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MADHYA PRADESH : GENERAL INTRODUCTION

- Madhya Pradesh is a landlocked state located in the central part of India, renowned for its rich cultural heritage, glorious historical sites, and diverse wildlife.
- Madhya Pradesh is also known as the **"Heart of India."**
- Madhya Pradesh was formed on **1 November 1956**, and Bhopal was designated as its capital.
- At the time of its formation, Madhya Pradesh had **7 divisions** and **43 districts.** At present, Madhya Pradesh has **10 divisions** and **55 districts.**



STATE SYMBOLS OF MADHYA PRADESH



State Emblem

Figure of Twenty-Four Stupas
(Symbol of Development)

- "मध्यप्रदेश शासन", "सत्यमेव जयते", and ears of wheat and paddy are inscribed on it.
- The central circle depicts the **Ashoka Pillar** and the State Tree, **Banyan**.



State Bird

Dudhraj / Shah Bulbul

- **Scientific Name** :- *Terpsiphone paradisi*
- **Declared** :- State Bird in 1981
- It is found in Sailana Wildlife Sanctuary (Ratlam) and Sardarpur Wildlife Sanctuary (Dhar).



State Song

"Sukh Ka Daata Sabka Saathi..."

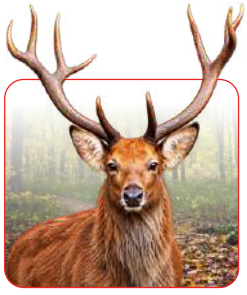
- **Lyricist** :- Shri Mahesh Shrivastava
- **Singer** :- Shantanu Mukherjee (Shaan)
- **Declared** :- 26 July 2011
- **Composer** :- Shri Sunil Jha



State Tree

Banyan Tree

- **Scientific Name**:- *Ficus benghalensis*
- **Declared** :- State Tree in 1981
- **First Ficus Park of Central India** :- Badgonda, Indore



State Animal

Barasingha (Swamp Deer)

- **Scientific Name**:- *Rucervus duvaucelii* (Subspecies - branderi)
- **Declared** :- State Animal in 1981
- It is primarily found in Kanha Kisli National Park.



State Flower

White Lily

- **Scientific Name** :- *Lilium candidum*
- **Family** :- Liliaceae

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RIVERS OF MADHYA PRADESH



- Madhya Pradesh is renowned for its unique geographical location, rich biodiversity, and abundant natural resources.
- The foundation of this natural wealth lies in its well-developed drainage system, which constitutes an integral part of the state's physical geography.
- Several major rivers originate in Madhya Pradesh and provide water to various regions of the country. Therefore, Madhya Pradesh is also known as the **"Cradle of Rivers."**

IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS RELATED TO RIVERS

Source

- The place from where a river begins its flow is called its source.

Mouth

- The place where a river enters a sea, lake, or another large water body is called its mouth.

Tributary

- A river that joins a main river is called a tributary.

Drainage System

- The network formed by a main river and its tributaries is called a drainage system.

Drainage Basin

- The entire geographical area drained by a main river and its tributaries is called a drainage basin.

Water Divide (Watershed)

- The elevated land separating two drainage basins is called a water divide.

River Valley

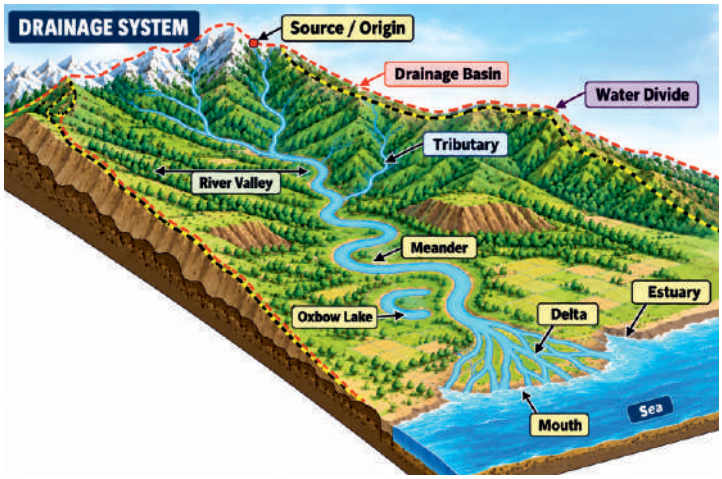
- A long and low-lying landform formed by river flow and erosion is called a river valley.

Delta

- A triangular or fan-shaped landform formed by sediment deposition at the mouth of a river is called a delta.

Estuary

- A broad and deep, tide-influenced river mouth, where strong tidal action prevents significant sediment deposition and the river meets the sea, is called an estuary.



Meander

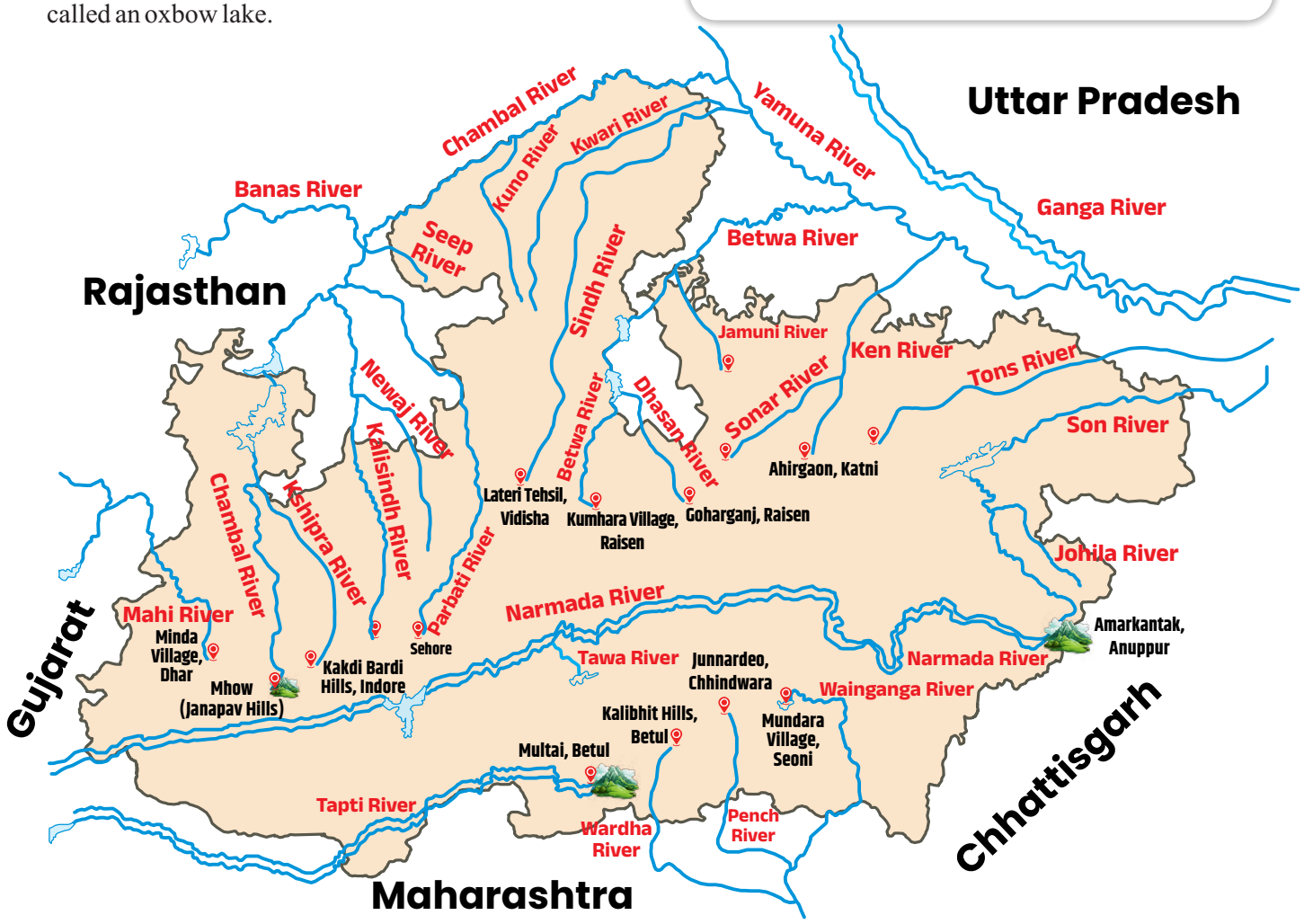
- The winding bends formed in a river course due to lateral erosion and deposition in plain areas are called meanders.

Oxbow Lake

- A crescent-shaped lake formed when a well-developed meander gets cut off from the main river channel is called an oxbow lake.

Nandu Facts

According to the Madhya Pradesh Economic Survey 2025-26, the total length of rivers in the state is approximately 3,956 km, of which about 553 km forms the boundary of Madhya Pradesh with neighbouring states.



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Mahi Drainage System

- The river system formed by the Mahi and its tributaries
- In Madhya Pradesh, its drainage basin mainly extends over Dhar, Jhabua and Ratlam districts.
- The total drainage area of the Mahi River is approximately 38,699 sq. km, of which about 7,188 sq. km lies in Madhya Pradesh.
- **Major Rivers** :- Mahi and its tributaries Som, Jakham, Anas, Panam, etc.
- The area drained by the Mahi River and its tributaries in western Madhya Pradesh and south-eastern Rajasthan is known as the Chhappan Plain.

Godavari Drainage System

- The river system formed by the Godavari and its tributaries
- In Madhya Pradesh, its drainage area mainly extends over the southern and south-eastern parts of the state.
- **Major Rivers** :- Wainganga, Wardha, Pench, Kanhan, Kulbehara etc.
- In Madhya Pradesh, the Godavari Drainage System covers a total drainage area of approximately 23,388 sq. km.

Mahanadi Drainage System

- After the bifurcation of Chhattisgarh, the Mahanadi Drainage System has become a minor drainage system of Madhya Pradesh.
- At present, it is the smallest drainage system of MP.
- In Anuppur district, the Hasdeo and its tributaries drain an area of approximately 154 sq. km.

The rivers of MP can be classified into the following categories according to the direction of their flow:-

RIVERS OF MADHYA PRADESH

North Flowing Rivers	South Flowing Rivers	East Flowing Rivers	West Flowing Rivers
Chambal	Wainganga	Son	Narmada
Betwa	Wardha	Johila	Tapti
Kshipra	Pench		Mahi
Tons	Kanhan		
Kalisindh			
Ken			
Parvati			



Bro, MP ki 5 longest rivers ka mnemonic code hai - NC STB
Isi tarah Bharat ki 5 longest rivers ka GG KYN | Ab table dekho -

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The 5 longest rivers of Madhya Pradesh (NC STB)

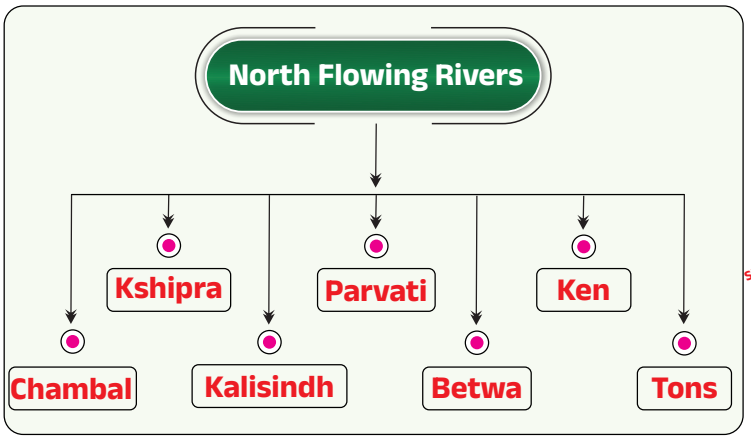
Name of River	Total Length	Length in MP
Narmada (N)	1312 kms	1077 kms
Chambal (C)	965 kms	325 kms
Son River (S)	780 kms	509 kms
Tapti River (T)	724 kms	322 kms
Betwa River (B)	590 kms	232 kms

Five Longest Rivers of India (GG KYN) - MPPSC 2025

Name of River	Total Length
Ganga (G)	2525 kms
Godavari (G)	1465 kms
Krishna (K)	1400 kms
Yamuna (Y)	1376 kms
Narmada (N)	1312 kms

Major Drainage Patterns of Madhya Pradesh

Drainage Pattern	Major Examples
Dendritic	Most of the rivers of Madhya Pradesh
Consequent	Narmada, Tapi
Superimposed	Chambal (MPPSC MO, 2024)
Rectangular	Son
Trellis	Tributaries of the Son
Parallel	Sonar and Tons



Chambal River

Origin

- Wanchoo Point, Janapav Hill (854 m), Dr. Ambedkar Nagar (Mhow) Tehsil, Indore District.

