

MPPSC MAINS 2024 PAPER-1, PART -A

Unit - 4

**(MODERN HISTORY AND
CULTURE OF MP)**

UNIT-IV

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1. Emergence of India as a Republic Nation,

A **republic nation** is a country or state where sovereignty rests with the people or their elected representatives, and the head of state is not a monarch. In a republic, political power is derived from the consent of the governed, and government officials are elected or appointed based on democratic principles.

The emergence of India as a republic nation is a significant historical and political milestone in its journey towards independence and self-governance. Here are key points regarding this transition:

- 1. Independence Movement:** India's struggle for independence from British colonial rule spanned several decades, marked by non-violent protests, civil disobedience movements, and political negotiations.
- 2. Formation of the Republic:** India became a republic on January 26, 1950, when the Constitution of India came into effect, replacing the Government of India Act 1935. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution declares India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic, reflecting the core values and aspirations of the nation.
- 3. Constitutional Framework:** The Indian Constitution, drafted by a Constituent Assembly led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, established India as a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic. It outlined fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy, and the structure of governance. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the first President of India on January 26, 1950, marking a **significant moment in India's transition to a republic**.
- 4. Democratic Principles:** The adoption of a republican form of government meant that India's leadership would be elected by the people through democratic processes, ensuring the representation of diverse voices and interests. India conducted its first general elections in 1952, becoming the world's largest democracy with millions of voters participating in the electoral process.
- 5. Republic Day:** January 26 is celebrated annually as Republic Day in India, commemorating the day when the Constitution was adopted, marking the country's transition to a republic and affirming the values of democracy and pluralism.
- 6. Institutional Framework:** The republic status led to the establishment of key institutions such as the President, Prime Minister, Parliament, and the Judiciary, each playing a crucial role in upholding democratic principles and governance.
- 7. International Recognition:** India's emergence as a republic nation garnered international recognition and strengthened its position as a democratic nation committed to upholding human rights, freedom of expression, and rule of law.

8. **Secularism:** The Indian Constitution guarantees secularism, ensuring equal treatment of all religions and freedom of worship, setting a precedent for religious harmony and tolerance in a diverse society.
9. **Judicial Independence:** The establishment of an independent judiciary, with the Supreme Court as the apex body, ensured the protection of fundamental rights and the rule of law, enhancing the democratic fabric of the nation.
10. **Representation of States:** India adopted a federal structure with provisions for states' representation in the central government, fostering unity in diversity and empowering regional aspirations.
11. **Abolition of Titles:** The Indian Constitution abolished titles of nobility, ensuring equality among citizens and rejecting feudal hierarchies inherited from the colonial era.
12. **Universal Adult Suffrage:** India's Constitution provided for universal adult suffrage, granting voting rights to all citizens regardless of caste, creed, gender, or socioeconomic status, promoting inclusivity in governance.
13. **Democratic Institutions:** The establishment of democratic institutions such as the Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) reinforced democratic principles and accountability in governance.
14. **Constitutional Amendments:** Over the years, India's Constitution has been amended to address evolving societal needs and challenges, reflecting the flexibility and resilience of its democratic framework.

This transition marked a pivotal moment in India's history, shaping its political, social, and cultural landscape as it embarked on a journey of nation-building and democratic governance.

2. Reorganization of States, Formation of Madhya Pradesh.

- India was divided into 565 princely states prior to independence.
- These indigenous princely states believed in self-government, which posed the greatest challenge to the development of a strong India.
- India had three types of states at the time:
 - Territories of British India
 - Princely states
 - Colonial territories of France and Portugal.
- Except for Hyderabad, Junagadh, Bhopal, and Kashmir, 562 princely states agreed to join the Indian Confederation after India's independence.
- By the 26th of January 1950, India had formally transitioned from a dominion to a republic of states. It had largely merged the smaller states into larger regional territories like Saurashtra.

ERSTWHILE PART- 7 OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

This union of states was divided into three parts based on whether they were former provinces (part A), princely states (part B), or territories that would be directly ruled by the Union government (part C), the precursor to UTs.

Four main types of states are:

Part A States

1. The former governors' provinces of British India
2. These states were ruled by an elected governor and state legislature.
3. Part A states were Bombay, Madras, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh (earlier Central Provinces and Berar), Punjab (earlier East Punjab), Uttar Pradesh (earlier the United Provinces), Orissa, and West Bengal.

Part B States

1. These were former princely states or groups of princely states
2. These states were governed by a Rajpramukh
3. Rajpramukh is the ruler of a constituent state and an elected legislature.
4. He was appointed by the President of India.
5. Part B states were Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU), Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Travancore-Cochin. Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Rajasthan, and Saurashtra.

Part C States

1. It comprised both the former chief commissioners' provinces and some princely states,
2. These states were governed by a chief commissioner
3. The chief commissioner was appointed by the President of India.
4. Part C states were Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Cutch, Manipur, Tripura, and Vindhya Pradesh.

Part D States

1. This state was administered a lieutenant governor appointed by the central government.
2. Part D state consists of Andaman and Nicobar Islands only

- In 1953 the Andhra agitation burst out resulting in the fast by the death of a Gandhian leader, Potti Sriramalu. In the same year, the state of Andhra was established.
- This was followed by the appointment of a **States Reorganisation Commission (SRC)** in 1955.
- The SRC recommended splitting the four types of states into two categories: states and union territories, as well as merging the former Part B state of Hyderabad with Andhra Pradesh.
- To give effect to the scheme of reorganization, the **States Reorganisation Act, 1956**, was enacted by the Parliament under **Article 4** of the Constitution of India.
- In order to implement the States Reorganisation Act, the Constitution introduced the **7th Constitutional Amendment**, which received the Indian President's assent on October 19, 1956.
- This amendment not only resulted in the formation of new states by altering the areas and boundaries of the then-existing states, but it also resulted in the abolition of Part A, Part B, and Part C states and the designation of certain areas as Union Territories.
- The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 reduced the number of states from 27 to 14.
- Andhra Pradesh, Bombay Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, and Rajasthan are the new states formed as a result of state reorganization in 1956.

PARLIAMENT'S POWER TO REORGANISE THE STATES

- **Article 3** of the Indian Constitution outlines the formation of new states as well as changes to existing states' areas, boundaries, or names.
- **Article 3** authorises the Parliament to:
 - (a) form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state;
 - (b) increase the area of any state;
 - (c) diminish the area of any state;
 - (d) alter the boundaries of any state;
 - (e) alter the name of any state
- However, **Article 3** imposes two conditions in this regard: first, a bill proposing the above changes can be introduced in Parliament only with the President's prior recommendation; and second, before recommending the bill, the President must refer it to the state legislature concerned for comment within a specified period.
- The views of the state legislature are not binding on the President (or Parliament), who may accept or reject them regardless of when they are received..

STATE REORGANISATION COMMISSIONS

There are some important commissions constituted for the Reorganisation of the State such as the Dhar Commission, JVP Committee and Fazal Ali Commission.

Dhar Commission

- This commission was constituted in June 1948 to assess the feasibility of the linguistic organisation of states. In December 1948, the Commission submitted its report and recommended that states be organised on the basis of administrative convenience.
- The recommendations of the Dhar Commission created much resentment. Another committee was set up consisting of Jawahar Lal Nehru, Vallabh Patel and Pattabhi

Sitaramayya. The committee was named after the first letters of their first names i.e., it was known as the JVP committee.

JVP Committee

- This committee was set up in December 1948 and submitted its report in April 1949. It formally rejected language as the basis for the reorganisation of states. Potti Sreeramulu, a prominent Telugu leader was demanding Andhra State be carved out of Madras state.
- To get his demands met he went on a hunger strike. However, he died in December 1952 (15 December). To calm the massive uproar of the people, the first reorganization of the state on a linguistic basis was Andhra state was created by separating Telugu-speaking areas from Madras state.

State Reorganisation Commission (Fazal Ali Commission)

- The Creation of Andhra Pradesh intensified the demand for the creation of states on a linguistic basis in other regions as well. The Government was forced to re-examine the whole question. Thus, a new commission, known as the State Reorganisation (Fazal Ali Commission), was set up.
- The Fazal Ali commission was a three-member State Reorganisation Commission that was set up in December 1953. Its other two members were K.M. Panikkar and H.N. Kunzru. The commission submitted its report in September 1955. It acknowledges 4 major factors for the reorganization of states:
 - First, Linguistic and Cultural similarities;
 - Second, strengthen and preserve the unity and integrity of India;
 - Third, administrative, financial and economic considerations and
 - Fourth planning and promotion of people's welfare..

FACTORS BEHIND REORGANIZATION

- **Formation of Linguistic Provinces:** The desire for state reorganization is frequently equated with the desire for the formation of linguistic provinces.
- **Development of Regional Languages:** This is due to the fact that the movement for the redistribution of British Indian provinces was a direct result of the phenomenal development of regional languages in the nineteenth century.
- **Emotional Integration of Different Language Groups:** This resulted in the emotional integration of different language groups and the development of consciousness among them of being distinct cultural units.
- **Linguistically Homogenous Units:** When progressive public opinion in India materialized in favor of administrative unit rationalization, the goal was conceived and sought in terms of linguistically homogeneous units.
- **As a State Level Elevation:** Through the reorganization of state boundaries, an effort is made on the part of a region to elevate itself to the level of a state, where it would be able to enjoy the powers and facilities that they believe they were denied.
- **Rising Consciousness Among Ethnic Minorities:** Rising consciousness among ethnic minorities and the emergence of a sense that they share common characteristics that distinguish them from the majority community within the state
- **Easier Consolidation of Demands:** Since minorities are restricted to a specific geographical area, it is easier to consolidate their demand.

- **Widespread Sense of Discrimination:** Ethnic minority communities that are agitated develop a sense of discrimination.
- **Economic Backwardness:** Since agitating regions are primarily economically backward, people develop a sense of being ignored by the majority-dominated state government.
- **Availability of Fewer Opportunities:** The agitating sub-regional communities claim that they are afforded fewer opportunities than the majority of the state's residents.
- Such movements gain traction when they are led by an effective and powerful leader.

RELATED CHALLENGES AND REASONS

- The whole process of struggle involves continuous negotiation on the part of minorities in particular and regions in general with the center on one hand and the state on the other.
- The regions that have raised the demand for boundary bifurcation from their parent states blame the central government for not listening to their request.
- If their demand for a new state is fulfilled then the people of the parent state start accusing the union government of the whole process.
- The states from which new states' demands emerge have not been very positive towards them and ample reasons can be explored behind this.
 - It indicates a failure on the part of the state government to tackle the issue of prevalent regional inequalities.
 - Lack of success to provide welfare and equal opportunities to its entire people within the state.
 - Further, bifurcation would mean the division of monetary resources, water resources, assets, natural resources, and so on.
 - Thus, the bifurcation of the state would hit hard on the economy of the state.
 - Such a division would also have an impact on the bargaining power of the state at the center.
- In India, the number of seats allocated to states depends on the size of their population.
 - Obviously, the division of the population would have an adverse impact on the number of MPs going to the union government.

New States and Union Territories Created After 1956

States	Sequence and Facts
Andhra Pradesh	The State of Andhra Pradesh Act of 1953 created the state by carving out some areas from the State of Madras.
Gujarat and Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State of Bombay was divided into two States i.e., Maharashtra and Gujarat by the Bombay (Reorganization) Act, 1960. • Gujarat became the 15th state of the Indian Union.
Kerala	Created by State Reorganization Act, 1956. It comprised Travancore and Cochin areas.
Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created from the princely State of Mysore by State Reorganization Act, 1956. • It was renamed Karnataka in 1973.
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This territory was ruled by the Portuguese until it was liberated in 1954. • Following that, the administration was carried on by an administrator chosen by the people themselves until 1961.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The 10th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1961 made it a union territory of India.
Puducherry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Puducherry's territory includes the former French settlements in India known as Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe, and Yanam.In 1954, the French handed over this territory to India.It was then administered as an "acquired territory" until 1962, when the 14th Constitutional Amendment Act made it a union territory.
Nagaland	The State of Nagaland Act of 1962 separated it from the State of Assam.
Haryana	In 1966, the State of Punjab was bifurcated to create Haryana, the 17th state of the Indian Union and the union territory of Chandigarh.
Himachal Pradesh	The Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh were elevated to the status of State by the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970.
Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none">State within the State of Assam by 23rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1969.Later, in 1971, it received the status of a full-fledged State by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganization) Act, 1971.
Manipur and Tripura	Both these States were elevated from the status of Union Territories by the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganization) Act, 1971.
Sikkim	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sikkim was given first the status of 'Associate State' through the enactment of the 35th Constitutional Amendment Act (1974).It got the status of full State in 1975 by 36th Amendment Act, 1975.
Mizoram	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It was elevated to the status of a full state by the Mizoram Act, 1986.It was done after the signing of a memorandum of settlement (Mizoram Peace Accord) in 1986 between the Central government and the Mizo National Front.
Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It received the status of a full state by the State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986.Prior to this, Arunachal Pradesh was a Union Territory since 1972.
Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Goa, Daman and Diu were constituted as a union territory by the 12th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962.Later on, Goa was separated from the Union Territory of Goa, Daman, and Diu and was made a full-fledged State by Goa, Daman, and Diu Reorganization Act, 1987.Daman and Diu remained as Union Territory.
Chhattisgarh	This is formed by the Constitutional Amendment Act 2000 by dividing Madhya Pradesh
Uttarakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This was formed by the constitutional Amendment Act 2000 by dividing Uttar Pradesh.It comprises the northern districts of Kumaon and Garhwal hills of Uttar Pradesh.
Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">This was formed by the Constitutional Amendment Act 2000 by dividing Bihar.It comprises 18 southern districts of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana of Bihar.
Telangana	The state of Telangana was formed by the "Andhra Pradesh State Reorganization Act 2014".
Jammu & Kashmir	On 31 October 2019, the act reconstituted the former state of Jammu and Kashmir into two union territories, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

Significance

- Smaller states have several advantages. Since they have smaller assemblies their decision-making is faster, and their laws are applicable only to their specific area.
- It also helps them to preserve their culture distinctly.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF MADHYA PRADESH

Status of Madhya Pradesh Before Independence

- The present state of Madhya Pradesh was basically created as a central province on the 2nd of November 1861 as a judicial commission territory and was administered by the judicial commissioner.
- Berar a part of Nizam's state of Hyderabad was transferred in 1933 to the Central Province for administration. Together the state has its new name Central Province and Berar.
- Rest of Madhya Pradesh was under the rule of various princely states. Major princely states were Gwalior State, Indore State, Rewa State, etc.

STATUS OF MADHYA PRADESH BETWEEN 1946-1956

The area of Madhya Pradesh was divided into three parts. They are Part- A (Central province), and Part- B (Madhya Bharat), Part- C (Vindhya, and Bhopal state). Information about these parts is mentioned below.

Part	Province	Capitals	Heads
Part A	Nagpur	Central Province and Berar	Pt Ravi Shankar
Part B	Madhya Bharat	Indore Gwalior	Liladhar Seth
Part C	Vindhya	Rewa	Pt Shambhu Nath Shukla
	Bhopal	Bhopal	Pt Shankar Dayal Sharma

Central Province and Berar (Part-A State)

- Part- A is comprised of those provinces that were the former governors' provinces of British India. These provinces were ruled by an elected governor and state legislature.
- This part included the present Chattisgarh, Vidharbha area of Maharashtra, and Mahakaushal area (Jabalpur-Mandla region) of Madhya Pradesh.
- The Governor of this part was E. Raghvendra Rao.
- The elected head (Chief Minister) of this part was Pt Ravishankar Shukla.

Madhya Bharat (Part-B State)

- The group was comprised of former princely states or groups of princely states. These states were governed by a Rajpramukh. Rajpramukh was appointed by the President of India. He is the ruler of a constituent state and an elected legislature.

- This part was comprised of 25 princely states including Gwalior (Scindia Dynasty) and Indore (Holkar Dynasty).
- The capital of Madhya Bharat was Gwalior and Indore, each for 6 months.
- Elected Head of state was Liladhar Joshi, later replaced by Takhatmal Jain.
- The Jiwajirao Scindia of Gwalior state was the Rajpramukh.
- Following 25 princely states were merged into Madhya Bharat province.

Princely States

Gwalior	Indore	Jaora	Dhar	Dewas (Small)
Dewas (Big)	Barwani	Sitamau	Alirajpur	Jobat
Kurwai	Ratlam	Kathiwada	Piploda	Pathari
Madhwar	Mumamadgarh	Atwar	Rajgarh	Bhumia
Neemkheda	Jamniya	Khilchipur	Jhabua	Ratlam

Part-C States

- Part- C has comprised the former chief commissioners' provinces and some princely states. They were governed by a chief commissioner. The President of India appointed the chief commissioner.

Vindhya Pradesh

- Vidhya Pradesh was comprised of parts of Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. It forms in 1948.
- The head of state was Maharaja Martand Singh Judev.
- Earlier, It was administered under two separate administrative units, namely Rewa (Baghealkhand), and Bundelkhand.
- Later these two units were joined under a single council of ministers headed by Captain Avadesh Pratap Singh with Rewa as its capital.
- On 2nd April 1952, Pt Shambhunath Shukla became the chief minister.
- Following princely states and Riyasats were merged into Vindhya Pradesh.

Princely States and Riyasats

Rewa	Panna	Datia	Orchha
Ajaigarh	Baoni	Baraundha	Paldeo (Chaube Jagir)
Chhatarpur	Charkhari	Maihar	Pahra (Chaube Jagir)
Gaurihar	Garrauli	Dhurwai	Bhaisunda (Chaube Jagir)
Khaniadhana	Jigni	Jaso	Kamta Rajaula (Chaube Jagir)
Bijawar	Nagod	Naigawan Rebai	Kirur (Kubje Jagir)
Sarila	Sohawal	Lugasi	Tori-Fatehpur (Hasht-Bhaiya Jagir)
Kothi	Bihat	Bijna	Samthar
Beri	Banka-Pahari	Tiroha	Alipura

Bhopal (Part-C State)

- Nawab Hamidullah Khan wanted Bhopal to be an Independent state.

- The local agitation broke out against the Nawab in December 1948, when Nawab arrested some prominent leaders including Shankar Dayal Sharma on the demands of merging the Bhopal state into the Union of India.
- After the initial resistance, Nawab Hamidullah Khan ultimately merged his Bhopal state into the Union of India on 1st June 1948.

FORMATION OF MADHYA PRADESH

- Madhya Pradesh was established on 1st November 1956 on the recommendation of Fazl Ali's commission of reorganization of states. The commission was constituted in 1953 and submitted the report in 1955.
- Consequently the Reorganization of States Act, of 1956 was passed.
- During formation, Madhya Pradesh has 43 districts and 9 divisions.
- Formation of Madhya Pradesh took place comprising the following parts,

Parts	Areas
Central Province and Berar	This became part of Madhya Pradesh excluding the Vidharbha region comprised of 8 districts- Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Yavatmala, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, and Chanda. They became part of Maharashtra state.
Madhya Bharat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The whole part was included in Madhya Pradesh except the 'Sunel Tappa' (Sub-tehsil of Bhanpura Tehsil of Madnsaur district. ○ The Sironj tehsil was handed over to Madhya Pradesh. It was earlier governed under the princely state of Tonk (Rajasthan).
Vindhya Pradesh	Vidhya Pradesh was completely merged into Madhya Pradesh.
Bhopal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bhopal completely merged into the newly formed state of Madhya Pradesh. ○ Later on 1st November 1956, Bhopal was declared the capital of Madhya Pradesh. ○ Initially Bhopal was a tehsil of the Sehore District. ○ Later on 2nd October 1972, Bhopal was carved out of the Sehore district and became s district.

Internal Reorganization of Madhya Pradesh

After The Madhya Pradesh formation in 1956, many new districts were formed from time to time within the state for administrative convenience. The timeline of the Madhya Pradesh reorganization is mentioned in the table below.

Time	Reorganisation of Madhya Pradesh
1972	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2 more districts were established and the number of districts was raised to 45 districts. ○ Bhopal was carved out from the Sehore district ○ Rajnandgaon was carved out from the Durg district.
25th May 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ B.R. Dave District Reorganization Commission was established in 1983. ○ 8 new districts were formed. ○ Barwani, Sheopur, Katni, and Dindori districts of MP are part of the present MP
6th July 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Singh Dev Committee was established in June 1998.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ On its recommendation 8 more districts were formed in July 1998.○ Umariya, Harda, and Neemuch districts of MP are part of the present MP.
1 November 2000 Reorganisation of Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Before the separation of Madhya Pradesh had 61 districts and 12 divisions.○ Chattisgarh was separated from Madhya Pradesh and formed a new state.○ Chattisgarh had 16 districts and 3 divisions at the time of their formation.○ After the separation of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh had 45 districts and 9 divisions.
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 3 more districts were formed.○ Ashoknagar, Burhanpur, and Anuppur districts are formed.○ Number of districts was raised to 48.
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 2 more districts are formed.○ 17 May 2008 Alirajpur was formed from Jhabua.○ 24 May 2008 Singhrauli was formed from Sidhi districts.○ On 14th June 2008 Shahdol division was formed.○ Number of districts and divisions was raised to 50 and 10.
16th August 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Agar Malwa district was formed from Shajapur district and the number of districts was raised to 51.
1st October 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Niwari became the 52nd district of Madhya Pradesh separated from Tikamgarh district.

NEW DISTRICTS (2023)

Mauganj:

- Mauganj is the 53rd district of Madhya Pradesh.
- Earlier Mauganj came under Rewa district.
- There are two assembly constituencies under Mauganj, Devtalav and Mauganj.
- On 13 August 2023, approval was received from the Cabinet to make Mauganj a district, but district Mauganj came into existence from 15 August 2023.
- Mauganj district includes Mauganj, Hanumana, and Naigarhi tehsils. There is also Devtalab sub-tehsil in Mauganj district.
- An order was issued to make IAS Ajay Srivastava the first collector of Mauganj.

Pandhurna

- Pandhurna is the 54th district of Madhya Pradesh.
- Pandhurna was a tehsil of Chhidwara district, which has been separated from Chhidwara district and made Pandhurna a district.
- Pandhurna has been made a district by merging Sausar and Pandhurna.

Maihar

- Maihar is the 55th district of Madhya Pradesh.
- Approved on 5 September 2023.
- Maihar district of Madhya Pradesh has three tehsils: Maihar, Amarpatan, Ramnagar.
- Maihar is identified with Sharda Mata temple. Besides this, he is also quite prosperous financially. There are three cement factories working in Maihar namely Maihar Cement, Reliance Cement, and KJS. Indian classical music maestro Alauddin Khan spent a lot of his life in Maihar. This is a district with two assembly seats.

New Districts	Year of Formation	Parent Districts
Sheopur	1998	Morena

Umaria	1998	Shahdol
Neemuch	1998	Mandsaur
Harda	1998	Hoshangabad
Katni	1998	Jabalpur
Dindori	1998	Mandala
Badwani	1998	Khargone
Burhanpur	2003	Khandwa
Ashoknagar	2003	Guna
Anuppur	2003	Shahdol
Alirajpur	2008	Jhabua
Singrauli	2008	Sidhi
Agar Malwa	2013	Shajapur
Niwari	2018	Tikamgarh
Mauganj	2023	Rewa
Pandhurna	2023	Chhindwada
Maihar	2023	Satna

समीक्षा
इंस्टीट्यूट

3. Major events of the post independence period.

The post-independence period in India, spanning from 1947 to the present day, has been marked by significant events that have shaped the country's political, social, economic, and cultural landscape. Here are some major events during this period:

1. **Independence and Partition (1947):** India gained independence from British rule on August 15, 1947, marking the end of colonial rule and the beginning of a new era. The partition of India led to the creation of Pakistan as a separate nation, accompanied by mass migrations and communal violence.
2. **Integration of Princely States (1947-1950):** After independence, India undertook the integration of princely states into the Indian Union, bringing together diverse regions and populations under a unified nationhood.
3. **Adoption of the Constitution (1950):** India's Constitution came into effect on January 26, 1950, establishing the country as a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic with a parliamentary system of government.
4. **First General Elections (1951-1952):** India conducted its first general elections in 1952, marking the beginning of regular democratic elections and establishing India as the world's largest democracy.
5. **Nehruvian Era and Five-Year Plans:** The period under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, known as the Nehruvian era, saw the implementation of socialist policies, economic planning through Five-Year Plans, and the promotion of scientific and industrial development.
6. **Indo-Pak Wars (1947-1948, 1965, 1971, 1999):** India engaged in several wars with Pakistan over territorial disputes, notably the wars of 1947-1948 (Kashmir conflict), 1965, 1971 (Bangladesh Liberation War), and the Kargil War in 1999.
7. **Green Revolution (1960s-1970s):** The Green Revolution in agriculture, characterized by the adoption of high-yielding crop varieties, irrigation techniques, and modern farming practices, led to significant increases in food production and agricultural productivity.
8. **Emergency Period (1975-1977):** Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared a state of emergency in 1975, suspending civil liberties and imposing authoritarian rule, which was lifted after widespread protests and the subsequent general elections.
9. **Liberalization and Economic Reforms (1991):** India initiated economic liberalization and reforms in 1991 under Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, opening up the economy to globalization, privatization, and foreign investment.
10. **Nuclear Tests (1998):** India conducted a series of nuclear tests in 1998, declaring itself a nuclear-armed nation and facing international reactions and sanctions.
11. **Information Technology (IT) and Services Boom:** India experienced rapid growth in the IT sector from the late 1990s onwards, becoming a global hub for software development, outsourcing, and technology services.
12. **Mumbai Terror Attacks (2008):** The coordinated terrorist attacks in Mumbai in 2008, carried out by extremist groups, resulted in significant casualties and highlighted security challenges faced by India.
13. **Goods and Services Tax (GST) Implementation (2017):** India implemented the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in 2017, aiming to streamline taxation, enhance economic efficiency, and create a unified national market.

14. **COVID-19 Pandemic (2020-present):** The global COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on India, leading to health crises, economic disruptions, and efforts towards vaccination drives and healthcare management.

India After Independence Timeline (1947-2021)

India After Independence Timeline (1947-2021)

1947	Independence of India
1947	Integration of princely states Jawaharlal Nehru is appointed as the first Prime Minister of Independent India
1948	The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi India-Pakistan war on Kashmir
1949	Indian Constituent Assembly adopts new constitution
1950	India becomes a Republic and constitution of India comes into force
1951	First amendment. Important Amendments of Indian Constitution First five-year plan
1952	First general election of India Panchayati Raj
1954	Indo-Chinese Panchsheel Treaty
1955	The Imperial Bank of India transformed into the State Bank of India.
1958	Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act
1961	Indian troops annexed the Portuguese territories of Goa, Daman, and Diu.
1962	The Sino- Indian war breaks out which ends in a decisive victory for China
1965	India-Pakistan war breaks out. Hindi becomes the official language of India.
1966	Tashkent conference
1969	Nationalization of Banks
1971	India-Pakistan war and the liberation of Bangladesh Simla Agreement Signed on July 2nd
1973	Establishment of 1st International Telephone Exchange in India
1974	First nuclear test at Pokhran.
1975	State of emergency Aryabhata, India's first satellite was launched 20 point program
1984	Bhopal gas tragedy
1988	Establishment of Securities Exchange Board of India
1991	Economic reforms Devaluation
1999	Kargil war
2000	Creation of new states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttranchal.
2002	Gujarat riots
2004	The tsunami caused massive devastation around the Southern and Eastern coasts of India.
2006	The US and India signed a nuclear agreement.
2008	Moon mission-Chandrayaan-1 launched on October 22.
2013	Mars Orbiter Mission
2016	India becomes a member of MTCR.
2017	Implementation of Goods and Services Tax
2019	The scrapping of Article 370 and 35A, granted special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
2020	On March 25, the Indian government declared a complete lockdown of the nation due to an increase in Covid-19 cases.
2021	Authorisation of two COVID-19 vaccines, Covaxin and Covershield, in emergency situations.

