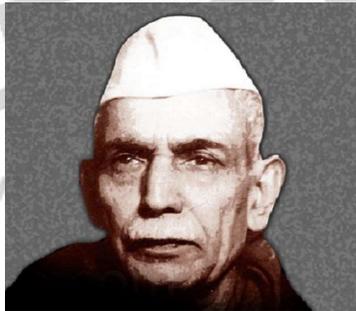
- Birth – 1753 Kannauj
- Compositions – Sayings of Ghagh Bhaddri
- Ghagh was basically a folk poet.

- Ghagh's proverbs are full of information about agriculture and weather.
- The works made by him served as agricultural guidance for the farmers.
- He proved through his sayings that he was a great agricultural scholar, he is also called an agricultural scientist.
- The prominent poet of Madhya Pradesh was a contemporary of the consummate Mughal emperor Akbar. He was given the title of Chaudhary by Emperor Akbar.
- Acharya Ramchandra Shukla has called Ghagh an aphorist instead of a poet.
- Pandit Ram Naresh Tripathi first organized Ghagh's works in the oral tradition and published them in 1931 from Hindustani Academy, Allahabad.

## **MODERN WRITERS OF M.P.**

### **PANDIT MAKHANLAL CHATURVEDI**

- Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi, also called Pandit ji, was an Indian poet, writer, essayist, playwright and a journalist who is particularly remembered for his participation in India's national struggle for independence.  
Born – 1889
- Place of Birth – Babai Nagar (Hoshangabad)
- The name of Bawai Nagar has been changed to Makhannagar by the Madhya Pradesh government.
- His father's name was Nandlal Chaturvedi and mother's name was Sundaribai.
- He became a schoolteacher when he was aged 16, & later became the true disciple of Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi, & actively participated in the Freedom Struggle.
- Also known as ek Bhartiya Atma.
- Chaturvedi ji was a poet, writer and journalist.
- Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi had a great impact on his life.
- In 1913, he left his teaching job and got fully involved in the freedom movement.



- Started working in journalism, writing, literature, newspaper-endorsement.
- Ganesh Shankar Vidyarti used to edit a news paper named Pratap from Kanpur, later this work was entrusted to Makhanlal ji.
- In 1920, Gandhiji started the non-cooperation movement, in which Chaturvedi ji gave the first arrest from Madhya Bharat province.
- He also gave the first arrest in the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930.
- Chaturvedi ji's language is easy and simple. He has used popular words of Hindi, Urdu, Persian, all languages. Chaturvedi ji has generally made Khariboli the medium of poetry.
- Makhanlal Chaturvedi National Journal and Communication University – Bhopal (Established 1990)

#### **Compositions :-**

- Poetry – Pushp ki Abhilasha, Himkiritani, Himtarangini, marn jwar, mata, Yugcharan, samrpan, Gunjedhara, Dhumravalay
- Essay – Sahitya devta, Amir Irade garib Irade
- Drama – Krishnarjun Yudh
- Story – Kala ka anuvad, Kahas Aur Kahavat
- Memoir – Samay ke Pav

#### **Achievements :-**

- Kasai khana andolan -1920
- Active worker of Quit India Movement (1942).
- Editing of Prabha monthly Magazine (1913)

- Took over the editing work of Pratap Patrika (1923).
- Karmaveer was a Hindi magazine. With the inspiration of Madhavrao Sapre, the father of journalism, it was first published on 17 January 1920 from Jabalpur. Its first editor was Makhanlal Chaturvedi. Till November 1922 it was published from Jabalpur but later it was published from Khandwa.
- President of Madhya Pradesh Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (Raipur session) (1942).

**Award :-**

- He was awarded the first Sahitya Akademi Award in Hindi for his work Himtarangini in 1955.
- The Government of India awarded him the civilian honour of the Padma Bhushan in 1963.
- Since 1987, in his memory, the Madhya Pradesh Sahitya Akademi (Madhya Pradesh Cultural Council) has been organizing the annual 'Makhanlal Chaturvedi Samaroh'.
- Besides this, the annual 'Makhanlal Chaturvedi Puraskar' is awarded for excellence in poetry by Indian poets.

**SUBHADRA KUMARI CHAUHAN**

- Born – 1904
- Birth Place – Nihalpur (Allahabad)
- Death – 1948 (by car accident)
- Marriage – with Raja Laxman Singh of Khandwa
- She was the first woman to participate in the non-cooperation movement with Gandhiji.
- She was awarded with Shakespeare Award for his work titled Jhansi Ki Rani.
- Compositions – Jhansi ki Rani, Rakhi ki chunauti, Bachpan, Sabha ke khel, Sidhe sadhe Chitra (children's literature), Veeron ka kaise ho basant, Mukul (poetry collection), Tridhara, Bikhre moti, Unmadini (story)

**GAJANAN MADHAV MUKTIBODH**

- Born – 1917
- Birth Place – Sheopur
- He is a experimental Poet (प्रयोगवादी कवि)
- Compositions :-
- Channd ka muh teda, Kamayani: ek Punarvichar, Ek sahitik dairy, Dinkar ki urvashi, Bhuri Bhuri Khakh, naye Nibandh, Dhul, Nai kavita ka Atnsngarsh, Sahitya ka saundayashahstra, Chambal ki Chati, Kath ka

sapna, taar saptk, Satah se Uttha Admi, Brahmarakshasa ka shishya

**BALKRISHNA SHARMA NAVEEN**

- Born – 1897
- Birth Place – Mayana Village (Shajapur)
- Compositions – Kumkum, Rashmi Rekha, Hum Vishpai Janam Ke, Urmila, Aplak
- Chhayavadi poet (Romanticism).
- have been members of parliament

**BHAVANI PRASAD MISHRA**

- Born-1914
- Place of Birth – Village Tikariya (Hoshangabad)
- Compositions:-
- Gandhi Panchshati (epic)
- He received the Sahitya Akademi Award for 'Buni hui rassi' in 1917.
- Other- Geetfarosh, Chakit Hai Dukh, Andheri kavitaye, Khushbu ke shilalekh, Parivartan ke liye. Vyaktigat

**HARISHANKAR PARSAI**

- Born – 1924
- Place of Birth – Zamani Village (Hoshangabad) Died 1995
- Compositions :-
- Story collection – Haste hai Rote hai, Bholaram ka jeev, Jaise uske din fireh
- Novel – Tat ki khoj (तट की खोज), Rani nagfani ki kahani, Jwala Aur Jal
- Memoir – Tirchhi rekhaye
- Article collection – Bhoot ke pav peeche, Mati kahe Kumhar se, Apno Apni bimari, Baimani ki part (बेईमानी की परत), Premchand ke fate jooto, Tab ki baat aur thi, Parsai Rachnavali
- Essay Collection – Thithurta hua Gantantra (ठिठुरता हुआ गणतंत्र), Viklang Shraddha Ka Daur, Vaishnav ki fisln.
- He published a monthly magazine named Vasudha in Jabalpur and was also the editor of Rahari magazine.
- His style is mainly satirical.
- Harishankar Parsai is the first Hindi writer who gave satire the status of genre.
- He received the Sahitya Akademi Award for the composition Viklang Shraddha Ka Daur.

**MULLA RAMOJI**

- Born – 1896, Bhopal
- Death – 1952
- Full Name – Mohammad Siddiqui Mulla Ramuji
- Ramuji was mainly a satirist.

- Gulabi Urdu style was his own invention in which he adopted the method of Urdu translation of Quran Sharif. His first book was published in the name of Gulabi Urdu, hence he is called the **father of Gulabi Urdu**
- Compositions :- Gulabi Urdu, Miklat Gulabi Urdu, Itikhab-e-Gulaabi Urdu, Lathi and Bhais, Aurat Jaat, Shifakhana, Angoor, Zindagi, Shifa Khana

### SHARAD JOSHI

- Born – 1931, Ujjain
- Died – 1991 (Mumbai)
- His style is mainly satirical.
- He worked in the Information and Publications Department of Madhya Pradesh Government but left the government job because of his writing.
- The serial Lapataganj was made based on his interesting stories.
- He edited Hindi Express published from Mumbai.
- Government of India honored Sharad Joshi with Padma Shri (1990).
- Madhya Pradesh Government instituted Sharad Joshi National Award in his memory from 1992-93.
- Compositions :-
  - ✓ Satire collection – Fir kisi Bahane, jeep par savar Illiya, Rah kinare baitha, Parikrama, Tilism (तिलिस्म), Yathasambhav, Dusri satah, hum brashtan ke bhrasht humanre.
  - ✓ Drama – Ek tha Gadha (एक था गधा), Andho ka hanthi
  - ✓ Film Writing – Utsav, Dudhuli, Saanch Ko Aanch Nahin, Kshitij, Chhoti Si Baat etc.
  - ✓ Doordarshan serials – Vikram Vetal, Simhasan Battisi, Wah Janab, Yeh Jo Hai Zindagi etc.

### DR. SHIVMANGAL SINGH SUMAN

- Birth – 1915, Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh
- Died – 2002 (Ujjain)
- His primary education was in Rewa and Gwalior, after which he went to Banaras Hindu University for higher education from where he obtained the degree of D.Litt.
- Compositions – Hillol, Mitti Ki Baaraat Kab, Vishwas badta hi gaya, Pralay – Srajan (प्रलय सृजन), par Ankh nhi Bhari, Vindhya Himalayas, Yugo ka mool, jeevan ke gaan, Vani vyatha (वाणी व्यथा)

- In 1976, Sahitya Akademi Award was given for the poetry collection Mitti Ki Baaraat Kab.
- For his remarkable contribution to literature, Dr. Shivmangal Singh Suman was awarded Padma Shri in 1974 and Padma Bhushan in 1999 by the Government of India.

### DR. BASHIR BADR

- Introduction: Famous poets of Urdu.
- Born = 15 February 1935
- "Birthplace = Ayodhya (Faizabad)
- Work place- Bhopal
- Award = Padmashree (1999) + Sahitya Akademi Award (1994)
- Famous work = Aas (1994, Sahitya Akademi Award)
- major composition
  - ✓ Hindi tumhare liye
  - ✓ Ujale apni yaado ke
  - ✓ Roshni ke ghronde
  - ✓ Ujalo ki pariksha
  - ✓ Ais ki bund

### KAVI PRADEEP

- Indian poet and lyricist
- Born: 6 February 1915 (Badnagar, Ujjain)
- Original Name : Ramchandra Dwivedi
- Dadasaheb Phalke Award in 1997
- Famous compositions
  - ✓ Eh mere watan ke logo (Wrote this song in tribute to the soldiers who died during the Indo-China war of 1962)
  - ✓ . Door hato eh duniya walo Hindustan humara hai

### BAL KAVI 'BAIRAGI'

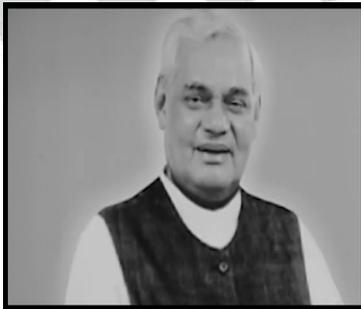
- Hindi poet, film lyricist and politician.
- Birth= 10 February 1931
- Birthplace = Manasa (Neemuch)
- Original name: Nandramdas Bairagi
- Death = 13 May 2018
- political achievement
- Lok Sabha MP (1984-1989)
- Rajya Sabha MP (1998–2004)
- M.P. cabinet minister in government
- Composition- Bhavi rakshak desh ke, do tuk, sardar divani, ao bachho gao baccho

**POLITICIANS****Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891 – 1956)**

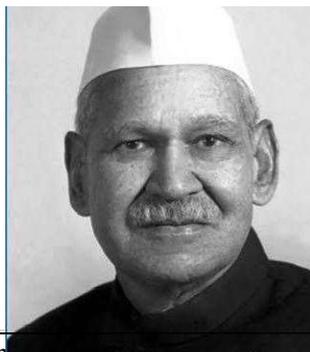
- Ambedkar was born on 14<sup>th</sup> April 1891 in the town and military cantonment of Mhow (now Dr. Ambedkar Nagar), in Madhya Pradesh.
- He is popularly known as Babasaheb Ambedkar, was an Indian jurist, economist, politician and social reformer who inspired the Dalit Buddhist movement and campaigned against social discrimination towards the untouchables (Dalits), while also supporting the rights of women and labour.
- He was independent India's first Law and Justice minister, the architect of the Constitution of India, and a founding father of the Republic of India. In 1990, the Bharat Ratna, (India's highest civilian award), was posthumously conferred upon Ambedkar.

**Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1924-2018)**

- Atal Bihari Vajpayee, (born December 25, 1924 at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh was the former Prime Minister of India.
- He was the Prime Minister of India from 16<sup>th</sup> May to 1<sup>st</sup> June 1996 (shortest term of Prime Minister) and again from 19<sup>th</sup> March 1998 to 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2004.
- He is also a Hindi poet, journalist and eminent speaker.
- He is one of the founder of Bharatiya Jan Sangh and was its president from 1968 to 1973.
- He was awarded Bharat Ratna in 2015 for his contribution to the development of excellence and for extraordinary work.
- He passed away on 16<sup>th</sup> August 2018.
- His birth anniversary is celebrated as 'Good Governance day'.

**Dr. Shankardayal Sharma (1918-1999)**

- He was born on 19<sup>th</sup> August, 1918 in



Bhopal and died in 1999.

- He was the ninth President of India. His tenure lasted from July 25, 1992 to July 25, 1997.
- Before becoming the President, he was also the **eighth Vice President** of India.

**Vijayaraje Scindia (1919-2000)**

- Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia was born in 1919 Sagar, in the Rana family of Madhya Pradesh.
- The marriage of Vijayaraje Scindia took place on February 21, 1941 in the city of Gwalior with Maharaja Jivaji Rao Scindia.
- She was a politician of considerable influence and was elected repeatedly from both houses of the Indian parliament.
- She was also an active member, of the Jana Sangh and the Bharatiya Janata Party.
- She died in 2001 for many decades.

**Madhavrao Scindia (1945- 2001)**

- Madhavrao Scindia was born on March 10, 1945 in the Scindia family of Gwalior.
- Madhavrao Scindia was the son of Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia and Jivaji Rao Scindia of Gwalior kingdom.
- The 1984 election brought Scindia his first experience as a Minister. He made his mark as an excellent administrator during his stint as Railway Minister in the Rajiv Gandhi Ministry.
- Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao made him Minister for Civil Aviation.
- In 2001, this Congress leader of a Madhya Pradesh died untimely in Plane Crash. He was the Union Minister.

**Kushabhau Thakre (1922-2004)**

- Kushabhau Thakre (15 August 1922, Dhar) was an Indian politician belonging to the Bharatiya Janata Party.
- He was elected to Lok Sabha in 1979 in a by-election from Khandwa,



Madhya Pradesh.

- When the Bharatiya Janata Party was formed in 1980, he was appointed as a secretary and in charge of Gujarat, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.
- He was the president of the party from 1998 to 2000. He died in 2003.

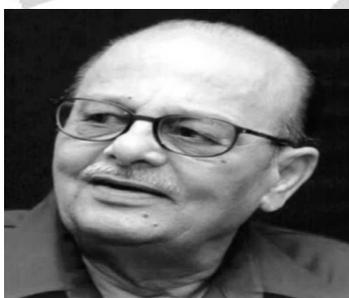
### **Kailash Nath Katju(1887-1968)**

- Kailash Nath Katju was a prominent politician of India.
- He was also one of India's most prominent lawyers. He was part of some of the most riveting cases of his times, including the famous INA trials.
- Dr Katju joined the freedom struggle against the British rule in India and spent several years imprisonment with fellow freedom fighters.
- He was the Governor of Orissa and West Bengal, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, the Union Home Minister and the Union Defence Minister.



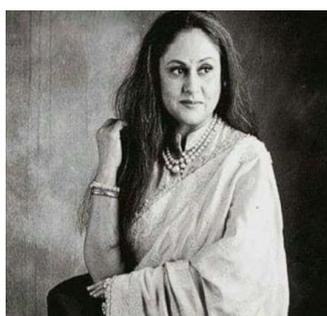
### **Arjun Singh (1930-2011)**

- Arjun Singh was an Indian politician from the Indian National Congress party, who served two terms as the 12th Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh in the 1980s.
- He later became Union Minister of Human Resource Development in the Manmohan Singh cabinet from 2004 to 2009.



## **BOLLYWOOD**

### **Jaya Bachchan**



- Jaya Bachchan born on April 09, 1948 in Jabalpur. She is an Indian film Actress and politician.
- At present, She is currently the Member of Parliament in Rajya

Sabha from the Samajwadi Party, notably serving four terms since 2004.

- She is recognised as one of the finest Hindi film actresses of her time, particularly known for reinforcing a naturalistic style of acting in both mainstream and "middle-of-the-road" cinema.
- During her acting career, she won nine Filmfare Awards. In 1992, she was awarded the Padma Shree by the Government of India.

### **Kishore Kumar (1929-87)**

- Famous singer Kishore Kumar was born in Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh.
- He was a singer, producer, director and Actor.



### **Annu Kapoor**

- Annu Kapoor (born on 20 February 1956, Bhopal) is an Indian film Actor and television presenter best remembered for hosting the vocal reality show Antakshari since 1993.
- He received filmfare award as well as National Film Award for Best Supporting Actor for Vicky Donor.



### **Lata Mangeshkar**

- Lata Mangeshkar (born September 28, 1929 Indore) is one of the India's most popular and respected singer. Also known as 'Swarasamragini'.
- Her other names are Queen of Melody, Voice of the Nation, 'Voice of the Millennium, **Nightingale of India**'. In 1974, she became the first Indian to perform in the Royal Albert Hall, London.

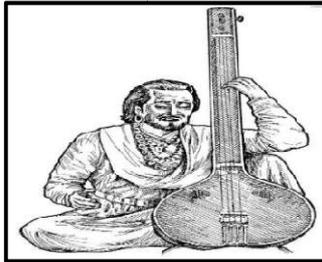


- The DadasahebPhalke Award was bestowed to her in 1989 by the Government of India.
- In 2001, in recognition of her contributions to the nation, she was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour. France conferred to her its highest civilian award (Officer of the Legion of Honour) in 2007.
- Died – 6 February 2022

## ARTISTS

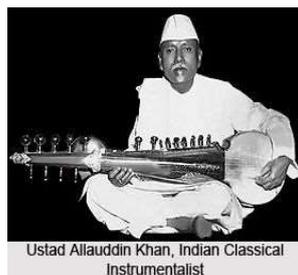
### Tansen

- Tansen, the magical musician, was one of the 'Navratna' (nine gems) at the court of the Mughal Emperor Akbar.
- He was born at Behat village in Gwalior as a son of Mukund Pandey, who was a poet. As a young child he learnt music from the legendary teacher of his time, Haridas Swami.
- Tansen also known as Ramtanu Pandey.
- He first served as a court musician of the King Ramchandra of Rewa and then of the emperor Akbar.
- He was conferred the title of Miyan, by emperor Akbar and since came to be known as Miyan Tansen.
- He is the composer of many ragas such as Durbari Kanada, Miyan Ki Todi, Miyan Ki Malhar and Miyan Ki Sarang.
- The famous Dhrupad style of singing is believed to be started by Tansen and his teacher Swami Haridas.
- Though born in a Hindu family Tansen embraced Islam in his later life
- His tomb is in Gwalior near the tomb of Saint Mohammad Ghaus whose teaching influenced him to convert to Islam.



### Allauddin Khan

- Allauddin Khan, also known as Baba Allauddin Khan (1862–6 September 1972) was an Indian sarod player and multi-instrumentalist, composer and one of the



Ustad Allauddin Khan, Indian Classical Instrumentalist

most notable music teacher of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in Indian classical music.

- Khan was born in Shibpur village in Brahmanbaria (in present-day Bangladesh).
- Khan became court musician for the Maharaja of Maihar. Here he laid the foundation of a modern Maihar gharana by developing a number of ragas, combining the bass sitar and bass sarod with more traditional instruments and setting up an orchestra.
- Khan was awarded with the Padma Bhushan in 1958 and the Padma Vibhushan in 1971.

### Krishnarao Shankar Pandit

- Krishnarao Shankar Pandit (1893–1989) was an Indian musician, considered by many as one of the leading vocalists of the Gwalior gharana.
- He wrote several articles and 8 books on music and was the founder of Shankar Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, a music college based in Gwalior.
- The Government of India awarded him the third highest civilian honour of the Padma Bhushan, in 1973, for his contributions to music.
- He was also a recipient of several other honors, including the 1959 Sangeet Natak Academy Award and the 1980 Tansen Award of the Government of Madhya Pradesh.



### Raja Bhaiya Poonchwale

- Raja Bhaiya Poonchwale (1882-1956) was an Indian musician from Gwalior Gharana.
- Raja Bhaiya was born on 12 August 1882 at Gwalior, Central India Agency (in present-day Madhya Pradesh).

His original name was Balkrishna Anand Rao Altekar. His ancestors were jagirdars of Poonchh principality in Jhansi district (present-day Uttar Pradesh).

- He was famous for Taan Malika, Sangeetopasna, Thumari, and Tarangini, Dhrupad Dhamar – Gayan. He received the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award in 1956.
- He died in 1956.

### Hafiz Ali Khan

- Hafiz Ali Khan (1888–1972) was an Indian sarod player of Gwalior.
- A fifth-generation descendant of the Bangash gharana (school



or style) of sarod players, Hafiz Ali was known for the lyrical beauty of his music and the crystal-clear tone of his strokes.

- He was a recipient of the civilian honour, the Padma Bhushan Award, in 1960.

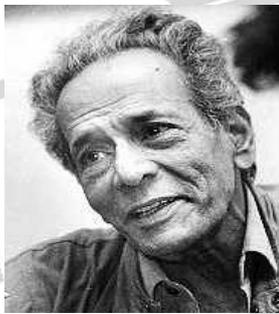
### Ustad Amir Khan

- Ustad Amir Khan (15 August 1912 – 13 February 1974) was a well-known Indian classical vocalist.
- He is considered one of the most influential figures in Hindustani classical music, and the founder of the Indore gharana.



### Habib Tanvir

- Habib Tanvir (1 September 1923 – 8 June 2009) was one of the most popular Indian Urdu, Hindi playwrights, a theatre director, poet and actor.
- He was the writer of plays such as, Agra Bazar (1954) and CharandasChor (1975).
- A pioneer in Urdu and Hindi theatre, he was most known for his work with Chhattisgarhi tribals, at the Naya Theatre, a theatre company he founded in 1959 in Bhopal.
- He went on to include indigenous performance forms such as nacha, to create not only a new theatrical language, but also milestones such as CharandasChor, Gaon ka Naam Sasural, MorNaam Damad and Kamdeo ka Apna Basant Ritu ka Sapna.
- During his lifetime he won several national and international awards, including the Sangeet NatakAkademi Award in 1969, Jawarharlal Nehru Fellowship in 1979, Padma Shri in 1983, KalidasSamman 1990, Sangeet NatakAkademi Fellowship in 1996, and the Padma Bhushan in 2002.
- He was passed away on 8<sup>th</sup> June 2009 in Bhopal Madhya Pradesh.



## SCIENTISTS

### Anil Kakodkar

- Anil Kakodkar (born November 1943) is an Indian nuclear scientist and mechanical engineer. 11
- He was the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of India and the Secretary to the Government of India, he was the Director of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay from 1996–2000.
- He was awarded the Padma Vibhushan, India's second highest civilian honour, on 26 January 2009.
- Apart from playing a major role in India's nuclear tests asserting sovereignty, Kakodkar champions India's self-reliance on thorium as a fuel for nuclear energy.



