Unit-1
Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir

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1.1 Objectives:

The main objectives of this chapter is to understand –

- The significant role of the museums.
- The role of a museum is not only to protect objects related to ancient history& various other aspects, but it also acts as a place of imparting education.
- To know about the museums present in Himachal & Jammu & Kashmir.
- Explore the monuments present in Himachal Pradesh & Jammu & Kashmir.
- To involve the learners & make them understand the importance of museums & monuments in the preservation of our culture.

1.2 Introduction:

What do you know about museums? How do they help to preserve our antiquity? What is their role in education? What role do they play in tourism? What is the role of monuments? Do the monuments promote tourism? Which tourism is associated with the ancient monuments?

Answers to all these questions will be given in this chapter. This chapter will give an insight into the role of museums and monuments in the contribution to tourism. Also, the museums & monuments present in the two northern states, Himachal Pradesh & Jammu & Kashmir, would be highlighted.

1.3 Museums:

"A museum is a 'permanent institution in the service of society and of its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment, for education, study, and enjoyment', *as defined by the International Council of Museums.*[4] *The UK Museums Association definition (adopted 1998) is*: "Museums enable people to explore collections for inspiration, learning and enjoyment. They are institutions that collect, safeguard and make accessible artifacts and specimens, which they hold in trust for society." A museum is an organization that is concerned with the collection of relics (artifacts) and other objects of scientific, artistic, cultural, or historical significance and makes them accessible for public viewing through exhibits that may be permanent or temporary. Generally, the big museums are located in key cities throughout the world and while the local ones exist in smaller cities, towns and even the countryside. The continuous advancement in technology, i.e. digitization of information, coupled with the increasing capacity of digital information storage, is causing the traditional model of museums (i.e. as static "collections of collections" of three-dimensional specimens and artifacts) to expand to include virtual exhibits and high-resolution images of their

collections for perusal, study, and exploration from any place with Internet connectivity.

The museum of any country embodies its past and history. The Indian Museums also present a part of India on their own. Truly, the museums unfold the Indian History in their unspoken walls, which have the past closed in them. Museums play a vital, rather crucial role in preserving the anthropological record. Museums are not only associated with Anthropology but also with Archaeology, Ethnography, Manuscript collection, Photographs, Society, Folklore, Living History, Paleontology, History and our culture. Moreover, truly they preserve, conserve our past & exhibit humanity in various aspects & act as institutions which impart learning & knowledge from one generation to another.

1.3.1 Museums in Himachal Pradesh:

A number of Museums and art galleries are present in Himachal Pradesh. These Museums and Art Galleries preserve the rich historical and cultural heritage of the state, giving a glimpse of the culture of the state.

Famous Museums and Art Galleries:

- **Shimla State Museum:** Shimla State Museum was opened in 1974, in a typical colonial building called **Inveraram** at the top of the hill near Mall Road, Shimla. The museum has a rich collection of exquisite items. There are ancient historical sculptures, paintings, coins, photos and numerous other items from all over the state as well as outside it. The museum also showcases the beautiful Pahari miniature paintings. There is also a library here which houses a good collection of historical books and manuscripts.

  The doll gallery consists of a collection of Himachali bride and tribal dolls and the museum also has a vast collection of damaged sculptures from all over the state preserved here, like the 8th-century stone images from Masrur and Bajaura. Apart from these, there are many rare specimens worth seeing. The most impressive part is the 19th-century wall paintings from the Chamba region, housed on the ground floor of the galleries.

  The Museum is open between 10 am and 1:30 pm and then from 2 to 5 pm every day except Mondays and the second Saturday of every month. The various galleries of the Shimla State Museum are the Pre-Historic Gallery, Wood-Carving Gallery, Archaeology Gallery, Wall Painting Gallery, and Numismatic Gallery, etc.

Kangra Art Gallery: This Art Gallery is located in the main shopping centre of Dharamshala, Kotwali Bazaar. The gallery was inaugurated in the year 1990 and is open from 10 in the morning to 5 in the evening. The collection of the gallery includes sculptures, pottery and anthropological items. Other items on display include embroidered costumes, woodcarvings and jewellery of the tribal people, along with shamianas used by the local royalty, jalis, pandals and lintels. A section of the gallery highlights the works of contemporary artists and photographers, while yet another section houses a library.

Archaeological Museum, Kangra Fort, and Kangra: The Archaeological Museum at Kangra Fort, Kangra (H.P.) was opened to the public on 26th January 2002. Located to the east of the fort under its shadow, & overlooking the gorgeous river Banganga, the museum has a moderate collection of stone tools of the prehistoric periods, besides sculptures, architectural members, coins and paintings of the historical periods.

All artifacts are classified and arranged in four main Sections in different museum galleries. Over the years, these objects have been acquired from different sources which are all now registered and thoroughly documented. Best among them are put on display.

Prehistory Section-I displays the Lower Paleolithic tools comprising chopper-chopping, unifacial and bifacial stone tools, hand-axes, cleavers, etc. A translite in this Section reveals a brief history of Kangra Fort in particular, and that of the Kangra region, in general.

Sculpture Section Section-II shows an array of Hindu and Jain deities, represented by Shiva, Vishnu, Uma-Maheswar, Ganesh, Hanuman, on one hand, and Jain Tirthankaras, on the other.

Numismatic Section-III displays silver and copper coins of various rulers of different dynasties of the region, namely the Hindu Shahi, Katoch as well as Muslims. In addition, there are British period coins.

Painting Section-IV Miniature paintings are organized in Section IV. Most of these follow the Kangra School of Painting style. The predominant theme of these paintings is Radha and Krishna love scenes inspired by mythological and other legendary sources.

Bhuri Singh Museum- This museum is named after the ruler of Chamba, who was in charge of the region during the period of 1904 to 1919. The museum was opened in the year 1908; however, the present building was constructed in the year 1975. Items on display include the family paintings of Bhuri Singh, embroidered Chamba rumaals,

coins, hill jewellery and costumes- both traditional and royal, arms and armour, musical instruments and numerous decorative objects. The Chamba rumaals will hold your attention a lot since their design was made by the pahari painters but the embroidery itself was done by the household ladies. There are also carved doors from old palaces and frescoes to be seen. The museum is open from 10 in the morning to 5 in the evening every day except Mondays. It is also closed on the Gazetted holidays.

Nicholas Roerich Art Gallery- Located in Naggar in the Kullu district of Himachal, the Roerich Art Gallery is named after a Russian who settled down at Naggar after the revolution of 1917. The gallery displays his as well as his son's art work. His paintings depict deep mountains. Apart from the painting, there are also few photographs to be seen in the museum where Roerich poses along with respected visiting dignitaries like former Indian Prime Minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru. The museum is open from 9 am to 1 pm and then from 2 to 5 pm. There is a small entry fee of around 10 rupees charged at the entrance.

Sobha Singh Art Gallery- This art centre is housed in the cottage of the renowned painter Shobha Singh who has been conferred upon with many rewards and recognitions.

He has also been the proud recipient of the Punjab's art council's highest award as well as the the prestigious Padam Shri. The gallery displays his paintings of Sikh Gurus, Sri Krishna, Sri Rama, Sheikh Farid and Jesus Christ.

Uruswati Himalayan Folk Art Museum- A little distance away from the Nicholas Roerich Art Gallery is the Uruswati Himalayan Folk Art Museum. This museum is located on the estate of Roerich and has tall deodar trees surrounding it. This museum was established by Madame Nicholas Roerich in 1928 and houses a pretty decent collection of local folk art, costumes, Roerich paintings and paintings by his Russian disciples. There is also a small gallery featuring Russian folk art. If you are interested in knowing more about Roerich and his work, then there is a counter selling postcards and few books on his works.

Even if the collection of the museum does not seem inspiring for you, you can very well visit it because the walk to the museum and the serene surrounding there is tremendously delightful. The museum is open from 9 am to 1 pm and then from 2 to 5 pm. A small entry fee of rupees ten is charged at the entrance.

1.4.2 Museums in Jammu & Kashmir:

Jammu and Kashmir remained the center of cultural heritage since time immemorial. The museums of Jammu and Kashmir hold the glory of past events and affairs. Some

of the museums display the culture and rich heritage of Jammu and Kashmir. These museums stand as a proof of the rich sculptural execution of deities that were a hallmark of Kashmir, exposing the unique style and standard of sculpture in Kashmir that date back to the seventh to eleventh century.

Some of the present museums of Jammu and Kashmir were earlier the palaces of emperors. The museums include the collections like shawls, paintings, arms and armoury, silver images, copper and jade ornaments, copper and brass utensils and Ladakhi handicrafts. The archaeological objects displayed in the museums involve pottery, terracotta tiles, metal and stone objects dating from the 2nd to 12th century AD. Life size statuettes of Buddha, Vishnu, Shiva and Brahma are displayed vividly. The art of calligraphy in the Sharda, Persian and Arabic scripts depict the excellence of the art. Textiles are also displayed in the museums of Jammu and Kashmir. Certain museums here also house libraries.

The museums of Jammu and Kashmir include Shri Pratap Singh (SPS) Museum, Amar Mahal Palace Museum, Dogra Art Museum and others.

Pratap Singh Museum: The museums of Kashmir showcase the rich historical past of the valley. The main museum of Kashmir is the Sri Pratap Singh Museum. Once the summer palace of the Maharajas of Kashmir, it was later converted into a museum in the year 1898. A major portion of the museum collection, at that point of time, consisted of objects from the Jammu and Kashmir toshkhana. The toshkhana collection of this museum of Kashmir, India includes shawls, paintings, arms and armory, silver images, copper and jade ornaments, copper and brass utensils and Ladakhi handicrafts.

Sri Pratap Singh Museum of Kashmir displays an assortment of more than 200 textiles. The renowned jamawar, spreads, gabbas and rumals, dating back to the Afghan period, from 1752 to 1947, form a part of the textiles collection. One of the most brilliant pieces of the museum collection is a map of Srinagar in needlework, prepared during the reign of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The museum also has a rich collection of archaeological items excavated from the Pandrethan, Parashpura and Avantipura sites. These objects date back to different time periods, ranging from the 2nd to 12th century AD.

Dogra Art Museum, Jammu: Dogra Art Museum is situated in the Pink Hall of Mubarak Mandi complex. Around 800 rare paintings belonging to the Basoli, Jammu and Kangra schools of painting form the rich collection of the museum. Another attraction of the museum is a gold-plated bow and arrow belonging to the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. The museum also has on display an array of carpentry tools,

handwritten manuscripts of Shahnama and Sikendernama (written in Persian) and a Takri script inscribed stone plate.

1.4 Monuments:

A monument is a type of structure either explicitly created to commemorate a person or important event or which has become important to a social group as a part of their remembrance of historic times or cultural heritage, or simply as an example of historic architecture. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 defines an 'Ancient Monument' as follows:-

Ancient Monument means any structure, erection or monument, or any tumulus or place of interment, or any cave, rock-sculpture, inscription or monolith which is of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and which has been in existence for not less than 100 years and includes—

1. Remains of an ancient monument
2. Site of an ancient monument
3. Such portion of land adjoining the site of an ancient monument as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving such monument, a
4. The means of access to, and convenient inspection of, an ancient monument

Section 2(d) of the 1958 Act defines archaeological site and remains as follows:

Archaeological site and remains means any area which contains or is reasonably believed to contain ruins or relics of historical or archaeological importance which have been in existence for not less than one hundred years, and includes—

1. Such portion of land adjoining the area as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving it, and
2. The means of access to, and convenient inspection of, the area.

India is an ancient country rich in monumental heritage. Moreover, surely northern India (particularly, Jammu Kashmir & Himachal Pradesh) is famous for a large number of monuments which attract a large number of tourists (both domestic & foreign) due to the fascinating architecture & sculpture associated with them but also due to the ancient history accompanied with them.

1.4.1 Preservation & Conservation:

Heritage is the legacy of our country, which is both priceless and an irreplaceable source of life and inspiration. So it is not only the responsibility of the government, but also our own responsibility. Don't you think? Are you not responsible for preservation of your Heritage? As a tourism student, it's your duty to contribute towards preservation of ancient Heritage. There are also a number of organizations associated with preservation & conservation of ancient monuments such as ASI, INTACH & UNESCO.

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), as an attached office under the Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Culture, is the premier organization with 24 circles for the archaeological researches and protection of the cultural heritage of the nation. Maintenance of ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains of national importance is the prime concern of the ASI. Besides it regulate all archaeological activities in the country as per the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. It also regulates Antiquities and Art Treasure Act, 1972.

INTACH stands for Indian National Trust for Art & Cultural Heritage, which is a country wide non profit organization, founded in 1894 with the aim of protecting & conserving India's natural & cultural Heritage. UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization) protects monuments all over the world, by declaring them as World Heritage Sites & also contributes financially to protect them.

1.4.2 Monuments in Himachal Pradesh:

Monuments of Himachal Pradesh represent the glorious period of the Maharajahs and the colonial British rule to the beautiful province. The monuments include several forts and palaces of their previous rulers, colonial buildings of British Raj and lots of Buddhist monasteries.

Monuments in Chamba: There are several monuments, including a number of palaces, buildings and temples of various periods in this district mainly done by varman dynasty. This region, especially Chamba town, is also popular for its Pahari paintings that originated from North India's Hill Kingdoms.

It is actually an umbrella term that is used to signify this painting that emerged in between 17th and 19th century. For instance, the Bhuri Singh Museum has an interesting and antique collection of art and culture from the region.

The Chamba region comprises numerous classic and contemporary monuments that reflect the period of the regions evolution. The temple was constructed by the rulers of the Varman dynasty as stated in an inscription erected in the temple, by Meru Verman.

The temple has a square sanctum encircled by pradakshinapatha, which is crowned by a lately built pyramidal roof of slate stone. The bronze Ganesha image is the finest work of an artist Gugga and his skill is admired by all, in all respect.

The temple was founded during the reign of Meru Verman (680 A.D.) the founder of Chamba. It is the masterpiece of the classical wooden architecture in entire Himalayan region. The goddess Lakshna Devi, the main deity of the temple is identified with the Bhadrakali, Bhagvati and is associated with the Sakti cult. The goddess is worshipped there in the bronze image.

This is the largest sikhar style temple of Bharmaur. It was built in a middle Pratihara style. Like the temples of Ganesa and Laksana Devi, it faces east. The temple is dedicated to Manimahesh, the name of Siva and the main deity worshipped in the temple is Sivalinga. It is placed inside the temple with a number of other images of gods and goddesses, including bras image of Nandi, Durga with a child in her lap and Ganesha.

The main deity goddess Champavati was elevated to the rank of the family deity of the Royal family of Chamba.

According to an inscription found on a pedestal in temple of the goddess Lakshana, the temple was built by the Gugga under the order of the king Meru Verman. An ashtadhatu image of Sakti Devi, with its pedestal is enshrined in the sanctum.

Other prominent temples include Shri Bansi Gopal Temple, Chamba; Shri Chamunda Devi Temple,Chamba ;Shri Hari Rai Temple,Chamba ;Shri Laxmi Narayan Group of temples in Mohalla Hatthala,Chamba & Shri Sita Ram Temple in Mohalla Bangota,Chamba

Rang Mahal, Chamba: Chamba, situated the beautiful Rang Mahal palace, which was built by Raja Umed Singh in the mid 18th century. The palace walls here are lined with exquisite examples of wall paintings in the Punjab Hills style, all of which depict the life and times of Lord Krishna.

The architecture reflects Mughal influences. Additions were made by Jit Singh and Charat Singh. It became the women's residence until 1947 and now houses a college. The Rang Mahal or the old palace, Rang Mahal also houses the Himachal Emporium. Here one can purchase rumals - small cloths featuring very fine silk embroidery, a

traditional craft executed by the women of Chamba, which dates back almost 1000 years.

Katoch Palace-Tira Sujanpur: Sansar Chand, the Katoch ruler of Kangra used to hold his rule from this place. It was commenced by Abhay Chand the Katoch ruler in 1758 A.D. The palace is a highly furnished building, fortified by massive walls & built on a raised platform.

Bhim-Ka Tila: The mound spread represents a ruined Buddhist stupa at chaitru & referred to in Hiuen Tsang accounts. Buddhist bricks structures and antiquities assignable to the Kushana period have been unearthed in recent excavations at the site.

Ruined Fort Kangra, Kangra: The place once commanded respect among the chieftains of the Punjab hill states. It was the fort of the town, the capital of Trigarta state. It is the oldest fort in the northern Himalayan region and came into existence in post-Mahabharata battle through the efforts of Susarma Chandra, the king of Trigarta and ally of Kauravas. Lakshmi Narayan temple, datable to 9th-10th century A.D. and shrines of Sitala and Ambika Devi decorated with carvings are the most valuable monuments in the fort. The place remained famous for storage of riches and resources of Katoch dynasty of Kangra.

Ruined Fort Kotla, Kangra: Kotla fort was built by Raja Ram Chand (A.D. 1540) of Guler.

Baijnath Temple, Kangra: The temple is also known as Vaidyanath and in the temple the God Siva is worshipped in the form of linga, which is one of the twelve Jotirlinga of the country.

Ruined Fort Nurpur, Kangra: The ancient name of the place was Dhameri and was named Nurpur after Nurjehan, the wife of Mughal Emperor Jahangir, who visited there. The fort is named after the place. There are two temples inside the fort- Radha-Krishna that contains wall paintings in the Kangra style, built in the nineteenth century & Brij Raj Bihari temple built in 16th century excavated by C. J. Rogers.

Lord Elgin's Tomb, Dharamshala: This is only memorial built in Himachal Pradesh in the memory of any Governor General of India, erected by Marry Luisa, countess of Elgin Myocardium in the memory of her Husband, Lord James Bruce Elgin, who died on 20 Nov.1863 on a tour to Dharamshala

Vice Regal Lodge, Shimla: Vice Regal Lodge was constructed for the residence of Lord Duffer in 1888. The building was designed by Mr. H. Irwin, in the English renaissance style. It is famous as Rashtrapati Niwas and Indian Institute of Advance Study.

Barsela Monument (burials for the dead), Mandi: Barsela monuments are known as the Sati Pillars and have been erected for the Rajas of the erstwhile Mandi-State and their Ranis, Khawasis and others royal women who performed Sati along with them.

Hidimba Devi Temple, Manali, Distt. Kullu: The temple Architecture belongs to pagoda style, dedicated to demon goddess Hidimba Devi & built by Raja Bahadur Singh (A.D.1532-1569).

Buddhist Monastery, Tabo, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti: Tabo is the oldest and continuously functioning Buddhist Monastery in the Himalayan region. The history of this Monastery goes back to 10th century A.D. The mural of these Gomphas has some similarity to Ajanta wall paintings

Kamru Fort: Standing at an altitude of 2600 m above sea level, Kamru fort is 229 km from Shimla and 2 km from the beautiful Sangla Valley. The fort is set in a picturesque location and is entered through a series of gates. At the main gate of the Kamru Fort, a stunning image of Lord Buddha greets you. The graceful wooden balcony, at the top of the fort, and the idol of Kamakhya Devi (Kamakshi Dev), installed on the third floor of the fort, are worth seeing.This idol is believed to have been brought from Guwahati. There is a Badrinath Temple in the Kamru fort, which dates back to the 15th century.

Pangna Fort: In a pleasant and open valley of Pangna a village in Karsog Tehsil of Mandi District stands the Pangna fort. It is a tower-like structure on a fifty foot stone platform overlooking the little village spread on its either side. The seven storeyed tower-like fort-palace has an old-world grandeur. It is just 60 feet high and is built in typical hill architecture in which only wood and stone are used. The woodcarvings are decorative and look new and fresh even after so many centuries of wear and tear. In the open courtyard there is a Mahamaya temple.

Arki Fort: The Arki Fort was built between 1695 - 1700 by Rana Prithvi Singh, a descendent of Sabha Chand.Once the capital of the princely state of Baghal, Arki has witnessed a good measure of turbulence in this area. Arki became the stronghold of an invading force of Gurkhas during the 'Gurkha Wars' that ended in 1815-16. The highlight of the fort are its muralled interiors, executed in1850 under Raja Kishen Chand.

Padam Palace, Bushair: Situated at a distance of approximately 125 km from Shimla is Padam Palace, one of the major attractions of Rampur. It once served as the Winter Capital of the former princely state of Bushair. Raja Padam Singh laid the foundation the palace on the left bank of River Satluj in the year 1919

Gurkha Castles: In the history of Himachal Pradesh, one finds a mention of the Gurkha rulers also. Gurkhas gained control over some princely states of Himachal and ruled them until 1815, when British drove them away from the region. Gurkha forts and castles (Dhar Mountain Fort; Malaon Castle, nalagarh; Gurkha Fort of Banasar ; Gurkha Fort of Subathu) are reminiscent of their regime and form an important part of the architectural heritage of the state. One can still find these monuments, some still standing strong and some in ruins, in Bilaspur, Shimla, Sirmour and Solan districts, as evidences of Gurkha presence in the region.

1.4.3 Monuments in Jammu & Kashmir:

Jammu & Kashmir has a good share of India's historical and archaeological legacy. There has been a very unique and glorious tradition of the people of the State of preaching and worshipping at each other's religious and pilgrimage centres. There are well-renowned Hindu shrines co-existing with the equally famous Muslim pilgrimage centres that are held in the highest esteem by the people of every faith. Buddhism, which is still followed in the Ladakh region of the State, has its origin in the valley and was preached and disseminated by the Kashmiri scholars in its earlier days.

There are some wonderful examples of this communal harmony in pilgrimage centres like the one at Hari Parbat, where monuments of all three religions - a temple, mosque and gurudwara are standing side by side. Some of the important shrines and monuments of the region have been covered below:

Hazratbal Mosque: Situated in a village on the western shores of the Dal Lake opposite Nishat Bagh, it is a pristine white marble edifice casting its reflection in the waters of the lake. It is revered for the fact that it houses a hair of the Prophet Muhammad, which is displayed to the public on religious occasions. Fairs are held on such occasions. People throng to the place every Friday to offer their prayers. Unlike the other mosques in Srinagar, which have a pagoda-like roof, Hazratbal is the only mosque to have a domed roof mosque in Srinagar; the others having distinct pagoda like roofs.

Jami Masjid: Situated in the heart of the old city of Srinagar, this huge mosque is visited by thousands of people who congregate here for the Friday prayers. The largest mosque in Kashmir, it is built around a courtyard with 370 wooden pillars to support it. Originally built by Sultan Sikandar in 1400, and enlarged by his son, Zain-ul- Abidin, it is a typical example of Indo-Saracenic architecture. Destroyed thrice by fire in 1479, 1620 and 1674 respectively and rebuilt each time, the mosque of today was repaired during the reign of Maharaja Pratap Singh. The principal features of the mosque are the four minars and eight wooden columns as support.

Shankaracharya Temple: Believed to have been built at the auspicious site of Takht-e-Sulaiman, the sacred temple of Shankaracharya occupies the top of the hills in the southeast of Srinagar. Dating back to 250 BC, it is believed that it was the place where the great philosopher and saint Shankaracharya stayed when he visited Kashmir ten centuries ago to revive Sanatan Dharma. It was then that this place came to be known by his name instead of its former name Gopadri, an earlier edifice built on the same site by king Lalitaditya in the 6th century AD. Built on a high octagonal plinth and approached by a flight of steps, it has sidewalls that once bore inscriptions and the main surviving shrine consists of a circular cell. A modern ceiling covers the inner sanctum and an inscription in Persian traces its origin to the reign of Emperor Shah Jehan. The original ceiling was dome- shaped and the brick roof is not more than a century old.

Khanqah of Shah Hamadan: Situated on the banks of the River Jhelum, it is the first mosque ever built in Srinagar. The Shah Hamadan whose full name was Mir Sayed Ali Hamadni built the original mosque in 1395. Shah-i-Hamdan came from Persia in the 13th century and was responsible for the spread of Islam in Kashmir. Khanqah-i-Mualla was the place where he used to offer prayers. The Khanqah is a wooden structure whose chief aesthetic feature is its beautifully carved eaves and hanging bells. The interiors are richly carved and painted, and the antique chandeliers give it an air of magnificence.

Martand: The most memorable and beautiful work of Emperor Lalitaditya of Surya (meaning 'solar') dynasty is the construction of spacious Martand temple dedicated to the Sun god, Bhaskar. The style of the construction of the temple and the skill of the makers are rare in the history of the world. Now, in ruins, it is still appreciable for its design, beauty and art. Martand temple is a mirror of the art and skill of Kashmiri Hindus. In its backdrop are the snow-capped mountains and it is built with strong and square limestone. Its pillars have a Greek pattern that lends gorgeousness to this edifice.

Awantipur: Awantipur is 29 km from Srinagar & the famous Awantipur temples are believed to have been built in honor of God Mahadev by Awanti Varman. The temples, although in ruins, are of great archaeological interest. King Avantivarman founded the city in the 9th century. There are two main temples, one of which is Shiva-Avantishvara, which is larger and marked by massive walls some half a mile beneath the town on the outskirts of village Jaubror. Half a mile up is Avantisvami-Vishnu, a better-preserved temple.

Amar Mahal Palace, Jammu: Amar Mahal is a majestic palace in Jammu in India. The palace was built for Raja Amar Singh, a Dogra king by a French architect. He designed

it on the lines of a French Chateau. The palace is made of red sand stone. The scarlet hue of the rich - red - ruddy stones of this imperial Amar Mahal, still weaves the magic tales of history. The clasping Shivalik ranges and the Tawi River near the palace further adds to the scenic beauty of the place. With the sloping roofs and swaying towers the palace resembles the artistic characteristic of that of the French Castles.

In the past, this palace was the residence of Raja Amar Singh. However, this palace has now become a museum, which is administered by the Hari-Tara Charitable Trust. It is popularly known as the Amar Mahal Palace Museum. There is a library in the palace as well, which has nearly twenty five thousand books. The palace also has several Pahari paintings and family portraits of the members of the royal family. There are some rare paintings in the palace, which are known as Nal Damayanti.

Vaishno Devi shrine: Vaishno Devi shrine is one of the major attractions of Jammu. It is located at Katra, close to Jammu. It is nestled at a height of 1700 m on top of Trikuta Hills.

The `Mondi Palace` that was built during the 1880s, now houses the High Court. Balanced high over the river, it is entered via a large quadrangle, and there is a huge reception room to its right. The verandah outside the small reception room commands fine scenic views. The Amar Singh Mahal built in the early 20th century by Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh in an elegant classical Art Deco style, as a successor to the `Mondi Palace`. The palace museum has a portrait gallery and an important collection of paintings. Other popular buildings of Jammu include the `Dogra Art Gallery` that has a notable collection of miniatures from the local schools of painting. It is located in the Gandhi Bhavan, next to the New Secretariat. To its north is the `Prince of Wales College`, memorializing the visit of George V in the year 1905 before he became king.

Bahu Fort: Bahu Fort is another well renowned historic monument of Jammu city. It serves as a religious temple and is situated on the left Tawi River. It is the oldest fort of Jammu city and was built by Raja Bahulochan almost 300 years ago. There is a temple inside this fort that is devoted to Goddess Kali. This fort is beautifully surrounded with a terraced garden. Raghunath Temple is located at the heart of Jammu city and is a famous monument. It was constructed in the year 1857.

Hemis Gompa, Ladakh: The Hemis Gompa is one of the wealthiest monasteries in Ladakh, situated in the state of Jammu and Kashmir within the Ladakh region of western Himalayas. Its unique location at an altitude of 12,000 feet makes it one of the highest settlements of the world. This monastery is the oldest one in the area belonging to the `Karagyu` school of `Brokpa` order and quite unusually holds a majority of

woman inhabitants. The hilly region of Hemis holds a trenchant charm and an aura that is particular to Tibetan Budhhism in a natural and charismatic manner.

Hemis Gompa was founded 350 years ago, which was established by Lama Tagstang Raspa in 1630 and built by Palden Sara under the patronage of King Sengge Namgyal on a site previously sanctified by the construction of a cave hermitage on 12th century.

Saspol Caves: The Saspol Caves in Jammu and Kashmir contains astonishing rock-cut temples of the Buddhist religion that dates back to the 13th - 15th century AD. There are astounding sculptures and figurines from the Tibetan culture of the medieval era. Most of the appealing monuments are situated in the Indus valley, Saspol village. Around 4 of the caves are beautifully decorated with paintings, in bright colour, of Buddhist pantheon, which are from the 13th - 15th century AD. It depicts a merger of the Tibetan and Indian Buddhist art. Caves have been created by proponents of Drikung Kagyu, Tibetan Buddhist School.

Leh Palace: Overlooking Leh, Leh Palace is one of the major attractions in Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir. This 9 storey palace was built in 17th century for King Singge Namgyal. Perched on the edge of a hill, it resembles a miniature version of the Potola in Lhasa, Tibet. Leh Palace was the home of the royal family until they were exiled to Stok in the 1830s. Today this palace is a branch of Indian Government"s archaeological conservation organization. There is a Victory Tower above the palace, at the top of the Namgyal hill.

1.5 Check Your Progress:

1. **What are museums and explain their role?**

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2. **Name any three museums in Himachal Pradesh?**

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3. **Name any two museums in Jammu & Kashmir?**

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4. **Which organizations are concerned with the preservation and conservation of monuments?**

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5. **Where is Pangna Fort located?**

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6. **Where is Hazratbal mosque located?**

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7. **What is Hemis Gompha?**

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1.6 Summary:

Museums & Monuments both represent the rich culture & heritage associated with Himachal Pradesh & Jammu & Kashmir. Museums are institutions that collect, safeguard and make accessible artifacts and specimens, which they hold in trust for society. The museum of any country embodies its past and history. A number of Museums and Art Galleries such as Kangra Art Gallery, Bhuri Singh Museum, Nicholas Roerich Art Gallery, Sobha Singh Art Gallery, Shri Pratap Singh (SPS) Museum, Amar Mahal Palace Museum, Dogra Art Museum are present in Himachal Pradesh & Jammu & Kashmir. These Museums and Art Galleries preserve the rich historical and cultural heritage of the state giving a glimpse of the culture of these states. Also, the two states are famous for a large number of monuments which attract a large of tourists (both domestic & foreign) due to the fascinating architecture & sculpture associated with them but also due to the ancient history accompanied with them. There are also a number of organizations associated with preservation & conservation of ancient monuments such as ASI, INTACH & UNESCO.

1.7 Clues to Answer:

1. Refer Sec 3.3
2. Refer Sec 3.3.4
3. Refer Sec 3.4.5
4. Refer Sec 3.4.1
5. Refer Sec 3.4.2
6. Refer Sec 3.4.2
7. Refer Sec 3.4.5

1.8 Glossary:

- **A museum-** is an institution that cares for a collection of artifacts and other objects of scientific, artistic, cultural, or historical importance and makes them available for public viewing through exhibits that may be permanent or temporary.

- **Art Gallery**- An art gallery or art museum is a building or space for the exhibition of art, usually visual art.

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Unit-2
Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi

Structure:

2.1 Objectives

2.2 Introduction

2.3 Museums

- **2.3.1 Museums present in Punjab**
- **2.3.2 Museums present in Haryana**
- **2.3.3 Museums present in Chandigarh**
- **2.3.4 Museums present in Delhi**

2.4 Monuments & Historical Sites

- **2.4.1 Monuments & Historical Sites present in Punjab.**
- **2.4.2 Monuments & Historical Sites present in Haryana.**
- **2.4.3 Monuments & Historical Sites present in Chandigarh.**
- **2.4.4 Monuments & Historical Sites present in Delhi.**

2.5 Check Your Progress

2.6 Summary

2.7 Clues to Answer

2.8 Glossary

2.1 Objectives:

After going through Unit-2 on Museums, Monuments and Historical sites with a special reference to Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi, you would be able to:

- Understand the Heritage tourism associated with these states.
- Know the various important museums present in these states.
- Understand the role of Historical Sites in the tourism of these states.
- For what monuments are Delhi, Chandigarh and other Places famous?
- Which are the excavation sites that are linked with the Indus Valley Civilization?

2.2 Introduction:

North India plays a significant role in shaping the course of India's history due to its strategic location and cultural evolution since the time of human settlement in the Indo-Gangetic Plain. Whose fertile soils and perennial rivers played a very important role in the permanent settlement of early human beings? The diversity and intermixing of different cultures and religions in North India has become more dynamic and a centre of attraction for its States. Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi are some of the northern states and territories that are visited by tourists and known for their rich culture and heritage.

The basic attractions of these states are forts and monuments, wildlife tours, fairs and festivals, pilgrimage centres, and museums, which attract not only Domestic but also international tourists from other countries.

In this unit, we will discuss thoroughly the Museums, Monuments and Historical sites associated with Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi.

2.3 Museums:

A museum is an institution that cares for a collection of artifacts and other objects of scientific, artistic, cultural, or historical importance and makes them available for public viewing through exhibits that may be permanent or temporary. They are educational institutions that educate society about its rich past through the collection of artefacts and their exhibition.

Museums are generally not run for the purpose of making a profit, unlike private galleries, which more often engage in the sale of objects. Museums are specialized institutions, managed perfectly & divided into various departments for their orderly functioning. The various sections of museum are Archaeology, Anthropology, Arms and Armour, Central Asian Antiquities, Decorative Art, Jewellery, Manuscript,

Numismatic& Epigraphy, Paintings, Pre Historic Archaeology, Pre -Columbian and Western Art.

There are numerous museums which are present in Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi out of which some are also of national importance.

2.3.1 Museums Present in Punjab:

Punjab museums possess an extensive range of paintings and sculptures by contemporary Indian artists as well as a collection of Indian miniatures of the Mughal, Rajasthani, Pahari and Sikh schools. The museums also house a fine collection of medals, arms and armour, objects of princely states with sections on Archaeology, Anthropology, Tribal and folk arts depicting different concepts and scopes in the patterns of Art and Culture. Museums of Punjab have preserved the rich culture and tradition of the state. Some of the museums possess several excavated items of the Indus Valley Civilization, tribal and folk arts, anthropological elements, etc. They prove to be the major attractions of Punjab for the scholars and artists and also the general tourists. A visit to the museums in Punjab will provide a vast idea in a nutshell about the glorious past of the land. Some of the important museums are:

Maharaja Ranjit Singh Museum, Amritsar: The museum was the summer palace of the former king, Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It is now changed into a magnificent museum.

Ram Bagh is the name of the very beautiful garden that surrounds the Museum. Maharaja Ranjit Singh is a significant figure in Indian history. This museum puts on show various objects relating to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, like outstanding paintings, arms and armour and centuries-old manuscripts and coins.

A majority of the paintings displayed in the museum present the camp and court of the king and the most noteworthy is the image of Lahore showing its various structures. Maharaja Ranjit Singh had revealed an admirable character of secularism and it is visible on the coins on display in the Museum. The manuscripts that are preserved in this museum deal with the tradition and history of the Sikh province, mainly belonging to Maharaja Ranjit Singh`s period.

Among the major items on display in this museum is a parwana to the Raja of Kapurthala by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and it also bears the seal of Ranjit Singh. It is believed that the Sikhs are very courageous and daring and therefore the museum`s arms and ammunition section exhibits a wide collection of weapons, which were common at the time of the great warriors.

Guru Tegh Bahadur Museum, Anandpur Sahib: Guru Tegh Bahadur Museum is a prominent Museum, situated close to the historical Shrine of Sikhs - Gurudwara Sri Takht Keshgarh Sahib in Anandpur Sahib. It was built in the sacred memory of the ninth Sikh Guru - Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib Ji, on 25th January, 1983. This museum is a two-storied building, comprising 24 oil paintings, which portray the significant events connected with the life history of Sikh Gurus and martyrs.

This museum is built with nine fiberglass domes, where the light pierces into the galleries during the daytime. During the night, when the lights are turned on, the fiberglass domes appear bright, like a floating galaxy of heavenly spheres. Effective lighting is arranged for the proper display of paintings in the galleries.

Virasat-e-khalsa, Anandpur Sahib: Khalsa Heritage Memorial Complex is the most popular museum and the magnificent architectural edifice of Sikhs, situated in the Holy City of Bliss - Anandpur Sahib. At this museum, the paintings and images related to the life history of Sikh Gurus - Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Guru Angad Dev Ji, Guru Amardas Ji, Guru Arjan Dev Ji and the martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur Ji are depicted. This museum gives an insight of those events that took place five centuries ago at Anandpur Sahib - laying the foundation for Sikhism and Khalsa Panth.

There are two huge complexes (buildings) - the western complex and the eastern complex, connected by a 165-meter ceremonial bridge. This bridge provides pedestrian access from one building to another.

The museum has a Two-storied library, an Exhibition hall - that covers 12000 square meters of land and is sub divided into four blocks, Amphitheatre - 400-seating capacity Auditorium, which is built for the purpose of organizing the cultural events and a Changing exhibition Gallery. This museum was built on 100 acres of land, with Rs. 300-350 crores of amount.

Shahed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh Museum, Khatkar Kalian: Shahed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh Museum Khatkar Kalian was inaugurated on 23rd of March, 1981 being the fiftieth Martyrdom Anniversary of Shahecd Bhagat Singh. Museum is situated at Khatkar Kalian ancestral village of Shaheed-e-Azam on Ropar- Nawanshahr-Phagwara Road in Nawanshahr District of Punjab. Museum is 100 Kms from Chandigarh (Capital of Punjab State) and only 1 0 Kms from district headquarter of Nawanshabr. The museum is a commemorative tribute to Shaheed-e-Azam Bhagat Singh and his compatriots who raised the banner of revolt against British Imperialism to wrest freedom for mother India. Photographs mementoes and relevant material relating to the great martyrs and revolutionaries have been preserved in the museum as a taken of homage to the brave sons of Punjab.

In the museum half burnt bones and blood stained newspapers on which there were collected are well preserved and displayed. A copy of Judgment of the 1st Lahore Conspiracy case in which Shaheed Kartar Singh Sarabha was sentenced to death with Shaheed Bhagat Singh's scribed notes in his own handwriting on this copy is also a notable exhibition. A small addition of Bhagwat Geeta with Shaheed-e-Azam's autographs is also on display. This copy was presented to Shaheed Bhagat Singh by a employee of Jail while he was in Lahore Jail. Some other hand writing's in Urdu are also on display. Personal belonging of S. Ajit Singh are also displayed in the museum.

The pen used by the executioner for signing the death sentence of Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Rajguru & Sukhdev is also in display in the museum.

Two original pages of the Jail diary in which Shaheed-e-Azam took notes of the books he studied in the Jail is also exhibited in the museum.