Dominion of India (1947-1950)

India after Independence in 1947 Indo-Pakistani War, a significant population exchange with Pakistan, and the union of more than 500 princely states to establish a single country all occurred during the first years of independent India. Much of the credit for India's political integration is given to Vallabhbhai Patel, who served as the country's deputy prime minister at the time and collaborated with Jawaharlal Nehru before Mahatma Gandhi passed away.

Partition of India

- British India was split into Pakistan and India in 1947, creating two separate nations.
- The Dominion of Pakistan is now the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and the Dominion of India was formerly the Republic of India.
- Due to district-level non-Muslim or Muslim majorities, the two provinces of Bengal and Punjab were divided during the partition.
- The British Indian Army, Royal Indian Navy, Royal Indian Air Force, Indian Civil Service, railways, and the national treasury were also divided due to the partition.
- The British Raj, or Crown control in India, was abolished due to the partition, defined in the Indian Independence Act of 1947.
- At midnight on August 15, 1947, the two separate, self-governing Dominions of India and Pakistan became legal.

Integration of Princely States

- India was divided into two sets of territories upon its independence in 1947.
- One directly under British administration and the other under the sovereign control of the British Crown, with responsibility over their internal affairs, remaining in the hands of their hereditary rulers in both cases.
- The latter comprised 562 princely states with various revenue-sharing agreements with the British, frequently based on their size, population, and regional circumstances.
- There were also several Portuguese and French colonial enclaves.
- The Indian National Congress designated political integration of these territories into India as a goal, and the Indian government worked toward this goal throughout the ensuing ten years.

Constitution of India

- On November 26, 1949, the Constituent Assembly approved the Constitution of India, which a group had written under the direction of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
- India's constitution was enacted on January 26, 1950, and the country became a sovereign democratic republic.
- Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected as India's first president.
- The 42nd Constitutional Amendment passed in 1976 later included the three phrases "socialist," "secular," and "integrity."

Indo-Pakistani War of 1947-1948

- Between 1947 and 1948, India and Pakistan engaged in combat over the princely states of Kashmir and Jammu.
- This conflict is known as the Indo-Pakistani War.
- It was the first of four conflicts between the two newly independent countries, known as the Indo-Pakistan Wars.
- A few weeks after gaining independence, Pakistan launched tribal lashkar (militia) from Waziristan to retake Kashmir.

Nehru Administration (1952-1964)

- In 1957 and 1962, Prime Minister Nehru guided Congress to decisive electoral triumphs.
- The Hindu Parliament passed significant reforms that strengthened women's legal rights and strengthened laws prohibiting untouchability and caste discrimination.
- Numerous schools, colleges, and universities, including the Indian Institutes of Technology, were established nationwide due to Nehru's ardent advocacy for completing elementary education for all Indian children.
- Nehru favored a socialist economic structure for India.

States Reorganisation Act 1956

A significant restructuring of the Indian Union resulted from Potti Sreeramulu's fast-unto-death and subsequent death in support of the demand for an Andhra State in 1952. The States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 due to the suggestions made by the States Reorganisation Commission, which Nehru appointed.

Formation of Swatantra Party

Swatantra Party was an Indian political party. It practised classical liberalism between 1959 to 1974. C. Rajagopalachari founded Swatantra Party in opposition to what he perceived to be the Indian National Congress's increasingly socialist and statist orientation under Jawaharlal Nehru's leadership.

Foreign Policy and Military Conflicts

- The idea of non-alignment referred to a strategy of abstaining from military engagement in a bipolar world. In the context of colonialism, it sought to maximize engagement through multi-polar engagement in pursuit of peace and security.
- India was a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement, influenced by Nehru's foreign policy.
- Nehru supported the People's Republic of China to join the international community of countries while maintaining cordial ties with the Soviet Union and the United States.

Post-Nehru India

After Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, passed away on May 27, 1964, Lal Bahadur Shastri took office. India and China once more battled in the Sino-Indian War of 1967.

Events during the 1970s

- With a vastly enlarged majority, Indira Gandhi and her Congress were reinstated in power in 1971.
- Nationalisation of banks
- Bangladesh War of India After Independence
- East Pakistan, which later became Bangladesh, gained independence due to the conflict, greatly increasing Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's popularity.
- As ties with the United States deteriorated, India signed a 20-year friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, breaking expressly from non-alignment for the first time.
- India conducted its first nuclear weapons test in 1974 Pokhran.

Annexation of Sikkim

- Sikkim joined the Indian Union as the 22nd state on May 16, 1975.
- The 35th Amendment established a series of requirements that made Sikkim an "Associate State,"
- The 35th Amendment was repealed a month later by the 36th Amendment, which added Sikkim's name to the First Schedule of the Constitution and constituted it a full state.

Formation of Northeastern states

- Under the name of Nagaland, the Naga Hills district was elevated to the 16th state in India in 1963.

- Nagaland was given addition of Tuensang. Mizoram originates from the Mizo Hills in the south, and Arunachal Pradesh, the North-East Frontier Agency, was split from Assam as union territories in 1972; both became states in 1986.

Indo-Pakistan War of 1971

India overwhelmingly defeated Pakistan in this war over East Pakistan's demand for self-rule, leading to the establishment of Bangladesh.

Indian Emergency

During Indo-Pakistan War of 1971, Indra Gandhi declared National Emergency in India between 1975 to 1977

Events during 1980s

- Operation Blue Star: In June 1984, the Indian Army operated to drive militants from Amritsar's Golden Temple.
- After Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Sikh bodyguards assassinated her on October 31, 1984, anti-Sikh riots broke out in Delhi and several areas of Punjab.
- Expansion of the telecommunications industry and India's space programme.
- Establishment of Software Industries in India

Events during the 1990s

The term "economic liberalisation" refers to the economic liberalisation of the nation's economic policies to increase the role of private and foreign investment and make the economy more market and service-oriented. The late 20th century saw a general pattern of economic liberalisation worldwide, including in India.

Babri Masjid Demolition

Hindu nationalist organisations destroyed the disputed Babri Masjid in Ayodhya on December 6, 1992, sparking riots throughout India. In the riots, about 2,000 people died.

Pokhran-II

This government carried out five underground nuclear weapons tests on May 11 and 13, commonly known as Pokhran-II, which prompted Pakistan to conduct its tests the same year. By the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1994, the President of the United States, Bill Clinton and Japan imposed economic penalties on India due to those nuclear tests, which drew considerable worldwide criticism.

Kargil War

- Fresh elections were held in September after the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)-led coalition government disintegrated in April 1999.
- A promising peace process had already begun three months earlier when Prime Minister Vajpayee visited Pakistan to launch the Delhi-Lahore bus service.
- However, in May and June 1999, India learned of a sophisticated terrorist infiltration effort that had led to the Kargil War in Kashmir.
- In high-altitude warfare, Indian forces eliminated infiltrators supported by Pakistan and regained crucial border positions.

Events during 2000s

- In November 2000, the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Uttarakhand (formerly Uttaranchal) were created.
- The greatest highway project in India, the Golden Quadrilateral, which connects Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata, was started by the Vajpayee administration in 2001.

- Law on Access to Information: The RTI Act was established by Parliament in 2005, opening up government agencies to public scrutiny and enabling citizens to request any information from public servants.
- Nathu La's reopening: One of the three open trading border posts between China and India is the Himalayan mountain pass that connects Sikkim and Tibet. After the 1962 Sino-Indian War, India shut it. In 2006, the key was reopened.
- Chandrayaan 1: India successfully launched Chandrayaan, a lunar exploration mission, in October 2008. Finding water molecules in the lunar soil was one of Chandrayaan's greatest successes.
- The Right to Education Act was passed by Parliament in 2009, establishing education as a fundamental right for all children and bridging the gap between social groups. It mandates that 25% of seats in all private schools be set aside for underprivileged youngsters. Check out the article on National Education Policy [here!](#)

Events during 2010s

- Lokpal Agitation: Led by activist Anna Hazare, India Against Corruption movement started in 2011 and consisted of several demonstrations across India supporting a law known as the Jan Lokpal to prevent graft in politics. Parliament finally approved the bill in 2013.
- Passage of the National Food Security Act: On September 12, 2013, the National Food Security Act, 2013 (also known as the Right to Food Act), which intends to offer subsidized food grains to about two-thirds of India's 1.2 billion inhabitants, was signed into law.
- Mars Orbiter Mission: Indian Space Research Organisation successfully launched the Mars Orbiter Mission on November 5, 2013, to explore Mars. It is the first country in Asia to enter Mars' orbit and the first country ever to do so.
- Statehood for Telangana: On June 2, 2014, Telangana, the country's newest state and permanent capital, was carved out of Andhra Pradesh's northwest region.
- India introduced its own GPS NAVIC (Navigation with Indian Constellation), an independent regional GPS competitor, which India successfully launched.
- The government announced the demonetization of the Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 banknotes in 2016.
- Goods and Services Tax: Effective July 1, 2017, GST (Goods and Services Tax) is a single indirect tax for the entire country. The tax remains after significant federal and state taxes have been added.
- The practise of instant Triple Talaq, also known as talaq-e-biddat, in which Muslim husbands divorce their wives by saying talaq three times in fast succession, has been outlawed by the Supreme Court.
- The Supreme Court has upheld a significant Delhi High Court decision from 2018 that decriminalised homosexuality. Check out the article on Gender Issues in India [here!](#)
- Chandrayaan 2: Chandrayaan-2 was successfully launched on July 22 from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota, India.

Events during 2020s

- COVID-19 (Coronavirus Pandemic): On March 25, the Indian government declared a complete lockdown of the nation due to increased Covid-19 cases.
- Conflicts in the Galwan Valley and border tension between India and China: The border issue in the Himalayan region caused relations between India and China to reach their lowest point.
- Delhi anti-CAA riots: In December 2019, the Citizenship Amendment Act becomes effective. After then, protests against it broke out, with Assam as the focal point when demonstrators connected it to the National Register of Citizens (NRC). The demonstrators opposed the CAA because it granted citizenship to immigrants who arrived after 1971. By January, Delhi, notably Shaheen Bagh, had become the centre of the anti-CAA demonstrations.
- Authorisation of two COVID-19 vaccines, Covaxin and Covershield, in emergency situations.

4. Indian Cultural Heritage (with special reference to Madhya Pradesh)-Salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature, Festivals and Architecture from ancient to modern time.

Indian Cultural Heritage

India's cultural heritage is incredibly rich and diverse, spanning thousands of years and encompassing various aspects such as art, literature, music, dance, architecture, cuisine, festivals, traditions, and spirituality. Here are some factual aspects of Indian cultural heritage:

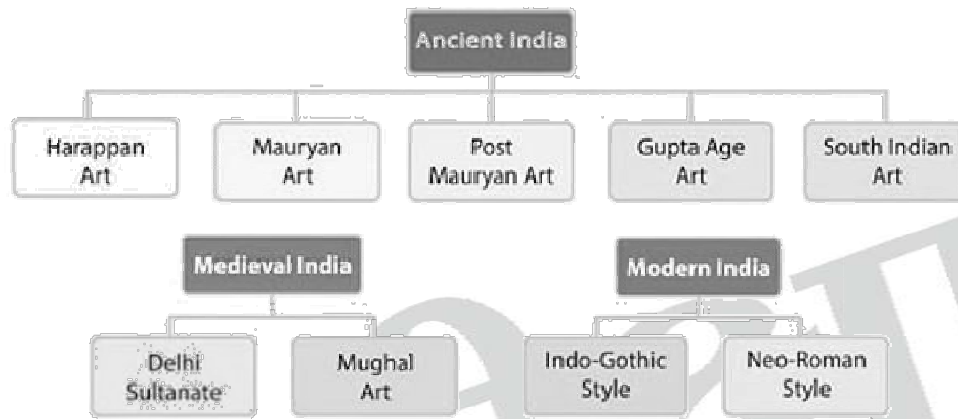
- **Indus Valley Civilization:** India's cultural roots trace back to the ancient Indus Valley Civilization (circa 3300-1300 BCE), known for its advanced urban planning, drainage systems, pottery, seals, and trade with Mesopotamia.
- **Vedas and Sanskrit Literature:** The Vedas, ancient scriptures in Sanskrit, form the foundation of Hinduism and contain hymns, rituals, and philosophical teachings. Sanskrit literature includes epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata, as well as works of poetry, drama, and philosophy.
- **Buddhist and Jain Influence:** India's cultural heritage includes the teachings of Gautama Buddha and Mahavira, founders of Buddhism and Jainism respectively. Buddhist art, stupas, and monastic traditions have left a lasting impact on Indian culture.
- **Classical Dance Forms:** India is known for its classical dance forms such as Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu), Kathak (North India), Kathakali (Kerala), Odissi (Odisha), Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh), and Manipuri (Manipur), each with its unique movements, expressions, and themes.
- **Classical Music:** Indian classical music, including Hindustani (North Indian) and Carnatic (South Indian) traditions, features ragas, talas, and instruments like sitar, tabla, flute, veena, and mridangam, reflecting deep spiritual and emotional connections.
- **Architectural Marvels:** India's architectural heritage includes ancient monuments like the Taj Mahal, Qutub Minar, Ajanta and Ellora Caves, Konark Sun Temple, Hampi ruins, and various forts, palaces, temples, and mosques showcasing diverse styles and influences.
- **Cuisine and Culinary Traditions:** Indian cuisine is renowned for its use of spices, flavors, and regional specialties, with dishes like biryani, curry, dosa, samosa, chai, and sweets like gulab jamun, jalebi, and rasgulla reflecting cultural diversity and culinary creativity.
- **Festivals and Celebrations:** India's calendar is filled with colorful festivals such as Diwali (Festival of Lights), Holi (Festival of Colors), Navratri, Durga Puja, Eid, Christmas, Pongal, Baisakhi, and more, each with unique rituals, traditions, and significance.
- **Yoga and Ayurveda:** India's ancient traditions include yoga, a holistic practice for physical and mental well-being, and Ayurveda, a system of natural medicine and healing involving herbs, diet, massage, and lifestyle practices.
- **Cultural Diversity:** India's cultural heritage is enriched by its diverse languages, religions, customs, arts, crafts, attire, rituals, and beliefs, reflecting centuries of interactions, migrations, and cultural exchanges within the subcontinent and beyond.

These factual aspects represent the depth, diversity, and continuity of India's cultural heritage, which continues to thrive and evolve in the modern world while preserving its ancient wisdom and traditions.

Indian Architecture

- The evolution of Indian art and architecture is fascinating. The structures and sculptures have their own story to tell, from the ancient Indus Valley Civilisation through British authority.
- The growth of Indian architecture and art reflects the rise and fall of large empires, the invasion of foreign rulers who gradually became indigenous, the fusion of many cultures and styles, and so on.

Classification of Indian Architecture



Harappan Architecture (3300 BCE – 1300 BCE)

- The architecture of the Harappans is seen to be ahead of its time.
- **Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa** were well-planned grid towns with wide main roadways and smaller planes intersecting at right angles.
- During the Indus Valley Civilization, brick grid patterns, a well-defined city plan, immaculate drainage systems, lofty city walls, and multi-story dwellings were all common architectural elements.
- Every piece of the building served a definite purpose, and the city as a whole was more useful than attractive.

Mauryan and Post Mauryan Architecture (3rd Century BCE onwards)

- Structures, sculptures, and buildings that were carved out of a single solid natural rock, exactly where it stood, are known as rock-cut architecture.
- India is most recognized for its rock-cut architecture, which has over 1500 documented constructions of international significance. The Barabar Caves in Bihar, which were found in the 3rd century BC (Mauryan Period), are the earliest of them.
- The **Ellora Caves, the Ajanta Caves**, and numerous of the **Mahabalipuram sculptures** are also world-famous rock-cut sculptures.
- In the post-Mauryan period, temple architecture also flourished in different parts of India.

Temple Architecture

- One of the most essential components of Indian architecture is temple building. The Nagara, or Northern style, the Dravida, or Southern-style, and the Vesara, or mixed style, are the three main types of ancient Indian temple building.
- The ornamentation is a key aspect or motif that runs through all temple buildings. The complex intricacies of figurative sculptures and architectural components in ancient Indian temples were primarily focused on ornamentation.
- Even though all three genres were distinct in their way, they shared several characteristics.
- Every temple, for example, featured a garbha-griha or sanctum sanctorum that housed the temple's god. Each garbha-griha was surrounded by a circumambulation route. Gopuras, sikharas, and gates were among the other characteristics.

Indo-Islamic Architecture (13th Century AD- 18th Century AD)

- India's architecture saw numerous alterations during the medieval period. Many architectural ideas and methods were merged into existing buildings with the entrance of Muslims in India, giving rise to Indo-Islamic architecture.

- **Mughal architecture and Architecture of the Delhi Sultanate or Imperial Style** are two distinct styles that merged Hindu and Islamic architecture.
- The Mughal architecture combines Central Asian, Islamic, Persian, Arabic, and Turkish architectural traditions in a unique way. Huge bulbous shaped domes, enormous halls, gigantic entrances, and elegant minarets distinguish it.
- The Imperial Style, on the other hand, is distinguished by its ornately carved arches and domes. Floral designs were popular, as were Hindu themes such as lotuses and swastikas contrasted with Quran passages.

British Indo-Saracenic Architecture (18th Century AD Onwards)

- The British adopted Indo-Saracenic architecture in India in the second part of the nineteenth century.
- This architectural style can be seen in public and government buildings. It was inspired by Indo-Islamic architecture in India as well as worldwide influences such as gothic revival and neo-classical forms.
- This architecture may be seen at the Madras High Court in Chennai and the Victoria Terminus in Mumbai.

Shift from Ancient to Modern Architecture

- Massive housing requirements have arisen as a result of the rising economy and population.
- Indian architecture has changed as a result of globalization and exposure to the outside world. Glass and designer shapes and designs now make up the majority of constructions.
- With each new project, architects and designers push the boundaries of style in an attempt to express their originality.
- The luxury home sector in India is now one of the fastest expanding divisions of the Indian economy. Luxury, on the other hand, is subjective.
- Luxury living is more about how well you use your space and the quality of design than it is about size or substance.

Difference between Architecture and Sculpture

Point of Difference	Architecture	Sculpture
Size and Scope	The design and construction of a building are referred to as architecture.	Sculptures are three-dimensional works of art that are relatively tiny.
Materials Used	Materials used include stone, wood, glass, metal, sand, and a variety of other materials.	A single type of material is generally used to create a single piece of sculpture.
Principle	Engineering and engineering mathematics are studied. It needs precise and comprehensive measurements.	It requires creativity and imagination, and it may not be as reliant on precise measurements.
Example	Taj Mahal, Red Fort, etc.	Bearded Priest, Dancing Girl, etc.

Indian Sculpture

- Sculpture on the Indian subcontinent mostly consists of stone, metal, or terracotta sculpture, partially due to the Indian subcontinent's climate, which makes long-term survival of organic materials problematic.
- There was clearly a lot of painting and sculpting in wood and ivory throughout these times, but only a few pieces have survived.
- By the beginning of the Common Era, all of the major Indian faiths had evolved the use of religious sculpture, after a shaky start, and the use of stone was becoming more common.

Bronze Age Sculpture

- The Indus Valley civilization (3300–1700 BCE) produced the first documented sculpture in the Indian subcontinent. Among them is the well-known tiny bronze **Dancing Girl**.
- Bronze and stone figures, on the other hand, are uncommon, outnumbered by ceramic figurines and stone seals, which typically portray animals or deities in exquisite detail.

Pre-Mauryan Sculpture

- The art of the Indus Valley Civilisation appears to contain some very early portrayals of deities, but the millennium after that, overlapping with the Vedic period saw several Tirthankara artifacts.
- It has been hypothesized that early Vedic religion was only concerned with the worship of "elementary forces of nature" through complex sacrifices, which did not lend themselves well to anthropomorphological depictions.

Mauryan Period Sculpture

- Sculpture dominates the Mauryan Empire's surviving art, which reigned, at least in principle, over most of the Indian subcontinent from 322 and 185 BCE.
- There was imperial court-sponsored art that the emperors, particularly Ashoka, admired, and then there was a "popular" style made by everyone else.
- The remains of the royal palace and the city of Pataliputra, a monolithic rail at Sarnath, the Bodhimandala or the altar resting on four pillars at Bodhgaya, the rock-cut chaitya-halls in the **Barabar Caves near Gaya**, the non-edict bearing and edict bearing pillars, the animal sculptures crowning the pillars with animal and botanical reliefs decorating the abaci of the capitals.

Satavahana Sculptures

- Between the 2nd century BCE until the 2nd century CE, the Satavahana dynasty dominated much of the Deccan and occasionally adjacent provinces, notably Maharashtra.
- They were a Buddhist dynasty, and the Sanchi and Amaravati Stupas, as well as several rock-cut structures, are the most notable examples of their sculptural patronage.
- Several Buddhist cave temples arose along with Maharashtra's coastal areas between the 2nd century BCE and the 2nd century CE under the Satavahanas, and these cave temples were decorated with Satavahana era sculptures, providing not only some of the earliest art depictions but also evidence of ancient Indian architecture.
- The Amaravati school of Buddhist art thrived under the Satavahanas, and many limestone sculptures and tablets that were formerly plastered Buddhist stupas give a fascinating look into one of the three major Buddhist sculpture centers, along with Mathura and Gandhara.

Early South Indian Sculptures

The stone sculpture arrived far later in South India than in the north, and the oldest period is only represented by a **Lingam in Gudimallam**, in the southern point of Andhra Pradesh, with a standing image of Shiva.

Kushana Sculptures

- The advent of substantial Buddhist arts in the form of Mathura, Gandhara, and Amaravathi schools of art highlights Kushan art.
- **Mathura art** flourished in the ancient city of Mathura, with Buddhist and Jain sculptures primarily made of red sandstone.
- **Gandhara art** is an artistic manifestation of Greco-Buddhism, a cultural syncretism between Classical Greek culture and Buddhism that developed in Central Asia over nearly 1000 years, between Alexander the Great's conquests in the 4th century BCE and the Islamic conquests in the 7th century CE.

Gupta Sculptures

- Gupta art is a type of art that flourished under the Gupta Empire, which governed most of northern India from 300 to 480 CE, and which survived in a greatly diminished form until around 550 CE.
- For all major religious groups, the Gupta period is recognized as a classic pinnacle and golden age of North Indian art.
- Even though the painting was apparently ubiquitous, the majority of the surviving works are religious sculptures.
- During this time, Hindu art saw the birth of the iconic carved stone deity, while Buddha-figure and Jain tirthankara figure manufacturing continued to increase, the latter on a vast scale.

Other Pre - Medieval Age Sculptures

- The Chandela dynasty built the Khajuraho temples, a complex of Hindu and Jain temples, during the 9th and 11th centuries.

- They are regarded as one of India's finest examples of art and architecture. The temples have a large number of elaborately carved statues on exhibit. Despite its reputation for sensual sculptures, sexual themes account for less than a tenth of the temple's sculpture.
- The Pallava dynasty, which governed most of south-east India, was the first dynasty in southern India to leave stone sculpture on a vast scale after the Gudimallam lingam. A handful of important Hindu temples with great sculptural ornamentation have survived. Most of the **Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram** (7th and 8th centuries), possibly the best-known examples of Pallava art and architecture, are rock-cut at first.
- Many of them make use of natural rock outcroppings, which are cut away on all sides until just a structure remains. Others, like the **Shore Temple**, are built traditionally.
- The **Descent of the Ganges at Mahabalipuram** is "India's largest and most ornate sculptural composition," a relief carved on a near-vertical rock wall with hundreds of figures, including a life-size elephant (late 7th century).

Medieval Age Sculptures

- The time was ruled by Islamic monarchs, who not only did not make figurative sculptures themselves but also had their forces destroy enormous volumes of previous religious sculptures, particularly during the early conquests, discouraging the creation of new figures.
- Despite this, religious sculpture continued to flourish, particularly in the far south, where the bigger temples competed for space.
- Towering gopuram gates, a late medieval southern invention, were adorned with huge statues, mainly in vividly painted plaster in recent centuries.
- For the vast numbers of visitors to temples, very large halls were built, sometimes filled with amazing sculptures, such as the famed row of life-size rearing horses at **Srirangam's Ranganathaswamy Temple** from the 17th century.

British Colonial period Sculptures

- European-style sculptures were constructed in city squares as memorials to the British Empire's strength during this time.
- There were **statues of Queen Victoria, George V**, and numerous Indian Governor-Generals constructed.
- Following independence, many sculptures were taken from public spaces and placed in museums. Some, such as the Bangalore Statue of Queen Victoria, remain in their original locations.

Major Differences between Gandhara and Mathura School of Art

Differences	Gandhara school	Mathura school
Time of development	Between 50 B.C. and 500 A.D., the Gandhara School flourished in two periods.	The Mathura School flourished on the banks of the river Yamuna in the period between 1st and 3rd centuries B.C.
Patronage	Kushan dynasty	Kushan dynasty
Area of development	Developed in the modern-day Kandahar region of the northwest Frontier.	Mathura, Sonkh, and Kankalitila were the sites of development. Jain sculptures were famous in Kankalitala.
Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is also known as Indo- Greek art because of the heavy influence of Greek or Hellenistic sculpture. • The Greek invaders brought the traditions of Greek and Roman sculptors with them, which affected the region's native traditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was created by indigenous peoples without the influence of outside cultures. • The narrative and imagery of all three religions of the time, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Jainism were impacted by the Mathura School's sculptures. • The images were based on Yaksha images discovered during the Mauryan period.
Religious influence	Buddhist imagery influenced by the Greco-Roman pantheon is the most common.	The three major religions of the time, Hinduism, Jainism, and Buddhism, all had

		an impact.
Materials used	Early Gandhara School buildings used bluish-grey sandstone, whereas later used mud and stucco.	Mathura School's sculptures used spotted red sandstone.
Features of Buddha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With flowing hair, the Buddha is depicted in a spiritual mood. • He has fewer jewelry on and is reclining in the yogi stance. • As in meditation, the eyes are partially closed. • The Buddha's omniscience is symbolized by a protuberance on his head. • The halo is not generally decorated in Gandhara Style, and the pictures are much more expressive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddha is depicted with a happy expression on his face. • Wearing a tight dress on the body symbolizes muscularity. • The head and face have been shaved. • Buddha is seated in padmasana with many mudras and a serene expression on his face. • On the head, a similar protuberance can be seen.
Other features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of pictures of the Mother Goddess is another telling aspect, as worship of this goddess remains an important religious expression for ordinary people. • Buddhism, like other popular religious cults, became intertwined with fertility cults. 	The woman was at the center of the painting, and there are few works of Indian art that can match the gorgeous feminine figures created by the Mathura artists in terms of beauty, delicacy, and appeal.

INDIAN PAINTINGS

Prehistoric Paintings

- Prehistoric paintings are typically created in caves on cave rocks and are called **Petroglyphs**.
- Animals such as elephants, rhinoceros, cattle, snakes, deer, and other natural components such as vegetation are among the prominent topics.
- **Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Chalcolithic** are the three periods in which prehistoric paintings may be found.
- Pigment minerals include ochre and geru. Minerals of various colors were used.
- Major themes include group hunting, grazing scenes, and riding sequences, among others.
- The artworks' colors and sizes have changed throughout time.
- Examples: Bhimbetka Caves in MP; Jogimara Caves in Chhattisgarh; Narsingarh Caves in MP.