### Narendra Krishna Karmarkar

- Narendra Krishna Karmarkar (born in 1957 at Gwalior) is an Indian mathematician, who developed Karmarkar's algorithm. He is listed as an ISI highly cited researcher.
- Karmarkar's algorithm solves linear programming problems in polynomial time.



## NOBEL LAUREATES

### Kailash Satyarthi

- Kailash Satyarthi (born on; 11<sup>th</sup> January 1954) is an Indian Children's rights Activist.
- He is a Nobel Peace Prize recipient and the founder of BachpanBachaoAndolan (lit. Save Childhood Movement), the Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation, Global March Against Child Labour, and GoodWeave International.
- Kailash Satyarthi has been a member of a UNESCO body established with the goal of providing "Education for All" and has been on the



board of the Fast Track Initiative (now known as the Global Partnership for Education).

- He was awarded with Nobel Peace Prize of 2014, which he shared with Malala Yousafzai of Pakistan.

## OTHERS

### Justice Jagdish Sharan Verma

- Jagdish Sharan Verma (18 January 1933 – 22 April 2013) was an Indian jurist who served as the 27th Chief Justice of India from 25 March 1997 to 18 January 1998.
- Thereafter he was the Chairman of National Human Rights Commission from 1999 to 2003, and Chairman of the Justice Verma Committee Report, on amendments of Criminal Law after the 2012 Delhi gang rape case.
- He remains one of India's most highly regarded Chief Justice and eminent jurists. He was born in Satna district of Madhya Pradesh.



### Ramesh Chandra Lahoti

- Ramesh Chandra Lahoti (born 1<sup>st</sup> November 1940 in Guna) was the 35th Chief Justice of India, serving from 1<sup>st</sup> June 2004 to 1<sup>st</sup> November 2005
- He wrote several books - Canons of Judicial Ethics, Preamble: The Spirit and Backbone of the Constitution of India



### Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman

- Hakim Syed Zillur Rahman is well known for his contribution to Unani medicine.
- He was born in Bhopal on 1<sup>st</sup> July 1940.
- He founded Ibn Sina Academy of Medieval Medicine and Sciences in 2000.
- He has earlier served as Professor and Chairman, Department of Ilmu Advia at the Ajmal Khan Tibbiya College, Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh, for over 40 years before retiring as Dean Faculty of Unani Medicine. Presently, he is serving AMU as "Honorary



Treasurer". Author of 54 books and several papers on different aspects of Unani, he also owns one of the largest collection of book on Unani medicine.

- The Government of India conferred him with Padma Shri award in 2006 for his contribution in the field of Unani Medicine.

### Madhusudan Patidar

- Madhusudan Patidar (born 19 July 1996) is an International mountaineer, adventurer, and explorer from the Rau region of Indore.
- Madhusudan belongs to a middle-class family he is a Fire Technology Engineer and a mountaineer by profession.
- On 21<sup>st</sup> May 2017 he successfully climbed Mount Everest and becomes the youngest Indian boy to reach the top viz the North Ridge.
- He has also climbed Mount Kilimanjaro spending a record of 22 hours on the summit.



### Ramesh Chandra Agarwal

(30 November 1944 – 12 April 2017)

- Ramesh Chandra Agarwal was born on 30<sup>th</sup> November 1944 in Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh.
- In 1956 he came to Bhopal with his father and laid the foundation of Dainik Bhaskar in 1958.
- Dainik Bhaskar group of newspapers has a presence in 14 states of India with 62 editions and has an estimated readership of over 15 million.



### Raghuram Govind Rajan

- Raghuram Govind Rajan (born 3<sup>rd</sup> February 1963 in Bhopal) is an Indian economist and an International Academic.
- He was the 23<sup>rd</sup> Governor of the Reserve Bank of India between September 2013 and September 2016.
- Between 2003 and 2006, Rajan was the Chief Economist and Director of Research at the International Monetary Fund.



# Awards of Madhya Pradesh

## Kabir Samman

- Started- 1986
- Field- For Poetry in Indian Languages
- Prize- 5 Lakhs Rupees
- Year- Winner
- 1986 (First)- Gopal Krishna
- 2021- Dr. Shyam Sunder Dubey

## Maithilisharan Gupta Award

- Started- 1987
- Field- to honor the best achievement and creativity in Hindi literature.
- Prize- 5 lakh Rupees
- Year - Winner
- 1987 (First)- Shamsher Bahadur
- 2021- Mr. Sadanand Gupta of Gorakhpur

## Sharad Joshi Award

- Started- 1992
- Field- for creative writing in the genres of Hindi satire, fine essay, memoir, reportage, diary, letter, etc
- Prize- 5 Lakh Rupees
- Year - Winner
- 1992 (First)- Hari Shankar Parsai
- 2021- Dr. Shriram Parihar of Khandwa

## Iqbal Samman

- Started- 1986
- Field- for creative writing in Urdu literature
- Prize- 5 Lakh Rupees
- Year- Winners
- 1986 (First)-Sardar Jafari
- 2021- Dr. Syed Taqi Abdi of Hyderabad

## Kavi Pradeep Award

- Started- 2012
- Field- For the Poetry
- Priza- 5 Lakhs Rupees
- Kavi Pradeep was born in the Badnagar
- He is best known for his devoted song - Aye Mere Watan Ke Logo written in respect to the soldiers who died protecting the country during the Sino-Indian War in 1962.
- Winner
- 2019- Kunwar Bechain (Gajiyabad)
- 2021-Shri Satyanarayan Sattan (Indore)

## Kalidas Samman

- Started- 1980

- Prize- 5 Lakh Rupees
- Fields- Award is given in the Field of Classical Music, Classical Dance, Drama, and Roopankar Arts.
- Kalidas Awards are conferred in the Kalidas Festival organized in Ujjain.
- Winners
- Classical Music Category
- 1980 (First)- Shrinivas Iyyer
- 2021- Budhadity Mukharji
- Classical Dance Category
- 1983 (First)- Rulmani Devi Arundel
- 2021- Dr. Puru Dadichha
- Drama Category
- 1982 (First)- Shambhu Mitra
- 2021- Rajiv Varma (bhopal)
- Roopankar Arts Category (figurative art)
- 1981 (First)- K.G. Shubhramaniyam
- 2021- Vasudevkamath (Painter)

## Tansen Samman

- Started- 1980
- Prize- 5 Lakh Rupees
- Field- The award is conferred in the field of classical music
- Tansen Awards are facilitated in the Tansen Festival organized in Gwalior.
- Winners
- 1980 (First)- Shri Krishna Rao Pandit, Shrimati Herabai Badodkar, Ustad Bismillah Khan
- 2020- Pandit Satish Vyas (Santoor Player)
- 2021- Pt. Nityanand Haldipur

## Kishore Kumar Samman

- Started- 1997
- Prize- 5 Lakhs Rupees and a citation
- Field- Award is given in the fields of film direction, acting, script writing, and lyric writing.
- Winners
- 1997 (First) - Hrishikesh Mukherjea
- 2021- Vivekranjan Agnihotri
- 2022- Dharmendra Kumar

## Lata Mangeshkar Award

- Started- 1984
- Prize- 5 Lakhs Rupees and a citation
- Field- The award is given for excellence in singing and music direction
- Winners
- 1984 (First) - Naushad Ali
- 2021 – Kumar shanu
- 2022- Uttam singh

## Kumar Gandharwa Award

- Started- 1992

- Prize- 2.51 Lakh Rupees
- Field- The award is given for the recital in classical music both in Hindustani classical and Carnatic Music.
- The award is given to the artist in the age group of 25 to 45 years.
- Winners  
1992 (First) -Ajay Chakrawarti  
2021 - Ms. Rukmini Vijay Kumar

**Raja Mansingh Tomar Samman**

- The award is given to the organization working for the promotion and conservation of art and culture of Music
- Prize- 5 Lakh Rupees
- 2021- Samved society (mumbai)

**Tulsi Award**

- Started- 1983
- Prize- 5 Lakh Rupees and a citation
- Field- The award is given annually for outstanding achievement in the tribal, traditional, and folk arts in one of the four categories of art, theatre, dance, and music
- The award is given only to Male Artists.
- Winners  
1983 (First)- Hariji Keshav and Giriraj Prasad  
2020-21- Tilakram Pendram

**Devi Ahilyabai Award**

- Started- 1996
- Prize- 5 Lakh Rupees and a citation
- Field- The award is given in the field of traditional folk and tribal art for female artists.
- The award is given only to Female Artists.
- Winners  
1996 (First)- Teejan Bai (Pandavni Artist)  
2020- Malini Awasthi (Folk Singing),Lucknow

**Shikhar Samman (Summit Honor)**

- Started- 1980
- Prize- 1 Lakh Rupees
- Field- literature, performing arts, and Roopankar arts.

- Awards- A total of 4 awards are conferred for the national level and one award for the State level and are mentioned in the table below-

Award Name	Field
Rani Durgawati National Award	Tribal and traditional creative art, craft, social service, and administration.
Shankar Shah National Award	for writing on the culture and tradition of tribal life in Indian literature
Raghunath Shah National Award	for Tribal traditional arts.
Thakkar Bapa National Award	Social welfare Services of the tribal community.
Jan Nayak Tantya Bhil State Honor	tribal youth for outstanding performance in academics and/or sports activities

**Literature related Awards**

- The Awards are conferred by Madhya Pradesh Literature Council (MP Sahitya Parishad).
- Awards are given in 2 levels that are 13 awards at the All India Level and 15 awards at State Level,
- Prize- For All India Level 1 Lakh Rupees and for State Level 51000 Rupees.

**Awards for All India Level**

Award Name	Field
Makhanlal Chaturvedi	Essay
Gajanan Madhav 'Muktibodh'	Story
Veer Singh Dev	Novel
Acharya Ramchandra Shukla	Criticism
Bhawani Prasad Mishra	Lyrics and Hindi Gazal
Atal Bihari Bajpai	Poem
Kuvernath Rai	Small Essay
Vishnu Prabhakar	Autobiography- Biography
Nirmal Verma	Memoir
Vishnukant Shastri	Travelogue
Bhartendu Harishchandra	Translation
Mahadevi Verma	Drama

**State Level Awards**

Vrindavan Lal Verma	Novel
Subhadra Kumari Chauhan	Story
Shri Krishna Saral	Poetry

**Tribal Awards**

- Started- 2008
- Prize- 2 Lakh Rupees and a Citation
- Field- the award is given for the contribution in the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh and make the society familiar with the creative contribution of the special personalities of the tribal society.

Nanddulare Vajpayee	criticism
Harikrishna Premi	Drama
Rajendra Anuragi	Diary

other awards-

- Pt. Balakrishna Sharma 'Naveen' - first work of the state's writer
- Isuri - Folk language
- Harikrishna Devsare- Children's Literature
- Naresh Mehta- Dialogue, Screenplay Writing
- Jainendra Kumar Jain- Short Story
- Seth Govind Das -Single Play
- Sharad Joshi- Satire
- Virendra Mishra – Lyrics
- Dushyant Kumar – Ghazal

### Sahitya Academy Award of Madhya Pradesh for Dialects (Boli)

- The award is given for the creative work in the local Dialects of Madhya Pradesh such as Nimari, Malvi, Bagheli, Bundeli, Bhili, and Gondi dialects.
- Prize- 51,000 Rupees, a citation

Award Name	Dialect
Sant Pipa Memorial Award	Malvi
Sant Singha Ji Memorial Prize	Nimari
Shri Vishwanath Singh Judev Memorial Prize	Bagheli
Shri Chhatrasal Memorial Prize	Bundeli
Tantya Bhil Memorial Prize	Bhili
Gondi Rani Durgavati Memorial Prize	Gondi

### Awards for the Promotion of the Hindi Language

- The Department of Culture has selected the winners on the recommendation of the jury.
- Each of these Awards carries Rs 1 lakh, plaque, and shawl.

Awards	Field	Winner
National Nirmal Verma Award	For contribution in the development of Hindi by a Non-resident Indian	Shikha Varshney of London
National Father Kamil Bulke	For the contribution in the progress of Hindi language by a Foreigner (2015)	Dr. Heins Werner Wessler of

Award		Denmark
National Hindi Seva Samman	For contribution in promotion of Hindi Language	Shri Ajit Vadnerkar of Bhopal

### Social work related Award

#### Mahatma Gandhi Award:

Started- 1995

Prize- 20 Lakh Rupees

Field- Award is given for encouraging constructive initiative, communal harmony and social harmony in the society in accordance with Gandhian thought philosophy

Winners-

1995 (First)- Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust, Indore (Madhya Pradesh)

2021-Gramin vikas vigyan Samiti (Jodhpur)

Saint Ravidas Memorial Prize	2004	Upliftment of Scheduled Caste Population in Madhya Pradesh	2 lakh Rupees
Maharishi Ved Vyas Award	2008	contribution and creativity in the field of education.	2 Lakh Rupees
Maharaja Agrasen Award	2008	For spreading Harmony and Brotherhood in Society	2 Lakh Rupees
Chandrashekhar Award	2006	Social Work and Patriotism	1.5 Lakh
Nanaji Deshmukh Award	2012	Institutions working in the field of upliftment of social and cultural harmony	2 Lakh Rupees

### Awards for Journalism

- Makhanlal Chaturvedi Journalism Award
- Rajendra Mathur Journalism Fellowship Award
- Manikchandra Vajpai Award
- Jagdeesh Pratap Chaturvedi Award
- Lal Baldev Singh Award
- Rameshwar Guru Award

- Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Award for Journalism in Hindi Language stated in 1989.

**OTHER AWARDS**

Award	Field	Year	Prize
Dr. Vishnu Sridhar Vakankar Award	For the excellence in Archeology	2005	2 Lakh Rupees
Raja Sangram Shah Award	Contribution in Tribal Folk Art		5 Lakh Rupees
Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Parakram Award	5 students every year	2021	
Kailash nath katju Awarad	Science and technology		

**Objective Questions**

- Which among the following book was not writtern by Bhartihari-  
(A) NitiShatak (B) ShringarShatak  
(C) Vairagya Shatak (D) Parvati Shatak
- "Chand Ka MuhTeda Hai" poetry collection belongs to whom?  
(A) Gajanan Madhav Muktibodh  
(B) Bal Krishna Sharma 'Naveen'  
(C) HarishankarParsai  
(D) Sharad Joshi
- Work place of Kumar Gandhorva-  
(A) Hosangabad (B) Rewa  
(C) Dewas (D) Maher
- The childhood name of Tansen  
(A) Ramtanupandey  
(B) Krishnarao  
(C) Ramdas  
(D) Horidas
- The original name of Tatyatope  
(A) Ramdas Prasad  
(B) Ramchandra Pandey  
(C) RanchandraPanduranga  
(D) Nana Saheb
- Kambal revolt is related with  
(A) Rewa (B) Ujjain  
(C) Khandwa (D) Betul
- Devi Ahilya Bai was a ruler of-  
(A) Jabalpur (B) Gwalior  
(C) mandla (D) Indore

- Match of the following -  
List I List II  
(1) Bhartrihari (a) Orchha  
(2)Subhadra Kumari (b)Sheopur Chauhan  
(3) Keshavdas (c) Ujjain  
(4) Gajanan Madhav Muktibodh (d) Jabalpur  
(e) Shajapur

Code: - 12 3 4

- (A) ab e d  
(B) c b a d  
(C) c d a b  
(D) cd e a

- Which among the following is incorrect-  
(A) Atal Bihari Vajpayee was a politician & Poet.  
(B) 25<sup>th</sup> December is the Birth anniversary of Atal Bihari Vajpayee.  
(C) Birth anniversary of Atal Bihari Vajpayee is celebrated as National law day.  
(D) None of the above.
- Consider the following Statements-  
(I) Tansen was the court poet of Aurangzeb.  
(II) Allauddin Khan was a musician of Maihar Gharana who was born in Satna.  
(III) Krishna Rao Shankar Pandit was vocalists of Gwalior Gharana.  
Options:-  
(A) I is in Correct  
(B) II is correct  
(C) III&II are incorrect  
(D) I and II are incorrect
- Kailash Satyarthi was awarded by Nobel Peace Prize of 2014 with whom he shared this award?  
(A) Nadia Murad (B) Malala Yousafzai  
(C) Malela Siddique (D) Nadia Butto
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee received the Padma Vibhushan ward in the year-  
(A) 1994 (B) 1998  
(C) 1992 (D) 1996
- Which of the following column is not correctly matched?

- A) Harishankar - Hanste hai rote  
parsai hai, Rani  
Nagfani ki  
kahani
- (B) Bhagwani - Geet farosh,  
Prasad satpura ke  
Ghane jungle,  
Himtarangim
- (C) Gajanan Madhav - Chand ka muh,  
Muktibodh - terra hai, kath ka  
sapna
- (D) Keshavdas - Rasik Priya,  
Kavi Priya

**Important Question**

- What are the dialects spoken in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Bundeli (B) Bagheli  
(C) Nimari (D) All of the above
- The main language of Madhya Pradesh includes various forms of Hindi.  
(A) Khariboli dialect (B) Braj Bhasha  
(C) Bundelkhandi (D) All of the above
- What is the official language of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Hindi (B) English  
(C) Both of the above (D) None of these
- When is Hindi Day celebrated all over India including Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) 14 September (B) 1 September  
(C) 2 October (D) 14 August
- Which dialect was named by George Grierson?  
(A) Malvi (B) Bundeli  
(C) Bagheli (D) Nimari
- Which of the following poets is related to Bundeli literature?  
(A) Jagnik (B) Keshav  
(C) Padmakar (D) All of the above
- Who has compiled Bundeli dictionary?  
(A) Mahesh Katare (B) Dharendra Verma  
(C) Srinivasa Shukla (D) Dwarka Prasad
- What language has Bagheli developed?  
(A) Magadhi (B) Ardhamagadhi  
(C) Rajasthani (D) Shaurseni
- Who is the author of the book "History of Nimari Literature"?  
(A) Shriram Parihar (B) Sant Singaji  
(C) George Grierson (D) Srinivas Shukla
- Area of Braj language in Madhya Pradesh is  
(A) Gwalior (B) Bhind  
(C) Morena (D) All of the above
- Apart. from Hindi, in which language does the famous writer and painter Amritlal Vegad write?  
(A) Gujarati (B) Punjabi  
(C) Marathi (D) Maithili
- What is the birthplace of Baiju Bawra?  
(A) Guna (B) Ashoknagar  
(C) Agar Malwa (D) Chanderi
- Who is the author of "Kaisa Chhand Banaa Deti hai"?  
(A) Harishankar Parsai  
(B) Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi  
(C) Suryakant Tripathi  
(D) Gajanan Madhav Muktibodh
- "Kaidi Kaviraj Ki Kundalian, are whose main creations"  
(A) Ramdhari Singh Dinkar

**Answer Sheet**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	A	C	A	C	D	D	C	C	D
11	12	13							
B	C	A							

- (B) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan  
(C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee  
(D) None of these
15. Which of the following dialects is not the original dialect of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Malavi (B) Bundeli  
(C) Nimari (D) Maithili
16. Which famous poet of Madhya Pradesh has composed 'Pushp ki Abhilasha'?  
(A) Harishankar Parsai  
(B) Makhanlal Chaturvedi  
(C) Nathuram Premi  
(D) Gajanan Madhav Muktibodh
17. Which Hindi poet of Madhya Pradesh is the author of "Brahmarakshas"?  
(A) Gajanan Madhav (B) Rahat Indori  
(C) Uday Prakash (D) Mrinal Pandey
18. Whose creation is the Rakhi Ki Chnauti?  
(A) Makhanlal Chaturvedi  
(B) Firak Gorakhpuri  
(C) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan  
(D) Harishankar Parsai
19. Who among the following are not medieval writers?  
(A) Kumbhandas (B) Gajadhar Bhatt  
(C) Gorelal Purohit (D) Bhavabhuti
20. What was the language of poetry of Bhushan, poet of Veer Rasa?  
(A) Braj (B) Awadhi  
(C) Bundeli (D) Sanskrit
21. Which of the following is not a work of poet Bhushan?  
(A) Shivraj Bhushan (B) Bhushan Hazara  
(C) Bhushan Glee (D) None of these
22. Padmakar was born in which district of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Chhatarpur (B) Jabalpur  
(C) Damoh (D) Sagar
23. Which of the following poets composed texts the Gangalahiri, Prabodh Pachasa, Ram Rasayana?  
(A) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan  
(B) Banabhatta  
(C) Padmakar  
(D) Bhushan
24. Which book was written by king Bhoj, the great ruler of Parmar dynasty?  
(A) Raga Rasayana  
(B) Sarasvati-Kanthabharana  
(C) Ramachandrika  
(D) Kadambari
25. Champu-Ramayana is a poem composed by which poet?  
(A) Kavi Padmakar (B) Kalidas  
(C) Raja Bhoj (D) Bhushan
26. Makhanlal Chaturvedi, popularly known as 'Indian soul', was born in which district?  
(A) Bhopal (B) Hoshangabad  
(C) Raisen (D) Gwalior
27. For which work of Makhanlal Chaturvedi was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award?  
(A) Himkiritini (B) Samparpan  
(C) Himtarangini (D) Marana-Jvara
28. On which work of Makhanlal Chaturvedi ji he was awarded the Dev Award?  
(A) Himtarangini  
(B) Himkiritni  
(C) Samarpan  
(D) Pushp ki Abhilaashaa
29. Makhanlal Chaturvedi ji was awarded the Padma Bhushan Award in which year?  
(A) Year 1960 (B) Year 1963  
(C) Year 1965 (D) Year 1968
30. Which of the following works composed by Makhanlal is a prose style work?  
(A) Marana - Jvara (B) Samarpan  
(C) Sahitya Devata (D) Mata
31. Whose composition is "Raag - Ratna"?  
(A) Kumar Gandharva  
(B) Shankar Pandit  
(C) Pandit Karthik Ram  
(D) Maharaj Chakradhar Singh
32. Which poet is considered as the first poet of the "ritual" period of Hindi poetry?  
(A) Padmakar (B) Keshavdas  
(C) Bhushan (D) Ghananand
33. Who is Mr. Ashok Bajpai?  
(A) Painter (B) Musician  
(C) Dancer (D) Writer
34. The author of "Kahe Jana Singa"?  
(A) Ramashankar Gangarade  
(B) Ramnarayan Upadhyay  
(C) Shir Ram Parihar  
(D) Sukumar Pagare
35. Who is author of "Hanste Hai Rote Hai"?  
(A) Sharad Joshi  
(B) Harishankar Parsai  
(C) Mulla Ramuji  
(D) Jetharam
36. Which poet of Madhya Pradesh is called Shakespeare of India?  
(A) Kalidas (B) Bhartrhari  
(C) Bhavabhuti (D) Makhanlal Chaturvedi
37. Who designed the Alha Khand?  
(A) Ghagh (B) Jagnik  
(C) Isuri (D) Sant Singaji

38. What is the name of the author of the book "Raha Kinare Bairh"?
- (A) Makhanlal Chaturvedi  
(B) Harishankar Parsai  
(C) Sharad Joshi  
(D) Gyan Chaturvedi
39. Famous movelist Vrindavan Lal Varma portrayed which king in the novel "Mrignayani"?
- (A) Chhatrasal (B) Baj Bahadur  
(C) Raja Mansingh (D) Madhavrao Scindia

**ANSWER KEY**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	D	A	A	B	D	A	B	A	D
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	D	B	C	D	B	A	C	D	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
D	D	C	B	C	B	C	B	B	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
D	B	D	C	B	A	B	C	C	

## Religious and Tourist Place of Madhya Pradesh

Tourism in Madhya Pradesh has been an attraction of India because of its location in the centre of the country. It has been home to the cultural heritage of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism etc. Innumerable monuments, but exquisitely carved temples, stupas, forts & palaces are dotted all over the state. Madhya Pradesh has won Best Tourism State National award for 3 consecutive years i.e. 2017, 2016 and 2015. Every year Madhya Pradesh attracts lots of Indian as well as International tourists.