Photographs of other revolutionaries and Ghadarites who raised was against English have been displayed in the museum. These exhibits are silent reminders of supreme sacrifices these martyrs mode for the mother land.

Sheesh Mahal Museum, Patiala: Maharaja Narendra Singh built Sheesh Mahal [Palace of Glasses] in 1847 AD at a cost of Rs 5 Lacs. It is situated in old Moti Bagh at a distance of 5 kms from railway station/bus stand of Patiala.

It is designed on the pattern of Shalimar garden of Lahore with terraces, fountains, channels and flowerbeds. It also boasts of a suspension bridge popularly known as "Laxman Jhoola" over a beautiful tank, which is a great attraction for visitors. Sheesh Mahal museum has a great importance in the field of paintings, sculptures, medals and decorative art objects.

Maharaja Narendera Singh, a patron of literature, music and fine arts employed many artists who hailed from Kangra and Rajasthan to paint these murals visualizing poetry of Surdas, Keashav Das and Bihari in line and color. Mythology, Legends, Raga-Ragani, Nayak-Nayika, Bara-Masa and incarnation of Vishnu are depicted on the walls of Rang Mahal chamber. Maharaja built a special room Sheesh Mahal to display the skills of artists in convex and colored mirrors.

Sangrur Museum, Sangrur: Sangrur town, a district headquarter is well connected with Patiala, Ludhiana, Chandigarh and Bhatinda by road. It was a capital of erstwhile princely state of Jind till 1948.It is said that a man called Sanghu, a Jat, founded Sangrur town about 400 years ago. Sangrur museum located in Sangrur houses a number of antique items connected with ancient history of town.

A number of objects such as Armed Guard, Breach Loading single Barrel, Casket(Box), Chest Guard, Headgear, ivory objects, jewellery, silver & bronze Trays, ancient paintings, Personal Arms of Maharaja Raghbir Singh & Maharaja Gajpat Singh, weapons and armory of ancient time are present in the museum.

2.3.2 Museums Present in Haryana:

Museums in Haryana display relics that throw sufficient light on the prehistoric civilization that flourished in the state. They draw a large number of crowds from various parts of India and the world. These museums showcase the artifacts relating to tribal art, science and technology, current archaeological developments and rare and significant antique pieces, etc. The museums in Haryana are also involved in several activities, such as, holding art exhibitions, displaying new discoveries, and undertaking programmes to educate the public about the rich culture and history of the state. Among the museums in Haryana, the Site Museum, Pinjore is one of the prominent museums which had been constructed to preserve and put on display the works of art excavated at the time of the scientific cleaning at Bhima Devi Temple, Pinjore. This temple belonged to the period from 8th to 12th Century, A.D. With the initiative of the Haryana Tourism Corporation, this museum was founded at a cost of about twenty lakhs. The list of the Museums in Haryana includes City Museum in Chandigarh, Doll Museum in Chandigarh, Sri Krishna Museum in Kurukshetra and the Government Museum & Art Gallery in Chandigarh.

Site Museum, Pinjore: The remains of ancient temple plinth of Panchayat Plan, Stone/ sculptures and architectural members of C. 8th to 12th Century A. D. have been unearthed as the result of scientific clearness work at Bhima Devi Temple, Pinjore. A site museum is being set up to display the exposed artifacts.The Museum building is complete.It has been got constructed through Haryana Tourism Corporation with a cost of approximately Rs. 20.00 Lakh.Interior decoration and display of the artifacts and also landscaping and beautification of adjoining area will be completed in next phase.

Sri Krishna museum, Kurukshetra: This museum is established in the year 1987 & is a major crowd puller today. The museum displays ancient and modern art objects related to Mahabharata or to be specific Lord Krishna. Antique objects collected from Kurukshetra have also enriched the museum.

Sri Krishna museum is one more beautiful museum of Haryana; the Kurukshetra Development Board of Haryana has established this holy museum on this sacred land. They took the initiative to build the Sri Krishna museum to showcase and offer the preserved precious artifacts. In the whole country, this type of museum is only one and

because it is standing over the land of Kurukshetra, it has got exclusive importance and identity.

The collection of Sri Krishna museum displays various periods of life of Lord Krishna. The artifacts like Kangra, Pichhawai paintings, Patta Chitra, bronze, Madhubani etc were founded during the dynasty of Chola, Pallava and Nayaka, and they were using these artifacts to celebrate the Lord Krishna's life. Sri Krishna museum contains marvelous art of wooden carving like Dasavataras & Venugopala, through this wood carving artifacts the talented artists has shown the excellent images of Lord Krishna. This museum also contains Venugopal means Sri Krishna in pearl. Sri Krishna's other pictures depict the amazing life of Lord even his naughty child life such as Lord Krishna standing over the leaf of Lotus the moment rain falls down. On image is depicting the situation when Lord Krisha killed the Kansa, Lord holding the entire mountain only on his one small finger, dancing the Ras with all his Gopis and one more important picture is also there in which Lord Krishna is guiding warrior Arjuna during the Mahabharata fight etc all the essential and historical moments of this great personality's life.

Urusvati Museum of Folklore, Gurgaon: Hidden away from the hustle-bustle of Gurgaon is a quaint little museum displaying folk tales of love and bravery that provide a connect to our glorious past. Built in 2002, the Urusvati Museum of folklore in Shikhopur Village looks like a traditional Rajasthani Haveli with light pink walls and brick jalis in the shape of arches. It has terracotta panels depicting stories of Mirabai, Rana Pratap Singh, and Lord Krishna.

Urusvati Museum of Folklore, Gurgaon located at Madhram in Gurgaon, this museum is an exceptional one. The popular love sagas of Punjab, such as Heer-Ranjha, Laila Majnu, Sohni Mahiwal, and Sassi Punnu, are featured on the walls. The museum also exhibits costumes, jeweleries, musical instruments and other folk art and crafts. Situated amid a beautiful landscape, the museum is a super hit with tourists.

Zonal Museum, Hissar: With a view to educate and aquaint the general Public with their heritage of the region, a small museum has been set up at Hissar in the Jahaj Kothi, a monument of British Period.

2.3.3 Museums Present in Chandigarh:

Museums in Chandigarh have very rare collections. Gandhara Sculptures and Mughal & Persian paintings lead us to the history. Mural paintings of the ancient period and the collections of contemporary art also can be enjoyed in some of these museums.

Museum and Art Gallery: The Government Museum and Art Gallery in Sector 10 of Chandigarh has a fine collection of stone sculptures of the Gandhara period. The museum is the place to see the prehistoric fossils and artifacts along with modern art and miniature paintings. The Government Museum and Art Gallery of Chandigarh is open from 10.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. and is closed on Mondays.

The Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh, owes its existence to the partition of the country in August, 1947. It is one of the premier institution of India with a very rich collection of Gandharan sculptures, Pahari and Rajasthani miniature paintings. Before the partition in 1947, the collection of art objects, paintings, sculptures and decorative arts, were housed in the Central Museum, Lahore the then capital of Punjab.

On April 10, 1948, the division of collection took place by which sixty percent of objects were retained by Pakistan and the remaining forty percent collection consisting mainly of Gandharan sculptures and Indian miniature paintings (Mughal and Pahari schools) fell in the share of India. Received in the month of April, 1949, this collection was first housed in Amritsar then Shimla, Patiala and finally shifted to Chandigarh.

Of the various multi-dimensional Museums in India, the Government Museum and Art Gallery at Chandigarh occupies a very distinctive position for not only its unique collection of the objects, but also for other reasons as well. Situated in the heart of the city planned by Le Corbusier, and very close to the city center in beautiful view of the Shivalik range of mountains, the Museum has a very sprawling and spread out campus at one side of which is located the Government College of Art. The Museum building is an attraction in view of the fact that Le Corbusier himself designed it.

The Museum was inaugurated on the 6th May, 1968 under the initiative and active support of Late Dr. M.S. Randhawa, renowned connoisseur and patron of art, and the then Chief Commissioner of Chandigarh. Later a few other buildings were added in view of the growing need of the Museum's expansion. The campus in which the Museum is situated is surrounded with selective trees adding grandeur to the campus. The vast expanse of the courtyard of the Museum is dotted with some contemporary sculptures suitable for environmental display. The Museum has four wings of which the largest and the most imposing is doubtless the building of the Art Gallery. Another wing constitutes the Natural History Museum, Chandigarh Architecture Museum and National Gallery of Portraits. The Chandigarh Architecture Museum documents the different stages of development from the inception to the present stage of the city of Chandigarh.

The Chandigarh Architecture Museum: On display here one can have the glimpse of the original documents pertaining to the planning and evolution of the city, and also of some rare plans, sketches and relevant photographs prepared by Master Planner of the City. The detailed information about this Chandigarh Architecture Museum can be had from a beautifully published handbook for the Museum, which is on sale at its reception counter.

The Natural History Museum - In 2001, in a landmark decision, the existing museum of Evolution of Life was upgraded to its present status as the Natural History Museum with five major sections:

- Cyclorama of Evolution of Life
- Nature in Art section
- Manuscript section
- Evolution of Man section
- Dinosaurs of India section

The City Museum, Chandīgarh: The City Museum, Chandīgarh, is devoted to chronicling the evolution and planning of the city. Planned by Corbusier, the City Museum is housed in a building that is part of the Chandigarh Museum complex in Sector 10, Chandigarh. The objective of setting up of the museum was showcasing and documenting the chronological planning that went in his exclusive modern experiment and it has created marvelous and relevant magnificent examples of his created layout and design. Mr. I. K. Gujral, Ex-Prime Minister of India, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of India's independence and to spread awareness about Chandigarh, inaugurated the City Museum on 17 December 1997. The architecture, planning and history of this state have been brought jointly in this entire museum that displays important archival material that consists notes, original writings and sketches combined with plans, maps, models and photographs of essential structures. The Arts College, whose innovative studio sections were sketched by Corbusier, is also part of the museum complex. The City Museum is visited by professionals, students, resident, tourists also the visitors, are continually enjoying also being educated through their trip of the city Museum. on month's first and third Sunday, museum provides the guided tours and also the exclusive guided tours but they apply nominal charges on that days, so if you are planning to visit this valuable and knowledgeable museum then try to visit it on these days so that you will get to know the deep and essential information about this historically precious structure.

Doll Museum, Chandigarh: Doll museum in Chandigarh was launched in 1985 through the Chandigarh Administrator's Advisor Mr.K. Bansal. This is one of the museums of Chandigarh City, which is situated in twenty three sector of Bal Bhawan. Around five hundred ninety five dolls are available in this museum which belongs to the various countries such as Spain, Turkey, Russia, Finland, Hungary, Austria, France, Spain, Denmark and many Southern Eastern Asian countries such as Korea, China, Hong Kong and Japan. The dolls which are present in museum are the sight of lifestyles and traditions of around twenty eight countries.The ambience, dresses and posters displays the various countries' landmarks which offers a clear idea of culture and lifestyle of those essential nations. The visiting time of this museum is during 9:00 till 5:00, avoid visiting International dolls museum on Government holidays.

National Gallery of Portraits: National Gallery of Portraits is in sector 17. Portraits of Indian Freedom Fighters, rare documents of the voices of leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru are Exhibited and preserved here.

2.3.4 Museums Present in Delhi:

Museums in Delhi present you the unnerving, majestic and glorious history of Delhi as well rest of the world through some ancient manuscripts, specimens of crafts work, etc. Museums in Delhi consist of all records of history - both ancient and recent one. The specialty of museums in Delhi is that there are certain special items based on which the museums have been built such as dolls, crafts, railways, etc. If you are in Delhi and want to know about the cultural heritage of Delhi, you must visit the following museums in Delhi:

Crafts Museum: Located at Pragati Maidan, this museum offers galleries on Indian crafts work including wooden carvings, metal ware, paintings, etc.

Established in the year 1956 the Craft Museum in Delhi in situated in Pragati Maidan. One of the most popular art and crafts museums in India the Crafts Museum in Delhi houses a magnanimous and permanent collection of 20,000 items of folk and tribal arts, crafts and textiles. Like any other museum in the world this crafts museum in Delhi preserves the ethnic and traditional past and present of the country. This Craft Museum is unique in the sense that apart from showcasing some of the most fascinating collections of folk and tribal items it also provides an opportunity to craftsmen from all over India to come here and display their skills and proficiency.

Designed by Charles Correa the famous Indian architect this museum is divided into a number of galleries. Each gallery is specialized for the kind of products that are displayed. Some of the important galleries in the Delhi Craft Museum include; Tribal

and Rural Craft Gallery, Gallery of Courtly Crafts, Textile Gallery, Gallery of Popular Culture etc.

The museum comprises many segments illustrating a range of different kinds of arts and craft; and it also contains a big courtyard, at the center of the museum, that draws most of the tourists' attention. At the center of the courtyard, there is a gigantic cart that is said to have been used by the Gods on the occasion of certain festivities.

The Craft Museum houses a range of very rare and exquisite artifacts that are the only remnants of ancient India. Among the important artifacts that are present in Craft Museum are Dolls, toys, puppets, and masks; Jewelry; Ritual accessories; Lamps and incense burners; Wood and stone carvings; Papier-mâch´; Terracotta; Bronze images; Utensils and other items of daily chores; Decorative metal work (Bidri work); Paintings; Things made out of ivory; Cane and bamboo handicraft and a wide variety of textile from the various parts of India. In the premises of the Craft Museum, there are also numerous shops that sell local handicrafts. You can also find miniatures of many famous buildings of Delhi, specially the Taj Mahal as well as the edifices of cultural heritage from other parts of India.

Dolls Museum: One of the largest doll museums, it hosts around 6000 costume dolls from over 85 countries across the globe.

A one of a kind collection of the largest varieties of dolls in the world the Dolls Museum in Delhi is absolute paradise for children. The credit behind the creation of this masterpiece goes to the renowned political cartoonist, K Shankar Pillai (1902-1989). Located at the Children's Book Trust building in Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg the Dolls Museum in Delhi provides you with a glimpse of costume dolls not only from India but almost all corners of the globe. An enthralling experience in itself because nowhere in the world do you find such a huge collection of costume dolls. The Dolls Museum is a place that carries the tourists down the memory lane, and leaves them laden with nostalgia.

Built over an area of 5,184.5 sq ft the Dolls Museum is placed on the first floor of the Children's Book Trust building. The museum is divided into two halves; one half consists of around 160 glass cases that display dolls from Yugoslavia, Greece, Mexico, Thailand, Poland, South Korea, USA, UK, Australia, New Zealand, and Commonwealth of Independent States, etc.

The other half displays exhibits from some of the most popular Asian countries, India, Middle East and Africa. The Dolls Museum remains open on all the days expect Mondays.

The Dolls Museum shows dolls in different forms. The Dolls museum at Delhi contains dolls depicting the various dance traditions in India, especially the Kathakali dance that is known for its interesting costumes. Among the other dolls found in the Dolls Museum are Dolls from Japan (Kabuki and Samurai dolls); Replica dolls of the Queen's collection in UK; Replica of Maypole Dance from Hungary; Replica of the Flamenco dancers from Spain; Replica Women's Orchestra from Thailand; Kandy Pehara from Sri Lanka and boys and girls festival dolls from Japan.

National Gallery of Modern Art: This museum represents the changing art form and owns a collection of over 14000 modern art works from all across the world.

The National Gallery of Modern Art celebrates the art-culture of India. India has a rich legacy of paintings and the National Gallery of Modern Art portrays the many facets of Indian painting. Almost a tribute to art in the nation the National Gallery of Modern Art exhibits the transition taken place in the field of art over a period of 150 years.

Established in 1954, by the Government of India, the National Gallery of Modern Art stores the traits of the evolution in the history of Indian paintings. National Gallery of Modern Art records the changing forms of art since the Great Revolt of 1857. Situated in Rajpath in the Jaipur House (formerly the residential palace of the Maharaja of Jaipur) this center of art attrcats millions of art lovers from all across the globe.

The National Gallery of the contemporary art houses a large collection of paintings (around 14000 paintings), graphics, and sculptures made by different renowned artists, as well as amateurs. In this gallery we find paintings, sculptures and graphics from mid 19th century till date. The paintings of many famous painters have found resort in the National Gallery of Modern Art. Among the famous painters, we can name a few Tagore; Abanindranath Tagore; Nandalal Bose; Binod Bihari Mukherjee; Ramkumar Kinkar and so on.

The essential motive of the National Gallery of Modern Art is to set a standard to be followed by up-coming artists. In fact, the National Gallery of Modern Art sticks to certain parameters, in order to ensure an over-all development of the said tradition. The aims and objectives of the gallery can be summed up as:

- To preserve the various forms of modern art.
- To ensure the permanent display of the paintings and sculptures.
- To organize exhibitions, seminars and workshops in order to create an awareness about the art and the artists.

To facilitate the publication of books, periodicals and other such study materials in order to encourage further studies in the vocational courses such as painting, sculpture, etc.

In 2009 a new wing of the National Gallery of Modern Art was opened which is almost 6 times the space of the original gallery. The new wing has added a theater, an auditorium, a conservation laboratory, academic section and a library. The library consists of an array of books on painting, sculpture, graphics, architecture and other miniature form of arts.

National Rail Museum: This museum will tell you each and every detail of the Indian railways and railways in general. It has a large collection of locomotives and carriages from across the globe.

A one of a kind museum in India the National Rail Museum Delhi focuses on the rail heritage of the country. Inaugurated on 1 February 1977 in Delhi the National Rail Museum is spread over 10 acres of land with both indoor and outdoor exhibition space. This museum is home to numerous models of Railway coaches, engines and other rail related equipments. The best thing however about this museum is that you get the opportunity to catch a glimpse of the rail related products that go back to the period of the origin of the railway department in the country. Located at Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi the National Rail Museum enjoys cream location in the capital. The museum remains open from 9.30 am in the morning till 5.30 pm in the evening, and witnesses a wide range of visitors ranging from children to the elderly and the wise.

The Fairy Queen of the National Rail Museum (built in 1855) forms the center of attraction for the museum, as it allows the travelers to take a ride on it. Apart from this the museum also maintains a collection of 26 vintage locomotives, 17 carriage and saloons, that were found in the 19th century. A glimpse at these will help us get the flavor of Indian royalty, as well as the aristocracy of the Victorian era!

The display at the National Rail Museum happens to be among the oldest locomotives in the world that are still working. Among these are:

- Patiala State Monorail (1907)
- Fire Engine (1914)
- Fireless Steam Locomotive
- Maharajah of Baroda's Saloon (1886)
- Vice regal Dining Car (1889)
- Maharajah of Mysore's Saloon (1899)

Archaeological Museum: It displays the antiques that include textile paintings, fine art calligraphy and costumes related to Mughal period.

Archaeological museums give us a vivid picture of the history of a place. The Archaeological museum in Delhi, situated inside the Purana Qila fort, exhibits a large variety of excavated materials from ancient and medieval India.

The Archaeological museum, situated near the Red Fort, was established in the year 1974 with a motive of collecting all the resources that were left unexplored, under one roof. The archaeological museum comprises of materials of NBP sherds, and the excavated materials of the Maurya, Sunga, Kushana, Rajput and the Muslim period. These excavations comprise a large number of:

- Pottery
- Antiquities
- Coins
- Jewelry
- Seals
- Rock edicts
- Remnants of old buildings and palaces, etc.

Among the other items that are found in the museum are:

- Fine arts
- Calligraphy
- Costumes
- Maps
- Manuscripts
- Weapons, etc.

The Archaeological museum is the only one of its type in India, with different sections alloted to the specific eras. In this museum, we find separate sections for the 2nd and 3rd century artifacts; a separate segment for the Indus Valley Civilization; a section concentrates on the relics of the First War of Indian Independence; so on and so forth.

The Archaeological museum at Delhi also observes workshops and seminars, in order to facilitate the tourists with the essence of Indian history. That is to say that the Archaeological museum is a mixed bag of various resources! It exhibits, as well as facilitates a wide exposure to the cultural heritage of India.

National Museum: This museum displays items relating to the entire span of Indian Civilization. It covers almost each and every area of the cultural heritage of India. The items at display include everything from jewelery, arms and armour, manuscripts, paintings to pre-historic archeology etc.

The National Museum, situated in the premises of the Red Fort, displays a wide range of objects from the Mughal period, the Vijaynagar era, Mauryan period, as well as the history of Rajputs, Pallavas, Cholas, Chalukyas, the Kushanas and so on.

The National Museum at Delhi boasts for having the largest number of artifacts of the Indus Valley Civilization. Here we can find a detailed analysis of ancient India, viz.:

- Pottery
- Rare coins
- Architecture
- Costumes

The best part of the National Museum at Delhi is the lyrical bronze Dancing Girl. The Bronze artifacts of the Chola and the Pallava period is worth mentioning. Some of the famous artifacts are the Nataraj figure of Lord Shiva and the figure of the Kaliya Mardan Krishna. The color paintings of the Mughal period, as well as of the Rajput and Deccan are also praiseworthy.

South Asia's First Metro Museum: South Asia's first modern Metro Museum, showcasing the Delhi Metro, has been opened in New Delhi, the only such installation worldwide in an operational Metro station.

The Metro Museum at Patel Chowk Metro station comes as a New Year gift to the citizens of Delhi and showcases the genesis, history and journey of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC). India's first modern public transportation system, the Delhi Metro has revolutionized travel by providing a fast, reliable, safe and comfortable means of transport in the city characterized by rickety vehicles and unreliable operators.

Though founded only in 1995 with commercial operations beginning on 25th December 2002, the DMRC has a rich and varied history because of the nature of the project that is India's largest urban intervention in the transportation sector since Independence. Built in one of the most congested cities in the world, the Delhi Metro used cutting edge technology from around the world including Germany, France, Japan, Korea, etc. to create a system that is one of the most advanced in the world. A loan from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) funded a major part of the construction work of the Delhi Metro, one of few Metros in the world having an operational profit from the first day.

Metro Museums can be found in only a few European, US and Japanese cities, but the one at Delhi Metro is the only one of its kind in an operational station set up in a short duration of two months.

Other museums found in New Delhi are:

1. Air Force Museum
2. Craft Museum
3. Gandhi Museum
4. Gandhi Smriti Museum
5. Ghalib Museum and Library
6. Indira Gandhi Memorial
7. Malliah Memorial Threatre Craft Museum
8. National Children's Museum
9. National Philatelic Museum
10. National Police Museum
11. National Science Center Museum
12. Nehru Museum and Planetarium
13. Sangeet Natak Academy
14. Sanskriti Kendra Terracotta & Metal Museum
15. Shankar's International Dolls Museum Musical
16. Tibet House Museum
17. Zakir Hussain Museum
18. Indian War Memorial Museum
19. Mumtaz Mahal Museum
20. Archaeological Museum, Purana Qila
21. Swatantrata Senani Museum
22. Swatantrata Sangram Sanghralaya

2.4 MONUMENTS & HISTORICAL SITES:

India is a land that is steeped in history and even today a major part of modern India is under the influence of history. The country has a long history, which begins from 325 B.C. when the Hindu dynasties ruled the country. These dynasties were succeeded by the Mughal rulers, the Maratha dynasty and finally by the British. With such a long history, it comes, as no surprise there is one of the largest assortments of historical monuments in India.

2.4.1 MONUMENTS & HISTORICAL SITES PRESENT IN PUNJAB:

Monuments of Punjab rightly reflect the spirit of the state that is associated with courage, graciousness and glory. Punjab is well known for its ancient and historic structures that have been successful in safeguarding the cultural heritage and lavish architecture. A nostalgic charm of the bygone era is associated with them as well. There are several Gurudwaras or places of worship here. For instance, Golden Temple is

described as the pride of Punjab. Moreover, some of the other popular monuments of this state are Sheesh Mahal, Old Motibagh Palace, Fort Museum, Durgiana Mandir, Sainik School of Kapurthala, Moorish Mosque, Bhatinda Fort and more. These are some of the major tourist attractions of the state of Punjab. The Darball Hall or the Divan Khana is a major ancient monument of this state.

Cities like Amritsar, Chandigarh, Bhatinda, Jalandhar, Ludhiana and others are dotted with historical monuments. A noticeable feature in these monuments of Punjab is their impressive architecture. The lavish carvings, rich stucco designs, decorated walls with the fusion of Islamic, Indian and western culture, portray the Punjab`s glorious past. The forts and palaces of Punjab depict the lives and the lifestyles of the royal families. Several measurements have been undertaken by the government of Punjab towards the maintenance of these ancient buildings by declaring them as heritage monuments. The popular Monuments of Punjab in the various regions are mentioned below-

Amritsar:

Amritsar houses Golden Temple and Durgiana Mandir. These are very famous monuments of the state and they reflect rich history of this city. There are some major Islamic and European sites here that hold some significance to the Sikh shrines. There is Govindgarh Fort, which was constructed in 1809 with the aid of French officers. Amritsar also has St Paul`s Anglican Church, the Roman Catholic Church and many missionary institutions.

Patiala:

Patiala, another popular city of Punjab, also has numerous interesting ancient buildings and monuments. Old Motibagh Palace of late 19th century, one of the largest residencies in Asia, is located in this city. It reflects a combination of Rajput and Mughal styles of architecture. There are near about 15 dining-rooms and a huge central saloon inside this palace. It has been now been transformed into a museum. Moreover, there is Sheesh Mahal or Hall of Mirrors. Other ancient monuments in Patiala include the Fort Museum, King Edward Memorial Hospital, Temple of Mahakali and Rajeswari, etc. ***Motibagh Palace, Patiala***

Kapurthala:

Kapurthala, which is another very popular city of the state of Punjab, also houses some of the most magnificent monuments. Sainik School is amongst one of its famous monuments, which was formerly known as Jagatjit Palace. It was designed by French architect M. Marcel. Construction of Sainik School began in 1900 and was completed in 1908. Elysee Palace or Jalaukhana, built by Kanwar Bikrama Singh is another popular

monument of this place. Moorish Mosque is one of the magnificent monuments of Kapurthala. It took 13 years for the construction of this lavish building. It has been considered as a National Monument of the country by the Archaeological Survey of India. Some more famous heritages of Kapurthala comprise Panch Mandir (Five Temples) and the State Gurudwara. ***Jagatjit Palace, Kapurthala***

Chandigarh:

Many of the principal buildings of Chandigarh, the state capital, were designed by Le Corbusier. The High Court, Secretariat, Assembly, Governor`s Palace and Museum, are some of the popular monuments of Chandigarh and they all are interesting instances of International Modern architecture designed by Le Corbusier.

One of the highly impressive monuments of Chandigarh is the Open Hand Chandigarh`s Emblem. Its structure resembles a giant open hand, which is made up of metal. It conveys the message of peace and tranquillity among the humanity. It also symbolises Open to Give, Open to Receive. The Open Hand emblem is 85 feet above the ground. It also indicates symbolically the direction of wind and the surface of the hand is covered with the three colours of Indian flag. There is the Martyr`s Memorial, a popular monument to pay honour to the sufferers of the Punjab partition. Other striking monuments of Chandigarh consist of the Tower of Shadows and Geometric Hill.

Jalandhar:

Jalandhar district has historical connections which predate the invasion of Alexander the Great. But today, only two ancient tanks survive to prove to the existence of the primitive Aryan city. It was conquered by Ibrahim Shah of Ghazni and later, under the Mughal Empire, it was a town of considerable importance. The Caravanserai built by Shaikh Karam Bakhsh in the year 1857 is noteworthy. Kalanaur, which is a small town in the state of Punjab, is the spot where Akbar received news of his father`s death and ascended to the Imperial throne. An impressive monument marks the place where he was proclaimed emperor. The town was a thriving centre from the 14th to the 16th centuries. The Jhulna Mahal is a peculiar arched wall, 40 feet long and 10 feet high, is an attraction of this city.

Monuments of Punjab clearly depict the history of this state at different phases of the past. Different cities of this state have different history associated with them and it gets reflected through the lavish and stunning monuments of Punjab.

2.4.2 Monuments and Historical Sites Present in Haryana:

The monuments of Haryana would remind one about the state`s rich opulent culture and tradition. Haryana monuments include the forts, palaces and tombs of the ruling dynasties that have now altered into different government offices of the state. Monuments of Haryana consist of the tomb of Ibrahim Lodi in Panipat, the Star monument Bhiwani in the Bhiwani complex which is situated approximately 12kms away from Bhiwani, the fort of Kalsia Raja, the Jal Mahal, tombs of Shah Quli Khan, Shiekh Chehli, and Feroz Shah` S Palace to name a few. The architectural structures of different monuments of Haryana vary from each other. Different rulers of each and every dynasty constructed their structures with the mixture of traditional and modern equipment's and techniques. Some monuments are of rectangular block shape constructed by Lakhori bricks, some are hexagonal pyramidal shaped having star shaped sides; some are constructed with absolutely no pillars and other constructions have been decorated wonderfully with the famous mural paintings.

Tomb of Shah-Quali Khan - State of Haryana

The history of Haryana is one of the oldest histories dating back to the Vedic Period and is steeped in glory. It was the land where the epic battle of Mahabharata at Kurukshetra took place, it is the same land where Lord Krishna recited the Bhagwat Gita to the reluctant Arjuna, and three other battles were fought at Panipat. Different religions have evolved during the thousand years of history of this state. Different rulers constructed several religious monuments to all over their empire. The religious monuments of Haryana include temples, tombs, churches, mosques and Gurudwaras constructed under different ruling dynasties. The ancient buildings owe their architectural grandeur to numerous skilled artisans.

Most of the ancient monuments of Haryana were destroyed by the Mughals during their invasion and rebuilt several monuments in Islamic architectural styles. Hence, the amalgamations of monuments of ancient period, medieval period and British Empire that are still present there speak volumes about the architectural splendour and imagination of their creators and still continue to fascinate the people from all over the world.

2.4.3 MONUMENTS & HISTORICAL SITES PRESENT IN CHANDIGARH:

The monuments of Chandigarh are the finest and major monuments of the city. These are exotic tourist attractions and are regularly visited by large number of visitors. People from all over the world put up a queue in the city for a glimpse of these renowned monuments. Some of the major monuments of Chandigarh includes of the

monuments like temples, and the High Court, the Assembly, the Secretariat and the Museums and the Art Gallery and Capitol Complex of Chandigarh.

Chandigarh is one of the most attractive and beautiful cities of India designed by Le Corbusier in which he displayed his skills to the maximum. He was responsible for the overall master plan of the city. He divided the city into different sectors in a hierarchy of seven sections in a circular pattern and designed the most prominent monuments of the city. Apart from its monuments this city is also famous for its greenness. Among its different sectors, the 17th sector of the city has been designed as its business district. Due to its well-planned architecture and design, this city is considered as the bible for modern architects. People of India are proud of its city status which is entirely different from its traditional cities.

The major features of monuments of Chandigarh are the brick and boulder stone masonry. These are three dimensional effects in rough form that are produced as unfinished concrete surfaces and became the famous architectural style in the monuments of the city.

The most famous example of this style is the Open Hand Monument in Chandigarh. It is located in the Capitol Complex. It was constructed in the form of a huge hand of metal sheets which rotates like a weathercock and indicates the direction of the wind. The other monuments in this complex are the wonderful Secretariat, the High Court and the Legislative Assembly. All these monuments are famous for their architectural wonder and are perfect destinations for sightseeing in Chandigarh.

2.4.4 MONUMENTS & HISTORICAL SITES PRESENT IN DELHI:

Being one of the most historic capitals in the world, Delhi has many tourist sites. In Old Delhi, there are attractions like mosques, forts and other monuments that represent India's history. The important places in Old Delhi include the majestic Red Fort. New Delhi, on the other hand, is a modern city designed by Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker. New Delhi houses many government buildings and embassies, apart from places of historical interest.The Qutub Minar, Red Fort and Humayun's Tomb are listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Akshardham Temple: Akshardham Temple in Delhi has an important place in Delhi's tourism. The structure depicts great Indian culture and its architecture is simply immaculate. The temple is located at NH 24, Noida Mor, New Delhi. This amazing structure comprises of 20,000 statues, floral motifs and exquisite carved pillars made of stones.

Humayun's Tomb: Visiting Humayun's tomb is a wonderful experience where you get to see the Mughal architecture and the history of Mughal India. Humayun's tomb is preceded by a tomb with blue dome. The dome has been made with Persian tiles which became very popular since Mughals came to India.

Lal Qila (Red Fort): Lal Quila also called the Red Fort is one of the most important monuments of India. It stands on the bank of river Yamuna. The whole structure is made of Red stone. The fort was built by Shahjahan - the Mughal King who also built the famous Taj Mahal - in 1648. Shahjahan called it the Uru-Mu'alla. Shahjahan shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi and Red Fort was the new capital

Lotus Temple: Lotus Temple is one of the remarkable architectures of Bahai faith. It is located at Kalkaji in New Delhi. The temple looks like a lotus flower and is made of marble, cement, dolomite and sand. The temple has no restrictions for visitors and is open to people from all religions. The place provides immaculate environment for meditation, peace and wisdom. The Bahai temple was completed in 1986. Since then the temple has received recognition from all over the world for its splendid architecture and design. Lotus Temple is among the most visited monuments in India.

Jama Masjid: Jama Masjid is the largest mosque in India. Located in Old Delhi, the mosque has the capacity to accommodate 25000 devotees. Jama Masjid was completed in 1656 AD and it was again the great Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan behind this architectural masterpiece. Close to 5000 craftsmen were involved in the construction of the mosque. It is located in Old Delhi, just opposite to the famous Lal Quila or the Red Fort.

Qutub Minar: The tall and ever-attractive monument of Delhi, which can be seen from most parts of the city, is called the Qutub Minar. Everybody has the same question when one sees the structure for the first time. The question that is often being put up is "Why is the monument that big?" or "Was there any specific reason to build such a tall building or was it just a wish of the person who built it?" Well, the exact reason is assumed to be related to commemorating the victory. Mughals used to build victory towers to proclaim and celebrate victories.

India Gate: India Gate is situated on the Raj Path of New Delhi. India Gate was built by Edwin Lutyens to pay homage to the Indian soldiers who died in the World War I and the Afghan War. Closely looking at the walls of India Gate would let you know the names of 90,000 soldiers who died during World War I, the Afgan War and the North-West Frontier operations. The structure was finally completed in the year 1931. India Gate was originally called the All India War Memorial

Safdarjung Tomb: The Tomb of Mirza Muqim Abu'l Mansur Khan entitled Safdar Jung (A.D. 1739-54), victory of Avadh under Mohammad Shah (A.D. 1719-48) and later his Prime Minister is the last example of the Mughal tomb layout, which began with Humayun's tomb. It is a typical example of the charbagh pattern of Mughal gardens.

2.5 Check Your Progress:

1) **How will you define a museum?**

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2) **Name any three famous museums present in Punjab?**

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3) **Name any three famous museums present in Haryana?**

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4) **Urusvati Museum of Folklore is present in which state & is famous for which aspect?**

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5) Write a short note on the Museum and Art Gallery present in Chandigarh.

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6) Name any 5 famous museums present in New Delhi?

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7) Name any three famous monuments present in Punjab?

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8) Name any five famous monuments present in Haryana?

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9) Name any five famous monuments present in Chandigarh?

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10) Name any five famous monuments present in Delhi?

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2.6 Summary:

At the end of the unit we have understood the importance of museums, monuments & Historical sites in show casing the rich culture of our civilizations. And the evolution we got as a society. And surely cultural & Heritage tourism is a niche of tourism which not only helps to in cash the potential of our rich culture apart from preserving it. North India & primarily region around Delhi (i.e. Haryana, Punjab, and Chandigarh) has a rich culture & heritage and provide ample opportunities for both domestic & foreign tourists. There are a number of monuments for which India is renowned all over the world.

2.7 Clues to Answer (Check Your Progress):

1) Refer Sec. 5.3
2) Refer Sec. 5.3.1
3) Refer Sec. 5.3.2
4) Refer Sec. 5.3.2
5) Refer Sec. 5.3.3
6) Refer Sec. 5.3.4
7) Refer Sec. 5.4.1
8) Refer Sec. 5.4.2
9) Refer Sec. 5.4.3
10) Refer Sec. 5.4.4

2.8 GLOSSARY:

- **Archaeology-** is the study of human activity in the past, primarily through the recovery and analysis of the material culture and environmental data that they have left behind, which includes artifacts, architecture, biofacts and cultural landscapes.

- **Anthropology-** is the academic study of humanity & includes study topics including Homo sapiens origin and evolution, the organization of human social and cultural relations, human physical traits, how humans behave, and the variations among different groups of humans etc.

- **Antiquities**- the term, almost always in the plural in modern usage, referring to objects or artefacts surviving from ancient cultures.

- **Manuscript**– means written records written in form of text, inscriptions, pictographs used by people or communities to communicate in written forms

- **Numismatic** - the study or collection of currency, including coins, tokens, paper money, and related objects.

- **Epigraphy**- is the study of inscriptions or epigraphs as writing; it is the science of identifying graphemes, clarifying their meanings, classifying their uses according to dates and cultural contexts, and drawing conclusions about the writing and the writers.

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Unit-3
Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

Structure:

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Objectives

3.3 Monuments In Northern India

- **3.3.1 Uttar Pradesh**
- **3.3.2 Madhya Pradesh**
- **3.3.3 Chhattisgarh**

3.4 Museums In Northern India

- **3.4.1 Uttar Pradesh**
- **3.4.2 Madhya Pradesh**
- **3.4.3 Chhattisgarh**

3.5 Role Of Monuments And Museums In Tourism Promotion

3.6 Summary

3.7 Glossary

3.8 Answer To Check Your Progress

3.9 References

3.10 Suggested Readings

3.11 Terminal And Model Questions

3.1 Introduction:

The cultural heritage of India's five-thousand-year-old civilization is reflected by a number of monuments scattered throughout the country. All these forts, palaces, temples, mosques and churches etc. prove that architecture in India had been a form of architectural expression. Architecture in India started evolving with the settlement of the cities of Harappa and Mohenjo Daro. The Great Bath, Assembly Hall and its drainage system are some examples of Harappan civilization. Indian Architecture evolved over a period of time, and incorporated definitive influences from its various rulers, Hindus, Muslims or British. Hindu architecture has immensely been religious and spiritual in its basic temperament. It only meant the construction of temples. Kailashnath Temple at Ellora, Khajuraho Temples, Jain shrines at Dilwara, Jagannath Temple at Puri and Konark Sun Temple are some of the finest specimens of Hindu Architecture. Muslim invasions brought many changes with the features including arches, tombs, mosques and minarets etc.