Mural Paintings in India

- Murals are works that are painted on the **walls or a solid structure**.
- These have been found in India since ancient times, dating from the **10th century BC to the 10th century AD**.
- The most common locations for wall murals are natural caves and rock-cut chambers.
- Due to their sheer enormity, the Mural paintings are one-of-a-kind. They are too enormous to fit on paper and must be painted on the walls of large structures, such as caverns and temples.
- Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism are the **major themes**.
- **Ajanta Caves, Ellora Caves, Bagh Cave Paintings, Ravan Chhaya Rock Paintings, and others are examples**

Mural painting	Location	Significance
Ajanta Caves	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ajanta caves were sculpted out of volcanic rocks in the 4th century AD. • The paintings depict human values and social fabric, as well as period

		<p>styles, clothes, and accessories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paintings are distinguished by the fact that each female figure has a distinct hairstyle. Themes in these paintings span from Jataka stories to Buddha's life to complex flora and fauna decorative patterns. Vegetable and mineral dyes were used as the painting medium.
Ellora Caves	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 7th century AD The mural paintings in the Ellora caves may be seen in five caverns, with Kailasa temple being the most famous. All three religions (Buddhism, Jainism, and Hinduism) are represented in the artworks.
Bagh Caves	Madhya Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of design, execution, and ornamentation, they are an extension of the Ajanta school. The figures are more neatly modelled, have a sharper contour, and are more terrestrial and human in appearance. Rang Mahal, Cave No. 4, features exquisite murals on the walls illustrating Buddhist and Jataka tales, similar to those found in Ajanta.
Armamalai Cave Paintings	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the eighth century, natural caves were turned into a Jain temple. The tales of Astathik Palakas (deities defending eight corners) and Jainism are shown in stunning colourful murals on the walls and roof.
Sittanavasal Cave (Arivar Koil) Paintings	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These murals have a striking resemblance to paintings from Bagh and Ajanta. Not only are there artwork on the walls, but also on the ceiling and pillars. The paintings are based on the Jain Samavasarana subject.
Ravan Chhaya Rock Shelter	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A half-opened umbrella is seen in ancient fresco paintings on a rock shelter. This shelter is thought to have served as a royal hunting lodge. The painting depicting a royal procession, which dates from the 7th century, is the most remarkable. The relics of Chola era paintings from the eleventh century are also significant.
Lepakshi Paintings	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 16th century, mural paintings were painted on the walls of Veerabhadra temple in Lepakshi. They were created during the Vijayanagara period and have a religious theme centred on the Ramayana, Mahabharata, and Vishnu's incarnations. Primary colours, particularly blue, are conspicuously absent from the paintings.
Jogimara Cave Paintings	Chattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It dates from roughly 1000-300 BC and contains a few paintings and inscriptions in Brahmi script. The cave is said to be an addition to the amphitheatre, and it was decorated with paintings. Paintings include dancing couples as well as creatures such as elephants and fish. A strong red outline can be seen on the paintings. White, yellow, and black are among the other colours used.

Miniature Paintings

- Miniature paintings are **characterised by their small size** and intricate detail.
- Human forms are most commonly seen from the side, with large eyes, a narrow waist, a sharp nose, and so on.

- For each character, multiple colours were employed, as well as a variety of bases.
- Frequently painted on paper, clothing, palm fronds, and other surfaces,
- Developed primarily after the **11th century AD**, with a focus on the eastern and western regions.
- The presence of Muslims significantly altered the features of miniature art. Earthy tones, the absence of bright colours, disconnected looks, and so on have all been significant shifts.
- Miniature painting has diverse qualities in different parts of the country.

School/Region	Period	Features/Significance
Pala School of Art	750-1150 AD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These paintings were usually done on palm leaf or vellum paper and were found as part of manuscripts. • There are a lot of lonely single characters in the paintings, and group paintings are uncommon. • These paintings were also used and patronised by followers of the Vajrayana school of Buddhism.
Apabhramsa School of Art	11th to 15th century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jain religion was the most prominent motif in these paintings, and the Vaishnava School adopted it afterwards. • The colours employed in the paintings were mainly red, yellow, and ochre, and they had symbolic value.
Deccan style of painting	12th – 16th AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The colours were applied flat, with the garment and human figures being delineated in black. • The faces are viewed from a three-quarter angle, giving them a detached look. • The landscapes are filled with trees, rocks, and other designs that do not attempt to mimic the subject's natural aspect.
Delhi Sultanate	13th – 16th AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These paintings attempted to combine Persian motifs from their ancestors with Indian traditional components. • They preferred pictorial manuscripts, and the Nimatnama (a book on cookery) written under the reign of Nasir Shah. • This book exemplifies the blending of indigenous and Persian styles.
Mughal Era	16th – 19th AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paintings created during the Mughal era had a particular style. • The god is glorifying and displaying the ruler's life. • They concentrated their efforts on scenes of hunting, historical events, and other court-related matters. • The Mughal paintings combined Persian and Indian art.
Rajasthani Schools	17th – 19th AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the Rajputs were the main ruling class at the time and patronised most of the artists, the Rajasthani School of Painting is more or less synonymous with the Rajput School of Painting. • In order to emulate the Mughal court's methods, Rajput courts began to patronise painting. • Furthermore, the presence of painters from the Mughal atelier in Bikaner, Jodhpur, or Kishangarh sowed the roots of local Rajput schools.
Pahari School	17th – 19th AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This painting style arose in the sub-himalayan nations that were also ruled by the Mughals. • Many schools flourished in lesser kingdoms and were grouped under the umbrella of 'Pahari Paintings.'
South India	16th – 19th AD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practice of creating miniature paintings was already well-established in the South Indian states throughout the early medieval period. • Because of the prominent use of gold in these paintings, they were distinct from the north Indian schools.

Folk Painting

- Folk painting is the expressive body of culture shared by a specific group of people, and it includes the traditions that are unique to that culture, subculture, or group.

- The folk group is a function of shared community-based identity, not of individualism.
- Folk artists are not self-taught; they learn and teach the creation and production of folk art informally or officially.

Folk painting	Region	Features/Significance
Madhubani Paintings	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The paintings all have a common theme and are usually inspired by Hindu religious motifs such as Krishna, Rama, Durga, Lakshmi, and Shiva. • On a base of cow dung and mud, these were traditionally painted on walls with rice paste and vegetable colours.
Pattachitra	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The painting's base is treated with cotton, and the colours are made from natural material. • Instead of using a pencil or charcoal, a brush is used to draw the outlines in red or yellow, which are then filled in with the colours. • These artworks are based on the Jagannath and Vaishnava religions.
Patua Art	Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These paintings are done on pats or scrolls, and scroll painters, or patuas, have been travelling to different towns to sing their stories in exchange for food or money for generations. • These were traditionally painted on fabric and told religious stories.
Kalighat Painting	West bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The paintings originally represented religious themes, particularly Hindu Gods and Goddesses. These artworks were used to depict social attitudes over time. • Kalighat paintings are the first of their sort in the country, expressing subaltern sentiments and directly addressing buyers.
Paitkar Painting	Jharkhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paitkar paintings, also known as scroll paintings, are one of the country's oldest schools of painting. • Giving charity and holding yajnas are among the social and religious customs depicted in these paintings. • 'What happens to human life after death' is a recurrent theme in Paitkar's paintings.
Kalamkari Paintings	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pen is constructed of sharp-pointed bamboo and is used to control the flow of the colours. • The fabric is made of cotton, and the colours are made with vegetable dyes. • The images were created freehand and were inspired by Hindu mythology.
Warli Painting	Gujarat-Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These paintings have a striking resemblance to the prehistoric mural paintings at Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh. • The centre subject of a chaukat or chauk is surrounded by scenes depicting fishing, hunting, farming, dances, animals, trees, and festivals in these ritualistic paintings.
Thangka Painting	Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh region and Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thangkas were originally employed as a form of veneration, evoking Buddhism's ultimate ideals. • Thangkas are created using natural vegetable dyes or mineral dyes on a cotton canvas basis (white background).
Manjusha Painting	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angika art is another name for it, with 'ang' referring to one of the Mahajan Pada. • It's also known as snake painting since snake patterns are constantly present. • These paintings are done on jute and paper cartons.

DANCES IN INDIA**CLASSICAL DANCES IN INDIA**

Dance forms	Location	Significance
Bharatanatyam	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Nandikesvara's Abhinaya Darpana is one of the most important texts for studying the technique and grammar of body movement in Bharatnatyam Dance.Bharatnatyam is an ekaharya dance genre in which a single dancer performs multiple characters in a single performance..
Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Kuchipudi is the name of a village in Andhra Pradesh's Krishna district with a rich history of dance-drama. Yakshagaana was the generic name given to it.Siddhendra Yogi created the Kuchipudi style of Yakshagana in the 17th century. It's done as a dance drama, which means it's done in groups.
Kathakali	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Kathakali is a dramatisation of stories drawn from Indian epics that combine dance, music, and acting.Distinct facial colors denote different mental stages and personalities, such as green for nobility, black for wickedness, and red patches for monarchy and evil.The importance of hand gestures, facial expressions, and eye movements cannot be overstated.
Mohiniyattam	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The classical solo dance form of Kerala is Mohiniyattam, or dance of Mohini (an incarnation of Lord Vishnu).Mohiniyattam is mentioned in the literature Vyavahara Mala, written by Mazhamagalam Narayanan Namputiri in 1709.
Odissi	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lord Vishnu's incarnations and lyrics from Jayadeva's Gita Govinda are the main subjects of the performance.Tribhanga (the body is deflected at the neck, torso, and knees) and Chowk (the body is deflected at the neck, torso, and knees) are two primary postures (a position imitating a square).
Manipuri	Manipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The origins of Manipuri dance may be traced back to prehistoric periods, well before recorded history.In Manipur, dance is associated with rituals and traditional festivals, and there are legends about Shiva and Parvati, as well as other gods and goddesses who created the cosmos, dancing.
Sattriya	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sankaradeva, a Vaishnava saint and reformer of Assam, established the Sattriya dance form in the 15th century A.D. as a means for spreading the Vaishnava faith.Sattriya is the term given to this dance style because of its religious nature and link with the Sattras
Kathak	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Kathak is derived from the word Katha, which refers to a story.With the development of the bhakti movement in the fifteenth and sixteenth century, Kathak began to evolve into a separate kind of dance.

FOLK DANCES IN INDIA

Folk dance	Location	Significance
Chhau	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It's a type of mask dance that tells mythological stories via ferocious martial moves.Chhau was inscribed in the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO in 2010.
Kalbelia	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Kalbelias are a Rajasthani tribe.Women wear flowing black skirts, dance and swirl, emulating the

		<p>movements of a serpent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • while men play the khanjari percussion instrument and the pungi, a woodwind instrument originally used to capture snakes. • It was included in the UNESCO'S List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2010
Mudiyettu	Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mudiyettu is a Kerala ritual theatre performance based on the classic account of the goddess Kali's struggle with the demon Darika. • It was included in the UNESCO'S List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2010.
Garba	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a popular Gujarati folk dance performed during Navratri. • Garba actually refers to a "Garbha deep," a holed earthenware pot in which a lamp is lit and ladies dance around it in a circle with rhythmic clapping.
Dandiya Raas	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polished sticks called dandiyas are used in this dynamic, vibrant dance genre. • It depicts a fictitious battle between Durga and Mahishasura.
Tarangamel	Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a Goan folk dance that celebrates the region's youthfulness. • It is practiced during the Hindu festivals of Dussehra and Holi. • It's a visual show, with rainbow-like outfits, multi-colored banners, and streamers.
Ghoomar or Gangore	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a traditional Rajasthani folk dance performed by ladies of the Bhil tribe. • It is distinguished by the women's pirouetting moves, which highlight the multicolored vibrancies of the following Ghaghra.
Paika	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paika is a martial folk dance popular in Odisha's southern regions. • Paika is a long spear type. • The dancers are armed with wooden spears and shields and perform in army formations to demonstrate their talents and agility.
Jat-Jatin	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jat-Jatin is prevalent in Bihar's northwestern regions, particularly in Mithila. • This dance genre is unique in its depiction of a married couple's sensitive love and dispute.
Danda-Jatra	Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's a one-of-a-kind combination of dance, drama, and music. While it mostly tells • Shiva myths and legends, the overall message is social harmony and brotherhood.
Bihu	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both men and women participate in a group performance. • To highlight the pomp and gaiety, the dancers are clothed in colorful traditional costumes.
Thang Ta	Manipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thang denotes a sword, while Ta denotes a spear. • The dance performance is a one-of-a-kind demonstration of ability, originality, and agility in which the dancers act out a fake fight sequence, leaping to attack and defend.

Other folk dances in India

Dance form	Location
Matki	Madhya Pradesh
Alkap	Jharkhand
Biraha	Bihar
Bagurumba	Assam
Jhumair	Assam
Rangma	Nagaland

Singhi Chham	Sikkim
Kummi	Tamil Nadu
Mayilattam	Kerala and Tamil Nadu
Butta Bommalu	Andhra Pradesh
Kaikottikali	Kerala
Padayani	Kerala
Kolkali-Parichakali	Lakswadeep, kerala
Pata Kunitha	Karnataka
Chakyar Koothu	Kerala
Karma Naach	Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and West Bengal
Raut Naach	Chhattisgarh
Dumhal	Jammu & Kashmir,
Fugdi	Goa
Cheraw	Mizoram
Dalkhai	Odisha
Hulivesha	Karnataka
Tippani	Gujarath
Garadi	Pondicherry
Hojagiri	Tripura
Yakshagana	Karnataka, kerala

INDIAN MUSIC

Classification of Indian Music

- Classification of Indian music is based on traditions, cultures, place of origin, socio-economic practices, etc.
- There are numerous types of music prevalent in the Indian subcontinent, each of which falls into a different category.
- Some are more classically inclined, while others are experimenting with global music.
- Recently, there has been a trend to create a fusion of classical heritage with newer musical strands such as pop, jazz, and so on, and this is gaining popularity.

Two distinct schools of Indian classical music emerged over time:

- **Hindustani music** - It is practised in northern India.
- **Carnatic music** - It is a type of Indian classical music that is popular in the southern parts of the country.

Folk Music

- India is a geographically diverse country, and this diversity is reflected in its culture.
- **Each state in this country has its own style of music** that serves as the foundation for its cultural identity.
- While classical music adheres to the **Natyashastra** rules and cultivates a guru-shishya (student-mentor) tradition, folk music is the music of the people and has **no hard and fast rules**.
- They have a variety of themes and are full of musical rhythm. They are also set to beats, allowing them to be dance-oriented.
- There are various types of folk music associated with each state.

UNESCO SITES IN INDIA**UNESCO Natural World Heritage Sites**

Natural World Heritage Site	State	Year of Notification
Kaziranga National Park	Assam	1985
Keoladeo Ghana National Park	Rajasthan	1985
Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam	1985
Nanda Devi National Park and Valley of Flowers	Uttarakhand	1988, 2005
Sundarbans National Park	West Bengal	1987
Western Ghats	Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala	2012
Great Himalayan National Park	Himachal Pradesh	2014

UNESCO Cultural World Heritage Sites

Cultural World Heritage Site	State	Year of Notification
Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysalas	Karnataka	2023
Santiniketan	West Bengal	2023
Dholavira	Gujarat	2021
Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple	Telangana	2021
The Architectural Work of Le Corbusier, an Outstanding Contribution to the Modern Movement	Chandigarh	2016
Victorian and Art Deco Ensemble of Mumbai	Maharashtra	2018
Historic City of Ahmedabad	Gujarat	2017
Jaipur City	Rajasthan	2020
Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University)	Bihar	2016
Rani-Ki-Van	Gujarat	2014
Hill Forts of Rajasthan	Rajasthan	2013
The Jantar Mantar	Rajasthan	2010
Red Fort Complex	Delhi	2007
Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park	Gujarat	2004
Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus	Maharashtra	2004
Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka	Madhya Pradesh	2003
Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya	Bihar	2002
Mountain Railways of India	Tamil Nadu	1999
Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	Delhi	1993
Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi	Delhi	1993
Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	Madhya Pradesh	1989
Elephanta Caves	Maharashtra	1987
Great Living Chola Temples	Tamil Nadu	1987
Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	Karnataka	1987
Churches and Convents of Goa	Goa	1986
Fatehpur Sikri	Uttar Pradesh	1986
Group of Monuments at Hampi	Karnataka	1986
Khajuraho Group of Monuments	Madhya Pradesh	1986
Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram	Tamil Nadu	1984
Sun Temple, Konarak	Orissa	1984
Agra Fort	Uttar Pradesh	1983

Ajanta Caves	Maharashtra	1983
Ellora Caves	Maharashtra	1983
Taj Mahal	Uttar Pradesh	1983

UNESCO Mixed World Heritage Sites

A mixed site comprises components of both natural and cultural importance:

Mixed World Heritage Site	State	Year
Khangchendzonga National Park	Sikkim	2016

SOME OF THESE PROMINENT INSTITUTIONS ARE:

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

- In 1861, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was founded, which serves as a subordinate office of the Ministry of Culture.
- The ASI has developed into a big organization with an all-India network of offices, branches, and circles since its founding.
- ASI's principal responsibilities are the conservation, protection, and upkeep of Centrally protected monuments and sites.

Indira Gandhi National Centre For The Arts - New Delhi

- The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) is a leading national institution dedicated to the advancement of knowledge in the arts and culture, as well as the study of the connections between arts and culture and other fields of study and elements of life.
- It was established in 1985 in honour of Smt. Indira Gandhi, the late Prime Minister of India.
- The IGNCA encourages engagement and understanding across varied cultures, regions, and socioeconomic strata, as well as between India and other countries.
- The IGNCA has been recognized as a focal point for the establishment of a National Data Bank on Arts, Humanities, and Cultural Heritage.

All India Radio

- All India Radio is the country's most well-known public service radio station.
- It is run by the Indian Government's Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- Its slogan is 'Bahujan Hitaya: Bahujan Sukhaya,' which translates to 'serving, educating, and entertaining the public.'

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

- The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML) was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens for the imperial capital in 1929-30.
- It was the official house of the last British Commander-in-Chief, and it was known as the Teen Murti House.
- After British departed India, it became the home of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister.
- He resided here for 16 years, and after he died in 1964, the government turned Teen Murti House into a museum and library in his honour.

Centre for Cultural Resources and Training

- The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) was established by the Ministry of Culture to combine education and culture.
- It was founded in 1979 at the request of Dr Kapila Vatsyayan and Smt. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay.
- Despite being an autonomous agency, the Government has required CCRT to enhance the nation's basis by making education and culture, meaningful.
- To assist the wider diffusion of Indian art and culture, the CCRT has its headquarters in New Delhi and three Regional Centres in Udaipur in the west, Hyderabad in the south, and Guwahati in the north-east.

National Archives of India

- It is one of the earliest British organizations, which was established to retain the administrative records of the Indian state.
- Prof. G.W. Forrest created the archive, sometimes known as the "Imperial Records Department," in 1891 in the former British capital of Calcutta (now Kolkata).

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

- The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) was founded under the Ministry of Culture's auspices to carry out programs that promote Indian culture on a global scale.
- It was founded in 1950 by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who believed strongly in developing cultural contacts with different countries and civilizations.

Indian Council of Historical Research

- The Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) was founded in 1972, following the passage of the Societies Registration Act.
- It is a self-supporting organization that receives funding from the University Grants Commission (UGC).
- It was established to promote and preserve Indian history. It served as a gathering place for historians to discuss new ideas and existing projects.

Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH)

- The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, or INTACH, is a non-profit organization based in New Delhi that was created in 1984.
- The organization's main goal was to raise awareness of our history and encourage people to take action to preserve it.
- 'Chapters' are the numerous branches of the organization.

Sahitya Akademi

- In 1954, the Indian government formed the "National Academy of Letters," or Sahitya Akademi.
- The major purpose of this organization was to serve as a national organization dedicated to promoting literary culture in India, as well as to cultivate and coordinate literature in all Indian languages and to promote the country's general national unity.

Sangeet Natak Akademi

- The Government of India established the Sangeet Natak Akademi (SNA) in 1952 as the first national academy for the arts.
- Its main goal was to establish a setting for Indian music, theatre, and dances.
- It was expected to be the country's major showcase for the performing arts.
- It also had the difficult duty of promoting India's vast intangible legacy, which was manifested in the forms of music, dance, and theatre.

Lalit Kala Akademi

- The Government of India established the National Academy of Art, also known as the Lalit Kala Akademi, in 1954 with the primary purpose of promoting fine arts in India.
- The academy is a self-governing organization supported by the Ministry of Culture.
- They promote the appreciation and knowledge of beautiful arts.
- even though they deal with both national and foreign art, they are primarily concerned with the promotion and preservation of Indian art.

ART AND CULTURE OF MADHYA PRADESH

The art comprises spontaneous expressions of beliefs, rituals and sociocultural practises. Bheraghat in Jabalpur is Madhya Pradesh marble art capital. Local sculptors work the soft marble rocks into decorative objects such as carved panels and boxes as well as figurines and statues.

FOLK DANCE ART IN MADHYA PRADESH

Region/ Community	Dances
Nimar	Kathi, Gangaur, Phapharia, Madalya, Ada-Khada, Danda Dance
Malwa	Matki
Bundelkhand	Rai, Saira, Jawra, Badhai, Kanara, Dhimarhai, Diwari
Baghelkhand	Ahirai, Kalsa, Dadar, Kemali, Kehra, Atari
Gond	Karma, Saila-Reena, Goncho, Teena
Oraon	Karma, Sarhul,
Bhil	Bhagoriya, Gol Gadhedo, Doha
Korku	Chatkora, Thapti, Dhandhal
Banjara	Lehangi, Lota Dance, Garba Dandiya,
Baiga	Pardonni
Kamar	Tartali
Baiga	Sua or Sugga
Bhariya	Bhadam, Saitam,
Mudiya	Kakasar

Nimar

Kathi

- Kathi is one of the most popular folk dances of Madhya Pradesh.
- Generally, Balai Samaj artists perform **Kathi Dance**.
- For the dance, 'Kathi' is decorated with bamboo, and clothes are adorned with **peacock feathers**.
- The group members are called **Baga**, they wear bright-colored costumes. The main dancer is called **Bada (Big) Bhagat** and the supporting dancers are called **Chhota Bhagat**.
- 'Razalya' (servant) accompanied the dancer team and picks up a **decorated saddle**.
- The dance is performed with a musical instrument called 'Dhak' which is in the shape of a small drum along with the brass plate for a rhythmic sound.
- The story of Kathi songs is ancient and historical. Four folk tales are prevalent among them, **Gondenaar**, the characterization of **Raja Harishchandra**, and **Bhillon Bal-Katha Nimadi Boli**, **Suriyajo Mahajan**, is the soul of saddle songs.
- They travel from village to house and sing the song in 'The Nimadi dialect to praise the **worship of Goddess Parvati**.

- They perform the dance between **Ekadashi** to **Mahashivratri** for four months, and the **sacred dance ritual** ends at the **Mahadev Temple in Pachmarhi**.

Gangaur

- Gangaur is a popular folk dance of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan states. It is also very popular in the Nimar region.
- It is a religious folk dance in which women establish a statue of Gangaur Devi (Incarnation of Goddess Parvati) in the Month of Chaitra and dance together on the beats of clapping and plate.
- Two forms of Gangaur is popular- Thalariya and Thola
- Famous artist are Prabhakar Dubey, Sadhna Upadhyay, and Hiralal Sad.

Phapharia

- It is a group dance performed by males and females together.
- It is performed on the sound of Pungi.

Madalya

- It is a traditional group dance in which a man plays the drum, with the loud sound of a brass plate to make the dance more exciting.
- Mandalya dance is performed by female dancers only,
- Dancer change speed quickly to the beat of the drum and performs different postures of hands and feet.

Aada-Khada

- It is performed during Birth, Death, and important ceremonies.
- Two-four women bow down with veils and move their hands and knees up and down and on the waist with the rhythm according to the dance movements.
- Dhol is the important instrument of this dance.

Danda Dance

- The farmers of Nimar performs the Danda dance on the nights of Chaitra Vaishakh month, especially on the occasion of the Gangaur festival.
- Danda dance is a male dance performed in groups of 20-25 people.
- The main instruments of the Danda dance are Dhol and Thali.

Malwa**Matki**

- Matki is performed by the women of the Malwa region on the occasions of weddings and other festivities.
- It is mainly performed solo while balancing a number of earthen pots on the head and performed in a circular motion. The face of women is covered with a veil.
- Aada-Khada dance is a popular variant of the Matki dance.
- The **primary musical instrument** used in this dance is the **Dhol**.

Bundelkhand**Rai**

- It is very popular in Bundelkhand and adjacent regions of Baghelkhand.
- The dance is a combination of Shringar (Love) and Courage.
- It is organized on the occasion of birth, engagement, weddings, and festivals.
- During the dance, Swang (Dialogue) took place whose main theme is a social evil.
- Ram Sahai Pandey (Padma Shree 2022) of Sagar is a famous dancer of Rai dance.
- The dance is mainly performed by the Bedia tribe of Bundelkhand.
- Basically, Two groups perform this dance in which one asks a question and the other gives an answer through dance.

Saira

- The Saira dance is performed by members of the peasant community to seek the blessings of Lord Indra (rain god) for a good harvest.

- Young boys and girls participate in this dance with sticks in their hands. The dance steps are accompanied by melodious folk songs.
- Major instruments are Dholak, Timki, Manjira, Mridang, and Flute
- Krishna Leela is the major theme of these dances.

Jawara

- It is also known as the Harvest song. It is performed by the Peasant community.
- The female dancers carry a heavy basket of Jawara crops on their heads which represents the significance of crops in our lives. Dancers move in a swaying motion keeping their bodies rigid as they are balancing the basket on their heads.
- It is performed by both male and female dancers.

Badhai

- It is performed by Men and women together.
- Badhai dance is performed on happy occasions such as births, marriages, and Teej festivals.
- The dance is performed on the beats of Mridang and Dhaple.
- the dancers wear colorful garments and perform moderate and acrobatic actions.

Kanara

- The dance is performed by the Dhobi Caste.

Dhirmarthal

- It is performed by the Dhimar caste.
- It is performed on the occasion of birth, engagement, weddings, and festivals.
- The dancer sings and moves in the manner of Kathak dance.

Diwari

- This dance is performed every year during the festival of Diwali/Deepawali.
- The theme is Lord Krishna raised Goverdhan Parvat on his finger to save the local people, and the people danced in joy.
- The chief dancer holds the peacock feathers in his hands and the rest dancers stick those feathers in their half pants, dancers wear multi-colored apparel
- 'Dholak' and 'Nagaria' are the main instruments
- The male dancers with long sticks perform the marshal arts when the beats of drums inspire their energy and emotions.

Baghelkhand**Ahirai/Birha**

- When the Birha dance is performed by the Ahir people, then it is called Ahirai,

- The dance is performed with the Birha singing,
- Both women and men dance together to the songs. It is performed in a competitive form by women and men, especially on the occasion of marriage.
- It gives the boy and girl the freedom to choose the right partner for themselves.
- Major musical instruments are Nagadiya and shehnai used for the song.

Kalsa

- The dance is performed by Ahir and Gadariya communities.
- Performer keeps the urn on the head and dances on the beats.
- The dance is often performed during the welcome ceremony at the door.
- The format of dance is Question-answer style.