### Major Tourism Sites

#### Amarkantak

- It is situated in **Maikal Hills** in Anuppur district. This is the place where the Narmada, the Son and the zohila rivers orginate.
- Situated at an altitude of 1048 m, Amarkantak is a well frequented Hindu pilgrimage center that is popularly known as '**Teerthraj**' - 'the king of pilgrimages'.
- The worth seeing places of Amarkantak are Narmada Kund, Mai ka mandir, Mai kiBagiya, Kapildhara waterfall, Dugdhadhara waterfall, Navgraha temple, Kabir Chauraha, Sai temple etc.
- Ancient temples built by Kalchuri dynasty are also found here.

#### Ujjain

- Ujjain is one of the seven Holy cities (Saptapuri) in India.
- Ujjain finds its place in the Vedas, the Puranas, the Ramayan and the Mahabharat.
- On the banks of Kshipra River, Ujjain is at one of the four sides that host the Kumbh fair (Simhasth) in every 12 years.
- It is believed that Lord Shiva killed demon Tripura in Ujjain.
- Lord Krishna & Balram were taught here by Muni Sandipani in their hermitage.
- Chandragupta Vikramaditya of Gupta dynasty had made Ujjain as his cultural capital and Ujjain is also the work place of Kalidas.

- The **Mahakaleshwar Jyotiling** of Lord Shiv, one of the twelve Jyotilings (Phelus) is located in this holy city.
- Ujjain has been India's Greenwich since 4th century BC, and **Jantar Mantar** a simple, but interesting observatory was built by Maharaja Jai Singh in 1733. He also built observatories in Jaipur, Delhi, Varanasi and Mathura, but Ujjain's is the only one still in use.
- The **Garud Pillar** (Khamb Baba) was erected by a Greek ambassador, Heliodorus from Taxila (now in Pakistan), in about 140 BC, and it is dedicated to Vasudeva. The pillar is worshipped by local fishermen who chain themselves to the pillar on full-moon nights.
- Famous places of Ujjain are- Mangalnath Temple, Chintamani Temple, Cave of Bhartrihari, Vaishya TekriSupta etc.

### Khajuraho

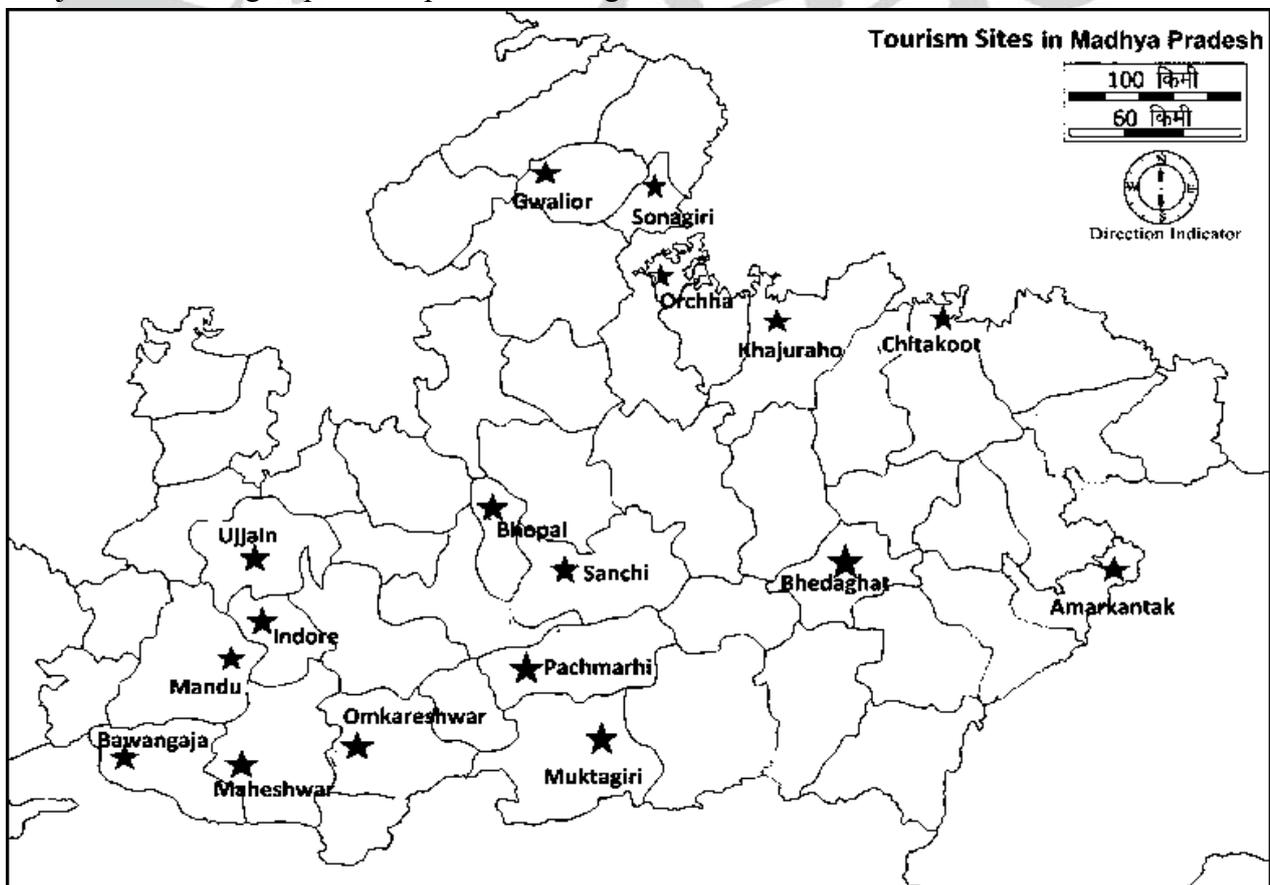
- Khajuraho group of temples is a group of Shaiv, Vaishnav & Jain temples lies in Chhatarpur district. These temples were built from 950 to 1050 AD by Chandela rulers.
- The erotic carvings that engraved on Khajuraho's three groups of temples are among

the finest temple art in the world are listed in UNESCO world Heritage site in (1986)

- These temples are made in **Nagara style** of architecture. These temples are mostly made of **sandstone**.
- Today only 22 temples are left though originally there were 85.
- All the temples are grouped in three geographical divisions- western, eastern and southern.
- The temples of Kandariya Mahadev, Chaushath Yogini temple, Dulha Dev temple, Chaturbhuj temple, Chitragupta temple, Matangesvara Temple are famous.
- The temple of Kandariya Mahadev is the largest temple.

### Chitrakoot

- This town is situated on the banks of **river Mandakani in Satna district**.
- It is in the deep forests of Chitrakoot that Lord Ram and Sita spent eleven of their fourteen years of exile.



- A regular feature in Indian folklore, Chitrakoot dates back to the mythological times and was the meditation shrine of many legendary sages and is believed to be frequently visited by Gods and Goddesses.
- Here the principle trinity of Hindu God i.e Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva took their child incarnation.
- Ramghat, Ashram of Saint Atri & Anusuya, Hanumandhara, Bharatkoop, Jankikund Kamadgiri temple etc. are famous.

### Orchha

- The historical town of Orchha vested on the bank of **river Betwa lays in Niwari district**.
- Orchha was the capital of Bundela rulers of Bundelkhand.
- The Chaturbhuj Temple, the Ram Raja Temple, the Laxminarayan temple, Jahangir Mahal, Rai Praveen mahal, Hardol ki manoti etc. were built in between sixteenth and seventeenth Century by Bundelarajputs.

### Sanchi

- The great stupa of Sanchi is situated on the bank of river Betwa in Raisen district.
- In 261 BC, regretting the horrors he had inflicted on Kalinga, the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka embraced Buddhism and built the Great Stupa at Sanchi, near the birthplace of his wife.
- The Sanchi stupa contains relics of Sariputta and Moggauana.
- The Great Stupa's four torans (gateways), one in each direction, were erected around 35 BC.
- Sanchi stupa is also listed in **UNESCO's world heritage sites in 1989**.
- In 2012, Buddha University was established in Sanchi.

### Omkareshwar

- Omkareshwar, the sacred Island looks like "OM", the holiest symbol of Hinduism located on the confluence of the Narmada and the Kaveri (tributary of river Narmada) rivers, is situated in **Khandwa district**.
- **Omkareshwar Jyotirlinga**, one among twelve Jyotirlinga of India at Shri Omkar Mandhata Temple, is southern facing Jyotiling.
- Mandhata temple, Siddnath temple etc are also found here.

### Maheshwar

- Maheshwar is situated on the bank of river Narmada in Khargone.
- Its ancient name is 'Mahismati' which was the capital of Avanti Mahajanpada.
- This town also holds the designation of being the capital of Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar during 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- Ahilya Bai Museum, Rajeshwari temple, Paiswaghat, Sahastradhara waterfall etc. are famous here.

### Bawangaja

- Bawangaja is famous Jain pilgrimage centre in **Badwani** district of Madhya Pradesh.
- 72 feet high Statue of Lord Adinath (first Jain Teerthankar) is the highest Monolithic idol of Rishavdev.

### Muktagiri

- Muktagiri is Jain pilgrimage centre located in **Betul** district. Muktagiri is also known as Mendhagiri.
- There are 52 temples which are surrounded by beautiful waterfalls.

### Sonagiri

- Sonagiri is the group of 108 Jain Temples, located in **Datia** district of Madhya Pradesh.
- In these temples principal diety is Lord Chandraprabha.

### Gommatgiri

- It is a Jain pilgrimage center in **Indore** district.
- The statue of Lord Bahubali of 27 feet is located in Gommatgiri.

### Pavagiri

- It is a Jain pilgrimage center in **Khargone** district.

### Mandu

- Manduvgarh 'Mandu' is situated in Dhar district. It is also known as "city of Joy" which is situated at Vindhyan range at the height of 2000 feet.
- Mandu was the capital of Parmar dynasty.
- Mandu is also related to the love story of Baj Bahadur & Rani Roopmati.
- **Jahaz Mahal** - Sandwiched between the twin lakes of Kapur Talab and Munj Talab, the 15th-century structure, also known as 'Ship Palace', is one of the most famous buildings in Mandu. It is a testament to evolve waterharvesting systems.
- Hoshang Shah's Tomb is reputed to be India's oldest marble building.

- Only echo point of Malwa is located in Mandu.
- There is a large Battledoor (Parkota) in mandu fort, surrounded by twelve gates like- Delhi gate, Asirgarh gate, Jahangir gate etc.
- Hindola Mahal , Taveli Mahal, Tomb of Hoshangshah, Baz Bahadur's Palace, Jama Masjid, Asharfi mahal, Mosque of Dilawar Khan, Rewa Kund, Roopmati Mandap, Neelkanth Mahal, Hathi Mahal , Lohani Caves etc are worth seeing places.

### Gwalior

- Gwalior a city of Madhya Pradesh famous for its artistic skills and for its valour.
- This city after the name of saint Galav.
- Gwalior witnessed the rule of great Rajput clans like Pratihars, Kacchwahas and Tomar.
- **Jai Vilas Palace & Museum-** The museum occupies some 35 rooms of the Scindias' opulent Jai Vilas Palace, built by Maharaja Jayajirao in 1874 with the help of prisoners from the fort. The convicts were rewarded with the 12-year job of weaving the hall carpet, one of the largest in Asia. The Durbar Hall ceiling has two 12.5m-high, 3.5-tonne chandeliers, each with 250 light bulbs.
- **Sarod Ghar Museum-** The ancestral residence of the Bangash family of sarod master Amjad Ali Khan is now a museum for tracing the history of classical music in Gwalior.
- Gwalior music school of Khayal music is one of the prominent music schools of the country.
- Gwalior Fort, Gujari Mahal, Man Mandir, Suraj Kund, Teli ka Mandir, Sahastra Bahu Temple, Jai Vilas Palace. Statue of Rani Laxmi Bai, Tomb of Tansen and Mohammad Ghaus, Data Bandichod Gurudwara, Sun Temple etc are worth seeing places.

### Bhopal

- The Bhoj Pal built by Raja Bhoj of Parmara dynasty, it was later renamed as Bhopal.
- Bhopal is also known as "City of Lake".

- It is situated over the 5 hills. There are 2 lakes etc.
- Tajul Masjid is the second largest mosque of India.
- Famous sites of Bhopal are Jama Masjid, Saket Mahal, Bharat-Bhavan, Birla Temple, Indira Gandhi Museum, Van Vihar, Bhojtal (**also a wetland site**) etc.

### Pachmarhi

- This is the most popular hill station of Madhya Pradesh, listed in the **UNESCO's Biosphere Reserve site (1999)**.
- It is located in Pipariya tehsil, Hoshangabad district.
- Situated at 1100 metres, Pachmarhi popularly known as "Queen of Satpura" (Satpuraki rani).
- According to a foklores, Pandva caves were built by five Pandava brothers of Mahabharatha era during their thirteen years of exile.
- Captain **James Forsyth** of the British Army discovered and developed Pachmari as a hill station in 1857.
- The panoramic view of the Sun rise and Sun - sets can be seen here (Sunset point).
- Mount Dhoopgarh (at Mahadeo hills), Mahadeo temple, Pandava caves, Silver falls (Rajat prapat), Beefalls, Dutches fall, etc are worth seeing places.

### Datia

- Datia is a small town that represents the architectural genius of the Bundelas.
- The Peetambra Peeth (one of the shaktipeeths of the country), Veer Singh Deo Mahal, Rajgarh Palace and the Datia Chhatris (tombstones of the royal family) are worth seeing.

### Bhedaghat

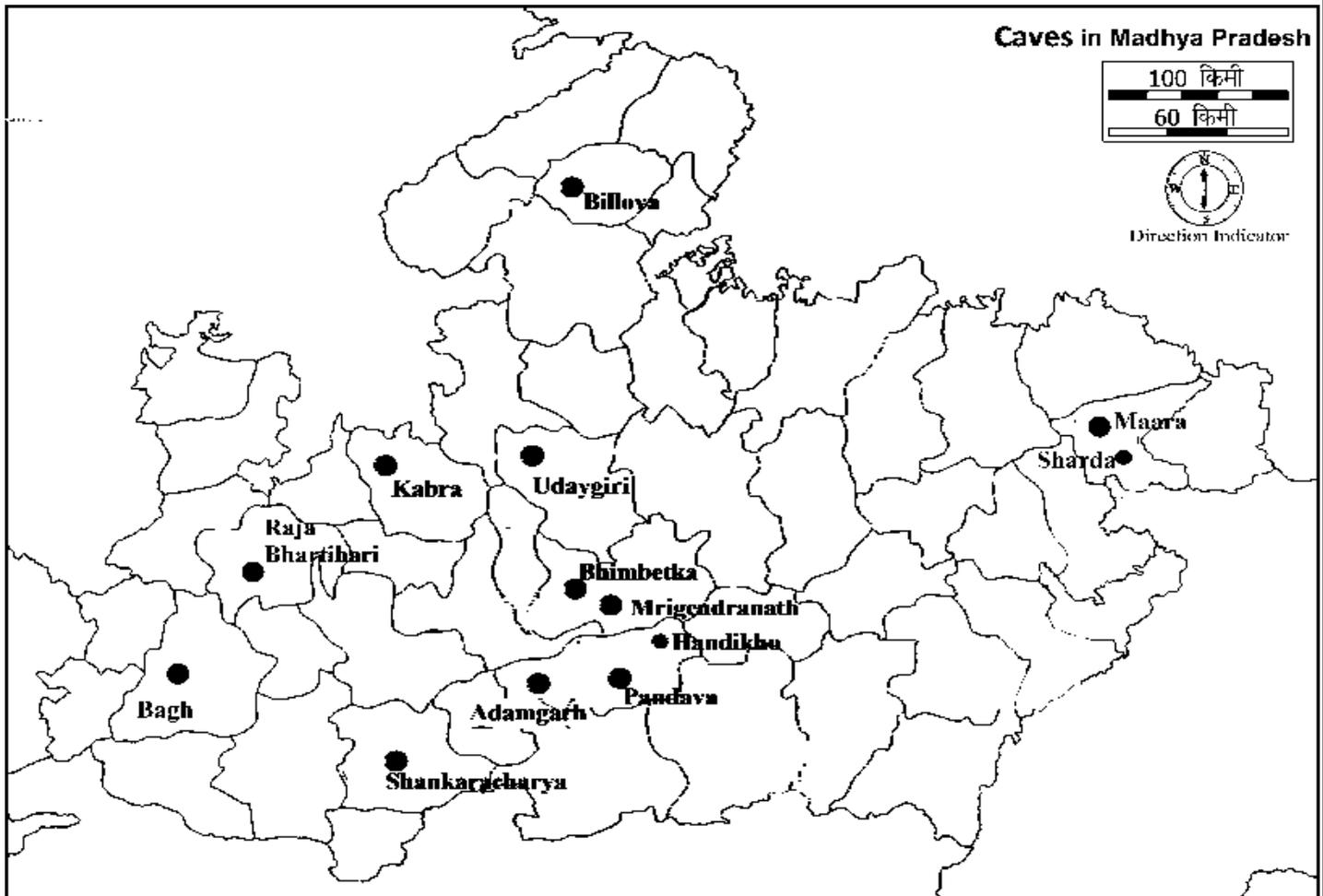
- Bhedaghat is a town and nagar panchayat in Jabalpur District.
- Its most famous sites are Dhuandhar falls, Marble rocks and Chaunsath Yogini temple.

## Important Temples of Madhya Pradesh

Name of temple	Location	Important Facts
Mahakaleshwar temple	Ujjain	Renovated by king Bhoj
Mangalnath temple	Ujjain	According to Matsya Puran, Ujjain is regarded as birth place of mars planet. This temple was considered by Scindia ruler
KaalBhairav temple	Ujjain	It is the only temple in the world dedicated to KaalBhairav. In this temple liquor is offered to lord Bhairav

Bade Ganesh temple	Ujjain	It is the biggest idol of lord Ganesh in the world.
Gad kalika temple	Ujjain	Classical poet Kalidas was the worshipper of deviGadkalika.
Chhaturbhuj temple	Khajuraho	It is a Vishnu temple, it is constructed without platform.
Chitragnpt temple	Khajuraho	It is built in Nirandhar style of architecture in 975 AD.
Chausathyogini temple	Khajuraho	Chausathyogini temple is dedicated to shakti. It is a only chausathyoginitemple with rectangular geometry.
Dulha dev temple	Khajuraho	This temple is also known as Kunwar Nath temple. This temple is related to lord Shiv.
Parshavnath temple	Khajuraho	This temple belongs to Jainism built by Chandela ruler in 10 <sup>th</sup> century. Parshavnath was 23 <sup>rd</sup> Teerththankar.
Lakshman temple	Khajuraho	This temple is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and built in Panchayatan style of architecture.
Vaaman temple	Khajuraho	Temple dedicated to Vaaman (Dwarf) Incarnation of Lord Vishnu
Omkareshwar temple	Khandwa	This is Southern facing jyotirling.
Kharjarna temple	Indore	Famous Lord Ganesha temple built by Ahilyabaiholkar. The idol of Lord Ganesha is made of Vermilion only.
PeetambraPeeth temple	Datia	It is one among 52 Peeth in India. It got constructed by ParmanTejasvi Swami in 1935.
Chhausathyogini temple	Jabalpur	This temple was built by Arunadevi, wife of Maharaja Karandev of Tripuri dynasty.
Maladevi temple	Jabalpur	Temple was built by King Sangram Shah.
Vijya temple	Vidisha	This was constructed by VADhaspati, Prime minister of King Krishna of Chalukya Dynasty.
Bhojeshwar temple	Bhojpur (Raisen)	It was constructed by Parmar king Bhoj in 11 <sup>th</sup> Century
Maihar temple (Maashardha temple)	Maihar (Satna)	This temple is famous for folk stories of Alha and Udal of Chandelas.
Kamtanath temple	Satna	It is located on Kamadgiri Hills in Chitrakoot.
Ram Raja temple	Orcha (Niwari)	It is the only place where Lord Ram is worshiped as god and as king both.
Lakshmi Narayan temple	Orcha	It was constructed by Bundela king Veer singh dev in 1622 AD.
Chausath yogini temple	Morena (Mitavali)	It was constructed in 1323. It is also known as Ekattarso Mahadev temple. It is circular in shape surrounded by 64 Chambers. Architecture of Indian Parliament is inspired from this temple.
Bateshwar temple	Morena	Thesetemple are a group of nearly 200 sandstones temples. The architecture of this temple is inspired from the earlier Gurjar-portihara style of North Indian Temple.
Shanichara temple	Morena	Oldest temple dedicated to Lord Shanidev.

## Major Caves



### Bhimbetka Rock shelter (caves)

- It is situated 40 km away from Bhopal in Raisen district which is the artistic expression of Pre historic era.



- An archaeological treasure, Bhimbetka has around 243 rock shelters. The paintings found in the rock shelters here have a striking resemblance to the ones discovered in Kakadu National Park in Australia; to the cave paintings of Bushmen in Kalahari Desert and

Upper Palaeolithic Lascaux cave paintings in France.

- It was discovered by V.S. Wakankar.
- It was declared as a world heritage site by UNESCO in 2003.
- This is also the world's largest group of caves.

### Udaygiri Caves

- The Udaygiri Caves are twenty rock cut caves near Vidisha from early of the fifth century.
- The Sanskrit inscription in caves 1 and 20 are related to Jainism while in the cave number 5 there is a statue of Varah (incarnation of Lord Vishnu).
- These are verifiably associated with Gupta period.

### Raja Bhartrhari Caves

- These caves are located near Ujjain.
- These caves are constructed by Parmar dynasty in 11<sup>th</sup> century after the name famous poet sage Bhartrihari.
- Its main feature is the colourful paintings.

### The Bagh Caves

- Bagh caves are a group of **nine rock cut** monuments, situated in bagh town of Dhar district.
- These Bagh caves are evolved like the Viharas of Buddhism.
- Among Buddhist's inscription of the nine caves, only five have survived.
- Most significant caves is the cave number 4 known as the **Rang Mahal** because in this cave, paintings are colourful.



Bagh caves

**Pachmarhi Caves (Pandava Caves)**

- It is believed that, these caves are built by five Pandava brothers of Mahabharata era during their thirteen years of exile.

**Mrigendranath Caves**

- In 2009, the archaeological department of Madhya Pradesh discovered these caves in the Patani village near **Raisen** district.

**Kabra Caves**

- Kabra caves are a group of eleven caves in the Rajgarh district.

- Their construction period is considered in the 5<sup>th</sup> century.
- Salmon pink and yellow colours have used for paintings in these caves.