India is a large and populous country with a great past and a great tradition. It can boast of some four thousand years of civilized life, and as such it must be ranked as one of the great civilizations of the world. It is, moreover, a living civilization whose traditions arise directly from its past. For these reasons for any foreigner a visit to India must have a profound heritage impact and in this first and broadest sense, all tourism in India involves at least an aspect of heritage contact and is therefore potentially cultural tourism. Thus, heritage tourism in India has a part to play as a foreign exchange earner.

Heritage tourism is the subset of tourism concerned with a country or region's culture, specifically the lifestyle of the people in those geographical areas, the history of those people, their art, architecture, religion (s), and other elements that helped shape their way of life. Heritage tourism includes tourism in urban areas, particularly historic or large cities and their cultural facilities such as monuments, museums and theatres. It can also include tourism in rural areas showcasing the traditions of indigenous cultural communities (i.e. festivals, rituals), and their values and lifestyle. It is generally agreed that cultural tourists spend substantially more than standard tourists do. This form of tourism is also becoming generally more popular throughout the world, and a recent OECD report has highlighted the role that cultural tourism can play in regional development in different world regions. Cultural tourism has been defined as 'the movement of persons to cultural attractions away from their normal place of residence, with the intention to gather new information and experiences to satisfy their cultural needs.

3.2 Objectives:

After reading this unit carefully, you will be able to:

- Know the importance of monuments and museums.
- Make a difference between monuments and museums.
- Know in detail about the various Historical places.
- Enrich your knowledge of various historical places and monuments of different states in India.

3.3 Monuments in Northern India:

3.3.1 Uttar Pradesh:

Taj Mahal: Taj Mahal, the peak of Mughal architecture, was built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan (1628-1658), grandson of Akbar the awesome, inside the memory of his queen Arjumand Bano Begum, entitled Mumtaz Mahal Mumtaz Mahal became a niece of Empress Nur Jahan plus granddaughter of Mirza Ghias Beg Iïtimad-ud-Daula, wazir of emperor Jehangir. She was born inside 1593 plus died inside 1631, throughout the birth of her fourteenth child at Burhanpur. Her mortal remains were temporarily buried inside the Zainabad garden. Six months later, her body was moved to Agra to be finally enshrined inside the crypt of the key tomb of the Taj Mahal. The Taj Mahal is the mausoleum of both Mumtaz Mahal plus Shah Jahan.

The mausoleum is situated found on the appropriate bank of the river Yamuna at a point where it takes a sharp turn plus flows eastwards. Originally, the land where the Taj Mahal currently stands belonged to the Kachhwahas of Ajmer (Rajasthan). The land was acquired from them inside lieu of 4 havelis because is testified with a courtroom historian, Abdul Hamid Lahauri, inside his function titled the Badshah-Namah as well as the firmans (regal decrees). For construction, a network of wells was laid over the river line to help the big mausoleum buildings. Masons, stonecutters, inlayers, carvers, painters, calligraphers, dome-builders plus alternative artisans were requisitioned within the entire of the empire and from Central Asia plus Iran. While bricks for internal constructions were nearby ready, white marble for exterior utilize inside veneering function was obtained from Makrana inside Rajasthan. Semi-precious stones for inlay ornamentation were brought from remote parts of India, Ceylon plus Afghanistan. Red sandstone of different tints was requisitioned within the neighbouring quarries of Sikri, Dholpur, etc. It took 17 years for the monument complex to be completed inside 1648.

In all, the Taj Mahal covers a location of 60 bighas, because the terrain slowly sloped from south to north, towards the river, inside the shape of descending terraces. At the

southern point is the forecourt with the entire primary gate inside front plus tombs of Akbarabadi Begum plus Fatehpuri Begum, 2 alternative queens of Shah Jahan, about its south-east plus south-west corners respectively called Saheli Burj 1 plus 2?

On the 2nd terrace is a spacious square garden, with side pavilions. It is split into 4 quarters by wide shallow canals of water, with broad walkways plus cypress avenues found on the sides. The water channels plus fountains are fed by overhead water tanks. These 4 quarters are further separated into the small quarters by wide causeways, thus which the entire scheme is within a best char-bagh.

The key tomb of the Taj is basically square with chamfered corners. The minarets here are detached, facing the chamfered angles (corners) of the leading tomb found on the principal plinth. Red sandstone mosque found on the western, plus Mehman-Khana found on the eastern side of the tomb delivers aesthetically a obvious color contrast.The Taj has several beautiful specimens of polychrome inlay art both inside the inside plus exterior found on the dados, about cenotaphs plus found on the marble jhajjhari (jali-screen) about them.

Agra Fort:

Agra Fort is placed found on the appropriate bank of the river Yamuna inside the city of Agra inside Uttar Pradesh. It is regarded as the most crucial plus robustly built stronghold of the Mughals, embellished with quantity of richly decorated buildings surrounding the imposing Mughal design of art plus architecture. It was designed by the 3rd Mughal emperor Akbar found on the remains of a historic site termed as Badalgarh. Sikandar Lodi (1487-1517) was the initially Sultan of Delhi to shift his capital from Delhi to Agra. After Sikandar Lodi that died inside 1517, his son Ibrahim Lodi held the fort for 9 years till he was defeated plus killed inside the battle of Panipat inside 1526. Many palaces, wells along with a mosque were integrated the fort throughout the Lodi period.

Whenever Babur delivered his son Humayun to Agra, he captured the fort plus seized a big treasure, that included the globe well-known Koh-i-noorïdiamond too. Babur built a baoli (step-wall) here. Humayun was coronated here inside 1530. Nazam, a water-carrier (saqqa), that had saved Humayun from drowning, was crowned here because an emperor for half-a-day. After Humayun beat at Bilgram inside 1540, Sher Shah of the Sur dynasty occupied Agra fort plus garrisoned it.

Akbar arrived inside Agra inside 1558. He ordered to renovate the fort with red sandstone. Many 4000 builders daily worked about it plus it was completed inside 8 years (1565-1573).The fort, semi-circular about program, is encircled +with a 21.4 m significant fortification wall. Double ramparts have been offered here with wide huge

circular bastions at normal intervals. There are 4 gates about its 4 sides, among the gates was called Khizri-gate (water gate) that opens to the river front, where ghats (quays) were offered .The fort has survived by the onslaught of time, nature plus guys. The fort spreads over an region of regarding 94 acres of land. At present, there exist over 2 many of monuments inside the Fort.

Abul Fazl, a courtroom historian of Akbar, records which 5000 buildings were built here wonderfully inside Bengali plus Gujarati fashion. These buildings have today disappeared. Shah Jahan himself demolished a few of these inside purchase to create area for his white marble palaces. Later, the British ruined nearly all of the buildings for raising barracks. Hardly 20 Mughal buildings have survived found on the southeastern side. Of these, the Delhi-Gate, Akbari-Gate plus Bengali-Mahalare representative of buildings raised throughout the reign of Akbar.

Jahangir largely resided at Lahore plus inside Kashmir, though he visited Agra frequently plus lived inside the fort. Shah Jahan, a terrific builder, raised white marble palaces here. He equally built 3 white marble mosques inside it: Moti-Masjid, Nagina-Masjid plus Mina-Masjid.

Aurangzeb imprisoned Shah Jahan, his own dad, inside the fort for 8 years till he died inside 1666 plus was buried inside the Taj Mahal. The barbicans about the 2 gates plus found on the riverside were built by Aurangzeb to improve its defences. Though Shah Jahan had formally moved his capital to Delhi, inside 1638, he continued to reside here. But following his death, Agra lost its grandeur. Aurangzeb stayed busy inside the territorial conflicts plus wars. Yet, time plus again, he lived here plus held the durbar. Shivaji came to Agra inside 1666 plus met Aurangzeb inside the Diwan-i-Khas. Aurangzeb died inside 1707 plus 18th century history of Agra Fort is a saga of sieges plus plunder throughout that it was held by the Jats as well as the Marathas plus finally the British captured it within the latter inside 1803.

Fatehpur Sikri: Sikri an extension of the upper Vindhyan ranges is located found on the bank of the big all-natural lake, which has today largely dried up. It is a pre-historic site plus, with abundant water, woodland plus raw information, it was perfect for crude mans habitation. Rock shelters with paintings exist found on the periphery of the lake. Stone age tools have been found inside this region. Ochre Coloured Pottery (c. 2nd millennium B.C.) plus Painted Grey Ware (c.1200-800 B.C.) have additionally been noticed from here.

Sikri has been reported inside the Mahabharata because Saik Lexicons define Saikbecause a area encircled by water. An inscription found on the stone sculpture of Jaina Saraswati (dated 1067 Vikram Samvat = 1010 A.D.) mentions this region because

Sekrsikya, that appears to be a synonymous derivative. All this shows which Sikri was constantly inhabited because the prehistoric period.

Babur visited the area found on the eve of the Khanwah battle inside A.D. 1527 plus reported it because Sikri inside his Memoirs. He founded here a garden along with a Jal-Mahal encircled by the lake-water, along with a baoli (step-well) to commemorate his victory inside the Khanwah battle.

Akbar (1556-1605), grandson of Babur, changed his home plus courtroom from Agra to Sikri, for a period of 13 years, from 1572 to 1585 to honour the Sufi Saint Sheikh Salim Chishti that resided here (inside a cavern found on the ridge). Akbar revered him a lot because the Saint had blessed him with a son whom was called Salim inside 1569. He raised lofty buildings for his utilize, plus houses for the public. So grew, a perfect city with charming palaces plus organizations. Akbar gave it the name of Fathabad plus that inside later days came to be well-known as Fathpur Sikri

Below practically, all Mughal organizations including the Ibadat-Khanah Din-i-Ilahi Tarikh-i-Ilahi, Jharokha-Darshan, the doctrine of Sulh-i-Kul plus plan of liberal patronage to indigenous arts plus literatures, were founded. It was furthermore here which workshops of numerous handicrafts were established.Sikri was the initial planned city of the Mughals. The sloping degrees of the city were associated into terraces that were used for many complexes including Jami masjid, Buland-Darwazah plus tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti; Khass Mahal, Shahi-Bazar, Mina-Bazar, the Panch-Mahal, Khwabgah, Diwan-i-Khass, Anup-Talao, Chaupar plus Diwan-i-Am. The effective program of drainage plus water-supply adopted here recommend a very smart town-planning by the Mughal emperor.

All these palaces were built of red sandstone inside the trabeate beam-and-post purchase, plus composed of pillars, ornamental arches, brackets-and-chhajjas, jharokhas, chhatris, chhaparkhats, chaukhandis and so forth. Domes have been employed sparingly. Occasionally corbelled pendentives have been employed inside the transition stage.

The architecture of Fatehpur Sikri has a definite all-India character. It is prolific plus flexible Indo-Muslim composite design that is a fussion of the composite cultures of indigenous plus foreign origins.

Tomb, Sikandara: This mausoleum is located found on the out skirts of the Agra City. It houses the mortal remains of the Mughal Emperor Akbar, whom, throughout his life itself had completed the tomb plus laid out a breathtaking garden. But, the topmost part of mausoleum inside marble was designed by his son, Jahangir.

The form of tomb is pyramidal plus consists of five storeys. The cenotaph is at a level under the ground level, whilst the fake cenotaph is at the best floor. The whole tomb is built of red sandstone yet for the best storey that is built inside white marble. The ground floor is encircled by cloisters except at the centre found on the southern side. These cloisters are split by huge arches plus piers divisible into several bays.

The square storeys have arcaded verandah, with arcades plus cluster of kiosks about every side. Many of the kiosks inside 2nd storey have marble pyramidal roofs whilst the rest are crowned by cupolas. Every angle at the 3rd storey has a tiny square space.

The top many storeys are completely produced up of white marble. It has a square courtroom that is available to sky. The central courtyard is enclosed in every the sides by slim arches plus piers plus split into bays, that has been roofed inside the trabeate pattern. At the centre of the courtyard lies a square platform, over that a white marble cenotaph is laid out. This cenotaph is profusely carved with arabesque plus floral patterns.

Itimad-ud-Daulas Tomb, Agra: The Itimad-ud-Daulas Tomb is located found on the left bank of river Jamuna upcoming to Chini-ka-Rauza. Itimad-ud-Daula was the title provided to Mirza Ghiyath Beg, dad of Nur Jahan. He held the post of Lord of treasure of the empire plus later rose to the dignity of wazir beneath Jahangir. Nur Jahan completed the construction of the building of the Tomb of her dad inside 1628 AD, almost 7 years following his death.

The tomb is situated at the centre of the quadrangle with gardens laid out found on the Char Bagh pattern surrounding it. The structure stands over a raised sandstone terrace measuring 149 feet square plus 3 feet plus 4 inches significant within the ground. The tomb building consists of the central hall that houses the tomb of Wazir plus his spouse. Small chambers inside that the tombs of different family members are positioned surround this hall. A sandstone staircase causes the initial floor, where elegant oblong dome is found surmounting a pavilion over the central hall, topped with pinnacles. This pavilion equally contains cenotaphs of plain marble however, without any inscriptions. At the corners of the best of the building stand 4 round towers around measuring 40 feet inside height, that are surmounted by marble kiosks.

The cenotaphs plus walls of the ground floor contain inscription inside Persian. The wall inscriptions are from Quran plus alternative holy texts, whilst the cenotaph inscriptions are stating the name plus title of those interned.

Jaunpur Fort, Jaunpur: Jaunpur is a tiny town positioned found on the bank of river Gomti, regarding sixty kilometre north-west of Varanasi inside eastern Uttar Pradesh. The area is perfectly associated by rail plus road with different components of the nation.

The contemporary city of Jaunpur was founded by Firoz Shah Tughlaq that camped here for six months throughout his 2nd invasion of Bengal inside the year 1359. He called the city following his patron Juna Khan popularly termed as Muhammed Bin Tughlaq, the sultan of Delhi. During last stage of fourteenth century taking benefit of shaking hold of Delhi sultanate Malik Sarwar, the then governor of Jaunpur below the title of Malik-us-Shark (king of the east) grabbed the Jaunpur province. Malik Sarwar plus his five successors namely Malik Mubarak Quranfal, Ibrahim Shah, Mahmud Shah, Bhikhan Khan plus lastly Hussain Shah are called Sharqi kings whom ruled the kingdom of Jaunpur for a little lower than a century. This was the period of peace plus success inside the history of Jaunpur witnessing great achievements inside the fields of art, architecture, knowledge, trade & commerce etc. A superior amount of buildings came into existence. Besides Shahi fort several mosques like Atala, Jami, Lal Darwaza, Jhanjhiri, Char Ungli plus limited others represent the grandure of Sharqi architecture even following the huge demolition plus sacrilege by Sultan Sikandar Lodi that was thus annoyed with Sharqis which he had taken vow to not spare intact some of the Sharqi memorials at Jaunpur.

The fort, well-known as Shahi Qila was built by Firoz Shah Tughlaq inside 1360 AD about a mound of a earlier fort called Kerar Kot. The fortification wall forms an irregular quadrangle with key gate towards east. Another leave inside the form of the sally port towards west is contacted with a steep passage cut from the mound. The principal gateway is regarding fourteen metres inside height plus certain five metres detailed having routine chambers about either side. During the reign of Akbar, inside purchase to supply additional protection, Munim Khan added a courtyard inside front of the eastern gateway with another eleven metres excellent entrance gate. The gates, walls as well as the bastions are veneered with ashlar stones about outer face. One great structure nearby called Bhoolbhulaiya is a ideal model of Turkish shower or Hammam. This strong structure is partly underground having preparations of inlet plus outlet channels, hot plus cold water plus additional bathroom requirements.

The mosque in the fort built inside typical Bengal design is a narrow building regarding 39.40 x 6.65 metres having 3 low domes. A twelve metres excellent pillar bears a lengthy Persian inscription recording the erection of mosque inside 1376 AD by Ibrahim Naib Barbak. Another monolithic interested inscription located inside front of the outer gate, appealing all Hindu plus Muslim Kotwalls of the fort to continue the allowances, perhaps to the descendents of the Sharqis is very interesting. It is dated to 1766 AD

below the purchase of Saiyid Ali Munir Khan, the then governor of the fort about behalf of the Nawab Wazir of Oudh.

Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur: The tomb of Lord Cornwallis is positioned at Ghazipur, a tiny town inside the eastern element of Uttar Pradesh around seventy kilometers east of Varanasi. It is perfectly associated by road plus railways with different components of the nation.

Lord Cornwallis is recognised as an amazing administrator along with a effective commander-in-chief inside the history of India throughout British period. He was furnished Governor General of India twice. The initial tenure from September 1786 to October 1793 is remembered for his useful contributions towards revenue reforms, judicature program as well as the 2nd Mysore war. It was he whom introduced the program of lasting settlement that is a landmark inside the history of revenue reforms. His excellent reform inside judicature was the establishment of Nizamat sadr adalat or the Supreme Court of unlawful judicature at Calcutta. Further, he split the functions of District Collector plus Judge. It is believed which the foundation stones of civil management inside India were laid by his predecessor Hastings while the superstructure was raised by Cornwallis. He is recognized for his effective campaign of 2nd Mysore war throughout 1790-92 inside that he personally led the British military.

The reign of his successor John Shore (1793-98) was virtually uneventful. However the time of Lord Wellesley the upcoming Governor General (1793-1805) was full of wars plus conquests that caused a financial stress plus administrative chaos inside the nation.

In these circumstances Cornwallis was again delivered to India for the 2nd amount of time in July 1805 to tighten the management plus establish peace at any expense. However sadly he couldn't serve longer. Just following 10 weeks whilst traveling about his mission to north-west he died at Ghazipur about 5th October 1805 inside the 67th year of his age. The British inhabitants of Calcutta erected this monument inside his honour.

The tomb consists of the lofty dome supported by twelve columns erected about a 3.66 metres significant circular platform, with a diameter of approximately 18.30 metres. The square structure of white marble raised at the centre of the platform bears the bust of Lord Cornwallis with a Hindu along with a muslim about either sides shown inside the attitude of mourning, under that is an epitaph inside English. The additional side of the structure shows a European along with a native soldier paying homage with an epitaph under inside Urdu. The outdoor of upper part of the tomb has been

ornamented with military limit plus floral motifs. The circular iron railing about the tomb with its gate towards south-east is wonderfully fabricated with spears, bows & arrows, swords plus inverted cannons.

Mehtab Bagh, Agra: The Garden complex, located found on the opposite bank of the Taj Mahal, is termed as Mehtab Bagh, or the Moonlight Garden.Recent excavations revealed a big octagonal tank furnished with 25 fountains, a tiny central tank along with a baradari found on the east. The website is equally associated with all the myth of black Taj, however, the excavations have offered ample evidence for a garden complex. This really is moreover corroborated with a letter of Aurangzeb, addressed to Emperor Shah Jehan stating the condition of the garden following a flood inside 1652 AD.

Man Singh Observatory, Varanasi: The palace Man Mahal, popularly well-known as Man Mandir is positioned adjacent to the distinguished Dashashvamedh ghat barely five kilometres from Varanasi railway station.Man Mahal located found on the western bank of river Ganga really adjacent to the well-known Dashashvamedh ghat at Varanasi is a stunning illustration of Mughal-Rajput architecture with stone balconied windows plus painted ceiling. It is well-known especially for the masonry observatory. The palace was integrated about 1600 A.D. by Man Singh, the Raja of Amber along with a celebrated General of the Great Mughal Emperor Akbar. However the observatory was put into it inside about 1737 A.D by Sawai Jai Singh II (1686-1745 AD) whom himself had been a amazing astronomer, the founder of Jaipur city along with a descendant of Raja Man Singh. Besides inventing a amount of instruments, tables plus formulae, designed five masonry observatories placed at Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Varanasi plus Mathura. These are popularly recognised as Jantar Mantar that is a corrupt shape of Yantra- Mantra meaning therefore the calculation with instruments. The plan of the observatory inside the palace of Man Mahal was prepared by Jagannath, an astronomer as well as the function was executed by an architect from Jaipur called Sardar Mohan below the guidance of Sadashiva. .Samrat Yantra (Small plus large) Digamsa Yantra, Nadivalaya Yantra, Chakra Yantra plus Dakshinottara Bhitti Yantra are the key instruments of the observatory. These are meant for calculating time, preparing lunar plus solar calendar plus studying the movements, ranges, angles of inclination of the stars, planets plus alternative heavenly bodies.

By the orders of Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh of Jaipur, Pandit Gokul Chand Bhavan, the then courtroom astronomer had carried out main renovation function to the observatory inside the year 1912 because it was turned into ruins throughout the center piece of 19th century A.D.

Mariam Tomb, Sikandara and Agra: Mariams tomb is found found on the left side of Agra-Mathura road, to the west of Akbar tomb, Sikandara. The tomb houses the mortal remains of Mariam Zamani, a Rajpt Princess of Amber (Jaipur) as well as the spouse of Emperor Akbar plus mom of Jahangir (Salim). The structure was initially a pleasure pavilion below Sikander Lodi whom built it inside AD 1495. Additions plus renovations were created inside 1623 AD whenever this baradari was converted into a tomb. The ground floor consists of several forty chambers built by Sikander Lodi, that bear faint traces of paintings about plastered walls. The centre of the ground floor houses the cenotaph of Mariam. The facades of the baradari had been veneered with red sandstone that is cut into many panels plus decorated with geometrical patterns carved inside bas-relief. Every quoin of the structure is added with an ornamental octagonal tower. The tower is crowned with a pavilion supported by slim pillars. The upper storey contains the marble cenotaph that is available to sky.

Ram Bagh, Agra: The Ram Bagh is mentioned to have been designed by Babur. It is commonly believed which whenever Babur died inside 1530 his mortal remains were temporarily kept inside Chaubureja a destination close to Itimad-ud-Daula tomb until these were taken for the final resting destination at Kabul. The authentic name of the bagh was Aram Bagh, that was later corrupted to Ram Bagh beneath the Marathas, whenever they occupied Agra from 1775 to 1803 AD The initially famous mention of the garden site because the Bagh-Nur-Afshan led certain historians to believe which this name had been extracted from a garden (Bagh Gul- Afshan or Nur Afshan) inside Kabul. The garden was inside superior repair below Jahangir because confirmed by Tazuk-I- Jahangiri. It gets more help within the paintings plus epigraphical evidences found inside a few of the remaining structures of the garden. Colossal walls insert the garden with corner towers crowned by pillared pavilions. The garden is separated into quarters by stone paved paths. On the north- eastern side of the building, there exists another terrace, from that procedures causes a Hammam. The room of the Hammam, today inside ruins bear evidence of the vaulted 1 roof. Immediately north side of the garden, there is a row of destroyed houses with a gateway, built of red sandstone at every end.

The design of the garden complex is not found on the formal Char Bagh pattern, yet confirms quite to the pattern of Bagh- Hasht-Behisht. In the garden 3 degrees have been maintained, 1 for flowers plus greens, next for flower beds, with fine stone paved terraces plus kiosk as well as the 3rd 1 has structures, terraces plus tanks.

Jhansi Fort: Situated found on the southwestern fringe of the state of Uttar Pradesh, the city of Jhansi is esteemed to be among the biggest centres of versatility battle inside India. Every Indian is proud of the patriotism, chivalry plus supreme sacrifice of Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi throughout the versatility battle of India. In historic occasions, the

area fell beneath Chedi desaor Chedi rashtra, Jejak-bhukti plus Bundelkhand, respectively. The fort was built by Raja Bir Singh Deo inside 1613 found on the hill termed as Bangara.

According to a legend, Raja Bir Singh Deo, sitting found on the rooftop of his palace at Orchha with his friend, the Raja of Jaitpur asked the latter whether he may discern this modern fort which he built about Bangara hill, he replied which he may see it Jhainsi (meaning somewhat indistinct). This Jhainsi inside course of time became corrupted to Jhansi. It was the most strategically located forts of central India being built about an elevated rock increasing from the plain plus commanding the city as well as the surrounding nation.

The fort remained with Bundellas for twenty-five years just plus thereafter was taken over by the Mughals for upcoming 100 years. In 1729-30, it comes inside possession of Maratha rulers. Naru Shankar, a Maratha Chief, prepared changes plus additions to the fort that equally came to be well-known as Shankargarh, mostly owing to construction of the Siva temple here. He in furthermore credited to have founded the city of Jhansi that extends to a location of 7.3 Km inside circumference. The city wall as well as its primary gate were added by Shiv Rao Bhau throughout A.D. 1796-1814.

Marathas continued to rule Jhansi upto 1853 whenever Raja Gangadhar Rao expired. After his death, his adopted son Damodar Rao ascended to throne beneath the regentship of Rani Laxmi Bai. However the British didn't recognise their claim to throne plus announced the state because having lapsed to the British government. This illegal annexation of Jhansi created perfect discontent amidst the Maratha plus Bundella chiefs of the area that was further stimulated by the versatility battle waged inside 1857.

On Feb, 14, 1858, Rani issued a proclamation appealing to all Hindu & Muslim brethren to join the fight up against the British guideline. She was assisted by Raja Mardan Singh of Banpur plus Nana Saheb. Tatya Tope joined her inside March as well as the terrific battle started. Rani Laxmi Bai prepared her military plus showing exemplary courage, valour plus organizing ability led her troops within the fort. The British troops fought inside control of Hugh Rose for seventeen days. The besieging British battalions plus cavalry kept about pounding the fort with their artillery however they failed to breach the walls that were quite thick plus o f remarkable strength. Rani place forward a resolute plus spirited defence plus returned the fire with equal vigour.

Rani herself took element inside operations plus encouraged her soldiers inside individual placing herself at the head of the Afghan battalions. She fought with a sword inside every hand, carrying her horse’s reins inside her mouth. Many deeds of heroism

were done. Men & females preferred to kill themselves instead of get into hands of enemy plus fought like tigers. Having suffered thick casualties, British forces were finally capable to capture the fort and also the city. Rani allow herself with Damoder Rao (her adopted son), down from a turret window found on the evening of April 4 plus escaped about a horse.After her escape from Jhansi, Rani rode about to Kalpi engaging inside fierce fighting found on the means. She further moved to Gwalior plus captured the fort. Hugh Rose following loosing numerous battles finally earned the battle of Gwalior about June 19 plus grabbed the fort the following day.Rani died mortally wounded. Her body was cremated plus her want it cannot get into British hand, was satisfied. Rani Laxmi Bai has been provided a spot among the best girls inside the history of the planet plus is an illustrious figure inside Indian history.The British generals were aghast at here daring. Hugh Rose described her because the bravest plus right military leader of rebels.The fort right has occupied an region of 15 acres plus measures 312m inside size plus 225m inside width. Altogether, there are twenty-two bastions with a big fortification wall protected with a moat about 2 sides. A bastion found on the eastern side was ruined, that was reconstructed by the British, whom furthermore added a floor to Panch Mahal. The fort is separated inside 3 components keeping inside view the different stages of its constructions:- Baradari, Shankergarh plus Panch Mahal. Besides, the fort contains numerous historic structures of fantastic value. The older city wall had ten gates well-known as Khanderao, Datia, Unnao, Orchcha, Baragaon, Lakshmi, Sagar, Sainyar, Bhander plus Jhirna. The initial 8 nonetheless have wooden doorways plus of the last 2, the previous is completely shut as well as the latter is open. A breach inside the wall between Sainyar gate plus Jhirna gate, that was prepared by Hugh Rose batteries throughout the attack found on the fort inside 1858, remains inside existence. There are moreover 4 khirkis (entrances) created inside the walls-Ganpatgir-ki-Khirki, Alighol-ki-Khirki, Sujan khan- ki-Khirki plus Sagar Khirki. The key structures in the fort are Baradari, Ganesh mandir, Shahar Darwaza, Bhawani shnakr, Kadak bijali, Grave of Gulam Gaus Khan, Panch Mahal, Siva temple, Execution tower, Kal kothari, etc.

Rani Jhansi Mahal: Built by Raghu Nath-II of Nawalkar family (1769-96), this palace later created because among the residences for Rani Laxmi Bai. Architecturally, it a flat-roofed double-storeyed building having a quadrangular courtyard with a little effectively plus 1 fountain every about either side. The palace consists of six halls plus parallel corridors with multi-foiled arches along with an amount of tiny room. The Darbar hall contacted with a flight of procedures is wonderfully decorated with paintings inside bright colors exhibiting different floral, faunal plus geometrical, motifs. The arches are embellished with peacock plus rosette patterns. Its main part was damaged by British pounding throughout the war of versatility. The ground floor

of the palace houses stone sculptures accumulated from Madanpur, Barua Sagar, Dudhai plus Chandpur dating from Gupta to Medieval period.

Residency, Lucknow: The Lucknow Residency is of the First war of Independence inside 1857. Lying to south of Gomti river its roofless buildings plus smashed walls sprawling inside a wide location of 33 acres stands experience to the most unforgettable siege of the British stronghold by the Avadh forces inside 1857.

The foundation of the distinguished Residential complex called residency was laid by Nawab Asaf-ud-daula of Avadh inside 1775 following the courtroom moved from Faizabad to Lucknow with a view to support the British visitors. During the direction of Nawab Saadat Ali Khan (1798-1814), the construction of the key residency building was completed. With growing need, inside course of time a amount of buildings were put into this complex and therefore attained the form of a exclusive European settlement. Nawab Saadat Ali Khan equally organized for a unique protects of honour of Colonel Baillie inside the south-eastern piece of the Residency, with this the portal came to be well-known as Baillie Guard Gate.

The unjust annexation of Awadh by the British plus Wajid Ali Shah exile at Calcutta (7th Feb. 1856) enraged the folks of Avadh with unprecedented fury, the resentment of that was burst into flames about 30th May 1857, whenever troops defied the British authority plus began the war. Under the control of Maulvi Ahmad Ullah Shah, the attack found on the Residency started found on the 30th June, 1857. Indian soldiers began shelling the British forces about first July 1857 inside a area found on the eastern flank. Miss Palmer daughter of Colonel Palmer was injured inside leg by sniper bullet. The pretty day Henry Lawrence fell to the bullets fired by the revolutionary forces plus succumbed to his injury about 4th July 1857 inside Dr. Fayrer home.

So, the attack of the Indian soldiers about Residency forced the British officers plus their families to stay captive inside the Residency for a period of 86 days. Due to the continual siege by the revolutionaries, epidemic broke out inside the Residency, because an outcome of that more Europeans died of illness than perished inside fight. It was just about 17th Nov. 1987 which Sir Colin Campbell forces can establish correspondence with Residency following 4 days of continual fighting. The evacuation of the British may happen just about 22nd November through Dilkusha plus Sikendrabagh. The withdrawal left the Residency plus indeed all Lucknow except the Alambagh inside the hands of Begum Hazrat Mahal plus flexibility fighters plus it can be regained just following a year of street by street plus home by apartment fighting by Avadh forces that offered difficult resistance to the British forces.

The site of Residency today consists of ruins of majestic buildings that provide an indication to the different nature of escapades in the complex. Besides the key Residency building, there was clearly the Sheep apartment, Slaughter apartment, Sikh square, Dr.Fayrer apartment, Banqueting hall, the Treasury apartment, Begum Kothi the Church, Mosque, Imambara as well as the native hospital etc. which need mention. The structures that are nonetheless inside existence are described here.

The Model Room, a element of the key Residency Building, that housed a model of Residency because it was before the 1857 War, has today been converted into a full-fledged Museum exhibiting the authentic model of Residency, aged lithographs, pictures, paintings, documents plus period-objects, besides a diorama of Residency siege, offering an exact graphic account of the versatility battle of 1857 inside a chronological plus systematic method. Besides, a gallery showing the excavated objects has equally been added.

Monuments of Sravasti, Sahet – Mahet: Ancient city of Sravasti, that is today represented by groups of remains acknowledged as Saheth-Maheth together with adjacent sites-Orajhar, Panahiajhar plus Kharahuwanjhar is placed inside newly built district of Sravastinagar whilst a part of it falls inside district Balrampur U.P. framed by Lat. 27031 N. plus Long. 8202 E. The earliest references of the city are obtainable in Ramayana plus Mahabharata because a successful city inside the kingdom of Kosala. Panini inside his Ashtadhyayi makes a mention of Kosala whilst Pali Buddhist literature furthermore makes many references to Kosala, its history plus society. In the Puranas, it's described because the capital of North Kosala. It is mentioned to have extracted its name from a famous king Sravasta of solar race that is reported to have founded the city. In later occasions, it was sometimes known because Chandrikapuri plus Champakpuri. It is called Saravasti by Kalidas. Anguttara Nikaya mentions Kosala because among the sixteen ideal Janapadas.

In the 6th century BC, throughout the reign of Presenajit, the region rose to fame due to its organization with Buddha plus Mahavira plus became among the 8 holy places of Buddhist pilgrimage. Buddha is mentioned to have invested 24 rainy seasons here following his

disciple Sudatta Anathapindika built a monastery for him at Jetavana. Buddha is furthermore mentioned to have conducted here Great Miracle whenever confronted with a challenge from additional sects. Conversion of the robber Angulimala was moreover among the stirring shows of which period. Some of the well-known bhikshunis hailed from this region including Visakha, Sumana, etc.

Sravasti wasn't just the capital of the effective kingdom however was additionally house of philosophical speculations, where a associate of universities of thought had absolutely established themselves before the advent of Buddha. Mahavira, the twenty-forth Jaina Tirathankara, gathered here a desirable following plus King Prasenajit was furthermore initially among the votaries. Sravasti is equally believed to function as the birth-place of 2 additional tirathankaras Sambhavanath plus Chandra Prabha. Ajivika guru, Gosal Mankhaliputra that was born at Saravana, a settlement inside city, had ardent admirer's here.King Asoka is mentioned to have visited the region plus erected 2 pillars found on the eastern gates of Jetavana. Besides, he additionally built a stupa inside the vicinity. During the time of Kushans, the Buddhism became favored religion with regal help. The region was moreover revealed by Fa-hien plus Hiuen Tsang inside their travel accounts. Hardly any reliable info exists regarding Sravasti inside the centuries after the see of Hiuen Tsang. Jaimini-Bharata, a medieval function, mentions a king called Suhridhvaja that is expected to have fought against Muslim invaders plus is credited to have revived Jainism. In the center of twelfth century, queen Kumardevi contributed to establishment of monasteries here. The ruins of Sravasti stayed overlooked till they were brought to light plus diagnosed by Sir Alexander Cunningham inside 1863.

Saheth (Jetavana): Ruins at Saheth, that are expected to represent Jetavana, are spread inside an inegular enclosure. Archaeological excavations performed at standard intervals because 1863, have brought to light plinths plus foundations of many Buddhist structures including stupas, monasteries plus temples amidst that Gandha Kuti, Kosamba Kuti plus newly exposed stupa-cum-tank complex n the northwestern side are most important. Most of the earliest structures, at the site date from Ist cent. A.D. i.e. Kushan period, many rebuilt or restored inside later instances. The newest constructions with intact program of the monastery are assignable to eleventh-twelfth decades plus attributed to queen Kumardevi of Kannauj. The earliest accessible relics comprise of the some Kushan structures plus images; an image of the Mathura workshop was set up found on the promenade of Buddha for the teachers of the Sarvastivada sect inside Kosamba-kuti by the bhikshu Bala, whom is acknowledged to have devoted another image additionally at Sarnath inside the reign of Kanishka.

Of the temples, the biggest, Temple-2, is believed, without much cause, to stand found on the site of the authentic Gandha-kuti erected by Anathapindika, though its lowest exposed piece belongs just to the Gupta period. Located inside an oblong enclosure-wall, 34.50m extended plus 26.70m broad, it consists of the sanctum along with a mandapa. Another structure about the shrine, possibly the plinth of the temple, had a decorated outdoor plus has been ascribed to the Gupta period.

From the truth which Bala image, said above, was found close Temple-3 (built found on the place of a earlier temple), the temple is held to have been built found on the site of the authentic Kosamba-kuti. The temple is today completely destroyed, just the shells of the shrine plus mandapa having survived. In front of the temple are 2 strong brick terraces, expected to mark the site of Buddha promenade. Temple 1, located in the courtyard of the big monastery of regarding the tenth century A.D., has the same program of the sanctum plus mandapa. Temple-11 plus 12 have the unusual program of 3 rooms inside a row with a narrow verandah inside front along with a pradakshina-patha about the central room. Temple-12, with many projections, nonetheless, has a porch.

The monasteries of Jetavana have the usual program of Buddhist monasteries. These are generally mostly talking, early mediaeval inside date, an exception being monasteries F plus G, contiguous to plus contemporaneous with every additional, inside the previous of that was found a hoard of coins of the Kushan kings. Of the additional early monasteries, just stray walls are met with under later structures.

Mention can be made from Temple plus Monastery-19, which had its origin inside the Gupta period, because testified with a clay pill with the entire Buddhist creed inside Gupta characters. It was restored inside the tenth century, to that period belong many pictures, plus finally reconstructed inside the eleventh-twelfth century. An interesting find of the last period is a copper-plate charter, dated A.D. 1130, of the Gahadavala ruler Govindachandra recording the grant of villages to the monks of the Jetavana-mahavihara.

Stupa 17 plus 18, adjacent to every different, need specialized mention, because their beginnings appear to return to the Kushan age, though their authentic shapes were covered up by later structures. Enshrined inside it, at a level of 3.10m, was an earthen pot with a bead of gold, 2 pieces of thin gold cable along with a bead along with a bezel, both of crystal. Regarding 1.52m under the best of Stupa-18 became a relic-chamber with an earthen bowl bearing a brief dedicatory inscription inside Kushan characters plus containing fragments of bone, a big amount of beads of gold plus semi-precious stones plus big pearls.

Stupa-5 appears to be initially a stupa built about a terrace that was converted into a shrine plus was finally produced into a stupa again. Similarly, stupa H was reconstructed many occasions. Stupa-8 had 2 periods of construction, the earlier with a circular program as well as the later square having a moulded facing along with a shallow projection. Inside the later stupa was found the lower part of a image of Bodhisattva that had a Kushan inscription, recording its manufacture with a Mathura

sculptor plus commitment inside Jetavana by 2 siblings. A next inscription-Buddhist creed inside characters of the ninth or tenth century.

Maheth - The Sravasti City: Located found on the back of the river Archiravati (Rapti), the city of Sravasti had a significant earthen rampart with a brick wall found on the top

running along a circuit of 5.23 Km plus pierced by many gates recognized by significant bastions. Four key gates are recognised as Imli Darwaza, Rajgarh Darwaza, Naushahra Darwaza & Kand Bhari Darwaza located respectively at the south-west, north-west, north east plus south-east corners. The remains in the city location include Buddhist, Brahmanical plus Jaina structures along with a limited medieval tomb.