Do you know?

Seven and a half rivers originate from Janapav Hill near Indore: Nakheri, Karam, Chambal, Choral, Gambhir, Ajnar, and Umra-Sumra.



Historical Name

- Charmavati, Dharmavati, Kamadhenu, Purna and Rantideva ki Kirti.
- Chambal river has been called 'Purna' in Mahabharata.
- In Kalidas's 'Meghdoot', Chambal river has been called Charmanvati/Charmavati.

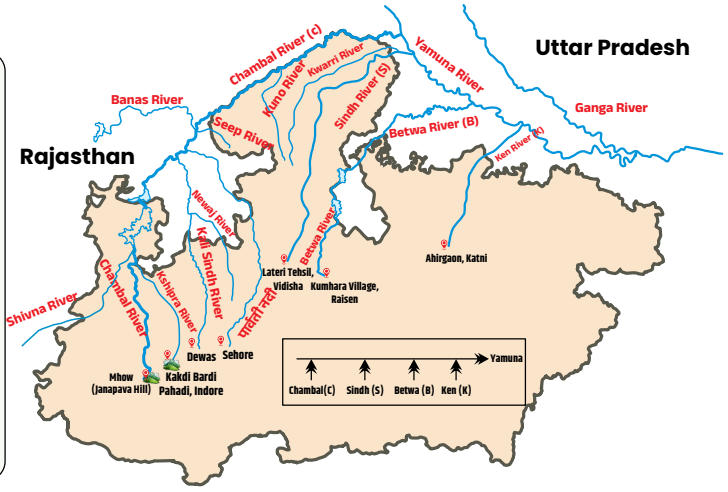
NOTE



There is another river named the Purna River, which is a tributary of the Tapti River.

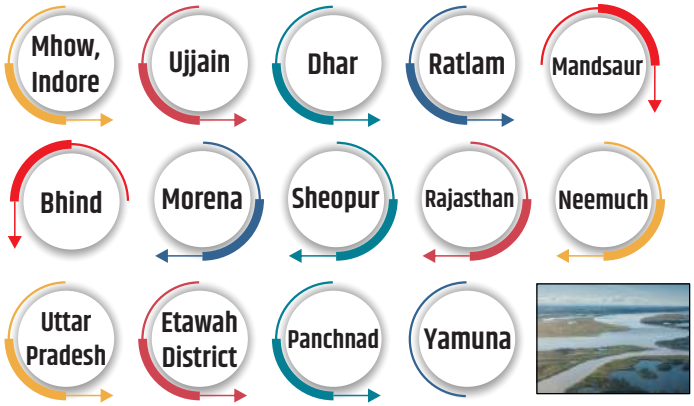
Total length

- The Chambal River is approximately **965 km** long and flows through Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- **About 325 km** of its course lies in Madhya Pradesh, making it the second-longest river of the state.



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Chambal River Flow



Drainage Area

- **Total Drainage Area** :- 1,30,671 sq. km.
- **Drainage Area in Madhya Pradesh** :- 57,054 sq. km.

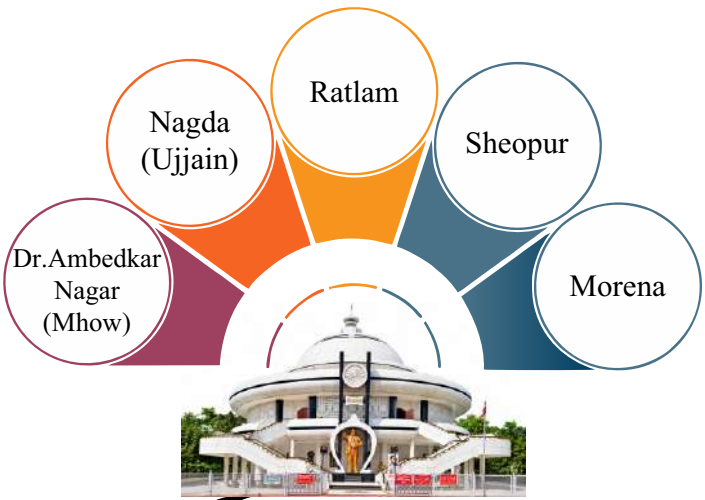
Mouth

- Chambal River joins the Yamuna near Panchnada in Etawah district, Uttar Pradesh.
- Thus, the Chambal River is a right-bank tributary of the Yamuna.

Panchnad

Pachnada is located at the boundary of Jalaun, Etawah and Auraiya districts in Uttar Pradesh, where five rivers Yamuna, Chambal, Sindh, Kwari and Pahuj converge.

Major cities situated on the banks of Chambal river



Major Water Falls of Chambal River

- **Jharidah Falls** :- Indore District
- **Sheetlamata Falls** :- Indore District
- **Chulia Falls** :- Bhainsrodgarh, Chittorgarh District, Rajasthan

Major Tributaries of Chambal

Right-Bank Tributaries	Left-Bank Tributaries
Parvati	Banas
Kalisindh	Mej
Shipra	Bamni
Kuno	Kurai
Seep	Shivna

- Banas is the largest and main tributary of Chambal, it originates from the Kumbhalgarh peak of Aravalli mountain range of Rajasthan.
- Seep river originates from Sheopur and Banjara Dam (Sheopur) is built on it.

NOTE



- The major tributaries of the Chambal River, including the Shipra, Kali Sindh, Parvati, Kuno, and Shivna Rivers, are discussed in detail in the subsequent sections.

Chambal River Valley Project

- Chambal River Valley Project is the first river valley project of Madhya Pradesh which was launched in the year 1953 by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- This is a joint project of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, whose construction was completed in 3 phases.

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Phases of Chambal River Valley Project

- **First Phase** – Completed in 1960
  - Gandhi Sagar Dam
  - Kota Barrage
- **Second Phase** – Completed in 1970
  - Rana Pratap Sagar Dam
- **Third Phase** – Completed in 1972
  - Jawahar Sagar Dam

Gandhi Sagar Dam

- **Location** :- Bhanpura Tehsil, Mandsaur District (Madhya Pradesh)
- **Foundation Stone** :- 7 March 1954 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- The boundary of Mandsaur and Neemuch district is determined by the reservoir of this dam (Gandhi Sagar Reservoir).
- **Power Generation Capacity** :- 115 MW (5 units of 23 MW each)

NOTE

- The Gandhi Sagar Floating Festival is also organized annually at the Gandhi Sagar Reservoir.

Kota Barrage

- **Location** :- Kota City, Rajasthan
- **Purpose** :- Supply of water to Kota Thermal Power Plant

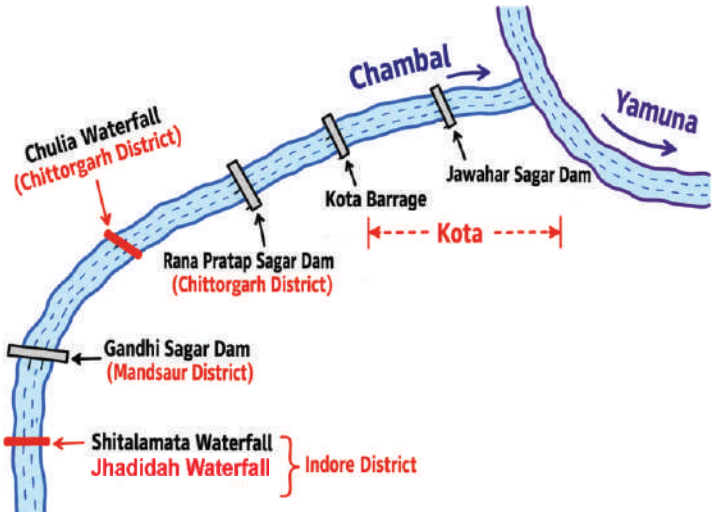


Rana Pratap Sagar Dam

- **Location** :- Rawatbhata, Chittorgarh District, Rajasthan
- **Power Generation Capacity** :- 172 MW (the highest under the Chambal River Valley Project), comprising 4 turbine units of 43 MW each.
- **Water Supply** :- The Rawatbhata Atomic Power Station receives its water supply from the Rana Pratap Sagar Dam.

Jawahar Sagar Dam

- **Location** :- Borawas, Rajasthan, approximately 35 km from Kota city.
- **Power Generation Capacity** :- 99 MW, comprising three turbine units of 33 MW each.
- **Surrounding Area** :- The area surrounding the dam falls under the Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary.



Parvati-Kalisindh-Chambal (PKC) Link Project

- It is an inter-State river-linking project of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- **Objective** :- Irrigation, drinking water supply and better utilization of Chambal Basin water.
- **Rivers to be Linked** :- Mainly the Parvati - Kalisindh - Chambal river system will be linked.






MAJOR DYNASTIES & PRINCELY STATES OF M.P.

The topic of Dynasties and Princely States of Madhya Pradesh is spread across different historical periods. Ancient dynasties are studied in Ancient History, medieval dynasties in Medieval History, and princely states in Modern History. As a result, the topic is distributed across different chapters, making it difficult to study in a proper sequence.

"Bro! Pehle meri ek baat sun lo, phir topic shuru karte hain... nahi to aage jaakar bologe - Sir, ye Dynasties idhar ka udhar aur udhar ka idhar kyun ho gaya!



- To avoid this difficulty, we will study all the major dynasties and princely states of Madhya Pradesh - from the Ancient, Post-Gupta and Rajput periods to the Medieval and Modern periods - in a single comprehensive chapter, so that the entire topic can be understood together and in the correct sequence.
- Let us now begin the study of the major dynasties and princely states of Madhya Pradesh from the Post-Gupta, Rajput, Medieval and Modern periods.

Major dynasties & princely states of M.P.

Ancient Dynasties

- Gardabhilla Dynasty
- Naga Dynasty
- Kardamaka dynasty
- Megh Dynasty
- Bodhi Dynasty
- Pandu Dynasty
- Abhira Dynasty
- Parivrajaka Dynasty
- Uchchakalpa Dynasty
- Sharabhpuriya dynasty
- Rajarshitulya dynasty

Post-Gupta Era Dynasties

- Rashtrakuta Dynasty
- Vardhana Dynasty
- Chalukya Dynasty
- Maitraka Dynasty
- Maukhari Dynasty
- Shaila Dynasty
- Aulikara Dynasty

Rajput-Era Dynasties

- Gurjara-Pratihara Dynasty
- Chandela Dynasty
- Paramar Dynasty
- Kalachuri Dynasty
- Kachchhapaghata Dynasty
- Guhil Dynasty

Medieval Dynasties

- Malwa Sultanate (Ghori, Khilji dynasties & other rulers)
- Faruqi Dynasty
- Tomar Dynasty
- Gond Dynasty
- Khangar Dynasty
- Bundela Dynasty
- Baghel Dynasty

Modern Dynasties

- Holkar Princely State
- Scindia Princely State
- Bhopal Princely State








Princely State and Dynasty are often used in a broadly similar context, but during British rule, when British paramountcy was established over the states ruled by Indian dynasties, such states came to be known as 'Princely States'.