Dadar

- It is jointly performed by men and women on the occasion of happiness.
- Dadar is performed by Kol, Kotwar, and Kahar castes.

Kemali

- It is famously called Sajan-Sajni Dance, in which both males and females participate.
- It is performed on the occasion of marriage in question-answer format.

Kehra

- Both men and women dance in different styles, on Kaharwa rhythm.

Atari

- The dance is performed by the Bhumiya and Baiga Tribe of Madhya Pradesh.
- It is performed in a circular design in which two men stand on the shoulder of one and dance.

Tribal Folk Dances of Madhya Pradesh**Karma**

- It is performed by the Gond and Oraon tribes of the state during the rainy season.
- The instruments accompanying the music are Madhar, Thumki, Payri, Chhalla, and Jhumki.
- There are various variants of the Karma Dance such as Sikri, Jhumar, Ghatwar, Ektaria, Pendehar, Dohoari, Lahaki, and Tegwani.
- It is jointly performed by males and females of the Gond tribe.

Saila-Reena

- It is performed by the Gond tribe.

- When men dance it is called Saila. When a woman performs it is called Reena.
- Performers danced with a baton in one hand and a spray of peacock feathers in the other, they wear simple dresses and Gunghru on their feet and danced circularly.
- The dance symbolizes the love and brotherhood of the community.
- Mandhar is the majorly used instrument.
- Reena dance is popular in the Dindori district of Madhya Pradesh and performed during Diwali Festival.

Goncho

- Goncho is performed by Gond Tribe.
- It is performed for good rainfall.

Bhagoriya

- This dance is performed during the Bhagoriya festival 7 days before the Holi.
- Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar Districts is famous for Bhagoriya dance.
- It is performed by four main tribal groups- Bhil, Bhilala, Patalia and Ranth
- Both male & female dancers participate in the dance, and is called Ger. The male performer carries bows.

Chatkora

- Chatkora dance is performed by Korku tribe.
- It is prevalent in the Chinndwara and Betul districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Thapti

- This dance is performed by the Korku tribe.
- Both males and female dancers participate in the dance.
- Men holds Pancha and Jhangh and female use Chitkora while performing.
- Flute and dhole are the main instruments.
- Famous Dancer- Mojilal Korku.

Lehangi

- Lehangi folk dance is performed by Sahariya, Banjara, and Kanjar tribes during the month of Shrawan and in the festival of 'Rakhi'
- It is performed by men holding sticks, producing rhythmic sounds by the beating of the sticks and performing acrobatic tricks..
- The Banjara women are heavily decked with silver jewelry and wrapped in colorful clothes of contrasting embroidery and tiny inset of scintillating mirrors. In

Lota Dance

- Performed by Banjaras.

- o Women performer wears ornaments & heavy clothes and balances big-size metal pots on their heads and moves in a liner or a circular formation.

Garba Dandiya

- o It is performed by Banjara Tribe during the Dussehra festival in the Nimar region.

Pardoni

- o Pardoni is a dance performed by Baiga Tribe.
- o It is performed on the occasion of Marriage.

Baredi or Yadav Dance

- o **It** is a folk dance of the Gwalior district performed from Diwali till the day of '**Karthik Purnima**'.
- o A host of musical instruments like dholak, Jhanz, Manjira, Mridang, and Daphli impart the tribal beat as the dancers perform and move around in circles.
- o The dance is accompanied by Folk songs that follow a question-answer format.
- o The performers wear **dhotis** and carry peacock feathers.
- o Music Instruments used are Mradang, Dholak, Ramtula, Dhapli, Manzira, Jhanz etc.

Tertali

- o The **Kamar tribe** performs the Tertali dance, which is an elaborate ritual with many elements of dance.
- o It is performed by two or three **women**, sitting on the ground.
- o Manjiras (small metal cymbals) are tied to the legs and carry a cymbal in either hand. The dancer strikes these in rhythm. The head is covered by a veil,
- o Sometimes a small sword is balanced between the teeth, and an ornamental pot is balanced on the head.

- o The dance is accompanied by **Vocal singing** and **drum**

Sua or Sugga

- o It is performed by Baiga tribe women of Chhattisgarh and the **Maikal Hills** The word '**Sua**' means a **parrot**.
- o Women dancer imitates the **parrot walk**, then bend and move their heads in a bird-like fashion on the clapping of hands.
- o One of the dancers carries the pot on their head & stands as a revolving figure.
- o No instrument is used except the wooden clapper called **Thiski** to provide rhythm.

Muriya

- o It is performed near the Ghotul.
- o It starts with the boys carrying ritualistic offerings along with the bride & groom to the ceremonial place.
- o Both boys and girls participate in the dance. They move in a fixed pattern with running steps and circles.
- o The performers kneel down, bend and jump as a part of the movement during the dance.
- o The drummers accompany the dancers.
- o Some of the variants of Muriya dance are Hulki, Har, Endanna, Karsana, etc.

Grida

- o **It** is performed in the villages of MP to celebrate the flourishing of the '**rabi**' crops
- o Grida is performed in **3 phases**. **Sela** (slow and comparatively rigid feet movements), **Selalarki** (brisker and faster feet movements), and **Selabhadoni** (complete body begins to sway in the mood of exaltation).

Other important Tribal Folk Dances of Madhya Pradesh

Dance	Tribe	Region
Sarhul	Oraon	Central MP
Pol Dahka	Kol	Baghelkhand
Bansgeet	Raut	-
Bhadam (Male Dance) Saitam (Female Dance)	Bhariya	Patalkot (Chhindwara)
Dhandhal	Korku	-
Teena	Gond	-
Binaki	-	Bhopal
Doha (Garland of all Dance)	Bhil	Nimar & Malwa
Gol-Gadhedo	Bhil	Malwa & Nimar
Kakasar	Mudiya	-
Ragni	-	Gwalior Region
Duldul Ghodi	-	Guna, Shivpuri, Gwalior

FOLK MUSIC ART IN MADHYA PRADESH

Folk music in Madhya Pradesh is based on diverse themes and is full of musical rhythm. The folk music in Madhya Pradesh is performed with the use of folk musical instruments. Folk Music serves both purposes of spirituality (Bhajan, Prayers, etc) and entertainment. Music is set on beats so that it can be dance-oriented. Folk music related to particular regions of Madhya Pradesh is mentioned below.

Region	Folk Music and Songs
Nimar	Kalgi Turra, Nirguniya Gayan, Garba, Gaulan, Masanya, Faag
Malwa	Bharthari, Sanjha Geet, Barsati Barta, Heed Gayan
Bundelkhand	Alha Gayan, Hardaul Ki Manauti, Faag Gayan, Barayata Gayan, Bhola Geet, Devri Gayan, Jawar Geet and Jagdev ka Puara
Baghelkhand	Basudeva Gayan, Birha Gayan, Bidesiya Gayan

Nimar

Kalgi Turra

- It is dedicated to Shiva and Parvati. It is generally sung at night.
- The head of the group is called 'Ustad'.
- A competition between the two parties takes place where they continuously present their best song to defeat the other party.
- The singers perform and the songwriters of the party write at the time of the second party's performance during the competition.
- The winner of the competition is decided by the audience.
- The tradition started in the pride of the royal families and has a history that the heads of both parties are given a new identity as **Kalgi** and **Turra** respectively
- Major songwriters and singers of Turra are Shivram Kushwaha Magariya, and Kalgi singer Yashwant Yadav Rampura.

Nirguniya Gayan

- Nirguniya Gayan traces its origin to Sant Singaji, who is known for his Narad Style of singing.
- The musical instrument used is Mridang and Jhangh.

Garba

- It is performed during the Navaratri festival.
- It is performed on the beat of claps and simultaneously performs the dance.

Gaulan

- This song is based on the Krishna- Leela.
- it is performed by the male artist with the help of Jhangh, mridang, and dholak.

Masanya

- The song is performed during the death ceremony. It is performed by male artists.
- It is also known as the Kaya-Khoj song.
- It symbolizes the soul with the bride and the body with the groom.

- Music instruments used are Jhangh, Mridang, and Ektara.

Lawni

- The song is popular in the region of Nimar and Malwa.
- The song is based on Nirgun Philosophy.

Faag

- It is performed during the Holi festival.

Malwa

Bharthahari

- The song tells the emotional story of the separation of king Bharthahari and rani Pingla after the king became a monk.
- The song is performed with a Chinkara instrument.
- The famous Bharthari singer is Suraj Bai Khande.

Sanja Geet

- **The song is sung by adolescent girls on Pitru Paksha for 16 days.**
- They point Sanja on the wall using cow dung.

Barsati Barta

- It is a conversation-based song performed by the ladies in the group.

Heed Gayan

- Heed Gayan is the song of the Ahir Community.
- The song is performed during Shrawan Month.

Bundelkhand

Bundelkhand has a rich culture of Folk songs that are sung in the Bundeli Dialect. The famous folk songs of Bundelkhand are mentioned below.

Alha Gayan

- Alha Gayan is the story of Valor of the two warrior brothers- Alha and Udal.

- It tells the story of 52 wars fought by them. It has 52 verses created by Chandela Court poet Jagnik.
- The person who performs the song is called 'Alhait'.
- Alha Gayan is written in Veer ras and performed with Dholak and Nagariya.

Hardaul ki Manouti

- The song tells about the Bravery of Hardoul who was a great warrior of Bundelkhand.
- He sacrificed himself to prove his righteousness.

Faag Gayan

- It is performed during the Holi festival, from Holika Dahan to Rahn-Panchmi
- Many versions of Faag Gayan are performed like Isuri Ki Faag (Chaukadiya Faag), Rai Faag, and Thakur Faag.

Barayata Gayan

- It is a religious folk song.
- It tells the story of the Characters of the epic Mahabharat.

Bhola Geet

- It is also known as Bambuliya or Lamtera.
- It is a melody song that people sing while going to the Narmada River on the occasion of festivals like Basant Panchami, Sankranti, etc.
- The song is dedicated to Lord Shiva and Parvati.

Devari Gayan

- It is performed by Ahir, Gavli, Baredi, and Dhosi tribes.
- During the Diwali festival, girls wear peacock feathers and go house to house and perform the song.
- The song is performed with the help of Dholak, Nagariya, and Flute.
- It tells the love story of Lord Krishna and Radha.

Jawar Geet and Jagdev ka Puara

- It is performed during Chaitra Month in the hymn style.
- These are Bhajans of religious nature.

Baghelkhand

The folk songs of the Baghelkhand region are in the Bagheli dialect. Major Folk songs are mentioned below.

Vasudeva Gayan

- The song is performed by a traditional singing caste Harbole.
- The person who sings the song is called Shraman and wears the yellow cloth holds a

statue of lord Krishna and sings with the help of Chutki, Pajjar, and Sarangi.

- The song tells the story of Shraavan Kumar

Birha Gayan

- The song is sung in the Question-Answer format.
- It is an emotionally sad song filled with Shringar Ras.

Bidesiya Gayan

- Videsiya song is performed by the Gadariya, Teli, and Kotwar Caste of the region.
- The theme of the song is "love, separation, and a hope of reuniting".

Famous Musicians of Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh is the birthplace and workplace of many great musicians in India. The famous musician is mentioned below.

Tansen

- **Birth-** He was born in 1506 in Behat Village of Gwalior.
- **Original Name-** Ramtanu Panday, Tanna Mishra
- **Teacher-** His First teacher was Sufi Saint Mohammad Gaus, later he learned music from Swami Haridas and Mrignayani.
- **Patronage-** Initially he was the court musician of Daulat Khan Lodhi, and Maharaja **Ramchandra**, the King of Rewa. Later Mughal Emperor **Akbar** offered him patronage in the Mughal court. He was part of Akbar's Nava-Ratna (Nine Jewels).
- **Ragas-** He was an expert of many ragas like Raag Bhairavi, Raag Malhar, Raag Darbari, Miyan ki Malhar, Miyan ki Sarangi, and Raag Deepak
- **Death-** He died in 1585 near Gwalior.
- **Tomb-** His tomb is located in **Gwalior** near the tomb of his teacher Mohammad Gous.
- **Legacy-** **Tansen Music Ceremony** organized in Gwalior. Madhya Pradesh government established the **Tansen award** for classical music in his honor in 1980.

Ustad Allauddin Khan

- **Birth-** He was born in the Shivpur Village of Tripura.
- **Learning-** He came to Kolkata to learn music.
- **Patronage-** The Maihar King Brijnath patronized him.
- **Instrument- Sarod**
- **Music Type-** Hindustani Classical Music

- **Other names-** Aalam
- **Honorary Titles-** Sarod Samrat, Aftab-e-Hind, Bharat Gaurav
- **Death-** He died in 1972.
- He was a **great teacher**. He taught many great musicians such as Pandit Ravishankar (Sarod Player), Pannalal Ghosh (Shahnai), Aashish Khan, Sharan Ali, etc.
- **Legacy-** The Madhya Pradesh Government established the **Allauddin Khan Sangeet Academy in Maihar**.

MP government also organize **Ustad Allauddin Khan Sangeet Samaroh in Maihar** in his honor.

Kumar Gandharva

- **Birth-** He was born in the **Belgaum** district of **Karnataka** in 1924.
- **Original Name-** Shivaputra Siddaramayya Komkalimath
- **Workplace-** He moved on to the **Dewas** district of Madhya Pradesh.
- **Ragas-** Ahimohini, Nawati, Saheli, Todi, Midmari, Bhavmat, Bhairav, Lagan, Gandhara
- **Compilation-** Anuraag Vilas
- **Death-** He died in 1992.
- **Award-** Padam Vibhushan, Kalidas Award
- **Legacy-** The Madhya Pradesh government established an award in his name in his honor.

Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan

- **Birth-** He was born in 1888 in Gwalior.
- **Learning-** He learned **Dhrupad** and Hori from Ganeshilal & Chukkalaal of Vrindavan. He learned **Thumri** and Pakhawaj from Ganapat Rao & Kudav Singh.
- **Instrument-** **Sarod** Player, Rebab Player
- **Patronage-** He was patronized by Scindhiya Ruler Maharaj Madhav Rao Scindhiya and Jiwaji Rao Scindhiya.
- **Major Title-** Sangeet Ratnakar, Aftab-e-Hind,
- **Award-** Padam Vibhushan (1960)
- **Death-** He died in 1972.

Amir Khan

- **Birth-** Amir Khan was born in 1913 in Indore.
- **Instrument-** Sarangi and Veena
- **Work-** He initiated different styles of singing such as Jhumra-Tal and Tilwara. He started Khyal Gayan and Invented the Tarana style of Singing.
- **Death-** He died in 1974.
- **Award-** Padam Vibhushan, Padam Shree

- **Legacy-** **Indore Gharana** of classical music is pioneered by him. **Amir Khan Sangeet Samaroh** is Organized in Indore every Year.

Raja Bhaiya 'Poonchwale'

- **Birth-** He was born in 1882 at Gwalior.
- **Original Name-** Balkrishna Anand Rao Altekar
- **Books-** Malika, Taan, Sangeetopasna, Thumri, Tarangini

Shankar Rao Pandit

- **Birth-** 1863, Gwalior
- **Teacher-** Devji Buva
- **Singing Style-** Tappa, Khyal, and Raga Yaman

Krishna Rao Pandit

- He is the son of Shankar Rao Pandit.
- **Birth-** 1893, Gwalior
- **Teacher-** Mohammad Nissar Hussain
- **Singing Style-** Boltan style of singing
- **Books-** Sangeet Sargam Sar, Sangeet Pravesh, Sangeet Alpachari, Sitar Jaltarng,
- **Title-** Gayak Siromani, Sangeet Martand
- **Award-** Padam Bhushan, Tansen Award

Raja Chakradhar Singh

- **Birth-** 1905, Raigarh
- **Work-** Raj Ratan Manjusha, Mooraj, Veena Pushpakar Nartan, Sarvasna, Alkapur Maya Chakra, Rasma Ras
- **Title-** Sangeet Samrat
- **Death-** 1947

Amjad Ali Khan

- **Birth-** 1945, Gwalior
- **Teacher-** Hafiz Ali Khan
- **Instrument-** Sarod
- **Award-** Padam Bhushan(2001)

Ali Akbar Khan

- **Birth-** 1922, East Bengal (Present Bangladesh)
- **Instrument-** Sarod
- **Patronage-** Royal Family of Jodhpur
- **Award-** Padam Vibhushan, Mac-Arthur Genius Grant, Grammy Nomination

Baiju Bawra

- **Birth Name-** Brijnath Mishra
- **Music Style-** Dhrupad style of singing, Hindustani Classical Music
- **Teacher-** Swami Haridas
- **Patronage-** Maan Singh of Gwalior, Raja of Chanderi
- **Death-** In Chanderi (Ashok Nagar)

Maan Singh Tomar

- **Birth-** He was born in Gwalior in Tomar Dynasty. He was a contemporary of Sikandar Lodhi of the Delhi Sultanate.
- **Music Style-** Dhrupad Style of Singing, Hindustani Classical Music
- **Work-** Maan-Koutuhal
- **Ragas-** Gujari Todi. Gujari Malhar, Gujari Mangal
- He patronized many musicians like Tansen, Baiju Bawra, Mehmud, etc.

- His love interest Mrignayani was also a great dhrupad singer.

Mrignayani

- She was the ninth wife of Raja Maan Singh Tomar.
- **Teacher-** Swami Haridas
- **Singing Style-** Dhrupad Style
- She lived in Gujari Mahal Built by Raja Maan Singh Tomar for Mrignayani in Gwalior.

FOLK DRAMA ART IN MADHYA PRADESH

Traditional folk dramas are the famous folk art of MP. The Drama reflects the aspects of the local lifestyle such as social norms, customs, and beliefs. The folk Dramas of MP traced their origin to rural roots and their rustic flavor was reflected in their dramatic style. The folk drama is performed on both religious and secular themes.

Folk dramas in India were a popular source of entertainment since ancient times. In contemporary times these dramas are also used for spreading awareness and propagating government plans and Schemes. Famous Folk Theatres/ dramas of Madhya Pradesh are mentioned in the table below.

Region/ Community	Drama
Malwa	Maach, Swang
Nimar	Gammat
Bundelkhand	Nautanki, Ras Leela, Ram Leela
Baghelkhand	Jindba (Bahlol), Masukha, Chhahur, Hingola, Ram Leela,
Korku	Khamb Swang
Jhabua	Bhawai
Balaghat, Shahdol	Pandavni

Maach

- Maach is a popular drama of the Malwa region. It means a stage in Hindi.
- It is declared as the ‘state drama of Madhya Pradesh’.
- Gopalji Guru and Balmukundji are the pioneers of the Maach in Madhya Pradesh.
- Major themes of Maach drama are historical, local legends, and stories of warriors and rulers. They also derive inspiration from the Puranas and the Hindu epics of Mahabharata and Ramayana.
- Themes of Maach have expanded to contemporary social evils such as dacoity, literacy, and landless labor.
- Maach is performed on the Hindustani classical music ragas with words and tunes set to reflect the season or occasion on which the play is staged.
- Important instruments are sarangi, harmonium, and dhol.
- A coordinator anchors the whole drama and Vidushak (Comedian) plays a vital role throughout the drama.

Gammat

- Gammat means Natak (Play) in Hindi.
- Gammat is performed during the Navdurga festival in the Nimar region of Madhya Pradesh.
- During the play, one **performer communicates and acts** simultaneously in Nimadi and the other performer also presents his side. They also use sarcasm and humor to keep the audience engaged.
- **Farce (Swaang)** is also performed along with Gammat.
- Famous Gammat artist- Shobharam Vasare Mandleshwar
- Gammat is a **confluence of dance, drama, and singing.**
- The play is staged along with tunes of **Harmonium, Dholak, and Tabla.**
- Generally, 10-12 artists take part in the play but there are usually two-three main characters.

Swang

- **Swang means** Mimicking or copying someone else.

- It is a popular Indian folk dance-drama of the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh.
- The play is dialogue-oriented and minimal body movement is required..
- It has mythological and social topics as its Main themes.
- The Swang is popularised by Kishan Lal Bhaat and Kavi Shankar Das.
- **The drama begins with a Puravaranga, which is a prayer to the goddess Bhavani.**
- Swang is performed in the open ground or space and on the stage which is constructed in a circular manner.
- One artist plays many roles & the costumes are changed on the stage itself.
- Swang is mostly performed by **Male actors only.**
- Music and dance are considered an intrinsic part of the swang. Musicians occupy the central place on the stage and often get up to sing and dance.

Nautanki

- Nautanki is a popular folk dance of the Bundelkhand regions of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- It traced its origin to the Sangit, Bhagat, and Swang musical theatre traditions of Northern India.
- The themes of drama derived from epics of Ramayan and Mahabharat, romantic tales, and biographies of local heroes.
- It is a mix of Dance, drama, and music.
- Ranga is the main character of the Nautanki.
- Ram Dayal Sharma, Devendra Sharma, etc are the famous artist of Nautanki.
- Nakkara (a percussion instrument) is central to the performance it announces the start of the performance.
- It is a secular, broad, and inclusive art form that incorporates people from various castes and communities such as Pal, Thakur, Pasi, Brahmin Valmiki, Dholi, and Muslim communities. The women artist mostly belongs to the Bedin, Sonar, Barin, and Lodhi communities. The performers are also involved in acrobatic and comic acts.

Jindba (Bahlol)

- It is performed by females only.
- It is a popular folk dance of the Baghelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh.
- It is mostly performed during marriage occasions.

Mansukha

- Mansukha is a Bagheli variant of Ras-Leela.
- Major theme of the play is the events and dialogues between Krishna and Gopis of Vrindavan.
- It is performed on happy occasions and festivals.
- Two stages are used for the performance.

Chhahur

- Chhahur is a popular folk drama of the Baghelkhand region.
- It is performed during the time of Diwali, mainly in the mid of Gopashtami.
- It is performed in a musical form.
- Theme of the play is the life of a boy names Chhahur and the ups and downs and changes his life goes through.
- The play begins with the prayer to Goddess Sharda.
- The important elements of the drama are folk music, costume, stagecraft, and the Bagheli dialect.

Hingola

- Hingola is a folk theatre of the Baghelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh.
- It is performed without any stage,
- It is performed at all major festivals and celebrations.
- During the play two groups compete with each other using humor and sarcasm through songs.

Khamb Swang

- Khamb Swang is performed by the Korku Scheduled tribe of Madhya Pradesh.
- In this dance one pillar is erected and dance is performed around it.
- It is performed for the worship of Meghnath, Son of Ravana
- It is performed on the music tunes of Jhanjh and Mridang.

Ras-Leela

- It is performed on the Occasion of Krishna Janam-Astami.
- The theme of the play is the major event between the God Krishna and Gopis of Vrindavan.

Ram-Leela

- It is based on the life of Lord Ram.
- It is very popular in the Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand regions of Madhya Pradesh.

Bhawai

- It is popular in Gujrat, but it is also famous in Jhabua and Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh.
- It is performed on the happy occasion in tribal areas of Jhabua, and Alirajpur districts.
- Ganapati and Amba are worshipped before the start of play.
- It is mostly performed by Male artists

Pandavni

- It is a folk drama of Chhattisgarh, but it is also seen in the Shahdol, Anuppur, and Balaghat districts of Madhya Pradesh on the occasion of marriage.
- Theme- It is based on the tales of Mahabharat,
- Teejan Bai is the most popularly known artist of this Art form.

Lakad Baggha

- It is a Tribal folk drama performed on an open stage on a marriage occasion.
- In this the Lakadbaggha kidnaps the girl and the boy rescues her from the animal.

Famous Drama Artist from Madhya Pradesh**Habib Tanveer**

- He was born in Raipur (now in Chattisgarh) in 1923.
- He was the founding member of ITPA.
- In 1945, he founded Hindustan Theatre.
- Major work- Charandas Chor, Mrichhkatikam, Mati ki Gadi, Agra ka Bazar, etc.
- Award- MP Shikhar award (1984), Padam Bhushan(2002).

Baba Dike

- He was born in Neemuch in 1919.
- He performed in 75 plays and directed more than 200 plays.
- He founded Natya Bharti in 1975 which is also called Little theatre.

Alakhnanda

- He was a theatre artist, actor, composer, and poet.
- He was the director of the drama institute Nat Bundele.

Bansi Kaul

- He was a famous theatre director.
- He was the founder of Rang Vidushak, a theatre group in Bhopal.

- Awards- Kalidas Award, Padam Shri Award

Seth Govind Das

- He laid the foundation for Drama in Jabalpur.

FOLK PAINTING ART IN MADHYA PRADESH

The tradition of painting in Madhya Pradesh is traced from pre-historic rock paintings. Throughout the history of human civilization, painting holds an important place. Local people are engaged in paintings as an expression of art and as a leisure activity.

Different region of Madhya Pradesh has developed unique and distinct features in their paintings. Some of these paintings are created in a region and many of them are created by a particular community in the state.

The Famous folk paintings of Madhya Pradesh are mentioned in the table below.

Region	Painting
Nimar	Jiroti Nag Chitra, Sanjhafuli, Navrat, Thapa, Kanchali Bharna
Malwa	Mandana, Chitravan,
Bundelkhand	Suraiti, Mamuliya, Chowk, Morte, Moraila (Mor Muraila), Barayan/Agrohan
Baghelkhand	Kohbar, Tilanga, Chathi, Naeura
Bhil, Bhilala, Rathwa	Pithora
Gond	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Gondi Painting of Patangarh in Dindori,○ Godna
Baiga, Bharia, Sahariya,	Godna

Sanjhi:

- Associated with a festival celebrated by unmarried girls in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
- Ritual lasts for sixteen days during specific months.

- Involves creating bas-relief motifs with cow-dung, decorated with flowers and colorful strips.
- Represents ancestral worship and fertility.

Mandanas:

- Drawn on walls and floors, especially during festivals and auspicious ceremonies.
- Made by women using kharia (chalk solution) and geru (red ochre).
- Iconic representations of gods and goddesses, serving as seat and symbolic presence.

Thapa:

- In basic form, involves handprints found across India.
- In Rajasthan, diverse forms include drawings of gods, goddesses during festivals and ceremonies.
- Drawn mainly by women using various materials like kumkum, sindoor, henna, and cow-dung.

Chitravan:

- Wall painting done by professional painters, mostly men, during festivals and rituals.
- Figurative and illustrative, inspired by religious narratives.
- Uses locally available colors and gum/resin for stability.

Tribal Painting:

- Includes Bhil, Gond, and Pithora paintings, each with unique styles and themes.

- Bhil paintings in Rajasthan are known as Mandana and are ritualistic.
- Pithora paintings are associated with worship rituals for good harvest, birth, or thanksgiving.

Gond Paintings:

- Found on walls, windows, and niches, based on oral narratives of the Gond community.
- Depicts local deities, scenes from daily life, rituals, and nature.

Gudna:

- Style of painting involving piercing the body with a needle and injecting black color.
- Uses other natural materials like kumkum, milk, leaves, and flower juice.
- Ornamental and symbolic, with specific designs for different groups and purposes.

Cultural Significance:

- These folk paintings not only serve decorative purposes but also carry deep cultural, ritualistic, and symbolic meanings.
- They are integral parts of festivals, ceremonies, and daily life, reflecting the spiritual and artistic ethos of the communities in Madhya Pradesh.

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
- Prize- 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.

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.