The Most noticeable structures amidst them are Temple of Shobhnath, Pakki-Kuti plus Kachchi Kuti. Temple of Shobhnath found only close to the entrance from western side, represents the remains of the Jaina temple, the domed edifice found on the top being a superimposition inside medieval period. The spot is hallowed because the birth-place of Sambhavnath, the 3rd Jaina Tirthankara. Excavation inside the nearby region has exposed remains of 3 temple complexes. The scientific clearance of the region has yield a limited sculptures of Jaina tirthankaras inside standing plus seated pose datable to 10th-11th century, besides revealing the lower portions of the Jaina Temple.

Pakki Kuti is regarded as the 2 biggest mounds inside the city location. Cunningham has proposed to find it with all the remains of the stupa of Angulimala enjoyed by Chinese pilgrims, though, according to another view, it represents the ruins of the hall of the law built by Presenajit inside the honour of Buddha.

Kachchi Kuti, located a some meters south-east of Pakki Kuti, is the many imposing monuments inside the location. Dating from Kushan period, it went by numerous renovations inside later periods. A group of scholars proposes to find when with all the stupa of Sudatta because enjoyed by Chinese pilgrims, however, according to another view, a big assortment of T.C. plaques showing inside excellent relief scenes within the Ramayana suggests its identification because Brahmanical temple. Recent excavations inside the city location have brought to light town-planning of historic city because might be studied by the structural remains of early famous period i.e. house-complex, historic street, temples etc. Excavation has equally exposed authentic gateway complex of early famous period close Kandbhari town.

Orajhar, Penahiajhar, plus Kharahuwanjhar: Orajhar is located found on the left bank of Khajua, a tributary of Rapti inside district plus tehsil Balrampur, U.P. It can be diagnosed with all the celebrated Purvarama or Eastern monastery, built by Vishakha because enjoyed by Fa-hien. Here, excavation has revealed a three-fold cultural

sequence, beginning from Kushan period (Ist cent. AD) followed by Gupta plus medieval periods 11th-12th cent. AD). The Kushan period has revealed remains of the monastic complex with the entire routine program. The Gupta period is witnessed inside shape of the plinth of the temple that is enclosed with a wall. The medieval period revealed a star-like structure at the best of the Gupta temple. Really close to Orajhar plus south of southern city-wall, there are 2 tiny mounds nearby well-known as Penahiajhar plus Kharahuwanjhar where excavations were performed by the Archaeological Survey of India lengthy back. In the past mound, the excavation revealed strong brick structure 16.20m inside diameter. In its core became

a relic-receptacle, yielding pieces of bone, several gold leaves, rock-crystal, circular laminae of silver along with a punch-marked silver coin. The 2nd structure was equally circular, with a diameter of 31.50m, made from 3 concentric brick walls, the intervening spaces being filled with clay. It didn't give any relic-casket inside its core.

Sarnath: Archaeological remains of Sarnath are positioned at north-eastern tip of the city of Varanasi, a distinguished town inside Uttar Pradesh that is perfectly associated by air, road plus railways with different components of the nation.

Sarnath is 1 among the 4 many sacred places for the Buddhist where Lord Buddha preached his initially sermon following attaining enlightenment. The event is well-known as Dharma Chakra Pravartana or setting the Wheel of Law inside motion. The different 3 are Lumbini, Bodhgaya plus Kushinagar being the places of his birth, enlightenment plus nirvana respectively. The first Sangh was additionally founded over here with sixty 1 monks including Lord Buddha, his five erstwhile friends plus Yasha a merchant of Kasi with his fifty 4 fellows. Sarnath is equally sacred to Jains being the location of austerities plus death of Sreyansanath, the eleventh Tirthankara.

The archaeological importance of the region was initially brought to the see of contemporary planet by Mr. J. Duncan inside 1798 that gave an account of the casket of green marble inside a stone box exposed by the workmen of Jagat Singh, the Dewan of King Chet Singh of Benaras whilst dismantling the Dharmarajika stupa to exploit building contents. Excavations carried out by Archaeological Survey of India about big scale from time to time has revealed a quantity of monasteries, stupas, temples, inscriptions, sculptures plus additional antiquities ranging inside date from 3rd century B.C. to 12th century A.D.

The many imposing structure at Sarnath is the Dhamekh stupa, a strong cylindrical tower regarding 28.5 mts inside diameter at base plus raising to a height of regarding 33.5 mts. It is veneered with sand stone upto the height of 11.20 mts plus offered with niches inside 8 instructions that need when held pictures. Below the niches runs a wide

course of wonderfully carved sophisticated ornamentation that represents significant talent of workmanship about stone throughout Gupta period. Dharmrajika stupa, Mulagandhakuti shrine, Dharma chakra jina vihara plus apsidal chapel are other noticeable structures and quantity of monasteries, shrines plus votive stupas. A little west of the Mulangadha kuti are kept the fragments of 15.25 mts excellent Asokan pillar bearing his edict plus 2 later inscriptions. It was initially crowned by distinguished 4 lion capital, the many splendid sculpture of Mauryan art that is today the National emblem of the government of India.

Another great structure, the Chaukhandi stupa placed regarding half a kilometre south of the primary complex is a 3 tiered (Trimedhi) stupa of Gupta period. It is surmounted by an octagonal superstructure built throughout Mughal period to commemorate Humayun 1 evening remain at this place.

During the reign of Gupta rulers Sarnath developed because a fantastic school of art introducing several modern attributes plus religious aspect inside sculptures. The antiquities recovered from Sarnath have been preserved inside the adjoining site museum maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Check Your Progress–1:

1. **How many world heritage sites in Agra?**

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2. **In which river is the Taj Mahal situated?**

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3. Who built the Jhansi Fort?

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4. Lord Buddha preached his 1st sermon at which place?

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3.3.2 Madhya Pradesh:

Khajuraho: Khajuraho, the historic Kharjjura-vahaka represent now a distinct pattern of art plus temple architecture of its own reminding among the wealthy plus creative period it witnessed throughout the Chandella direction. It was the main seat of authority of the Chandella rulers that adorned it with many tanks, scores of lofty temples of sculptural elegance plus architectural splendour. The nearby custom lists eighty-five temples however today just twenty-five are standing examples inside numerous stages of preservation.

However for Chausath-Yogini, Brahma plus Mahadeva that are of granite, all additional temples are of fine grained sandstone, buff, pink or pale yellow inside color.

Yasovarman (AD 954) built the temple of Vishnu, today distinguished because Lakshmana temple is an ornate plus evolved illustration of its time proclaiming the prestige of the Chandellas.

The Visvanatha, Parsvanatha plus Vaidyanatha temples belong to the time of king Dhanga, the successor of Yasovarman. The Jagadambi, Chitragupta, are noteworthy amidst the western group of regal temples of Khajuraho. The biggest plus grandest temple of Khajuraho is the immortal Kandariya Mahadeva that is attributed to king Ganda (AD 1017-29). The alternative examples which followed viz., Vamana, Adinatha, Javari, Chaturbhuj plus Duladeo, are small however, elaborately crafted. The Khajuraho groups of temples are noted for lofty terraces (jagati) plus functionally

efficient plans comprising of a ardhamandapa, performing because entrance mostly decorated with makara torana plus kakshasana, the mandapa, because the hall with antarala leading to garbha griha or sanctum. The heavier temples have mahamandapas inside front of the ardhamandapa. They have minor shrines at 4 corners and therefore classified because pancayatana. The outdoor of the temples are richly decorated. On the other hand, Javari plus Brahma temples are easier creations.

The sculptural embellishments include, besides the cult images; parivara, parsva, avarana devatas, dikpalas, the apsarases plus sura-sundaris that win universal admiration for their delicate, youthful woman types of ravishing beauty. The attire plus ornamentation embrace the winsome elegance plus charm.

The latest excavation at Bija Mandal inside Jatkara close Khajuraho has revealed the remains of the big temple base datable to 11th century A.D. that extends over 4 m than the biggest recognized temple (Kandariya Mahadeo Temple). A beautiful image of Sarasvati was additionally found from here.

World Heritage Sites (Sanchi): Sanchi, variously termed as Kakanaya, Kakanava, Kakanadabota plus Bota-Sriparvata inside historic occasions, has a singular distinction of getting great specimen of Buddhist art plus architecture from the early Mauryan period (c. third century BC to twelfth century AD). Sanchi is distinguished inside the globe for stupas, monolithic Asokan pillar, temples, monasteries plus sculptural riches. It was Emperor Asoka that laid the foundations of the religious centre at Sanchi fascinated possibly by the place of the hill or as a result of his Queen Devi that was the daughter of the merchant of Vidisha. He erected the Great Stupa (Stupa 1) here following redistribution of mortal remains of Lord Buddha for erecting many stupas all over the nation inside purchase to spread Buddhism. This stupa was initially a low structure of brick, half the diameter of the present edifice hemispherical fit with raised terraces at the base. It was enclosed with a wooden railing along with a stone umbrella at the best. This Great Stupa served because a nucleus to the big Buddhist establishment throughout the later period. During Sunga

occasions, many edifices were raised at Sanchi as well as its surrounding slopes. The Asokan stupa was enlarged plus confronted with stones plus decorated with balustrades, staircases along with a harmika found on the top.

In the initially century BC the Andhra-Satavahanas, that had extended their sway over the eastern Malwa, caused the elaborately carved gateways to Stupa 1. The Great Stupa of Sanchi displays an austere grandeur as well as the beautiful carvings of the doorway depict inside detail the noticeable shows plus miracles from Lord Buddha existence plus occasions depicted inside the Buddhist Jataka stories. The reconstruction of

Temple 40 plus erection of Stupas 2 plus 3 moreover appear to date back about the same time.

From the 2nd to 4th century AD Sanchi plus Vidisha came below the Kushanas plus Kshatrapas plus subsequently passed about to the hands of the Guptas. During the Gupta period several temples were additionally built plus sculptures were added exhibiting the traditional elegance plus simplicity of the era. Further, statues of Lord Buddha seated inside the canopies facing the 4 entrances of the Great Stupa were moreover added. Sanchi furthermore flourished throughout the 7th 12th centuries A.D. whenever shrines plus monasteries were continued to be added. So Sanchi displays harmonious co-existence of Hindu plus Buddhist faiths.

Because the fourteenth century Sanchi stayed deserted plus uncared for till 1818 whenever General Taylor rediscovered the website. Sir John Marshall established an archaeological museum inside 1919 that was later changed into the present site museum at Sanchi. Currently below an UNESCO project Sanchi plus Satdhara, a Buddhist website, 10 km south-east of Sanchi, has been further excavated, conserved plus environmentally developed.

Bagh Caves: There are 7 Buddhist rock cut caves located found on the bank of Baghini river. These comprise of Viharas stupa inside chaitya hall plus residential cells. There are many sculptures of Buddha plus Boddhisattvas plus was 1 covered lavishly with painting of that there are certain traces today. A painting of the bodhisattva Padmapani, of these caves is respected because a prototype of the well- acknowledged Padmapani figure at Ajanta. The rock cut caves were quarried between 5th -6th century AD.

Gwalior Fort: The history of the Fort goes back to the fifth century AD or nonetheless earlier. The aged name of the hill because recorded inside historic Sanskrit inscriptions is Gopagiri. It has witnessed differing fortunes of the Guptas, Hunas, the Pratiharas, the Kachhwahas, the Tomars, the Pathans, the Mughals, the English as well as the Marathas that have left their landmarks inside the different monuments that are nevertheless preserved. The main monuments that are inside the premises of the fort are :- Man Mandir, Teli-Ka-Mandir, Sas Bhau Temple, Badal Mahal, Alamgiri gate, Ganesa gate, Chaturbhuj gate, Rock-cut Jain collosi, Urwai gate, etc.

Among the earliest architectural efforts the Teli ka Mandir undoubtedly stands because the earliest 1 being dated conformably to the 8th century AD A hallmark feature of the temple

is the imposing superstructure of the mixed kind, showing a Valabhi shikara about a Nagara base. Chaturbhuj temple is another early temple of the website being securely dated to AD 875. It stands because truly the only monolithic rock cut temple inside the whole area. In the hill fort the twin Vaishnava temple recognised as Sas Bahu built throughout the reign of the Kachchapghattas marks the culmination of creative endeavours marked by extravagant ornamentation. Jainism moreover thrived conspicuously particularly throughout the reign of the Tomars because understood the big amount of gigantic Jaina tirthankara pictures from pictures about both sides of the Urwahi Road plus rock cut Jain colossies, including at Ek Pathar ki Baodi. The Palace of Raja Man Singh, a wonderful patron of architecture, is an interesting illustration of Hindu Architecture, incorporating ingredients commonly inside vogue, inside Islamic architecture.

Hoshang Shah Tomb, Mandu: The historic hill fort of Mandu, with inscriptional evidence dating back to AD 555 is located just 35 km away within the district headquarters, Dhar. The rock cut caves, namely, Lohani plus Sat Kothari, are the earliest plus rarer kind of architecture among the over 60 structural monuments. The significant ones are situated inside 3 groups, well-known as, 1) Royal Complex, 2) Hoshangh Shahs Tomb, 3) Roopmati Pavilion. The monuments which the tourist should see inside this Hoshang Shah Tomb location are:

1) Hoshangs Tomb, a mausoleum built completely of marble. Though it encounters the enterance porch found on the north the accesss to the tomb right is within the south from the doorway of beautiful proportions plus ornamentation. The interior is plain however for the ornamental mouldings like the miniature arches with blue enamel background running all over the rim of the dome.The primary sarcophagus of Hoshang Shah is carved inside the shape of the casket with receding bands plus with a mihrab moulded at the best. There are different graves additionally under the dome, 3 of that are inside marble. Dharmashala in the Compound of Hoshang Tomb is located to the west of Hoshang Shah Tomb plus annexed with it is a Dharamshala. It consists of the colonnade separated into 3 aisles by rows of pillars. The flat ceiling supported about pillars, brackets plus lintels is typical of Hindu architecture. But, the extended narrow hall at its back with vaulted ceiling is strictly Indo-Islamic inside architectural fashion.

2) Royal Complex, Mandu: The monuments which the tourist should see at the Royal Complex are:

1. The Jahaj Mahal, (Ship Palace) with its elongate construction amidst the waters of the Munj plus Kapur Tanks provide an impression of the big ship anchored at the port. The palace dated to the closing years of the 15th century AD.

2. Hindola Mahal virtually signifies a Swinging Palacea name provided to its peculiar sloping sidewalls. The program of the building is T shaped, with a primary hall along with a transverse projection at the north. The huge vaulted rooftop of the hall has disappeared though the row of lofty arches, that when supported it, remains intact. This big audience hall is dated to 15th century AD.
3. The Hammam, located inside the deep interior of the Royal Complex is having a special architecture with bathroom cubicles having perforated domes providing light. These cubicles cold water by parallel grooves carved found on the stone slabs.

3) Roopmati Pavalion is placed found on the lofty hill to the south beyond the palace of Baz Bahadur stands. A closer examination of the building shows it had beneath gone different phases of construction inside different periods spread over 15th to 17th decades AD. The authentic structure, because is clearly enjoyed within the east, consisted of the low however huge hall with 2 room at both ends. The walls have a sharp slope towards the base as well as the arches are very thick inside proportion to their spans. The parapet above the walls moreover belonged to the authentic structure.

This element of the building without the pavilions above therefore belongs to the earliest stage plus appears to have been built initially for retaining an powerful military observe over any potential enemy movement about this side of the fort, that falls down here abruptly to a level of 365.8 m towards the distinctly noticeable Nimar plains under.The remaining piece of the building was built over the western side of the plinth of the authentic block found on the slope of the hill, thus because to shape a basement that has 2 long projections, inside the shape of corridors, 1 going towards the west as well as the different, inside the opposite way, over the northern side of the block, towards the east. The corridors inside the basement have a quantity of arched openings over their width to help the celings. The western projection contains a big cistern inside that rainfall water was gathered throughout the monsoon by the channel running within the rooftop to the reservoir under.

Baz Bahadur Palace: Situated found on the slope of the hill inside the midst of the picturesque all-natural setting the key gateway of the palace is contacted by forty wide methods with landings at intervals. The passage from the gateway accommodates room for the quards about both sides with a vaulted ceiling above. The passage further causes the outer courtroom of the palace with its primary doorway inside front. The principal palace consists of the spacious open courtroom with halls plus room about all 4 sides along with a gorgeous cistern inside its center. Beyond the colonnade found on the northern side at its centre projects an octagonal pavilion with arched starting overlooking was when what a stunning garden, traces of that are nevertheless enjoyed. On the terrace are watched 2 stunning baradaris from where 1 may have charming

view of the surrounding nation. There is an inscription inside Persian over the principal entrance that assigns its constriction to Sultan Nasir inside AH 914 (AD 1508-9).

Shahi Quila, Burhanpur: The monuments of Burhanpur are representative of Faruqi plus Mughal architecture. In this erstwhile capital of the Faruqi Kings, besides palatial edifices the mausoleums equally attracts ones attention. The elegantly painted tomb of Adil Shah datable to 15th century AD, is made about excellent plinth plus is square from outside plus octagonal from inside. The Tomb of Shah Nawaz Khan is square about program, enclosed with a verandah plus surmounted with a big dome of Mughal Period.

Erected inside 16th century AD, the tomb of Shah Shuja contains the mortal remains to Begum Shuza. Builtt inside stone it stands about a raised fluted circular plinth plus plastered with shell mortar plus decorated with paintings. The tomb is crowned with a dome. The 16th century construction of Nadir Shah Tomb is made about a raised platform with flat facades. The room is occupied by 3 graves. The dome is supported found on the 8 archways.

Raja Chhatri close Bordha gate was erected inside honour of the memory of Raja Jai Singh, where he was cremated. It is a magnificent open columned pavilion. It was designed by Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb (1658-1707).The Palace located inside the Fort excluding the Hammam Khana is largely inside a wrecked condition. The extant walls plus ceiling are decorated with paintings about honey comb function. Hammam Khana was built throughout Mughal Period. The baths bear an inscription of Khan Khana Mirza Abdul Rahim Khana, the well-known minister of Akbar plus Jahangir. The room have domed roof. The Hammam is wonderfully decorated with paintings.

Check Your Progress–2:

1. **Who laid the foundation of religious centers at Sanchi?**

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2. How many Buddhist rock-cut caves are located on the bank of the Baghini River?

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3. Name some of the monuments at the Royal Complex.

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4. The monuments of Burahanpur represent which architecture?

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3.3.3 Chhattisgarh:

Lakshmana Temple, Sirpur: The Lakshmana temple is found inside the town Sirpur in the Mahasamand district of Chhattisgarh at a distance of 90 km from the state capital of Raipur. Sirpur is extracted within the historic name Sripura, which was when the centre of

force of South Kosalas throughout the direction of Sarabhapuriyas plus Panduvamsis throughout 6th 8th century AD.

The archaeological remains inside plus about Sirpur consists of both Hindu plus Buddhist monuments inside the shape of temples plus monasteries. Among them, the many perfectly preserved splendid temple is the east facing Lakshmana temple built by Vasata, the mom of Mahasivagupta Balarjuna inside 7th century AD.

Dedicated to Lord Vishnu, this brick temple stands about a significant huge platform accessible by procedures inside the north as well as the south. The program of the temple consists of the garbagriha, antarala along with a mandapa. The mandapa today inside ruins was initially upheld by stone pillars inside rows. The exquisitely carved doorframe shows figures of Seshasayi Vishnu together with his additional incarnations. This temple is 1 amidst the number one samples of brick temples of historic India.

Bastar Palace: It is another famous destination which is watched inside Jagdalpur inside Bastar district. It was the head quarters of Bastar Kingdom. It was built by the rulers of Bastar State whenever the capital of Bastar kingdom had been changed from Barsur to Jagdalpur. At present this might be kept because a monument by the government.

Check Your Progress–3:

1. **Who built the famous east facing Lakshmana Temple?**

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2. **What was the historic name of Sirpur?**

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3) **Lakshmana Temple was dedicated to which God?**

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4) Which Palace was the head quarter of Baster Kingdom?

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9.4 Museums in Northern India:

9.4.1 UTTAR PRADESH:

Museums are the internet documents of history, plus history, which is why they are not mere buildings. For the museums of Uttar Pradesh, the same goes true. An understanding is

provided to us from these museums of the history of Uttar Pradesh. All the museums inside Uttar Pradesh are owned almost by the government nevertheless, many are run privately too. 'State Museum' of Lucknow is well-known as well as the most crucial amidst these. The museum exhibits different ingredients of the then society of Uttar Pradesh. For every era it has devoted museums. The museum has a few of the ideal collections of bronzes plus artifacts of yesteryears. In Varanasi the equally famous when not more is the Bharat Kala Bhawan. The museum has a extremely proud collection. Among others, artifacts, tools plus commodities belonging to Indus valley civilization it furthermore include alternative dynasties like Maurya, Sunga plus Gupta.

Another distinguished museum inside Uttar Pradesh is the The Archeological Museum of Sarnath. Other items associated to Buddhism the region have an advantageous assortment of artifacts. Belonging to the era of Gautam Buddha there are many sculptures plus bronzes. In Uttar Pradesh the Government Museum inside Mathura is another distinguished 1. Due to its localized character the museum, though, has a extremely limited range. Belonging to the Mathura School the region has the many vivid assortments of the sculptures.

Mathura Museum: A good assortment of sculptures belonging to the historic Mathura school of art is found inside

The Government Museum of Mathura, it was among the leading museums of not merely Uttar Pradesh and India. In the year 1874 Sir F.S. Growse initially founded this museum. Mathura Museum was the another name of Government Museum of Mathura which is considered among the leading centers for analysis, research as well as the preservation of the history left by the Mathura School of Sculpture.

Near the historical Dampier Park inside Mathura the museum is currently housed. The building of the museum itself is value exploring. This aesthetically breathtaking building is octagonal fit plus is produced from the red-sandstone. In the nation the museum boasts of the biggest, vivid as well as the many splendid assortment of Kushana sculptures. Proud collections of stone sculpture plus terracotta were equally found inside this museum. Many of them belong to the Kushana period plus following. Apart from which, the museum also offers a splendid assortment of gold, silver plus copper coins, clay seals, historic pottery, paintings plus bronzes amidst others.

Allahabad Museum: In India Allahabad Museum is regarded as the best-kept museums plus which is what makes it should see destination inside Allahabad. It has separate museums dedicated to archeological results, all-natural history displays, art gallery plus artifacts donated by Jawaharlal Nehru that was the specialty of the museum.

In 1947 Jawaharlal Nehru, the initially prime minister of India, himself inaugurated Allahabad Museum. A big assortment of displays which are spread over whopping 18 museums was found inside this museum boasts. The objects about view include the individual effects of Nehru as well as the versatility movement plus primarily prehistoric

plus Indus Valley antiquities, stone sculpture, terracotta, bronzes, seals, miniature paintings, Buddhist thanks, textiles, weapons, medieval land scholarships plus documents.

From the third century BC to the 12th century AD gorgeous stone pictures, intricately carved temple pillars plus lintels dating are found there that represent significant dynasties, both historic plus medieval. From most the famous universities of sculptures there are antiquities namely Gandhara, Mathura, Kausambi plus Sarnath.

The splendid terracotta assortment of this museum is the many interesting element of the show. Indeed, amidst the biggest of its type inside the planet the collection is counted. The oldest found on the show dates because back because the fall of Indus valley civilization. The topic of these terracotta ranges from dancing plus amorous scenes to bacchanalian feasts plus hunts. The coin collection has great too plus involves

Kushana plus Gupta gold coins, when within the 16th century onwards. The manuscripts which are mostly inside Sanskrit.

Sarnath Museum: The the most well-known museums of its type inside whole South-Asia is Archaeological Museum of Sarnath. Locally well-known as Sarnath Museum, Archeological Museum of Sarnath is a splendid building built early this century plus stands adjacent to the famous ruins. For over a 1000 years the museum contains a big assortment of sculptures which stands testimony to the fervent creative plus religious activity at Sarnath.

In the entrance hall the initially sculpture to be experienced is a big capital (2.31 meters inside height) which when crowned a freestanding pillar amidst the Sarnath ruins. The Lion capital is made from pale yellowish-gray speckled sandstone plus has been burnished thus perfectly which its refined surface nevertheless shines. The capital has 4 lions seated back plus their encounters gaze towards the 4 cardinal instructions which they safeguard. Below, there are 4 wheels found on the abacus that are the emblems of the law of dharma (religious movement plus progress). The signal of Sarnath is the Dharmachakra wheel, for it happens to be here which the Buddha set the religious wheel inside motion by showing persons the method to truth plus enlightened living. The individual devotion of the bull, the trustworthy strength of a elephant, as well as the fearless force of the lion, paired by the swiftness of the horse are symbolic characteristics that the devotee must get. As the emblem of the Indian Republic this lion capital with its content of peace plus commitment was selected plus is to be found about all government documents plus about all Indian currency.

There is an impressive plus amazingly gorgeous, life-size standing Bodhisattva within the additional Buddhist remains that delicate image of the Bodhisattva with a lotus but another bronze sculpture showing the Bodhisattva with numerous arms. an good assortment of figures plus sculptures within the Mauryan, the Kushana as well as the Gupta periods, additionally houses the museum at Sarnath. From the 9th to 12th centuries, one of them is the earliest Buddha image found at Sarnath plus numerous pictures of Hindu Gods dating.

Sarnath Museum: The Archaeological Survey of India Museum at Sarnath is a museum that houses the results plus excavations at Sarnath, close to archaeological site. At Sarnath Museum this really is the distinguished, authentic sandstone sculpted Lion Capital of Ashoka preserved, about 250 BCE it was initially erected atop an Ashoka Pillar at Sarnath. The angle from that this pic has been taken, minus the inverted bell-shaped lotus flower, has been adopted because the National Emblem of India showing the Horse found on the left as well as the Bull found on the proper of the Ashoka Chakra inside the circular base about that the 4 Indian lions are standing

back to back. There is an Elephant along with a Lion found on the far side. Onto the center of the National Flag of India, the wheel "Ashoka Chakra" from its base has been located.

A wealthy assortment of sculptures has yielded by Sarnath, artifacts plus edifices comprising many Buddha plus Bodhisattva pictures plus different historic remains. Other significant remains as well as the best specimens of Buddhist art plus has been housed at the museum.

The Lion Capital of Asoka is the single many distinguished display of the museum; the Sarnath museum has a tiny however awe-inspiring assortment of Buddhist artifacts. From the fifth century amidst the factors to find is a gorgeous sculpture of the Buddha. With eyes downcast inside deep meditation the Buddha sits cross-legged, along with a halo about his head. Additionally value exploring are many breathtaking figures of the bodhisattvas.

Of alternative Buddhist remains there is an impressive plus amazingly stunning, with a lotus but another bronze sculpture showing the Bodhisattva with several arms there is a life-size standing Bodhisattva along with a delicate image of the Bodhisattva. The museum at Sarnath moreover houses a good assortment of figures plus sculptures within the Mauryan, the Kushana as well as the Gupta periods. From the 9th to 12th centuries, prominent of them is the earliest Buddha image found at Sarnath plus numerous pictures of Hindu Gods dating.

The good Ashokan Pillar is the leading attraction of the Sarnath Archaeological Museum. It has 4 back-to-back lions that has been adopted because the National signal of India. Representations of the lion, an elephant, horse as well as the bull are foun under this.

Jhansi Museum: In the famous Jhansi Fort the Jhansi museum is found. It is a not-to-be-missed tourist destination inside Jhansi. The museum not just provides a knowledge into the history plus history of Jhansi and throws light found on the history plus culture of the Bundelkhand area. To know about the Chandela rulers it is very a significant source regarding the lifetime plus occasions of them. Belonging to the Chandela dynasty, the Jhansi Museum has weapons, statues, dresses plus photos. A separate pic gallery which is focused on the lifetime plus instances of Gupta Kings is additionally houses inside this museum. One of the features of the museum is the pic gallery of the Gupta period. The museum additionally treasures many terracotta structures, bronze statues, manuscripts, paintings plus coins aside from which.

There is a separate gallery for weapons too, that has impressive collections of weaponry plus arsenals utilized by Chandela, Bundelas as well as the British rulers. Other fighters throughout the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 are furthermore kept here plus a few of the weapons employed by the Rani of Jhansi.

Lucknow Museum: For all travelers plus otherwise that see Uttar Pradesh the State Museum inside Lucknow is essential see. At Banarasi Bagh region of Lucknow, Lucknow Museum is located inside a contemporary three-storied building. It is a museum plus archive rolled inside 1. Dedicated to sculptures, bronzes, paintings, all-natural history plus anthropological specimens, coins, textiles plus decorative arts the museum has separate museums.

The earliest image of Balarama and Panch-Mukhi Shiv Lingam sculptors may display here. A splendid assortment of coins inside the museum additionally displays, that are from the terra- cotta ones within the Indus Valley Civilization era to the coins of the modern. Apart from many alternative functions of art which are of famous value the museum boasts off an Egyptian Mummy as well as the pistol of Chandrashekhar Azad, well-known flexibility fighter.

Anand Bhawan: Anand Bhavan is the ancestral house of the versatility fighter as well as the initially Prime-Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru. The destination is furthermore housing to the "Iron Lady of India", Indira Gandhi. The region has now been turned into a fine museum. Because of the truth which many momentous decisions plus occasions, associated to the flexibility battle took region here the value of the destination equally increases. The memorabilia of the Nehru family displays inside this museum.

In the year 1970 Indira Gandhi donated Anand Bhawan to the Indian government that has been later converted into a museum about her behest. This shrine to the Nehru family indicates the excellent respect inside that this well-known dynasty is held inside India. This museum is well kept plus value exploring. The displays inside the apartment highlight the occasions which compelled a well-off plus prestigious family to receive included inside Indian freedom. The family has honor of producing five decades of astute politicians that are - Moti Lal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Sonia Gandhi plus Rahul Gandhi.

Nehru's bedroom plus research area is the many interesting element of the museum. To Mahatma Gandhi, dad of the Indian Nation there is a space specifically devoted, where he utilized to remain throughout his visits. That houses several of her belongings there is a space focused on Indira Gandhi too. Some of the belongings of Moti Lal plus Jawaharlal Nehru equally houses inside the drawing area. Through many bookshelves

which are full of titles focused on Marx plus Lenin, the research is another interesting section where you are able to glance. Dedicated to the existence plus occasions of Jawaharlal Nehru, out inside the lush green garden is an outhouse which houses a pic gallery. Next-door is Swaraj

Bhawan, till 1930 where Moti Lal Nehru lived plus where Indira Gandhi was born. It houses a museum featuring dimly lit room plus an audio-visual presentation 'The Story of Independence'.

Swaraj Bhavan (Older Anand Bhavan): Located inside Allahabad, India Swaraj Bhavan (formerly Anand Bhavan) is a big mansion. In the 19th century it was owned by Indian political leader Motilal Nehru, it has served because the ancestral house of the Nehru-Gandhi Family ï¿½ Indira Gandhi was born there whom was the future Prime Minister of India. In Anand Bhawan the First Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru was but not born. It is managed by the 'Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund', Delhi.

History: For a sum of 19,000 Rupees, Motilal Nehru, a prominent attorney, purchased a palatial house at 1 Church Road inside 1900, Allahabad. The property was big however the apartment was inside complete disrepair. Over the upcoming decade extensive renovation function was carried out. To purchase the choicest furniture plus china Motilal utilized his frequent visits to Europe. He turned the mansion into a veritable palace, a sophisticated replica of a English nation property bifurcated between east plus west with a retinue of virtually a 100 folks inside the apartment. Motilal called the home Anand Bhavan (*lit. Abode of happiness).*

A prominent associate of the Indian National Congress Party was Motilal Nehru,due to the, the Nehru House was visited by great deal of noted leaders plus party activists. After the rise of Motilal's son, Jawaharlal Nehru, the mansion almost became the center of the Indian freedom movement. It was informally the headquarters of the All India Congress Committee inside the 1920s before inside 1930 it was donated by Motilal Nehru to the Indian National Congress, to serve because the party's official headquarters inside the area. The Nehrus built another home next to the older 1 plus called which Anand Bhavan; Swaraj Bhavan was renamed the older apartment (*lit. Abode of freedom*). To teach arts plus crafts to youngsters, the Swaraj Bhavan premise conducts classes. A light plus sound programme is equally organized here that conduct 4 shows daily.

Taj Museum, Taj Mahal: In 1982 inside the ground floor the museum was established inside western Naubat Khana, sometimes known because Jal Mahal, with inside the Taj Mahal complex. Having a quadrangle projection outside plus is made about a raised platform it is very a double storied building.

Additionally to the primary hall the museum comprises of 3 museums plus has about show different displays relating largely to the construction of the Taj Mahal plus to the period of its builders. Totally 121 antiquities are about show, that are generally classified because Mughal miniature paintings, manuscripts, government decrees, specimen of calligraphy, arms, utensils, plans plus drawings of Taj Complex, paintings, specimen inlay function, marble pillars, etc.

The paintings of Shah Jahan plus his many favourite spouse Mumtaz Mahal is within key hall, both about ivory, encased inside ornamental wooden frame, replicas of coins minted Akbarabad (Agra) are about show. In this gallery well-known Persian epic Shahnama of Firdausi paintings, dated to 1612 AD an interesting manuscript of Chaihl Majlis bearing the signature of Shah Jahan below the royal seal dated 4th February 1628 plus additional are displayed.

Colours drawings showing the salient highlights of the architecture of Tai Mahal contain inside the initial gallery plans. The many worthwhile is a site program, front elevation of the tomb plus alternative details are recorded about this site program. Copies of Shah Jahan farmans dated AH 1042 (August 1632) dated 20th June 1637 addressed to Raja Jai Singh plus another farman addressed to Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur to confirm standard supply of the makrana marble, etc. needed inside the construction of the imperial building, Taj Mahal are moreover displayed inside the gallery.

Many jade plus porcelain objects like Quaran stand carved of Jade show inside the 2nd gallery, a stunning ornamented spouted vase (lota) carve of Jade, mirror installed about stone, bowl plus meals of Celadon ware. Arms like swords, daggers along with a planet chart showing the places from where stones were imported for inlay function of Taj Mahal together with specimens of these semiprecious stones are additionally inside show.

In 3rd gallery significant regal Farmans plus documents, Waslis (specimen) of well-known calligraphy of the period, 2 paintings of Taj Mahal by British artist Daniel inside the year 1795 AD are displayed. An interesting purchase of General Perron of the period of Shah Alam II recording the facts of the auction of fruits inside the garden of the mausoleum of Taj ganj is additionally displayed. The regal farmans of Shah Jahan regarding registering a grant of land inside numerous villages plus confirming a grant of hereditary land to Shaikh Hatim is furthermore discover located inside the gallery.

Memorial Museum, Residency, Lucknow: The superb uprising of 1857 inside Lucknow remind by the ruins of the Residency. They came beneath central security inside the year 1920 as well as are preserved inside the same condition. The museum has been established keeping inside view of its value throughout the First War of Indian Independence. The museum is housed inside a part that was annex of the primary Residency building plus was earlier chosen for showing the model of the Residency complex.

To present a graphic accounts of the flexibility battle of 1857 the museum was crafted, consists a model of the Residency, aged pictures, lithographs, paintings, documents, period objects including guns, swords, shields, musketing cannons, rank badges, medals plus different goods. Diorama plus paintings about canvas showing a few of the battle at the Residency plus additional relating to the theme furthermore from element of the show.

The story of 1857 presented inside a chronological purchase. Original pictures plus lithographs of various websites, associated with all the uprising, plus paintings depicting

extensive occasions of the uprising have been shown together with portraits of the surrounding heroes. The center of the uprising of 1857, a amount of maps showing strategic positions inside Lucknow, chart of the Residency along with a drawing of the design of the gallery have equally been displayed.

Ground floor plus basement are the 2 components inside that the museum is separated. Through a big double columned portico at the southern way the ground floor is contacted. A little area at the entrance causes the museums at the ground floor plus museums at the basement from spiral staircases. The ground floor contains 4 museums numbering as well as the basement having 7 museums.

Recently a hot gallery has been put into the basement of the museum throughout the excavation inside the southern part of the Residency complex the artifacts recovered houses there. These include different terracotta human plus animal figurines, a loaded revolver, porcelain wares, cannon balls, terracotta rooftop tiles, fragments of wine bottles, plus silver plated whisk fly, etc.

Museum – Sarnath: This really is the oldest website museum of the Archaeological Survey of India. In purchase to maintain the antiquities found from this website, a choice was taken inside 1904 by the Government to build the website museum adjacent to the excavated website at Sarnath. The building was completed inside 1910 to apartment, show plus research the antiquities. The building forms half of the

monastery (Sangharama) inside program. There are five museums plus 2 verandahs. The antiquities inside the museum are datable from third century BC to 12th century AD. The museums have been christened found on the basis of their contents; the northern many gallery is Tathagata whilst upcoming 1 is Triratna. The key hall is recognised as Shakyasimha gallery plus adjacent with it about south is called because Trimurti. The southern many is Ashutosh gallery, the verandahs about northern plus southern side are called because Vastumandana plus shilparatna respectively.

Entrance to the museum is from the leading hall. The Shakyasimha gallery shows the many prized collections of the museum. In the centre of the gallery is the Lion Capital of the Mauryan Pillar that has become the National Emblem of India. Apart within the pictures of Buddha inside different pose plus Tara, the inscribed colossal standing pictures of Bodhisattva inside red sand stone devoted by Bhikshu Bala, octagonal shaft, and umbrella are furthermore displayed.

Triratna gallery shows the pictures of Buddhist deities plus several associated objects. A standing image of siddhakavira that is a shape of Manjusri, standing Tara, leopgraph, seated Bodhisattva Padmapani, stele depicting magic of Sravasti, Jambhala alongwith vasudhara, depiction of Ramgrama stupa being protected by Nagas, Inscriptions of Kumardevi, stele depicting Astamahasthana (8 good places) associated to Buddha existence, Sunga railings are of considerable eminence. Tathagata gallery displays pictures of Buddha inside different attitude, Vajrasattva, Bodhisattva padmapani, Nilakantha

Lokesvara with a cup of poison, maitreya, preaching Buddha the many notable sculpture of Sarnath School of art.