Dynasties ko detail mein padhne se pehle apan ek nazar mein saare Dynasties ke founder aur unka territory dekh lete hain.

Major dynasties of Madhya Pradesh, their regions and founders

Dynasties	Founders	Governed Territories
Gardabhilla Dynasty	Mahendraditya Gandharva Sen (Real Founder :- Vikramaditya)	Malwa(Ujjain)
Nag dynasty	Vrishnag	Vidisha-Gwalior(Pawaya)
Kardamaka Dynasty	Yashomati/Chasthan	Ujjain region
Kshaharata dynasty	Bhumak	Bhinnanagar (Mandsaur),Ujjain
Megh Dynasty	Bhimasen	Baghelkhand (Bandhavgarh)
Pandu Dynasty	Nagabal, Bharatabal	Amarkantak, Maikal
Abhir Dynasty	Ishwar Sen	Maharashtra (Anoop region/Nimar in M.P.)
Parivrajaka Dynasty	Susharman/Devadhya (Devadaya)	Bundelkhand (Panna)–Baghelkhand Region (Satna)
Uchchakalpa Dynasty	Oghadeva (Adyadeva)	Baghelkhand (Uchehara/Satna)
Aulikara Dynasty	Jayavarma (first branch), Dravyavardhana (second branch) The Real founder of the second branch: Prakashdharma.	Western Malwa
Vakataka Dynasty	Vindhyashakti	Central India and Deccan
Rashtrakuta dynasty	Dantidurg	Deccan (Southern Madhya Pradesh)
Vardhana Dynasty	Pushyabhuti	Almost the entirety of North India
Chalukya Dynasty	Jay Singh	Southern Madhya Pradesh and Deccan
Maitraka Dynasty	Bhattarka	Gujarat (Malwa in M.P.)
Maukhari dynasty	Harivarma	Eastern Nimar (Asirgarh region) in Madhya Pradesh
Shail Dynasty	Shrivardhan	Mahakaushal
Gurjara-Pratihar dynasty	Raja Harishchandra(In Madhya Pradesh: Nagabhata I)	North India
Chandela dynasty	Nannuk (Real Founder :-Yashovarman)	Bundelkhand

Around the 5th century AD, the rule of the Rajarshitulya dynasty (founder – Shura) and the Sharabhpuriya dynasty (founder – Sharabharaja) extended from South Koshal to Mahakoshal.



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Dynasties	Founders	Governed Territories
Paramara Dynasty	Upendra Krishnaraja	Malwa
Kalachuri Dynasty	Vamraj(Tripuri branch) (Real Founder:- Kokall Dev I)	Dahal (Maha Kaushal, Baghelkhand, Gondwana)
Guhil Dynasty	First known ruler: Vigrahapala	Western Madhya Pradesh
Kachchhapaghata dynasty	Gwalior Branch - Laxman/Vajradaman Dubkund Branch - Yuvraj Narwar Branch - Sumitra	Northern Madhya Pradesh
Gauri Dynasty	Dilawar Khan Gauri	Malwa
Khilji Dynasty	Mahmud Khilji I	Malwa
Faruqi Dynasty	Malik Ahmad Raza	Khandesh (Nimad)
Tomar dynasty	Veersingh Dev Tomar	Gwalior-Chambal region
Gond Dynasty	Yadav Rai	Narmada Valley and South-Eastern MP
Dhurwa Gond State of Devgarh	First ruler: Tuloba	Chhindwara region
The Gond State of Kherla	Raja Ila	Betul region
Khangar Dynasty	Maharaja Khetsingh	Bundelkhand(Niwari)
Bundela dynasty	Sohanpal Bundela Real Founder :- Rudra Pratap Singh	Bundelkhand region
Orchha Dynasty	Rudra Pratap Singh	Orchha region (Niwari district)
Panna Dynasty	Champat Rai Real Founder :- Chhatrasal Bundela	Panna region
Datia Dynasty	Bhagwan Rao	Datia region
Ajaygarh Dynasty	Guman Singh	Ajaygarh region (Panna district)
Shahgarh Dynasty	Hirdeshah	Sagar region
Chhatarpur Dynasty	Sone Singh Parmar/Suneju Panwar Bundela	Chhatarpur region





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Dynasty	Founder	Governed Territories
Baghel dynasty	Bhimaldev	Eastern Madhya Pradesh
Scindia	Ranoji Scindia (Real Founder :- Mahadji Scindia) (Founder of Scindia dynasty in Gwalior:- Daulatrao Scindia)	Northern Madhya Pradesh
Holkar	Malhar Rao Holkar (Real Founder :- Yashwant Rao Holkar I)	Western Madhya Pradesh
Pawar Dynasty	Udaji Pawar / Anand Pawar	Dhar
Tukoji Dynasty	Tukojirao I	Dewas (Badi Panti)
Jivaji Dynasty	Jivajirao	Dewas (Chhoti Panti)
Bhopal State	Dost Mohd. Khan (Real founder: Sikandar Jahan Begum)	Central Madhya Pradesh





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Gardabhilla Dynasty

Sources of information

Mentioned in Kathasaritsagara by Somadeva and Theravali by Merutunga.

Reign

Rule lasted for about 150 years in the first century BC

Founder

Raja Gardabhilla (Other names: Gandharva Sen / Mahendraditya Gandharva)

Capital

Ujjain

Major rulers

Raja Gardabhilla, Bharthrihari,Vikramaditya, Dharmaditya, Bhaill, Naill.

Last known ruler

Nahadra

Major rulers of the Gardabhilla dynasty and facts related to them

Raja Gandharva Sen

- **Other Names** :- Gardbhill Sen(In Vishnu Purana), Mahendraditya Gandharva.
- Gandharva Sen was named Gardbhill due to his knowledge of **Gardabhi Vidya.**
- **Architecture** :- Built Gandharvapuri (Sonkacch, Dewas).
- He established the Malava Gana (Malava Republic) at Ujjain.
- Later, the Shakas defeated Gandharvasena and occupied parts of Ujjain for a brief period.
- **He had 2 sons** :- 1) Bhartrihari(Successor) 2) Vikramaditya

Bhartrihari

- Bhartrihari was the elder brother of King Vikramaditya.
- According to the legend of Queen Pingla, he renounced the throne after attaining detachment (Vairagya).
- After taking sanyas, he joined the Nath sect.
- **Guru of Bhartrihari** :- Gorakhnath (Gorakhnath + Bhartrihari Cave - Ujjain)
- **Tapsyasthali** :- Chunar (Uttar Pradesh)
- **Shrine** :- Sariska (Alwar District, Rajasthan)
- **Works of Bhartrihari** :- Shatakatrayi (Nitishataka, Shringara Shataka and Vairagya Shataka), Shabdadhatusamiksha, Trikandi Vakyapadiya, Vakyapadiya Vritti, Bhagavritti, Mimamsasutra-Vritti, Vedantasutra Vritti, Mahabhashya Dipika, Mahabhashya Tripadi and Bhattikavya, etc.

Bhartrihari Gayan

The legend of King Bhartrihari's renunciation and separation from his queen is preserved in the Malwa region through the folk tradition known as "Bhartrihari Gayan."

Bro Dhyan se
Padh kaam ki baat h

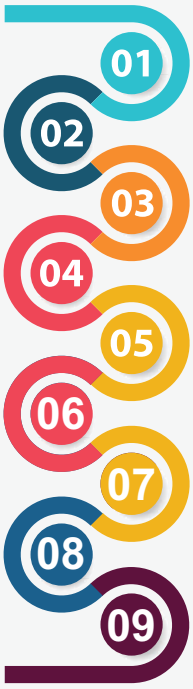


Vikramaditya

- He is known as the ideal and legendary king of Ujjain.
- **Reign** :- 57 BC to 19 BC
- **Parents** :- Mahendraditya Gandharva and Soumyadarshana
- **Daughter** :- Priyangmanjari
- **Titles** :- Shakari (Conqueror of the Shakas), Vikramasena

- **Deity** :- Harsiddhi Mata (Ujjain)
- A depiction of Vikramaditya's **Ashwamedha Yagna** has been found among the cave paintings of Bhimbetka.
- He **defeated Rudrasena III**, the last ruler of the Shaka dynasty, in **57 BCE**. To commemorate this victory, the **Vikram Samvat** commenced from 57 BCE.
- His influence extended to **Nepal and Kashmir**, and some Arabic sources claim his rule reached as far as **Iran**.
- During Vikramaditya's Nepal campaign, Anshuvarma was the ruler of Nepal.
- The Arabic work **'Sayar-ul-Aqul'** mentions the valour and glory of Vikramaditya.
- Vikramaditya is glorified in **'Baital Pachisi' (Author - Betal Bhatt)** and **'Sinhasan Battisi' (Compiled by various individuals)**.
- **Architectural work** :- Mahakal Temple in Ujjain and Ram Temple in Ayodhya, Restoration of Kanak Bhavan (Ayodhya), The idol of Harsiddhi Mata was brought from Gujarat and installed in Ujjain.
- Inspired by his valor, **fourteen kings** in India adopted the title **"Vikramaditya,"** the most famous being Chandragupta Vikramaditya and the last, Hemu (Hemchandra) Vikramaditya.

There were nine scholars (Navratna) in the court of Vikramaditya, who were as follows :-



Dhanvantari
Physicial

Kshapanak
Buddhist priest,
Text:- Bhikshatana, Nanarthakosh

Amar Singh
Advisor,
Text :- Amarkosh

Shanku
Ethical Advisor, proficient in Vaastu Shastra|
Text :- Bhuvan Abhyudam

Betal Bhatt
Dharmacharya,
Text: Betal Pachisi

Ghatkarpar
Sanskrit scholar,
Text :- Ghatakarpar Kavyam

Kalidasa
Mahakavi, 7 major texts

Vararuchi
Poet and Sanskrit grammarian

Varahamihira
Place of Birth: Kayatha, Ujjain
Composition:- Panchasiddhantika, Brihatjjatak, Brihatsamhita etc.

Council of ministers	Ruler
Navratna	Chandragupta II Vikramaditya, Akbar
Ashtapradhan	Shivaji
Navgraha	Kushan ruler Kanishka
Ashtadiggaj	Krishnadeva Raya (Tuluva dynasty, Vijayanagara)



Vikram Samvat

- **Beginning** :- 57 BCE
- **Origin** :- Started after King Vikramaditya of the Gardabhilla dynasty defeated the Sakas from Ujjain.
- **Other Names** :- Krita Samvat (original name MPPSC PRE 2021), **Malava Samvat (used by Aulikara rulers), Vijaya Samvat**.
- The Krita Samvat came to be known as the Vikram Samvat after the 8th century CE. This calendar is 57 years ahead of the present Gregorian calendar.
- **Example** :- If the Gregorian year is 2027, then according to Vikram Samvat, the year will be 2084.
- **First Mention** :- In Okhamandal inscription (Gujarat) of King Jayakadeva. (Dated Vikram Samvat 794)
- This is a lunisolar calendar.
- **Start** :- The year begins on Chaitra Shukla Pratipada (March–April).
- Vikram Samvat is the national calendar of Nepal.

NOTE

> India's national calendar is based on the Saka Samvat, which was adopted on March 22, 1957.
>
> The Saka Samvat was started by Emperor Kanishka in 78 AD.





MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF M.P.

Medieval History of Madhya Pradesh

Sultanate period in Madhya Pradesh

Mahmud Ghaznavi and Ghori,
Delhi Sultanate

- Slave dynasty
- Khilji dynasty
- Tughlaq dynasty
- Sayyid dynasty
- Lodi dynasty

Mughal period in Madhya Pradesh

- Babur
- Humayun
- Sher Shah Suri
- Akbar
- Jahangir
- Shah Jahan
- Aurangzeb

Sultanate Period in Madhya Pradesh

Mahmud Ghaznavi and Ghori

- Mahmud of Ghazni invaded **Kalinjar** in 1019 CE and **Gwalior** in 1021–1022 CE.
- Two battles were fought between Vidyadhara and Mahmud of Ghazni (in 1019–20 CE and 1022 CE), but neither side achieved a decisive victory.
- Thus, Vidyadhara was the only ruler of North India who successfully repelled Mahmud Ghazni's invasion.
- After his wars with Mahmud Ghazni, Vidyadhara commissioned the construction of the famous Kandariya Mahadeva Temple at Khajuraho.
- Mohammad Ghori attacked Gwalior in 1195-96 AD and defeated Lohangdev of Gwalior.

Delhi Sultanate

- **Slave Dynasty** (1206-1290)
  Founder :- Qutubuddin Aibak
- **Khilji dynasty** (1290-1320)
  Founder :- Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji
- **Tughlaq Dynasty** (1320-1414)
  Founder :- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- **Sayyid Dynasty** (1414-1451)
  Founder :- Khizr Khan
- Lodi Dynasty **(1451–1526)**
  Founder – Bahlul Lodi

Slave Dynasty (1206-1290)

- Qutb-ud-din Aibak's first invasion of Malwa was at Ujjain.
- In 1202-03 CE, Qutbuddin Aibak defeated the Chandela ruler **Paramardideva (Parimaladeva)** and captured Kalinjar / Khajuraho.
- In 1232 CE, Iltutmish defeated the Pratiharas at Gwalior Fort, following which the Pratihara Rajput women performed Jauhar in the Jauhar Kund.
- In 1234 CE, Iltutmish attacked Bhilsa (Vidisha) during his Malwa campaign. At that time, Malwa was ruled by the Paramara ruler **Devapala**.
- According to **'Tabaqat-i-Nasiri'** (author – Minhaj-us-Siraj), in 1235 CE, Iltutmish plundered the Mahakaleshwar Temple at Ujjain and carried a statue of Vikramaditya from Ujjain to Delhi.
- Iltutmish was the first Sultan to plunder the Mahakaleshwar Temple.
- In 1250 CE, Balban invaded the territory of Jaitugideva, the Paramara ruler of Malwa.
- Under the policy of **"blood and iron,"** Ghiyasuddin Balban attacked King Chahardev of Narwar (Shivpuri) in 1251.

Jauhar

- Jauhar was the collective self-immolation of Rajput women to avoid capture and dishonour after inevitable defeat.
- **Early Instance** :- Rani Ladi, wife of Raja Dahir, during the Arab invasion (712 CE).
- **Largest Jauhar Kund of M.P.** :- Man Mandir Palace (Gwalior Fort).



Khilji dynasty (1290-1320)

- In 1292 CE, Alauddin Khilji invaded Malwa during the reign of the Paramara ruler **Bhoja II.**
- In 1305 CE, Alauddin Khalji's general **Ain-ul-Mulk** invaded Malwa, killed the last Paramara ruler **Mahalakadeva,** and incorporated the Paramara kingdom into the Delhi Sultanate.
- On the victory of Mandu, Amir Khusrau remarked – ***"The conquest of Mandu is the key to the conquest of the South."*** (MPPSC PRE 2020)
- In the **Salaiya Inscription** (Damoh), Alauddin Khalji is described as a **'Sovereign ruler'**.

Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414)

- **Batiyagarh inscription** (Damoh) mentions Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- During the transfer of the capital, around 1344 CE, Muhammad bin Tughlaq reconstructed the Dhar Fort.
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq appointed **Aziz Bahimar** as the governor of Malwa and **Gulik Khan** as the administrator of Chanderi.
- During the Tughlaq period, **Dilawar Khan Ghori** in Malwa and Malik Raja in Burhanpur declared independent states.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq appointed **Malik Raza** as the governor of Burhanpur.
- In 1390 CE, Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah Tughlaq appointed **Dilawar Khan** as the governor of Malwa, who later established an independent Muslim dynasty there.

Note



The Malwa and Khandesh Sultanates have already been covered under the topic 'Dynasties and Princely States'.

Batiyagarh Inscription

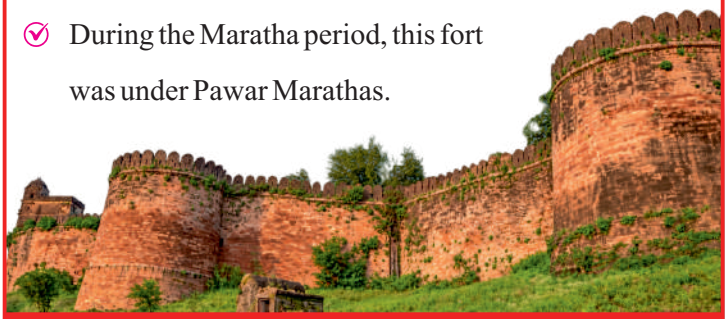
- **Location** :- Damoh
- **Engraver (Author)** :- Jalal Khwaja
- **Language** :- Sanskrit and Persian
- This inscription provides information about the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- In this inscription, Delhi has been referred to as **"Yoginipura"** or **"Joginipura."**

Dulchipur Inscription

- **Location :- Dulchipur, Chhatarpur District**
- **This inscription provides information about Firoz Shah Tughlaq.**
- **Note :- Some sources refer to Dulchipur as Dulanipur, which is located in Sagar.**

Dhar Fort

- **Built by** :- King Bhoja under the name "Lilodyan Giri."
- **Reconstruction** :- Rebuilt by Muhammad bin Tughlaq in 1344 CE, during the transfer of his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.
- **Architectural style** :- Indo-Islamic and Afghan (Made of red sandstone)
- The last Peshwa of the Maratha Empire, Bajirao II (10 January 1775) was born in this fort.
- **Historical buildings inside the fort** :- Kalka Mata Temple (family deity of Parmar dynasty), Kharbuja Palace and the tomb of Abdul Shah Changas.
- During the Maratha period, this fort was under Pawar Marathas.



Apart from Dhar, a Kharbuja Mahal is also located in Burhanpur.

Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451)

- Khizr Khan, the founder of the Sayyid dynasty, sent his Wazir **Taj-ul-Mulk** to Gwalior to collect tax from its then ruler, Viramadeva Tomar.
- Sayyid ruler Mubarak Shah captured Gwalior in 1429-30 CE. At that time, Gwalior was ruled by the Tomara ruler Dungar Singh.

Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526)

- Bahlol Lodi, the founder of the Lodi dynasty, attacked Gwalior but was defeated by Man Singh Tomar.
- Sikandar Lodi attacked Gwalior five times, but failed to achieve a decisive victory over Gwalior.
- In 1517 CE, Vikramaditya Tomar, the successor of Man Singh, accepted the suzerainty of Ibrahim Lodi.
- After defeating Vikramjeet Tomar, Ibrahim Lodi appointed Tatar Khan as the commander of Gwalior Fort.
- Vikramjeet Tomar fought on behalf of Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat (1526 CE) against Babur and was killed in the battle.



"It is said that Humayun received the famous Koh-i-Noor diamond from Vikramaditya Tomar, which he later presented to Babur as a gift — and it became known as the "Baburi diamond."








MODERN HISTORY OF MADHYA PRADESH

Modern History of Madhya Pradesh

- Revolts before 1857 and the First War of Independence
- Indian National Movement

Timeline

Date	Historical Event
June 3, 1857	The 1857 revolt in Madhya Pradesh began from Neemuch cantonment.
1918	Gandhi's first visit to Madhya Pradesh | Presided over the 8th Hindi Sahitya Sammelan in Indore.
1920	Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements
1920-21	Kasai Khana Movement, Sagar
18 March, 1923	Jhanda Satyagraha in Jabalpur
18 June, 1923	Jhanda Diwas in M.P.
1930	Ghora Dongri Jungle Satyagraha, Betul
October 1930	Ghunghuti Jungle Satyagraha, Umaria
11 August, 1930	Chhindwara Jungle Satyagraha

Date	Historical Event
September 1930	Orchha Jungle Satyagraha
1931	Stree Seva Dal
14 January , 1931	Charanpaduka Massacre
23-24 July , 1931	Punjab Mail Massacre
1934	Praja Mandal
1934	Anjuman Khuddam-e-Watan
1934	Bhopal State Hindu Sabha
10 July , 1938	Sohawal Massacre
8 February, 1939	Thauna-Lohari Firing Incident
10-12 March, 1939 (January 29)	Tripuri Session
6 September, 1942	Sarafa Satyagraha
12 September, 1942	Chimanbagh Satyagraha
2 October, 1942	The Quit India Movement began in MP
1942	The martyrdom of Veer Uday Chand Jain
18 June, 1946	Goa Liberation Movement
28 February, 1947	Rice Movement
14 January, 1949	Boras Massacre

Revolts before 1857 and the First War of Independence

Appaji Bhonsle's Revolt,1818 | Bhil rebellion, 1817-18 | Revolt of Kunwar Chainsingh (1824 AD) | Bundela Rebellion, 1842 | The revolt of 1857 in Madhya Pradesh

Appaji Bhonsle's Revolt

- Appaji Bhonsle was a Maratha chieftain of Nagpur.
- **Beginning** :- 1818 .
- **Region** :- Mahakaushal region (Jabalpur).
- **Objective** :- To oppose British interference.
- **Support** :- Took assistance from Arab soldiers.
- **Outcome** :- Appaji Bhonsle was defeated by the British in the war. The British formed the **"Sagar-Narmada Territories"** in 1820 by combining the territories acquired from Appaji Bhonsle, with its headquarters in Sagar.

Note

Lalju Singh revolted against the British from Bhind in 1811 and was martyred in the revolt.

Bhil Rebellion

- **Year** :- 1817-18
- **Region** :- Khandesh (Nimar) of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
- **Leader** :- Sevaram Bhil
- **Main reason** :- Increasing interference of the British
- This rebellion had the support of Peshwa Baji Rao II's minister Trimbak Rao.

Formation of Bhil Corps

- **Year** :- 1827
- **Founded by** :- Colonel James Outram
- **Location** :- Khandwa-Barwani region (Nimar)
- **Reason** :- To channelize the power and fighting skills of Bhils into police/security work.

Revolt of Kunwar Chainsingh

- In the year 1818, a treaty was signed between Nawab Nazar Mohammad Khan of Bhopal and the East India Company.
- Under this treaty, a military cantonment was established at Sehore.
- British Political **Agent Maddock** was given political control over the states of Bhopal, Narsinghgarh, Khilchipur, and Rajgarh.
- **Cause of the revolt :-** Raja Chainsingh of Narsinghgarh rejected the interference of Agent Maddock.
- **Main event** :- On 24 June 1824, a fierce battle took place between the British and Kunwar Chainsingh at Sehore.
- **Outcome** :- Kunwar Chainsingh along with his close associates (bodyguards) **Himmat Khan** and **Bahadur Khan** attained martyrdom.
- **Sacrifice**: 24 July, 1824 (Koumi Ekata Diwas)

Kunwar Chainsingh

- **From** :- Narsinghgarh princely state (Rajgarh district) [MPPSC AD 2024]
- **Other name** :- Mangal Pandey of Madhya Pradesh
- **Cenotaph** :- Sehore (Dussehra Maidan).
- **Honour** :- In 2015, the Government of Madhya Pradesh accorded a Guard of Honour at Kunwar Chainsingh's chhatri in Sehore.