- 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

Nanddulare Vajpayee	criticism
Harikrishna Premi	Drama
Rajendra Anuragi	Diary

other awars-

- 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 Award	For the contribution in the progress of Hindi language by a Foreigner (2015)	Dr. Heins Werner Wessler of Denmark

National Hindi Seva Samman	For contribution in promotion of Hindi Language	Shri Ajit Vadnerkar of Bhopal
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Nanaji Deshmukh Award	2012	Institutions working in the field of upliftment of social and cultural harmony	2 Lakh Rupees
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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)

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.

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

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 Award	Science and technology		

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 Lakhari 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

Festivals of Madhya Pradesh

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. The first two days are followed by Gulaliya, then two days by Gol Gadedo festival and the last two days by Ujadia festival. This is also a festival of Bhagoria Bhils.

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.

Suata festival :-

- Like the Ghadalya festival of Malwa, Suata festival is famous in Bundelkhand region.
- 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.

Hareli or hairi :-

- This festival has special significance for the farmers. They worship the tools used in their agricultural use on this day.
- This festival is celebrated on the new moon of Shraavan 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 from December to March.
- The festival is associated with the end of the annual harvest.

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.

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.

Bachchavaras festival :-

- 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

WRITERS OF MADHYA PRADESH

TOPIC IN PRE- Important Literator of Madhya Pradesh and their literature (UNIT-1)

OPIC IN MAIN- Salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature (Paper-1,Part-A,Unit-4)

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

Ancient writers

Mahakavi Kalidas

- 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 inscription** dated 634 C.E. **found at**

Aihole, located in present-day Karnataka.

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.

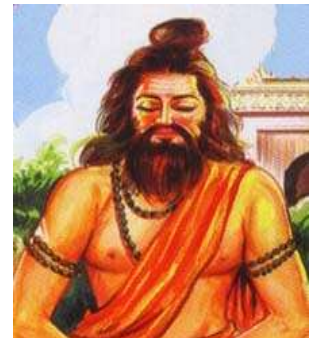
All of the above things are in his works which demonstrates his works are majorly on nature. His works include soul-satisfying peace. Along with those his Kalidas works have the sincerity which exemplifies the truth of his nature. His works are almost similar to the works of Shakespeare. Hence British 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.

Bhartrihari

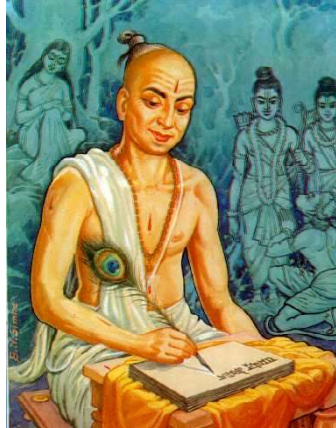
- According to many texts like 'Prabhand Chintamani' and 'Prabhavak Charita', he was the king of Ujjaini and the Elder brother of King Chandragupta Vikramaditya.
- King Bhartrihari is estimated to have been born in 550 AD.
- His father's name was Chandrasen, and his wife's name was Pingala.
- He ruled 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.
- Uttaramcharita is considered to be the first tragic drama of Sanskrit.

Bana Bhatta

- Banabhata was a Sanskrit prose writer and poet of the 7th 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.

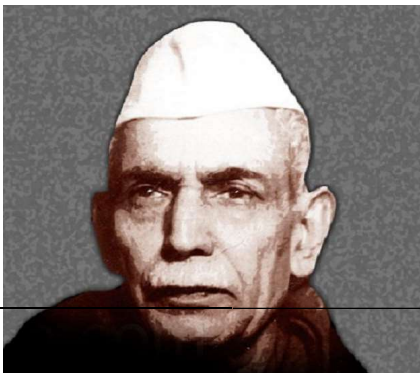
- The Englishman who prepared the manuscript of Alha Khand was → Charles Elliot.

Ghagh Dubey

- Birth – 1753 Kannauj
- Compositions – Sayings of Ghagh Bhattari
- 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, samran, 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 saundaryashahstra, Chambal ki Chati, Kath ka sapna, taar saptk, Satah se Uthta 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 joote, 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, Angoora, 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 (वानी 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

LANGUAGES OF MP

- Hindi is the **State language of Madhya Pradesh**. State of Madhya Pradesh was home of a number of population related to prominent Maratha states.
- Thus, Marathi and Urdu are spoken by a substantial number of populations in this centre state of India.
- **Local Madhya Pradesh language** includes Marathi since Madhya Pradesh is home to most of the Marathi people that live outside Maharashtra.
- Languages spoken in Madhya Pradesh includes in a number of variants and regional dialects.
- Most of the regional variants spoken in Madhya Pradesh are dialects of Hindi and stimulated through other related languages.
- Some most known dialects of the states are Malvi, Nimadi, Bundeli, Bagheli and southeastern Hindi.
- These dialects are given name according to their area and regions like Malvi is spoken in Malwa, Nimadi in Nimar, Bundeli in Bundelkhand and so on.

Official Language

- Being the dominant language in the state, Hindi is the **official language of Madhya Pradesh**.
- Main language of Madhya Pradesh is Hindi as 90% people living in Madhya Pradesh speak Hindi.
- It is not due to heavy Hindu population since most of the minorities such as Muslim and Sikhs use Hindi as their primary language.
- Hindi is used as primary language in commerce, education and courtship also. English is considered as second language in all these sectors.
- However in commercial world, most of entities use English as primary language except governmental languages.

Local Languages

- Regardless of Hindi being the official language of Madhya Pradesh, there are a sufficient number of peoples writing and understanding other local languages of Madhya Pradesh than Hindi, such as Marathi, Urdu, English and local dialects derived from Hindi as a base.
- Nearly every one of the outsiders never have a problem while communicating with local people since Hindi being the primary language that is also the national and scheduled language of India.

Dialects

Malvi or Malwi

- It is spoken in Malwa region of central India in state of Madhya Pradesh. It is spoken by almost ten million peoples.
- Almost 75% of population can speak Hindi as well. It is spoken in Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Shajapur, Sehore, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Neemuch, Rajgarh and Sondhwadi.

Neemadi

- It is an Indo-Aryan language spoken mainly in Nimar. Nimar is located in south of Malwa that is adjacent to Maharashtra.
- It is extensively spoken in districts of Barwani, Khandwa, Barwaha, Khargone, Burhanpur, Bedia, Sanawad, Dhar, Hadra and Southern Dewas.

Bundeli

- It is spoken in Bundelkhand that is southern region of Madhya Pradesh and also covers some of Uttar Pradesh. Bundeli is closely related to Braj Bhasha.

Bagheli

- It is spoken in northeastern region of the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. This particular area of Madhya Pradesh is known as Baghelkhand, according to which, the dialect is given its name

Very Short Answers

Que. What is the origin of word Culture and Sanskriti?

Ans. 'Culture' is derived from Latin term 'cult or cultus' meaning cultivating or refining and worship. The term 'Sanskriti' has been derived from the root 'Kri (to do).

Que. Indian cultural heritage

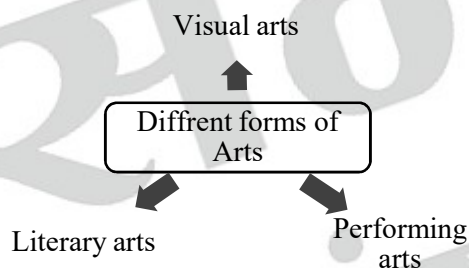
Ans. The heritage of social norms, ethical values, traditional customs, belief systems, political systems, artifacts and technologies that originated in or are associated with the ethno-linguistically diverse Indian subcontinent.

Que. Art

Ans. Art is a diverse range of human activity, and resulting product, that involves creative or imaginative talent expressive of technical proficiency, beauty, emotional power, or conceptual ideas.

Que. Mention the different forms of arts.

Ans.



Que. Name any three arts included in visual arts.

Ans.

Architecture
Painting
Sculpture

Que. Name any three arts included in performing arts.

Ans.

Dance
Music
Theater

Que. Name any three arts included in the literary arts.

Ans.

Literary Development
Script
Language

Que. Mention the features of the Harappan architecture.

Ans.

Use of baked bricks
Drainage system
Use of 'grid system' in city construction

Que. Write the architectures included in Buddhist architecture.

Ans.

Chaitya
Bihar
Cave
Stupas

Que. Write the features of Mauryan architecture.

Ans.

Use of stones in construction work
Use of iron
Use of wood in building construction

Que. Udayagiri Caves

Ans.

Group of 20 rocks-cut caves near vidisha from of 5th century CE.
9 caves related to Buddhism
Cave number 4 is called Rang Mahal.

Que. Vishnu temple of Tigwa

Ans.

Location - Jabalpur (M.P.)
Best example of Gupta architecture in Nagara style
The figures of Ganga and Yamuna are found here.

Que. Bhumra Temple

[MPPSC 2019, 30 words]

Ans.

Location - Nagod (Satna)
Finest example of Gupta Architecture in Nagara style
Ekmukhi Shivling idol installed in it.

Que. Parvati temple of Nachna-Kuthara

Ans.

Location - Panna (M.P.)
Belong to Gupta architecture
The walls of the sanctum sanctorum are decorated with ornaments.

Que. Nagara Style

Ans.

A style of temple architecture in north India.

The temple has Jagati, Garbagriha, madap, sikhar, kalash etc.

E.g- Temples of Khajuraho, Puri, Varanasi etc.

Que. Name any three temples built in Nagara style.

Ans.

Kandariya Mahadev Temple (Khajuraho)

Sun Temple of Modhera (Gujarat)

Lingaraja Temple (Bhubaneswar)

Que. Dravidian style

Ans.

A style of temple architecture in south India

Features- Prakaras, gopurams, viman, Water tank etc

E.g- Temples of Manalpuram, humpi etc

Que. What are the characteristics of Indo-Islamic architecture?

Ans.

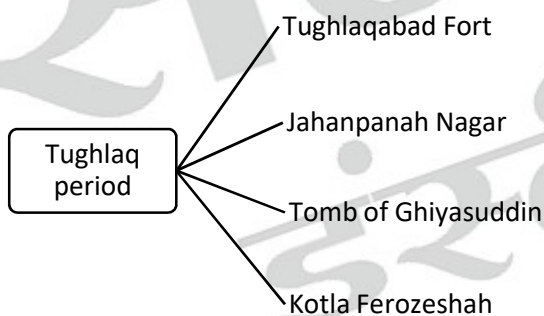
Architecture based on arches, domes and vaults.

Avoided the use of human figurines

Use of geometrical patters (arabesque), floral patterns, inscriptions in various styles, inlay on marble (Pietra dura) .

Que. Give examples of Tughlaq period architecture.

Ans.



Que. Akbar's architecture

Ans.

1. Humayun's Tomb

2. Agra Fort

3. Fatehpur Sikri Fort and Buland Darwaza

Que. Shah Jahan's architecture

Ans.

Red Fort, Jama Masjid

Taj Mahal

Mayur simhasan (Throne)

Que. Taj Mahal

Ans.

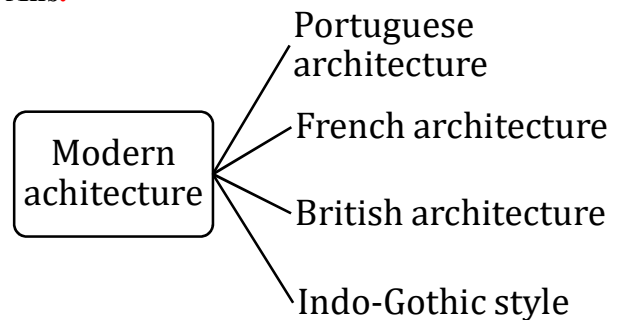
Famous monument built by Shah Jahan in during 17th century

Location - Agra on the banks of river Yamuna

Declared a World Heritage Site in 1983

Que. Name the different styles of modern architecture

Ans.



Que. Gothic style

Ans.

European style with triangular arches

Useful in construction of massive buildings

First brought to India by the Portuguese

Que. Gandhara art style

Ans.

Development in Gandhara and its surrounding area

Widespread influence of Greek and Roman art

Use of blue-grey sandstone

Que. Mathura style

Ans.

Development in Mathura and its surrounding area

Pure indigenous art style

Use of red sandstone

Que. Amaravati style

Ans.

Development in Amravati and Nagarjuna Konda

Pure indigenous art style

Use of white marble stone

Que. In which states the evidence of the antiquity of Indian culture has been available?

Ans. Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

Que. What is the importance of spirituality in Indian culture?

Ans.

Freedom from worldly life

Attainment of Brahma-knowledge

Tatv Gyan through four Ashrams

Que. What was the nature and purpose of Indian Devopasana?

Ans. The attainment of heaven by the blessings

of the deities by means of yagya, worship, chanting, prayer and archana has been the main trend of ancient Indian man.

Que. State the characteristics of Indian culture, from which it can be called universal.

Ans.

Coordinated Approach
Emotional unity
Geographical Integration
Om Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah

Que. The mixture of which races is found in the people of India?

Ans. Negrito, East Dravidian or wild races, Dravidian, Alpine Dinaric, Armanium, Aryan, Mongol intermixture of species is found in Indians.

Que. What is meant by 'Unity in Diversity'?

Ans. Despite geographical, ethnic, religious, linguistic diversity, differences in social customs and political diversity, India is the best evidence of unbroken fundamental unity.

Que. Write the concept of geographical unity in ancient India.

Ans. Snow covered mountain ranges in the north, sea in the south, dry desert in the west and fertile valleys of rivers in the east are the proof of Indian geographical.

Que. Name the major cultural regions of the Madhya Pradesh?

Ans. The cultural regions of Madhya Pradesh are Malwa, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Niwari.

Que. Ramshay Pandey

Ans.

Folk artist of Bundelkhand, Rai dancer.
Created a new history by giving rhythm to the traditional dance with the Mridang.
Received Padma Award for the year 2022

Que. Durgabai Vyama

Ans.

Born in Burbaspur in Mandla district
Artist of attractive Gond paintings
Received Padma Award for the year 2022

Que. Arjun Singh Dhurve

Ans.

Arjun Singh Dhurve, a resident of Dindori district of Madhya Pradesh, is the flag bearer of Baiga folk art (Baiga folk songs and dances).

Received Padma Award for the year 2022

Que. Give the name of three folk painting of Bundelkhand region.

Ans.

Folk Painting	Occasion associated
Naura	Navratri
Surati	Diwali
Mamulia	Navratri

Que. Give the name of three folk painting of Baghelkhand region.

Ans.

Folk Painting	Occasion associated
Kohbar	Marriage
Thilnga	Marriage
Neura Name	Navmi of Bhadhoh month of Hindu calendar

Que. Give the name of three folk painting of Nimar region.

Ans.

Folk Painting	Occasion associated
Jiroti	Hariyali Amavasya
Sanjafula	Kwar Month of Hindu Calender
Pagalya	Birth of First Child
Kachali Bharna	Marriage

Que. Short note on the Pithora tribal painting.

Ans. Pithora is a ritualistic painting done on the walls by the Rathwa and Bhilala tribes. Horse is its main theme.

Que. Name some famous folk painters of Madhya Pradesh

Ans.

Some Famous painters of Madhya Pradesh are- Bhuri bai, Pema falya, Durgabai Vyama, Maqbool Fida Hussain, Narayan Shridhar Bende, Vishnu chichalkar, Dr. Manjusha Ganguli, Lakshmi Shankar Rajput, Deokrishna Jai Shankar Joshi, Syed Haider Raza, and Devyani Krishna etc.

Que. In which region of Madhya Pradesh and by whom Bhagoria dance is being performed?

Ans.

Bhagoria is the tribal dance of Jhabua and Dhar region. This dance is performed by Bhil tribe on the occasion of Bhagoria Haat.

Que. Short note on the Karma Dance

Ans. This dance is famous among Gond and Baiga tribes of Baghelkhand region. This dance is performed to please 'lord Karma'

Que. Write a short note on Pardhoni Dance

Ans.

Tribal dance of Baiga tribe

Famous in Nimar and Malwa

Performed on the occasion of marriages.

Que. Short note on the Kamali /Saajani dance

Ans. Kamali /Saajani is the dance of Baghelkhand region performed on the occasion of marriage.

Que. Short note on the Kathi dance

Ans.

Kathi is popular festival dance drama of Niwari region associated with worship of Goddess Parvati.

It is performed on the occasion of Mahashivratri.

Que. Write a short note on Bharthari songs

Ans.

These songs are sung by Nath community people on the beats of Chinkara in Malwa region.

These songs were composed by Poet Bhartihari.

Que. Write a short note Basdeva song.

Ans.

Basdeva are the folk songs sung by Harbole caste of Baghelkhand. Basdev, basically a story which is recited in the form of song.

They sing stories of Ramayan, Karna, Gopichand and other folk heroes.

Que. Aalami Tablegi Ijtima

Ans.

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.

Que. Fair of Ramlila

Ans.

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.

Que. Fair of Pir Budhan

Ans.

More than 250 years old, this fair is held in Sanwara of Shivpuri district near the tomb of the Muslim saint Pir Budhan.

This fair is usually organized in August-September.

Que. Fair of Nagaji

Ans.

Nagaji fair is held in the Porsa village of Morena district during November – December,

This fair is organised in the memory of Nagaji saint who lived during the period of Akbar.

Que. Fair of Tejaji

Ans.

This fair is held on the birthday of Tejaji for the last 70 years in the Bhamavadi village of Guna district.

Que. Fair of Jagdeshwari devi

Ans.

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

Que. Amarkantak Shivratri Fair

Ans.

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

Que. Fair of Mahamrityunjay

Ans.

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

Que. Fair of Chandidevi

Ans.

At Ghoghara village in Sidhi district is a temple of Chandi Devi. It is believed that she was the incarnation of goddess Parvati. This fair is held during March-April.

Que. Urs of Baba Shahabuddin Aullia

Ans.

In February at Neemuch district, this Urs is celebrated for 4 days.

There is the shrine of Baba Shahabuddin.

Que. Fair of Kaluji Maharaj

Ans.

This fair is held for a month in Pipalyakhurd of West Nimar (Khargon).

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

Que. Fair of Singaji

Ans.

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 West Nimar (Khargon).

Que. Dhamoni Urs

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

Que. Fair of Barman

Ans. Fair of Barman is 13 days fair starts from Makar Sankranti in Gadarwara of Narsinghpur district.

Que. Fair of Math Ghoghara

Ans.

This 15 days fair is held in Bhaironthan of Seoni district on Shivratri.

A natural lake and a cave beautify this place.

Que. Fair of Mandhata

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

Que. Fair of Kundeshwar

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

Que. Fair of Sankua

Ans. Organise every year at Kartik Purnima on the banks of Sindu river in at Sewda in Datia.

Que. Fair of Gareebnath Baba

Ans. Continues to the whole month of Chaitra, at Avantipur Barodia village of Shajapur district.

Que. Fair of Kana Baba

Ans. Organised at Sodalpur village of Harda district, it is 278 year old tradition to organize this fair since Kana baba died in 1714.

Que. Write a short note Kumar Gandharva festival

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

Que. Write a short note Gajanan Madhav Muktibodh

Ans. Muktibodha was belonged to Sheopur district. His works are Chand ka Muhtedaha, Bhuri-Bhuri Kahl Dhul, Ek Sahityik Dairy etc.

Que. Name any 5 paleolithichistoric age sites of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans. Paleolithic sites in M.P.

Bhimbetka(Raisen)

Adamgarh(Hoshangabad)

Nagda(Ujjain)

Navadatoli(Sagar)

Pachmari(Narmadapuram)

Que. Short note on the Raisen Fort.

Ans. This was built by Raja Rasbasanti. There are three famous Palaces in this Fort-Badal Mahal, Raja Rohit Mahal and Itra Mahal.

Que. Write a brief explanatory note Bandhavgarh Fort.

Ans.

Bandhavgarh fort is located in Umaria District.

Fort was buit by King Vyagraha Dev. There is a huge lake and a Lakshmi Narayan temple in this fort.

Que. Dr. Arun Sonkiya

Ans.

Dr. Arun Sonakia, an Indian archaeologist He discoverd a human fossile (Narmada man) on 5 December 1982 in the excavation of Hathnora GSI site of Sehore.

Que. Name any 5 Neolithisc historic age sites of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans Neolithic sites of M.P

Bhedaghat(Jabalpur)

Tilwada ghat

lameta ghat

Banas(Rewa)

Sangrampur(Damoh)

Que. Rock settlement of LikhiChhaj

Ans.

The Pahargarh caves complex of morena district, Contain pre historic paintings are locally known as likhichhaj.

Discovered by D.P.S Dwarikesh in 1979.

Que. Short note of Khamba baba

Ans.

Heliodorus pillar/ Garun pillar (established by Heliodorus an ambassador of Greek king Antiochus)

Located at Vidhisha is also kown as khamba baba.

Que. Mandsaur Inscription

Ans.

Mandsaur inscription (6th century) is a sanskrit inscription of Yashodharman-Vishnuvardhana

Also gave information about kumargupta (Gupta ruler).

Que. Name the Founder of Kalchuri dynasty of Mahishmati. And also give any two achievements of this dynasty.

Ans.

Founder of kalchhri dynasty is Kokalla I.
Achievements
They launched Kalchuri calander (248AD)
Introduce coins with Nandi symbol and
Brahmiscript..

Que. Chaturbhuj Temple of Khajuraho

Ans. Chaturbhuj Temple

Built by chandel king yashovarman.
Vishu Temple of Southern complex of
khajuraho.
Nagara style temple placed a square platform.

Que. Write the Features of Bairait folk singing and related regions.

Ans.

Famous in Bundelkhand region of M.P.
The Historical rents are narrated in this folk—
music along with dialouges. eg-
Mahabharat.
It is sung on religious festivals.—

Que. Kehra Dance.

Ans.

Famous community folk dance in Malwa—
region.
Furhari is the main feature of this dance.—
Kehra dance of Bari caste is particularly—
popular.

Que. Write the two Features of Divasa folk paintings and related regions.

Ans.

Famous in Malwa region
It is an form of mural art
Painted by young girls.

Que. Name the country's first folk dance to be included in the Guinness book of world record and its two featur.

Ans. Karma dance

Performed by Gond, Baiga, Korku etc tribes
of Mandla region of Madhya Pradesh.
It is performed during bhado month of Hindu
calender.

Que. Gujari Mahal (Gwalior)

Ans.

Constructed by - Mansingh Tomar
Location - Gwalior (M.P.)
Currently converted into a ASI museum

Que. Jaivilas Palace

Ans.

Location- Gwalior (M.P.)
Constructed by Jiwajirao Scindia
Palace built in Italian style
Presently converted into a museum

Que. Madan Mahal

Ans.

Location- Jabalpur
Construction by King Madan Shah of the
Gond dynasty
Currently a tourist destination

Que. Moti Mahal

Ans.

Location- Gwalior (M.P.)
The palace of Jivajirao Scindia
Presently Government Office

Que. Mandu Palaces

Ans.

Mandu known for its Palaces
Ashrafi Palace, Rani Roopmati-Bazbahadur
Palace
Jahaz Mahal, Carousal Mahal, Dai Mahal

Que. The palaces of the fort of Chanderi

Ans.

Construction by Raja Kirtipal
Also known as Naukhanda Palace
Famous for its Hawa Mahal and Jauhar kund

Que. Palces of Mandla

Ans.

There are two palaces- Baghelin palace and
Moti Mahal in Mandla
Construction by King Hridayshah
Finest example of Gond Architecture.

Que. Pitambara Shakti Peeth

Ans.

Shakti Peeth located in Datia
Temple of Dhumavati
The only Bagulamukhi temple in the state

Que. Sonagiri

Ans.

Located in Datia district
108 Temples of Digambar Jain temples
Largest Jain pilgrimage site in MP

Que. Bawangaza

Ans.

In Barwani district
72 feet tall statue of Lord Adinath
Presently the tallest monolithic rock cut statue
in the state

Que. Muktagiri

Ans.

Location - Betul (M.P.)
The holy pilgrimage site of Jainism

There are 52 temples located related to Jainism.

Que. Narwar Fort

Ans.

Location- Shivpur (MP)

Build by Raja Nal

Famous for love story of Nal and Damyanti.

Que. Mandla Fort

Ans.

Location - At the confluence of the Barren and Narmada rivers

Constructed by Gond King Narendra Shah

The river Narmada surrounds this fort on all three sides.

Que. Datia Fort

Ans.

Construction by Veer Singh Bundela
Satkhanda Mahal Special Sightseeing
'Justice is the Gem of Crown' written in this fort.

Que. Bhimabethka

Ans.

Palaeolithic site located in Raisen district
Famous for the rock paintings made by primitive man

Inducted into the World Heritage site in 2003

Que. Adamgarh caves

Ans.

Situated near Narmada river in Hoshangabad district

Evidence of prehistoric times found

Cave in the form of rock paintings

Que. Bharat Bhavan

Ans.

Construction in 1982 (Bhopal).

Architect-Charles Correa

Major center of cultural activities

Major organs- Rupankar, Vagartha, Size, Anhad, Fine, Intiram, Bahiranga

Que. Chaturbhuj Temple, Khajuraho

Ans.

Statue of Vishnu installed by Yashovarman

Temple built on a square platform

Renovated by Raja Bhoj

Que. Mandsaur inscription

Ans.

Produced by Gupta Emperor Kumar Gupta II
Information about the construction of Sun temple in Dashpur

Literary engraved in Sanskrit language

Que. Mention the features of Khajuraho sculpture.

Ans.

Best known for the erotic sculptures that adorn the temple walls.

Minutely carved and detailed.

Made mostly with sand-stone of variety of colours from pale buff, yellow and pink and brown.

Que. Clay Crafts

Ans.

Oldest Artifact

Main centers- Betul, Jhabua, Mandla

Specially potters and toys made by clay

Que. Chhapa craft

Ans.

Hand made craft on Fabric

Incorporation of various ethnic symbols of Bhil tribals

Famous centers – Ujjain, Manawar , etc

Que. Lakh Crafts

Ans.

Making bangles by heating lac

Perfome by Lakhar caste

Traditional Center - Ujjain, Indore, Ratlam, Mandsaur

Que. What is the folk singing style?

Ans.

Singing on special occasions individually or Group

Use of folk instruments

Narration of folk traditions and folklores

Que. Phag singing

Ans.

Belong to Bundelkhand region

Perform on the occasion of Holi

Theme:- love of Krishna and Radha

Que. Kalgi Turra

Ans.

Main folk song of Nimar

A competitive singing

Competition between Kalgi Akhara and Turra Akhara

Que. Sanja song

Ans.

In Malwa region

Singing by Young girls

Beautiful figures of Sanja are made from cow dung and flower leaves

Que. Nirguniya singing

Ans.

In Nimar and Malwa region

Singing of devotional songs of Nirguna Bhakti poets

Mr. Prahlad Singh Tipania is famous singer.

Que. Basdeva singing

Ans.

Traditional singing of Baghelkhand
Perform by Harbole caste
In this Ramayana story, Karna's story is sung.

Que. Birha singing

Ans.

Singing by Ahir, Teli and Gadaria caste of
Baghelkhand
Presented in question-and-answer form
Folk song sung in a loud voice

Que. Sant Singaji Bhajan

Ans.

In the Nimar region
Singing of hymns of Sant Singaji with musical
instruments

Que. Heed Singing

Ans.

In Malwa region
At the time of Shraavan month and Govardhan
Puja

Que. Masanya or Kayakhoj singing

Ans.

Prevalent in the Nimar region
The songs of death are called the songs of
Masanya or Kayakhoj.

Que. Haddu Khan

Ans.