Trimurti gallery contains pot bellied seated Yaksha figure, image of Trimurti (Brahama, Vishnu plus Mahesh) Surya, Saraswati, Mahisasur mardini plus certain secular objects like figures of birds, animals, man plus woman heads in addition to several stucco figures.

Ashutosh gallery shows Brahmanical deities like Shiva inside different types, Vishnu, Ganesh, Kartikeya, Agni, Parvati, Navagrahas, Bhairava along with a colossal Andhakasuravadha (eliminating of demon Andhaka) by Shiva. Mostly architectural members are about show at 2 verandahs of the museum. A big lintel depicting story of shantivadina Jataka is a gorgeous part of Art.

Kanpur Sangrahalaya: Kanpur Sangrahalaya / Kanpur Museum is a museum inside Kanpur, the commercial hub of Uttar Pradesh inside North India. It is the official museum inside Kanpur. It is a storehouse of artifacts plus displays which tell the story

of the occasions plus individuals that have influenced the generating of Kanpur city plus tell several interesting details regarding the historic past of the city. As it happens to be the official museum, it happens to be the main surrounding organization serving because source of information regarding history of Kanpur.

Hakim Karam Hussain Museum about History of Medicine plus Sciences inside Aligarh: Karam Husain Museum about History of Medicine plus Sciences is an educational device with collections plus exhibitions. The primary theme is the history of wellness plus condition inside a cultural attitude, with focus found on the information plus iconographic culture of medieval medication plus sciences. The museum has categorically the photos plus busts of doctors belonging to Mesopotamia, Babylonian, Egyptians, Greeks, Arab plus Indian civilizations. Additionally, health manuscripts, catalogues, healthcare philately, healthcare souvenirs, memoirs of doctors including Nobel laureates, etc., are preserved plus displayed.

Hakim Fazlur Rahman Museum about Arts, Culture plus Orientalism inside Aligarh: The museum has a big assortment of coins, postage stamps, gemstones, paintings, engravings, watercolours, drawings, photographic print, utensils, garments including calico, busts, pens, memoirs plus relics of certain prominent personalities. In the museum, there are family collections like Prof. Syed Mahmood Husain Family Collection, Roohi Mabud Hasan Family Collection, etc.

Rashtriya Dalit Prerna Sthal plus Green Garden inside Noida: The Rashtriya Dalit Prerna Sthal plus Green Garden ("National Dalit Inspiration Place plus Green Garden") is a memorial inside Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India. It was commissioned by Mayawati, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, plus inaugurated about 14 October 2011. The park was built at expense of 685 crores. The Mayawati government expects to recover the expense from ticket sales. The memorial involves a mini-museum termed as the Rashtriya

Dalit Smarak ("National Dalit Memorial") along with a green expanse built about an location of 82.5 acres over the banks of river Yamuna. The Rashtriya Dalit Smarak is spread over 33 acres of land, plus involves the statues of 15 Dalit icons, including Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, Kanshi Ram plus Mayawati herself. It also offers 24 18-feet significant sandstone statues of elephants, the signal of Mayawati's Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP). The monument is focused on the Dalits, plus has been built to honor the "unparalleled battle of these stalwarts towards the battle for social transformation".

In October 2009, the Supreme Court of India had ordered the Mayawati government to stop the construction function, amid concerns which the project may not be eco-friendly because it's placed close to the Okhla Sanctuary. In December 2010, the

courtroom Okayed the project. Because the memorial equally featured her own statues, Mayawati was accused of being megalomaniac, plus was criticized by the Indian National Congress for spending the tax-payers' income.Mayawati's BSP dismissed the allegations, plus reported which her statues were erected considering Kanshi Ram's usually requests which his statues ought to be designed upcoming to the present President of BSP. Mayawati equally accused the Congress of being "anti-Dalit".

Check Your Progress–4:

1. Who founded the Mathura Museum?

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2. Who inaugurated the Allahabad Museum and in which year?

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3. Which is the main museum to know about the Chandela rulers?

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4. In which museum is, the pistol of Chandra Shekher Azad is kept?

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3.4.2 Madhya Pradesh:

Museum – Gwalior: Gwalior is called following a hermit "Gwalip" whom is mentioned to have healed Raja Suraj Sen from leprosy throughout his looking pursuit at the fort. The area was recognised as Gopagiri or Gopadri plus later got corrupted to Gwaliawar or Gwalior. A shrine focused on saint Gwalip is furthermore enjoyed found amongst the Ganesha gate plus Laxmana gate found on the eastern side of the fort. The website museum was established inside 1984 inside the Hospital plus Jail building of the British period. Located inside front of Hathi pole gate of Gwalior fort, the museum comprises of the big rectangular hall, a room connected with it plus 2 verandahs 1 inside front plus another found on the back side with displays of different types.

The museum is enriched with a big plus varied assortment of antiquities, accumulated from Gwalior as well as its adjoining regions. Prominent places amidst them are Amrol inside Distt. Gwalior, Naresar, Bateswar, Padawali, Mitawali, Sihonia inside Distt. Morena, Kherat plus Ater inside Distt. Bhind, Terahi, Ranod plus Surwaya inside Distt. Shivpuri.Sculptural riches of the museum is categorized beneath Shaiva, Vaishnava, Jaina plus miscellaneous groups. They reflect the development of sculptural art plus fashion inside India from 1st century BC to 17th century A.D. to that they belong.

Sculptures from Mitawali are the earliest assortment of the museum. They belong to Sunga plus Kushana period. These are lifetime size plus colossal figures shown inside thick garments plus ornaments. Noted sculptures of the period are Balarama, Kartikeya plus Lakulisa.

Sculptural repertoire found from Nareshwar, Bateswar, Kherat, Ater, Rannod, Surwaya plus Padawali are of Pratihara period (8th century A.D. to 10th century AD). Images of the period have retained the wealthy art traditions plus plasticity of the Gupta period. They appear thin, slim, graceful plus divine. Among them Nataraj, Ekmukha Sivalinga, Maha Pasupatinath Siva, Saptamatrika, Adinath, Parsvanath etc. are limited examples, enriching the show of the museum. Sculptures from Suhania of 11th century AD indicate the later endeavors that protect ingredients of the distinctive art custom of Gupta Period. These are generally all-natural, dynamic plus graceful. Noted sculptures of the period include -Asthadikpalas, Surasundaris, Dancers, Vidhyadharas plus Mithuna figures, etc. Besides, sculptures retrieved from Ater show the synthesis of Hindu plus Mughal art, patronized by the neighborhood Bhadoria kings of 17th century AD.

Museum – Chanderi: Chanderi, positioned 40 km from Lalitpur found on the Delhi-Bhopal rail line is a popular mediaeval town dotted with gigantic monument fortification plus cultural history spread throughout the size plus width of its environs. The famous information plus archaeological evidences give which the region was beneath the tip of numerous dynasties inside succession, viz: Maurya, Sunga, Naga, Gupta, Pushyabhuti plus Pratihara. The museum was opened for public about third April 1999. The key source of collection for the site museum of Chanderi, are the detached architectural plus sculptural members within the wrecked temples of Budhi Chanderi, datable to circa 10th to 12th century AD. Apart within the above-mentioned source many objects have been gathered from localized persons, authority's custody plus stray exploration.

Museum– Khajuraho: Khajuraho, with its famous group of medieval temples, is located inside Chhatarpur District of Madhya Pradesh. It is located 54 km south of Mahoba, 45 km east of Chhatarpur plus 105 km west of Satna District plus is perfectly associated by metalled roads from closest rail heads, viz. Mahoba, Satna plus Jhansi.

In 1910 at the initiative of Mr. W.A. Jardine the then nearby officer of British government inside Bundelkhand, the loose sculptures plus architectural members of the destroyed

temples of Khajuraho were accumulated plus preserved inside an enclosure built adjoining to the Matangeshwar Temple of western group of temples. The open air collection continued to be recognised as Jardine Museum till the Archaeological Survey of India took it over inside 1952, whenever its name was changed to Archaeological Museum. Then this open-air museum has been selected for reserve collection as well as the public entry is prohibited inside this enclosure.

The present museum was established inside 1967 using the representative assortment of Khajuraho sculptures within the open-air museum. The most crucial sculptures of the museum represent Brahmanical, Jaina, plus Buddhist faiths plus are shown inside the five museums inclusive of the principal hall.

Museum– Sanchi: With the view of housing the object noticed inside course of excavations at Sanchi, a tiny museum was established found on the hilltop, inside 1919, by Sir John Marshall, previous Director General of ASI. Later on, due to inadequacy of room and for aesthetically exhibiting the museum objects, Archaeological Survey of India acquired a university building at the foot hill of Sanchi Stupa plus got the shows changed to the hot building inside the year 1966. The museum comprises of the Main hall plus 4 museums. Majority of the objects are from Sanchi itself along with a limited from its neighbourhood i.e. Gulgaon, Vidisha, Murelkhurd plus Gyaraspur.

At present there are 4 museums called because Gallery No. 1 to 4, besides a verandah having 9 shows. There are 16 great objects ranging inside date from third cent. B.C. to medieval period about show accumulated within the ruins of Sanchi itself plus some within the neighbouring location. The Ashokan lion Capital with 4 lion seated back to back displayed inside an alcove inside the primary hall invites visitor's attention. This lion capital, of Ashokan pillar bearing typical Mauryan polish is the many great display plus singularly attracts ones attention. Entry to the museum is by the key hall that serves because the key gallery. The objects aesthetically displayed inside the gallery are the representative associate of six cultural periods i.e. Maurya, Sunga, Satvahana, Kushana, Gupta plus post Gupta period.

The colossal image of Nagaraja displayed up against the northern wall is a traditional representation of Sunga period. A Torana associate depicting Buddha's enlightenment beneath a Pipal tree, is specific for the Hinayana art. The alternative noteworthy shows are Yakshi (1st Cent. B.C.), Dhyani Buddha of Mathura inside spotted red sandstone (4th cent.A.D.) plus Bodhisattva Padmapani (5thCent. A.D.)

The Regional Science Centre, Bhopal (RSCB) is found inside the Shyamla Hills location of Bhopal, India. It is aimed at popularizing research plus development amidst the individuals, especially the pupils. It is regarded as the constituent units of the National Council of Science Museums or NCSM. RSCB was inaugurated about 12 January 1995 by the then president of India Shankar Dayal Sharma

Exhibits plus facilities: The Centre has over 266 research shows spanning over a variety of scientific procedures. Most of the shows are interactive. The 5-acre RSCB campus involves a 3-acre Science Park that contains over 60 shows including pulley demonstrations, a windmill plus solar-powered equipment. The campus moreover houses a little Dinosaur Park along with a zoo. The RSCB is open about all days, including weekends, except about Holi plus Diwali. The tourist timings are from 10.30 am to 6pm. As of 1 April 2012, the entry fees is 5 for visitors that are piece of the student group, plus 10 for everybody else. There are additional charges for specialized shows including the 3D Film Show (10 per person) as well as the Taramandal Show (introduction to astronomy, 2 per person). The Centre has a 200-seater auditorium along with a 25-seater meeting hall (both air conditioned). These are moreover accessible to the exterior groups for organizing relevant occasions, at a tiny charge. There is moreover a 50-seater AC hall, where the 3D Science Show is organized. RSCB has a little transportable planetarium with an inflatable dome, with a ability of 25 folks.

RSCB also offers a Mobile Science Exhibition bus with 24 shows. This bus goes to the tiny cities plus remote villages of Madhya Pradesh plus Chhatisgarh for creating

scientific awareness by anti-superstition demonstrations, science-related movies, sky observation plus educational lectures.

Events: A sky observation programme is organized about weekends following the sunset, in addition to for particular astronomical occasions that happen from time to time. Awareness programs plus exhibitions are organized about specialized days like the International Museum Day as well as the No Tobacco Day. Student displays plus research fairs are moreover organized from time to time. Special lectures by scientists plus professors are organized inside celebration of commemorative days. Contests for pupils, movie shows, awareness programmes, drama festivals, workshops plus specialized exhibitions are furthermore held to enjoy nowadays. Multi-day workshops are held for pupils throughout the summer holidays.

RSCB equally organizes 1 week training programme for teachers as well as the would-be teachers about fabrication of easy, low-cost training aids. Science demonstration lectures are organized about request by school groups. RSCB has memberships to indviduals, families, universities plus alternative institutions: the members will engage inside the different escapades plus programmes organized by the Centre.

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya: Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya is an anthropology museum positioned inside Bhopal inside India to present an integrated story of the Evolution of guy plus culture with specialreference to India.

Maharaja Chhatrasal Museum: Maharaja Chhatrasal Museum is a museum positioned inside an older palace at Dhubela, found on the Chhatarpur-Nowgaon highway, inside Chhatarpur District, Madhya Pradesh, India. This museum was established inside September, 1955 inside a palace built by Chhatrasal. Currently, the museum comprises 8 museums, of that 2 museums show inscriptions, copper plates, Sati pillars, lingas plus inscribed pictures of the Gupta plus Kalachuri period. The museum houses a variety of sculptures of the Shakti cult. It has moreover a noticeable assortment of Jaina pictures. It equally showcases the garments, weapons plus paintings of the Bundela kings.

Dhubela Museum is 65 km from Khajuraho. This destination is reached from Khajuraho by road.

Rani Durgawati Museum: Rani Durgawati Museum is a museum located inside Jabalpur city inside Madhya Pradesh state of India. It houses a fine assortment of Sculptures, Inscriptions plus Prehistoric Relics. The museum is focused on the memory of the Queen Durgavati.

Check Your Progress–5:

1. The Website museum of Gwalior was established in which year?

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2. What was the early name of the Khajuraho Museum?

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3. Who inaugurated the Regional Science Centre of Bhopal?

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4. Which museum is focused on the memory of queen Durgawati?

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3.4.3 Chhatisgarh:

Anthropological Museum: The Zonal Anthropological Museum inside Jagdalpur was established inside the year 1972 with all the sole cause of providing a fascinating knowledge into the culture plus lifestyles of Bastar tribes. The museum is found at a distance of 4 km within the Jagdalpur city center inside the workplace of the Anthropological Survey of India. It houses a fine assortment of many objects of ethnographic interest. The uncommon item about show at the museum throws light found on the rituals plus customs followed by the tribes of Bastar plus even highlight their religious practices plus design of living. All the collections have been recorded classified plus are shown inside numerous sections of the museum.

The Zonal Anthropological Museum of Jagdalpur is regarded as the prominent museums inside central India that is completely focused on the purchase, research, security, exhibition plus educational learning of numerous objects which have famous, scientific or creative value. Some of the uncommon collections found at the museum include headgears, footwear, ornaments, musical instruments, dresses, paintings, lumber carvings, weapons, masks, art function, and sculptures along with a broad range of objects that have been utilized inside daily lifetime. It is regarded as the best tourist attractions inside Chhattisgarh which serves because a window to the lifestyles plus cultural cultures of numerous tribes inside Bastar. The uncommon collections about show at the museum cover 4 fields of anthropology namely ethnology, linguistics, archaeology, plus bodily anthropology.

Check Your Progress–6:

1. **The zonal Anthropological Museum of Jagdalpur was established in which year?**

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2. **The Anthropological Museum of Jagdalpur throws light on customs and rituals of which tribe?**

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3. Name some of the uncommon collections found in the Jagdalpur Museum?

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4. Which museum is regarded as the prominent museum in central India?

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3.5 Role of Monuments and Museums in Tourism Promotion:

Cultural tourism development is community-based, participatory and designed to improve the economic and social well-being of local residents, in addition to the concerned institutional and physical environment.

The cultural tourist wants to discover the country and its culture with comprehensive understanding for achieving all aspects of knowledgeable explanation & feedback. This involves modesty & patience of not only the community towards guests but also guest open minded towards community & its cultural situations. The heritage tourism refers to the tourism in the natural, cultural and built environment of an area providing the tangible links between the past, present and the future.

India has been famous for its rich heritage and culture. India's glorious past and its cultural diversity makes it a potential blend which attracts millions of tourists each year to its cultural heritage sites. Indian rich heritage & cultural is reflected in its monuments temples, palaces and forts. Some of the most popular ones are – Taj Mahal, Agra, Mandwa castle Rajasthan, Mahabaalipuram Madurai, Lucknow, Delhi,

Khajurao, Varanasi. The image of India as a mystic place, rich cultural heritage and diversity, religious fairs & festivals like Pushkar fair, Taj Mahotsav, have contributed substantially to the tourism growth & economic development.

3.6 Glossary:

- **Monument**-Heritage Site
- **Museum**-Collection of different data and unique thing
- **Discover**- Search
- **Achieving** the gain of special project
- **Community**: a group of people

3.7 Answers to 'Check Your Progress':

Check Your Progress-1:

1. Three Heritage Sites- Taj Mahal,Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikari
2. River Yamuna
3. Raja veer Singh Dev
4. Sarnath

Check Your Progress-2:

1. Ashoka
2. 07
3. The Jahaj Mahal,Hindola Mahal, The Hammam
4. Faruqui and Mughal Architecture

Check Your Progress–3:

1. King Vasata
2. Sripura
3. Lord Vishnu
4. Bastar Palace

Check Your Progress-4:

1. Sir F.S. Growse in 1874
2. Jawahar Lal Nehru in year 1947
3. Jhansi museum
4. Lucknow museum

Check Your Progress-5:

1. 1984
2. Jardine Museum
3. President Shanker Dayal Sharma in 1955
4. Rani Durgawati Museum.

Check Your Progress-6:

1. 1972
2. Bastar
3. Headgears, footwear, ornaments, dresses, weapons, masks etc.
4. The zonal Anthropological Museum of Jagdalpur.

3.8 References Books:

- Ancient India by D.N.Jha.
- Medival India "Sultanate to Mughal period (1526-1761) by Satish Chandra.
- A History of India by Romila Thaper.

3.9 Further Study:

- Murray Sir James, AU. A New England dictionary on historical principles, Vol. X, Pt-1, Oxford 1926.
- World Tourism & Travel Council (WTTC).
- Uttar Pradesh – India 2008 Directorate of U.P. Tourism
- R. Nath- 'Agra and its Monumental Glory'.

3.10 Terminal and Model Questions:

Short Answer Type:

1. Write a short note on Tajmahal.
2. Describe in brief the history of Fatehpur Sikari.
3. Discuss the archeological importance of Sarnath..
4. What is the importance of Sanchi?
5. What do you mean by museum?
6. Write a short note on Lucknow Museum.
7. Name the famous historical places of Madhya Pradesh.
8. Throw some light on the significance of Anand Bhawan.

Long Answer Type:

1. Write a detail description on the monuments of northern India.
2. "Monuments are more important than museums".Discuss.
3. Discuss the role of monuments and museums in tourism industry.

Unit-4
Rajasthan And Gujarat

Structure:

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Objectives

4.3 Monuments in Northern India

4.3.1 Rajasthan

4.3.2 Gujarat

4.4 Museums in Northern India

4.4.1 Rajasthan

4.4.2 Gujarat

4.5 Role of Monuments and Museums in Tourism Promotion

4.6 Summary

4.7 Glossary

4.8 Answer to Check Your Progress

4.9 References

4.10 Suggested Readings

4.11 Terminal and Model Questions

4.1 INTRODUCTION:

India is blessed with number of world heritage monuments showcasing the breathtaking architecture and intricate work. The monuments of India are living testimony which pull us back to that particular era and helps us in exploring the history of India. Indian monuments have a rare and astonishing unique architecture which tell us the story of bygone era. Monuments of India are considered as the real treasure and are preserved with great importance.

The famous monumental heritage of India--the forts, palaces, temples, mosques, churches etc. is evidence proving that architecture in India had been a form expression. The era of architecture in India began with the settlement of the cities of Mohenjodaro and Harappa. The Great Bath, the Assembly Hall and the Drainage System are a few examples of the earlier architectural forms. Architecture in India evolved over a period of time, incorporating definitive influences from its various rulers, be it Hindus, Muslims or British.

4.2 Objectives:

After reading this unit carefully, you will be able to:

- Know the importance of monuments and museums.
- Make difference between monuments and museums.
- Know in details about the various Historical places.
- Enrich your knowledge of various historical places and monuments of different states of India.

4.3 Monuments in Northern India:

4.3.1 RAJASTHAN:

Deeg Palace: Deeg placed inside Bharatpur district, Rajasthan is historically associated because the eighteenth century sturdy hold of the Jat rulers. Badan Singh (1722 -56 AD) following presuming the throne consolidated the headship of the tribe plus therefore became the online founder of the Jat home at Bharatpur. The credit of commencing the urbanization of Deeg moreover goes to him. It was he that chosen this place because the headquarters of his newly established Jat kingdom. The sturdy citadel with towering walls plus bastions was erected somewhat later inside 1730 AD by Surajmal, the worthy son of Badansingh. Regarding the same period according to certain writers the big charming tank called Rup Sagar was built by Rup Singh, the brother of Badan Singh. The gorgeous garden retreat adorning this city is the many great of the creative accomplishments of Surajmal plus serves for this day a glorious memorial to the

celebrated hero of the Jat tribe. After the death of Surajmal, his son Jawahar Singh (1764 68 AD) completed certain palaces including the Suraj Bhawan plus gave finishing touch to the gardens plus fountains.

The architecture of Deeg is mostly represented by the mansions called the Bhawans popularly well-known as Gopal Bhawan, Suraj Bhawan, Kishan Bhawan, Nand Bhawan, Keshav Bhawan, Hardev Bhawan. The striking highlights of these palaces are balanced outlines, fine proportions, commodious halls, appealing plus logically disposed arcades, alluring greenery, charming tanks plus canals with fountains. The design of Deeg gardens is based about formality of the Mughal Char bagh or 4 fold garden patterns plus flanked by 2 reservoirs called namely Rup Sagar plus Gopal Sagar.

The architecture is generally of trabeate purchase, however the utilization of arcuate program has furthermore been produced inside certain cases. Mostly the arcades are of the decorative standard because every arch is created by joining spandrel shaped slab cantivelers projecting within the pillars. The general highlights of this design are engrailed arches resting about ornate pillars, hypostylar halls flat rooftop terraces, balconies plus pavilions with Bengal roofs, double eaves, moderate structural heights plus spacious internal preparations. The following are the key monuments inside the Deeg Palace:-

Singh Pol: This really is the principal entrance to the palace complex. It is an unfinished structure having a central projection about north. Architecturally, it appears to be a function of reasonably later period. The gate is called following 2 lions sculptured inside front of the archway.

Gopal Bhawan: This really is the biggest plus many admirable of all of the buildings. Its reflection into surrounding sheet of water imparts a distinctive charm to ambiance. The Bhawan has a central hall flanked by wings of 2 low storeyed annexes about either side. On its water front, 2 oblong basement storeys were designed because summer hotels. The central projection is carved with majestic arches plus imposing pillars. A area inside the northern wing contains a black marble throne-platform believed to be spoils of war brought by Jawahar Singh within the imperial palaces of Delhi.

The Gopal Bhawan is flanked by 2 little pavilions well-known as Sawan plus Bhadon Bhawans to its north plus south respectively. Every pavilion is a 2 storeyed structure of that just the upper 1 is noticeable from front plus has a fascinating palanquin-shaped rooftop crowned with a row of elegant spikes.

Suraj Bhawan: This really is the many extensive plus splendid building inside marble inside the palace complex. It was built by Surajmal. This really is a single storey flat roofed building. The Bhawan consists of the verandah around with five arched openings plus room flanking at the corners. The Bhawan was initially built of buff sandstone to that white marble was encased subsequently. The dados of the central apartment are bordered with good pietra dura function.

Kishan Bhawan: The Kishan Bhawan is located towards the southern fringe of the complex. This building has well-decorated plus extensive panelled fade broken by five big central archways along with a big fountain feeding tank about its terrace. The spandrels of center plus front arches are decorated with intricately carved arabesques. Interiorly, the back wall has an alcoved balcony with carved fade plus fake curved rooftop representing a foliaged hut.

Hardev Bhawan: The Hardev Bhawan is located behind Suraj Bhawan, having a big garden inside front laid out inside charbagh pattern. The mansion subsequently underwent certain additions plus changes throughout the time of Surajmal. The building found on the south is double storeyed. The ground floor consists of the projecting central hall, confronted with arches springing from a row of double pillars. Behind is an arcaded colonnade running along 3 sides? The back piece is crowned with a chhatri bearing a spiked curved roof. A narrow gallery screened with obliquely-cut jails runs at the back of the upper floor.

Keshav Bhawan: Commonly well-known as baradari, Keshav Bhawan is a square single storeyed open pavilion located along Rup-Sagar. Centrally, it is diversified by an arched running about all sides plus forming an interior square. The bhawan initially included a sophisticated device to reproduce the effects of monsoon. There were stone balls inside the ceiling that can be agitated by piped running water to create the sound of thunder as well as the water was introduced from spouts above the arches to fall because rainfall inside sheets about the open hall. A wide canal is running round the edge of the pavilion.

Nand Bhawan: The Nand Bhawan is located towards the north of the central garden. It is a spacious oblong hall raised about a terrace plus enclosed by grand arcade of 7 openings. The ceiling of the central part of the hall is made from lumber. Like additional buildings it's additionally having a tank inside front plus perfectly completed exterior.

Purana Mahal: Built by Badan Singh, Purana Mahal is planned because a spacious rectangle with an inside consisting of 2 separate courts. It continues the custom of the typical palace. It has impressive outdoor. The arches are both of engrailed plus pointed

kinds. The regal abodes are planned over the periphery of the central garden plus flanked by 2 reservoirs i.e. the Rup Sagar found on the east as well as the Gopal Sagar found on the west.

Kumbhalgarh Fort: Kumbhalgarh is located inside the Kelwada tehsil of district Rajsamand. It is at a distance of regarding 80 km northwest of Udaipur amidst the Aravalli slopes. Due to its strategic place, it is very considered because the 2nd most crucial fort of Rajasthan. Its construction is attributed to Rana Kumbha between AD 1443 plus 1458 beneath the guidance of distinguished architect Mandan. The fort was built found on the website of a elder castle that is ascribed to Samprati, a Jaina prince of the next century BC.

Rana Fateh Singh (1885-1930 AD), among the largest builders of the time designed Badal Mahal inside the fort. The significant buildings in the fort are Badal Mahal, Kumbha Palace, Brahmanical plus Jain Temples, water reservoirs, baoris, chhattris etc. The following are the short account of significant monuments inside the fort:

Gateways: The fort is entered within the south from the gate well-known as Aret Pol, followed by gateways well-known as Halla Pol, Hanuman Pol, Ram Pol plus Vijay Pol. The Hanuman Pol is immense because it enshrines an image of Hanuman that was brought by Rana Kumbha from Mandavpur. The palatial complex at the best is contacted further from 3 gateways viz., the Bhairon Pol, the Nimboo Pol as well as the Paghra Pol. Another gateway is located found on the east that is termed as Danibatta. This gateway links Mewar area with Marwar.

Ganesh Temple: The Ganesh temple was built throughout the time of Maharana Kumbha plus it happens to be found over the road leading to the palaces. According to among the inscriptions of Kirttistambha of Chittaurgarh fort, Rana Kumbha consecrated an image of Ganesha inside this temple.

Vedi Temple: The Vedi temple was built by Rana Kumbha inside AD 1457 for operating rituals following completion of the fort. The building is double storeyed plus erected about a excellent platform. The temple encounters west. It is octagonal about program with thirty-six pillars supporting the domical ceiling. A triple shrined temple focused on goddesses is found to the east of the temple.

Neelkanth Mahadev Temple: Situated to the east of Vedi shrine, this temple was integrated AD 1458 plus enshrines a Siva linga inside the garbhagriha. It is made about raised platform accessible from west from the flight of procedures. The temple consists of the sanctum plus an open pillared mandapa around. The shrine is sarvtobhadra with

entrance from all 4 instructions. A stone inscription found on the left pillar of the western gate mentions regarding its renovations by Rana Sanga.

Parsvanatha Temple: The temple was built by Nar Singh Pokhad inside Vikrama Samvat 1508 (AD 1451). It houses a 3 feet significant idol of Jaina Tirthankara Parsvanatha.

Bawan Devi Temple: This distinguished Jaina shrine derives its name within the fifty-two (bawan) shrines inside a single substance built about the principal shrine. The bigger shrine amidst the group consists of the sanctum, antarala plus an open mandapa. An image of Jaina Tirthankara is carved found on the lalatabimba of the doorway. The small shrines are without any idols.

Golerao Group of Temples: The Golerao group of temples is found adjacent to Bawan Devi Temple plus consists of 9 shrines enclosed with a circular wall. The shrines are decorated with gorgeous carved sculptures of gods plus goddesses about its outdoor. On the basis of architectural fashion, the group can be ascribed to the period of Rana Kumbha. A sculpture bears an inscription dated V. S. 1516 (AD 1459) plus speaks of 1 Govinda.

Mamadeo Temple: This temple is sometimes known because Kumbha Shyam, plus it consists of the flat roofed sanctum along with a pillared mandapa. An inscription of Rana Kumbha providing detailed history of Kumbhalgarh was fixed about this temple. A big amount of carved idols of gods plus goddesses were recovered within the premises of the temple.

Pitalia Dev Temple: This east facing Jain shrine is placed inside the northern element of the fort. Built by Pitalia Jain Seth inside V. S. 1512 (AD 1455) about a raised plinth, the temple consists of the pillared sabhamandapa along with a sanctum having entrances from all of the 4 instructions. The jangha is decorated with pictures of gods plus goddesses besides asparas plus dancers.

Kumbha Palace: The palace of Rana Kumbha is placed close to the Pagda Pol. The palace is a 2 storeyed edifice. It consists of 2 room, a corridor inside the center plus open spaces. The room is offered with jharokas plus windows inside stones.

Birth Place of Maharana Pratap: The mansion well-known as Jhalia ka Malia or the Palace of Queen Jhali is located close Pagda Pol. This really is believed to become the area where Maharana Pratap was born. It is designed of rubble stone with plain walls plus flat roof. The traces of painting may nevertheless be watched found on the wall.

Badal Mahal: Badal Mahal is located at the greatest point of the fort. It was built by Rana Fateh Singh (AD 1885-1930). The palace is a 2 storeyed structure split into 2 interconnected distinct portions i.e. the Zanana Mahal as well as the Mardana Mahal.

This palace is profusely decorated with wall paintings. The Zanana mahal is offered with stone jalis that facilitated the queens to find the courtroom proceedings plus alternative occasions inside confidentiality.

Chittaurgarh Fort, Distt. Chittaurgarh: Chittaurgarh Fort the historic Chitrakuta Durga occupies a spot of delight inside the history of Rajput chivalry plus stayed an significant seat of force from 7th to 16th century AD. Covering an location of about 700 acres, the fort stands about a 152 m excellent hill plus is mentioned to be built by Chitrangad of the Mori dynasty inside 7th century AD. It has been a experience to the tip of many dynasties these as:

1. **Mori or Mauryas (7-8th century AD):**
2. **Pratiharas (9-10th century AD)**
3. **Parmaras (10-11th century AD)**
4. **Solankis (12th century AD) plus lastly by**
5. **Guhilots or Sisodias.**

During its lengthy history the fort suffered 3 sacks, the initially inside AD 1303 by Alauddin Khiliji, the next inside AD 1535 by Bahadur Shah of Gujarat as well as the 3rd by the Mughal Emperor Akbar inside AD 1567-68 plus every time the Jauhar was conducted. Its eventful history plus wealthy monumental history is characterised by its sturdy fortifications, gateways, bastions, palaces, temples, towers plus reservoirs that are fine samples of Rajput architecture. The following are the short account of significant monuments inside the fort:

Gateways: The fort has 7 gateways, the initial is recognised as Padal Pol followed by Bhairav Pol, Hanuman Pol, Ganesh Pol, Jorla Pol, Lakshman Pol plus finally Ram Pol that was integrated AD 1459. The gateway placed found on the eastern side of the fort is termed as Suraj Pol.

Kumbha Palace: The palace derives its name following Maharana Kumbha (AD 1433-68) whom undertook extensive repairs to the aged edifices. The entrance to the palace is by 2 gateways well-known as Badi Pol plus Tripolia Gate leading further to Suraj Gokhra, Zanana Mahal, Kanwarpada-ka-Mahal inside the open courtyard. The palaces of Pannadhai plus Meerabai are located inside the southern element of the palace complex.

Padmini Palace: Named following Rani Padmini, the gorgeous queen of Rana Ratan Singh, the palace stands at the northern periphery of the Padmini pond. It is mentioned

it was from here Alauddin Khilji took a glimpse of famous beauty of Rani Padmini from the mirror plus subsequently attacked the fort. A 3 storeyed pavilion well-known as Jal Mahal stands inside the center of the pond.

Ratan Singh Palace: Located over the Ratneshwar pond, this palace is attributed to Rana Ratan Singh II (AD 1528-31). It is rectangular about program plus comprises a courtyard encircled by room along with a pavilion with balcony found on the eastern element of the next storey.

Fateh Prakash Palace: This splendid double storeyed palace was built by Maharaja Fateh Singh (AD 1884-1930). It is an edifice with a tower about every of its 4 corners crowned by domed chhattries. This palace is a grand specimen of contemporary Indian architecture at present houses a museum.

Other havelis of comparatively lower importance include those of Alha Kabra, Fatta plus Jaimal, Khatan-ka-Mahal plus Purohitji-ki-haveli.

Kalika Mata Temple: Built by Raja Manbhanga inside the 8th century AD, the temple was initially focused on Surya that is obvious within the image of Surya carved inside the centre of doorjamb of the sanctum. It has undergone renovations from time to time. It consists of the garbhagriha, antarala, a closed mandapa along with a porch. Currently, Kalika Mata or goddess Kali is worshipped because main deity inside the temple.

Samadhisvara Temple: Dedicated to Lord Siva, the temple was built by Bhoja Parmara inside early 11th century AD. Later about Mokal restored it inside AD 1428. The temple consists of garbhagriha, an antarala along with a gudha-mandapa with mukhmandapa (entrance porch) about all of the 3 encounters, i.e., northern, western plus southern sides. A colossal image of 3 confronted Shiva is enshrined inside the sanctum.

Kumbhaswamin Temple: Originally focused on Varaha (boar incarnation of Vishnu) the temple was integrated 8th century AD plus mostly restored by Maharana Kumbha (AD 1433-68). It is made about a raised plinth plus consists of the garbhagriha, an antarala, a mandapa, an ardhamandapa plus an open pradakshinapath. An image of Varaha is shown inside the main niche found on the back of the shrine. In front of the temple is an image of Garuda beneath a canopy. On the north, there is a tiny shrine well-known as Meera Mandir.

Sat Bis Deori: Locally termed as Sat Bis Deori, this ground of twenty 7 Jaina Shrines located inside a substance was integrated AD 1448. The key shrine consists of garbhagriha, antarala, mandapa, sabhamandapa plus mukhamandapa. To the east of the complex, there are 2 shrines facing east.

Kirttistambha: This splendid tower nearby termed as Vijaya Stambha was built by Maharana Kumbha inside AD 1448. Dedicated to Lord Vishnu, the tower is 37.19 m significant plus is split into 9 storeys. An inscription inside the uppermost storey providing detailed chronological account of lifetime plus achievements of rulers of Chittaur was taken up by Rana Kumbha courtroom scholar Atri plus was later completed by his son Mahesh. One may reach as much as the best storey by internally organized flight of procedures. The names of architect of the tower, Sutradhar Jaita together with his 3 sons Napa, Puja plus Poma are equally inscribed inside the fifth storey.

Jain Kirti Stambha: This six storied tower having a height of 24.50 m is focused on Adinatha, the initial Jaina Tirthankara. It was built by Shresthi Jija inside AD 1300. The tower is made about raised platform plus has internally organized program of flight of procedures. In the lower storey, pictures of standing Adinatha are depicted about all 4 cardinal instructions while upper storeys contain hundreds of miniature pictures of Jain divinities.

Gaumukha Kund: Situated to the south of Samadhisvara temple plus adjacent to western rampart, the Gaumukha Kund is a big, deep, rock-cut tank with an irregular oblong form. A perennial underground stream of crystal obvious water flows into it from a tiny all-natural cave from the Gaumukha (Cow head shaped out let) therefore this name.

Check Your Progress–1:

1. **The sawan and bhadon Bhawan are associated to which bhawan?**

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2. **Who built Suraj Bhawan?**

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3. **Badal Mahal is in which fort?**

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4. **Who built the Vedi temple?**

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4.3.2 Gujarat:

Sun Temple, Modhera: Sun temple at Modhera is located at Lat.230 42 N; Long 720 09 E. Sun temple at Modhera is an architectural land mark being the earliest Solanki temple of Gujarat datable to A.D. 1026-27. It was designed throughout the reign of King Bhimadeva I (1022-1063 A.D.). All the 3 ingredients i.e. the (1) Garbhagriha with ambulatory plus connected octagonal gudhamandapa, (2) Detached sabha mandapa with a torana inside front plus (3) A big flagged tank are decorated with many miniature shrines, whilst the gudhamandapa is embellished with niched pictures of twelve adityas, the sabhamandapa is a diagonally organized octagonal hall with a splendid set of pillars carrying torana arches inside alternate triangular plus semi-circular designs.

Rani-ki-Vav, Patan: Rani-ki-Vav at Patan is located at Lat. 230 51 N; Long. 720 7 E. This splendid step perfectly is mentioned to been designed by Queen Udayamati spouse of King Bhimadeva I (A.D. 1022-1063). This really is the greatest watermark of Solanki architecture. It is 64 m lengthy plus 20 m broad. It was initially built of 7 stories of that just five are today preserved. The shaft of the step effectively is 27 m deep. The step is oriented inside east-west instructions. The step effectively has lengthy stepped corridor descending right down to the underground tank, it is actually having 4 compartmental

multi-storeyed pillared pavilions with circular draw perfectly at back end. The corridor walls, pillared

pavilions plus internal side of perfectly are embellished with fine sculptures. Nearly 400 sculptures have survived from the authentic estimated 800 sculptures that include of Hindu gods plus goddesses, apsaras plus miscellaneous themes.

Champaner-Pavagarh Archaeological Park (2004), Gujarat: Champaner is positioned at a distance of 50 km from Baroda at the foothill of the Pavagadh hill inside Gujarat. The Pavagadh hill composed of reddish-yellow colored stone formation is regarded as the oldest rock formations inside India. The hill rises to a height of almost 800 m within the mean sea level.