**Billova Caves**

- These caves are located in Gwalior district.
- They were constructed in 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century.
- There are rocky Shiva statues in the caves of Billova

**Handikho Caves**

- These caves are located in Hoshangabad district.

**Adamgarh Caves**

- These caves are located in Hoshangabad district.

**Maara Caves**

- These caves are located in Sidhi district.
- These caves are related to Buddhism religion.

**Sharda Caves**

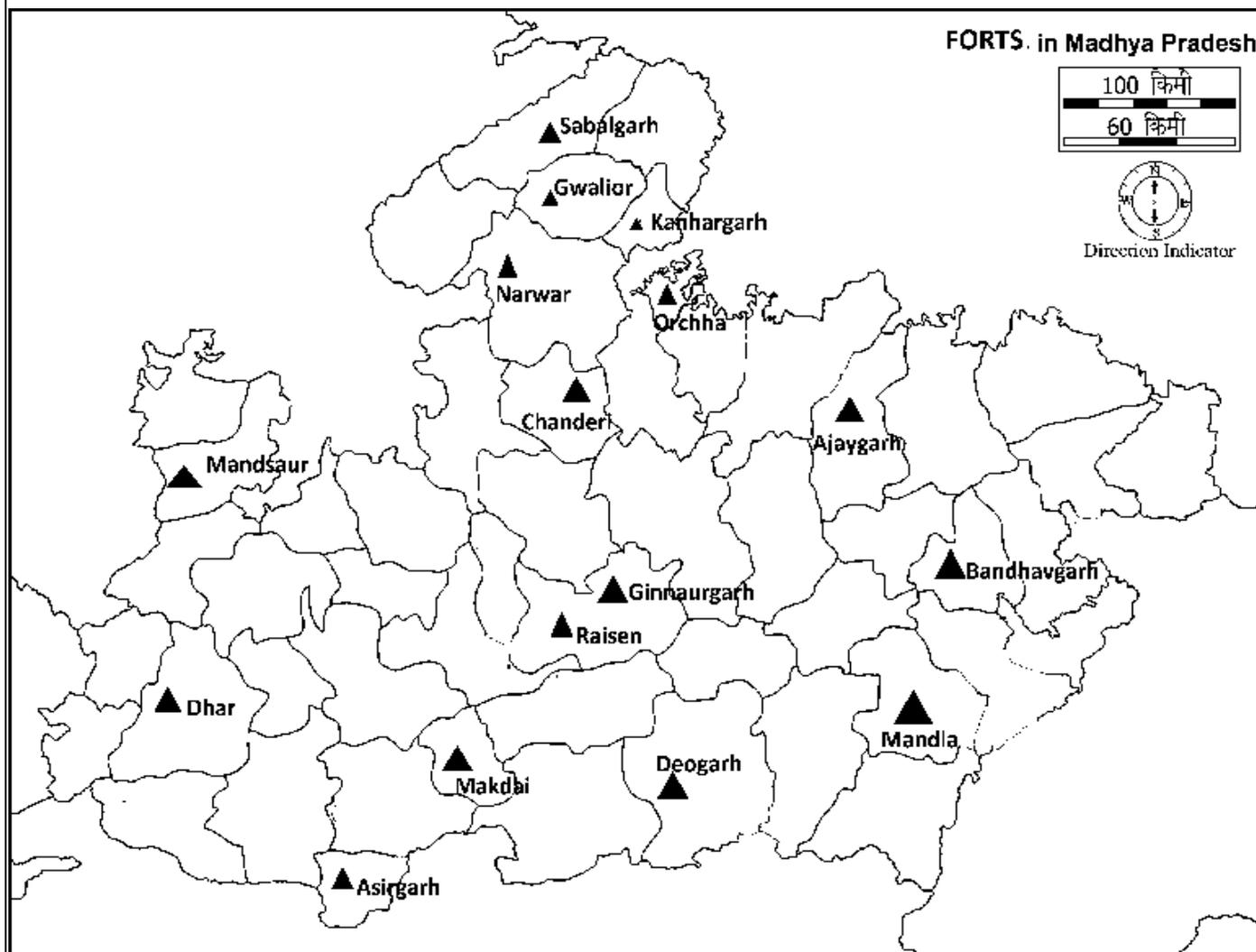
- These caves are located in Sidhi district.

**Caves of Shankaracharya**

- These caves are located in Omkareshwar, Khandawa district.

# Major Forts of Madhya Pradesh

## Major Forts of Madhya Pradesh



Many dynasties have ruled over Gwalior, Mandu, Raisen, Rewa Bhopal, Indore etc. and constructed many forts & other monuments as their heritage.

### Gwalior Fort

- It was built by the king Suraj Sen in 525 AD.
- It is also known as the "Gems of Indian Forts" & also known as Gibraltar of East.
- Firstly, in the world the evidence of zero was found in Chaturbhuj temple of Gwalior Fort.
- This fort haveGujri Mahal, Sahastrabahu temple (Saas Bahu Mandir), Vishnu temple, and Daata Bandichor Gurudwara.
- Man mandir and huge statue of elephant were constructed by MansinghTomar and Sahastrabahu temple was constructed by Raja Mahipal.

- The construction of Jain Statue was done by King Dungar Singh in the foot hills of this Fort.
- In Northern India, Teli ka Mandir is the only temple which is built in Dravid style.
- In this Fort, Jahangir imprisoned the sixth Sikh guru Har Govind Singh.
- There are six gates in this Fort namely- Aalamgiri Darwaja, Badalgarh or Hindola Darwaja, Ganish Darwaja, Laxman Darwaja, Hathiphaud Darwaja, Urvai gate.

### Raisen Fort

- Situated in Raisen, which was built by Raja Rasbasanti.
- In 1543, Shershah Suri captured it from King Puranmal. There are four lakes in this fort among them Sheshgrahi is very famous.

- There are three famous Palaces in this Fort- Badal Mahal, Raja Rohit Mahal and Itra Mahal.

### Asirgarh Fort

- Known as Gateway of South. Situated in Burhanpur district.
- It was constructed by king AashaAhir.
- There are statues and temples of Aashadevi in this fort.
- Mumtaz died in this fort.
- This fort is also known as the fort of 250 m high walls.
- It is said that Akbar had opened the door of Asirgarh fort with gold keys.

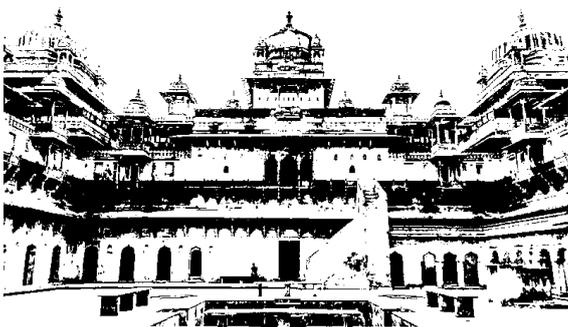
### Chanderi Fort

- Chanderi of Ashoknagar is famous for its Saree fabric as well as fort. It was built by Raja Kirtipal of Pratihara dynasty in 11<sup>th</sup> Century.
- Here, Hawa Mahal, Naukhanda Mahal, Khuni Darwaja etc. are worth seeing.
- At this Fort, during Babur's invasion, approx 800 Rajput queens attempted Johar.

### Bandhavgarh Fort

- This fort is located in the Vindhya range at the Bandhavgarh National Park in Umaria District
- Fort was built by King Vyagraha Dev of Baghel Dynasty.
- There is a huge lake & a Lakshmi Narayan temple in this fort.

### Orchha Fort



- Situated on the banks of Betwa river reflects the story of valour of Bundela kings of Orchha, near Jhansi.
- The fort complex of Orchha includes Raja Mahal, Sheesh Mahal, Jahangir Mahal etc.
- It was built by King Rajveer Singh.
- Rammandir, Chaturbhuj temple, Lakshmi Narayan temple are famous in this fort.

### Datia Fort

- Built by Bundela king Veer Singh Dev in 1626.
- At the gate of this fort "Justice is the Gem of the crown" was written by Naresh Bhavani.

### Hinglajgarh Fort

- Hinglajgarh or Hinglaj Fort is an Ancient Fort situated near village Navali in Bhanpura Tehsil of Mandsaur.
- The Hinglajgarh had been the centre of Excellence in craftsmanship of sculptures for about 800 years.

### Deogarh Fort

- Deogarh was formerly the capital of Gond Kingdom, which rose prominence in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. It is located in Chhindwara.

### Narwar Fort

- It was built by king Nal in district Shivpuri.
- In this fort, the love story of Nal and Damyanti is popular.
- This area has been reflected by Kachwah, Tomar & Jaipur clan.
- It was later captured by Mughals and then the Scindias.

### Makdai Fort

- This fort was built by king Makrand Shah to abstain the attack of Pindaris (a caste of South India who used to Plunder in Maharashtra, Karnataka region but it started looting the places of Madhya Pradesh).
- It is situated 30 Km South east to the Harda.
- Magician Malan Palace is located near the fort.

### Dhar Fort

- This fort was constructed by Mohammad Bin Tughlaq in 1344.
- The Dhar fort is the birth place of Peshwa Bajirao.
- In this fort, Kalka devi temple, Kharbuja mahal, Mausoleum of Abdulla are worth seeing.
- It was captured by Marathas in 1732.

### Gohad Fort

- Gohad Fort is situated at Gohad city in Bhind district of Madhya Pradesh, India.
- The site of Gohad fort was selected strategically on the Vaisli River where it

takes a circular turn. The Gohad fort is in circular shape.

- The fort has 11 gates named after the villages to which they face and the way they lead to.
- Khuni Darwaza is also located here.
- UNESCO Asia- Pacific award for cultural heritage conservation 2017, sub category Honourable Mention of India.

**Fort of Sabalgarh**

- This fort was built by King Gopi Singh of Karauli in 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- It is located at Sabalgarh tehsil of Morena.
- In this fort, Rajnaval Singh's mansion is located.

**Ajaygarh Fort**

- A large & strong fort built by Raja Ajaypal near Panna.
- The palace of King Amar Singh is the most attractive site of this fort.

**Ginnaurghar Fort**

- Ginnaurghar fort is situated in Raisen 60 Km away from Bhopal at the Ginnauri hills (Asharfi hills) which was built by King Udai Vardhan.

**Kanhargarh Fort**

- Situated on the banks of river Sindhu in Datia district.

**Fort of Mandla**

- It was built by Gond king, Narendra Shah and it was also the capital of Gond Kingdom.

**Fort of Mandsaur**

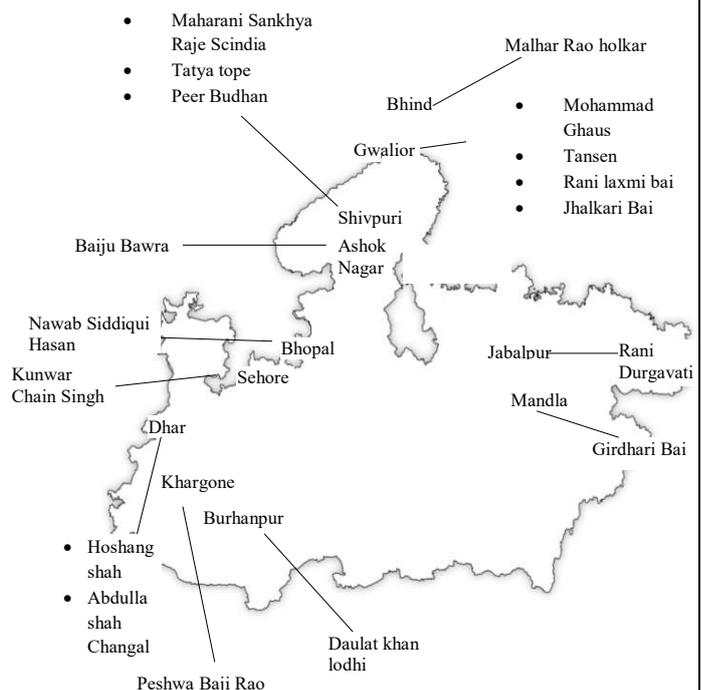
- It was constructed by Hoshang Shah Ghori in 14th century.
- Here, the temple Pashupatinath (Lord Shiva) is also famous.
- There are twelve gates in this fort namely Bhai Darwaja, Mahadev Ghat Darwaja, Mandi Darwaja etc.

**Narsinghgarh Fort**

- Also Known as Kashmir-e-Malwa, situated in Rajgarh district.

Palace	Location	Relation
Kharbooja Mahal	Dhar	
Jahangir Mahal	Orchha	Veer singh
Hindola Mahal	Mandu (Dhar)	
Asharfi Mahal	Mandu	Afgani Art
Jahaj Mahal	Mandu	
Naukhanda Mahal	Chanderi	Pratihara Raja Kirtipal
Dai ka Mahal	Mandu	Related with Akbar
Raja Rohit Mahal	Raisen	Raja Rasbasanti
Itrdar Mahal	Raisen	Raisen Fort
Baghelin Mahal	Mandla	
Sat khanda Mahal	Datia	Raja Veer Sing Dev
Hawa Mahal	Chanderi	Kirtipal

**Major tombs and Mausoleums**



### Major Tombs and Mausoleums

Tomb	Location
Mohammad Ghaus	Gwalior
Tansen	Gwalior
Hoshang Shah	Mandu(Dhar)
Abdulla Shah Changanal	Dhar
Nawab Siddiqui Hasan Khan	Bhopal
Peer Budhan	Shivpuri
Daulat Khan Lodhi	Burhanpur

**Note:** For the first time, marble used in Hoshang Shah's tomb.

Mausoleum	Location
Rani Laxmi Bai	Gwalior
Jhalkari Bai	Gwalior
Maharani SankhyaRajeScindia	Shivpuri
Tatya Tope	Shivpuri
Madhav Rao Scindia	Shivpuri
Baiju Bawra	Ashoknagar
Rani Durgawati	Jabalpur
Malhar Rao Holkar	Bhind
Kunwar Chain Singh	Sehore
Peshwa Baji Rao I	Khargone
Girdhari Bai	Mandla
Kanha Baba	Harda

**Other:-**

1. Grave of Mumtaz Mahal - Burhanpur.
2. Shrine of wali Shah and Mastan Ali shah Dhamoni (Sagar)

### Major Palace of Madhya Pradesh

District	Place	Important Facts
Gwalior	Jai Vilas Palace	Constructed by Jiwajirao Scindia. It is an example of Italian architecture
	Gujari Mahal	Constructed by Raja Mansingh
	Moti Mahal	Constructed by Jiwaji Rao Scindia
Jabalpur	Madan Mahal	Constructed by King Madan Shah (Gond Dynasty).

Bhopal	Sadar Manzil	Kaikhusrav Jaha Begum
	Moti maal	Sikandar shah begum
	Gohar Mahal	Qudsia Begum
Dhar	Kharbuja Mahal	Located in Mandu
	Hindola Mahal	Located in Mandu
	Asharfi Mahal	Located in Mandu
	Jahaj Mahal	Located in Mandu
	Dai ka mahal	Located in Mandu
	Rani Roopmati mahal	Located in Mandu
Raisen	Raja Rohit mahal	
	Itradar Mahal	
	Badal Mahal	
Mandla	Baghelin Mahal	
Datia	Satkhand Mahal	
Ashoknagar	Naukhanda Mahal	Located in Chanderi
	Hawa Mahal	Located in Chanderi
Orchha	Jahangir Mahal	

### Ancient Name of cities in Madhya Pradesh

Ancient Name	Current Place
Tundikar	Damoh
Dashpur	Mandsaur
Nalpur	Narwar(Shivpuri)
Mahishmati	Maheshwar
Ujjaini /Awanti	Ujjain
Indrapur	Indore
Dilip Nagar	Datia
Bhelsa, Besnagar	Vidisha
Gopanchal	Gwalior
Mhow	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Nagar
Dharanagri	Dhar
Bhabra	Chandrashekhar Azad Nagar Alirajpur
Kaknam	Sanchi
Shadiyabad	Mandu

Khandesh	Burhanpur
Mandavgarh	Mandu
Erakina	Eran (Sagar)

**Nicknames of Towns/Cities**

City	Nickname
Seoni	Lucknow of Madhya Pradesh
Katni	Lime city
Balaghat	Manganese city
Mandu	City of Joy
Maihar	Music city
Jabalpur	Marble city
Ujjain	Mahakaal ki Nagri
Khajuraho	Shilpkala ka Teertha
Bhimbetka	Shail Chitrakala
Sanchi	Buddha Jagatki Pavitra Nagri
Indore	Mini Mumbai
Gwalior	Tansenki City
Bhopal	Jheelo City of Lakes
Indore	Ahilya Nagri
Rewa	Land of White Tigers
Dhar	Bhoj City
Indore	Udyog Nagri
Ujjain	Kumbh Nagri
Bedan	Energy Capital
Indore	Business capital
Indore	Sports capital
Jabalpur	Cultural Capital
Sehore	Nijamat-E-Mashreef
Datia	Mini Vrindavan

**Places of Archeological Importance in Madhya Pradesh**

Archeological Place	Region
Bhimbetka	Raisen, prehistoric caves
Adamgarh	Hoshangabad, prehistoric caves
Khedinama	Hoshangabad, Copper age remains
Besnagar	Vidisha
Gyaraspur	Vidisha
Dashpur	Mandsaur, archeological findings of Yashovarman of Malwa
Aavra	Mandsaur
Indragarh	Mandsaur
Kasravad	Khargone
Navdatoli	Khargone
Maheshvar	Khargone
Pitnagar	Khargone, Buddha age remains have been found

Tripuri	Jabalpur, evidence of Vedic and Maurya age, Capital of Kalchuris.
Kaytha or Kayatha	Ujjain, a type site of Chalcolithic period found in the Malwa region (Known as Kaytha culture). It is also Considered to be birth place of Varah Mihira. Vakankar discovered this site.
Nagda	Ujjain
Juna Ervas	Ujjain, 3000 years old remains excavated
Tadol	Ujjain, 2000 years old temple discovered
Pavaya	Gwalior
Teonthar	Rewa
Eran	Located at Sagar. Evidence of Sati. Prof. Krishnadatt Vajpayee discovered this site.
Jatkara	Khajuraho, an ancient temple excavated
Dulghat	Dhar, evidence of Bronze Age Civilization
Khalaghat	Dhar, ancient remains related to Buddhism found
Nimar Village	Sehore, Gupta age architecture remains and city planning evidence found

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**Objective Questions**

- Sandipani Ashram is at :  
(A) Ujjain (B) Indore  
(C) Omkareshwar (D) Maheshwar
  - Madanmahal is situated at :  
(A) Jabalpur (B) Gwalior  
(C) Mandla (D) Dhar
  - Jai Vilas Palace is at :  
(A) Jabalpur (B) Raisen  
(C) Ajaygarh (D) Gwalior
  - Match the following  
A. Raisen 1. Khajuraho  
B. Chhatarpur 2. Itra mahal  
C. Chanderi 3. Jahangir Mahal  
D. Orchha 4. Naukhanda Mahal
- Code -** A B C D A B C D  
(A) 2 1 4 3 (B) 3 4 2 1  
(C) 1 3 4 2 (D) 4 2 1 3
- The tomb of Tansen is situated at :

6. Which of the following Palace is in Mandu :  
(A) Rani Roopmati (B) Asharfi Mahal  
(C) Dai ka Mahal (D) All of the above
7. The Tomb of Mohammad Ghaus is at?  
(A) Gwalior (B) Mandu  
(C) Peerkhedi (D) Bhopal
8. Tomb of which of the following is at Barela (Jabalpur)?  
(A) Chainsingh (B) Sankheya Raja  
(C) Rani Durgawati (D) None
9. For which of the following reason Hoshang Shah's Tomb is famous :  
(A) For its magnificence  
(B) First Building of marble  
(C) Built in Unique style  
(D) None of the above
10. The tomb of which dynasty is in Shivpuri:  
(A) Scindia (B) Holkar  
(C) Parmar (D) Gond
11. Mahakaleshwar temple is at :  
(A) Omkareshwar (B) Maheshwar  
(C) Nemawar (D) Ujjain
12. The only place of India which has southern facing Phalus (Shivling) is :  
(A) Maheshwar (B) Omkareshwar  
(C) Ujjain (D) Bhojpur
13. Bawangaja is famous for?  
(A) Statue of Lord Adinath  
(B) Magnificent building  
(C) 52 Forts  
(D) All of the above
14. Temple of Pashupatinath is at :  
(A) Mandsaur (B) Ratlam  
(C) Datia (D) Ujjain
15. Dadaji Darbar is at :  
(A) Khandwa (B) Barwani  
(C) Badwani (D) None
16. The Gaurishankar Temple of Bhedaghat was built by?  
(A) Holkar (B) Kalchuri  
(C) Parmar (D) Chola
17. Garh Kalkadevi Temple of Dhar was built by:  
(A) Nags (B) Gond  
(C) Parmaras (D) None
18. Sun Temple is at :  
(A) Madkhera (B) Chauragarh  
(C) Dhubela (D) Narwar
19. The Palace of Raja Aman is situated at:  
(A) Ginnorgarh (B) Ajaygarh
20. The tomb of Rani Laxmi Bai is at :  
(A) Datia (B) Gwalior  
(C) Jhansi (D) Shivpuri
21. Baghelin Mahal is situated at :  
(A) Mandu (B) Chanderi  
(C) Mandla (D) Orchha
22. Gujari Mahal of Gwalior was built by?  
(A) Mansingh  
(B) Jaisingh  
(C) Veersingh  
(D) None of the above
23. The Shivmandir referred as Somnath of central India is at :  
(A) Orchha (B) Bhojpur  
(C) Omkareshwar (D) Ujjain
24. The evidence of Sati Pratha has been discovered from?  
(A) Kaytha (B) Besnagar  
(C) Eran (D) Dongwala
25. From which archeological site, Painted caves have been discovered?  
(A) Javra (B) Adamgarh  
(C) Nagda (D) Kaytha
26. Indragarh archeological site is located in :  
(A) Mandsaur (B) Ujjain  
(C) Vidisha (D) Dhar
27. Who discovered the Bharhutstupa?  
(A) Cunningham (B) Shahn  
(C) John Marshall (D) Vakankar
28. Sariputra & Mahamoggallana are related to?  
(A) Bharhut (B) Garud  
(C) Sanchi (D) None
29. The ancient name of Tevar Village was?  
(A) Tripuri  
(B) Triveni  
(C) Trishla  
(D) Triyambakeshwar
30. Ram, Laxman & Sita Sarovar are at :  
(A) Chitrakoot  
(B) Ujjain  
(C) Dhar  
(D) None of the above
31. Kaytha archeological site is at :  
(A) Ujjain (B) Vidisha  
(C) Khargone (D) Shajapur
32. Which is incorrect?  
(A) Kaytha: Vakankar  
(B) Eran: Prof. Krishnadatt Vajpayee  
(C) Adamgarh: Nissar Ahmad  
(D) Nagda: N.R Banerjee
33. Vaishya Tekri is situated at :