Born in Gwalior
Famous classical musicians of Gwalior
Gharana
Developed "Khyal Tarana" singing style

Que. Tansen

Ans.

Born in 1506 in Behat near Gwalior
Received music education from Swami
Haridas and served as navratna of Akbar.
Composed of Raga Bhairavi, Raag Darbari,
Raag Deepak

Que. Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan

Ans.

Birth in Gwalior district (M.P)
Court musician of Madhavrao Scindia I
Title - Sangeet Ratnakar

Que. Raja Bhaiya Poonchwale

Ans.

Birth M.P. in Gwalior
Famous musicians
Compositions - Taan, Sangeetopasana,
Thumri, Tarangini

Que. Kumar Gandharva

Ans.

Birth place Belgaum, Karnataka (1924)
Famous musicians of Madhya Pradesh
Madhsurja, Ahimohini, Saheli Todi, Beehad
Bairav, Lagan Gandhar, Sanjaari and
Maalvati

Que. Fefariya Folk Dance

Ans.

Group dance of Nimar
On the occasion of marriage of man and
woman
Use of a musical instrument called Fefharia

Que. Kehra Dance

Ans.

The main dance of Baghelkhand
'Furhari' a special currency
Particularly popular in Bari caste

Que. Rai

Ans.

In Bundelkhand region
Performs on festives and joyous occasions
Fast movement of legs is its prime feature.

Que. Karma

Ans.

Performs in Malwa region
Main dance of Gond and Baiga tribals
Included in the Guinness book of world record

Que. Gangaur

Ans.

In the Nimar region
In the month of Chaitra
Women and men jointly perform Gangaur
dance

Que. Pardhoni dance

Ans.

By Baiga Tribals
On the occasion of marriage
Presented / organized by the groom's side

Que. Bilma dance

Ans.

By Gond and Baiga tribes
Occasion of Dussehra
Prevalent in South East M.P.

Que. Bhagoria dance

Ans.

By Bhil tribes
On the occasion of Holi
Dance performed by young girls

Que. Chatkora Dance

Ans.

Dance performed by koru girls
Prevalent in Southern M.P.

Que. Chhahur folk drama

Ans.

Famous folk drama of Baghelkhand
Representation of agriculturist and Ahir culture
Starting from Deepawali till Ashtami

Que. Mach

Ans.

State folk drama of Madhya Pradesh
At night by men in Malwa region
Subject- Heer-Ranjha, Nal Damyanti

Que. Banshi Kaul

Ans.

Related to Indian theatrical stage
International actor, director and writer
Awarded with national and international awards

Que. Habib Tanveer

Ans.

Known as the director of plays
Awarded with Magsaysay Award
founded the theater company by name 'Naya Theatre'.

Que. Kalidas [MPPSC 2014, 30 words]

Ans.

One of the Navaratnas of Vikramaditya
Also referred as Shakespeare of India
Compiled- Kumarasambhavam,
Abhijnanshaktuntalam, Malavikagnimitram

Que. Bhavabhuti [MPPSC 2017, 30 words]

Ans.

Court poet of King Yashovarman of Kannauj
Also referred as 'Milton of India'
He wrote Mahavir Charita, Malti Madhav,
Uttaramcharita

Que. Makhanlal Chaturvedi

[MPPSC 2014, 30 words]

Ans.

He was a polymath belong to Babai of Hoshangabad
Compositions- Him Kirtini, Him Tarangini,
Yug Charan
Honors - Sahitya Akademi in 1955, Padma Bhushan in 1963

Que. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan

[MPPSC 2017, 30 words]

Ans.

Born- 1904, in Sihapur village of Allahabad
Freedom Fighter and Nationalist Poet
Compositions- Tridhara, Mukul, Bikhre moti,
Jhansi ki Rani

She participated in the non-cooperation movement and Jhanda Satyagrah.

Que. Gajanan Madhav Muktibodh

Ans.

Born - 1917 in Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh
Compositions – Chand ka muh teda, Kath ke sapne, Brahma-rakshasa, Andhere Mein, Bhuri Bhuri Khak Dhul .

Que. Balkrishna Sharma 'Naveen'

[MPPSC 2015, 30 words]

Ans.

Born - In Bhayana village of Shajapur
Compositions - Kumkum, Rashmirekha, Apalak, Kwasi, Vinoba Stavan, Urmila and Hum Vishpae Janam Ke
Editor of a magazine named 'Prabha'

Que. Bhavani Prasad Mishra

Ans.

Famous poet, born in Hoshangabad
Editor of the magazine 'Kalpana'
Compositions - Buni Hui Rassi, Ye kohare mere haaainn , Trikaal sandhyaaah, Tus ki aag, Kuchh neeti kuchh rajneethhti, Geetfarosh etc

Honoured with Sahitya Akademi Award in 1972

Que. Sharad Joshi

Ans.

Poet born in Ujjain
Editor of 'Navbharat Times'
Compositions – Atha Shri Ganeshaya Namah, Billiyon ka Artha Shastra, Buddhijivi, Sahitya ka Mahabali, Adhyaksha Mahodaya

Que. Shivmangal Singh 'Suman'

Ans.

Poet of Progressive and Romanticism style
Vice Chancellor of Ujjain's Vikram University
Compositions- Mitti Ki Baarat, Hillol, Jeevan Ke Gaan
Awards- Sahitya Akademi Award 1999:
Padma Bhushan 1974

Que. Ishuri

Ans.

Born- 1898, Mauranipur, District Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
Folk poet and Fag singer of Bundelkhand
Compositions- Ishuri ki fage, Ishuri Prakash

Que. Dr. Raghuvver Singh

[MPPSC 2016, 30 words]

Ans.

Birth - Mandsaur (M.P.)
Painter, Architect, Historian, Hindi litterateur
Compositions - Biography of Durgadas,
Bikhre phool, Jeevan karn

Que. Rashtra Kavi Pradeep

Ans.

Place of Birth - Badnagar (Ujjain)
Lyricist and poet
Composition - Aye Mere Watan Ke Logo.

Que. Write a note on Meghnad festival.

Ans.

Major festival of Gond tribe
Held in honor of Meghnad deity
Various arts and feats are performed in this

Que. Describe the festival 'Laru Kaj'.

Ans.

The festival celebrated in honor of Narayan
Dev in Gond tribe
Pig is sacrificed

Que. Sanja and Mamulia

Ans.

Festival celebrated by girls in Malwa and
Bundelkhand
It is celebrated for 16 consecutive days in the
month of Ashwin.

Various figures with cow dung on the walls
Girls sing a song collectively in the evening

Que. Comment on 'Govardhan Puja'.

Ans.

Organized on the second day of Diwali in
Kartik month
Worship of Govardhan mountain and cow
wealth
Women make the Govardhan Mountain and
the figures of bullocks out of cow dung.

Que. Ratona or Ratnava / Rasnava festival

Ans.

Major festival of Baiga tribals of Mandla
district
Celebrated in memory of Nanga Baiba, the
first man of Baiga tribesmen
Worship of Bees.

Que. Suara/Suata

Ans.

Famous folk festival of Bundelkhand
The figures of sun and moon etc. are made on
the wall.
Girls sing songs and worship

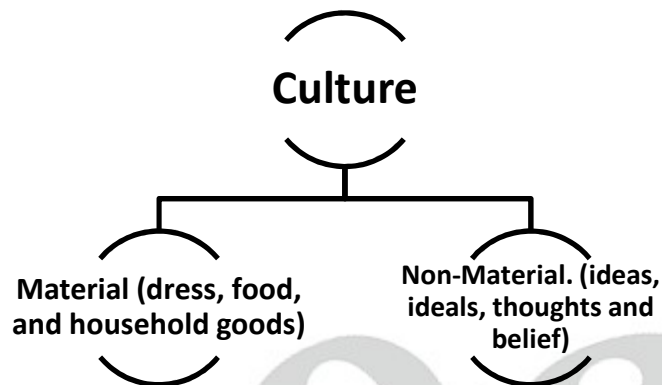
Short Answers

Que- What do you understand by Civilization?

Ans- 'Civilization' means having better ways of living and sometimes making nature bend to fulfill their needs. On the other hand 'culture' refers to the inner being, a refinement of head and heart. One who may be poor and wearing cheap clothes may be considered 'uncivilized', but still he or she may be the most cultured person. One possessing huge wealth may be considered as 'civilized' but he may not be cultured'. Civilization is advanced state of culture.

Que- What do you understand by Culture?

Ans- Culture is a way of life. Culture may be defined as the way an individual and especially a group live, think, feel and organize themselves, celebrate and share life. Culture thus refers to a human-made environment which includes all the material and non-material products of group life that are transmitted from one generation to the next. Culture is the expression of our nature in our modes of living and thinking. In deeper sense it is culture that produces the kind of literature, music, dance, sculpture, architecture and various other art forms as well as the many organizations and structures that make the functioning of the society smooth and well-ordered.



Self restraint in conduct, consideration for the feelings of others, for the rights of others, is the highest marks of culture.

Que- What do you understand by Heritage?

Ans- The culture we inherit from our predecessors is called our cultural heritage.

Humanity as a whole has inherited a culture which may be called human heritage. A nation also inherits a culture which may be termed as national cultural heritage.

Culture is liable to change, but our heritage does not.

Architectural creations, material artifacts, the intellectual achievements, philosophy, pleasure of knowledge, scientific inventions and discoveries are parts of heritage.

Que- What is the importance of culture in human life?

Ans- Culture is closely linked with life. It is what makes us human. Culture is made up of traditions, beliefs and way of life; from the most spiritual to the most material.

Human beings are creators of culture and, at the same time, culture is what makes us human. The three eternal and universal values of Truth, Beauty and Goodness are closely linked with culture

Que- Chaturbhuj Temple of Khajuraho

Ans:- Chaturbhuj Temple

- Built by chandel king yashovarman.
- Vishu Temple of Southern complex of khajuraho.
- Nagar style temple placed a square platform.

Write the Features of Bairait folk singing and related regions.

Ans. Bairyat Folk:- Famous in Bundelkhand region of M.P. The Historical rents are narrated in this folk— music along with dialouges. eg- Mahabharat. It is sung on religious festivals.—

Kehra Dance. Ans. Kehra Dance Famous community folk dance in Malwa— region. Furhari is the main feature of this dance.— Kehra dance of Bari caste is particularly— popular.

Write the two Features of Divasa folk paintings and related regions. Ans1. Famous in Malwa region 2.it is an form of mural art 3. painted by young girls. (I) Name the country's first folk dance and its two featurers to be included in the Guinness book of world record. Ans- karma dance 1. performed by Gond, Baiga, Korku etc tribes of Mandla region of Madhya Pradesh. 2. It is performed during bhado month of hindu calander.

Que- What are the characterstic features of Indian culture?

Ans- Due to its adaptability and comprehensiveness, Indian culture has survived through the ages. Unity in diversity is one of the major characteristics of Indian culture which makes it unique. A synthesis of various cultures came about through the ages to give shape to what is recognised as Indian culture today. Spirituality and value based life style is the core of Indian culture but it has a scientific temperament too.

Que- Write a short note on Chanderi Handicraft.

Ans- The famous Chanderi fabric is a hand-woven combination of silk and cotton. The town of **Chanderi (Ashoknagar)**, where the craft originated, is still home to master weavers who practice the age-old tradition of creating the cloth on handlooms.Chanderi saris, woven in subtle, pleasant colours, with a rich gold border, are the most popular. The traditional bootis, or motifs, of the sarees include lotuses and peacocks print.

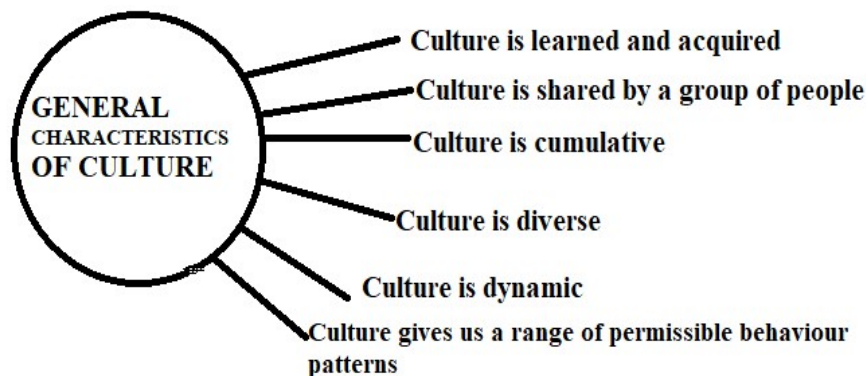
Que- Write a short note on Chanderi Maheshwari Handicraft.

Ans- Maheshwari is a fabric which is said to have originated from Maheshwara. The fabric was created by weavers, who were brought from Surat by **Maharani Ahilya Bai Holkar (1725-1795)** to weave cloth for the royal household. The weavers of the handicraft uses geometrical motifs drew inspiration from the detailing of the Maheshwar Fort. Maheshwari fabric and sarees got GI tag in 2012.

Que- Gave a brief note on Bagh Prints.

Ans- Although Bagh prints are largely associated with Rajasthan, the residents of Madhya Pradesh much prefer their own bagh prints. This bold, vibrant hand-block printing originates from Bagh village in the district of Dhar. While there are several imitations of the original print now, the real stuff is still made with organic dyes – and you can tell which is authentic by the cloth's distinctive smell.

Que- Write few general characteristics of culture.



Que- Write a short note on Durries

Ans- Durries (rugs) in Madhya Pradesh have been made for centuries near **Sironj, a city in Vidisha district**, though now they are also made in Jabalpur and Shahdol, among other places. Made of thick cotton, the durries are woven by a technique called '**punja**'. They come in vibrant colours, with bold patterns and folk designs, including birds and animal motifs, and geometric weaves.

Que- Write a short note on Batto Bai Dolls.

Ans- Named after their creator, Batto Bai a craftswoman from Gwalior, Batto Bai dolls are now made in Bhopal and Jhabua as well. Made of rags and paper, these rustic dolls are influenced by the different cultures of the country. These are charmingly dressed in bright, traditional clothing, and in varying sizes, which can go up to 5 ft in height.

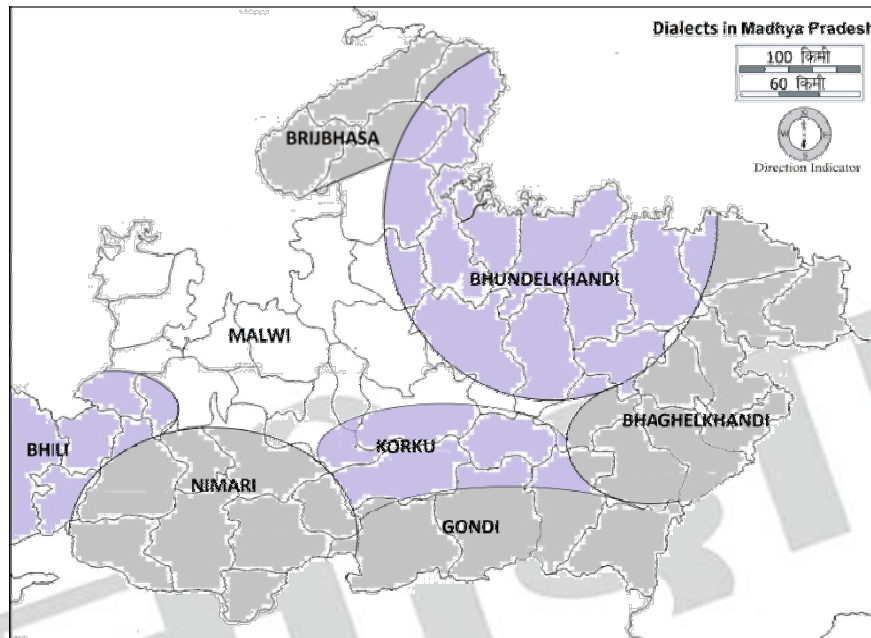
Que- Gave a brief note on Leather Craft in Madhya Pradesh

Ans- Craftspeople in Madhya Pradesh have an age-old tradition of working with leather. The state's stuffed leather toys are famous, with camels, zebras and elephants being the most popular. The craft has evolved over time, and today Gwalior is known for shoes, and Indore and Dewas for leather apparel. Most factories in Dewas, in fact, create apparel for large fashion houses based in Europe and the US.

Que- Which are Major Dialects of Madhya Pradesh and their Regions?

Ans- Malwi, Bundeli, Bagheli, and Nimari are the commonly spoken regional language. Gondi and Bhili are the most common spoken language among the tribal community of Gond and Bhils respectively. Chhattisgarhi is spoken by a majority of people the east and southeast region of Madhya Pradesh.

- **Bundelkhandi:** Datia, Guna, Shivpuri, Bhind, Gwalior, Morena, Sagar, Tikamgarh, Niwari, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Panna, Vidisha, etc.
- **Nimari:** Khandwa Khargone, Dhar, Dewas, Barwani, Jhabua, and Indore.
- **Baghelkhandi:** Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdol, Umaria.
- **Malwi:** Sehore, Neemuch, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Shajapur, Jhabua, Ujjain, Dewas, Indore.



Que- Gave a brief note on Metal Craft in Madhya Pradesh

Ans- Although you will find beautifully made metal objects, ranging from idols of gods and goddesses to items of home decor across the length and breadth of Madhya Pradesh, Tikamgarh is where it all originated. The craft of bell metal casting has been practiced here for many centuries. The technique used is **lost-wax casting**, where a duplicate sculpture is cast from an original one, using wax as a mould. Although the number of craftspeople in Tikamgarh has declined, the few artisans that are left behind still make exquisite figurines, lamps, vessels and toys that are appreciated the world over.

Que- Gave a brief note on Matki folk dance.

Ans- **Matki** is a community dance of the **Malwa** region. Matki is performed by the women on various occasions. The dancers move rhythmically to the beating of a drum, locally called Matki. Initiated by a lone woman locally called **Jhela**, others join dressed in their traditional Malwi wardrobe and with a veil covering their faces. The graceful hand movements and steps of the participants create a stunning effect.

Que- Write a short note on Rai.

Ans- The Rai is a folk dance of **Baghelkhand**, performed by a man and woman of the Ahir community to the accompaniment of the musical instruments dholak and nagara.

- This is particular to the occasion of birth of a child in Vaishya community.

- The dancers dressed in their traditional attire and bejewelled sway gently to convey the spirit of the auspicious occasion.

Que- Write a brief note on Aada Khada dance.

Ans- In **Niwar**, several types of dances are performed on occasion such as Birth, Mundan, and Marriage etc. Such dances are called Aada or Khada. The song Sung are in the form of **questions and answer**. Two to four women participate in this dance Main instrument used in this dale are Dholak and Thali.

Que- Write a brief note on Duldul Ghodi Folk Dance.

Ans- This dance originated in Rajasthan which is also known as 'Kachi Ghodi Dance'. It is famous in the regions of Madhya Pradesh -Rajasthan border districts like Morena, Sheopur, Shivpuri etc. In this dance dancer dressed like a groom and wear a structure of horse in the bottam body. This dance is mainly perfomed on occasion of marriage.

Que- Write a short note on Kehara dance

Ans- This is a community folk dance of the **Malwa**. It is danced in a different style by women and men. Main taal of this dance is kehavataal. Before Dancing men and women sing kehera. It performs 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.

Que- Write a short note on Saira dance

Ans- 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 are stick and Peacock feather.
- The musical instrument used in dancer Dholak and Nagada.

Que- Write a short note on Thimaryayi dance

Ans- It is popular dance of rural **Bundelkhand**, which is mainly perfomed by Thimar communitiy. It is perfomed on the occasions of marriage and Navdurga. Main features dance include rapid movement of feed, walking on toes, quick rounds etc.

Que- Write a short note on Dhola Maru

Ans- Dhola Maru is originally 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 flok style.

Que-Pachmarhi Utsav

- 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.

Que-Dhrupad Samaroh

- Dhrupad Samaroh **Bhopal**, India is the ideal venue to relish vocal performances by some of the notable names of the music fraternity.
- Indian classical music's famous dhrupad style is the order of the day at this **Bhopal Dhrupad Samaroh**.

Que-Madhya Pradesh Samaroh

- Madhya Pradesh Samaroh or ceremony is organised at National Capital, **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 MadhyaPradesh at National level

Que- Write a short note on Khamb Swang.

Ans- It is clearly understood by the name '**Khamb Swang**' that this dance is performed along a pole (Khamb). This dance is performed by **Korku** tribe in **Kwar Month** of Hindi Calender in the occasion of Navratri. This dance is performed in the night only; when the dance reaches its climax audience receive coconut and sweets.

Que- Write a brief note on Nauratan

Ans- Nauratan dance has a special significance to the **unmarried girls** in the **Bundelkhand** region of Madhya Pradesh. Naurata dance is performed by 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.

Que- Write a short note on Kanra dance.

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

Que- Write a brief note on 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 singh songs of Shingar and Bhakti other dances repeated it.
- Main feature of the dance includes rapid Kathak like feet movements, walking on toes etc.

Que- Write a short note on Ahirai.

Ans- Ahirai is traditional dances of **Bharia** tribe of **Madhya Pradesh** performed on the occasion of marriage.

- Drums and Timki (a pair of brass metal platter) are the two musical instruments used as accompaniment to this group dance performance.
- The group of musicians whirl in a circle and with the ising crescendo of the drums and timki, the pace of hand movements and the steps of the dancers within the circle reaches a climax after which the beating of drums, the rhythmical sound of the timki and the swaying of the dancers stop.
- After a brief stop, the performers continue to entertain and the dance continues all through the night.

Que- Short note on Phaag song

Ans- **Phaag songs** are sung during Holi and assented around Krishna and Radha. It started with Holika Dahan and continues till the rangpanchami. It is folk music of Budelkhand and Bhagelkhand region. These songs are full of light humour and Flirting .

There are three type of Phaag-

1. **Thakur phaag-** This song is sung by girls for boys while applying colours on them.
2. **Rai Phaag-** The folk song is sung by performing Rai dance.
3. **Isuri Phaag** – It is also known as Chakri Phaag which is sung by the singer sitting on the ground.

Que- Give the name of some important tribal Dance of Madhya Pradesh.

Tribal Dances	
Tribe	Dance
Bhil	Bhagoria
Baiga	Reena, Sua, Karma, Bilma, Pardhauni
Bangara	Lahangi, Karwa –Dandiya
Kanwar	Baar
Gond	Reena,Gocho,Gendi,Tina
Mudiya	Chuta
Gwal	Baredi
Bhariya	Saila

Que- Write a brief explanatory note on Sanja songs

Ans- **Sanjha (literally meaning Evening) songs** are sung by young girls on **Sarva Pitra Amavasya**. They make sanja images with cowdung and flowers then worship them in the evening singing sanja songs. These songs resonate of the pure and innocent feelings of the young girls.

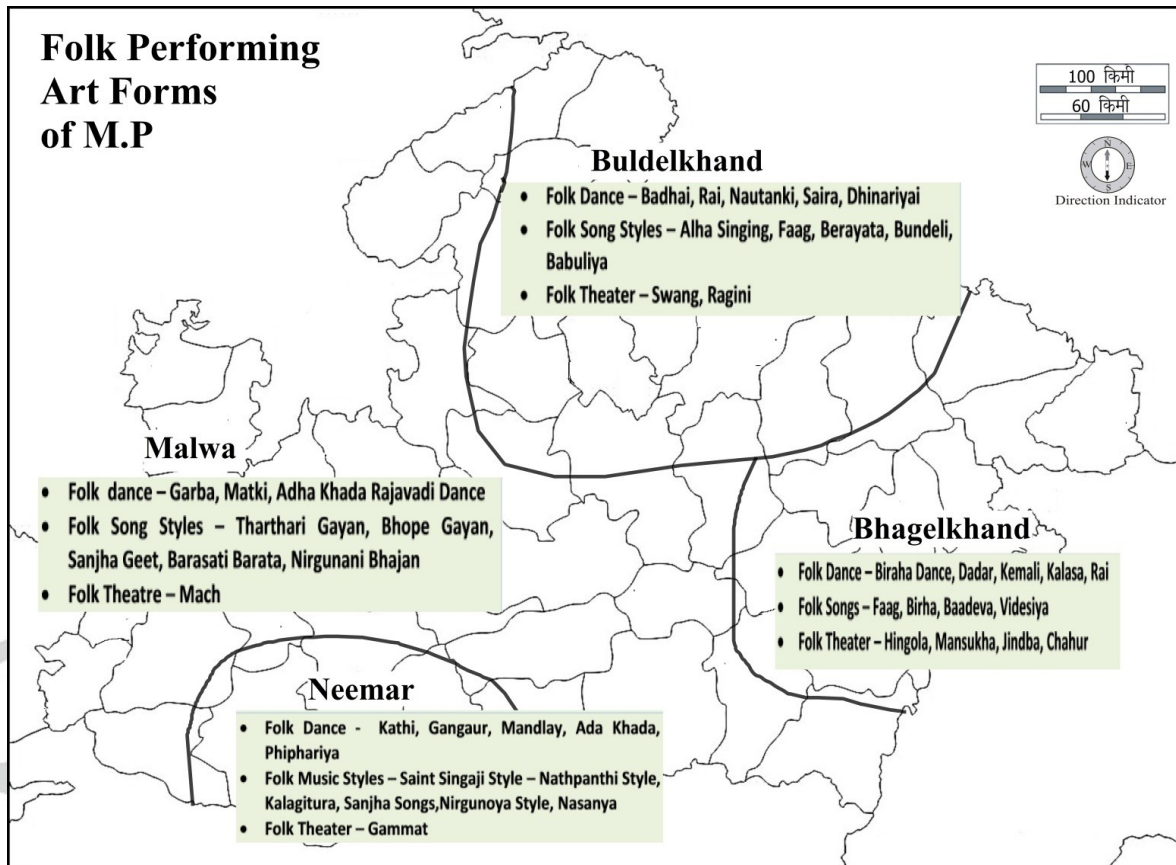
Que- Write a short note on Bhola/Bambuliya/Lamtera songs

Ans- Bhola/Bambuliya/Lamtera is sweet songs sung by men and women in a group without any Accompanying instrument. These are sung in the month of shrawan on **shivraatri, basant panchmi, maker sankranti**, etc. Men and Women sit is separate groups opposite each other and sing these songs. These are in **question-answer form**. Bhola songs are associated with **Shiv and Shakti**. While going for Narmada bath women go in groups singing bhola songs.

Que- Write a short note Bidesiya song

Ans- Bidesiya 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 to meet and separation of hero and heroine. These songs sung at night leave the listeners' restless (erodically).

Que- What are the major art forms of Madhya Pradesh and also mention the regions?



Que- Write a brief explanatory note on Alhagayan

Ans- Alhagayan is folk songs of **Bundelkhand regions**. These songs are the victorious Tale of Two warriors Alha and Udaal, written by a folk poet **Jagnik of Bundeli** 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.

Que- Write a short note on Kalgi Turra a folk song of Madhya Pradesh.

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

Que- Write a short note Sant Singha Ji Bhajan.

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

Que- Write a short note Nirguniya Gayan

Ans- Nirguniya Gayan 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, and Brahmananda** etc.

Que- Write a note on Swang folk Theater.

Ans- 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, Bhuri Bhains, and Vichamva Marghat Ke Samaan.

Que- Write a note on Asirgarh Fort

Ans- Asirgarh Fort is also known as Gateway of South. It is situated in Burhanpur district. It was constructed by king Aashahir. There are statues and temples of Aashadevi in this fort. This fort is also known as the fort of 250 m high walls.

Que- Write a short note about Chanderi Fort.