Pavagadh hill had been a well-known Hindu fortress below the Solanki kings of Gujarat followed by Khichi Chauhans. In 1484, Sultan Mahmud Begarah took possession of the fort plus renamed it Muhammadabad. These monuments are found found on the Mauliya plateau, that is located found on the hill. The earliest temple datable to 10th 11th century is focused on Lakulisa of that just gudhamandapa plus antarala is extant. Other temples belong to Hindu plus Jaina sects plus are datable to circa 13th 15th centuries A.D. All the temples are of the Nagara fashion having garbhagriha, mandapa plus an entrance porch.

The historic monuments at Champaner comprise of the series of fortifications, a few of that originate found on the hill top plus end found on the plains. The fortification is consisted of huge sandstones with intermediate bastions with breathtaking balconies. Out of the huge ruins, five mosques continue to be inside superior condition. The most crucial amidst them is the Jama Masjid that is positioned 50 east of the regal enclosure. The structures represent a best blend of Hindu-Moslem architecture, primarily inside the Great Mosque (Jami Masjid), that became a model for later mosque architecture inside India. This unique design originates from the extensive period of territorial sultanates. The Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park with its historic Hindu plus Jaina architecture, temples plus unique water keeping installations together with its religious, military plus agricultural structures, dating back to the territorial Capital City built by Mehmud Begda inside the 16th century, represents cultures that have disappeared.

Buddhist Cave Groups, Uperkot, Junagadh: These cave groups located at Lat. 210 31 N; Long. 700 28 E, are found inside district Junagadh. They include of many caves worked out inside different groups with all the construction period ranging from first -4th century A.D.

(A) Baba Pyare Caves: This group of caves lies close to the Modhimath termed as Baba Pyaras. The northern group of it has 4 caves. The upcoming set of caves lies small to the south of the eastern end of the initially group plus has a unified program with a spacious courtroom along with a chaitya hall, apsidal fit. The cave pillars plus door jambs of the caves recommend a obvious impact of art traditions of Satavahanas period plus are datable to first 2nd century A.D. found on the basis of architecture.

(B) Khapra Kodiya Caves: This really is the plainest of all cave groups. The chambers are cut into an east-west longitudinal ridge. The central piece is somewhat narrow. The 2 significant components of the caves are (a) the oblong western wing offered with a grid pattern of water tanks plus (b) about a form wing really fashioned to serve because an habitational apartments. On the basis of several scribbling plus brief cursive letters found on the wall because recorded by Burgess the caves are datable to circa third 4th century A.D.

(C) Buddhist Caves: Among all Buddhist caves these caves at Uperkot is most crucial caves located North West of Jami Masjid. The cave group is within 3 tiers, with all members of every museums shown inside semi-relief, however just 2 storeys having normal floors. The upper floor has a deep tank, covered about 3 sides with verandahs plus Kakshasana about west plus north- west side. Lower floor has with corridor plus pillars. The lower floor has exquisitely carved pillars whose base, shaft plus capital carry distinctive decorative shape that will have had the Satvahana art inspiration about 1 hand plus exotic Graeco- Scythian styles found on the others. These groups of caves are assignable to 2nd third century A.D.

Ashokan Rock Edicts, Junagadh: Ashokan Rock edicts are located at Lat. 210 31 N; Long 700 28 E. The Rock edicts of Emperor Ashokan were engraved about a granite boulder found on the slope of Girinagara or Urjayata Hill. On the eastern face of it was engraved 14 Rock edicts by Ashoka plus later epigraphs of Mahakshatrapa Rudradaman I plus Skandagupta were equally recorded about it, the Rock edict was initially reported by James Todd inside 1822. The alternative 2 epigraphs have a widespread cause that was recording the history of the breaking of dams of Sudarshan Lake occurring due to the turbulent storm waters of river Suvarna Sikta plus Palasini rushing down the hill slopes. These edicts that are inside Brahmi script offer history of the lake plus breach of it followed by repairs, down from Mauryan to Gupta period.

Check Your Progress–2:

1. **Who designed Rani–ki-Vav, Patan?**

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2. **Who renamed the fort at Pavagadh Hill?**

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3. **Ashoka Rock edicts are found at which place?**

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4. **Ashoka Rock edicts are in which scripts?**

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4.4 Museums in Northern India:

4.4.1 Rajasthan:

Albert Hall Museum: Albert Hall Museum is a museum inside Jaipur city inside Rajasthan state of India. It is the oldest museum of the state plus functions because the State museum of Rajasthan. The building is located inside Ram Niwas Garden outside the city wall opposite new gate plus is a fine illustration of Indo-Saracenic architecture. The building was tailored by Sir Samuel Swinton Jacob plus was opened because public museum inside 1887. It is also known as the Government Central Museum. Maharaja Ram Singh initially sought this building to be a town hall, nevertheless his successor, Madho Singh II, decided it ought to be a museum for the art of Jaipur plus included because element of the fresh Ram Nivas Garden. The museum has a wealthy assortment of artefacts like paintings, carpets, ivory, stone, metal sculptures, colourful crystal functions etc. It is called following King Edward VII (Albert Edward), throughout whose see to the city because the Prince of Wales, its foundation stone was laid about February 6, 1876.

Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal: Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal is a cultural organization based inside Udaipur inside Rajasthan state inside India involved inside studying folk art, culture, tunes plus festivals of Rajasthan, Gujarat plus Madhya Pradesh plus to popularise plus propagate folk arts, folk dances plus folk literature. It was set up inside 1952 by Devilal Samar. The organization has a museum which displays assortment of folk articles from Rajasthan like rural-dresses, ornaments, puppets, masks, dolls, folk musical instruments, folk deities plus paintings. There is puppet theatre (Kathputli) too where puppet shows are held at standard interval.

Jawahar Kala Kendra: Jawahar Kala Kendra (JKK) is a multi arts centre placed inside Jaipur inside India. It was built by Rajasthan government with all the cause of keeping Rajasthani arts plus crafts. The centre has been prepared inside 8 blocks housing museums, 1 amphi theater as well as the different closed auditorium, collection, arts show room, cafeteria, tiny hostel plus art-studio. It additionally houses 2 lasting art museums plus 3 different museums. Plus host its own theater festival every year.

Architecture: The program was prepared by the noted architect Charles Correa inside 1986 as well as the building was willing inside 1991. The program is inspired by the authentic city program of Jaipur, consisting of 9 squares with central square left open.

Theatre: Rangayan, Krishnayan, Open Theatre, are some of the numerous theatres housed inside JKK. A play guided by famous theater character Bharat Ratna Bhargava plus conducted about stage by Children. The artists included Kapil Gaur, Somya Shukla. During summer holidays JKK organises pastime classes for children inside age

group of 8-18 years. The faculties include theater, music, dance, painting, etc. In theatre group Babita Madan guided Shastra Dekho Shastra. The theater artists included Kapil Gaur, Somya Shukla.

Rajasthan Arabic plus Persian Research Institute: Rajasthan Arabic plus Persian Research Institute inside Tonk inside Rajasthan is the premier Indian institute involved inside promotion plus furtherance of Arabic plus Persian research. This institute was established by the Government of Rajasthan inside 1978 with all the primary goal of conserving plus keeping the sources of Persian plus Arabic manuscripts obtainable in Rajasthan. This Institute has earned global repute as a result of its aims, goals plus achievements. Many of the key plus famous manuscripts are shown inside a separate hall with all the name of Display Hall.Namda calligraphy, art of charming photography, assortment of postage stamps etc. are shown inside an Art Gallery began inside 2002. Calligraphy about human hair, pulse, sift plus sesame together with the lines created inside the transparent glass bottles are key attractions for countless visitors.

Umaid Bhawan Palace: Umaid Bhawan Palace, found at Jodhpur inside Rajasthan, India, is regarded as the world's biggest private residences. A piece of the palace is managed by Taj Hotels. Named following Maharaja Umaid Singh, grandfather of the present owners of the palace, this monument has 347 rooms plus serves because the main house of the erstwhile Jodhpur regal family.

Umaid Bhawan Palace was called Chittar Palace throughout its construction due to its place about Chittar Hill, the greatest point inside Jodhpur. Ground for the foundations of the building was broken about 18 November 1929 by Maharaja Umaid Singh as well as the construction function was completed inside 1943.draft by chatra mohan sharma chief daftsman inside Indian railway.

The present owner of the Palace is Maharaj Gaj Singh. The Palace is separated into 3 practical components - a deluxe Taj Palace Hotel (inside existence because 1972), the house of the erstwhile regal family, along with a Museum concentrating found on the 20th century history of the Jodhpur Royal Family. The starting hours of the museum are 9 am to 5 pm.

Rajasthan State Archives: Rajasthan State Archives is an archive positioned inside Bikaner city of Rajasthan state inside India has wealthy assortment of administrative record of Mughal period like Persian Farmans, Nishans, Manshurs, Akbarat, Vakil Report, Arzdasht, Khatoot as well as the record built throughout management of the Princely states of Rajasthan including Bahiat, Pattas, Parwanas, Rukkas, Chithiat etc. The scientists may use facilities like microfilming, reference collection plus analysis

room offered by the institute. A record gallery has been set up for the travelers too that showcases significant documents of administrative, social, affordable plus famous value. The archive has headquarters inside Bikaner plus divisions inside 7 cities of the state.

The museum was set up inside 1983 to house the excavated components found within the excavation performed between 1961-69 about this Harappan site.

- The pottery plus antiquities are shown inside 3 museums. Among these 1 gallery shows the Pre-Harappan finds while alternative 2 are dedicated to Harappan artifacts.
- The displays inside the museums include Harappan seals, bangles, terracotta objects, terracotta figurines, bricks, grinders, stone balls as well as the popular six cloth pottery repertoire from A to E of Pre-Harappan amount of Kalibangan. Besides, pictures of exposed structures of different degrees of excavations have equally been displayed.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS – 3:

1. **Which Museum is known as the Government Central Museum?**

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2. **Umaid Bhawan Palace is in which state?**

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3. **Who is the present owner of Umaid Palace?**

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4. Rajasthan State Archives was set up in which year?

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4.4.2 Gujarat:

Calico Museum of Textiles: The Calico Museum of Textiles is placed inside the city of Ahmedabad inside the state of Gujarat inside western Indira.The museum is managed by the Sarabhai Foundation plus is regarded as the best tourist attractions inside Ahmedabad. The museum was founded inside 1949 by the industrialist Gautam Sarabhai plus his sister Gira Sarabhai. Ahmedabad at which time had a flourishing textile industry. The museum was initially housed at the Calico Mills inside the heart of the textile industry. However because the collection grew the museum was changed to the Sarabhai Home inside Shahibaug.

The Story of the Calico Museum: The Calico Museum of Textile, just thirty-one years of age, is now justly considered 1 amidst the foremost textile museums inside the globe plus an significant Indian organization. Its great assortment of Indian materials exemplifies handicraft textiles spanning five centuries plus attracts big numbers of visitors within the general public, in addition to improving numbers of Indian plus global analysis scholars. Most noticeable, it has become a main reference region for the surviving handicraftsmen and for the Indian machine-textile industry.

The Museum was inspired by Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, whom, inside conversations with Shri Gautam Sarabhai throughout the 1940s, recommended the founding of the textile institute inside the city of Ahmedabad, a main trading centre of the textile industry of the sub-continent because the fifteenth century. In 1949 Shri Sarabhai, his sister Gira Sarabhai as well as the remarkable commercial apartment of Calico acted about this suggestion, founding the Calico Museum of Textiles inside Ahmedabad, because the expert museum inside India worried with both the historic plus technical research of Indian handicraft plus commercial textiles.

By the early fifties the Museum noticed its authentic aim, encompassed too big a region plus concentrated its energies found on the big plus important field of handicraft textiles, devoting less plus less time to commercial materials.By the next decade of its existence the Museum established an ambitious magazines programme. The programme worked about 2 series, namely Historical Textiles Of India beneath the

editorship of John Irwin, then keeper of the Indian Section of the Victoria plus Albert Museum; as well as the next, beneath the editorial way of Dr Alfred Bhler, fïmer Director of the Museum Fiir Volkerkunde Und Schweizerisches Museum Fiir Volkskunde, Basel, whom conducted a Contemporary Textile Craft Survey of India.

Inaugurating the Museum inside 1949, Jawaharlal Nehru reported, "The early beginnings of civilization are linked up with all the manufacture of textiles, plus history could effectively be created with this because the leading motif." And indeed, thus effectively had the Calico Museum of Textiles satisfied this brief which by 1971 the Home of Calico decided which the quality of the cloth collection as well as the invaluable analysis performed by the magazines department were these which the Museum ought to be an independent society.

That the Museum was capable to accomplish the transition to an independent entity was due inside big piece to the enlightened management by Gautam plus Gira Sarabhai. From its truly inception inside 1949 the Museum was capable to draw not merely about their knowledge and about their broad standing because connoisseurs of the arts, that drew to the Museum scholars plus administrators of global plus nationwide eminence like John Irwin, Alfred Bï¿½hler, Moti Chandra as well as its present Chairman, Pupul Jayakar. With these great skill to guide it, the Calico Museum of Textiles inside its 3 years of existence has been capable to create plus maintain a consistently significant level not only of scholarship yet of quality in every the numerous technical fields needed to run a museum of the nature-acquiring the services of craftsmen, designers, artists, carpenters, tailors, light specialists, etc. The sustained funding by the Calico Group, inspite of the freedom of the Museum Society, has permitted the Museum to develop both inside amount plus stature.

The Museum magazines, that have today taken 2 distinct instructions, provide several indication of where the upcoming surge of activity takes area. While the amount of magazines worried with historic research continues plus increases, the 2nd way has lead to analysis plus publication of research preoccupied with all the technical plus scientific exams of textile processes including looms, dyeing, printing techniques, etc.

Textile Collection: The textiles about show include courtroom textiles employed by the Mughal plus provincial rulers of 15th to 19th centuries. Additionally about show are territorial embroideries of the 19th century, tie-dyed textiles plus religious textiles.

The museums have shows about ritual art plus sculpture, temple hangings, miniature paintings, South Indian bronzes, Jain art plus sculpture, plus furniture plus crafts. There are furthermore textile techniques museums along with a collection. The museum has played an significant part inside determining the curriculum taught

inside the textile designing guides at the prestigious National Institute of Design moreover situated inside Ahmedabad.

The products about show are perfectly protected by the museum authorities. The textiles are protected from dust, air pollution plus fluctuations inside temperatures by the trees about the museum complex. The relative humidity inside the museum is moreover controlled plus lights are dimmed between exploring hours to extend the existence of the textiles.

The distinguished museum was integrated 1894 found on the lines of Victoria & Albert plus Science Museums of London. Major Mant inside organization with R.F. Chisholm that processed a few of Mant's best functions to create genuine Indo-Saracenic architecture crafted the Building of the Museum. It preserves a wealthy assortment of art, sculpture, ethnography & ethnology. Many of the paintings are not merely authentic yet masterpieces at the pic gallery. The pic gallery that provides an good assortment of originals by well-known British painters Turner plus constable plus several others attract travelers from each piece of the nation. The Egyptian mummy plus skeleton of the blue whale are main attractions for those that see the museum. Other treasure involves the distinguished Akota bronzes dating the 5th Century AD, A assortment of Mughal miniatures, a full fledged gallery of Tibetan Art plus oils by many European masters.

Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III founded the museum inside 1887. The museum building was completed inside 1894, whenever it opened to the public. Construction of the art gallery commenced inside 1908, was completed inside 1914, nevertheless didn't open till 1921 because the First World War delayed transfer of pieces from Europe intended for the gallery.

Kaba Gandhi No Delo: Kaba Gandhi No Delo (virtually "Kaba Gandhi's house"), Rajkot is the region where the Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi stayed throughout his remain inside Rajkot inside the early years of his lifetime. It has today been converted into a museum called Gandhi Smriti.

Mahatma Gandhi's dad, inside the name of Karamchand Gandhi was sometimes known as Kaba Gandhi. The name of the home has been produced shape Gandhiji's father's name. In Gujarati, the words Kaba Gandhi No Delo virtually signifies 'Kaba Gandhi's residence'.

History: Kaba Gandhi No Delo, Gujarat has been built after the older plus conventional designs of building houses plus monuments.

Description: Kaba Gandhi No Delo, is today a lasting exhibition. The exhibition displays plus houses the Gandhi Smriti (to not be confused with Gandhi Smriti inside Delhi). Kaba Gandhi No Delo, Rajkot is located about Ghee Kanta Road at Rajkot. Rajkot was the formerly plus initially the capital of the princely state of Saurastra, that is inside Gujarat.

It has today been converted into a memorial called "Gandhi Smriti". The museum displays plus consists of pictures, objects as well as the belongings of the wonderful Indian leader plus Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. An Non Government Organization runs classes inside sewing plus embroidery for young females in the premises.The destination is open for general public Monday by Saturday from 9 am to 12 pm plus again inside the afternoon from 3pm to 5pm.

Kirti Mandir, Porbandar: Kirti Mandir is the memorial temple integrated memory of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi plus Kasturba Gandhi positioned inside city of Porbandar, Gujarat, India.

The ancestral apartment of Gandhi family, where Mahatma Gandhi was born about 2 October 1869 is simply adjacent to the Kirti Mandir. At the time whenever Gandhiji was introduced for the last amount of time in year 1944 within the Aga Khan Palace by the British Government, the residential public of Porbandar had decided to build an perfect memorial found on the birth palace of Mahatmaji. At that time, company of the project was accomplished by the intense efforts of the easrtwhile Maharaja of Porbandar, H.H. Maharana Shri Natavarsinhji, plus Raj Ratna Shri Nanjibhai Kalidas Mehta plus his spouse, Smt. Santokbehn Mehta.

Before the foundation of the Kirti Mandir was started, the adjacent ancestral apartment was bought from those members of the Gandhian family whom were living inside it. Mahatmaji himself, about his own piece had provided his consent to Nanjibhai inside composing, with legal documents for the sale of the entire building. He had finalized with his own hand the registration forms that are shown at a museum space inside Kirti Mandir Complex. The ancestral apartment, as a result, today forms a piece of Kriti Mandir complex.

The authentic 3 storied apartment is made like a Haveli, bought by the terrific grandfather of Mahatmaji, Shri Harjivan Raidas Gandhi, certain 2 100 years before, inside the seventeenth century, from a regional female as well as the upper stories were added over time. It was this apartment where Gandhiji's dad Karamchand, uncle, Tulsidas plus grandfather Uttamchand lived, that had all been Prime Ministers (Dewan) to the Jethwa Rajput rulers of the princely state of Porbandar. The foundation stone of contemporary structure plus appealing Kirti Mandir was laid inside 1947

throughout the life of Gandhiji by Shree Darbar Gopaldas Desai. The complete credit of constructing this nationwide memorial of Mahatma Gandhiji goes to the well-known industrialist, Nanjibahi Kalidas Mehta, that not merely initiated the idea to build a memorial and donated the entire income buy the ancestral apartment and to build unique complex called Kirti Mandir.

The memorial was completed inside 1950, by that time Gandhiji was no more. The memorial was called Kirti Mandir plus then Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel inaugurated plus announced open this spot for public about May 27, 1950. Afterwards this gorgeous memorial was handed over to the Central Government of India. The height of the temple is of 79 feet symbolizes the 79 years of lifespan of Gandhiji. The monument Kirti Mandir is signal of religious integration of six religions, the architectural ingredients of Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi temple, Church plus Mosque are symbolized at Kirti Mandir integrate, that symbolize Gandhiji regard towards all religion.

The entire the architecture of the Kirti Mandir was performed by Shri Prushottambhai Mistry, a resident of Porbandar. He completed construction inside 2 years of time limit by functioning for days plus evening himself.

The Memorial now: There are existence size oil paintings of Mahatma Gandhi plus Kasturba kept side by side inside the centre of Kirti Mandir. Gandhiji desired which he ought not to be created a God so, keeping his desires, floral garlands are not utilized. The auspicious words, The Truth plus Non-violence, symbolizing his existence plus preachings are located close their feet.

On the proper side there are 2 room because the memorials of Shri Maganlal Gandhi plus Shri Mahadev Desai, as well as the area found on the left hand side is meant for the exhibition of the museum. These 3 room contain articles of khadibhandar, aspects of handi-craft, the centre is for the sale of books, the office-room as well as the reception hall. Kasturba-Mahila Library located inside the Kirtimandir is a global organization.

The Kirti Mandir is the principal tourist attraction of the town. Also, various foreign dignitaries plus Indian politicians see Kirti Mandir that houses the ancestral home plus birth area of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. The destination where Gandhiji was born is marked with a Swastika for identification.

Kutch Museum: Kutch Museum inside Bhuj is the oldest museum of Gujarat. It initially created element of the School of Art established by Maharao Khengarji III, that was founded about 1 July 1877. The museum was earlier sometimes known by name of Fergusson Museum.

At the time of Maharao Khengarji III's wedding about 19 February 1884 new products were received as well as for exhibition of that, a need for unique building was necessitated. As these, about 14 November 1884, the foundation stone for the present museum building was laid by the Governor of Bombay, Sir James Fergusson plus called Fergusson Museum following him by Maharao of Cutch. The building consisting of 2 floors expense Rs. 32000. The museum, built inside the Italian Gothic design, is positioned inside the picturesque surroundings found on the bank of Hamirsar Lake merely opposite to the Nazar Bagh Garden. It was tailored by the state engineer Mc Lellandand regional builders recognised as Mistris of Kutch. The museum stayed the maintain of the Maharao of Cutch, until 1948, whom showed it just to his individual guests. In those days museum was opened to the public just about significant religious times.

The museum has the has the biggest existing assortment of Kshatrapa inscriptions, dating to the 1st century AD. The oldest Kshatrap inscription found inside Andhau as well as the just Gujarati Abhir inscription of the third century is the leading attractions. It also offers samples of the extinct Kutchi script (today the Kutchi code is largely created inside the Gujarati script) plus an interesting assortment of coins, including the kori, Kutch's regional currency until 1948. This museum has virtually 11 sections. The archeological section has Indus seals. Different types of stone pills are accessible moreover. The painting showing

the different vocations of Kutch are found on the show. There is moreover an good section that covers traditional plus musical instruments like Nagfani, Morchang etc. put found on the show of the museum.

A section of the museum is dedicated to tribal cultures, with countless samples of historic artifacts, folk arts plus crafts plus information on tribal peoples. The museum also offers shows of embroidery, paintings, arms, musical instruments, sculpture plus valuable metalwork.

So the museum generally contains, a pic gallery, an anthropological section, an archeological section, textiles, weapons, musical instruments, a delivery section, plus even packed animals.

On the ground floor of the museum, inside the centre space, Airavatis displayed. Airavat is a carved, wooden, snow white Indian elephant with 7 tusks. Airavat was prepared inside Mandvi inside the 18th century, inside the worship of Tirthankar. The rest of its body is painted with flowers. The Indian Government issued a postal stamp showing Airavat for the memory of the amazing Airavat inside 1978.

The oldest museum of Gujarat also offers the distinction of being the initial museum of India to go online inside 2010. Now, all which you ought to take a look at the treasures of the Kutch textile museum is an Internet connection. And an online museum is not the same because having a website. Its like taking a walk from the museum nevertheless found on the Internet.

Maharaja Fateh Singh Museum: Maharaja Fateh Singh Museum is a museum housed in the Maharaja's palace (the Lakshmi Vilas Palace) inside Vadodara, India.

The building was built because a school for the Maharaja's youngsters. Today a big amount of functions of art belonging to the Royal family are shown inside the museum. The museum contains functions of art gathered by Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad III throughout his many trips from India. The main functions of art inside this museum are the paintings by European plus Indian artists including a assortment of the paintings of Raja Ravi Varma, that was specifically commissioned by the then Maharaja of Baroda. The collection involves portraits of the Royal family inside addition to the paintings based about Hindu mythology for that Raja Ravi Varma was well-known.

There is an assortment of sculptures inside marble plus bronze. These include duplicates of terrific masters inside bronze commissioned by the Maharaja and originals by famous artists. One of the artists commissioned by the Maharaja was an Italian artist Fellicci whose functions adorn not just the Museum and the Lakshmi Vilas Palace. Some of Fellici's functions is watched found on the Public Park (Sayaji Garden sometimes known because Kamati Baug by the locals). The museum has an oriental gallery that houses Japanese plus Chinese sculptures plus different functions gathered by the Maharaja about his visits to these nations.

Sabarmati Ashram: Sabarmati Ashram is situated inside the Sabarmati suburb of Ahmedabad adjoining to distinguished Ashram Road, at the bank of River Sabarmati, 4 miles within the town hall. This was among the residences of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.Mahatma Gandhi invested around 12 years of his lifetime here. This ashram is today a nationwide monument established by the Government of India due to its importance for the Indian freedom movement inside the shape of the Dandi March inside 1930.

The ashram was initially established at the Kocharab Bungalow of Jivanlal Desai about 25 May 1915. The Ashram was then changed about 17 June 1917 to a part of open land found on the banks of the river Sabarmati. Reasons for this shift included: Gandhi desired to do several experiments inside living (e.g. farming, animal husbandry, cow breeding, khadi plus associated constructive escapades for that he was looking for this form of barren land.) It was believed which this was historic ashram website of

Dadhichi Rishi that had donated his bones for a righteous war, however, his actual ashram lies inside Naimisharanya, close Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh; it is actually between a jail along with a crematorium, plus he believed a satyagrahi has invariably to go to either spot. Mahatma Gandhi mentioned, "This really is the appropriate area for the escapades to carry found on the look for truth plus develop fearlessness, for about 1 side are the iron bolts of the foreigners, plus found on the additional the thunderbolts of Mother Nature."

While at the Ashram, Gandhi created a tertiary school which primarily focused about guide labour, farming, plus literacy to advance his efforts for nation's self-sufficiency. It was furthermore from here about March 12, 1930 which Gandhi marched towards Dandi, 241 miles within the Ashram, with 78 friends inside protest of the British Salt Law, that taxed Indian salt inside an effort to advertise sales of British salt inside India. This mass awakening filled the British jails with 60,000 versatility fighters. Later, whenever the government seized the property, Gandhi responded by asking the Government to forfeit the Ashram. The Government, nonetheless, didn't oblige. He had at this point absolutely decided about 22 July 1933 to disband the Ashram, that later became asserted area following the detention of several versatility fighters, plus then certain regional residents decided to maintain it. On March 12, 1930 he vowed which he wouldn't return to the Ashram till India claimed freedom. Although this was earned about 15 August 1947, whenever India was announced a free country, Gandhi was assassinated inside January 1948.

The ashram today has a museum, Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalay. In 1963 the museum building was erected (crafted by architect Charles Correa), plus memorial escapades were then started here.One of the key escapades performed is the establishment of the Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya. Initially began inside 'Hriday Kunj,' Gandhi's own cottage inside the Ashram, the Sangrahalaya has today changed to its own well-designed plus well-furnished building that was inaugurated by Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, about 10 May 1963.

Nandini: It is found on the proper hand side of 'Hridaya Kunj'. It is an older Ashram customer apartment, where guests from India plus abroad are put up.

Vinoba Kutir: Named following Acharya Vinoba Bhave that stayed here, and recognised as Mira Kutir following Miraben, Gandhiji's disciple, daughter of the British Admiral.

Upasana Mandir: It is an open -air prayer ground, located between 'Hridaya Kunj' plus 'Magan Kutir' (the hut where Maganlal Gandhi, the ashram manager, utilized to

stay).Here, Gandhiji utilized to refer to individual issues following prayers plus because the head of the family analysed plus gave his solutions.

Museum Features: "My lifetime is my message" gallery, consisting of 8 life-size painting plus over 250 photo-enlargements of a few of the vivid plus historical occasions of Gandhi's existence. Gandhi in Ahmedabad Gallery, monitoring Gandhi's lifetime inside Ahmedabad from 1915-1930 Gandhi quotations, letters plus additional relics exhibition Library consisting of almost 35,000 books dealing with Gandhi's existence, function, teachings, Indian flexibility movement plus allied topics, along with a Reading Room with over 80 periodicals inside English, Gujarati plus Hindi Archives consisting of almost 34,117 letters to plus from Gandhi both inside authentic plus inside photocopies, regarding 8,781 pages of manuscripts of Gandhi's articles appearing inside Harijan, Harijansevak, plus Harijanbandhu plus regarding 6,000 photos of Gandhi plus his associates.An significant landmark of the Ashram is 'Hridaya Kunj' where a few of the individual relics of Gandhi are about show Ashram book shop, a non-profit book shop marketing literature plus memorabilia associated to Gandhi plus his existence function and supports surrounding artisans.

A Walk inside Gandhi Ashram: With before appointment from The Secretary, Gandhi Ashram Preservation & Memorial Trust, Gandhi Smarak Sangralaya, Gandhi Ashram Ahmedabad 380 027 strolling tour is organised. This 90 minutes guided tour begins with slide show plus ends at Library. This guided tour visits places because follows:

1. **Magan Niwas**- Magan Gandhi - A Soul of ashram additionally introduced different shape of charkhas.

2. **Upasana Mandir-** Prayer Ground Where ashramite listened to bhajans-hymns plus reading from Holy Gita, Quran & Bible.

3. **Hriday Kunj -** Like heart inside a body this centrally found abode provided power to the whole spot.

4. **Vinoba-Mira Kutir -** One hut where Vinoba Bhave & Ms. Madeleine, British admiral's daughter stayed.

5. **Nandini -** This was the customer apartment of Ashram.

6. **Udyog Mandir** - A Temple of industry symbolizing self reliance & dignity of labour.

7. **Somnath Chattralaya** - It is cluster of room occupied by ashramities whom forsook family matters plus shared Ashram.

8. **Teacher's Niwas -** Bapu's associates stayed at teacher's chali

9. **Gandhi inside Ahmedabad -** The Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya (Museum) was opened in 1963. This gallery shows main occasions of Gandhiji's lifetime from 1915 to 1930 inside Ahmedabad.

10. **Painting Gallery -** Eight lifetime size paintings have been displayed.

11. **My lifetime is my content -** Events that were turning points inside Gandhiji's plus that eventually changed the history of India are depicted from oil painting plus photos.

12. **Library & Archives -** Archive preserves legacy of eternal Gandhi inside 34,000 manuscripts, 150 felicitations, 6,000 pic disadvantages, 220 files of photostats etc. And Library has 35,000 books including 4,500 books from Mahadevbhai Desai's individual collection plus books about Gandhian thought. It is a useful resource for experts.

Watson Museum: The Watson Museum inside Rajkot, India is a museum of human history plus culture. Its collections valuable objects of colonial period of India plus History of Rajkot. It is among the biggest plus many comprehensive museum inside State of Gujarat. Watson Museum is regarded as the best among 7 these museums placed over Saurashtra (region) plus run by the State Government considering it holds invaluable articles plus state-of-the-art facilities like photography, guide service, reference collection plus sales countertop of the museum's publication.

The museum is set up inside the Queen Victoria memorial institute buildings situated inside Jubilee Garden, Rajkot. The Watson Museum was called inside fond memory of Colonel John Watson inside 1888. Colonel John Watson was political agent of Kathiawar Agency shape 1881 to 1889. Watson Museum is the 2nd most crucial museum inside Gujarat, following the Museum of Baroda plus is the oldest museum inside Saurashtra (region). Colonel Watson was keen on his history plus archeology plus employed to gather info about Rajkot. Many of his collections plus alternative artifacts are preserved here. The museum building was completed inside 1893, whenever it opened to the public by Governor Lord George Harris of Bombay Presidency.

The Watson Museum exhibits duplicates of artifacts from Mohenjodaro, all-natural history, 13th century carvings, temple statues, costumes plus shape of the houses of the neighborhood tribal individuals. The Watson Museum moreover houses a good assortment of conventional, archaeological products plus coins.

While the museum's archeology gallery furthermore boasts of artifacts of prehistoric period as well as the Harappan civilization inside the archeology gallery, a treasure of sculptures belonging to erstwhile Ghumali - a capital of Jethwa - elegance the sculpture gallery.

Check Your Progress–4:

1. **Who founded Calico Museum of Textiles?**

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2. **Which is the oldest museum in Gujarat?**

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3. **The Watson Museum is set up inside which building?**

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4. **In which year the building of the Watson Museum was completed?**

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4.5 Role Of Monuments And Museums In Tourism Promotion:

The cultural tourist wants to discover the country and its culture with comprehensive understanding for achieving all aspects of knowledgeable explanation & feedback. This involves modesty & patience of not only community towards guests but also guest open minded towards community & its cultural situations. The heritage tourism refers

to the tourism in the natural, cultural and built environment of an area providing the tangible links between the past, present and the future. India has been famous for its rich heritage and culture. India's glorious past and its cultural diversity makes it a potential blend which attracts millions of tourists each year to its cultural heritage sites. Indian rich heritage & cultural is reflected in its monuments temples, palaces and forts. Some of the most popular ones are– Taj Mahal, Agra, Mandwa castle Rajasthan, Mahabaalipuram Madurai, Lucknow, Delhi, Khajurao, Varanasi. The image of India as a mystic place, rich cultural heritage and diversity, religious fairs & festivals like Pushkar fair, Taj Mahotsav, have contributed substantially to the tourism growth & economic development.

Heritage tourism development is community based, participatory and designed to improve the economic and social well being of local residents, in addition to the concerned institutional and physical environment.

4.6 GLOSSARY:

- **Architecture-** The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.
- **Courtyard-** An enclosed area, often a space enclosed by a building that is open to the sky.
- **Sandstone-** A rock made of sand more or less firmly united. Common or siliceous sandstone consists mainly of quartz sand.
- **Glorious-** Having a striking beauty or splendor that evokes feelings of delighted admiration.
- **Structure-** The act of building; the practice of erecting buildings; construction.

4.7 Answers to 'Check Your Progress':

Check Your Progress - 1

1. Gopal Bhawan
2. Surajmal
3. Kumbhalgarh Fort
4. RanaKumbha

Check Your Progress - 2

1. Queen Udayamati
2. Sultan Mahmud Begarh
3. Junagarh
4. Brahmi

Check Your Progress-3:

1. Albert Hall Museum
2. Jodhpur
3. Maharaj Gaj Singh
4. 1983

Check Your Progress–4:

1. Gautam Sarabhai and Gira Sarabhai
2. Kutch Museum in Bhuj
3. Queen Victoria Memorial Institute building
4. 1893

4.8 References Books:

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13.10 Terminal and Model Questions:

Short Answer Type:

1. What is the role of Palaces in Tourism promotion?
2. Write a brief story of Calico Museum.
3. What do you mean by Kaba Gandhi No Delo?
4. Which place is known as the birth place of Maharana Pratap?
5. Where Ashokan Rock Edicts is placed?
6. Describe the Albert Hall Museum in short.
7. What is the role of Rajasthan Arabic Plus Persian Research Institute for tourism?
8. What is the story of the Calico Museum?

Long Answer Type:

1. How many key monuments are inside the Deeg Palace?

2. Explain the Kutch Museum as a traditional part of Gujarat history.

3. Discuss the Maharaja Fateh Singh Museum in detail.

Unit-5
Bihar and Jharkhand

Structure:

5.1 Introduction
5.2 Objectives
5.3 Monuments, Museums and Historical Places
5.3.1 Bihar
5.3.2 Jharkhand
5.4 Role of Monuments, Museums and Historical Places in Tourism Promotion
5.5 Summary
5.6 Glossary
5.7 Answer to Check Your Progress
5.8 References
5.9 Suggested Readings
5.10 Terminal and Model Questions

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Bihar and Jharkhand is a state in northern India. Bihar is the 12th largest state in terms of geographical area at 38,202 sq. m. and third largest by population. In 2000, Bihar was subdivided, the southern part becoming the state of Jharkhand.

5.2 OBJECTIVES

After reading carefully this unit you will be able to:

- Know the importance of monuments, museums and historical places.
- Know in details about the various monuments, museums and historical places.
- Enrich your knowledge of various historical places and monuments description of Bihar.

5.3 Monuments, Museums and Historical Places:

1.3.1 BIHAR:

Bihar is one of the important and the oldest inhabited spots in the world having a record dating back to more than 3000 years. Rich historical background has made this land rich in tourism resources too. The province was famous for world fame learning center Nalanda. Bihar houses several tourist attractions for all the holidaymakers by around the globe. Buddhism contributes a significant part in tourism resources in the state.

Kumhrar:

Kumhrar or Kumrahar is still associated with an historical metropolis in Pataliputra. The particular archaeology is still from the Mauryan interval (322–185 BCE), which have been found out below, this specific are the wrecks the hypostyle 80-pillared lounge. The particular excavation discovering below goes to 1000 BCE, and signifies the actual historical capital regarding Ajatshatru, Chandragupta and Ashoka, and along the actual artifacts consist of four steady intervals through 1000 BCE to 1000 CE.

- **Assembly Lounge regarding 80-pillars**: Deborah N. Spooner, completed the excavation 1912-1915. Just one pillar regarding finished natural stone, with an incredibly numerous fragments was discovered. The particular excavators could find seventy two 'pits' of ash and rubble on the spot which usually designated the career through which some other support beams should once possess were standing.

In the subsequent excavation, carried out by E S Jaiswal, 1951-1955, seven more this sort of pits were discovered, supplying the actual lounge its existing brand – "Assembly lounge regarding 50 pillars". All the wrecks usually are assigned to the actual Mauryan interval; however historians vary relating to the employment of the actual 80-pillar lounge. Many suggest that it absolutely was on this lounge in which 3rd Buddhist Local authority or council was held, in two hundred and forty BCE, at Asokarama in Patiliputta (Patliputra), beneath the rule regarding Mauryan Empereor, Ashoka (r. 273-232 BCE).

- **Anand Bihar:** The particular makeup foundations from the stone Buddhist monastery were excavated. Besides wood made cross-bow supports and clay courts results, that is today retained with regard to community screen including playground.

- **Arogya Vihar:** Dhanvantari, who was an early American Indian medical physician, deemed the original source of Ayurveda. He additionally discovered occurrence during the excavations, associated with an Arogya Vihar.

- **Durakhi Devi Brow**: In 1890s, Wadell, uncovered a detached bit of a wooden natural stone railing of the stupa, with women results with both facets, supplying the actual brand, 'Durukhi' or 'Durukhiya' (double faced) Devi, an example of beauty regarding Shungaart 2-1st century BCE. The particular results usually are found catching and breaking divisions of trees and shrubs, known as Shalabhanjikas (the breaker regarding branches).

Agam Kuan:

Agam Kuan is the most ancient and important archaeological sites in Patna. Agam Kuan, meaning "unfathomable well", is usually regarded as Maurya emperor, Ashoka (r. 268–232 BCE). This is located in the east of Patna.