34. What was the ancient name of Ujjain  
(A) Mahismati (B) Dashpur  
(C) Avanti (D) None
35. Bhaskar temple in Madhya Pradesh is at :  
(A) Kundalgi (B) Goumatigiri  
(C) Balajidham (D) None
36. The temple of Bade Baba is at :  
(A) Balaji (B) Kundalgi  
(C) Naptha (D) Dharmat
37. The ancient Shiv Temple of Bhainsdehi is at?  
(A) Bhind (B) Chhatarpur  
(C) Betul (D) Dhar
38. Kanhargarh fort is at :  
(A) Chhatarpur (B) Shivpuri  
(C) Datia (D) Gwalior
39. The status of first tourist city is given to?  
(A) Shivpuri (B) Seoni  
(C) Hoshangabad (D) Dhar
40. Which Tourist place is known as "the city of Joy"?  
(A) Pachmarhi (B) Mandu  
(C) Bhedaghat (D) Khajuraho
41. The fort of Gwalior was built by :  
(A) Suraj Sen (B) Mahipal  
(C) Mansingh (D) None
42. Bharhut stupa has been discovered from?  
(A) Chhatarpur (B) Panna  
(C) Rewa (D) Satna
43. The fort of Chanderi was built by :  
(A) Kirtipal (B) Ajaypal  
(C) Surajsen (D) Virsinghdev
44. Masoleum of Tatyatope is at :  
(A) Mandla (B) Ramgarh  
(C) Katni (D) Shivpuri
45. The Lalbagh Palace of Indore was built by:  
(A) Malhar Rao Holkar  
(B) Tukoji Rao Holkar  
(C) Yashwant Rao Holkar  
(D) Ahilya Bai Holkar
46. The highest Statue of Lord Ganesh is at:  
(A) Bhopal (B) Ujjain  
(C) Dhar (D) Indore
47. The Gopal Temple of Ujjain was built by :  
(A) Daulat Rao  
(B) Bayaji Bai Shinde  
(C) Vikram Aditya  
(D) None of the above
48. Jama Masjid of Bhopal was built by :  
(A) Qudasiya Begum
- (B) Nawab Shah Jahan Begum  
(C) Sikandar Jahan Begum  
(D) None of the above
49. Delhi Darwaza of Madhya Pradesh is situated at :  
(A) Amarkantak (B) Pachmarhi  
(C) Mandu (D) Orchha
50. Which is incorrect :  
(A) Chanderi fort: Ashok Nagar  
(B) Bandhavgarh Fort: Umari  
(C) Gujari Mahal: Gwalior  
(D) Asirgarh: Khargone
51. Which among the following is incorrect?  
(A) Khajuraho: Chhatarpur  
(B) Maheshwar: Khargone  
(C) Mahakaleshwar: Ujjain  
(D) Omkareshwar: Hoshangabad
52. Which among the following is incorrect?  
(A) Bhaskar Temple: Balaji  
(B) Bade Bada Temple: Kundalgi  
(C) Bhainsdehi Temple: Betul  
(D) Kanhargarh Fort: Shivpuri
53. Which of the following is situated in Indore?  
1. Rajwada 2. Khajuraho 3. Bada ganpati  
4. Kanch Mandir 5. Sandhipani Ashram  
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (B) 1, 2, 3  
(C) 1, 2, 4 (D) 1, 2, 3, 4
54. Alamgiri Darwaza is in which fort :  
(A) Mandu Fort  
(B) Raisen Fort  
(C) Orchha Fort  
(D) Bandhavgarh Fort
55. Chaturbhuj Temple, Ram Raja Temple, Laxmi Narayan Temple are the part of which fort?  
(A) Gwalior Fort (B) Ginnargarh Fort  
(C) Orchha Fort (D) Raisen Fort
56. Which of the following tourist places belong to Ujjain –  
1. Mahakaleshwar  
2. Kaliya Dev  
3. Jantar – Mantar  
4. Jatashankar  
5. Sandipani Ashram  
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (B) 1, 3, 5  
(C) 1, 2, 3, 5 (D) 1, 2, 4
57. The Chhatra of which of the following personality is situated in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Chhainsingh (B) Bajirao  
(C) Mastanibai (D) All of the above
58. Which of the following is not a Jain Pilgrimage?

59. Match the following?  
 (A) Muktagiri (B) Sonagiri  
 (C) Bavangaja (D) Sanchi  
 A. Mohammad Ghaus 1. Shivpuri  
 B. Nawab Siddiqui Hasan Khan 2. Indore  
 C. Sankhey Raje Scindhia 3. Gwalior  
 D. Rani Ahilya Bai Holkar 4. Bhopal

**Code -** A B C D A B C D  
 (A) 1 2 3 4 (B) 3 4 1 2  
 (C) 1 4 3 2 (D) 3 1 4 2

60. Match the following?  
 A. Bhimbetka 1. Khandwa  
 B. Maihar 2. Ram Mandir  
 C. Orchha 3. Sharda  
 D. Omkareshwar 4. Pre-Historic site

**Code -** A B C D A B C D  
 (A) 1 2 3 4 (B) 4 3 2 1  
 (C) 1 4 3 2 (D) 4 1 3 2

4. Which one of the following is not a meteorological site of Madhya Pradesh?

(A) Kayatha (B) Navadatoli  
 (C) Eran (D) Jorwe

5. Old Seminary built in 15<sup>th</sup> century near Chanderi is known as ?

(A) Ujar (B) Aran  
 (C) Khilji (D) Babur Madrasa

6. Where is the famous Teli Sarai of Harda district located?

(A) Handia (B) Chanderi  
 (C) Nemawar (D) Seoni

7. Chitrakoot is a popular name since Ramayana period, it is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?

(A) Satna (B) Panna  
 (C) Rewa (D) Sidhi

8. Rani Durgavati Museum, Dhvandhar Fall and Madan Mahal Fort are the tourist places of which district in Madhya Pradesh?

(A) Amarkantak (B) Jabalpur  
 (C) Omkareshwar (D) Maheshwar

9. Where is the ancient city of Bagh located?

(A) Near Gwalior (B) Near Indore  
 (C) Near Bhopal (D) Near Ujjain

10. Ater fort in the valley of Chambal was built by

(A) Tomar (B) Bhadouria  
 (C) Chandel (D) Chauhan

11. Historic City of Joy 'Mandu' is in which district?

(A) Dhar (B) Indore  
 (C) Dewas (D) Jhabua

12. Battisi Bawdi is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?

(A) Anuppur (B) Ashok  
 (C) Chhatarpur (D) Chanderi

13. What is the name of the 18<sup>th</sup> century mansion on Sheopur – Baroda Road?

(A) Nayagaon (B) Dhaurpur  
 (C) Naregaon (D) Charchauk

14. In which of India is the famous Sanchi Stupa located ?

(A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Maharashtra  
 (C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Jharkhand

15. Which of the following is located in Gwalior?

(A) Jahangir Mahal  
 (B) Sahastrabahu Temple  
 (C) Rani Roopmati Mahal  
 (D) Madan Mahal

16. In which area of Madhya Pradesh did Mumtaz Mahal die?

(A) Burhanpur (B) Khandwa

**Answer Sheet**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	D	A	B	D	A	C	B	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	A	A	A	B	C	A	B	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	A	B	C	B	A	A	C	A	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	C	A	C	C	B	C	C	A	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	D	A	D	B	B	B	A	C	D
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	D	C	A	C	A	D	D	B	B

**Important Questions**

1. What is the style of decoration seen in Sanchi Stupa in Madhya Pradesh?

(A) Amravati (B) Gandhara  
 (C) Mathura (D) Bharhut

2. In which of the following districts of Madhya Pradesh is Bhimbetka Rock Shelter located?

(A) Ratlam (B) Chhatarpur  
 (C) Raisen (D) Guna

3. In which of the following districts of Madhya Pradesh are the Bandar Kudni, mountains of marble located?

(A) Indore (B) Patna  
 (C) Datia (D) Jabalpur

- (C) Khargone (D) Dhar
17. In which district is Orchha located?  
(A) Damoh (B) Niwari  
(C) Satna (D) Datia
18. In which script is the inscription of Sanchi Stupa?  
(A) Brahmi (B) Prakrit  
(C) Bhojtal (D) Holkar
19. Pachmarhi is situated on which hill?  
(A) Machal (B) Dhupgarh  
(C) Mahadev (D) Rajpipla
20. Which Moroccan traveler mentioned khajuraho temple in his article  
(A) Alberuni (B) Fahian  
(C) Ibn Battuta (D) Sher Shah Suri
21. The place of tourist interest famous for Amarkantak is  
(A) Hill resort  
(B) Wildlife Sanctuary  
(C) Maheshwar Temple  
(D) Origin of Narmada River
22. What is the reason for the fame of Pachmarhi?  
(A) Yogeshwar Nath Temple  
(B) Large Sanctuary  
(C) A beautiful hill station  
(D) Industrial city
23. The holy place 'Kayatha' is situated near which city?  
(A) Ujjain (B) Indore  
(C) Jabalpur (D) Rewa
24. In which district are the tourist places of Tajul-Masjid, Gauhar Mahal and Van Vihar National Park of Madhya Pradesh located?  
(A) Indore (B) Bhopal  
(C) Gwalior (D) None of these
25. How many floors are there in Bir Singh Mahal in Datia?  
(A) 7 (B) 8  
(C) 11 (D) 10
26. Where is Hindola Mahal and Jahaz Mahal located?  
(A) Mandu (B) Rewa  
(C) Bhojpur (D) Rajgarh
27. Where is the famous Shaukat Mahal located?  
(A) Gwalior (B) Mandu  
(C) Hoshangabad (D) Bhopal
28. Which of the following tourist places is located in Gwalior?  
(A) India Gandhi National Human Museum  
(B) Chhatribagh  
(C) Ashoka Pillar  
(D) Tomb of Gaus Mohammad
29. Where is Ashrafi Mahal and Neelkanth Mahal located?  
(A) Patalakot (B) Chanderi  
(C) Khajuraho (D) Mandu
30. The famous Rewa Kund of Madhya Pradesh is situated?  
(A) Ujjain (B) Mandu  
(C) Indore (D) Chanderi
31. Gujari Mahal and Man Mandir in Gwalior were built by whom?  
(A) Mansingh Tomar (B) Raja Bhoj  
(C) King Dumana (D) Scindia Devi
32. Udaigiri idols are related to which of the following?  
(A) Hinduism (B) Buddhism  
(C) Jainism (D) All of the above
33. Where is Jahangir Mahal located?  
(A) Indore (B) Gwalior  
(C) Orchha (D) Mandsaur
34. Where is the Bir Mahal located?  
(A) Dhar (B) Orchha  
(C) Datia (D) None of these
35. Which of the following district is called 'Gate of South India'?  
(A) Khandwa (B) Alirajpur  
(C) Rewa (D) None of these
36. Where is Rani Avanti Bai related?  
(A) Ramgarh (Mandla) (B) Jabalpur  
(C) Katni (D) None of these
37. Whose memorial is in Phool Bagh in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Kailash Nath Katju  
(B) Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi  
(C) Arjun Singh  
(D) Prakash Chandra Sethi
38. Which of the following place is famous for its rock arts?  
(A) Vidisha (B) Khajuraho  
(C) Gwalior (D) All of the above
39. Which of the following is located in Mandu?  
(A) Ashrafi Mahal (B) Roopmati Mahal  
(C) Jahaz Mahal (D) All of the above
40. Where is 'Bilova Caves' located in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Sehore (B) Raisen  
(C) Dewas (D) Gwalior
41. Ajaygarh was founded by  
(A) Mansingh (B) Guman Singh  
(C) Mishra Singh (D) Devi Lal Gond
42. Where is the ancient place Navdatoli located?  
(A) Khandwa (B) Indore  
(C) Khargone (D) Bhopal

43. Taj mehal was built on the basis of which sample?  
(A) Tomb of Hoshang Shah of Mandu  
(B) Kapila Darwaza of Rewa  
(C) Assumption of Shahpura  
(D) Sanchi Stupa
44. By what other name is the Ghumao Mahal?  
(A) Hindola Mahal  
(B) Jhulan Mahal  
(C) Hawa Mahal  
(D) Somnath Palace
45. Where is the famous Rajwada Palace located in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Indore (B) Gwalior  
(C) Ujjain (D) Ratlam
46. Where is the famous Kamlapati Palace located in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Bhopal (B) Asirgarh  
(C) Gwalior (D) Mandu
47. Which of the following is the hill station of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Pachmarhi (B) Jabalpur  
(C) Sanchi (D) Mandu
48. Where is Koshak Mahal located in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Burhanpur (B) Narwar  
(C) Carian (D) Chanderi
49. In which city is the Chhatri or the umbrella located in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Orchha (B) Shivpuri  
(C) Sagar (D) Datia
50. Chirakoot is situated on the banks of which river?  
(A) Ganga (B) Yamuna  
(C) Tamsa (D) Mandakini
51. By which name is an island and famous place on the river Narmada in Khandwa?  
(A) Hanuwantiya island (B) Moretakka  
(C) Sethani Ghat (D) Ramghat
52. Where are the Pandava Caves located in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Pachmarhi (B) Bhojpur  
(C) Udaigiri (D) Amarkantak
53. In which of the following places is Silhara caves located in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Sidhi (B) Bhimbetka  
(C) Anuppur (D) Vidisha
54. Where is the cave writing (inscription) found in Rewa?  
(A) Keoti (B) Bichhiya  
(C) Kevra (D) Pachmarhi
55. Madhya Pradesh has the largest cave group?  
(A) Pandava Caves  
(B) Shankaracharya Caves  
(C) Bhimbetka Caves  
(D) None of these
56. Udaigiri caves were constructed during which period?  
(A) Gupta period (B) Sunga period  
(C) Mauryan period (D) Chandel period
57. Where are Duchess Fall, Mahadev Hill, Apsara Vihar and Pandava Caves located?  
(A) Ujjain (B) Mandu  
(C) Bhopal (D) Pachmarhi
58. In which place Pahargarh cave paintings are found in rocks?  
(A) Chambal River (B) Son River  
(C) Asan River (D) Barwani town
59. In which Year were the pre-historic caves of Bhimbetka discovered?  
(A) Year 1957 (B) Year 1943  
(C) Year 1951 (D) Year 1949
60. Where are the caves of Shankaracharya located in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Ujjain (B) Pachmarhi  
(C) Omkareswar (D) Betul
61. Where are the Bhartrihari caves in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Near Gwalior (B) Near Ujjain  
(C) Near Bhopal (D) Near Jabalpur
62. Where are the Buddhist caves of Mara located?  
(A) Sidhi (B) Shivpuri  
(C) Dhar (D) Mandla
63. Where is Tansen's tomb located?  
(A) Gwalior (B) Jhansi  
(C) Sheopur (D) Shivpuri
64. Where is the tomb of Maharaja Chhatrasal located?  
(A) Mahava (B) Orchha  
(C) Raisen (D) Dhubela
65. Where is Hoshang Shah's tomb located in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Chanderi (B) Hoshangabad  
(C) Bhopal (D) Mandu
66. Where is Gaus Mohammad's tomb in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Shivpuri (B) Bhopal  
(C) Gwalior (D) None of these
67. Where is tomb of Rani Durgavati located in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Shahdol (B) Damoh  
(C) Seoni (D) Jabalpur
68. Where is tomb of Baba Shahabuddin located?

- (A) Nimr (B) Neemuch  
(C) Seoni (D) Narsinghpur
69. Vijayaraghavgarh Fort is in which district?  
(A) Katni (B) Satna  
(C) Jabalpur (D) Rewa
70. Which district of Madhya Pradesh has Garhakota Fort?  
(A) Hoshangabad (B) Gwalior  
(C) Raisen (D) Sagar
71. Where is Sambalgarh Fort and Garhi Sumavali located?  
(A) Morena (B) Ashok Nagar  
(C) Gwalior (D) Ujjain
72. Which is the following fort located in Bhind district?  
(A) Asirgarh (B) Hinglaigarh  
(C) Hindola Mahal (D) Ater
73. Who built Devgarh Fort in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Raja Jatav  
(B) Chandragupta Maurya  
(C) Nawab of Bhopal  
(D) Emperor Ashoka
74. Name the main fort located in the Barwani district?  
(A) Sendhwa Fort  
(B) Mandu Fort  
(C) Dhar Fort  
(D) Bhanwargarh Fort
75. Name the step well located in the Malhargarh Fort in Guna?  
(A) Ahilya Bawdi (B) Kapala Bawdi  
(C) Sultan Bawdi (D) Doyala Bawdi
76. Narwar Fort is located in the lower mountain range  
(A) Vindhya Range (B) Aravalli Range  
(C) Satpura Range (D) None of these
77. Which is the important fort located in Jabalpur  
(A) Madan Mahal Fort (B) Maharaja Fort  
(C) Rana Sanga Fort (D) Amla Fort
78. Which fort is said to be related to Ramayana?  
(A) Gohad Fort  
(B) Bandhavgarh Fort  
(C) Malwa Fort  
(D) Narwar Fort
79. Where is the Shahi Qila in Madhya Pradesh located?  
(A) Burhanpur (B) Chanderi  
(C) Hoshangabad (D) Mandu
80. Near which city is the fort of Ginnorgarh situated?  
(A) Dewas (B) Dhar  
(C) Bhopal (D) Rewa
81. Which fort in Madhya Pradesh, is called the "Gem of fort"?  
(A) Orchha Fort (B) Raisen Fort  
(C) Asirgarh Fort (D) Gwalior Fort
82. Who built the fort of Dhar?  
(A) Mohammad Tughlaq  
(B) Peshwa Bajirao  
(C) Akbar  
(D) Shah Jahan
83. Gwalior Fort was built in which century  
(A) Fifth century (B) Third century  
(C) Sixth century (D) Eighth century
84. Asirgarh Fort is in which district?  
(A) Bhind (B) Umaria  
(C) Burhanpur (D) Mandsaur
85. What is the motto of Madhya Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation?  
(A) Gods on Country  
(B) Everything possible  
(C) The Heart of Incredible India  
(D) The land with rich forest cover
86. Choose the right pair according to the caves of Madhya Pradesh and their respective location  
(A) Udaygiri Caves – Bhojpur  
(B) Bhrithari Caves - Vidisha  
(C) Pandava Caves – Pachmarhi  
(D) Bhimbetka Caves - Ujjain
87. Which place of Madhya Pradesh is not included in UNESCO world Heritage?  
(A) Khajuraho Memorial Group  
(B) Stone Shelter of Bhimbetka  
(C) Sanchi Buddhist Stupa  
(D) Udayagiri Caves of Vidisha
88. Where is Jai vilas Mahal located?  
(A) Bhopal (B) Indore  
(C) Jabalpur (D) Gwalior
89. Which is the only eco-tourist destination in Bhopal  
(A) Halali Dam (B) Rajghat Dam  
(C) Kolar Dam (D) Kerwa Dam
90. Where is the Kaliadeh Palacelocated?  
(A) Dhar (B) Pachmarhi  
(C) Bhopal (D) Ujjain
91. What is Jawad and Manasa famous in Neemuch  
(A) Rock Painting (B) Industry  
(C) Garden (D) Bagh
92. Where is the hill fort in Damoh?  
(A) Singorgarh (B) Bourbari  
(C) Fatehpur (D) Asirgarh
93. In which district More Caves are located  
(A) Hoshangabad (B) Jabalpur

94. Gandhi Sagar Sanctuary is located in which of the following districts?

- (A) Mandsaur and Neemuch  
(B) Seoni and Morena  
(C) Rewa and Satna  
(D) Jhabua and Ratlam

95. What is Jhinhari village in Katni famous for?

- (A) Rock and Cave Painting  
(B) Shiva Temple  
(C) Waterfall  
(D) Irrigation Project

96. In which district Patalpani located in Madhya Pradesh

- (A) Indore (B) Jabalpur  
(C) Sidhi (D) Chhatarpur

97. In which of the following regions of Madhya Pradesh, the world's oldest algae fossil has recently been discovered?

- (A) Bundelkhand (B) Chitrakoot  
(C) Satpura Plateau (D) Malwa

98. In which year did Panna National Park receive the award of excellence from the Ministry of Tourism. Government of India?

- (A) Year 2005 (B) Year 2008  
(C) Year 2007 (D) Year 2006

99. Which of the following places is famous for metal crafts, especially chariots and brass horse wheels?

- (A) Tikamgarh (B) Seoni  
(C) Alirajpur (D) Balaghat

100. Match the column-

Antiquity		Sites	
(a)	Grand entrance	(1)	Sanchi
(b)	Vishnu statue in the form of Varaha avatar	(2)	Udaygiri
(c)	Varaha statue	(3)	Eran
(d)	Heliodorus pillar	(4)	Besnagar

**Codes**

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) | 2   | 3   | 4   | 1   |
| (B) | 3   | 2   | 1   | 4   |
| (C) | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| (D) | 4   | 3   | 2   | 1   |

101. Sunder Mahal is the symbol of?

- (A) Love of Prince Dhurbhajan and his girlfriend  
(B) of unity between Hindus and Muslims  
(C) Ashoka's victory over Kalinga  
(D) Summer capital of the rulers of Bundelkhand

102. Dinosaur's eggs have been found

- (A) Bhopal district (B) Indore district  
(C) Dhar district (D) Ratlam district

103. Which of the following pairs is correct

- (A) Hoshang Shah's Tomb – Bhopal  
(B) Tomb of Nawab Hasan – Mandu  
(C) Tomb of Gaus Mohammad – Shivpuri  
(D) Jhalkari Bai's Samadhi – Mandla

104. Which tourist destination of Madhya Pradesh is the most attractive centre for foreign tourists-

- (A) Sanchi (B) Datia  
(C) Orchha (D) Khajuraho

105. In which city is the Sasbahu Temple established?

- (A) Indore (B) Bhopal  
(C) Jabalpur (D) Gwalior

106. Where is the rainbow temple located?

- (A) Alipura (B) Dhubela  
(C) Mhow (D) Naugaon

107. Which is the temple built by Prithviraj Chauhan?

- (A) Vankhadeshwar Mandir  
(B) Mata Renuka Temple  
(C) Narada Dev Temple  
(D) Neelkantheshwar Temple

108. Who built the Virateshwar Temple?

- (A) Maharaj Yuvraj Dev  
(B) Maharaj Raj Dev  
(C) Maharaj Hansraj Dev  
(D) Maharaj Chhatraj Dev

109. Which place is known as "Tirthraj"

- (A) Amarkantak (B) Orchha Town  
(C) Khajuraho  
(D) Kanha National Park

110. Pisanhari ki Madiya belongs to which of the following religious community?

- (A) Jain (B) Muslim  
(C) Sikh (D) Buddhist

111. Where is Chaitygiri Temple located?

- (A) Orchha (B) Omkareswar  
(C) Khajuraho (D) Sanchi

112. The Khajuraho temple was built by which of the following king?

- (A) Maurya (B) Kalchuri  
(C) Chandel (D) Gupta

113. Sandipani Ashram located

- (A) Chitrakoot (B) Orchha  
(C) Mandsaur (D) Ujjain

114. Khajuraho temple constructed constructed from sandstone. brought from the following districts

- (A) Jhansi (B) Panna

- (C) Satna (D) Jabalpur
115. Where is Neelkanth Temple and Neelkanth Mahal located?  
(A) Pachmarhi (B) Mandu  
(C) Khajuraho (D) Orchha
116. In a museum of the following, the image of the Goddess of Bhojshala Temple of Dhar is displayed?  
(A) London (B) New York  
(C) Berlin (D) Manchester
117. Where is Mandleshwar temple located?  
(A) Ujjain (B) Khajuraho  
(C) Ratlam (D) Omkareswar
118. The main deity of the Chaturbhuj Temple is  
(A) Lord Chaturvedi  
(B) Lord Rama (C) Lord Vishnu  
(D) Lord Shiva
119. Bada Mahadev and Chota Mahadev Temple is located  
(A) Ujjain (B) Bhojpur  
(C) Mandsaur (D) Mandu
120. ChausathYogini Temple is related to which goddess  
(A) Lakshmi (B) Saraswati  
(C) Durga (D) All of the above
121. How many temples of Khajuraho still exist?  
(A) 21 (B) 20  
(C) 23 (D) 22
122. Atkhambha and Chaukhamba are two remnants of Gyaraspur?  
(A) Universities (B) Temples  
(C) Mahal (D) None of these
123. Kanch Mandir "is located in which of the following states of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Orchha (B) Gwalior  
(C) Ujjain (D) Indore
124. Where is Indira Gandhi National Human Museum located?  
(A) Delhi (B) Bhopal  
(C) Lucknow (D) Kolkata
125. Rani Durgavati Museum is located in which city?  
(A) Bhopal (B) Jabalpur  
(C) Mandsaur (D) Khargone
126. Which museum in Madhya Pradesh gives shelter to European paintings?  
(A) Bharat Bhavan  
(B) Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Scindia Museum  
(C) Central Museum. Indore  
(D) None of these

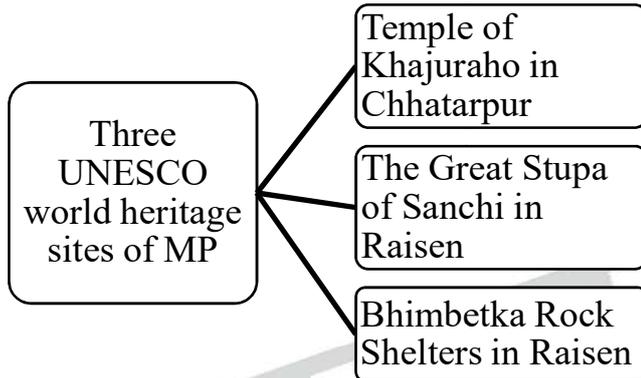
127. Which of the following museum has 'Durbar Hall painted with gold'  
(A) Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Scindia Museum, Gwalior  
(B) Archaeological Museum, Khajuraho  
(C) Dhubela State Museum at Nauganj  
(D) Bharat Bhavan
128. Who established the real archaeological museum on the top of Sanchi hill?  
(A) Charles Correa  
(B) Sir John Marshall  
(C) Marshall Durand  
(D) Sir Thomas Roe
129. Where is the first Ramayana art museum of India established?  
(A) Bilaspur (B) Indore  
(C) Damoh (D) Orchha
130. Where is the headquarters of Eco Tourism Development Board located in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Jabalpur (B) Indore  
(C) Bhopal (D) Betul

**ANSWER KEY**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	D	D	A	A	A	B	B	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	D	A	C	B	A	B	A	C	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
D	C	A	B	A	A	D	D	D	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	A	C	C	D	A	B	D	D	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	C	A	A	A	A	A	D	A	D
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	A	C	A	C	A	D	C	A	C
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
B	A	A	D	D	C	D	B	A	D
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	D	A	A	D	A	A	B	A	C
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
D	A	C	C	C	C	D	D	D	D
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	A	D	A	A	A	B	C	A	C
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
A	C	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	A
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
D	C	D	B	B	A	D	C	C	C
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
D	B	D	B	B	C	A	B	D	C

## UNESCO World Heritage Sites

UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Madhya Pradesh Such natural and architectural marvels as the temples of Khajuraho, the stupa of Sanchi, and the Rock shelters of Bhimbetka make the vast landscape of the state a visual and cerebral delight for history and art enthusiasts.