Ans- Chanderi of Ashoknagar is famous for its Saree fabric as well as fort. The fort was built by **Raja Kirtipal of Pratihara dynasty** in 11th 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.

Que- Write a note on Orchha Fort.

Ans- Orchha Fort is situated on the banks of Betwa River, reflects the story of valour of Bundela kings of Orchha. It was built by King Rajveer Singh. The fort complex of Orchha includes Raja Mahal, Sheesh Mahal, and Jagangir Mahal etc. Rammandir, Chaturbhuj temple, Lakshmi Narayan temple are famous in this fort.

Que- Write a note on Dhar Fort.

Ans- Dhar 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.

Que- Write a note on Fort of Mandsaur.

Ans- Fort of Mandsaur was constructed by Hushang Shah Gori 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.

Que- Write a note on Simhastha

Ans- Kumbh in Ujjain known as Simhastha is a grand and one of the holiest gatherings 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 Simha Rashi. 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 Simhasth was organized in 2016 and next will be held in 2028.**

Que- Write a short note Lokrang Festival

Ans- The five day long festival of Lokrang in **Bhopal** begins every year on **26th January**, the 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 a big draw.

Que- Write a short note Lokranjan Festival

Ans- 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.

Que- Write a short note Alauddin Khan Music festival

Ans- 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.

Que- Write a short note Bhagoria Festival (Bhagoria Haat)

Ans- Bhagoria Haat is the festival of the **Bhils** and the **Bhilalas**. This festival is held chiefly in the district of **West Nimar and Jhabua** and the 'haat' is celebrated essentially in the nature of a mass 'Swayamvara' or a marriage ceremony. It is held a **week before the Hindu festival of colours, Holi**. Men and women celebrate it with traditional dancing to the beat of drums and thalis and the melodious voice of shehnai and bansuri (flutes). Bhagoradev or the god of dance is worshipped on this juncture. The most respected village elder supervises over the ceremony and offers sweet meals to the god.

Que- Write a note on Khajuraho Dance Festival.

Ans- 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, and Mohiniattam are performed by outstanding exponents. The strength of tradition and spirituality gives the performance an unusual and attractive appeal.

Que- Write a note on Malwa Utsav

Ans- 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.

Que- Write a note on literary contribution of Mahakavi Kalidasa

Ans- Kalidas was considered as one of the nine gems of Ujjain's Vikramaditya court, and the great poet of Sanskrit. The six works identified as genuine are the dramas abhijnanashakuntala ("The Recognition of Shakuntala"), Vikramorvashi ("Urvashi Won by Valour"), and Malavikagnimitra ("Malavika and Agnimitra"); the epic poems Raghuvamsha ("Dynasty of Raghu") and Kumarasambhava ("Birth of the War God"); and the lyric "Meghaduta" ("Cloud Messenger").

Que- Write about Bhartrhari

Ans- Maharaja Bhartrhari was the great scholar of Sanskrit and a famous poet, as well as a king of a vast kingdom. He was the elder brother of Emperor Vikramaditya of Ujjain and a disciple of Gorakhnath. The most important writings of Bhartrhari includes is the Trishatak, the nitishatak, the shringarshatak and the vairagya shatak.

Que- Write a short note on Bhavabhuti

Ans- His real name was Srikanth, whose father's name was Nilkanth and his mother's name was Jatakarni. He was the court poet of king Yashovarman of Kannauj. Bhavahuti is called as 'Indian Milton'. Bhavamuti, the disciple of Gyanjidhi, composed the three major Sanskrit plays, **Malti Madhav**, **Mahavir charit**, and **Ramcharit**.

Que- 'Subhadra kumari Chauhan was a great Poetess' justify.

Ans- Poetess Subhadra kumari Chauhan was one of the female poets of the chhayavaadera of Neo-romanticism. Her composition "Bikhre Moti" and "Unmadini" are short stories based on the life of the middle class. One of her most popular poems is "Jhansi ki Rani" (about the courageous Queen of Jhansi). Her other poems, "Veeron Ka Kaisa Ho Basant", "Rakhi Ki Chunauti", and "Vida", openly talk about the freedom movement.

Que- Write a short note on Bal Krishna Sharma 'Naveen'

Ans- Balkrishna Sharma 'Naveen' was born in the village of Mayana in Shajapur district of Madhya Pradesh. He was impressed with Gandhiji's ideas. Naveen Ji was also a member of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. **Urmila**, **Ham Vishpaye Janameke**, etc are his famous compilations. The Government of India awarded him the third highest civilian honour of the Padma Bhushan in 1960 for his contribution to literature.

Que- Write a short note on Harishankar Parsai

Ans- Harishankar Parsai was a notorious satirist and humorous writer of modern Hindi literature was born in Jamnani village of Hoshangabad district. He published a magazine named 'Vasudha' from Jabalpur.

Que- Write a short note Dr. Shivamangal Singh Suman

Ans- Dr. Shivamangal Singh Suman was a noted Hindi poet and academician. He was born in Unnao district in Uttar Pradesh. He had done his studies and worked in Madhya Pradesh. From 1968 to 1978, he worked as the Vice Chancellor of Vikram University Ujjain. **Mitti Ki Baarat**, **Hillol**, **Jeevan Ke Gaan** etc. are his notable works. He was honored by the Government of India by the Padma Shree, Padma Bhushan and Member of Parliament.

Que- Write a short note on Makhan Lal Chaturvedi.

Ans- Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi (Born in 1889 in Babai of Hoshangabad) 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 and his contribution to Chhayavaad, the Neo-romanticism movement of Hindi literature. His prose is 'Sahitya Devata' and his poem is collection of 'Banwasi' and Pushpa ki abhilasha. He was awarded the first Sahitya Academy Award in Hindi for his work 'Him Taringini' in 1955. The Government of India awarded him the civilian honour of the Padma Bhushan in 1963.

Que- Write about the contribution of Gurjar Pratihara dynasty of Madhya pardesh in development of architecture.

Ans:-Contribution Gurjar Pratihara in architecture-

- Pratihara style of architecture is known for sculptures, carved panels and open pavillion Nargar style temples.

- Gurjar Pratihara Rulers (8th to 11th century) got constructed "Teli's Temple" at Gwalior by Mihir Bhoj was group of temples at Morena, Hindu Temples near Ujjain by Nagbhatt I, Siddhachal caves at Gwalior etc are their contribution.

Que- Contribution of Parmar dynasty in Drainage system of MP.

Ans:- Parmar dynasty contubuted a lot in development of draivage system of M.P. As per Udaipur inscription king Bairising II of Parmars got constructed a dam on Kshipra river. Historians also reveled that king Munjh of the dynastyl got constructed Munjh lake at Mandu(Dhar); Raja Bhoj also got constructed a huge lake Bhojtal (Bhopal).

Que- Contribution of Raja Bhoj in literature and Architercture.

Ans Raja Bhoj was a Scholar king of parmar dynasty (1010-1055). Following are his literary and architectural contributions.

Literary contribution-

- Saraswati Kantabharn(Sanskrit Gammer)
- Rajmartanda(commenty on patanjali's Yoga)
- Samrangana Sutradhara.
- Tatvprakash etc are his work.

Architectural contribution-

- Bhojeshwar temple(Bhojpur)
- Srawati temple(Dhar)

Que- Name any 5 Prose writings of Makhanlal Chhaturvedi and also give a description of his Poetry style.

Ans:- Prose style compilations of Makhanlal Chaturvedi are –

1. Krishnarjun Yudh,
2. Shahitya ke devata,
3. Samay ke Pauv,
4. Yug Charn,
5. Vainu lo gunje dhar.

Speciality of his poetic style-

- Theme of his poetries are patriotism, love & nature
- Language used- Khadi Boli and Urdu (easy to understand by common man).

Que- What is the literary importance of Jagnik?

Ans:- Jagnik was the poet of Chandel king Parmardidev of Bundelkhand. Jagnik wrotes include parmar Raso, one of its part is Alaha Khand. His Folk poems are so famous in Bundelkhand region as these are full of enthusiasm, valour and patreotic Stories of Alaha and udal (two Warriors of Bundelkhand).

Que- What is the importance of Ghadlya festival?

Ans:- Ghadlya Festival is celebrated in navratri, unmarried girls gather in the evening in group and visits every house of village carrying earthern pots with holes for the light to come out, made by a wick oil lamp kept inside. The pot is known as Ghadlya or Ghurla in Malwa region. The girls recite

songs linked with Ghadalya in return they get foodstuff or coins from elders of village. The same Festival for boys in Bundelkhand is known as 'Tesu' and in Gonds it is known as 'Chhala'.

Que- Describe the various dimensions of Nimari paintings.

Ans. Various dimension of Nimari paintings- In the Nimar region of Madhya Pradesh, folk paintings continues throughout the year and is the integral part of everyday life. Principle colour used- Geru. Different kinds of design are made during various festivals like- Nag images on Nag Panchmi, Ganesh-Laxmi images on Diwali. Dushera paintings etc. Nimari paintings are mainly known for its flour decoration "Madna". It is considered as sign of purity.

Long Answers

Que- Write a note on Maach folk Theater.

Or

Write short note on State Folk Drama of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans- 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, Mandsaor, Jabalpur, and 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, UstaadKaaluram gave it a new touch.

Que- Give the name of Important Cultural Institutions in Madhya Pradesh.

Ans-

Important Cultural Institutions		
Institutes	Location	Est. Year
Madhya Pradesh kala parishad	Bhopal	1952
Madhya Pradesh sahitya parishad	Bhopal	1954
Madhya Pradesh directorate of archaeology and museums	Bhopal	1956
Madhya Pradesh Hindi Granth Academy	Bhopal	1969
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	1987

Madhya Pradesh sanskritik parishad

Bhopal

2003

Que- Write the name and details of some Cultural Promotion centers of Madhya Pradesh

Ans- Some Cultural Promotion centers of Madhya Pradesh are-

1. **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 for even its architecture and setting. **Charles Correa** is the architect of this building.
 - The sections of Bharat Bhawan are - **Rupankar, Vagarth, Rang Mandal, Anhad, Ashram and NiralaSrijanPeeth**.
2. **Kalidas Academy**: 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.
3. **Ustad Allauddin 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, and Amir Khan Festival** at Indore etc.

Que- Safeguarding the Indian art heritage is the need of moment discuss?

Ans- Heritage is any tangible or intangible aspect of culture which has historic importance too. Indian art heritage consists of visual, verbal and performing art forms; architecture; literature and customs. Due the hetrogenity of Indian heritage, it is the center of attraction for the world. It is said that "A person's relationship to their heritage is the same as the relationship of a child to its mother". There is a need to safeguard it because-

- This heritage is the icon of our glorious history and source of proud for every Indian.
- This is the collective property of mation which contributes in rusing feeling of nationalism & fraternity
- Even the constitution of India say that it is the duty of every citizen of India "To value and presenve rich heritage of our country's composit culture" Article 15(1)(f).
- There are 30 historic sites which are designated as UNESCO world heritage sites which give recognition to Indian heritage at world level. Recently the pink city of Jaipur has ben introduced in it.
- There sites attracts towrists from all around the globe, it is a part of soft diplomacy of India to reach in the feart of every person.
- In addition to it tourim sector also gets a boom which altimatly catalyse local economy and handicraft industry of that place.

Our government is doing a lot to preserve their heritage. ASI (archaeological survey of India) has been instrumental to safeguard monuments. Several cultural festivals at national & state level & Award & fellowship in the field of art promotes are started by government along with its awareness programs are conducted to safeguard Indian art heritage.

Que- Describe the different music houses of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans. The land of Madhya Pradesh is famous as the birthplaces of many great musicians related to different music houses (Gharana) such as Gwalior Gharana, Indore Gharana etc

Gwalior Gharana:- It is considered as the oldest Khayal Gharana in Indian classical music, evolved during the time of Mughals. Prominent Musicians- Tansen, Krishna Rao Shankar, Raja Bhaiya Poonchwale, Vocalist form in Behat Gwalior Tansen was the famous Gwalior that's why every year 'Tansen Samaroh' organised in Gwalior.

Indore Gharana:- one of the Vocal gharana of Indian Classical music. Founded by Ustad Amir Khan, famous for Drupad gaayan. Associated Musicians- Sultan Khan (Sarangi Player) Lata Mangeshkar Kumar Gandharv Govind Rao

Maihar Gharana:- City of Music Maihar is also popular for Indian Classical music. Maihar Gharana founded by Alauddin Khan (Sarod player) In this gharana, musical instruments are also used. Prominent Musicians- Ravi Shankar (sitar player), Bahadur Khan. All these musical schools (Gharana) of Madhya Pradesh truly depicted vibrant culture of the state.

Que- Write a short note Tansen Music Festival

Ans- Tansen Music 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 Honour (Samman) for the long time devotion & contribution to Hindustani classical music is also awarded on this occasion.

Que Write a short note on Malwa Architecture.

Ans

Decline of Tughlaq rule gave boost to shifting of art from Delhi to regional centers and Malwa was also one among them. Main examples of the style are found in the cities of Mandu (Dhar) and Chanderi. Malwa was influenced more by the early Tughlaq style from Delhi. This was due to the lack of significant local traditions in Malwa and hostile relations with neighbouring Gujarat.

Salient Features:

1. Battered walls.

2. Pointed arches with spear head fringe.
3. Combination of Arch, Lintel and Bracket.
4. Boat keel domes.
5. Most artistic combination of arches with pillar and beam.
6. Buildings are raised on high plinths, accessed by long and stately flight of steps.
7. Prominent use of colour in decoration. Use of different coloured marble, semi-precious stones and glazed tiles. The artisans in Malwa possessed a secret formula for creating Turquoise blue colour.

The style can be divided into 3 phases:

First Phase:

Dismantling of temples and converting them into mosque.

1. Kamal Maula Masjid (Dhar)
2. Lat Masjid (Dhar)
3. Malik Mughis Masjid (Mandu)

Second (Classical) Phase:

Monuments of original character. Sober and elegant. More substantial and formal order.

1. Jami Masjid at Mandu
2. Ashrafi Mahal
3. Hushang Shah's Tomb
4. Hindola Mahal
5. Jahaaz Mahal

Third Phase:

Less austere and more fanciful structures, implying a life of ease and luxury. Main examples are pavilions, loggias, kiosks, terraces etc.

1. Baz Bahadur's Palace
2. Kushk Mahal (Chanderi)
3. Jami Masjid at Chanderi

Que- Write a note on Architecture of Gwalior Fort.

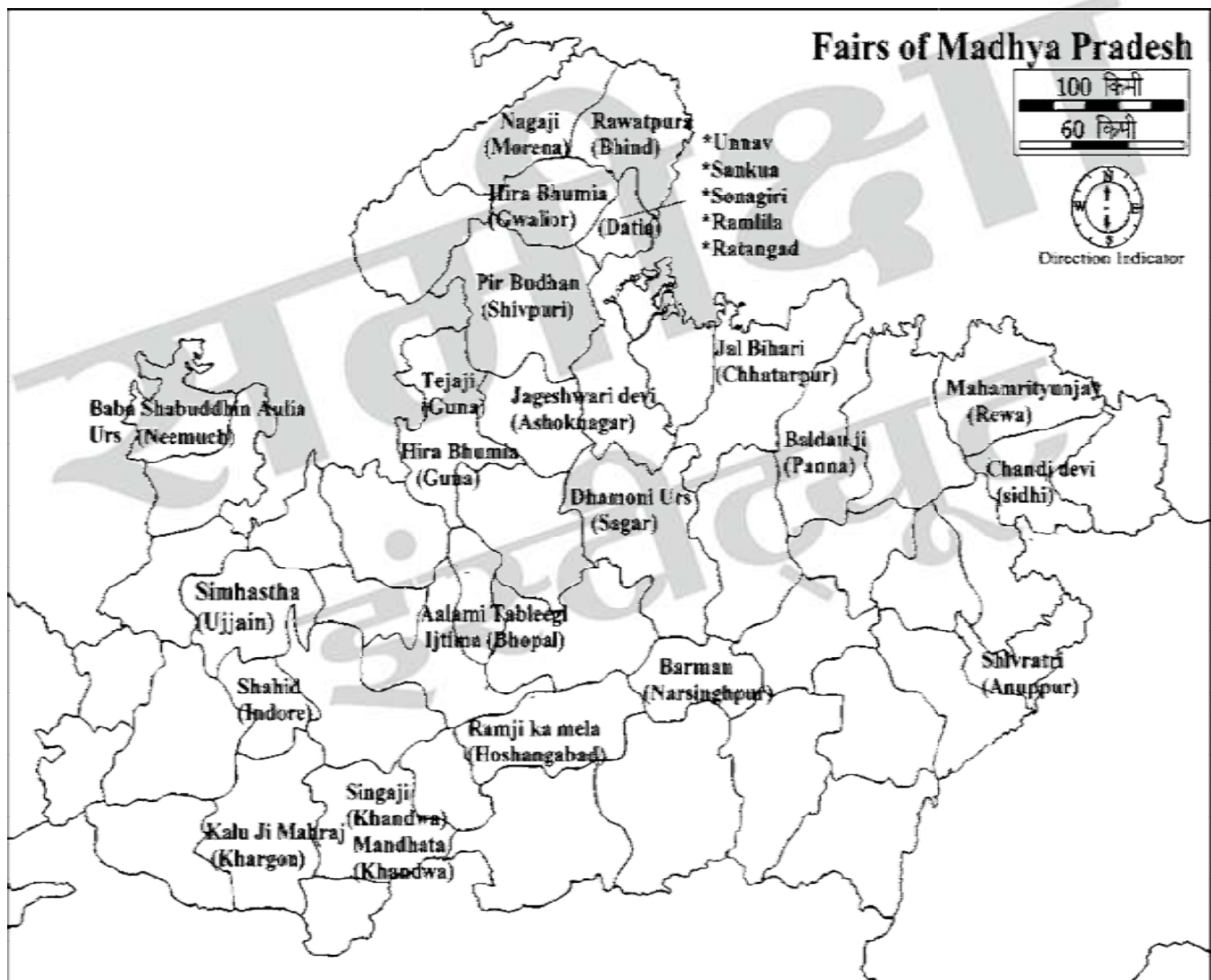
Ans - Gwalior Fort's moss-covered domes, giant faded doors, and carved walls, looming over the old city of Gwalior, have withstood everything that came their way. Standing on a rocky, long, narrow outcrop of Vindhyan sandstone, which rises 300 feet above the surrounding countryside, the foundation of Gwalior Fort is quite ancient. Gwalior Fort was built by the king Suraj Sen in 525 AD. It is also known as the "Gems of Indian Forts" and also known as Gibraltar of East. Even the Mughal Emperor Babur also praised Gwalior fort in his auto biography. Architectural style of Gwalior fort was originally Indian but with the passage of time several improvements were made by different rulers by using different architectural styles. Today one can see Mughal, Indian as well as European style of architecture in the fort complex.

Some of the attraction centers in this fort complex are- Man mandir Palace, Gujri Mahal, Sahastrabahu temple (Saas Bahu Mandir), Teli ka Mandir, Vishnu temple, and Daata Bandichor Gurudwara. There are six gates in this Fort namely- Aalamgiri Darwaja, Badalgarh or Hindola Darwaja, Ganish Darwaja, Laxman Darwaja, Hathiphaud Darwaja, Urvai gate.

Que- Write a note on Fairs in Madhya Pradesh and their importance.

Ans- Fairs can be called the panorama of culture of Madhya Pradesh and its colorful life style. Fairs usually had a dual purpose of business and pleasure, and were a key festive celebration in the local calendar. Economically, socially and culturally, these fairs show a unique and rare combination which is not found elsewhere. People from all other places travel to these places and contribute in providing livelihood to those who put up their exhibitions there.

In Madhya Pradesh, 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. Following are some important fairs of Madhya Pradesh:-



5. World Heritage Sites and Tourism in Madhya Pradesh.

Tourism in Madhya Pradesh has been an attraction of India because of its location in the centre of the country. Madhya Pradesh has won Best Tourism State National award for 3 consecutive years i.e. 2017, 2016 and 2015.

World Heritage sites in Madhya Pradesh

Although the modern state of Madhya Pradesh came into being in 1956, its cultural heritage is ancient and chequered. Innumerable monuments, exquisitely carved temples, stupas, forts and palaces on hilltops, raise in the visitors mind visions of empires and kingdoms, of the great warriors and builders, poets and musicians, saints and philosophers; of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism. The famous Sanskrit poet-dramatist Kalidasa and the great musician of the Mughal court, Tansen, were from Madhya Pradesh. They are known all over the world.

Three sites in Madhya Pradesh have been declared World Heritage Sites by UNESCO:

- The Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986)
- Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)
- The Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)
- **The city of Gwalior and Orchha(2020) (Not included as a world heritage site, pilot cities for the Historic Urban Landscape programme and survey)**

The Khajuraho Group of Monuments

Khajuraho, the ancient Kharjjuravahaka, is located in the State of Madhya Pradesh and was the principal seat of authority of the Chandella rulers who adorned it with numerous tanks, scores of lofty temples of sculptural grace and architectural splendour. Yasovarman (A.D. 954) built the temple of Vishnu, which is now famous as Lakshmana temple, and is an ornate and evolved example of its time proclaiming the prestige of the Chandellas. Temples of Khajuraho are world famous for their architectural art and have been declared world heritage by UNESCO.

The Visvanatha, Parsvanatha and Vaidyanatha Temples belong to the time of king Dhanga, the successor of Yasovarman. The Jagadambi, Chitragupta, are noteworthy among the western group of royal temples of Khajuraho. The largest and grandest temple of Khajuraho is the immortal Kandariya Mahadeva, which is attributed to king Ganda (A.D. 1017-29). The other examples that followed viz., Vamana, Adinatha, Javari, Chaturbhuj and Duladeo, are smaller but elaborately designed. The Khajuraho group of temples is noted for lofty terraces (jagati) and functionally effective plans. The sculptural embellishments include, besides the cult images; parivara, parsva, avarana devatas, dikpalas, the apsaras and sura-sundaris, which win universal admiration for their delicate, youthful female forms of ravishing beauty. The attire and ornamentation embrace the winsome grace and charm.

Sanchi Stupa

The Great Stupa at Sanchi has been the focal point of the Buddhist faith in the region since it was built by Emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BC. The grand structure still inspires awe today and sits at the top of a hill, surrounded by the remains of smaller stupas, monasteries, and temples that were built as the religious community grew in the centuries after the site was founded.

The main body of the stupa symbolises the cosmic mountain. It is topped by a 'harmika' to hold the triple umbrella, or 'chhatraveli', which represents the three jewels of Buddhism – the Buddha, the Dharma, and the Sangha. The high circular terrace against the base is accessible by staircases and is designed for worshippers to be able to walk around the stupa. On the ground level, there is another procession path that is surrounded by stone balustrades.

The gateways at the four cardinal points are the highlights of the structure, with a series of detailed carvings showing Buddhist symbols and important historical and religious scenes. Interestingly, Buddha is always shown in these carvings as a symbol and not as a human. He is represented on the gateways as a horse without a rider, an umbrella above an empty throne, the Bodhi tree, or as footprints.

Bhimbetka rock shelters

Bhimbetka rock shelters, series of natural rock shelters in the foothills of the Vindhya Range, central India. They are situated some 45 km south of Bhopal, in west-central Madhya Pradesh state. Discovered in 1957, the complex consists of some 700 shelters and is one of the largest repositories of prehistoric art in India. The shelters were designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2003. The complex is surrounded by the Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary.

The Bhimbetka region is riddled with massively sculpted formations in the sandstone rock. On the Bhimbetka site's hill alone, where the bulk of the archaeological research has been concentrated since 1971, 243 shelters have been investigated, of which 133 contain rock paintings. In addition to the cave paintings, archaeologists have unearthed large numbers of artifacts in the caves and in the dense teak forests and cultivated fields around Bhimbetka, the oldest of which are Acheulean stone tool assemblages.

The paintings, which display great vitality and narrative skill, are categorized into different prehistoric periods. The oldest are dated to the Late Paleolithic Period (Old Stone Age) and consist of large linear representations of rhinoceroses and bears. Paintings from Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) times are smaller and portray, in addition to animals, human activities. Drawings from the Chalcolithic Period (early Bronze Age) showcase the early humans' conceptions of agriculture. Finally, the decorative paintings dating to early historical times depict religious motifs, including tree gods and magical sky chariots.

The caves provide a rare glimpse at a sequence of cultural development from early nomadic hunter-gatherers to settled cultivators to expressions of spirituality. It has been observed that the present-day cultural traditions of agrarian peoples inhabiting the villages surrounding Bhimbetka resemble those represented in the paintings.

Tourist in Madhya Pradesh

Classification of Tourist places in Madhya Pradesh

1. Old caves
2. Historical caves
3. Royal palaces
4. Samadhi Tombs
5. Natural beautiful Palace and National Park
6. Religious Pilgrim Place

- There are 20 caves of Udaigiri near Bhelsa in Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh. These caves belong to 4th or 5th century A.D. which present a unique architectural example of Gupta period.
- 12km away from Ujjain near Kaliadah temple there are Bharthari caves. constructed in the memory of Raja Bharthari by Kings of Parmar dynasty in 11th century. Pictures in cave are coloured.
- Bagh caves are in Vindhyan range 125 km away from Mandu, 97 km away from Dhar and 154 km away from Indore, Bagh caves are very much contemporary to Ajanta caves in artistic frescoes. also known as pandav caves. outside the cave there is a picture of Yaksharaj.
- Gwalior Fort was constructed by Raja Suraj Sen. its huge, large and strong fort, that it is known as the Jewels of the fort.

Historical Forts of Madhya Pradesh :

- Chanderi fort, situated at the river Betwa was constructed by Kirtipal, Pratihara king in 11th century. Jharkund, Hawa Mahal and Naukhanda Mahal of this fort. near about 800 Rajput women committed 'Johar' at the time of Babar's attack.
- Ginnaugarh fort was constructed in 13th century by Maharaja Udai-Burman. its nearby area is known as Toto area. The ridge on which this fort is constructed is known as Asharfi hill. It is said that attackers of Ginnaugarh fort had to pay a Asharfi for each Tokri of sand.
- Bandhavgarh is 30 km away from Umaria enroute to Katni- Bilaspur route of south-Eastern Railway. height of this fort is 900 meter in dense ravine forest of vindhyan range.
- Orcha fort is an indication of bravery, strength and gallantry of Bundela dynasty rulers.
- Ajaigarh was constructed by Raja Ajaipal.
- Mandla fort is surrounded by river Narmada at three sides and towards the fourth side is a deep trench. this fort has been centre of Gaur emperors.
- In 14th century Mandsaur fort was constructed by Allauddin Khilji.
- Tansen, the famous musician was one of the nine gems of the court of great emperor Akbar. Tansen Tomb is at Gwalior.

Worth Seeing Places in Madhya Pradesh

1. Gujri Mahal (Gwalior)
 2. Moti Mahal (Gwalior)
 3. Baghalin Mahal (Mandla)
 4. Madan Mhal (Jabalpur)
 5. Jai vilas (Gwalior)
 6. Kharbuja Mahal (Dhar)
 7. Palace of Raja Rohit (Raisen)
 8. Badal Mahal
 9. Hawa Mahal
 10. Iteadar Mahal
 11. Nau khara Mahal
 12. Raja Aman ka palace
 13. Raj mandir
- Amarkantak, situated in south-eastern part of maikal range in pushp Rajgarh Tahsil of Shahdol dist in MP. is one of the sacred places of India.