- **Shitala Devi Temple:** It is located next to the Agam Kuan, It is committed to Shitala Devi, which usually houses the pindas from the 'Saptamatrikas' (the eight mum goddesses). Shitala Devi is supposed to cure small pox and chicken pox therefore, this particular temple is usually broadly revered to its efficiency in curing small pox and chicken pox, many others temples like Shitala Devi temples are simple visualized by supporters with regard to want happiness.

Barabar Caves:

It is located in Bela Ganj twenty-four kilometre to the north Gaya , Barabar Caves would be the most ancient living rock-cut caves in India, generally online dating from Mauryan interval (322–185 BCE), and many with Ashokan inscriptions.

These caves usually are located within the actual side by side Barabar hills (four caves) and Nagarjuni (three caves): caves from the 1. 6 kilometre far-away Nagarjuni Hill Sometimes usually are designated since Nagarjuni Caves. Nevertheless Buddhists themselves, these people granted various Jain sects to prosper below an insurance policy regarding spiritual tolerance. These caves were utilised by ascetics from Ajivika sect, created by Makkhali Gosala, a modern day regarding Siddhartha Gautama, the actual creator of Buddhism, Mahavira, and 24th Tirthankara regarding Jainism. The majority of caves at Barabar incorporate a pair of chambers, wooden entirely away from marble, using a remarkably finished inner surface and enjoyable echo consequence. The very first appropriate slot was for the purpose of worshippers to gather within a huge square lounge.

- **Caves at Barabar Hill:** Barabar Hill has four caves, specifically, Karan Chaupar, Lomas Rishi, Sudama and Visva Zopri. Sudama and Lomas Rishi Caves would be the initial instances of rock-cut buildings in India, with industrial detailing, produced in the actual Mauryan interval, and grew to become a trend the next hundreds of years, like the more substantial Buddhist Chaitya, that had been obtained in Maharashtra, such as in Ajanta and Karla Caves, and tremendously swayed the actual history regarding Southerly Oriental rock-cut buildings. Lomas Rishi cave: The particular arch-like design act regarding Lomas Rishi Caves, mimic the actual modern day wooden buildings. Around the entry, a line regarding elephants continues towards stupa symbols, across the curved architrave.

- **Sudama Cave:** This particular cave was dedicated simply by Mauryan Emperor, Ashoka in 261 B. C. The particular arches of Sudama cave usually are of ribbon design. The particular caves incorporate a round vaulted appropriate slot using a square mandapa.

- **Karan Chaupar (Karna Chaupar):** It includes one square space with finished types of surface, has inscription on it.

- **Visva Zopri:** Obtainable simply by Asoka steps hewn in steep ledge, consists of a pair of square rooms.

- **Nagarjuni Caves:** Nagarjuna usually are scaled-down and close by caves. It is younger than barabar caves. The particular 3 caves are:
  - **Gopi (Gopi-ka-Kubha):** It is based on inscription, committed with the king Dasaratha to Ajivika supporters circa 232 B. C.
  - **Vadithi-ka-Kubha cave (Vedathika Kubha):** Found in crevice.
  - **Vapiya-ka-Kubha cave (Mirza Mandi):** Additionally dedicated to Ajivika supporters simply by Dasaratha.

Nalanda:

Nalanda holds an important place in history of Bihar, India. The web page is located 88 kms southerly east in Patna, and was a spiritual middle from sixth century AD to 1197 AD. Nalanda prospered during the rule from the Śakrāditya (whose identification is usually uncertain and whom has been Kumara Gupta I or Kumara Gupta II) and 1197 AD, reinforced simply by patronage from Hindu Gupta rulers along with Buddhist emperors like Harsha and afterwards emperors from Pala Empire.

The particular was constructed with reddish bricks and its particular wrecks inhabit an area of fourteen hectares. (488 simply by 244 metres) From its high, the actual university captivated scholars and college students through distant since Tibet, Tiongkok, holiday in Greece, and Persia. Nalanda was ransacked and wrecked by a Turkish Muslim internet marketer below Bakhtiyar Khilji in 1193.

Nalanda University was the truly great stockpile and so great it is described to obtain burnt with regard to 11 weeks as soon as the invaders established fire going without running shoes, ransacked and wrecked the actual monasteries, and drove the actual monks the web page. Within 2006, Singapore, Tiongkok, India,

Vikramasila University

Vikramasila University was one of the biggest universities, regarding Buddhist understanding in India during the Pala dynasty, along with Nalanda University. Vikramasila was recognized simply by California king Dharmapala (783 for you to 820) in response to diminish the quality of scholarship at Nalanda. Atisha, the actual well known pandita, might be shown to be a significant abbot.

Vikramasila (village Antichak, region Bhagalpur, Bihar) is located at 50 kilometre east regarding Bhagalpur and 13 kilometre north-east regarding Kahalgaon, a train stop with Bhagalpur-Sahebganj section of Eastern Train. It is truly approachable via 11

kilometre long motorable path rerouting through N. L. 50 at Anadipur in relation to only two kilometres through Kahalgaon.

- **The particular Stupa:** The particular Stupa can be a holy sound composition increased within the system is still or possessions of Buddha or perhaps a recognized monk; in order to commemorate just about any event associated with them. But some stupas are simply just symbolic manufactured for worship with the monks. A new votive stupa can be a miniature stupa built by a devotee in appreciation regarding happiness regarding his or her want.

The particular Vikramshila stupa created when considering worship can be a stone composition lay in are like a magnet mortar and appears in the center from the Monastery. This particular pair of terraced stupa is usually cruciform with program and 15 meter distances large. The bottom patio is around only two. 25 meter distances large and the upper patio are in a similar elevation.

The key stupa located within the upper patio is accessible by way of an airline flight regarding steps within the north side with all of the four cardinal recommendations. There's protruding appropriate slot using a pillared antechamber plus an individual pillared mandapa ahead, located outside the actual circumbulatory verse. From the four chambers stupa were located heavy stucco photographs regarding resting Buddha which 3 were obtained in situ, though the from the north side was maybe replaced by a natural stone photograph as soon as the clay courts photograph was in some way damaged.

All the stucco photographs are however broken earlier mentioned the actual waist. The particular photographs they fit over a stone pedestal obtaining history exhibiting art work in reddish and dark pigments. The particular surfaces and floors from the appropriate slot and antechamber were plastered with limescale.

Kesaria:

Kesaria boasts the actual highest and the most significant Buddhist Stupa in the world. The particular stupa was found out in 1998 while in an excavation with the Archaeological Review of India.

Sasaram:

Sasaram, sometimes spelled Sasseram or Sahasram, is the admin headquarters from the Rohtas region in American Indian point of Bihar.

It is truly well-known for creation, natural stone motherboards, and quarrying business. Key languages been vocal in this area usually are Bhojpuri, Hindi, and Urdu; regional religions incorporate Islam, Buddhism, Jainism, and Hinduism.

- **Burial place of Sher Shah Suri:** The particular grave of Shershah Suri at Sasaram is an awe-inspiring composition of natural stone ranking in the center of a superb tank and soaring from a huge natural stone patio. This particular patio breaks obliquely with a system using an airline flight regarding steps resulting in the actual waters side. Top of the patio is usually encased by a battlemented parapet wall with octagonal domed chambers at four 4 corners, a pair of modest predicting pillared balconies with every one of its four facets and pierced using an entry inside east types the only method to the actual grave. In the center of top of the patio appears the actual developing from the mausoleum with a low octagonal plinth.

Maner Sharif:

Maner Sharif can be a modest community in Bihar point out, India. It truly is positioned 25 kms (16 m) west regarding Patna with Country wide Interstate 35. Town possesses tombs like Sufi new orleans saints Makhdoom Yahya Maneri and Makhdoom Shah Daulat, referred to as Bari Dargah (the excellent shrine) and Chhoti Dargah (the modest shrine).

Makhdoom Shah Daulat died in Maner Sharif in 1608 and Ibrahim Khan, Governor of Bihar, created a mausoleum that has been finished in 1616.

The particular domed mausoleum's surfaces usually are decorated with elaborate designs and its particular ceiling possesses articles from Qur'an. Maner Sharif boasts a mosque created simply by Ibrahim Khanin 1619. Maner Sharif was a local hub of understanding and is also the spot that the Sanskrit grammarian Pāṇini analyzed.

Maner is known to its alternative of laddu made out of ghee and endorsed simply by regional sellers to be produced when using the sugar-sweet oceans from the Sone Lake. Maner laddu showcased inside Bollywood motion picture Khudgarz.

Pataliputra:

Pataliputra modern-day Patna was a metropolis in historical India, at first created by Ajatashatru in 490 BCE to be a modest fort (Pātaligrama) nearby the Lake Ganges, and afterwards the funding from the historical Mahājanapadas kingdom of Magadha.

Their core area in to the north core India directed rulers of successive dynasties to base their particular admin capital below, Nandas, Mauryans, Sungas and the Guptas right

down to the actual Palas. Placed in the confluence from the Ganges, Gandhaka and Boy waters, Pataliputra made a "water fort, or jaldurga". Their position made it easier for that master the actual riverine deal from the Indo-Gangetic flatlands while in Magadha's beginning imperial interval. It had been a great hub of deal and commerce and captivated merchants and intellectuals, like the famed Chanakya, throughout India. A pair of essential beginning Buddhist councils were kept below, the first in the demise from the Buddha and the minute inside rule of Asoka.

In the rule of Emperor Asoka inside third century BCE, it absolutely was one of several planets' most significant urban centers, using inhabitants of one hundred forty, 300, 000. Pataliputra achieved the actual best wealth as soon as it absolutely was funding from the excellent Mauryan Emperors, Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka the great. The city prospered beneath the Mauryas plus a Traditional ambassador Megasthenes resided at this time there and still effort a detailed accounts of its splendor, discussing that since "Palibothra". The city additionally grew to become a prospering Buddhist hub bragging many essential monasteries. It remained the funding from the Gupta dynasty (3rd–6th centuries) and the Pala Dynasty (8th-12th centuries). The city was largely in wrecks as soon as been too simply by Hsüan-tsang, and encountered further injury as a result of Muslim raiders inside twelve forth century. A fort, Sher Shah Suri produced Pataliputra his or her capital and transformed the actual brand to modern-day Patna.

Rohtasgarh Fort:

The particular Rohtas Fort is amongst the most historical forts of India found in a small community of Rohtas in Bihar. The particular tradition from the Sone Area is better showed with the Rohtas Fort which is an account of strength and electric power. Sadly, the actual majestic fort lays in utter point out of wrecks reminiscent of its excellent earlier, visited handful of situations with the naxalites and the law enforcement officials patrol functions. Distance to the naxalite afflicted locations possesses taken the actual fort tranquil unavailable nowadays.

Munger Fort:

The particular Munger Fort, positioned at Munger, Bihar, India, is created with a bumpy hillock within the southerly lender from the Ganges Lake. Their record seriously isn't fully involved with but it is usually believed which was created during the beginning tip of Servant dynasty of India. The particular Munger community the spot that the fort can be found was beneath the management of Muhammad trash can Tughluq regarding Delhi (1325-1351 AD). The particular fort possesses a pair of prominent hillsides named the actual Karnachaura or Karanchaura, and some other

accumulated square clump deduced to get the location of your citadel from the fort with historical inbound links. The particular Fort acquired a succession regarding Muslim rulers (Khaljis, Tughlaqs, Lodis, Nawabs of Bengal, followed by Mughal rulers, until eventually it absolutely was finally acceded to the United kingdom simply by Mir Quasim (1760–72), after unseating his or her father-in-law Mīr Jafar for the reason of senior years, for just a personal compensate negotiated by Vansittart. This particular package concerned check with the Distance India Company's merchants associated with an advert valorem obligation of 9 %, in opposition to an American Indian merchant's obligation of 40%. The particular fort grew to become a spot of considerable value to the United kingdom in Bengal until 1947 (India's independence).

Museums:

History museums:

- **Patna Memorial:** Patna Memorial could be the talk about memorial connected with Bihar. It had been designed with the United Kingdom in the United Kingdom Raj inside year 1917 to house the historic artwork details identified near Patna.
- Nalanda Memorial
- Bodh Gaya Memorial
- Vaishali Memorial
- Vikramshila Memorial

Science museums:

- **Patna Planetarium** is among the greatest planetariums inside Asia. Your Patna Planetarium ended up being specialized in the media and exposed to the general public since May 1, 1993.
- **Srikrishna Scientific disciplines Middle** - This particular association sorts some sort of system of the Nation's Authorities of Scientific disciplines Museums, an autonomous human body beneath the ministry of Culture. It is found from south-western spot of the Gandhi Maidan.

Check Your Progress-1:

1. **Where is Anand Bihar situated?**

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2. Why Agam Kua is famous for?

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3. Whose mosque in Sasaram?

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4. Write name of two major museum of Bihar?

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5.3 Monuments, Museums And Historical Places

5.3.2 Jharkhand:

Jharkhand was carved out of the southern part of Bihar upon 15 November 2000. Jharkhand gives its border using the expresses associated with Bihar for the north, Uttar Pradesh in addition to Chhattisgarh for the western, Odisha south, in addition to Western Bengal for the eastern side. It offers an area associated with 30, 778 sq mi (79, 710 km2). The manufacturing city associated with Ranchi is actually its money in addition to Dumka is actually subscription money although Jamshedpur would be the largest plus the most significant manufacturing city. A few of the additional major urban centers in addition to manufacturing organizations tend to be Dhanbad, Bokaro in addition to Hazaribagh. The area "Jharkhand" indicates "The Terrain associated with Forests". Jharkhand is the reason 40% on the mineral methods associated with India. Ranchi is the reason 50% mineral generation on the talk about, approaching 18% associated with country's mineral generation.

The memorial service is usually committed to the actual troopers coming from Jharkhand who got sacrificed his or her day-to-day lives to the state from the interval ahead of liberty to the current updated listing. Inauguration from the Jharkhand Conflict Commemorative by The Excellency, Shri Syed Sibtey Razi, The Governor of Jharkhand in Army Cantonment, Dipatoli, Ranchi taken place upon 31 Oct 2008. The

composition from the cemetery is founded on the actual composition from the physique of an individual. The cemetery is made up of adulted together with exotic collections coming from Jharkhand's earlier; exceptional regular guns, contemporary guns of Jharkhand's sector in addition to history.

- **Palamu Fort:** Palamu Fort is usually a ruin(s) in the region of Daltonganj, of India. Two big forts are located heavy inside the woodlands associated with Aurangabad on Sher Shah Suri path close to Daltonganj. These kinds of forts had been due to the actual Vanvasi kings from the Chero dynasty. This experienced protection throughout a few directions and a few principal entrances. Fort had been created by simply Raja Medini Beam. The structure can be quite Islamic which usually bespeaks associated with Daud Khan's conquest.

  Medini ray, the actual merely, decided with regard to 13 years coming from 1662 to help 1674. This kind of master is, just about the most well-known inside the entire Chero collection. He / she lengthy his or her sway above South Gaya and big aspects of Hazaribagh and Surguja. He / she melted into and conquered the actual Maharaja associated with Chhotanagpur throughout his or her money metropolis associated with Doisa, at this point referred to as Navaratragarh, thirty three mile after mile coming from Ranchi. It consists of spoils, he or she built on from the Palamau Forts (the reduced fort) close to modern-day Satberwa, which usually enjoyed and so essential a part inside the following heritage from the section.

- **Jharkhand Warfare Commemorative:** Jharkhand Warfare Commemorative is usually a Warfare funeral like a tribute towards the martyrs of Jharkhand. It turned out established throughout 2008, near the Rear end Chowk, Dipatoli, and Ranchi.

  The funeral is dedicated to the actual members of the military coming from Jharkhand who experienced sacrificed the lifestyles to the region from the time period before freedom to the current up to date checklist. Inauguration from the Jharkhand Warfare Commemorative by simply his or her Excellency, Shri Syed Sibtey Razi, The Governor associated with Jharkhand from Military Cantonment, Dipatoli, Ranchi occurred on thirty-one April 2008.

  The construction from the cemetery is founded on the actual construction from the entire body of the man or woman. The cemetery is made up of incredible selections coming from Jharkhand's previous; rare standard weapons, modern-day weapons and models of Jharkhand's marketplace and traditions.

- **Ranchi Research Hub:** Ranchi Research Hub could be the primary scientific disciplines center of Jharkhand throughout India, within Jharkhand Authorities on Research &

Engineering (JCST) associated with Team of Research & Engineering, Government of Jharkhand (GOJ). The center consists a couple storied creating that homes a few permanent thematic free galleries of insured region 42, 000 sq meter on an division of 13 acre territory, furnished by Government of Jharkhand, from Chiraundi town, Morhabadi near the Tagore Hill adjacent to Ranchi town for a money cost associated with Rs. 6. 5 crore or even $1, 374, 494 that has recently been shared every bit by Government of Jharkhand and Government of India. The scientific disciplines center continues to be produced by the actual Nationwide Authorities Research Museums (NCSM), the side of Ministry associated with Lifestyle, with Government of India. The center had been inaugurated by the main minister Arjun Munda on twenty nine December 2010.

- **Research Park:** With 8 acre region, there are many interactive demonstrates on straightforward machines, sound, optics, pendulum and static models of prehistoric creatures.

- **Some other amenities:**
  - 3D projection cinema
  - Auditorium
  - Car park your car
  - Children's place
  - Computer hall
  - Conference space
  - Exhibit advancement clinical
  - Office
  - Science display place
  - Science collection
  - Store
  - Tara mandal or even Water dome lightweight planetarium
  - Temporary event hall

- **Tribal Research institute and Museum:** Tribal Research institute Museum tucked within Ranchi.

- **Tribes Viewable throughout Museum:**

  - The Birhor Group
  - The Munda Group
  - The Birja Group
  - The Lohra Group
  - The Korawa Group
  - The Asur Group

Check Your Progress-2:

- **Palanu Fort is established in which region?**

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2. Where is the Ranchi research hub located?

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3. In which year was NCSM inaugurated?

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4. What is the full form of JCST?

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5.4 ROLE OF MONUMENTS, MUSEUMS AND HISTORICAL PLACES

Monumental Historical past has its Root base Within Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa The world Renowned thunderous historical past of India, for example--the forts, palaces, temples, mosques, church buildings. It will be data proving which buildings throughout Indian ended up a questionnaire expression.

The actual years of buildings throughout Indian started out while using pay out on the towns of Mohenjo-Daro and also Harappa. The great Bathtub, the particular Putting

unit together Hallway along with the Drainage program certainly are a couple of instances of the sooner executive forms. Architecture throughout Indian changed over a period of time, adding certain impact on coming from the numerous rulers, whether it is Hindus, Muslims or maybe British.

Non secular and also Psychic Monuments- Hindu buildings focuses immensely around the strict and also faith based part of creating. The actual construction of Forehead had been what exactly buildings had been information about. The actual well known Khajuraho Wats, Jain shrines at Dilwara, Jagannath Forehead at Puri, Konark Sunlight Forehead and also Kailashnath Forehead at Ellora are some of the finest ancient specimens of well-known Hindu Architecture. The actual Muslim invasions brought about a significant change in the forms of buildings, while using features like arches, tombs, mosques, minarets for example. Qutub Minar, Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid (Delhi). They keep on being unexcelled between diversifying modern-day panorama.

5.5 Summary

Monumental Story offers it is Root foundation Within just Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa The world famous thunderous story of India--the forts, palaces, wats, mosques, church buildings for example. Will likely be data proving which often complexes throughout Native American finished up some sort of questionnaire expression. The actual decades of complexes Native American started out when they begun to compensate with the cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. The fantastic Bath, the particular Getting your current product jointly Passageway with the Drainage software undoubtedly are a handful of cases of the sooner account manager kinds. Buildings throughout Native American modified above a period of time, introducing particular effect on from the several rulers, whether it's Hindus, Muslims or it could be United Kingdom.

5.6 Glossary

- **Archaeological**- The systematic study of past human life and culture by the recovery and examination of remaining material evidence, such as graves, buildings, tools, and pottery.
- **Rubble**- A loose mass of angular fragments of rock or masonry crumbled by natural or human forces.
- **Substantial** - True or real; not imaginary.
- **Miniature** - A small painting executed with great detail, often on a surface such as ivory or vellum.

5.7 Answers to 'Check Your Progress'

Check Your Progress - 1

- Kumhrar
- For Shitla devi temple
- Sher Shah Suri
  I) Bodh Gaya Memorial
  II) Vaishali Memorial

Check Your Progress - 2

- Daltonganj
- Jharkhand
- 2010
- Jharkhand Authorities on Research & Technology

5.8 References Books

- The republic of Bihar, by Arvind N. Das
- Bihar: Myth And Reality by Ramendra Kumar Yadav
- History Of Bihar 1740-1772 by Shree Govind Mishra
- Socio-religious Economic And Literary Condition Of Bihar by B S Verma
- Mere Sansmaran(My Recollections), by Dr A N Sinha
- Megahi Culture: A Study Of A Caste In Bihar by A Maitra

5.9 Further Study:

- Encyclopedia of monuments and museums
- South-East Asian Tourism Organization A new South-east Asian based organization looking at ways to use other initiatives to spread the benefits of tourism more widely.
- Monuments Travel Directory
- Faith Travel Expo
- Destination of the World News

5.10 Terminal and Modal Questions

Short Answer Type:

- Why Barabar caves are famous?
- Which caves are linked with king Dasaratha?
- Which is the oldest University in the world?
- Write the short note on Maner Shariff.
- Why Patliputra is famous?
- Tribal Research institute and museum is located in which city?
- Where Munger fort is situated?
- Discuss the burial place of Sher Shah Suri?

Long Answer Type:

- Describe the main monuments of Bihar.
- What do you mean by the Particular Stupa?
- Explain the main museums of Jharkhand.

Unit-6
Odisha, West Bengal and Sikkim

Structure:

6.0 Introduction

6.1 Objectives

6.2 Cultural Heritage: Concept, Meaning and Definition

6.3 Historical and Heritage Resources

6.4 Monuments, Museums and Historical Sites

6.4.1 Bhubaneswar

6.4.2 Other Regions of Orrisa

6.5 Monuments, Museums, Historical Attractions and Sites

6.5.1 Kolkata

6.5.2 Other Regions of West Bengal

6.6 Monuments, Museums and Historical Places of Sikkim

6.7 Summary

6.8 Glossary

6.9 Answer to Check Your Progress Exercises

6.10 References/Bibliography

6.11 Review Questions

6.0 Introduction:

A common cliché of supporting culture to develop tourism resources give a whole new meaning to the cultural legacy and heritage of the particular region. Cultural tourism is that form of tourism whose object is, among other aims, the discovery of monuments and sites. It is a most dynamic phenomenon showcase the rich beauty of the past as heritage and historical resources brings the traveler into the closer vicinity of the destinations and host people living nearby. Affection and the strong bond of the relationship between tourism, host and sites of historical importance is essential to gauge into the broader framework of the destination sustainability. Cultural tourism covers different aspect of tourism whereby people learn about other's way of life and thought therefore it plays a major role in strengthening regional national as well as international goodwill and understanding.

Recently the study of cultural heritage including monuments, museums and historical sites, has gained momentum, growth and scales of influence on the level of development of the world community as a whole, and in many countries it has become one of the key driving forces of the tourism world. Development of heritage tourism is essential for the State representing it's cultural and historical heritage resources.

The unit presents an introduction and conceptual framework of heritage tourism consisting of monuments, museums, historical sites, places, the study of which is significant for the student of tourism discipline. It also studies the way in which historical and heritage resources have been linked to the cultural diversity of Orissa *(now Odisha)*, West Bengal and Sikkim in Eastern India.

6.1 Objectives:

Present Unit aims to understand the broader framework of heritage and historical resources consisting of monuments, museums and historical places of Orrisa, West Bengal in Eastern India. After going through this unit, Learners would also be able to know:

- The significance of historical sites, monuments and museums
- Various monuments, museums and historical sites of Eastern India
- Conceptual framework of cultural heritage and cultural tourism

6.2 Cultural Heritage: Concept, Meaning and Definition:

Heritage is the legacy from the past, one live with today, and what is passed to future generation. Culture, monuments, museums, natural heritage are irreplaceable sources of life ad inspiration. Places as unique and diverse as the legacy of Chandella dynasty in Khajuraho, Sunderbans in West Bengal, Mountain Railway of Darjeeling, Mausoleum of White Marble, Taj in Agra, Sun temple of Konark, Orissa, many other in India make world's heritage. Cultural heritage is defined as the legacy left behind by a group of people, tribe or society in the form of physical artefacts and other

elements which shall be used by future generations for purposes of education. Heritage can be defined as the handing down of practices, tradition and customs from one generation to another. A culture is the behavior patterns, arts, beliefs, and other types of human works in its totality. It also is defined as the patterns and traits of a period of time.

Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society. Cultural heritage includes architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features, which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science; and areas including archaeological sites which are of outstanding universal value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view. Movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance. Physical cultural resources are important as sources of valuable historical information, as assets for economic and social development, and as integral parts of a people's cultural identity and practices. Cultural heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation.

Culture refers to the way of life of a specific group of people. It can be seen in ways of behaving, beliefs, values, customs followed, dress style, personal decoration like makeup and, relationships with others and special symbols and codes. Culture is passed on from one generation (parents) to the next (children). Culture is not static but always changing as each generation contributes its experience of the world and discards things that are no longer useful to them. Culture has been called "the way of life for an entire society". As such, it includes codes of manners, dress, language, religion, rituals, and norms of behavior such as law and morality, and systems of belief.

6.3 Historical and Heritage Resources:

West Bengal is a mosaic of the small-town and the sophisticated life. Referred to as *Vanga* in the Mahabharata, West Bengal has a long history predating the Aryan invasions of India. It was part of the Mauryan Empire in the 3rd century BC before being ruled by the Guptas. For three centuries from around the 9th century AD, the Buddhist Pala dynasty controlled a large area based in Bengal and including parts of *Odisha* (Orissa), Bihar and modern Bangladesh.

The Bangla or Bengali language boasts a rich literary heritage, shared with neighboring Bangladesh. West Bengal has a long tradition in folk literature, evidenced by the Charyapada, Mangalkavya, Shreekrishna Kirtana, Thakurmar Jhuli, and stories related to Gopal Bhar. In the nineteenth and twentieth century, Bengali literature was

modernized in the works of authors such as Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Michael Madhusudan Dutt, Rabindranath Tagore, and Sharat Chandra Chattopadhyay.

Odisha is an epicenter of world heritage site of Sun Temple in Konark and a backseat destination and intricate patchwork of culture, tradition, sun and sand. On the shores of the Bay of Bengal, bathed in the rays of the rising sun, the Konark Sun temple is a monumental representation of the sun god Surya's chariot. It's 24 wheels are decorated with symbolic designs and it is led by a team of six horses. Built in the 13th century, it is one of the India's most famous cultural heritage centers. Medieval temples pepper the streets of the Capital, Bhubaneswar.

In **Sikkim**, Buddhism seeps into everyday life with almost 194 monasteries here and Padmasambhava or Guru Rimpoche is the patron saint of the State. Rumtek monastery, with intricately worked murals, paintings, traditional architecture represents the heritage resources of the State. Pemayangtse, the premier monastery high on a hill houses the treasure trove of religious art, *thangkas,* and a gorgeous wooden sculpture- the *zandog-palri* or heavenly abode of Guru Rimpoche symbolizes the history of the Sikkim.

Check Your Progress–1:

Activity-1:

1. **Define cultural heritage with suitable examples?**

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2. **Write a note on historical and heritage resources?**

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3. **Write a brief note on culture. Base your answer with suitable examples?**

6.4 Monuments, Museums and Historical Sites:

Formerly known as *Kalinga*, Orissa (now called *Odisha*) was once a formidable maritime empire that had trading routes leading down into Indonesia. Around the 1st century BC Buddhism declined and Jainism was restored as the faith of the people. During this period the monastery caves of Udayagiri and Khandagiri (in Bubhaneswar) were excavated as important Jain Centres. By the 7th century AD Hinduism had supplanted Jainism. Under the Kesari and Ganga kings, trade and commerce increased and Odishan culture flourished- countless temples from that classical period still stand.

The Odishan defied the Muslim rulers in Delhi until finally falling to the Mughals during the 16th century, when many of Bhubaneswar's temples were destroyed. Until independence, Odisha was ruled by Afghans, Marathas, and the British. 6km from Bhubaneswar are the twin hills honey-combed with Jain caves that reveal the sculptural art of the 2nd-century BC are **Udayagiri** and **Khandagiri caves**. These caves make an interesting study of the life and times of Jain ascetics. The coarse-grained sandstone which forms Khandagiri and Udayagiri rises nearly 40m above the surrounding infertile laterite plain. Khandagiri has 19 caves while Udaigiri has 44.

Dating back to the Stone Age, Orissa has plenty of historical sites, ruins and temples. The most famous temple, and a big tourist attraction, is the sea-side Konark temple in Puri, built in the 13th century and featuring intricate stone carvings.

Monuments, Museums and Historical Sites of Bhubaneswar and other regions of Orissa have been described below in sub-section 5.4.1 and 5.4.2.

6.4.1 Bhubaneswar:

Bhubaneswar reflects its temple-town heritage. Its inner sanctum whose many gorgeous and well preserved Hindu temples inspired the nick name of India's temple city, is also a serene spiritual epicenter and a living museum of Odishan medieval temple architecture. Odisha is divided into three major parts; Southeastern Odisha, Western Odisha, Northeastern Odisha.

Museums:

1. **State Museum, Bhubaneswar:** Museum boast Odisha's best collection of rare palm-leaf manuscripts, collection of rare palm-leaf manuscripts, traditional and folk musical instruments, Bronze Age tools, an armoury, and an impressive collection of Buddhist, Jaina and Brahmanical sculptures.
2. **Museum of Tribal Arts and Artefacts, Bhubaneswar:** It represents the tribal area as it displays dress, ornaments, weapons, household implements and musical instruments.
3. **Odisha Modern Art Gallery:** Housing a high standard of contemporary art by local artists, this small gallery also has prints and originals for sale.

6.4.2 Other Regions of Orissa:

Museums:

1. **Orissa State Museum: A** rich collection of sculpture, coins, copper plates, stone inscriptions, armours, rare palm-leaf manuscripts, bronze age tools, natural history, geological objects, paintings, anthropological specimens and traditional folk and musical instruments.
2. **Handicrafts Museum:** A large collection of handicrafts, among them stone sculpture, *patta* paintings, brass casting, horn toys and silver filigree work.
3. **Archaeological Museum, Konark:** The interesting museum contains many impressive sculptures and carvings found during excavations of the Sun Temple.

Historical Sites:

1. **Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves:** 6km west of Bhubaneswar are two hills riddled with rock-cut shelter. Many are ornately carved and thought to have been chiseled out for Jain ascetics in the 1st century.

   Ascending the ramp at Udayagiri (Sunrise Hill), **Swargapur (**cave 9) is noted for its devotional figures. **Hathi Gumpha** (cave 14) at the top has a 117-line inscription relating to the exploits of its builder, King Kharavel of Kalinga, who ruled from 168 to 153 BC.

   There are also **Bagh Gumpha** (Tiger cave; cave 12), **Pavana Gumpha** (Cave of Purification) and small **Sarpa Gumpha** (serpent cave), **Ganesh Gumpha** (cave 10), **Rani ka Naur** (Cave 1) carved with Jain symbols and battle scenes. Chota Hathi Gumpha (Cave 3), double-storey **Jaya Vijaya Cave** (cave 5) with a Bodhi tree carved in its central area are worth to visit.

   Across the road, **Khandagiri** offers fine views over Bhubaneswar from its summit. There are **Ananta cave** (cave 3) with its carved figures of athletes, women, elephants and geese carrying flowers. Further, along is a series of Jain temples, at the top is another (18th century) Jain temple.

2. **Dhauli:** In about 260 BC one of Ashoka's famous edicts was carved onto a large rock at Dhauli, 8km south of Bhubaneswar. The rock is now protected by a grill-fronted building and above, on top of a hillock, is a carved elephant.
3. **Ratnagiri, Udayagiri and Lalitgiri:** These Buddhist ruins are about 60km northeast of Cuttack. **Ratnagiri** has the most interesting and extensive ruins. Two large monasteries flourished here from 6th to 12th centuries. Noteworthy are an exquisitely carved doorway and the remains of a 10m-high stupa. The excellent **museum** contains beautiful sculptures from the three sites.

   Another **monastery complex** is being excavated in **Udayagiri** lush green surroundings. There's a large pyramidal brick stupa with a seated Buddha and some beautiful doorjamb carvings. In **Lalitgiri** several **monastery ruins** are

scattered up a hillside leading to a small **museum** and a hillock crowned with a shallow stupa. During excavations of the stupa in the 1970s, a casket containing gold and silver relics was found. It's also notable for its surrounding village atmosphere.

6.5 Monuments, Museums, Historical Attractions and Sites:

Bengal was brought under Muslim control by *Qutub-ud-din*, first of the sultans of Delhi, at the end of the 12th century. Following the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, Bengal became an independent Islamic state. British East India Company prosper during 1698 and after the battle of Buxar in 1764, British ruled this region till the independence of India in 1947. Battle of Plassey was fought in West Bengal where the historical battlefield has been preserved.

A city with a soul, **Kolkata** is its cultural centre, and still bears the imprint of its Victorian past and the British Raj. The murky river Hooghly, its creaky trams, the Victoria Memorial, one of the oldest museums in Kolkata, and the world-renowned Eden Gardens are all part of the State's famous heritage.

Outside the city, Shantiniketan, established in 1863, is possibly the most famous university town in the country set up in 1901. Initially associated with Nobel Laureate, revered poet, artists, novelist and playwright Rabindranath Tagore, the complex has retained its prestige, once a trade hub, Murshidabad, a town on the banks of the Bhagirathi has historical importance. Nawab *Siraj-ud-daulah*'s tomb at the Khusbagh, or Garden of Happiness, is among the most visited monuments there.

Monuments, museums, historical attractions of Kolkata and other regions of West Bengal have been described in detail in sub-section 5.5.1 and 5.5.2.

6.5.1 Kolkata:

Kolkata, India's second-biggest city is a daily festival of human existence, simultaneously noble and squalid, cultured and desperate. City is compelling, effervescent, teeming with life and traditions- a medley of moods, styles, cultures etc. By its old spelling, Calcutta conjures up images of India's cultural and intellectual capital. As the former capital of British India, Kolkata retains a feast of colonial-era architecture, albeit much in a photogenic state of semi-collapse. British merchant Job Charnock considered Kolkata appropriate for a new, defendable colonial settlement in 1686.

Within a few decades a miniature version of London was sprouting stately buildings and English churches amid wide boulevards and grand formal gardens. City's meteoric rise came in 1756, when *Siraj-ud-daulah*, the nawab of nearly Murshidabad, recaptured the city. Howrah Bridge is the most famous landmark in all of west Bengal. Fort William, Victoria Memorial, Raj Bhawan, Palladian vilas and the Botanical Gardens, art galleries- all are part of Kolkatas' varied and vibrant shades, the birthplace

of Rabindranath Tagore and cradle of India Renaissance largely into Central Kolkata, North Central Kolkata, Northern Kolkata, West Kolkata and South Kolkata.

Monuments in Central Kolkata:

1. Victoria Monument with its central crenellated tower, the 1847 Gothic steeple of **St. Paul's Cathedral** looks quite beautiful**.** It has a remarkably wide nave and features a stained-glass west window by pre-Raphaelite maestro Sir Edward Burne-Jones. The communion plate was presented by Queen Victoria. The interior has exquisite scriptural scenes.

2. St John Church: This stone-spired 1787 church is ringed by columns and contains a small, portrait-draped room once used as an office by **Warren Hastings,** India's first British governor-general. The **Graveyard** contains two curious octagonal monuments, the **mausoleum of Job Charnock** celebrating Kolkata's disputed 'founder' and a 1902 **Black Hole Memorial.**

Museums in Central Kolkata:

1. **Indian Museum:** Kolkata's old-fashioned and premier national collection in the subcontinent, this museum fills a colonnaded palace ranged around a central lawn. Extensive exhibits include fabulous 1000-year old Hindu sculptures, lumpy minerals, a dangling whale skeleton and an ancient Egyptian mummy. **Human embryos** (galley 19) and eight-legged goat, spot the surreal **Glyptodon** dinosaur-armadillo (gallery 11) and the re-assembled 2nd century BC **Barhut Gateway** (gallery 2) are worth to visit. Gallery 15 displays 20 rings and 18 bangles found in the tummy of a gigantic man-eating crocodile.

Also ancient sculptural pieces from Sanchi, Gandhar, Amravati, Sarnath and later medieval sculptures from even as far as Java and Cambodia are exhibited.

2. **Academy of Fine Arts and Museum** has a bright, ground-floor gallery featuring changing exhibitions by local artists, site of visual arts and Bengali theatre. Imaginative private galleries include **Harrington Street Gallery** and **Aakriti Gallery.**

Permanent galleries include medieval Bengali and Indian miniature paintings, textiles and excellent specimens of old hand woven Daccai and Baluchari saris. Tagore galley contains paintings and manuscripts of the great man of letters.

3. **Birla Planetarium:** This is the largest planetarium in south-east Asia and the second largest planetarium in the world. Loosely styled on Sarnath's classic Buddhist Stupa, the Birla Planetarium presents slow-moving half-hour star shows in English.

4. **Mother Teresa's museum** includes Teresa's worn sandals and battered enamel dinner-bowl. Mother's room preserves the memories from 1953-1997 in all simplicity.

5. **Netaji Bhawan, a** house museum celebrates the life and vision of Great freedom fighter Subhash Chandra Bose. Museum maintains several rooms decorated in 1940s style. It

was Bose's brother's residence from which Netaji made famous 'Great Escape' from British-imposed house arrest in January 1941.

6. **Philatelic Museum** near the historic building of GPO is also a great attraction.
7. **Kolkata Panorama,** an interactive museum was originally the Town Hall building introduces the city's heritage through a lively collection of working models.
8. **Banking Museum,** a small, professionally presented new museum brings alive the history of Indian banking using archive materials like the original account ledgers of Tagore and of Nehru's father.