### Temples of Khajuraho

#### Location-

- Chattarpur district of Madhya Pradesh.
- There used to be 85 temples during the 12th century but currently only 25 temples have survived.
- The temples were built by the Chandela Dynasty rulers between 950-1050 AD and were declared a UNESCO world heritage site in MP in 1986.

#### Features

- The temples follow the Nagara Style of temple Architecture with regional modifications.
- Temples are built in Panchayatan Style. There are four smaller temples in the corners, and all the towers or shikhara rise high in the upward direction.
- The Shikharas are curved inside in a pyramidal fashion to emphasize the temple's

vertical thrust which ends in a horizontal fluted disc called an Amalek topped with a Kalash or Vase.

- Presence of many shikhara gives the impression of a mountain range.
- Both interior and exterior walls were decorated with beautiful carvings.
- Sculptures were based on erotic themes taken from Vatsyayan Kamasutra. The erotic expression is given equal importance in human experience as a spiritual pursuit, and it is seen as part of a larger
- Feature Mithun (embracing couple) sculptures, considered auspicious and are placed at the entrance of the temple or on an exterior wall or the walls between the mandapa and the main shrine.
- The sculptures of Khajuraho temples are in almost full relief, carved from the surrounding stone.
- Figures have sharp noses, prominent chins, long slanting eyes, and eyebrows.
- Temples were built on highly appraised stone platforms with steps leading up to them
- Absence of elaborate boundary walls or gateways.
- The temple also has projecting verandahs and balconies.
- Temples of three religious faith is found here- Hindu, Jainism, and Devi Worship (Tantric).
- Evidence of Devi Worship was found in Chausanth Yogini temple predating the tenth century dedicated to esoteric deis or goddesses associated with the rise of Tantric worship after the seventh century.

S.no.	Temple	Religion	God
1	Chausath Yogini	Hinduism	Devi, 64 Yoginis
2	Lalguan Mahadev	Hinduism	Shiva
3	Brahma Temple	Hinduism	Shiva

4	Lakshmana	Hinduism	Vaikuntha Vishnu
5	Varaha	Hinduism	Varaha
6	Parshvanatha	Jainism	Parshvanatha
7	Ghantai	Jainism	Adinatha
8	Mahishasuramardini	Hinduism	Parvati
9	Vishvanatha	Hinduism	Shiva
10	Matangeshwar	Hinduism	Shiva
11	Vishnu-Garuda	Hinduism	Vishnu
12	Beejamandal Temple ruins	Hinduism	Shiva
13	Ganesha	Hinduism	Shiva
14	Jagadambi	Hinduism	Devi Jagadambi
15	Chitragupta	Hinduism	Chitragupta
16	Adinath Temple	Jainism	Adinatha
17	Shantinatha temple	Jainism	Shantinatha
18	Kandariya Mahadeva (the largest temple)	Hinduism	Shiva
19	Vamana	Hinduism	Vamana
20	Javeri	Hinduism	Shiva
21	Chaturbhuj	Hinduism	Vishnu
22	Duladeo (Duladeva)	Hinduism	Shiva

## Mahastupa (Grand Stupa) of Sanchi

- The Sarichi stupa was built by Ashoka in 262 AD.
- The Grand Stupa of Sanchi received UNESCO world heritage site status in 1989.
- Their stupas were built during the reign of Mauryan Emperor Ashoka. Later Kings of other dynasties made contributions to this stupa.
- The site of Sanchi was discovered in 1818 by British officer General Taylor. Followed under the supervision of Sir John Marshall, Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India ancient structures were restored to their present condition between 1912 and 1919.

### Architecture

- Stupa was built in the Buddhist architectural style
- Dimensions of Stupa- Height-54 feet and Diameter-120 feet.
- The main structure is a hemispherical dome.

### Structure of Stupa

- It can be divided into the following parts and all these parts represents some part of Buddha's body.
- Medhi-meditating legs of Buddha
- Anda-abdomen and chest of Buddha,
- Yashti (Harmika and chhatri)- head of Buddha,
- Chatri- there are 3 chhatris (Umbrella like structure) representing the 3 jewels of Buddhism that is Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha
- Torana: these are the 4 entrance gates symbolizes Stages of life of Buddha.
- Pradakshina Path- Sanchi stupa has an upper as well as lower Pradakshinapatha or circumambulatory path.
- Boundary is called Vedika.

### The Torans

- These torans were built by Shunga ruler Pushyamitra Shunga. They symbolize the Stages of life of Buddha
- East gate-Birth in Lumbini
- South gate- Nirvana in Bodhgaya
- West gate-Dharmachakra Parivartana represents Buddha's first sermon in Sarnath

- North gate- Mahaparinirvana in Kushinagar
- Torana of the stupa has carved sculptures of Yakshinis (folk goddess). One figure that is quite prevalent in Buddhist stupa is Salbhanjika Yahshini (because holding a branch of a sai tree which considered auspicious).

### The Vedika

- These are the boundary walls.
- They are decorated with the stories of jataka tales (tales of the previous birth of Buddha) carved on them.
- Vedica's also adorned with sacred symbols of Buddhism such as
- Banyan tree- nirvana
- Empty seat-nirvana
- Lotus-the birth of Buddha
- Elephant-the birth of Buddha
- Horse-renunciation (giving up his home) i.e. Mahavinishkram

### Sculpture on Stupas

- Figure compositions fill up the entire space and are of high relief.
- Posture of figures looks naturalistic with no stiffness in the body.
- Heads have a considerable projection in the picture space.
- Rigidity is reduced in the contours and movements given to the images.
- Panels of Vedica and torans tell Jataka stories in the form of various symbols. The Lord Buddha is depicted as the Manushi Buddhas or the past Buddhas
- At Sanchi Stupa-1, narratives get more elaborated. However, the depiction of the dream episode remains very simple showing the reclining image of the queen and the elephant at the top.
- The historical narratives such as the siege of Kushinara, Buddha's visit to Kapilavastu, visit of Ashoka to the Ramgrama Stupa are carved with considerable details.

## Bhimbetka Rock Shelter

- Location- Obdullaganj (Raisen)
- Bhimbetka Rock Shelter in Madhya Pradesh, is thought to be a prehistoric rock shelter.
- It appears to show traces of human life on the Indian continent, putting it in the early stages of the South Asian Stone Age.
- In 2003, it was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

### Historical Background

- Prehistoric cave paintings may be seen in some of the Bhimbetka rock shelters, the oldest of which date back to around **10,000 years ago (c. 8,000 BCE), dating to the Indian Mesolithic.**
- The Bhimbetka site is home to India's oldest known rock art as well as one of the country's greatest prehistoric complexes.
- According to studies, **Homo erectus** may have lived in the rock shelters around 1,00,000 years ago.
- This cluster's most recent rock drawings are roughly **30,000 years old**. Many tales have been added to this location due to its antiquity.
- More than **750 rock shelters** have been discovered since then. There are 243 of these in the Bhimbetka group, and 178 in the **Lakha Juar** group nearby.
- The evidence implies that there has been a continuous human presence here from the **Stone Age** through the late **Acheulean** to the late Mesolithic until the **2nd century BCE**, according to the **Archaeological Survey of India.**
- These caves were discovered in **1958** by **Dr. V. S. Wakankar**, a well-known archaeologist.
- The extent and actual significance of the **Bhimbetka rock shelters** were only discovered and documented in the **1970s.**

### Features

- The term 'Bhim-betaka' refers to the '**sitting location of Bhima**', one of the **Pandava brothers.**

- Several layers of inhabitation can be seen in the rock shelters.
- At the **Bhimbetka rock shelters** in central India, the **Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods**, as well as the historic period, are all represented.
- It displays the earliest signs of human life in India, as well as **Stone Age** evidence dating back to **Acheulian times**.
- It is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** with seven hills and over 750 rock shelters spread out over a 10-kilometer area. At least some of the shelters have been occupied for over 100,000 years.
- **The first period**, which corresponds to the **Upper Paleolithic epoch**, features enormous animals such as bosons, rhinos, and tigers.
- The **Mesolithic period**, or the **second phase**, is marked by miniature, stylized human figurines.
- Weapons such as **barbed spears, pointed rods, and bows and arrows** are displayed on these figurines.
- The **Chalcolithic phase is the third stage**, characterised by agricultural activities and exchange between nomads and agriculturists.
- **Prehistoric cave paintings** may be seen in some of the **Bhimbetka rock shelters**, the oldest of which date back to around **10,000 years ago (c. 8,000 BCE)**, dating to the Indian Mesolithic.
- The paintings discovered in the rock shelters bear striking resemblance to those discovered in **Australia's Kakadu National Park**, as well as to **Bushman cave paintings in the Kalahari Desert** and **Upper Palaeolithic Lascaux cave paintings in France**.
- The use of manganese, wooden coal, and hematite can be seen in the last period, which can be classified as **early mediaeval**.
- The **'Zoo Rock,'** which depicts elephants, bison, deer, and Sambar, is the most striking feature.
- The Archaeological Survey of India has done an excellent job of preserving the site.

**Tentative UNESCO world heritage sites**

5 UNESCO world heritage sites in MP are included in the tentative list of world heritage sites declared by UNESCO.

- Groups of Monuments (Forts and Palaces) at Mandu, Dhar (1998)
- Chanderi, Ashoknagar (2014)- It was under the Iconic Sari weaving
- Clusters of India Historic Ensemble of Orchha in Niwari (2019)
- Bhedaghat-Lametaghat in Narmada Valley, Jabalpur (2021)
- Satpura Tiger Reserve Panchmarhi, Hoshangabad (2021)

## Important Tribal Personalities Of Madhya Pradesh

### Queen Kamalapati

- Rani Kamalapati was born in the princely state of Salkanpur in Sehore.
- She was married to King Nizam Shah of Ginnaurgharh.
- In 1702, Nizam Shah built Kamalapati Mahal on the banks of Bhopal Pond.
- Madhya Pradesh's world class railway station Habibganj will be known after the last Gond ruler Rani Kamalapati of Bhopal.

### Queen Durgavati

- Rani Durgavati was born on 5 October 1524 in Banda district of Uttar Pradesh.
- His father's name was Shalivahan.
- Because she was born on the day of Durgashtami, she was named Durgavati.
- She was married to Gond ruler Dalpat Shah.

### Badal Bhoi

- Badal Bhoi was born in 1845 in village Dungaria, district Chhindwara.
- Like Badal Bhoi, Bhima Bhoi and Hulli Bhoi were also great freedom fighters in Madhya Pradesh.
- Badal Bhoi Tribal Museum is situated in Chhindwara.

### Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar

- Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar was born in Bhavnagar, Gujarat, he is called the messiah of the tribals.
- He worked for the upliftment of tribal people.
- He is often known as "Thakkar Bapa".
- He was also a member of the Indian Constituent Assembly and became a member of the "Servants of India Society" established by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in the year 1905.

### Jodhaiya Bai

- Jodhaiya Bai of Baiga tribe belongs to Umaria district.
- He is a famous tribal painter who was nominated for the Padma Shri award.
- Faggan Singh Kulaste

- Faggan Singh Kulaste has won the Lok Sabha elections 6 times from Mandla district.
- Presently he is the Union Minister of State for Steel.

### Baleshwar Dayal

- Uncle Baleshwar Dayal was born in Etawah, Uttar Pradesh, but his place of work was Jhabua district.
- He was a famous social worker leader and is called Gandhi of Bhils.
- He died in 1998.

### Bhajju Singh Shyam

- Bhajju Singh Shyam, awarded with Padma Shri, is a famous Gond painter.
- He was born in Patangarh of Dindori district.
- Patangarh is called the 'village of painters'.

### Manshu Ojha

- Manshu Ojha belonged to Ghoradongri area of Betul district of Madhya Pradesh.
- He played an active role in the Quit India Movement in 1942.

### Sitaram Kanwar

- Sitaram Kanwar belonged to Barwani district of Nimar region.
- In 1857, he along with the Holkar state south of the Narmada river rebelled against the British.

### Arjun Singh Dhurve

- Arjun Singh Dhurve of Dindori district has special fame for Baiga dance.
- He was awarded the Padma Shri award in 2022.

### Nilesh Desai

- Working for the upliftment of Bhil and Bhilala community in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh since 1987.
- Has been awarded the prestigious Jannalal Bajaj Award in 2021-22.

### Bhima Nayak

- Bhima Nayak was one of the Important Tribal Personalities of Madhya Pradesh and popularly known as the "Robinhood of Nimar".
- He belonged to the Bhil tribe.

- He was born in 1840 in Panchmohali village in Western Nimar (Present-day Barwani).
- In 1857, Bhima Nayak took up arms against the Britishers and led the revolt in Barwani alongside Khawajya Nayak.
- When Britishers were unable to capture him they arrested his mother and sent her to Mandleshwar fort. Later she died because of Police brutality.
- He was arrested by British forces in Satpura forest and sent to Port Blair jails. On 29 December 1976, he died in the Port Blair jail. Major activities of Bhima Nayak during the revolt of 1857 are mentioned below.
- He led the revolt against the moneylenders in the Nimar region. He also took part in the Battle of Ambapani on 11 April 1858. He met with the Tanya Tope and helped him to cross the Narmada river.

#### **Tantya Bhil**

- Nickname – “Robin Hood” and uncle
- Birth - 1842 in Badda of Pandhana tehsil of Khandwa district.
- Father – Bhausingh
- Tantya Bhil was married to Kagazbai.
- Tantya Bhil (Tantya Mama) was a revolutionary leader active in British India between 1878 and 1889.
- Tantya was first arrested around 1874
- Haji Nasrullah Khan was arrested by Yousafzai for the second time in 1878.
- Tantya Bhil used to loot the public treasury of the British government and distributed the wealth of their sycophants among the poor and needy.
- He was an expert in guerrilla warfare and escaped capture by the British forces for 15 years.
- The British formed a special team under the leadership of Ishwari Prasad to capture him.
- However, he gets arrested due to the betrayal of his friend Ganpat.

- He was kept in the Central India Agency jail in the British Residency area in Indore.
- Later he was taken to Jabalpur under strict police security. The Sessions Court, Jabalpur sentenced him to death on 19 October 1889.
- He was again hanged on 4 December 1889, thus Tanya Bhil died.

#### **Khwaja Nayak**

- He was one of the Important Tribal Personalities of Madhya Pradesh and was born in the Sangri village of Nimar region.
- He belonged to the Bhil tribe. Earlier he was in the service of British forces. However later he picks up arms against the British forces in the revolt of 1857.
- He fought alongside Bhima Nayak and other revolutionaries in the Battle of Ambapani on 11th April 1858.
- During the battle, he was surrounded by the British forces in Amba Pani between Barwani and Silwad.
- He was martyred on 11th April 1858 AD. Madhya Pradesh government celebrates Khwaja Nayak Day on the 11th of April every year.

#### **Raghunath Singh Mandloi**

- He was associated with the Bhilala tribe.
- He belonged to the Badwani district of Madhya Pradesh.
- He took part in the revolt of 1857 and assisted Sitaram Kanwar.
- He was caught by Major Keating in the fort of Vijaygarh.

#### **Shankar Shah**

- Shankar Shah was born Garha Mandla [presently In mandla district] in 1783. His father was Sumer Shah. He was a pensioner of East India company . Shankar Shah has participated in the great revolt of 1857 with his son Raghunath Shah.
- He has participated in revolt of 1857 against British commander lieutenant general Clark( 52 regiment commander).

- He has revolted in entire mahakaushal region of Madhya Pradesh including Jabalpur.
- Kushal Chandra was a traitor in his court who used to provide entire information of his court to the British.
- Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah given capital punishment for or revolting against British on 18th September 1857.
- The contribution of Shankar Shah were described by W.C.Arkain in his book “Narratives of events attending the outbreak of disturbances and the the Restoration of authority in the Sagar and Narmada territories in 1857-58”.

**Veersa Gond**

- On August 19, 1942 he LED a movement in Ghoda Dongri (Betul) railway station where the tribesmen have removed railway line, set fire on a wooden depot in Ghoda Dongri. Jangarh Singh Shyam He was born in Patan garh Village in Dindori district. Contribution– He invented a tribal art named as Jungle Kalam. His notable painting was Jung garh. In 1986 Jung garh painting was awarded buy Shikhar Samman.

**Gunjan Singh korku**

- He was a freedom fighter and Gandhi’s follower. He lead Jungle Satyagraha in 1930 in Ghoda Dongri, Betul.
- Koma Gond died during the Jungle Satyagraha of 1930.

**Durga Shankar Mehta**

- Durga Shankar Mehta led Turiya Satyagraha in Seoni district in 1930 .
- It is also known as Jungle Satyagraha. Jungle Satyagraha of Betul and Seoni both have initiated after Mahatma Gandhi initiated Dandi March in 1930

**Ramadheen Gond**

- He led Jungle Satyagraha in 1939 in Dongargarh presently in Chhattisgarh where imperial police have a bred on tribes man and Ramadheen Gond died.
- Naresh Chandra Singh He was the ruler of Sarangarh princely state presently in

Chhattisgarh. He was chief minister of Madhya Pradesh (13 days only).

**Lal padmadhar Singh**

- He was born in Kripalpur village of Satna district. He has participated in quit India movement 1942.
- He was leader of Tribes of Rewa region during the National movement.
- He died during a protest of student union during quit India movement.

**Kantilal Bhuria**

- He was born in Jhabua district in 1950 he was elected as member of parliament from Ratlam Jhabua constituency in in 1998 ,1999 ,2004, 2009 and 2015.
- He was a cabinet minister in Manmohan Singh government.

**Jamuna Devi**

- Born in 1929 in sardarpur Dhar. She was a popular lady of state politics, she used to known as bua ji.
- She was the first women deputy chief minister in 1998. She has hold at various position for example MLA, leader of opposition (in 2003) ,
- She has been elected as member of parliament from lok sabha and rajya sabha and also served as cabinet minister in state.

**Faggan Singh kulaste**

- He is a politician born in mandala presently he is minister of state in Modi government. He has elected from Mandla constituency 7 times. Raja bakhtawar Singh He was a ruler of Amjhera state Dhaar. He has participated in the great revolt of 1857 and lead the movement in Dhar district.

**Raja bakhtawar Singh**

- He was a ruler of Amjhera state Dhar. He has participated in the great revolt of 1857 and lead the movement in Dhar district.

**Pema Fatya**

- He was one of the Important Tribal Personalities of Madhya Pradesh and was born in Chandrashekhhar Azad town in Jhabua.

- Pema Fatya is Related to the Bhil tribe.
- He was a great artist of “Pithora Art”, which is a famous painting art of the Bhil tribe.
- He got Shikhar Samman in 1986 from the Madhya Pradesh government He was facilitated by Tulsi Samman by the Cultural Department of Madhya Pradesh in Tribal Art.
- He died on 5 April 2020. Bhuri Bai Bhuri Bai was one of the Important Tribal Personalities of Madhya Pradesh and was born in Pitoi village in Jhabua.
- She was a member of the Bhil Tribe. She has received many honors for her great work, such as Shikhar Samman of Madhya Pradesh (1986), Padma Shri (2021) from the Indian Government, the Rani Durgavati Award in 2009, and Ahilya Award in 1998.
- She was famous for the Pithora Paintings, which is a folk painting art of the Bhil Tribe.
- She was the first artist in her community to start painting on paper.

**Bhuri Bai**

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- She was the first artist in her community to start painting on paper.

**Harsh Chauhan**

- He belonged to the Bhilala tribe of the Dhar district.
- He became the chairman of the National Commission of Scheduled Tribe.

- He worried about the welfare of the tribal community.
- He started the Shivganga project and the Halma movement in the Jhabua district.
- He was also associated with the Janjati Suraksha Manch and Akhil Bharatiya Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram.