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Bundela Rebellion

- It was a strong rebellion against the British led by the rulers and jagirdars of Bundelkhand, Mahakaushal and Gondwana.
- **Period** :- 1842-45
- **Cause** :- Increasing British interference
- **Background** :- Organization of the Budhwa Mangal festival, 1836 (MPPSC AP 2022)
- **Leader** :- Raja Parikshit, ruler of Jaitpur State (Mahoba, UP)

The major battles between King Parikshit and the British

Battle	Result
Battle of Bilgaon	King Parikshit's Victory
Battle of Panwadi	King Parikshit's Victory
Battle of Baghora/Bagaura	King Parikshit's Defeat

Other leaders

- Madhukar Shah (Narhat, Sagar)
- Dhillan Shah (Chavarpatha –Madanpur, Narsinghpur)
- Raja Hirdeshah (Heerapur, Narsinghpur)
- Hindupat (Belkheda)

Result

- The British suppressed the rebellion.
- **British officers involved in suppression** :- Fraser, Colonel Ely, Watson, Captain Hamilton, etc.
- Madhukar Shah was hanged at Sagar at the young age of just 21 years.
- Author of the book **"Madhukar Shah: Hero of Bundelkhand"** :- Govind Namdev.

Causes of Failure

- Some rulers of the princely states of Bundelkhand sided with the British, such as Bakhtavali.



Raja Hirdeshah is known as the 'Lion of Narmada'.

The 1857 revolt in M.P.

Date	Events
3 June, 1857	The 1857 revolt in M.P. began at the Neemuch cantonment.
14 June, 1857	The second rebellion took place in Morar Cantonment (Gwalior).
30 June, 1857	Rebellion in Shivpuri cantonment
01 July, 1857	In Indore, Saadat Khan, Waris Mohammad Khan, and Bhagirath Silawat led the rebellion.
03 July 1857	Revolt of Bodhan Dauwa, commander of Raja Bakhtawali of Shahgarh (Sagar), against the British.
26 July 1857	Occupation of Rahatgarh by Nawab Fazil Mohammad Khan and Adil Mohammad Khan of Ambapani.
August 1857	Revolt of Garul Singh from Sohagpur (Shahdol)
18 September 1857	Martyrdom of Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah
20 September 1857	Revolt led by Vijay Singh from Shahpura (Mandla district) and Rani Avantibai Lodhi from Ramgarh (Mandla-Dindori).
10 October 1857	Revolt led by Raja Bakhtawar Singh from Amjhera, Bhopawar, and Sardarpur in Dhar.
November 1857	Bhagirath Silawat (Indore) was hanged.





FOLK CULTURE OF MADHYA PRADESH

Folk Songs, Folk Dances, Folk Dramas and Folk Paintings of the Major Regions of MP

Region	Folk Songs	Folk Dances	Folk Drama	Folk Painting
Nimar	Kalgi-Turra/Turra-Kalngi MPPSC Pre 2021 Sant Singaji Bhajan Masanya Nathpanthi Gayan Gavlan Garba-Garbi	Gangaur Kathi Fefaria Mandlya Adakhada Danda	Gammat Rasleela Swang Thothya	Pagalya Thapa Kanchali Sanja Phuli Irat Mordhan Jiroti Khopdi Pujan Nagchitra Navrat
Malwa	Bharthari Sanja Geet Heed Nirguniya Barsati Barta Relo Song Bhope/Mope Lavani Pingla Jhurapo MPPSC ME 2023	Rajwadi Aadakhda Danda Matki Garba Dance Footy Dance Other Dances :- Antya (Dandiya Dance), Dwichaki, Kanh-Gwalia, Phundi Dance, Naktaura/Tutiya (Marriage), Gair (Holi), Jhala, Chhala, Chhatri and Bhagoria Dance.	Mach Bhavai Kathaputali Gawari Ramdangal Nakal	Savanahi Sanja Mandana Diwasa Chitravan Raghogarh (Khinchiwada)
Baghelkhand	Basdeva Birha Phag Baans Geet Seedev Pandwani Khehul Pata Bidesia	Pardhauni Dadar Kehra Birha Kalsa Sua Bichhi Kemali(Sajan -Sajna dance) Daugra	Mansukha (MPPSC Pre 2025) Chhaur Hingola Zindba/Goraiyya/Bahalol Lakadbaghgha	Kohbar (MPPSC Pre 2024) Neuraan Name Mor muraila Chhati Tilanga
Bundelkhand	Aalha Gayan Bhola Geet Bairayat singing Devari singing Jagdev ka Puara Chaukadiya-Fag song Hardaul ki Manauti	Kanada Badhai Rai Saira Dhimrai Jabara Baredi Akhada Mauniya Naurata	Swang (SFS Mains 2026) Akhara Nautanki Khambswang Raasleela(Rahas) MPPSC ARO 2024 Ramlieela Bhadaiti	Suraiti Morte Naurata Chowk Mamuliya Godan Goverdhan

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FOLK CULTURE OF MADHYA PRADESH

1 FOLK Songs | 2 FOLK Dance | 3 FOLK Drama | 4 FOLK Paintings | 5 FOLK Festivals | 6 FOLK Literature

Scan For Tricks

FOLK SONG

Folk Songs of Bundelkhand Region

Aalha Gayan | Bhola Geet | Jagdev ka Puara | Devari Singing | Bairayat Singing | Hardaul ki Manauti | Chaukadiya Fag Song

Aalha Gayan

- **Occasion** :- It is usually sung in the rainy season.
- **Singing Style** :- In a high voice with Veer Ras
- **Theme** :- In Alha Gayan, the heroic saga of two brothers named **Alha-Udal,** described in **Alhakhand (Author-Jagnik)**, is sung.
- The **Alhait community** of Bundelkhand traditionally performs Alha folk singing.
- **Musical Instrument** :- Dholak+Nagadia
- **Famous Folk Singers** :- Sanjo Baghel, Deshraj Pateria, Bachcha Singh and Chandrabhan.
- **Example:-**

"Jenhi din janm hua Udal ka, dharti dhansi adhai haath."

"Bundelkhand ki suno kahani bundelon ki baani me, paanidaar yahan ka ghoda, aag yahan ke pani me."

Bhola Geet

- **Occasion** :- This folk song is sung on important occasions such as Makar Sankranti, Basant Panchami and Shivratri.
- **Theme** :- Devotional songs related to Shiva Bhakti.
- **Other Names** :- Bambulia, Lamtera.

Devari Singing

- **Region** :- Bundelkhand region(At present this folk song is also sung in other regions)
- **Occasion** :- on the occasion of Diwali
- **Community** :- This folk song is sung by the **Ahir community (Gwalbala)** with peacock feathers on the head.
- **Theme** :- In the couplets of Devari, other hymns related to the love and devotion of Radha-Krishna are sung.

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HANDICRAFTS IN MADHYA PRADESH

- The traditional art of creating useful and decorative objects by hand is known as handicraft .
- The tribes of Madhya Pradesh have a rich tradition of handicrafts, involving the creation of useful and decorative objects by hand.
- The tribal crafts of Madhya Pradesh embody artisanal skills, a connection with nature and a cultural heritage passed down through generations.

Sculpture and its regions at a glance

Crafts	Areas
Dhokra Art	Betul
Bell Metal Ware	Datia-Tikamgarh
Iron Craft	Dindori-Mandla
Doll Craft	Jhabua-Gwalior
Metal Craft	Uchehra, Satna
Betel Nut Craft	Rewa
Chichli Metal Craft	Chichli, Narsinghpur
Budhni Wood Craft	Budhni, Sehore
Lathe (Kharad) Art	Budhni, Sheopur, Morena
Zari Zardozi Craft	Bhopal
Bhairugarh Batik Print	Ujjain
Bagh Print	Dhar
Nandana Print	Tarapur, Neemuch
Chhint Art	Sironj, Vidisha District
Saree Craft	Chanderi, Maheshwar, warseoni (Balaghat), Saunsar (Chhindwara)
Panja dari	Alirajpur, Sidhi District
Molela Art	Districts of MP bordering Rajasthan
Kari Art	Tikamgarh
Stone Craft	Bhedaghat (Jabalpur), Khajuraho (Chhatarpur), Gwalior, Katni
Papier Mache Craft	Ujjain, Gwalior

Crafts	Region
Leather Craft	Indore, Dewas
Terracotta Craft	Mandla, Jabalpur
Comb Craft	Ujjain, Ratlam, Neemuch, Mandsaur
Bamboo Craft	Jhabua, Mandla, Umaria, Betul
Gudna Craft	Tribal Areas
Chitravan	Malwa

Dhokra Art

- Dhokra art is an ancient non-ferrous metal craft based on the Lost Wax Casting technique.
- **Community** :- Bharewa tribe of the Betul region.
- In this craft, wax, clay, and metal are used to create figurines, utensils, and ornaments.



- Its earliest known example is believed to have been found at Mohenjodaro.
- Dhokra art is also known as "Ghadhwa art".
- In December 2025, it received the GI Tag (Betul).
- **Famous Artist** :- Shri Baldev Waghmare (Awarded the National Handicrafts Award)

On 31st May 2025, Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Mohan Yadav presented the Prime Minister with an artwork of Pushpak Viman made of Bhareva metal.

Bell Metal Ware

- It is an ancient Indian craft made from an alloy of copper and tin (about 78% copper and 22% tin).
- This craft is mainly produced using the 'Lost Wax Casting' technique, through which religious idols, decorative items and bells are made.
- **GI Tag** :- 2008-09 (Datia–Tikamgarh).

Iron Craft



- **Region** :- Mandla, Dindori and Balaghat.
- **Tribe** :- Agaria.
- The Agaria tribe, a sub-tribe of the Gond tribe, is renowned for its iron craftsmanship.
- The iron craft of Dindori was awarded the GI tag in 2023.

Doll Craft



- **Region** :- Gwalior and Jhabua.
- **Tribe** :- Bhil.
- Method :- Dolls are made using new and old colorful cloth pieces and bits of paper.
- **Major artists** :- Batto Bai (Gwalior), Shanti Parmar and Ramesh Parmar (Jhabua, Padma Shri 2023).
- This craft is proposed for GI tag.

Betel Nut Craft

- **Region** :- Rewa.
- Artistic carving is done on betel nuts to make idols and decorative sticks.

Uchehra Metal Craft

- **Region** :- Satna.
- Articles like cymbals (jhanjh), plates and batlohi are made from bronze metal.
- **Famous Artist** :- Shankarlal Bhole (Awarded with President's Award).

Lathe (Kharad) Art

- It is primarily a wood craft in which carving is done to give beautiful shapes to wooden objects.
- In this craft, wood is mounted on a lathe machine and rotated, then shaped with sharp tools to achieve the desired form.
- **Major Centres** :- Budhni, Sheopur, Morena.

Chichli Metal Craft

- **Centre** :- Chichli, Narsinghpur.
- Brass and copper utensils and toys are made here.
- The artisans are known as Thathera, Kasera, Tamrakar or Tamera.

Budhni Wood Craft

- **Centre** :- Budhni, Sehore.
- Furniture, toys and agricultural implements are made from Shisham, Khair and Sarai wood.

Zari Zardozi Craft



- **Location** :- Bhopal.
- **Feature** :- Traditional zari and zardozi embroidery work.
- **Use** :- Wallets, bags, sarees and purses are beautifully decorated with this craft.
- Zari-Zardozi is included in ODOP from Bhopal district.