- Chitrakoot, a religious place situated at the border of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. It is said that Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh took Bal-Avatar at this place.
- Sanchi, is the only place where the sample of BUDHA PERIOD sculptures are found, stupa, Chaitya temple and Vihar all are the beautiful temples.

List of councils under Art & Culture Department

An Advisory Board consisting of top ranking experts from various fields has been constituted to promote cultural activities in the State

- Sahitya Parishad :- 1954– Bhopal- promote Hindi literature, organize Sahitya Sammelan
- Kala Parishad:-1952- Bhopal– music and dance
- Adivasi Lok Kala Parishad, –
- Kalidas Academy -1977- – Translate all Kalidas literature and other Sanskrit literature in other languages.

(e) Sindhi Academy= 1983 :- 1983- Hindi, Urdu, Sindhi poems and publication.

Very short

Que. What is a World Heritage site?

Ans. World Heritage sites are designated by UNESCO (United National Educational and Cultural Organization) to such places which are of greater importance for human history. India has 40 world heritage sites.

Que. Name three UNESCO sites of M.P.?

Ans. UNESCO sites of M.P.

- Khajuraho group of temples (1986)- Chhatarpur
- Buddhist Stupas at Sanchi (1989) - Raisen
- Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)- Raisen
(Current update - Recently, in 2020 UNESCO has included Orchha and Gwalior in UNESCO's World Heritage cities list.

Que. Who discovered the Bhimbetka site?

Ans. Dr. Vishnu Wakankar of Vikram University in 1957 discovered the Bhimbetka site.

Que. Bharut stupa

- Buddhist pilgrimage site
- Situated in Satna district of Madhya Pradesh
- Constructed by rulers of Shunga dynasty

Que. Parshavnath temple.

Ans. It is the largest Jain temple of Khajuraho Complex dedicated to 23rd Jain Tirthankar 'Parshavnath'.

Que. Omkareshwar Temple

Ans.

- Situated in Khandwa district
- Siddhanath Temple, Amleshwar Mahadev Temple
- One of the 12 Jyotirlingas

Que. Orchha

Ans.

- Founded by Bundela Dynasty
- On the banks of Betwa river in Tikamgarh district
- Chaturbhuj Temple, Ram Mandir, Laxminarayan Temple, Hardaul Ka Mandir

Que. Mandsaur

Ans.

- Location – Situated on the bank of river Shivana
- Tourist Center- Hinglajgarh Fort
- Temple of Pashupati Nath Famous Religious Place

Que. Indore

Ans.

- Largest city of Madhya Pradesh (Mini Mumbai)
- Industrial city of Madhya Pradesh (finance city)
- Tourist Center- Rajwada, Meghdoot Garden, Khajrana Temple, Kanch Mandir

Que. Bhedaghat

Ans.

- Natural sites in Jabalpur district
- Mighty waterfall named Dhuadhar water ball.
- Temple of Chausath Yogini located here.

Que. Maheshwar

Ans.

- Location - Khargone in Madhya Pradesh
- Famous Maheshwar Sarees
- Tourist places – Ahilya Museum, Rajeshwari Temple, Peshwa Ghat, Sahastra Dhara Water Falls

Que. Pachmarhi

Ans.

- Location - Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh
- The only hill station of Madhya Pradesh
- Tourist places- Dhoopgarh peak, Jatashankar, Mahadev temple

Que. Burhanpur

Ans.

- Established by Nasir Khan
- Location – On the banks of the Tapti River
- Badshahi Fort, Bibi Ki Masjid is an architectural miracle

Que. Mandu [MPPSC 2016, 30 words]

Ans.

- Capital of Malwa State
- Hoshangshah provided an artistic form
- Tourist places - Jahaz Mahal, Roopmati Mahal

Que. Where is Jantar Mantar in Madhya Pradesh?

Ans.

- In Ujjain
- Construction in 1733
- It was built by Raja Jai Singh.

Que. Write the names of the major temples of Ujjain.

Ans. Temple of Mangalnath, Mahakaleshwar, Chintamani temple, Bhairavnath temple, Gopal ji's temple

Que. Simhastha Kumbh Mela

Ans.

- Location - in Ujjain
- Events after every 12 years on the banks of Kshipra
- Last held in 2016

Que. Chanderi

Ans.

- Historical site located on the banks of Betwa in Ashok Nagar district

- Received Famous GI Tag for Chanderi Sarees
- Khooni Darwaza, Chanderi Fort etc are major tourist destination

Que. Burzahom

Ans.

- Archeological site of prehistoric period
- And located near Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir
- And the main feature of the pit house (Gartavas) here

Que. Chitrakoot

Ans.

- Location - Satna (M.P.)
- Karma Bhoomi of Abdul Rahim Khankhana
- Famous pilgrimage site of Hindus

Que. Amarkantak

Ans.

- Origin of Narmada river situated in Anuppur district
- Second hill station of Madhya Pradesh state
- Major Sightseeing - Mai ki Bagiya, Kabir Chauraha, Puskar Dam

Que. Bhojpur

Ans.

- An analogy of Somnath of Madhya Pradesh
- Location- Raisen district
- Establishment - By Raja Bhoj
- The world's largest Shivling

Que. Sanchi Stupa

Ans.

- Situated on the banks of river Betwa in Raisen district
- Constructed by Ashoka, Renovated by rulers Shung
- Declared a World Heritage Site in 1989

Que. Khajuraho Temples

Ans.

- Location - in Chattarpur district
- Constructed by Chandela rulers, related to Hinduism and Jainism
- Declared a World Heritage Site in 1986

Que. When did tourism started considering as industry in MP?

Ans. Under Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Policy 2012, tourism sector was granted industrial status on 5th September 2012.

Que. Madhya Pradesh Eco Tourism Board

- An autonomous body under forest department of Madhya Pradesh established on 12 July, 2005.
- Aimed at promotion and development of eco-tourism in the state
- Head office- Bhopal

Que. Madhya Pradesh Water Tourism policy

Ans. Implemented on 28 February, 2017 for the development, operationalization and promotion of water tourism activities in the state. Under this 'Hanumantiya Tapu' in Khandwa district has been developed.

Que. Give Example of Educational tourism in M.P.

Ans.

- Museams like Gujri Mahal (Gwalior), tribal museam (Bhopal), Tulsi museam (Satna) etc.
- Universitises like Jiwaji University, Vikram University etc.

Short Answer**Que- Write about Amarkantak**

Ans- Amarkantak is situated in **Maikal Hills** in Anuppur district. This is the place where the Narmada, the Son and the Johila rivers originate. Situated at an altitude of 1000 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 ki Bagiya, Kapildhara waterfall, Dugdhadhar waterfall, Navgraha temple, Kabir Chauraha, Sai temple** etc. Ancient temples built of Kalchuri dynasty are also found here.

Que- Short note on Chitrakoot

Ans- Chitrakoot 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 & Anosuiya, Hanumandhara, Bharatkoop, Jankikund Kamadgiri temple etc. are famous.

Que- Short note Omkareshwar

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

Que- Short note Maheshwar

Ans- Maheshwar is situated on the bank of river Narmada in Kargone. Its ancient name is 'Mahismati' which was the capital of Avanti Mahajanpada. This town also holds the designation of being the capital of Rajmata Ahilya Bai Holkar during 18th century. Ahilya Bai Museum, Rajeshwari temple, Paiswa ghat, Sahastradhara waterfall etc. are famous here.

Que- Write about Orchha.

Ans- 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 Chatrabujh Temple, the Rajaram Temple, the Laxminarayan temple, Jahangir Mahal, Rai Praveen mahal, Hardol ki manoti etc. were built in between sixteenth and seventeenth Century by Bundelaraajputs.

Que- Write about achievements of Madhya Pradesh Tourism Industry.

Ans- 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.

Que- Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation

Ans- Established in 1978

Headquartered at Bhopal

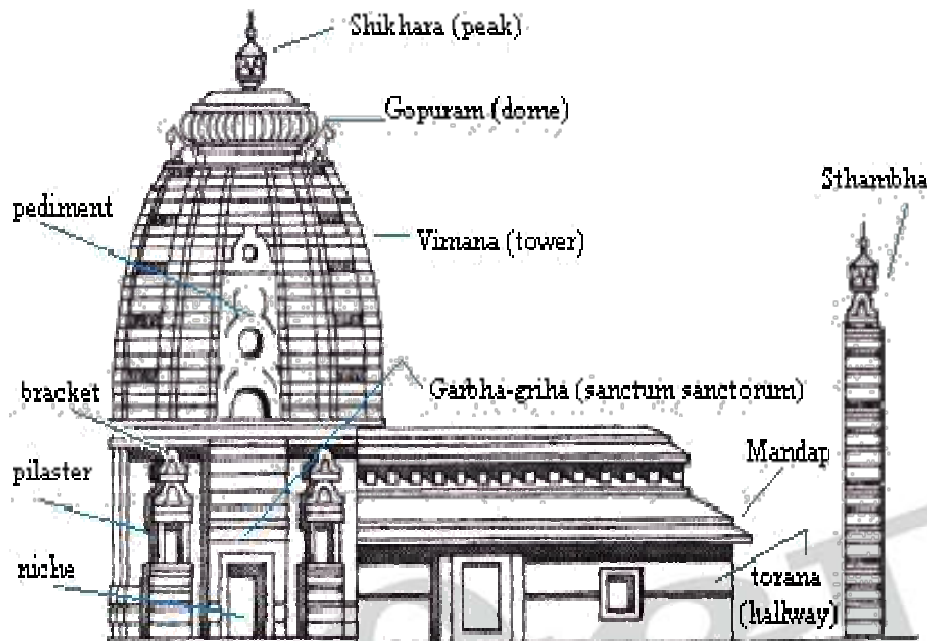
Objective - promoting tourism and developing employment opportunities in the tourism sector in Madhya Pradesh.

Function- to conduct and regulate the tourism activities (operates homestays, hotels, resorts, tourist rest houses etc.) and rejuvenate and develop tourism sites.

Under this corporation, Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Board has been established on 22 February, 2017 to promote tourism development in the state. Khajuraho, Orchha, Sanchi, Ujjain tourism centres are being developed under this corporation.

Que- Write about Nagar Style of temple?

Ans- Nagar style of temple architecture is found in northern India.



Que- Write about contribution of Khajuraho in development of Indian Tourism.

Ans- Khajuraho, the finest tourist spot, where first international airport was developed, is located in Chhatarpur district in Madhya Pradesh which has immensely contributed in tourism development because of:

- Its world famous group of temples that has been enlisted in UNESCO's World Heritage list and earned international fame.
- It attracts not only national but foreign tourists as well and helps in revenue generation
- Contributes in employment generation and regional development
- Cultural and film festivals are organized here that attracts worldwide tourists.

Que- Write about Tourism policy of MP and its amendments.

Ans- First tourism policy of Madhya Pradesh was announced on 5 September, 2012 under which tourism sector was granted industrial status. It was amended in 2014 to promote more investment from private sector by providing certain tax exemptions, developing special tourism zone and procuring more land for them. Later on, tourism policy 2016 was approved that ensures integrated development of tourism. Investors will be eligible to get grant for tourism projects like adventure tourism, water tourism, amusement, entertainment parks, wellness centres etc. from the state.

Que- What are the specialities of Sanchi Stupa?

Ans- The Great Stupa of Sanchi, enlisted in UNESCO's World Heritage list is the Buddhist site located in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh.

Specialities:

- The first stupa is greater than the other two stupas. Hence, it is the Great Stupa of Sanchi
- Harmika consists of relics of Sariputra and Mahamogallana (disciples of Buddha)
- Diameter is 36.5 metre and height is 16.4 metre
- Torans and railings of Sanchi stupa consist of Buddhist symbols and Jataka tales
- The site is the symbol of peace, love, trust and courage that holds relevance in era of violence, oppression and instability.

Que- What are the specialities of Narvar fort located in summer capital of erstwhile Scindia dynasty?

Ans- Following are the features of Narvar Fort located in Shivpuri, the summer capital of Scindia dynasty-

- Situated in the lap of nature on the high hills on the banks of Sindh river.
- Witness the love affair of Raja Nal and Damayanti.
- Located nearby Madhav National Park.
- Witness the Mughals' contribution to the architectural field.

Que- Indira Gandhi Human Museum

Ans- Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, located in Bhopal, is an anthropology museum established on 21st March, 1977 as an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture.

It presents an integrated story of the evolution of man and culture. It organizes various outdoor and indoor exhibitions regarding various aspects of human lives like culture, language, humane values, human interaction with nature, community gatherings etc.

Mainly, it represents tribal development and their folk arts like Ghotul of Mundiya tribe, boat made of 110 feet wood, rock paintings etc.

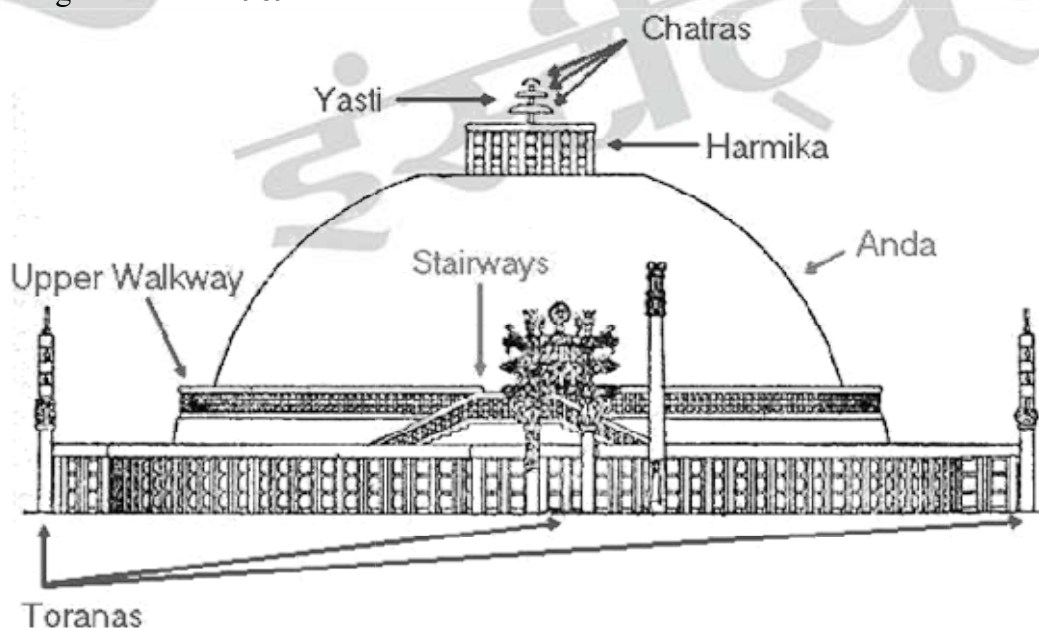
Que- Write a short note on Pachmarhias a tourim site.

Ans- Pachmarhi popularly known as "Queen of Satpura" (Satpuraki rani).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. 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.

Long Answers**Que- Write about UNESCO World heritage site Sanchi stupas.**

Ans- "**Suffused with Serenity and Spirituality Sanchi is the symbol of love, compassion and peace**"

Sanchi Buddhist Stupas are located on the banks of river Betwa in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh. It is of great historical, architectural and spiritual significance. Hence, it was enlisted in UNESCO'S world heriage site list in 1989.



The Great Stupa of Sanchi was commissioned by Ashoka in 3rd Century BC and later on it was rebuilt and improved by shungas 2 Satavahanas respectively.

The Stupa is the symbol of 'Mahaparinirvana event in the life of Buddha.

In the cascade the remnants of Great Buddhist Monks- Sariputta and Mahammaggollana are preserved. The diameter of stupa is 36.5 m height is 11.4m

The stupa lays down the philosophy of Buddhism to fight present day violence, hatred, suppression, instability and pave the way for peace, love & stability and in society. The place can also be a great source for income & employment generation through Tourism.

Que- Elaborate the different aspects of tourism in Madhya Pradesh?

Ans- Madhya Pradesh is a fusion of old world charm & modern cosmopolitan touch that attracts national and international tourists. Tourism in Madhya Pradesh

Historical & Archaeological Tourism in the form of forts like Gwalior, Asirgarh etc.

Religious Tourism like Ujjain, Chitrkoot for Hinduism, Taj-ul mosque and Jama Gurudwara for Sikhism etc.

Educational Tourism Through museums like sarod ghar (Gwalior), Tribal museum (Bhopal).

Natural Tourism like Shashtra dhara, Silever falls, Kanha Kisli National Park, Rattapani wildlife sanctuary etc.

Anthropogenic Tourism like Fossils Park Dindori, Hamumantiya festival khandwa.

Food & Shopping like Chanderi Saaree, Sarafa of Indore, Kadaknath Chicken etc.

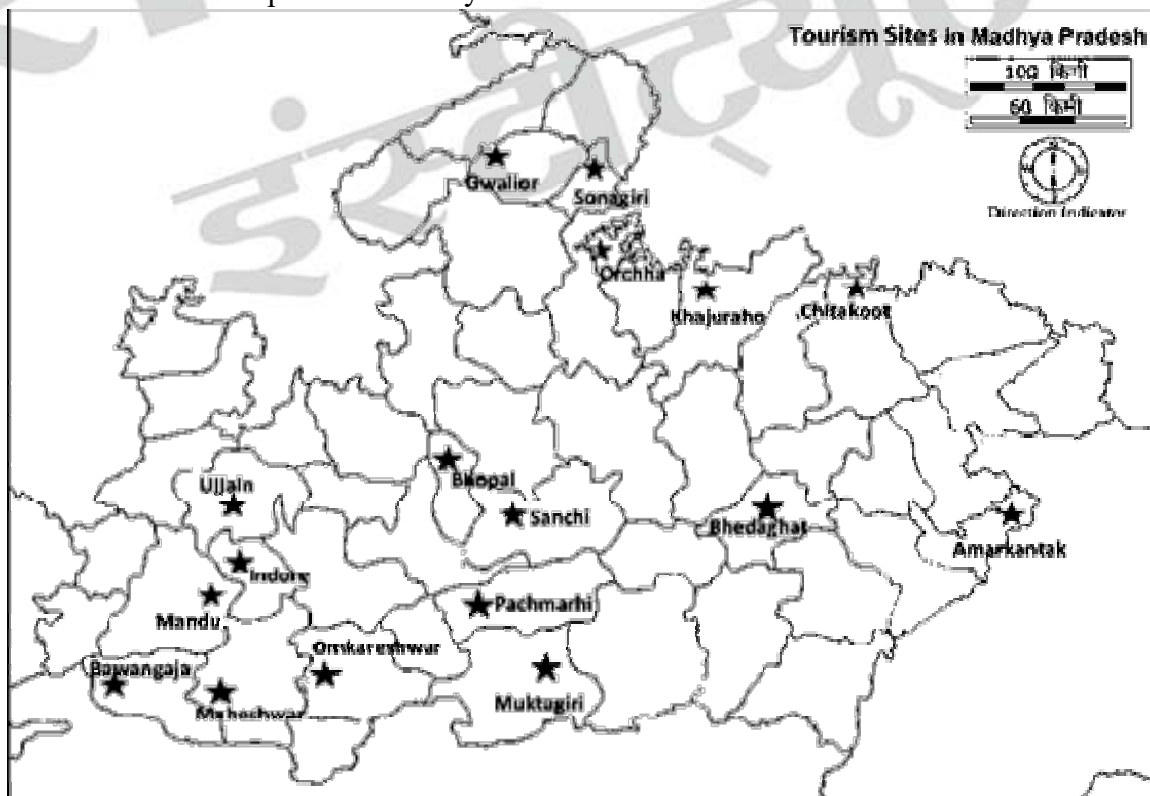
Above sites justify the tagline of M.P. Tourism "M.P Ajab hai, sabse gajaab hai"-By following "Athiti Devo Bhav" M.P. Government is catering to the need of sunrising tourism industry. Few infrastructure and policy corrections are required in this direct that will help in more revenue collection, employment gereration and economic devlopment of the state.

Que- Write the contribution of Eco tourism in Tourism of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans- Almost 30% of the land area of Madhya Pradesh is covered with forests. So, it has ample of opportunities to boost up eco-tourism in the state. To achieve the same purpose, Eco-tourism Development Board, Tourism Development Corporation etc. organizations have been set up.

"Eco-tourism is Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people"

Madhya Pradesh has the eco tourist destinations in terms of various national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, tiger reserves, biosphere reserves and other natural sites. Following are some eco tourist places in Madhya Pradesh:



1. **Pachmarhi**: the famous hill station of Madhya Pradesh, situated in Hoshangabad district. It is known as "Satpura Ki Rani". Dhupgarh, Chauragarh, Priyadarshini pokhar etc. are the scenic beauty of this place.
2. **Amarkantak**: situated in Anuppur district, declared as Pavitra Nagari in 2005. Pushkar baandh, faqir Chauraha etc. are the viewable sites in this place.
 - **Waterfalls**: **Dhuandhar waterfall**: 18m high waterfall situated in Bhedaghat, Jabalpur
 - **Chachai waterfall**: highest waterfall (130m high) located on Bihad river in Rewa district
3. **Bagh caves**: these are the caves of 5th-8th century situated in Dhar district, on the banks of Bagh river, the tributary of Narmada river. Belong to Buddhist religion and contemporary to Ajanta Caves. The Paintings done on these caves are known as "Fresco Mughal Painting"
4. **National Parks**: Vanvihar National Park of Bhopal, Satpura National Park of Hoshangabad etc.
5. **Wildlife Sanctuaries**: Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary, Pachmarhi Wildlife Sanctuary etc.
6. **Tiger Reserves**: Kanhakisli Tiger Reserve, satpura tiger reserve etc.

Hence, it is clear that Madhya Pradesh which is rich in natural beauty and eco tourist destinations, has a valuable contribution in tourism development and also in employment and revenue generation and development of the region.

Que- Write a short note on Ujjain a site of Tourism from all prospect.

Ans- 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. Ujjain can be studied Under following heads-

- **Fair**- On the banks of Kshipra River, Ujjain is at one of the four sides that host the Kumbh fair (Simhasth) in every 12 years.
- **Mythology**- It is believed that Lord Shiva killed demon Tripura in Ujjain. Lord Krishna & Balram were taught here by Muni Sandipani in their hermitage.
- **History**- Chandragupta Vikramaditya of Gupta dynasty had made Ujjain as his cultural capital and Ujjain is also the work place of Kalidas. 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 **Garun 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.
- **Temple**- The **Mahakaleshwar Jyortiling** of Lord Shiv, one of the twelve Jyortilings (Phelus) is located in this holy city. Famous places of Ujjain are- Mangalnath Temple, Chintamani Temple, Cave of Bhartrihari, Vaishya TekriSupta etc.

Que- Write a short note on Mandu as a tourism site.

Ans- Manduvarh '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.

Following are attractive tourism destinations at Mandu-

- **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'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, Asirdadh 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.

Que- Write a short note on Gwalior as a tourism site.

Ans- Gwalior a city of Madhya Pradesh is famous for its artistic skills and for its valour. This city is named after the name of saint Galav. Gwalior witnessed the rule of great Rajput clans like Pratiharas, Kachwahas and Tomar. Following are some attractive tourism spots-

- **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 maestro 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.

Que- Write about Rock shelters of Bhimbetka UNESCO world heritage site (2003). Also gave details about its paintings.

Ans- The rock shelters of bhimbetka a recognized world heritage site by UNESCO [2003] , are in the foothills of the vindhiyan mountains in the foothills of the vindhiyan mountains in the raisen district of Madhya Pradesh .

Location and UNESCO Recognition:

- Bhimbetka rock shelters are located in the foothills of the Vindhyan Mountains in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh.
- Recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2003.

Origin of Indian Painting:

- The art of painting in India began evolving during the Stone Age.
- Mesolithic paintings are found on the walls of Bhimbetka caves.

Historical and Mythological Significance:

- Bhimbetka, meaning "meeting place of Bheem," is locally associated with the Pandavas from the Mahabharata.
- Believed to be where the Pandavas lived during their period of exile (agyatvas).

Discovery and Rock Shelter Details:

- Discovered in 1957 by Dr. Vishnu Wakankar of Vikram University.
- About 750 rock shelters (caves) at Bhimbetka.
- Some caves contain paintings at depths exceeding 1.5 km, totaling around 500 paintings.

Timeline of Paintings:

- Paintings range from around 1 lakh BC to about 1000 AD, indicating continuous occupation for over 1 lakh years.

Themes and Depictions:

- Paintings depict human and animal figures, including animals like boars and bison.
- Scenes of hunting, communal dances, mother and child, pregnant women, and activities like man caring for a dead animal or animals drinking water are depicted.

Color and Preservation:

- Paintings are in red and white colors, with occasional use of yellow and green.
- The colors have lasted for over 1 lakh years, showcasing advanced technological know-how of Stone Age people.

Significance and Insights:

- These paintings provide insights into the socio-cultural, economic, and technological life of Stone Age humans.

- They reflect a long interaction between people and the landscape, showing the earliest traces of human life on the Indian subcontinent.

Que- Give a short description of art and architecture of Khajuraho temples.

Ans:- Khajuraho is a group of Hindu and Jain Temples in Madhya Pradesh build by Chandela Dynasty between 950 and 1050 AD. They are UNESCO World heritage Site.

- The temples are the finest examples of nagara-style architectural symbolism and erotic sculptures (about 10% of total sculptures).
- The temples at Khajuraho are all made of Sandstone.
- All the significant features of Nagar Style like- Viman, Garbagrah, Kalash, Amlak, Mandal, Jagti etc. are clearly visible in these temples.
- The erotic expression of sculptures in these temples gives equal importance in human experience as a spiritual pursuit, and it is seen as a part of the larger cosmic whole.
- The largest temple at Khajuraho is the Kandariya Mahadeva temple which is attributed to king Ganda.
- The most important group of monuments is massed in the western zone, not far from the archaeological museum, including the temples of Varaha, Lakshmana, Matangeshwara, Kandariya, Mahadeva Chitragupta, Chopra Tank, Parvati, Vishwanatha and Nandi. But the east and south groups also comprise noteworthy complexes (the temples of Ghantai, Parshvanath, Adinath, Shantinath, Dulhadeo, Chaturbhuj).

Que - Mesolithic rock cut architecture of India not only reflects the culture life of the times but also a fine aesthetic sense comparable to modern painting. Critically evaluate this comment?

Ans-

Mesolithic Period Overview:

- Transition period between the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods.
- Witnessed the miniaturization of tools, development of communal living, and an increase in intelligence.

Mesolithic Art in India:

- First discovered in Mirzapur district of U.P.
- Significant examples found in caves of Bhimbetka (M.P.) and in Kaddapa district of Kerala.

Themes and Depictions:

- Mesolithic paintings and engravings depict natural surroundings, communal life, social activities like hunting, dancing, cremation, child-rearing, and trees.
- Ochre color used in Kudapa and Bhimbetka paintings, with single-stroke brushwork in Kudapa.

Authenticity of Mesolithic Art:

- Emphasis on paintings and engravings on natural cave walls during the Mesolithic period, highlighting cultural and aesthetic aspects.

Comparison with Modern Art:

- Mesolithic art reflects similarities to modern art in portraying day-to-day life and surroundings.
- Modern painters also depict abstract ideas, showing the evolution of art as an expression of intelligence.
- Mesolithic paintings, though utilitarian, lack abstract concepts present in modern art, focusing more on practicality and preservation for future generations.

Technological Limitations:

- Limited technology during the Mesolithic period resulted in paintings being aesthetically inferior compared to modern art.
- However, the roots of modern art can be traced back to the Mesolithic age despite the technological gap.