**UNIT-1 PRACTICE SET- 1**

1. Who were the most majestic Kings of Heheya Kings?  
(A) Kiratvirya Arjun (B) Mahismat  
(C) Bhad Shrevya (D) Trishku
2. Who among the following struggled with British in 1857-  
(A) Chandrashekhar Azad  
(B) Ramprasad Bismil  
(C) Sahadat Khan  
(D) Makhanlal Chaturvedi
3. Raja Chhatrasal was the king in which region of M.P?  
(A) Mahakoshal (B) Chhatisgarh  
(C) Bundelkhand (D) Shivpuri
4. Occurs at Tripuri Conference of the Indian National Congress is held in ?  
(A) Kolkata (B) Pune  
(C) Jabalpur (D) Lucknow
5. The Prehistoric inscriptions found in MP is-  
(A) Bagh caves (B) Udayagiri  
(C) Sonagiri (D) Bhimbetka
6. What has recieved from Pangudaria-  
(A) Inscription (B) Stone tools  
(C) Cave (D) None of them
7. The coins of which ruler has been recieved from the treasure of Kushan Rulers in Shahdol of M.P?  
(A) Vim Cadfices (B) Kanishka I  
(C) Vasishka (D) Vasudev I
8. The coins of which saka ruler has been obtained from the Malwa region of M.P?  
(A) Nahapan (B) Pulmavi  
(C) Bhrumak (D) Srisaat
9. It is Known from which book that Avanti was ujjayini in the age of Buddha.  
(A) Pali Texts (B) Natural Texts  
(C) Vishnupurana (D) None of these
10. According to Purans, Padmavati was the capital of which dynasty?  
(A) Nag-Dynasty (B) Mathraj Dynasty  
(C) Kushan Dynasty (D) Wakatak Clan
11. From which place in M.P have the coins of the Indian- Greek ruler Minander been found?

- (A) Jabalpur (B) Balaghat (A) Bhimaji Nayak-death (1868)  
(C) Chhindwara (D) Sagar (B) Jhalkari Bai- death (1864)
12. From which place in M.P did the coins of the Satavahana ruler Yagyashri shatkarni be obtained? (C) Yuvraj Chain singh- death (1859)  
(A) Vidisha (B) Hoshangabad (D) Rani Durgavati- death (1857)
13. From here the records of Aulikar Dynasty in M.P. found? 24. From where is the inscription of supia found in MP?  
(A) Ujjain (B) Anoop (Nimar) (A) Rewa (B) Jabapur  
(C) Raisen (D) Sehore
14. Which ruler was decorated with titles like Janendra, Rajadhiraj, Naradhipati, Parameshwara etc? 25. Who started the revolution of 1857 in Jabalpur district?  
(A) Rajgarh (B) Mandsaur (A) Thakur Kishor singh  
(C) Bhopal (D) All of them (B) Yuvraj Singh  
(C)Thakur Sarju prasad  
(D)Thakur Ranmat singh
15. Which Dynasty is related to Madhya Pradesh? 26. Which of the following is not correct-  
(A) Kalchuri (B) Pratihara (A) Turia Jungle Satyagrah- seoni  
(C) Chalukya (D) Kakatiya (B) Charan Paduka Narsanhar- Chhatarpur  
(C) Ghoda-Dongri Satyagrah- Betul  
(D) Punjab Mail Hatyakand- Khargone
16. Who was the founder of Naga Dynasty established in Vidisha, M.P.? 27. Between whom the treaty of Durai was signed-  
(A) Bhimnag (B) Skandnag (A) Bajirao I – Nizam of Bhopal  
(C) Brahaspatinag (D) Vrishnath (B) Chhatrasal – Muhammad Shah Bangas  
(C) Scindia – Ahmed Shah Abdali  
(D) None of them
17. Who was the greatest ruler of Garha Mandla Kingdom of Gondwana? 28. Which of the following sites is related to copper stone age in MP?  
(A) Madan singh (B) Jadurai (A) Navdatoli (B) Handia  
(C) Dalpat Shah (D) Sangram shah (C) Adamgarh (D) Jaora
18. Who founded the Bijawar Kingdom? 29. Who inspired the National Movement in Ratlam?  
(A) K. Guman singh (A) Swami Gyananand  
(B) Chhatrashal (B) Yashwant singh  
(C) Raja Birsingh Dev (C) Ganjan Singh Korku  
(D) Rao Bhagwan Rao (D) Seth GovindDas
19. Who has been awarded by the title of "Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Alija Bahadur" by Mughal Emperor Shah Alam 30. Which branch of Kalchuri kings was not in the MP (Contemporaneous)  
(A) YashwantRao (B) Tukaji Rao (A) Mahismati (B) Tripuri  
(C) Malhar Rao (D) Jaswant Rao (C) Ratnapur (D) Durg
20. The following place is not located in M.P is? 31. What was the capital of Chedi Mahajanpada?  
(A) Fort of Ashirgarh (B) Ginnorgarh fort (A) Shaktimati (B) Mahismati  
(C) Gadhd-kundar (D) Mangi-Tungi (C) Avanti (D) None of these
21. From where is the Mauryan Period Statue of 'Yakshas found'? 32. Who was the first king of Yajvapal Kingdom (Narwar)?  
(A) Sanchi (Raisen) (A) Asalladev (B) Gopal Dev  
(B) Rupnath (Jabalpur) (C) Chahad (D) Ganapati  
(C) Beshnagar (Vidisha)  
(D) None of them
22. In 1810 which Schindia Ruler has made Gwalior as his Kingdom's capital? 33. To whom the inscriptions of Nachna Kuthora related  
(A) Jankaji Scindia (A) Nagbhatt I (B) Vyaghraraj  
(B) Jiwaji Rao Scidia (C) Raja Bhoj (D) None of these  
(C) Mahadji Scindia  
(D) Daulat Rao Scindia
23. Which of the following is correctly matched: 34. Consider the following statements-  
1. Singorgarh fort is situated in Damoh district.

2. Singoragarh fort was conquered by Dalpat Shah  
Which of the above statement is/are correct?  
(A) Only 1 (B) Only 2  
(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of these
35. Who conquered Vidisha in 1233?  
(A) Illutmish (B) Alauddin Khilji  
(C) Aain-ul-Mulk (D) None of these
36. On what date did Britishers attacked Jabalpur and ended the Bhonsle Kingdom?  
(A) 16 Sep. 1857 (B) 23 Dec.1817  
(C) 20 Dec. 1817 (D) None of these
37. Who has been called as 'Kaku' by Maharaj of Rewa?  
(A) Thakur Ranmat singh  
(B) Shaheer Kishor singh  
(C) Bakhtawar singh  
(D) Thakur Sarju Prasad
38. In which war of Anglo Maratha war did the British defeated scindia?  
(A) First (B) Second  
(C) Third (D) Fourth
39. Which chandel ruler has made Khajuraho as capital?  
(A) Yashovarman (B) Dhangdev  
(C) Nannuk (D) None of these
40. From where the coin of Ravinaag was found?  
(A) Bandhavgad (Umaria) (B) Eran (Sagar)  
(C) Ujjain (D) None of these
41. Who has reanounced the title of Rai Sahab during the civil disobedience movement in MP?  
(A) Raghvendra Rao  
(B) Ravishankar Shukla  
(C) Vaman Rao Lakhe  
(D) Sunderlal Sharma
42. Who led the revolt at Sagar during the revolution of 1857?  
(A) Shekh Ramzan  
(B) Rani Durgavati  
(C) Devi Singh  
(D) None of these
43. To who is the Batiagarh inscription in Damoh district is related?  
(A) Muhammad-bin-Tuglaq  
(B) Khijra Khan  
(C) Firoz Shah Tuglaq  
(D) None of them
44. Consider the following statements-  
1. Chandra shekhar founded the 'Hindustan Socialist Republic Association in 1928.
2. Chandra shekhar azad along with Ramprasad Bismil has participated in Kakori Kand.  
Which of the statements is/are correct?  
(A) Only 1 (B) Only 2  
(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of these
45. List-1 and List-2 to make the correct pairs and choose the correct answer from the codes gives below:
- |    | <b>List-1</b> |     | <b>List-2</b> |
|----|---------------|-----|---------------|
| a. | Bhoj          | (1) | Ujjain        |
| b. | Durgavati     | (2) | Vidisha       |
| c. | Samudragupta  | (3) | Dhar          |
| d. | Ashoka        | (4) | Gondwana      |
- Code:**
- |     | a | b | c | d |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (B) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (C) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (D) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
46. Who established the Tomar kingdom in Gwalior?  
(A) Mansingh (B) Vikramaditya  
(C) Veer singh (D) None of these
47. What are the places built by Raja Bhoj?  
(A) Saraswati temple (B) Bhojsar  
(C) Sanskrit school (D) All of these
48. Where Shaheed Lal Padmadhar singh was born?  
(A) Rewa (B) Satna  
(C) Jabalpur (D) Mandla
49. When Tantya Bhil was born?  
(A) 1795 (B) 1842  
(C) 1838 (D) None of them
50. Which dynasty ruler over Dashapur region of M.P.?  
(A) Gurjar-Pratihara (B) Parmara  
(C) Aulikara (D) Vakataka
51. Where is Bhumra Shiv Mandir located in M.P.?  
(A) Panna (B) Satna  
(C) Rewa (D) Jabalpur
52. Dwarika Prasad Mishr had participated in which of the following movements during India's freedom struggle?  
(A) Civil Disobedience Movement  
(B) Quit India Movement  
(C) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(D) None of them
53. With regard to the ancient Mahajanpad of Madhya Pradsh is not the right pair.  
(A) Avanti-Ujjain  
(B) Vats-Gwalior

- (C) Chedi-Nimar  
(D) Darshana-Vidisha
54. Consider the following statements-  
1. Prajamandal in Ratlam was formed in 1920.  
2. Stree Sevalal was formed in Ratlam in 1931.  
Which of the statements is/are correct?  
(A) Only 1 (B) Only 2  
(C) Both 1 and 2 (D) None of these
55. Where is the Asirgarh fort located in M.P.?  
(A) Betul (B) Burhanpur  
(C) Dhar (D) Panna
56. Which is the only temple constructed in Dravid style in Northern India?  
(A) Teli ka Mandir  
(B) Kakanmath Temple  
(C) Sahashtra - Bahu temple  
(D) None of them
57. Who led the revolts of tribals in Madhya pradesh?  
(A) Bhima Nayak (B) Tantya Bhil  
(C) Shankar Shah (D) None of them
58. From where the "Garud Stambh" was founded?  
(A) Tripuri (Jabalpur) (B) Akra (Malwa)  
(C) Vidisha (Besnagar) (D) None of them
59. Who was the ruler of Gwalior at the time of revolt of 1857?  
(A) Jankoji Scindia  
(B) Daulat Rao Scindia  
(C) Jayaji rao Scindia  
(D) Jiwaji Rao Scindia
60. Who has been also called as 'Kaviraj'?  
(A) Raja Vikramaditya (B) Raja Bhoj  
(C) Raja Chhatrashal (D) None of them
61. The statement 'Raja Sirishat' was found inscribed on coins of which period?  
(A) Shatvahan (B) Gupta  
(C) Kushan (D) None of these
62. Who led the revolution of 1857 in Hoshangabad?  
(A) Thakur Daulat singh  
(B) Raja Bakhtawar singh  
(C) Thakur Sarju Prasad  
(D) None of them
63. Which place was related to Yadav Kingdom?  
(A) Devgiri (B) Mandsore  
(C) Kankre (D) Kavardha
64. The Parmar dynasty started ruling over Malwa region in which century?  
(A) 9<sup>th</sup> Century (B) 8<sup>th</sup> Century  
(C) 10<sup>th</sup> Century (D) 15<sup>th</sup> Century
65. In 1947 Shri Tribhuvan Tiwari lost his life in which of the following case?  
(A) Sohawal Massacre  
(B) Punjab Mail case  
(C) Rewa Chawal case  
(D) None of these
66. Sort-out the False statement regarding the forts/fort of Madha Pradesh?  
(A) Fort of dhar was built by Mohammad Tughlaq on South victory.  
(B) The fort of Asirgarh was built by te Ahir King named Asia.  
(C) The fort of Chanderi was built by Pratihara ruler Kirtipal.  
(D) Fort of Ginnourgarh was built by Rajbasanti.
67. In which fort is the palace of 'Raja Aman'?  
(A) Ginnor (B) Ajaygarh  
(C) Chanderi (D) Mandla
68. Who was the colonel of Indore at the time of Malwa Rebellion?  
(A) Durand (B) Dickinson  
(C) Travers (D) Robbers
69. In which place Baktawar singh hanged?  
(A) Anjhera (B) Gwalior  
(C) Lalgargh fort (D) Indore
70. Ahilyabai Holkar ruled for nearly 28 years in M.P. her region  
(A) 1767-1795 (B) 1768-1788  
(C) 1739-1778 (D) None of these
71. The name of Ujjain, described in Buddha's text-  
(A) Achyutgami (B) Avanti  
(C) Ujjaini (D) Avantika
72. When did Orchha made capital of Bundelkhand  
(A) 1531 (B) 1539  
(C) 1535 (D) 1532
73. When did Canningham found Bharhut stupa.  
(A) 1880 (B) 1883  
(C) 1870 (D) 1873
74. At what place did Aurangzeb defeat Dara in the Dharmat war-  
(A) Ujjain (B) Indore  
(C) Burhanpur (D) Jabalpur
75. What is the number of temple in Khajuraho-  
(A) 87 (B) 75  
(C) 85 (D) 77
76. Who had constructed Bagh caves-  
(A) Gupta's (B) Parmar's  
(C) Magh's (D) Naga's
77. Udaygiri, Khatama mandu, Mandu mara cave are related to which religion.

- (A) Shaivism (B) Vaishnavism (A) Nimar (B) Mahakoushal  
(C) Jainism (D) Buddhism (C) Amarkantak (D) None
78. Where was the inscription of Shak era's mahachhatrap Rudra Singh found-  
(A) Satkhedi (Shajapur) (B) Ujjain  
(C) Vidisha (D) Raisen
79. Which of the following are not correctly matched  
(A) Vats – Gwalior  
(B) Anup-Khandwa  
(C) Dardha-Vidisha  
(D) Tundikar-Shivpuri
80. From where Narmad Human's (Human skull) proof founded.  
(A) Nagda (B) Navdatoli  
(C) Hathnora (D) Handiya
81. M.P. first copperstone age place is-  
(A) Kayatha (B) Nagda  
(C) Barkhedi (D) Navdatoli
82. In Bhimbetka's painting which colours had been used-  
(A) Red and green (B) Green and white  
(C) Red and white (D) White and black
83. Mama-Bhanja rock-shelter situated at-  
(A) Hoshangabad (B) Vidisha  
(C) Raisen (D) Bhopal
84. Which of the following are correctly matched-  
(A) Karush-Karush dynasty  
(B) Som-El dynasty  
(C) Vrashnath- Nag dynasty  
(D) All are correct
85. In the 4 famous trade routes of Mauryan empire, which is not present-  
(A) Ujjain (B) Vidisha  
(C) Mahismati (D) All of the above
86. Which of the following are currently matched-  
(A) Aulikar dynasty – Dashpur  
(B) Kalchuri dynasty – Tripuri  
(C) Parmar dynasty – Dhar  
(D) All of the Above
87. Which Guptas ruler had established the morital relations with Lichchiviya's to strengthen the empire-  
(A) Shri Gupta  
(B) Ghatotkacha Gupta  
(C) Chandragupta I  
(D) none of these
88. World's oldest algae fossil was discovered in which part of Madhya Pradesh  
(A) Chitrakoot (B) Panna  
(C) Tikamgarh (D) Shahdol
89. In which area was the branch of Mokhri Dynasty located in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Nimar (B) Mahakoushal  
(C) Amarkantak (D) None
90. The inscriptions of which region refers to Devpal II of Mahipal?  
(A) Khajuraho (B) Bayana  
(C) Rajor (D) None of them
91. The Vidisha region in Madhya Pradesh was named after the wife of which famous Emperor  
(A) Gautamiputra Satkarni  
(B) Auranzeb  
(C) Akbar  
(D) Ashoka
92. The Heliodorus pillar in Vidisha is dedicated to which God  
(A) Lord Vishnu (B) Lord Sun  
(C) Lord Indra (D) Lord Shiva
93. Name the location in Madhya Pradesh where the War Memorial 'Shaurya Smarak' was inaugurated-  
(A) Indore (B) Jabalpur  
(C) Bhopal (D) Satna
94. Name the mosque in Bhopal known as 'The Crown of Mosques' and is also the largest in India-  
(A) Jama Masjid  
(B) Malik Mughis Mosque  
(C) Moti Masjid  
(D) Taaj-Ul-Masjid
95. Who was also known as 'Yuvraj – I' in Kalchuri dynasty?  
(A) Baldhar (B) Kethurvarsh  
(C) Lakshman Dev (D) None of them
96. Who defeated Baj Bahadur, the sultan of Mandu?  
(A) Babur's Army  
(B) Humayun's Army  
(C) Akbar's Army  
(D) Jahangir's Army
97. When was shaheed Chandrashekhar Azad born in Bhabra (Alirajpur)?  
(A) 23 July 1905 (B) 23 July 1907  
(C) 23 July 1906 (D) None of them
98. In which district of M.P. is 'Narwar' the capital of RajaNal located?  
(A) Gwalior (B) Datia  
(C) Shivpuri (D) None of them
99. The Depressed Classes Association by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was established in which of the following years  
(A) 1907 (B) 1919  
(C) 1930 (D) 1942
100. The temple of Khajuraho is built from?

- (A) Marble (B) Sandstone  
(C) Brick (D) Black soil

**Answer Key**

1.	A	21.	C	41.	C	61.	A	81.	D
2.	C	22.	D	42.	A	62.	A	82.	C
3.	C	23.	A	43.	A	63.	A	83.	A
4.	C	24.	A	44.	C	64.	A	84.	D
5.	D	25.	C	45.	D	65.	C	85.	D
6.	A	26.	D	46.	C	66.	D	86.	D
7.	B	27.	A	47.	D	67.	B	87.	C
8.	C	28.	A	48.	B	68.	A	88.	A
9.	D	29.	A	49.	B	69.	D	89.	A
10.	A	30.	D	50.	C	70.	A	90.	A
11.	B	31.	A	51.	B	71.	A	91.	A
12.	A	32.	C	52.	A	72.	B	92.	A
13.	D	33.	B	53.	C	73.	D	93.	C
14.	B	34.	A	54.	C	74.	A	94.	D
15.	A	35.	A	55.	B	75.	C	95.	B
16.	D	36.	C	56.	A	76.	A	96.	C
17.	D	37.	A	57.	A	77.	A	97.	C
18.	C	38.	C	58.	C	78.	A	98.	C
19.	A	39.	C	59.	C	79.	D	99.	C
20.	D	40.	B	60.	B	80.	C	100.	B

**UNIT-1 PRACTICE SET- 1**

- Where is Dulhadev Temple situated?  
(A) Khajuraho (B) Omkareshwar  
(C) Maheshwar (D) None of them
- Which of the following fort is famous for Jauhar Kund?  
(A) Dhar (B) Asirgarh  
(C) Chanderi (D) Mandsaur
- Where the famous Jain Pilgrimage Muktagiri is situated?  
(A) Seoni (B) Betul  
(C) Datia (D) Sagar
- Which of the following is not correctly matched?  
(A) Kunwar Chain singh - Sehore  
(B) Bajirao I - Raver Khedi  
(C) Moti Mahal – Khandwa  
(D) Badal Mahal - Raisen
- Where is the 'Dadaji Darbar' located?  
(A) Khandwa (B) Badwani  
(C) Nohata (D) None of them
- For what 'Hoshang Shah's Tomb' famous for?  
(A) For its Magnificiance  
(B) For the first building made from marble.  
(C) For being constructed in unique style.  
(D) None of the above
- 'Sun Temple' is situated in which of the following place.  
(A) Maghkeda (B) Chauragarh  
(C) Dhubela (D) Narwar
- Which is India's only place to have joint Shivling?  
(A) Maheshwar (B) Omkareshwar  
(C) Ujjain (D) Bhojpur
- Where is Binavadak caves located?  
(A) Ratlam (B) Pachmarhi  
(C) Raisen (D) Rewa
- Where is 'Pisanhari temple' located?  
(A) Udaipur (B) GanjBasoda  
(C) Dewas (D) Rewa
- Where is the 'Kajal Rani Caves' located?  
(A) Omkareshwar (B) Maheshwar  
(C) Chanderi (D) Shivpuri
- 'Aireen Sarovar' is located at which place?  
(A) Pachmarhi (B) Satna  
(C) Rewa (D) Dewas
- 'Tarapur Gate' is situated in which of the following forts?  
(A) Mandu (B) Gwalior  
(C) Mandsaur (D) Chanderi
- Where is the Ancient Temple of Shiv Bhensadehi located?  
(A) Bhind (B) Chhatarpur  
(C) Betul (D) Dhar
- Where is the famous Historical 'Vaishya Tokri' was located?  
(A) Ujjain (B) Nagda  
(C) Khedi Nama (D) Aanwra
- In which tourist place of M.P. the Siddhanath Ghat, Bhairavnath Ghat and Nagar Ghat located?  
(A) Omkareshwar (B) Bhedaghat  
(C) Indragarh (D) Nemawar
- Which of the following caves are similar as caves of Bhimbetaka?  
(A) Mragendranath Caves  
(B) Bilaua Caves  
(C) Mara Caves (D) Bagh Caves
- World famous Kankali Devi Temple is located in which district?  
(A) Shahdol (B) Mandsaur  
(C) Mandla (D) Jabalpur
- Which caves of M.P. are called as 'Bodha Chitra ke Praan'?  
(A) Bagh Caves (B) Udaygiri Caves  
(C) Bhimbetka Caves (D) Bharthari Caves
- Which the following caves are called as 'Rangmahal'?  
(A) Bhimetaka (B) Udaygiri

- (C) Bagh (D) Mragendra nath
21. In which region of MP the 'Neerja Parv' is celebrated?  
(A) Bundelkhand (B) Malwa  
(C) Baghelkhand (D) Nimar
22. Gond Tribe celebrates which festival in honour of Narayan Dev?  
(A) Larukaj (B) Rasnawa  
(C) Meghanaad (D) Madai
23. Which the following is not correctly matched?  
**Dance** **Region**  
(A) Rai - Bundelkhand  
(B) Gangore - Nimar  
(C) Akhada - Baghelkhand  
(D) Kanda - Bundelkhand
24. Which of the Dance is not the dance of Malwa region?  
(A) Matki (B) Garba  
(C) Bhagoria (D) Ada-khada
25. 'Badhai dance' is related to which of the region?  
(A) Baghelkhand (B) Bundelkhand  
(C) Nimar (D) Malwa
26. Which tribe performs Bhagoriya Dance?  
(A) Bhil (B) Gond  
(C) Baiga (D) Dhobi
27. 'Kalgiturra' is the prominent singing of which region.  
(A) Nimar (B) Malwa  
(C) Bundelkhand (D) Baghelkhand
28. Which of the following dance is related to Rainy Season?  
(A) Khamb (B) Rina  
(C) Karma (D) Sua
29. 'Dul-Dul Ghodi' folk song is related to which tribe?  
(A) Bhil (B) Baiga  
(C) Sahariya (D) Kol
30. Which is the MP's state play?  
(A) Maach (B) Rai Swang  
(C) Pandwani (D) Nautanki
31. Which tribe does not celebrate the Dussehra festival?  
(A) Korku (B) Bhil  
(C) Kol (D) Sahariya
32. Which dance was performed by Korku?  
(A) Chatkora (B) Rai (C) Karma (D) Badhai
33. Which is the Bundelkhand's folk play?  
(A) Tetaji (B) Gammat  
(C) Chahur (D) Swang
34. Saila Dance is not related to which tribe?  
(A) Bhil (B) Gond  
(C) Baiga (D) Pardhan
35. Which of the following dance is not of the Baghelkhand region?  
(A) Dadar (B) Rai  
(C) Kehra (D) Kanda
36. To which region the Mansukha Folkplay is related?  
(A) Baghelkhand (B) Bundelkhand  
(C) Malwa (D) Nimar
37. Sanja Geet is famous in which region?  
(A) Malwa (B) Bundelkhand  
(C) Nimar (D) Baghelkhand
38. 'Nagpanthi singing' is related to which region?  
(A) Nimar (B) Malwa  
(C) Baghelkhand (D) Bundelkhand
39. Dholamaru singing is not sung in which region?  
(A) Malwa (B) Nimar  
(C) Baghelkhand (D) Bundelkhand
40. To which tribe the Chherta Dance is related?  
(A) Mudia (B) Gond  
(C) Baiga (D) Kol
41. Tantya Bhil was born in which district?  
(A) Khandwa (B) Khargone  
(C) Burhanpur (D) Badwani
42. The title "Indian Robinhood" was given to which tribal personality by Britishers.  
(A) Bhima Nayak (B) Khajya Nayak  
(C) Tantya bhil (D) Shankar Shah
43. Who lead the Namak Andolan in Ghora-Dongri of Betul district?  
(A) Khajya Nayak  
(B) Gunjan singh korku  
(C) Tantya bhil  
(D) Bhim Nayak
44. 'Tantya Bhil' award was given in which field?  
(A) Literature (B) Sports  
(C) Journalism (D) Co-operative
45. Who is famous with the name 'Robinhood of Nimar'  
(A) Tantya Bhil (B) Bhima Nayak  
(C) Khajya Nayak (D) Shankar Shah
46. Who played an important role in the 'war of Ambapani' in 1857.  
(A) Tantya Bhil  
(B) Khajya Nayak  
(C) Bhima Nayak  
(D) Banjara singh Korku
47. The wood craft of MP is developed in which tribal region?  
(A) Bhil and Korku (B) Baiga and Gond  
(C) Kol and Bhariya (D) None of them
48. Which tribe is credited for the development of the Kanghi crafts?