Chhipa Art

- It is an ancient traditional hand block printing craft in which wooden blocks are used to print various designs, floral and geometric patterns on fabrics with natural dyes.

Major Chhipa crafts of Madhya Pradesh



- Bhairugarh Batik Print (Ujjain).
- Bagh Print (Dhar).
- Nandana Print (Tarapur, Neemuch - Bhil Tribe)
- Chhint Art (Sironj, Vidisha District)

- Bhairugarh Batik Print (Ujjain) received the GI Tag in 2023. In this craft, wax is used to create patterns.
- Chanderi sarees are also called 'Dhoop-Chhaanv'.

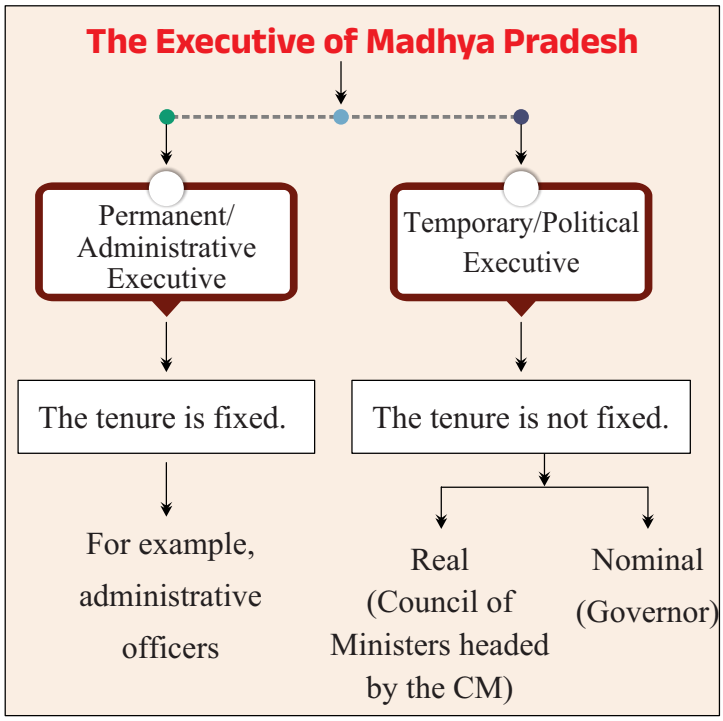





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EXECUTIVE OF MADHYA PRADESH

- The executive branch is the branch of government responsible for implementing laws and policies and running the administration.



Governor

- The Governor is mentioned in **Articles 153 to 162** of Chapter 2, Part VI of the Indian Constitution.
- Article 153 of the Constitution provides that there shall be a Governor for each State. Furthermore, under the 7th Constitutional Amendment of 1956, a Governor may be appointed Governor of two or more States simultaneously. (AP 2024)
- Article 154 provides that the executive power of a State shall be vested in the Governor, and he shall exercise it either directly or through officers subordinate to him.
- In simple terms, the Governor is the head of the State's executive, acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers. In some cases, the Governor is given discretion, allowing him to act without the advice of the Council of Ministers. (ARO 2024)

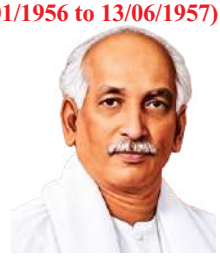
IMPORTANT ARTICLES RELATED TO THE GOVERNOR

Article - 153	Governors of States
Article - 154	Executive Power of the State.
Article - 155	Appointment of the Governor.
Article - 156	Term of Office of the Governor.
Article - 157	Qualifications for Appointment of the Governor.
Article - 158	Conditions for the Office of the Governor.
Article - 159	Oath or Affirmation by the Governor.
Article - 160	Discharge of the Governor's Functions in Certain Emergencies.
Article - 161	Power of the Governor to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit, or commute sentences in certain cases. (GE 2023, ARE 2022)
Article - 162	Extent of the Executive Power of the State.
Article - 163	Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor. (SEE 2020)
Article - 167	Duties of the Chief Minister in relation to sharing of information to the Governor.
Article - 174	Sessions, prorogation, and dissolution of the State Legislature.
Article - 175	Right of the Governor to address and send messages to the House or Houses.
Article - 176	Special Address by the Governor.
Article - 200	Assent to Bills. (SMFE 2022)
Article - 201	Bills Reserved for the Consideration of the President.
Article - 213	The Governor's power to issue ordinances during the recess of the legislature. (MPPSC 2018)
Article - 217	The President consults the Governor on the appointment of High Court judges.
Article - 361	Provides constitutional immunity to the President and Governor. (MPPSC 2024)

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Governor of Madhya Pradesh and Facts Related to the Governor

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya (11/01/1956 to 13/06/1957)



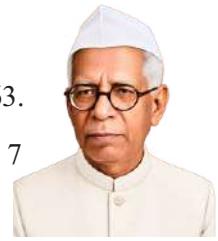
- **Born** - 1880, Andhra Pradesh.
- **Full name** - Bhogaraju Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
- **Newspaper** - Janmabhoomi (weekly)

Books

(1) National Education - 1912
(2) Indian Nationalism - 1913
(3) Re-distribution of Indian Provinces on a Language Basis - 1916
(4) The Indian National Congress (Jubilee Commemoration Volume - 1935)
(5) Economic Conquest of India
(6) Constitutions of the World
(7) Gandhi, Gandhism and Socialism
(8) Hindu Home Rediscovered in 1936-37
(9) Why Vote Congress?
(10) Sixty Years of Congress
(11) Fundamentals of Indian Political Problems
(12) Feathers and Stones
(13) History of Congress, Volume-II
(14) Current History in Question and Answer

- Shortest tenure as a full-time Governor.
- In 1939, Mahatma Gandhi supported Pattabhi Sitaramayya at the Tripuri Congress session, but he lost to Subhas Chandra Bose in the election for the post of Congress President.
- In 1948, he was a member of the JVP Committee formed to study the feasibility of reorganizing Indian states on a linguistic basis.
- He was appointed President of the Indian National Congress at the Jaipur session (1948-50).
- He is the only Governor whose oath of office (by Justice Hidayatullah) was administered not at the Raj Bhavan but at the historic Minto Hall in Bhopal. (HE 2023)
- He served as Governor of the then Madhya Pradesh Province from 1952, before the formation of Madhya Pradesh.
- His famous statement is, *"The Governor's duty is nothing more than honoring guests, offering them tea, food, and feasts."* (PCE 2023)

Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar (14/06/1957 to 10/02/1965)



- **Born** - 1892, Pune
- Awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1963.
- Longest-serving Governor (7 years, 7 months, 27 days)
- As Law Minister, he played a key role in the passage of the Hindu Code Bill.
- He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly from Bombay Province and actively participated in the Assembly's debates on critical issues such as personal liberty (Articles 21-22) and preventive detention.
- During his tenure, the Madhya Pradesh High Court delivered a landmark judgment (Dr. S.C. Bharat v. Hari Vinayak Pataskar), which provided the following: That when a Governor serves as Chancellor of a university, he or she does not enjoy the special legal immunity granted under Article 361.

Mr. K.C. Reddy (11/02/1965 to 07/03/1971)



- **Born** - 1902, Kolar (Karnataka)
- **Full name** - Kyasamvalli Chengalaraya Reddy
- Member of the Constituent Assembly from Mysore.
- Founded the Praja Paksha party in Mysore.
- He was Union Minister of Housing and Supplies and Union Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Nehru Cabinet.
- He was Chief Minister of Mysore (Karnataka) State from 1947-52.
- He was Governor of Madhya Pradesh for two consecutive terms.
- Edited the newspaper "Janvani."






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CHIEF MINISTER & COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

CHIEF MINISTER

- The Indian Constitution adopts a parliamentary system of government, wherein the Governor is the executive head of the state, while the Chief Minister is the real head.

ARTICLES RELATED TO THE CHIEF MINISTER

Article	Description
163	There shall be a Council of Ministers for the state to aid and advise the Governor, with the Chief Minister as its head.
164	The Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor.
166	Conduct of business by the state government.
167	Duties of the Chief Minister regarding the provision of information to the Governor.

Selection and Appointment

- Article 164 of the Constitution states that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor. (DSE 2024, AMO 2021)
- **Parliamentary Tradition** :- The Governor appoints Chief Minister who is the leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly. The majority leader then meets the Governor to stake a claim to form the government, after which the Governor formally appoints them as Chief Minister.




- **Situation of No Majority** - If no party secures a majority in the general election, the Governor exercises its discretion. They appoint either the leader of the single largest party in the Assembly or a person who commands the support of multiple parties as the Chief Minister. Subsequently, that person must prove their majority in the Assembly within one month.
- **Salary** - ₹2.55 lakh

Qualifications for the Office of Chief Minister

There are no explicit provisions in the Constitution regarding the qualifications for the Chief Minister, but certain criteria have been established -

- **Leader of the Majority Party** - The Chief Minister should be the leader of the party having majority in the Legislative Assembly. However, it is not mandatory for them to be a member of the Legislative Assembly; the Chief Minister can also be a member of the Legislative Council.
- **Mandatory Membership** - If a person who is not a member of either House is appointed Chief Minister, it is mandatory for them to become a member of either House of the State Legislature within six months. If they fail to do so, they cease to be eligible for the office of Chief Minister after six months.

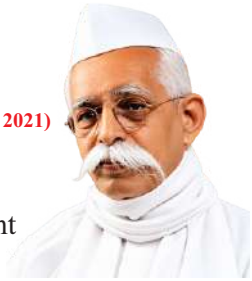
NOTE

The Chief Minister is typically the Leader of the House; however, during the 4th Legislative Assembly, Vijayaraje Scindia served as the Leader of the House, while Govind Narayan Singh was the Chief Minister.



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Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla



- **Born** - 2 August 1877, Sagar (HPHM 2021)
- **Died** - 31 December 1956, Delhi
- He was a member of the Constituent Assembly.
- **First Chief Minister** of the newly formed Madhya Pradesh. (Then Saraipali seat, present Chhattisgarh)
- **Term** - 01/11/1956 to 31/12/1956 (2 months)
- Before the formation of Madhya Pradesh, he was the Chief Minister of C.P. & Berar from 1946 to 1950.
- He was the Chief Minister of Part-A State from 1950 to 31 October 1956.
- In 1935, he edited the weekly magazine 'Mahakausal' from Nagpur.
- He played an active role in the Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India Movement.
- In 1937, he started the Vidya Mandir Yojana for the development of basic education in rural areas.
- After independence, he played an important role in the merger of the princely states of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh into the Union of India.
- In 1964, a university was established in his name at Raipur (Chhattisgarh).
- Jabalpur Stadium is named after Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla.
- Ravi Shankar Shukla died during his tenure.
- He is known as **"Purodha"** in Madhya Pradesh.

Bhagwant Rao Mandaloi



- **Born** - Khandwa
- **Term** - 09/01/1957 to 30/01/1957 (Acting), 12/03/1962 to 29/09/1963 (Regular)
- Bhagwan Bhagwat Rao Mandloi was made the second Chief Minister after the sudden death of the first Chief Minister Ravi Shankar Shukla (HE 2023)
- He was the first Chief Minister of the newly formed Madhya Pradesh to complete his five-year term.
- Bhagwant Rao Mandaloi was the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh twice.
- In 1963, he resigned as Chief Minister under the Congress' **Kamaraj Yojana** (under which senior leaders had to leave the government and work for the organisation).
- It was a **member of the Constituent Assembly.**
- Padma Bhushan in 1970.