49. Kharad craft's Development has happened in which region of M.P.?  
(A) Ujjain, Ratlam and Neemach.  
(B) Jabalpur, Narsinghpur and Honshangabad.  
(C) Morena, Sheopur and Gwalior.  
(D) Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur and Panna
50. Terakota handi crafts has developed in which region  
(A) Mandla (B) Balaghat  
(C) Seoni (D) Chhindwara
51. Which craft is famous at national & international levels with the name 'Bherugarh'?  
(A) Chhipa Shilp (B) Kharad Shilp  
(C) Terakota Shilp (D) Wood Craft
52. In which district the statues were carved on 'Bettlenuts'.  
(A) Tikamgarh (B) Chhatarpur  
(C) Rewa (D) Panna
53. 'Sureti' walls paintings are related to which region?  
(A) Baghelkhand (B) Nimar  
(C) Malwa (D) Bundelkhand
54. Which of the following is not correctly matched?  
(A) Leather crafts - Shahdol  
(B) Batua crafts - Bhopal  
(C) Bagh crafts - Dhar  
(D) Sticking and Weaving - Raisen
55. Tilanga paintings are famous in which region?  
(A) Baghelkhand (B) Bundelkhand  
(C) Nimar (D) Malwa
56. 'Baba Dike' is related to which field?  
(A) Literature (B) Paintings  
(C) Theatre art (D) Journalism
57. The bamboo arts and craft is famous in which region?  
(A) Jhabua-Mandla (B) Indore-Bhopal  
(C) Dhar-Badwani (D) Anuppur-Mandla
58. 'Gudiya crafts' are famous in which region?  
(A) Badwani (B) Mandla  
(C) Jabalpur (D) Gwalior
59. Manglore tiles' handi crafts is related to which region?  
(A) Chhindwara (B) Balaghat  
(C) Seoni (D) Betul
60. Which of the following is not a folk painting style of Baghelkhand?  
(A) Kohbar (B) Tilanga  
(C) Neuran Namhe (D) Jiroti
61. Which districts are famous for chomal and Batua local crafts?  
(A) Badwani-Khargone  
(B) Khandwa-Burhanpur  
(C) Balaghat-Chhindwara  
(D) Dhar-Jhabua
62. The Gond language is not spoken in which of the following districts?  
(A) Hoshangabad (B) Dindori  
(C) Chhindwara (D) Betul
63. Which tribe called themselves as 'Koytor'?  
(A) Gond (B) Korku  
(C) Bhil (D) Kol
64. Which of the following is not a subtribe of Gond?  
(A) Pardhan (B) Koila-Bhuti  
(C) Nagrachi (D) Bhinjawar
65. Which tribe called themselves as 'Descendants of Rajput'?  
(A) Baiga (B) Bhil  
(C) Gond (D) Kol
66. Rajpantha is the Prime God of which tribe?  
(A) Bhil (B) Baiga  
(C) Kol (D) Korku
67. Which is the Holy tree of Baiga tribe?  
(A) Sagaun (B) Neem  
(C) Peepal (D) Sal
68. 'Gohiya' is the name of Panchayat of which tribe  
(A) Kol (B) Korku  
(C) Baiga (D) Gond
69. 'Mratak Sidoli' ritual is famous in which tribe?  
(A) Kol (B) Baiga  
(C) Korku (D) Gond
70. Banjara tribe is influenced by which religion.  
(A) Sikh (B) Hindu  
(C) Parsi (D) Christian
71. Which is the resident place of 'Khairwar tribe'?  
(A) Sidhi and Shadol  
(B) Morena and Gwalior  
(C) Betul and Chhindwara  
(D) Chhatarpur and Panna
72. Which tribe feels proud to call themselves 'The younger brother of Bhils'.  
(A) Bhariya (B) Panika  
(C) Sahariya (D) Banjara
73. What is 'Dhana'?  
(A) A Village of Bharia tribe.  
(B) Panchayat of Bharia tribe.  
(C) Residing place of Bharia tribe.  
(D) Dance of Bharia tribe.
74. What is the name of the youth of the Munda tribe?  
(A) Ghotul (B) Gatoria  
(C) Dhumkuria (D) Dhangarbansa

75. The number of Scheduled tribe in M.P.?  
(A) 43 (B) 45  
(C) 47 (D) 50
76. Where is the Tribal Research and Development Institution of M.P. is located?  
(A) Bhopal (B) Alirajpur  
(C) Jhabua (D) Badwani
77. Where is the Indira Gandhi Tribal University located?  
(A) Amarkantak (B) Badwani  
(C) Pachmarhi (D) Dhar
78. Which tribe tells their relationship with Shabri?  
(A) Korku (B) Kol  
(C) Ojha (D) Bharia
79. Bagheli language is not spoken in which of the following region?  
(A) Rewa (B) Satna  
(C) Shahdol (D) Panna
80. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
- | Language    | Place                 |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Gond -  | Balaghat, Chhindwara  |
| (B) Bhili - | Jhabua, Alirajpur     |
| (C) Korku - | Khargone, Hoshangabad |
| (D) Malvi - | Dhar, Badwani         |
81. Braj language is not spoken in which of the following district?  
(A) Bhind (B) Morena  
(C) Jhabua (D) Gwalior
82. Who is considered as the 'Harbinger of Shatak'?  
(A) Bhavbhuti (B) Keshav das  
(C) Bharthari (D) Padmakar
83. Who is known as the 'Indian Milton'?  
(A) Bhavbhuti  
(B) Makhanlala Chaturvedi  
(C) Bharthari (D) Kalidas
84. Who has been honoured with the title of 'Vaishya Vani kavi Chakhra varti'?  
(A) Kalidas (B) Banbhatt  
(C) Bhavbhuti (D) Bharthari
85. Who has been considered as 'Originator of Poetry'?  
(A) Kalidas (B) Padmakar  
(C) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan  
(D) KeshavDas
86. Which the following is not the composition of Padmakar?  
(A) Jagat Vinod (B) Prabodh Pachasa  
(C) Vigyan Geeta (D) Alijah Prakash
87. Who had translated the Ramayan composed by Valmiki under the name of 'Ram Rasayan'?  
(A) Keshavdas (B) Padmakar  
(C) Bhushan (D) Bhavbhuti
88. Who cannot be included in medieval writers?  
(A) Bhushan (B) Padmakar  
(C) Bhavbhuti (D) Keshvdas
89. Which the following composition was not composed by Balkrishna Sharma 'Naveen'?  
(A) Urmila  
(B) Vipatra  
(C) Aplak  
(D) Hum Vispai Janm ke
90. Who is the composer of 'Ek Sahityik Dairy'?  
(A) Gajanana Madhav Muktibodh  
(B) Harishankar Parsai  
(C) Bal Krishna Sharma 'Naveen'  
(D) Shiv Mangal Singh 'Suman'
91. Who composed the magazine named 'Kalpana'?  
(A) Sharad Joshi  
(B) Bhawani Prasad Mishr  
(C) Harishankar Parsai  
(D) Makhanlal Chaturvedi
92. Which the following is not the composition of Bhawani prasad Mishra.  
(A) Geet Fahrosh  
(B) Chakit Hai Dukh  
(C) Buni Hui Rassi  
(D) Kumkum
93. Who composed the 'Vasudha Patrika'?  
(A) Harishankar Parsai  
(B) Sharad Joshi  
(C) Shiv Mangal Singh Suman  
(D) Ashok Vajpayee
94. Who the following is composition of Sharad Joshi?  
(A) Thithurta hua gantantra  
(B) Andho ka hathi  
(C) Jujh raha hai Hindustan  
(D) Gandhi Panchshati
95. Dr. Bashir Badr was born in which city of MP?  
(A) Bhopal (B) Indore  
(C) Jabalpur (D) Gwalior
96. Which of the following is not correctly matched?  
(A) Lathi aur Bhais- Mulla Ramuji  
(B) Hindi Tumhare Liye- Bashir Badra  
(C) Aropon ki Dahleez- Ashok Vajpayee  
(D) Saye main Dhoop- Dushyant Kumar
97. Which is the first Sanskrit write up to be translated in English?  
(A) Kumar Sambhavam  
(B) Abhigyan Shakuntalam

- (C) Malvikagnimitram  
(D) Meghdutam
98. Which of the following is not a composition of Banbhatt?  
(A) Harsh Charita (B) Kadambari  
(C) Maltimadhav (D) Chandishatak
99. Who is the composer of 'Mitti Ki Barat'?"  
(A) Makahanlal Chaturvedi  
(B) Shivmangal Singh Suman  
(C) Bhavbhuti  
(D) Bhushan
100. Which the following prominent literature personality was comtemporary with Akbar?  
(A) Ghagh  
(B) Isuri  
(C) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan  
(D) Bhavbhuti
101. In Which of the following region Turra-Kalangi folk drama is famous?  
(A)Malwa (B)Nimar  
(C)Bundelkhand (D)Baghelkhand

**QUESTIONS**

- Which Age is associated with Eran (Sagar)?  
(A) Mesolithic Period  
(B) Chalcolithic Period  
(C) Neolithic Period  
(D) Palaeolithic Period
- Which district of Madhya Pradesh has been known as Megalith (Mahaparasan) monument  
(A) Sidhi  
(B) Rewa  
(C) (A) and (B) both  
(D) Balaghat
- Which area of Madhya Pradesh was ruled by rulers of the Magh dynasty?  
(A) Baghel Khand(B) Bundelkhand  
(C) Malwa (D) Nimar
- In Which of the district of Madhya Pradesh are found the gold coin of Gupta dynasty ?  
(A) Sagar (B) Damoh  
(C) Jabalpur (D) Vidhisha
- What title did the famous Hun ruler Toraman hold?  
(A) Maharajadhiraj  
(B) Rajadhiraj  
(C) Maharaj  
(D) Parmeshwar (God)
- Who is called Robin Hood of Nimar region?  
(A) Shahabad Khan  
(B) Bhima Nayak  
(C) Suraj Sen  
(D) Ganjan Singh
- Who was the editor of Karma veer magazine, published from Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Makhanlal Chaturvedi  
(B) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan  
(C) Dada Qin Kheda  
(D) Jamna Lal Bajaj
- When Jabalpur Home Roll league was established?  
(A) 1920 (B) 1915  
(C) 1918 (D) 1922
- On April 6, 1930, under whose leadership the Salt satyagraha started in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Seth Govind  
(B) Dwarka Prasad Mishra  
(C) Both (A) and (B)

**Answer Key**

1.	A	21.	B	41.	A	61.	D	81.	C
2.	C	22.	A	42.	C	62.	D	82.	C
3.	B	23.	C	43.	B	63.	A	83.	A
4.	C	24.	D	44.	B	64.	D	84.	B
5.	A	25.	B	45.	B	65.	B	85.	D
6.	B	26.	A	46.	C	66.	A	86.	C
7.	A	27.	A	47.	A	67.	D	87.	B
8.	B	28.	C	48.	B	68.	A	88.	C
9.	B	29.	C	49.	C	69.	C	89.	B
10.	A	30.	A	50.	A	70.	A	90.	A
11.	A	31.	A	51.	A	71.	D	91.	B
12.	A	32.	A	52.	C	72.	C	92.	D
13.	A	33.	D	53.	D	73.	A	93.	A
14.	C	34.	A	54.	D	74.	B	94.	B
15.	A	35.	D	55.	A	75.	C	95.	A
16.	D	36.	A	56.	C	76.	A	96.	C
17.	A	37.	A	57.	A	77.	A	97.	B
18.	D	38.	A	58.	D	78.	B	98.	C
19.	A	39.	D	59.	B	79.	D	99.	B
20.	A	40.	A	60.	D	80.	D	100.	A
								101.	B

- (D) None of these
10. Where was the revolution initiated by Bhil against the British?  
(A) Madhya Pradesh & Bihar  
(B) Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra  
(C) Bihar and Bengal  
(D) Bengal & Maharashtra
11. Which state helped British a lot in the 1857 war of freedom struggle?  
(A) Scindia of Gwalior  
(B) Holkar of Indore  
(C) Bhosle of Nagpur  
(D) Lodhi of Ramgarh
12. Which dynasty had its capital at Orchha?  
(A) Bhosle (B) Tomar  
(C) Bundela (D) Chandel
13. Jama Masjid was built by whom?  
(A) Shah Jahan Begum  
(B) Yaar Mohammad Khan  
(C) Dost Mohammad Khan  
(D) Gauhar Begum
14. Who was the founder of present day Bhopal?  
(A) Dost Mohammad Khan  
(B) Ravi Shankar Shukla  
(C) Kailash Nath Katju  
(D) Babar
15. Who built the famous monuments Rani Mahal and Chaman Mahal in Bhopal?  
(A) Sultan Mohammad Khan  
(B) Dost Mohammed Khan  
(C) Nizam Shab  
(D) Yaar Mohammed Khan
16. Who is credited with establishing Gauhar Mahal in Bhopal?  
(A) Shah Jahan Begum  
(B) Sikander Jahan Begum  
(C) Quidisiya Begum  
(D) Abida Sultan Begum
17. Who built the ancient Moti Mahal of Bhopal?  
(A) Dost Mohammed Khan  
(B) Sikander Jahan Begum  
(C) Iftikhar Ali Khan  
(D) Quidisiya Begum
18. After whose death did the Maratha gain authority in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Aurangzeb (B) Shah Jahan
- (C) Harsh Vardhan (D) Jahangir
19. Who is known as the first Maratha Subedar of Malwa?  
(A) Malhar Rao Holkar  
(B) Bhojraj Holkar  
(C) Khanderao Holkar  
(D) Malerao Holkar
20. Which of the following Battle brought the states of Indore, Nagpur and Rewa under the British Raj?  
(A) First Anglo Maratha War  
(B) Second Anglo Maratha War  
(C) Third Anglo Maratha War  
(D) Third battle of Panipat
21. Which massacre is known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Punjab Mail Massacre  
(B) Sohawal Massacre  
(C) Charan Paduka Massacre  
(D) None of these
22. Which British governor called Gwalior city of Madhya Pradesh the key to India?  
(A) Warren Hastings  
(B) Lord Mountbatten  
(C) Lord Wellesley  
(D) Lord Cornwallis
23. Veer Udai Chandra is belongs to which district of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Mandla (B) Jhabua  
(C) Rewa (D) Jabalpur
24. Which warrior queen fought with the Mughal Emperor Akbar?  
(A) Rani Ahilya Bai  
(B) Rani Durgavati  
(C) Rani Laxmi Bai  
(D) Girdhari Bai
25. What is the full name of Gandhi Hall located in Indore district of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Kind Edward Town Hall  
(B) Prince of Wales Hall  
(C) Queen Elizabeth Hall  
(D) Queen Victoria Hall
26. Alha-Udal is related to which place in Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Chanderi (B) Vidisha  
(C) Mahoba (D) Panna

27. Which England envoy to India came to Mandu from Ajmer behind Jahangir?  
(A) Robert Clive  
(B) Sir Thomas Roe  
(C) Lord Ester  
(D) Lord Dalhousie
28. Hinglajgarh is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Neemach (B) Mandsaur  
(C) Rajgarh (D) Tikamgarh
29. Which king built the Jantar-mantar Observatory in Ujjain?  
(A) Satwant Singh (B) Bhanugupta  
(C) Sawaj Jai Singh (D) Mahipal
30. Who is the founder of Hoshangabad city?  
(A) Krishanraj (B) Hoshang Shah  
(C) Nannuk (D) Vakpati Munj
31. Salimnabad, established under the name of Colonel Willian Henery Sleeman, belongs to which district of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Jabalpur (B) Katni  
(C) Mandla (D) Chhatarpur
32. Who defeated Raja Vikramajit Tomar of Gwalior?  
(A) Ibrahim Lodi  
(B) Sher Shah Suri  
(C) Mohammed Bin Tughlaq  
(D) Sangram Shah
33. The famous temples of Khajuraho built by the Chandela Kings belong to which religion?  
(A) Shaiva (B) Jain  
(C) Vaishnav  
(D) All of the above
34. Which of the following composition is related to Raja Bhoj?  
(A) Vidhya Vinod  
(B) Sarasvati-Kanthabharana  
(C) Yukti-Kalpataru  
(D) All of the above
35. Which of the following places is known for the capital of the Kushwaha (Kacchapghata)?  
(A) Banmore (B) Sihoniya  
(C) Khajuraho (D) Sabalgarh
36. Who was the founder of the Chandel dynasty?  
(A) Jayashakti (B) Nannuk  
(C) Raghunath (D) Vakpati
37. Which region of Madhya Pradesh was called Jejakabhukti during the Chandel rulers?  
(A) Baghelkhand (B) Bundelkhand  
(C) Malwa (D) Vindhya region
38. Which ruler founded the Paramaras dynasty?  
(A) Upendra (B) Bhoja  
(C) Harsh (D) Munja
39. Which dynasty originally ruled in the medieval period in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh?  
(A) Gond (B) Marathas  
(C) Rajpoots (D) Mauryan
40. Who was the most powerful king of Paramaras dynasty?  
(A) Mahalakdev (B) King Bhoja  
(C) Mihir Bhoja (D) Krishanaraj
41. The center of Raja Bhoj's Bhojshala is famous for?  
(A) Yoga practice (B) Medicine  
(C) Archery  
(D) Sanskrit Studies
42. Which of the following king has been called the patron of Dhrupad music?  
(A) King Maan Singh Tomar  
(B) King Ashoka  
(C) King Bhoja  
(D) King Krtipal
43. Which rulers are credited with establishing Paramaras dynasty?  
(A) Marathas (B) Satavahana  
(C) Saka (D) Rashtrakutas
44. Who is the writer of Navasahasankcharita?  
(A) Raja Bhoja (B) Keshavdas  
(C) Panini (D) Paramar
45. Which ruler of Paramaras dynasty shifted his capital from Ujjain to Dhar?  
(A) Upendra (B) Udayaditya  
(C) Bhoja (D) Bair Singh II
46. Tiwarkhed commendation of Betul district of Madhya Pradesh is related to which dynasty?  
(A) Rashtrakutas  
(B) Gurjara Pratihara  
(C) Chandellas  
(D) Pandyas
47. The Fort of Bandhavgarh is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?

- (A) Shahdol (B) Umariya (C) Chhindwara (D) Vidisha  
(C) Katni (D) Panna
48. "Golki Math" was the second name of which of the following?  
(A) Kandariya Mahadev Temple  
(B) Chausath Yogini Temple  
(C) Ramaraja Temple  
(D) Tripur Sundari Temple
49. Who establish the town of Mahishmati?  
(A) Shatru Vati (B) Haihaya Raja  
(C) Ahilyabai  
(D) Kartavirya Arjuna
50. Nau Khanda Mahal was built by which king?  
(A) Kirtipal (B) Lokpal  
(C) Rampal (D) Dineshpal
51. The reign of which ruler of the Paramaras dynasty marked the beginning of the Golden Age of Malwa?  
(A) Siyaka II  
(B) Naresh Govind  
(C) Nagabhatta II  
(D) Vakpati Munja
52. In which district is the temple of Bateshwar group located?  
(A) Ujjain (B) Morena  
(C) Khajuraho (D) Ratlam
53. Lanji Fort in Balaghat belongs to which dynasty ?  
(A) Gond (B) Chandel  
(C) Mauryan (D) Kalchuri
54. In which place of Madhya Pradesh did Shah Jahan's queen Mumtaz died?  
(A) Itarsi (B) Mhow  
(C) Burahanpur (D) Panna
55. Where was the financial capital of Chandragupta II?  
(A) Vidisha (B) Ujjaini  
(C) Sanchi (D) Maheswar
56. Who defeated King Vikramajeet Tomar of Gwalior in 1517 AD?  
(A) Babur  
(B) Sher Shah Suri  
(C) Mohammed bin Tughlaq  
(D) None of these
57. Where was the wife of Emperor Ashoka born?  
(A) Dhar (B) Singrauli
58. Who wrote Man Kautuhul, the major text of music?  
(A) Shekhar Dev (B) Mansingh  
(C) Kirtisingh (D) Fakir Allah
59. Who was the founder of the Scindia dynasty of Gwalior?  
(A) Madhavrao Scindia  
(B) Tukoji Rao  
(C) Jiwaji Rao  
(D) Ranoji Scindia
60. In which year was the battle of Bhopal held?  
(A) 1737 CE (B) 1738 CE  
(C) 1739 CE (D) 1740 CE
61. Which place is the birthplace of Chandrashekhar Azad?  
(A) Bhabra (B) Kabra  
(C) Harda (D) Pithora
62. Which of the following inscription known as the first advertisement of the world?  
(A) Daspur Inscription  
(B) Sohagara Inscription  
(C) Supia Inscription  
(D) Eran Inscription
63. Which Chandela King faced Mahmud Gaznari?  
(A) Kumarpal (B) Bhim II  
(D) Vidyadhar (C) Arunjara

**ANSWER KEY**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	A	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	A	A	B	A	C	B	B	C	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	D	D	B	B	B	A	A	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	A	D	D	D	A	B	B	B	A
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
D	B	A	C	B	D	D	B	D	A
61	62	63							
A	A	C							