Shri Kailashnath Katju



- **Born** - Jaora, Ratlam
- He was the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh twice and also served as the Governor of Bengal and Odisha.
- **Term** - 31/01/1957 to 14/04/1957 and 15/04/1957 to 11/03/1962
- He was a lawyer by profession and participated in the Red Fort trials of the Azad Hind Fauj and the Meerut Conspiracy Case.
- The only person who held important posts like Union Law Minister, Union Home Minister, Union Defense Minister.
- **Books** - Experiment in Advocacy, A Colossus in the Court of Justice, The Days I Remember.
- One of the founders of the National Herald.

Dwarka Prasad Mishra



- **Birth** - Pandari, Unnao (Uttar Pradesh)
- **Tenure** - 30/09/1963 to 08/03/1967 and 08/03/1967 to 29/07/1967
- He was a member of the Constituent Assembly.
- He was the first Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh who born outside the state.
- He is known as the **"Chanakya of Politics"** in Madhya Pradesh.

- In 2020, He is the only Chief Minister of the state to have taken the oath of office for the four times.
- He functioned without a Council of Ministers for 30 days.
- He holds the record for serving as the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh for the longest duration.
- Bijasan Mata of Salkanpur is his family deity.
- **Book** - 'Badhta Madhya Pradesh'.

Shri Kamal Nath



- **Birth** - Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
- **Tenure** - (17/12/2018 to 20/03/2020)
- He is known as **"Young Turk"** in politics.
- He served as a Member of Parliament from the Chhindwara constituency for nine consecutive terms.
- He served as the 31st Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh from 2018 to 2020.
- He has also served as the Leader of the Opposition in Madhya Pradesh.
- 'India Century' is a prominent book authored by him.

Dr. Mohan Yadav



- **Birth** - Ujjain
- **Tenure** - 13/12/2023 to present
- **Constituency** - Ujjain South
- He began his political career with the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP).
- He served as the Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation from 2011 to 2013.
- He was honored with the Mahatma Gandhi Award by the Non-Resident Indian (NRI) organization in Chicago for the holistic development of Ujjain.
- He served as the Minister for Higher Education in the Madhya Pradesh government from 2 July 2020 to 11 December 2023.
- He took the oath as the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh on 13 December 2023.

Deputy Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh

No.	Name	Assembly Constituency	Tenure	Chief Minister	Political Party
1	Virendra Kumar Sakhlecha	Jawad	30/07/1967 - 12/03/1969	Govind Narayan Singh	Bharatiya Jana Sangh
2	Shiv Bhanu Singh Solanki	Dhar	1980s	Arjun Singh	Indian National Congress
3	Subhash Yadav	Kasrawad	14/12/1993 - 30/11/1998	Digvijaya Singh	Indian National Congress
4	Jamuna Devi	Kukshi	01/12/1998 - 08/12/2003	Digvijaya Singh	Indian National Congress
5	Rajendra Shukla	Rewa	13/12/ 2023 - Present	Dr. Mohan Yadav	Bharatiya Janata Party
6	Jagdish Devda	Malhargarh	13/12/2023 - Present	Dr. Mohan Yadav	Bharatiya Janata Party

Leader of Opposition who also served as Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

No.	Name	Tenure as Chief Minister	Tenure as Leader of the Opposition	Political Party
1	Virendra Kumar Sakhlecha	1978–1980	1962–1967, 1967, 1969–1970	Bharatiya Jana Sangh / Janata Party
2	Shyama Charan Shukla	1969-1972, 1975-1977, 1989-1990	1967–1968, 1990–1992	Indian National Congress
3	Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra	1963–1967	1968–1969	Indian National Congress
4	Kailash Chandra Joshi	1977–1978	1972–1977, 1985–1990	Bharatiya Jana Sangh / BJP
5	Arjun Singh	1980–1985, 1988–1989	1977–1980	Indian National Congress
6	Sunderlal Patwa	1980, 1990–1992	1980–1985	Bharatiya Janata Party
7	Babulal Gaur	2004–2005	2002–2003	Bharatiya Janata Party






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TOURISM IN MADHYA PRADESH

Tourism in Madhya Pradesh

Cultural Tourism
- World Heritage Sites
- Forts and Palaces
- Tombs and Mausoleusm

Religious Tourism
- Temple, Mosque, Gurudwara, Church

Archaeological Tourism
- Archaeological Sites and Caves

Natural Tourism
- Panchmarhi, Amarkantak
- Bhedaghat, Lakes
- Waterfalls, River Islands

CULTURAL TOURISM

WORLD HERITAGE SITE

- World Heritage Sites are cultural and natural sites recognized by UNESCO, which have "Outstanding Universal Value" and are important for all humanity.
- These sites may be cultural (man-made),natural and some sites fall under both categories (mixed).
- In Madhya Pradesh, three permanent World Heritage Sites belong to the cultural category (Tentative Heritage Sites - 15).
- **India's first World Heritage Sites** :- Ajanta Caves, Ellora Caves, Agra Fort and the Taj Mahal (1983).
- **The first World Heritage Site of Madhya Pradesh** :- Khajuraho (1986).
- **Other World Heritage Sites in Madhya Pradesh** :- Sanchi (1989) and Bhimbetka (2003)

UNESCO

- **Full Form** :- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- **Established** :- November 16, 1945
- It is a specialized agency of the United Nations.
- **Headquarters** :- Paris, France

World Heritage Sites in Madhya Pradesh

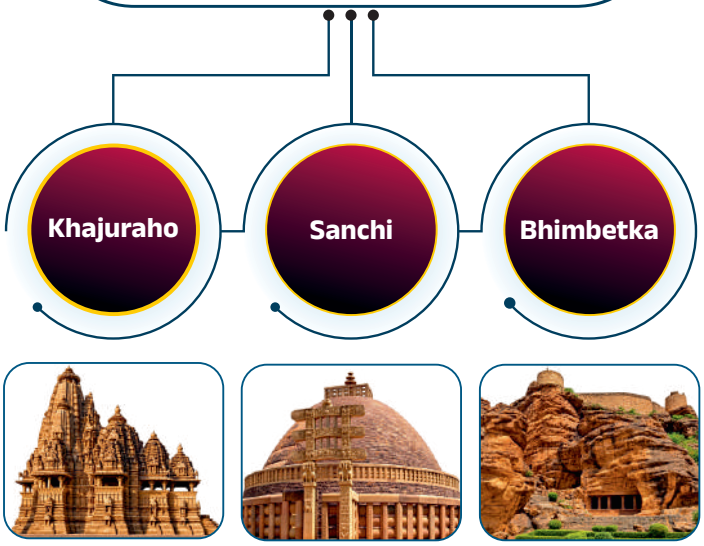
Tentative - 19
- Monuments of Mandu
- Satpura Tiger Reserve
- Chausath Yogini Temple
- Gupta Period Temples
- Monuments of Chanderi
- Gwalior Fort
- Historic Group of Orchha
- Khuni Bhandara of Burhanpur
- Rock Art Sites of Chambal Valley
- Bhojeshwar Mahadev Temple
- Lametaghat - Bhedaghat
- Gond Monuments of Ramnagar, Mandla
- Historic Group of Dhamnar
- Rock Edicts of Emperor Ashoka
- Palaces and Forts of Bundela Rulers
- Bagh Caves
- Udayagiri Caves
- Bateshwar, Padavali, and Kakanmath Temples
- Ginnorgarh Fort

Permanent - 03
- Khajuraho
- Sanchi
- Bhimbetka



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Permanent World Heritage Sites in Madhya Pradesh



KHAJURAHO

- **Location** :- Rajnagar Tehsil, Chhatarpur District
- **Ancient name** :- Khajurvahika, Khajurpura
- **Other names of Khajuraho** :- City carved on stone, Pilgrimage of temple architecture
- **Discoverer** :- Capt. T.S. Burt, 1838
- Khajuraho was the early capital of the Chandelas. Later, Kalinjar/Mahoba (U.P.) became their capital, while Khajuraho continued to be recognized as their cultural capital.
- In Khajuraho, 85 temples were built by the rulers of the Chandela dynasty between 950 AD and 1050 AD, although at present only 22 to 25 temples are in existence, out of which only the Matangeshwar Mahadev temple is worshiped at present.
- The Times of India group released a list of 7 wonders of India in 2007-2008 through a public voting campaign, in which Khajuraho was also included.
- Moroccan traveller Ibn Battuta has mentioned the temples of Khajuraho in his travelogue (Rihla) and writings.

Characteristics of temples of Khajuraho

- These temples have been built in the Nagara and Panchayatan temple architectural style.
- The idols have been made mainly in the Mathura style.
- The outer walls of the temples are adorned with sculptures depicting eroticism and beauty.
- The temples of Khajuraho are related to the Jain, Shaiv and Vaishnava sects.
- Red sandstone and granite stones have been used in the construction of Khajuraho temples.

Temples of Khajuraho

- Western Group
- Eastern Group
- Southern Group

Western Group

Kandariya Temple

- The largest temple of the Western Temple Group
- Dedicated to Lord Shiva
- **Built by** :- Chandela ruler Vidyadhar
- There is a marble Shivalinga in the garbh griha which is a symbol of the Shivalinga of Lord Amarnath.
- **Comparison** :- With Lingaraj Temple of Bhubaneswar
- The tallest statue of Lord Nandi in Madhya Pradesh is installed in this temple.

Matangeshwar Temple

- **Built by** :- Chandela Ruler Harsha Varman
- Dedicated to Lord Shiva (Matangeshwar)
- A gem named **"Bhatkat Mani"** was established in this temple.
- The only temple of the Chandela period of Khajuraho in which worship is done even today.

Laxman Temple

- **Built by** :- Chandela ruler Yashovarman (father of Chandela ruler Dhangdev).
- **Dedicated to Lord Vishnu** :- Lord Vishnu is depicted in Vaikuntha Dham.
- This temple is built in Panchayatan architectural style.

Vishwanath Temple

- **Built by** :- Chandela ruler Dhangdev (Successor of Yashovarman)
- Dedicated to Mahadev
- **Other Name** :- Nandi Temple
- This temple is built in **Panchayatan architectural** style.

Chausath Yogini Temple

- The oldest temple of Khajuraho(885 AD)
- This temple is dedicated to various forms of Goddess Durga. Tantra Vidya is worshiped here.
- Normally the **Chausath Yogini temples** are circular but the Chausath Yogini temple of Khajuraho is rectangular.
- A lake named **Shiv Sagar** is situated near this temple.

Chitragupta Temple

- **Built by** :- Chandela Ruler Ganda Dev
- This temple is dedicated to Lord Surya and a statue of Chitragupta is also installed on the right side of Lord Surya's statue.
- In this temple, the chariot of Lord Surya is shown being pulled by seven horses.

Khajuraho Temples and their Rulers : At a Glance

Temple	Built by
Kandariya Temple	Vidyadhar
Matangeshwar Temple	Harshvarman
Laxman Temple	Yashovarman
Vishwanath Temple	Dhangadev
Chitragupta Temple	Ganda Dev
Parshwanath Temple	Raja Dhang

Eastern Group

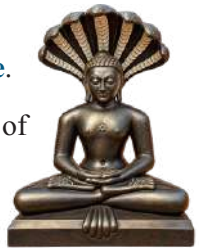
- The temples of the eastern group belong to **Jainism**.
- **Main temples of the eastern group of Khajuraho** :- Adinath Temple, Ghatai Temple, Parshwanath Temple, Vamana Temple, Javari Temple (Vishnu Temple), Brahmagiri Temple

Ghatai Temple



- The 16 dreams of Mahavir's mother are depicted in this temple.
- Presently this temple is in a completely ruined state.

Parshwanath Temple



- This temple is built in **Pancharatha style**.
- This temple was built during the reign of **King Dhanga** (the successor of Yashovarman).

Southern Group

- The southern group of temples mainly belong to **Hinduism**.
- **Major Temples** :- Chaturbhuj Temple (Built by: Yashovarman), Vaidyanath Temple (Built by: Dhangdev)

Dulhadev Temple



- Dedicated to the Sahastra-mukhi Shivling.
- **Also Known as** :- Kunwar Math
- The newest of the Chandela period temples

Nandu Facts

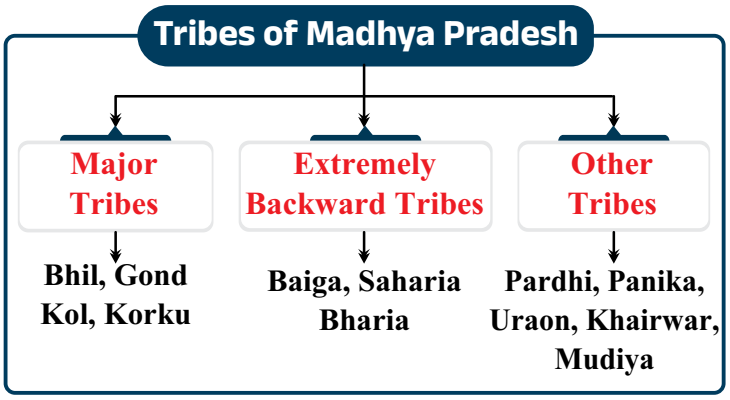
- The Khajuraho Dance Festival is organized annually at Khajuraho and was started in 1975.
- The Adivart Museum, based on tribal culture, is located at Khajuraho.

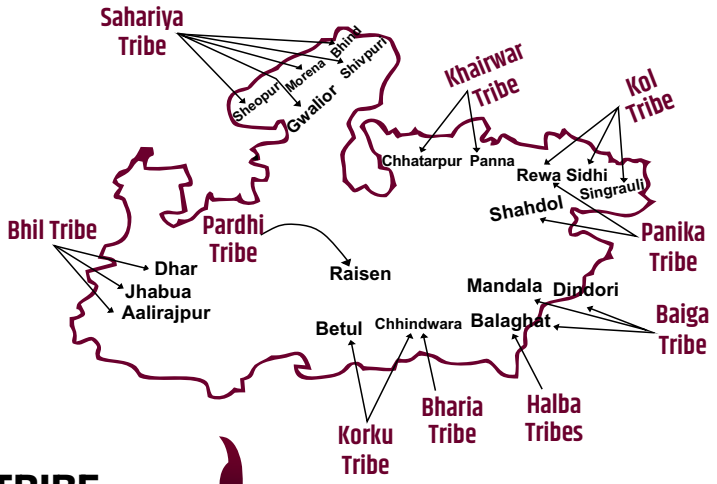


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MAJOR TRIBES OF MADHYA PRADESH

- Madhya Pradesh has the **largest Scheduled Tribe population in India.**
- The state is home to numerous tribal communities, each distinguished by its unique culture, traditions, and way of life.
- According to the 2011 Census, Madhya Pradesh had a Scheduled Tribe population of approximately **1.53 crore,** constituting **21.1%** of the state's total population.
- In terms of the percentage share of Scheduled Tribe population, Madhya Pradesh ranks 13th in India. (Mizoram-first)





BHIL TRIBE

Meaning

- The name Bhil is derived from the Dravidian word **"Beel"** (Bow) and the Sanskrit word **"Bhilla"** (to pierce). (MPPSC-2017)
- They were given the name Bhil because of their proficiency in archery.
- The Bhil tribal community is traditionally a **"hunter"** and **"warrior community."**
- The Bhil tribe considers Eklavya as its ideal and therefore does not use the thumb while shooting arrows.
- In ancient texts and Puranas, the term "Nishad" has generally been used for the Bhils.

Origin

- According to a legend, the Bhils consider themselves **descendants of Mahadev.**
- The word "Bhil" was first used in **Kathasaritsagara** (author - Somadeva), where they were described as inhabitants of the Vindhya region.
- In the Rigveda, the terms **"Anarya"** or **"Anasa"** were used for the Bhils.
- Herbert Risley, on the basis of an anthropological study of 200 Bhils, classified the Bhils as Dravidian.
- Dr. Majumdar, in his book **"Races and Cultures of India,"** associated the Bhil tribe with the ancient Negrito race.
- Venkatacharya described them as having **"Aryan blood"** in their bloodline.
- A detailed description of the Bhil tribe was given by **T.B. Naik** in his book **"The Bhils - A Study."** In the same book, he stated that the Bhils were uplifted by Lord Rama.
- Most anthropologists consider the Bhil tribe to be associated with the **"Proto-Australoid"** human race.
- According to **S.L. Verma's** book **"Bhilon Ki Samajik Vyavastha,"** they are considered descendants of Jangal Dev.
- According to **Nishant Nimakar**, the Bhils are a **warrior tribe**.
- Mata Shabari, Maharishi Valmiki (original name - Valia), and Mahabharata-era Eklavya are associated with the Bhil tribe.

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- **Note** - The Kol tribe also considers itself a descendant of Mata Shabari.

NOTE



- Historian Colonel Tod called Bhils **"Van Putra"**, while Ptolemy and Pulind called them **"Archers."**
- The original homeland of the Bhils is considered to be **Dholka** in the **Kushalgarh** region of Banswara district, Rajasthan.

Clans and Totems

- According to the survey conducted by Shri Vasant Nirgun, 71 clans have been identified among the Bhils.
- The Bhils recognize **71 clans** and **48 totemic clans.**

Classification of the 48 totemic clans among the Bhils

- Related to trees and plants - **17 clans**
- Related to animals and birds - **19 clans**
- Related to objects - **12 clans**

The Bhils are divided into 4 groups and 2 sub-groups, with several sub-tribes found within each group.

- **Groups** - Bhil, Bhilala, Pateliya, Ranth
- **Sub-groups** - Dhanuka, Nayakda

- The Bhils have 4 forms of social organization - **Atak, Odakh, Gotra, Kul.**
- According to the Atak-Odakh custom, marriage within the same clan is prohibited.

TOTEMISM

- The term "Totemism" was first used by J. Long, and its detailed explanation was given by Durkheim.
- According to tribal beliefs, a totem possesses supernatural power that controls their lives.
- Tribal society believes in the presence of supernatural powers in natural objects such as trees, plants, animals, birds, and mountains.
- These natural powers are called totems, and they are treated with complete reverence.

Geographical Distribution

- **States** :- Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra
- **Districts** :- Predominantly distributed in the western mountainous forest regions of Madhya Pradesh, particularly Jhabua, Khargone, Dhar, Barwani, Aalirajpur, and Ratlam.
- The **Bhilala, Pateliya,** and **Ranth** communities also reside in these areas.

Population

- At present, the Bhil population is the largest among the tribal population of Madhya Pradesh. **(MPPSC-2012, 2020)**
- It is the largest tribe of Madhya Pradesh and the second-largest tribe of India.
- According to the 2011 Census, the number of Bhils in Madhya Pradesh is 59,93,921.
- The Bhils constitute **39.08%** of the total Scheduled Tribe population of Madhya Pradesh.
- The highest Bhil population, approximately more than 12 lakh, is found in Dhar district.
- More than 5 lakh Bhils reside in Barwani, Khargone and Jhabua.

NOTE



- The Gond is the largest tribe in India and, on the basis of area, the Gond is the largest tribe of Madhya Pradesh.

Sub-Tribes

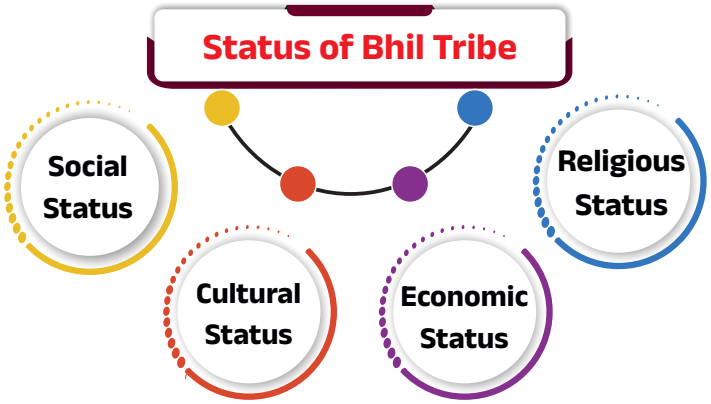
- **Major Sub-Tribes** :- Bhilala, Tadvi, Ujla, Madvi, Pujaro, Kotwar, Bhili, Pateliya, Barela, Ranth/Rathia, Rathiyas, Baigas.

Bhilala / Ujla Bhil

- It is the **largest sub-tribe of the Bhils.**
- They consider themselves descendants of **Maharana Pratap**.
- The original homeland of the Bhilala is considered to be Chhattisgarh.
- **Clans** :- Sanyan (cat worshippers), Ningwalya (fish worshippers), Singadya (bull worshippers), Others - Jamanaya, Machharia.

- **Umadi/Tadvi** :- The Bhils who adopted Islam during the time of Aurangzeb. Their socio-economic condition is considered the most disadvantaged.
- **Kamar** :- It is the smallest sub-tribe of the Bhils.
- **Sub-groups** :- Dhanuka, Nayakda.

- Ujla Bhil is considered a complete Bhil, whereas Kotra Bhil is considered as Half-Bhil.
- **Ratanmal** :- Bhils who have been living together for the last seven generations.
- **"Palvi"** :- Bhils living in high mountainous regions.
- **"Wagdi"** :- Bhils living in the plains.



SOCIAL STATUS

- **Family** :- The Bhils mainly have patriarchal joint families.
- **Marriage** :- Marriage within the same clan is prohibited among the Bhil tribe. (Lado/Haran - Groom, Ladi - Bride)

Major Marriages

- **Bhagoria Marriage** :- Love marriage
- **Ghar-Ghusi Marriage** :- Intrusive marriage
- **Mihi Bambu** :- Marriage by abduction
- **Natra Marriage** :- Widow remarriage
- **Bharayan Marriage** :- A marriage performed with social assistance due to poverty.
- **Khandadiya** :- A type of service marriage in which the groom serves at his in-laws' house

Other Terminology Related to Marriage

- **Chhank** :- Toddy/alcohol taken for welcoming the wedding procession
- **Haldi-Pithi** :- Inviting the clan deities to the wedding
- **Bana-Bithana** :- Dressing the bride and groom in new clothes
- **Paharawani** :- The ritual of the maternal uncle bringing clothes for the bride and groom
- **Laguda-Ladi Tradition** :- The practice of the groom's family taking new clothes for the bride after the relationship has been fixed
- **Hathi Vedo Tradition** :- The bride and groom circumambulate a Peepal or Teak tree
- **Ogi** :- The tradition of villagers and relatives giving jewellery or money at a Bhil wedding
- **Chokha Khelna** :- During the wedding, the bride and groom dance and throw rice at each other

Dapa Tradition

- In marriage, dowry or bride price is called **"Dapa"**, mainly among the Bhilala.
- **Forms** :- Khada (giving cattle), Sanwa (giving grain), Saung (giving grain to the father-in-law)
- Under this tradition, the groom's family gives dowry to the bride's family.
- Bhanjgadiya, the person who mediates in the marriage, determines the date for fixing the Dapa.
- **Sanwa** :- Grain given to the bride's family under the Dapa tradition.
- To eliminate this social practice, the **Sathidar Campaign** was launched in October 2016.

Clothing and Ornaments

- The Bhil is considered one of the most **ornament-loving** and **colour-loving** tribes in the world.
- This tribe uses **Nandana print** clothing extensively.