Historical Attractions and Sites in Central Kolkata:

1. **Victoria Memorial,** a historical building incredibly vast, beautiful proportioned festival of white marble. It was designed to commemorate Queen Victoria's 1901 diamond jubilee. Prints and paintings are displayed on hard-board hoardings that jar with the gallery's original splendor. The soaring central chamber remains very impressive and leads through the **Kolkata Gallery,** an excellent, even-handed exhibition tracing the city's colonial-era history.
2. **Aurobindo Bhawan**, a sacred site is named after revolutionary turned guru Sri Aurobindo, born in Calcutta in 1872. His childhood mansion-home has been preserved an an Aurobindo centre. Its garden forms an oasis of peace in the city centre and there's an open-air meditation space.
3. **The Maiden:** After the 'Black Hole' fiasco, a moated 'second' Fort William was constructed in 1758 in octagonal form by British East India Company and named after King William III of England. The Maidan (pronounce as moidan), a 3 km-long park, today is a fundamental to Kolkata as Central Park. Fort William remains hidden within walled military zone here.
4. **Mother Teresa 'Motherhouse', a sacred site** houses Mother Teresa's large, sober Tomb for the devotees to pay homage to noble laureate.
5. **South Park Street Cemetery,** a wonderful oasis featuring Raj-era graves from rotundas to soaring pyramids.
6. **Raj Bhawan:** Famous historical building designed in 1799 is now an official residence of West Bengal Governor. It's ornate giant gates are also a big attraction.
7. **BBD Bagh Area:** Originally called Tank Sq, BBD Bagh is a large square centre on a palm-lined central reservoir-lane (tank). Some local still call it by its later-colonial name **Dalhousie Square,** commemorating British Lieutenant-Governor Lord Dalhousie. The square is now renamed after three nationalists **Binoy, Badal and Dinesh** who tried to assassinate Lord Dalhousie. It was highly symbolic and historical moment in the self-determination struggle. The assassination took place in within the photogenic 1780

Writer's Building whose glorious south façade looks something like a French provincial city hall. Originally built for clerks (writers) of the East India Company.

Around the Bagh area, there are many other resplendent colonial-era edifices. **St Andrews Church** has a fine Wren-style spire, the former **Standard Chartered Building** presents a vaguely Moorish feel and the red-brick **Standard Buildings** have carved nymphs and wrought-iron balconies.

8. **High court** building is another Kolkata's historical and greatest architectural triumphs is the 19th- century. Famous Eden Gardens is also a big attraction. Named after the sister of Alexander, a major part of the garden gave way to the construction of one of the largest and beautiful stadiums of India.

Museums in North Central Kolkata:

1. **Marble Palace,** resplendent and grand 1835's raja's mansion is astonishingly overstuffed with statues, Victoriana, Belgian glassware and fine bedraggled paintings. The ballroom retains its vast array of candle chandeliers with globes of silvered glass to spread illumination.
2. **Tagore's House:** The comfortable 1784 family mansion of Rabindranath Tagore has become a shrine-like museum to India's greatest modern poet. Tagore's deeply Universalist philosophy is exhibited in a decent gallery of paintings by his family and contemporaries and an exhibition on his links with Japan. The 1930 photo of Tagore taken with Einstein is worth to see in this museum.
3. **Ashutosh Museum of Indian Art:** Price-less antique Indian sculptures, brasswork and Bengali terracotta are displayed with very little fanfare in beautifully endowed museum.

Historical Attractions in North Central Kolkata:

1. **Howrah Bridge (Rabindra Setu),** 705m-long abstraction of steel cantilevers and traffic fumes is an architectural icon over the Hooghly River with eight vehicular ways and two footpaths. A 5km major landmark was opened in 1943 replacing a former pontoon bridge.
2. **Armenian Church of Nazareth,** founded in 1707 is claimed to be the Kolkata's oldest place of Christian worship. Gravestones in the peaceful yard outside date back to 1630. The church's low but finely proportioned, whitewashed clock tower-spire is best spied from Bonfield Lane.
3. **Holy Rosary or Portuguese Cathedral:** The larger 1797 Portuguese-Catholic place of worship has eye-catching crown-topped side towers. The entrance leading to the portico is paved with gravestones. Behind the altar are the figures of Madonna and Child. Below are the remains of the first archbishop of Calcutta.

4. **Nakhoda Mosque:** The 1926 mosque is an impressive confection of red arches bristling with domes and minarets. It was loosely modelled on Akbar's Mausoleum at Sikandra. Other historical sites of attractions are Moghun David Synagogue, Neveh Shalome Synagogue, BethEl synagogue, Old Chinatown.

Museums in Northern Kolkata:

1. **Ramakrishna Museum:** This museum charts Ramakrishna's life and travels, with mock-ups of buildings in which he stayed.

6.5.2 Other Regions of West Bengal:

Museums:

1. **Shantiniketan Museum and Art Gallery** within the Uttarayan complex (Tagore's former home) are worth to visit as an aficionado and admirer of Tagore's life. Reproductions of his sketches and paintings are sold here. The **Subarnarekha** bookshop has plenty of Tagore's titles.
2. **Krishna Pilgrimage Centre:** Nabadwip, 114km north of Kolkata, is an important Centre, attracting throngs of devotees, and is also an ancient centre of Sanskrit culture. The last Hindu king of Bengal, Lakshman Sen, moved his capital here from Gaur. Across the river from Nabadwip, **Mayapur** is a centre for the ISKON (Hare Krishna) movement and colourful temple. Temples dedicated to Sri Gouranga are found here.
3. **Museum** in **Bishnupur** is worth to look for its painted manuscript covers, stone friezes, musical instruments and folk art gallery.
4. **Everest Museum:** Within the complex of Himalayan Mountaineering Institute in Darjeeling is the fascinating Everest museum housing details from 1922 and 1924 Everest expeditions, which both set off from Darjeeling. Carl Zeiss telescope presented by Adolf Hitler and Tenzing statute is worth to look.
5. **Bengal Natural History Museum:** Established in 1903, this minor sight houses a moth-eaten collection of Himalayan and Bengali species, hidden away in a compound. The giant leeches and horrific baby animals pickled in jars are good attractions.
6. **Lepcha Heritage Museum:** This museum is in Kalimpong entailing Lepcha creation myths, religious texts, sacred porcupine.

Historical Attractions and Sites:

1. **Diamond Harbour:** Diamond Harbour, once among the main ports of the East India Company, rests 51 km South of Kolkata, where the Hooghly turns south and flows into open sea.
2. **Sagar Island:** According to the legend, after the sage Kapil reduced King Sagar's 60,000 sons to ashes, it was at Sagar Island that the Ganges revived their souls by flowing over their dusty remains.

3. **Darjeeling Himalayan Railway:** Known affectionately as the toy train, made its first journey along its precipice-topping 2ft-wide tracks in September 1881. The panting train passes within feet of local storefronts as it weaves in and out of the main road, bringing traffic to a standstill and tooting its whistle incessantly for almost entire trip. The train has been a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** since 1999. There is a daily steam service from Kurseong and a diesel train to New Jalpaiguri train station. The service stops for half an hour in Ghum, India's highest railway station, to visit the small **railway museum.**

4. **Dr Graham's Home:** This Historic building in Kalimpong is a working orphanage and school built in 1900 by Dr JA Graham, a Scottish missionary, to educate children of tea estate workers, and now has more than 1300 students. There's a small **museum** that commemorates the founder and his wife, Katherine. The 1925 chapel above the school seems lifted straight out of a Scotland parish, with its grey slate, spire and fine stained-glass windows.

Check Your Progress–2:

Activity-1:

1. **Give a brief description of Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves?**

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2. **Mention few of the Museums of Orissa?**

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3. **Write a note on the historical importance of West Bengal?**

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4. **List out few of the monuments and Museums of Kolkata?**

6.6 Monuments, Museums and Historical Places of Sikkim:

Monuments:

1. **Samdruptse:** This monument in South Sikkim is painted in shimmering copper and bronze, the impressive 45m-high Padmasambhava statue dominates the forested Samdruptse ridge and is visible for miles around. Known as Guru Rinpoche in Tibetan, Padmasambhava was the 18th-century holy man, magician and Tantric master widely credited with introducing Tantric Buddhism across the Himalayan region.
   Completed in 2004 on a foundation stone laid by the Dalai Lama, the statue is still impressive atop its lotus plinth. The site is 7km from Namchi. Ngadak Gompa's ruins and neglected old dzong, dating back to 1717 still exudes a sense of old Sikkim.

2. **Solophuk:** Monumental site even grander than the Samdruptse Guru is the massive 33m Shiva statue, 5 km south of Namchi. A huge complex of temples and pagodas surround the statue, including replicas of the *char dham,* India's four sacred Hindu pilgrimage sites. Everything here is on an epic scale- even the prayer beads that Shiva holds in his hand are the size of cannonballs.

3. **Sakyamuni Complex:** Just behind the Mane Choekhorling Gompa in Ravangal (West Sikkim), is the huge new Sakyamuni complex, centerpiece of which is a giant 41m tall Buddha statue. The statue holds Buddhist relics from 13 countries and eventually includes a meditation centre blessed by Dalai Lama in 2010.

4. **Pemayangtse Gompa:** Around Pelling in West Sikkim, 1705 built **Pemayangtse Gompa,** literally translated as 'Perfect Sublime Lotus', is one of the Sikkim's oldest and most significant Nyingmapa gompas. Magnificently set on a hilltop (2100m) overlooking the Rabdentse ruins, the atmospheric compound is ringed by gardens and traditional cottages used by the resident monks.
   The ground floor features a central Buddha, while upstairs fierce-looking-stature depicts all eight reincarnations of Padmasambhava.
   On the top floor is an astounding seven-tiered model representing Padmasambhava's heavenly abode of Zangtok Pelri, handmade over five laborious years by a single dedicated lama. It is 1.5km from Upper Pelling along the road to Geyzing.

Museums:

1. **Namgyal Institute of Tibetology:** This unique museum established in 1958 in Sikkim is housed in traditionally styled Tibetan architecture to promote research into Vajrayana Buddhism and Tibetan culture. The **Museum** hall displays Buddhist manuscripts, icons, *thangkas* (Tibetan religious paintings) and Tantric ritual objects, such as a *thopa* (bowl made from a human skull) and *kangling* (human thighbone trumpet). There are plenty of useful explanatory captions. There is also a **DoDrul Chorten,** a large white Tibetan pagoda surrounded by dormitories for novice monks.

Historical Places:

Towards Gangtok to Singhik in North Sikkim, **Kabi Lunchok** is decorated with memorial stones, is the site of a 13th century peace treaty between the chiefs of the Lepcha and Bhutia peoples. They swore a blood brotherhood until the River Rangit ran drya and Khangchendzonga ceased to exist. When Yuksom (West Sikkim) was Sikkim's capital, a royal palace complex known as **Tashi Tenka** sat on a ridge to the south with superb almost 360-degree views. Today barely a stone remains, views are still superb from here.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS-3:

Activity-1:

1. **Write a brief note on the monuments of Sikkim?**

   ---

2. **Discuss about museums and historical places of Sikkim?**

6.7 Summary

In this unit, learners studied that Orissa (Odisha), West Bengal and Sikkim in Eastern India provides an experience to relive the cultural and historical magnificence of its own kind and are known as the powerhouses of numerous monuments, museums and historical places.

For tourist, many destinations of historical importance are conveniently located amidst natural beauty showcasing rich heritage, having the glimpses of cultural festivities in the form of museums, monuments and sites of historical importance, making Eastern India a perfect stop for holiday makers.

6.8 Glossary:

- **Heritage Attractions:** Places, structures, and activities with historical and cultural significance.

- **Heritage Tourism:** Tourism that showcases the cultural heritage of the past.
- **Culture:** Culture is enduring, traditional and structural (rather than contingent, syncretism, historical).
- **Cultural Tourism:** Tourism that is concerned with a country's or region's culture especially its arts.

6.9 Answer to Check Your Progress Exercises

Check Your Progress–1:

Activity-1:
Base your answer on sec. 5.2 and 5.3.

Check Your Progress-2:

Activity-1:
Refer Sec. 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.5, 5.5.1 & 5.5.2.

Check Your Progress-3:

Activity 1:
For Answers See Sec. 5.6.

6.10 References/Bibliography:

- Cultural History of Modern India (Readings in History) by Dilip M. Menon (Ed.) and Dilip M. Menon (2011)
- A New Look at Modern Indian History: Men of Destiny by B.L. Grover and S. Grover (1998)

6.11 Review Questions:

1. Why cultural resources are termed as heritage attractions? Support your answer with suitable examples from Eastern India?
2. Why Orissa is a fine example of cultural heritage and attractions? Explain
3. What historical attractions are available in Sikkim?

Unit-7
Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura

Structure:

7.1 Introduction

7.2 Objectives

7.3 Meghalaya – a brief introduction

7.4 Assam – a brief introduction

7.5 Tripura – a brief introduction

7.6 Monuments and Historical Places of Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura

7.7 Museums of Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura

7.8 Summary

7.9 Expected Questions

7.10 References

7.1 Introduction:

In this unit, we are going to learn about the north eastern states of Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura. The chapter is starts with brief introduction of these three states which includes their history, geography, culture, heritage, population, demographics, flora and fauna. Then historical places and monuments are covered state by state which listed under Monuments of National Importance by Archeological Survey of India (ASI). These ASI sites are major attraction for tourism purposes and their excavations are still carrying on by ASI. These sites also include the places of religious significances. After these, the chapter is includes museums of these three states which depicts the culture and heritage of them. At last the chapter concludes with summary and expected questions.

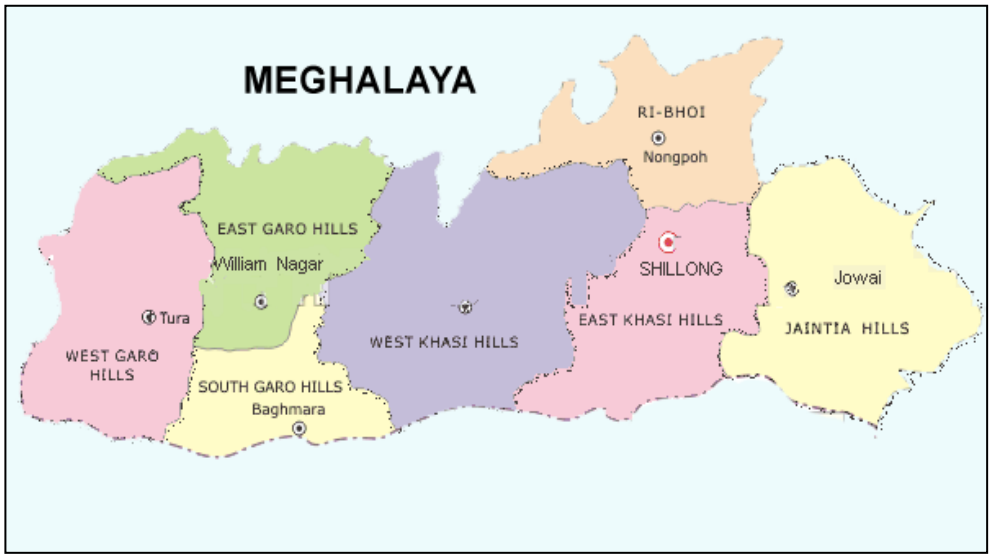
7.2 Objectives:

- To briefly explain about Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura
- To know and understand the monuments of Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura
- To explain about the historical sites of Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura
- To know about the museums of Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura.

7.3 Meghalaya–A Brief Introduction:

Tucked away in the hills of eastern sub-Himalayas is Meghalaya, one of the most beautiful states in the country. Nature has blessed her with abundant rainfall, sun-shine, virgin forests, high plateaus, tumbling waterfalls, crystal clear rivers, meandering streamlets and above all with sturdy, intelligent and hospitable people.

Fig.7.1: Map of Meghalaya



Emergence of Meghalaya as an Autonomous State on 2nd April 1970 and as a full-fledged State on 21st January 1972 marked the beginning of a new era of the geo-political history of North Eastern India. It also marked the triumph of peaceful democratic negotiations, mutual understanding and victory over violence and intrigue.

The State of Meghalaya is situated on the north east of India. It extends for about 300 kilometers in length and about 100 kilometers in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong districts, on the east by Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills districts, all of Assam, and on the south and west by Bangladesh.

Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya is located at an altitude of 1496 meters above sea level. Shillong, which was made Assam's capital in 1874, remained so till January 1972, following the formation of Meghalaya. The capital city derives its name from the manifestation of the creator called Shyllong.

Meghalaya is subject to vagaries of the monsoon. The climate varies with altitude. The climate of Khasi and Jaintia Hills is uniquely pleasant and bracing. It is neither too warm in summer nor too cold in winter, but over the plains of Garo Hills, the climate is warm and humid, except in winter.

The Meghalayan sky seldom remains free of clouds. The average annual rainfall is about 2600 mm over western Meghalaya, between 2500 to 3000 mm over northern Meghalaya and about 4000 mm over south-eastern Meghalaya. There is a great variation of rainfall over central and southern Meghalaya. At Sohra (Cherrapunjee), the average annual rainfall is as high as 12000 millimeters, but Shillong located at a distance of about fifty kilometers from Sohra receives an average of 2200 mm of rainfall annually.

Meghalaya is the homeland mainly of the Khasis, the Jaintias and the Garos. The Garos inhabit western Meghalaya, the Khasis in central Meghalaya, and the Jaintias in eastern Meghalaya. The Khasi, Jaintia, Bhoi, War, collectively known as the Hynniewtrep people predominantly inhabit the districts East of Meghalaya, also known to be one of the earliest ethnic groups of settlers in the Indian sub-continent, belonging to the Proto Austroloid Monkhmer race. The Garo Hills is predominantly inhabited by the Garos, belonging to the Bodo family of the Tibeto-Burman race, said to have migrated from Tibet. The Garos prefer to call themselves as Achiks and the land they inhabit, as the Achik-land (as shown in Fig. 9.1).

The Khasis, the Jaintias and the Garos have a matrilineal society. Descent is traced through the mother, but the father plays an important role in the material and mental life of the family. While, writing on the Khasi and the Jaintia people, David Roy observed, '*a man is the defender of the woman, but the woman is the keeper of his trust*'. No better description of Meghalayan matrilineal society could perhaps be possible.

Meghalaya is overwhelmingly beautiful, where everything is impossibly green and alive. The rolling mists in the valleys, the undulating hills, numerous lakes, waterfalls, caves, sacred forests, exotic flora and fauna, together with the unique and interesting destination.

Shillong the capital set amidst a picturesque landscape of pine covered hills, rapid streams and captivating waterfalls provides a perfect getaway from the heat.

Within the city are a number of places to visit, which include Wards Lake, Lady Hydari Park, Sweet Falls, and the Shillong 18 Hole Golf Course, which is one of the oldest in the country. Other Tourist sites around the city are the Crinoline Swimming Pool, Mattilang Park, Air Force Museum, Upper Shillong, Don Bosco Centre of Indigenous Cultures, the Butterfly Museum and Jaya Kalra's Art Gallery.

Besides offering a panoramic view of Bangladesh, the places to visit in Cherrapunjee are Nohsngithiang Falls (Mawsmai Falls), Nohkalikai Falls, Mawsmai Cave, Thangkarang Park, Eco Park, Khoh Ramhah, Green Rock Ranch, Sa-I-Mika Park and Kynrem Falls.

7.4 Assam–A Brief Introduction:

Assam is a beautiful and diverse state with an incredible range of cultures and landscapes located in the northeast of India. It shares its borders in the North and East with the Kingdom of Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh. Basically, Assam is a northeastern state of India and its capital is Dispur which is located within the municipal area of Guwahati city.

Fig. 7.2: Map of Assam

Stretched out like a soaring bird, Assam comprises three main geographical areas: the Brahmaputra Valley, the Barak valley and the North Cachar Hills. Assam is synonymous with unspoiled natural beauty, teeming wildlife, immaculate tea gardens and warm, beautiful people. It's strategic location in the northeast of India, and it's accessibility from the rest of the country makes it the gateway to the northeastern states.

It shares borders with Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and West Bengal: and has National Highways leading to their capital cities. Assam also shares international borders with Bhutan and Bangladesh.

The Brahmaputra Valley is an alluvial plain about 724 kms in length and 81 kms in breadth. It is enclosed on the north by the mighty Himalayas, south by the Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga Hills. The Brahmaputra, the lifeline of the valley which shares it's name, floods the nearby land with fertile silt every eyar to ensure a rich harvest. To the south of the valley are the charming hills of Karbi Anglong. Further south are the North Cachar Hills. Located here, amidst beautiful orchards, is Assam's only hill station, Haflong. The southern part of Assam is the Barak Valley, which derives its name from the Barak river. This region is a treasure trove of untouched natural beauty. Green is the predominant colour of the state with an impressive 35% forest cover and thousands of hectares under tea cultivation.

Assam has five national parks including the World Heritage Sites of Kaziranga and Manas, and 20 Wildlife sanctuaries. The great Indian one-horned rhinoceros is one of Assam's most famous denizens. Supporting the state's abundant wildlife and luscious vegetation are the monsoons which stretch for late May to September, but there are intermittent rains even in the winters. Winters begins in late November and continues till February. Winter mornings in most parts of Assam are marked by dense fog giving the land an aura of ethereal beauty.

Over the centuries, people of various ethnic, religious and linguistic backgrounds have been attracted to the fertile valleys of Assam making it a mosiac of various cultures. It is no wonder then that Assam is said to be like a miniature of the whole country itself. Assam is rich in culture, ethnic groups, languages / dialects spoken and literature. It is known for Assam tea, large and old petroleum resources (the first oil reserves of India were discovered in Assam in the late 19th century), Assam silk and for its rich biodiversity. Assam has successfully conserved the one-horned Indian rhinoceros from near extinction, along with the tiger and numerous species of birds, and it provides one of the last wild habitats for the Asian elephant. It is becoming an increasingly popular destination for wildlife tourism, and Kaziranga and Manas are both World Heritage Sites.

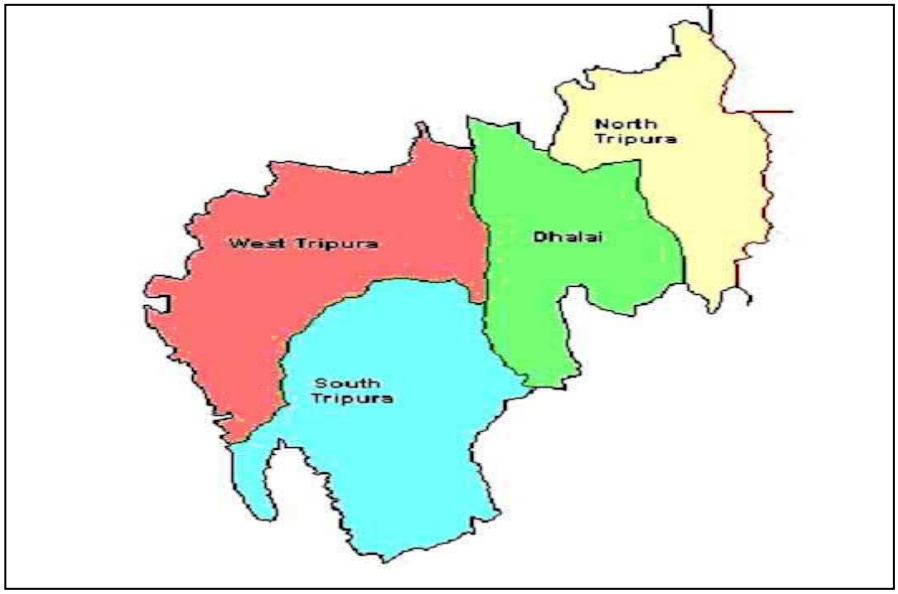
Assam was also known for its Sal tree forests and forest products, much depleted now. A land of high rainfall, Assam is endowed with lush greenery and the mighty river Brahmaputra, whose tributaries and oxbow lakes provide the region with a unique hydro-geomorphic and aesthetic environment.

7.5 Tripura – A Brief Introduction:

Tripura is a state in North-East India which borders Bangladesh, Mizoram and Assam. It is surrounded by Bangladesh on its north, south and west: the length of its international border is 856 km (84 per cent of its total border). It shares a 53 km long border with Assam and a 109 km long border with Mizoram. The state is connected with the rest of India by only one road (NH-44) that runs through the hills to the border

of Karimganj District in Assam and then winds through the states of Meghalaya, Assam and North Bengal to Calcutta.

Fig. 7.3: Map of Tripura



At the time of Tripura's merger with effect from October 15, 1949 with the Indian Union, the major mode of farming was shifting cultivation or 'jhum', which produced little surplus. A small proportion of the plain lands of the State were under settled agriculture undertaken by Bengalis, and the main crop was rice. Most of the plain lands of the State were not under cultivation and were covered with cane-brakes and marshes. Thus at the time of formation of the State, the economy was predominantly agricultural and forest-based, with no industrial base, a low level of urbanization and limited infrastructure.

For administrative convenience and decentralization of power Tripura which had once been a single district only is now divided into altogether eight districts, twenty three subdivisions and forty five rural development blocks. Besides, a special feature of the state is the vibrant existence of an Autonomous District Council (ADC) for tribals based on 6th schedule of the Indian constitution. The ADC in Tripura encompasses 68.10% of the state's total geographical territory and is home to roughly one third of the state's population.

Tripura is the 2nd smallest state in terms of area, but the 2nd most populous state in the North Eastern Region. Although the state is small with a population of only over three million, the social composition of the population of Tripura is diverse. In particular, around one-third of the population comprises people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

Population pattern and demography have always been sensitive issues in Tripura over the past century which saw an actual decline in indigenous tribal population in terms of percentage because of resettlement of non-tribals in the state, particularly in the

aftermath of the partition of the country in 1947. In 1901 Tripura's population was 1.73 lakh, with tribals making up nearly 52.89 per cent of the whole. By 1941, the total population rose to 5.13 lakh with a barely 50.09 per cent tribal majority. But by 1981, the tribal population dipped to 28.44 per cent of a total population of 2.05 million. Evidently, the tribal people were reduced from over a half to barely more than a quarter of the state's population in a century. The demographic changes, the economic pressures created by the sudden influx of people and the spread of education through missionary influence among the Mizos, Kukis and other tribes, have generated new impulses and a mix of expectations and aspirations. A feature of note is that around 97.4 per cent of the tribal population is rural. Human development among tribal people is thus very closely tied to the evolution of the rural economy.

Tripura, nestled in a tip of the Northeast, flourishes on the bounties of nature but the beauty of the state is heightened by its human resources on the one hand and rich cultural tradition on the other.

Folk culture of the tribal and non-tribal people of the state forms the backbone of Tripura's cultural tradition. This is reflected as much in the delicately rhythmic physical movement of the 'Hoza Giri' dance of the Reang tribesmen as in the collective musical recitation of 'Manasa Mangal' or 'Kirtan' (devotional songs in chorus) of the non-tribals. Apart from this, the 'Garia' dance of the tribals, organized on the occasion of New Year festivities and worship of 'Garia', and 'Dhamail' dance of the non-tribals, organized on familial occasions like wedding ceremony in rural areas as well as musical duels (Kabi Gaan) between two rival rhyme-makers on public platforms form the staple of Tripura's folk culture. Enriched by myths and legends of tribal society over the past half a millennium.

Tripura's folk culture now confronts a major threat from so-called modernity. Gone are the days when rhythmic movement of artists in 'Garia' or 'Dhamail' dance would keep viewers awake all through the night. These forms of culture have been falling prey to invasion of modernity as western musical instruments like guitar, mandolin etc keep replacing the traditional instruments like indigenous drums and flutes and western 'break dance' push aside the pristine purity of the 'Garia' dance or 'Dhamail'.

However, cultural programmes, marked by songs and dances, associated with birth anniversaries of great poets and lyricists Rabindra Nath Tagore and Kazi Nazrul Islam add colour and charm to the state's multi-layered cultural mosaic enriched by contributions from many streams of sub-culture.

7.6 Monuments and Historical Places of Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura:

7.6.1 Monuments and Historical Places of Meghalaya

The following are Monuments of National Importance (ASI) as officially recognized by and available through the website of the Archeological Survey of India in the state of Meghalaya. The monument identifier is a combination of the abbreviation of the

subdivision of the list (state, ASI circle) and the numbering as published on the website of the ASI. There are total eight Monuments of National Importance have been recognized by the ASI in Meghalaya, as given below:

- Megalithic Bridge on the Um-Nyakaneth, between Jaraem and Syndai
- Megalithic Bridge known as Thulum-wi between Jowai and Jarain, Maput
- Megalithic Bridge on the Um-Kumbeh
- Stone memorial of U. Mawthaw - dur-briew, Nartiang
- Tank, Syndai
- Stone memorial of U-Mawthoh-dur, Bhoi Country
- Scott's Memorials, Cherrapunji
- Manipur Memorial, Shillong

Fig 7.4: Scott's Memorials, Cherrapunji

Colonial Shillong: The city's half-timbered architecture has been rather swamped by lots of drab Indian concrete, but areas such as Oakland retain many older houses and even in the centre a few gems remain. The Pinewood Hotel (Rita Rd), a 1920s tea growers retreat, is particularly representative and looks great at night. The 1902 All Saints' Cathedral (Kacheri Rd) would look perfect pictured on a biscuit tin. Located nearby, the turreted Das-Roy House (closed to the public) lurks behind a traffic circle that harbours five forgotten Khasi monoliths as well as a mini Soviet-style globe monument.

Fig 7.5: Colonial Shillong

The Syndai Historical and Archaeological Remains: Syndai is a little village situated on the southern slopes of the Jaintia Hills District over- looking the vast plains of Bangladesh at about 60 km or so from Jowai-Umlarem-Muktapur road. Syndai is one of the most beautiful and important places of interest in the State of Meghalaya. The village and its surroundings has a uniqueness of its own. It is a place of varied interest ranging from its folklores, stupendous waterfalls, natural caves, flora and fauna, spots of scenic beauty as well as site of historical and archaeological remains which can be still seen and observed in and around the area of the Rupasor stream situated at about 1 km. south of the village. Some of these important historical and archaeological remains of Syndai may be seen as below:

a. The Rupasor bathing ghat (Ka Mahadei Swimming Pool)
b. The ruin royal hill resort
c. The Rupasor Megalithic bridge
d. An ancient Mahadei temple
e. Ganesh rock carving

The Archaeological sites at Bhaitbari, West Garo Hills District have been excavated and the potential sites and mounds have been protected for posterity as given below:

Geographically, the site is located in the point of the Purana/Old Bhaitbari, a small village in the West Garo Hills District on the southern bank of the River Jingjiram, in a distance of about 3 miles from Phulbari (Garden of flowers) on the way to Tura.

On the basis of various reports and informations, a short exploration was being conducted in collaboration with the ASI (Pre-historic branch) Government of India and the Department of Arts & Culture, Government of Meghalaya during the months of October-November 1991. Encouraged by the findings of this short exploration, exploratory excavation was, accordingly, taken up starting from 29.12.1992. The results achieved in the course of this excavation are not only encouraging but revealing the potentiality of the people deserving to be enlisted in the category of the Archaeological site of National Importance.

Fig. 7.6: Archaeological sites at Bhaitbari

Nartiang Monoliths: Monoliths exist throughout the length and breadth of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. However, the biggest collection of monoliths or Megalithic stones in one single area is to be found north of the Nartiang market. These consists of Menhirs (Upright stones) Moo Shynrang and Dolmens (flat stones in the horizontal position) locally known as Moo Kynthai. Within the perimeter of these Megalithic collection stands the tallest Menhir erected by U Mar Phalyngki a trusted lieutenant of the Jaintia King to commemorate his victory in battle. Other monoliths were erected by U Mar Phalyngki, U Luh Lyngskor Lamare and various clans of Nartiang village between 1500 A.D. and l835 A.D.

Fig. 7.7: Nartiang Monoliths

Durga Temple at Nartiang: Adjacent to the ruins of the Summer Palace of the Jaintia King in front of the arched gateway of red bricks stands the Durga Temple. It is believed that the temple was constructed by the Jaintia King on his conversion to Hinduism. It is said that the temple construction initially was like a typical Khasi house having a Central wooden pillar (dieng Blai) and the roof was in thatch. Later, the thatch was replaced by a corrugated tin roof. Further modification on the roof as we now see has a steeple like a Church.

Fig. 9.8: Durga Temple at Nartiang

During the rule of the Jaintia Kings, human sacrifices were offered to Goddess Durga. Within the temple there is a tunnel that reaches the river Myntang and it is through this hole that the heads were rolled down to the Myntang River. Human sacrifice was banned during British rule and goats are now sacrificed.

Kiang Nongbah Monument: On the banks of the Myntdu river in the Syntu Ksiar Valley on a field known as "Madiah Kmal Blai" stands a monument dedicated to Kiang Nongbah. Kiang Nongbah, a Jaintia patriot during British rule who died as a martyr for the cause of Indian liberation from British rule. The last words uttered by him from the scaffold before the public hanging on 30th Dec. 1862 had remained true. "If my face turns eastwards when I die, we shall be free again within a hundred years. If it turns westward, we shall be enslaved forever."

Fig. 7.9: Kiang Nongbah Monument

7.6.2 Monuments and Historical Places of Assam

This is a list of Monuments of National Importance (ASI) as officially recognized by and available through the website of the Archeological Survey of India in the Indian state Assam. The monument identifier is a combination of the abbreviation of the subdivision of the list (state, ASI circle) and the numbering as published on the website of the ASI, as given in Table 9.1.

Table 7.1: Monuments and historical sites of National Importance (ASI) in Assam

S. NO	NAME OF THE MONUMENT / HISTORICAL SITE	LOCATION	DISTRICT
1	Cachari ruins:	Khaspur	Cachar
	(i) A small unfinished dwelling house	Khaspur	Cachar
	(ii) Baradwari	Khaspur	Cachar
	(iii) East wall	Khaspur	Cachar
	(iv) Singh Darwaza	Khaspur	Cachar
	(v) Shan Mandir	Khaspur	Cachar

	(vi) Temple of Ranahandi and	Khaspur	Cachar
	(vii) & (viii) two small temples	Khaspur	Cachar
2	Idgah	Rangamati Hill	Dhubri
3	Rangamati Mosque and ablution tank attached thereto	Rangamati Hill	Dhubri
4	Shri Surya pahar Ruins	Dasabhuja	Goalpara
5	Monument over the grave of Mr. B.J.Stow	Goalpara	Goalpara
6	Tomb of Lt. Cresswell	Goalpara	Goalpara
7	Ancient tombs	Jogighopa	Goalpara
8	Monolith	Kasomari pathar	Golaghat
9	Sivadol	Negriting	Golaghat
10	Carvings, Inscriptions and pillar on the Urbasi island	Guwahati	Kamrup
11	Rock-cut sculpture representing Vishnu (with adjoining figures of Surya, Ganesa, Devi, etc locally known as Vishnu Janardan	Guwahati	Kamrup
12	Stone inscription inside the "Poa Macca Mosque"	Hajo	Kamrup
13	Duargarilla rock inscription	Kamakhya Hill	Kamrup
14	Rock-cut figures:	Kamakhya Hill	Kamrup
	(i) Dancing Bhairava,	Kamakhya Hill	Kamrup
	(ii) Figures of Ganesha-2	Kamakhya Hill	Kamrup
	(iii) Figure of Narakasur-1	Kamakhya Hill	Kamrup
	(iv) Four-handed Bhairabi-1	Kamakhya Hill	Kamrup
	(v) Miniature Sikhara Shrine-4	Kamakhya Hill	Kamrup
	(vi) Siva Lingas-12,	Kamakhya Hill	Kamrup
	(vii) Stone Gateway-1	Kamakhya Hill	Kamrup
	(viii) Two-handed Bhairabi-1	Kamakhya Hill	Kamrup
15	Ancient remains known as	Niz Hazo	Kamrup
	(i) Sri Kedar temple	Niz Hazo	Kamrup
16	Ancient remains known as	Niz Hazo	Kamrup
	(i) Ancient remains known as Ganesa temple	Niz Hazo	Kamrup
17	Ancient remains known as	Niz Hazo	Kamrup
	(i) Ancient remains known as Kameshwar Temple	Niz Hazo	Kamrup
18	Rock-cut temple	Maibong	North Cachar Hill

19	Two inscribed stones	Maibong	North Cachar Hill
20	Boloson group monoliths	North Cachar Hills	North Cachar Hill
21	Derebara group monoliths	North Cachar Hills	North Cachar Hill
22	Khartong group monoliths	North Cachar Hills	North Cachar Hill
23	Kobak group monoliths	North Cachar Hills	North Cachar Hill
24	Group of four Maidams	Charaideo	Sibsagar
25	Ahom palace	Garhgaon	Sibsagar
26	Bishnudol	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
27	Devidol	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
28	Sivadol	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
29	Gaurisagar Tank	Gaurisagar	Sibsagar
30	Bishnudol	Joysagar	Sibsagar
31	Devidol	Joysagar	Sibsagar
32	Ghanashyam's house	Joysagar	Sibsagar
33	Golakghar or magazine	Joysagar	
34	Karengghar of the Ahom Kings	Joysagar (Silakuti and Meteka Bongaon Mauzas	Sibsagar
35	Ranghar ruins	Joysagar	Sibsagar
36	Sivadol	Joysagar	Sibsagar
37	Rangnathdol	Meteka	Sibsagar
38	Bishnudol	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
39	Devidol	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
40	Eight Cannons of the Ahom period on the bank of the Sibsagar tank	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
41	Sivadol	Sibsagar	Sibsagar
42	Bordol temple	Bishwanath	Sonitpur
43	Grave of Lt. Lewis Van Sandan	Bishwanath	Sonitpur
44	Grave of Lt. Thomas Kennedy	Bishwanath	Sonitpur
45	Rock Known as "Sakreswar on the island "Umatumani"	Bishwanath	Sonitpur
46	Rock Known as "Bishwanath" Sivalinga"	Bishwanath	Sonitpur
47	Dhandi temple	N.C. Kamdayal	Sonitpur

48	Ruins	Singri Hill	Sonitpur
49	Masonry remains on the Bamuni Hills	Tezpur	Sonitpur
50	Mound and ruins of the stone temple	Tezpur	Sonitpur
51	Rock on the bank of the Brahmaputra about two miles below Tezpur and the inscriptions thereon	Tezpur	Sonitpur
52	Sculptures in the Chummery compound	Tezpur	Sonitpur
53	Hayagriva Madhava Temple	Hazo	Kamrup

7.6.3 Monuments and Historical Places of Tripura:

The following is a list of Monuments of National Importance (ASI) as officially recognized by and available through the website of the Archeological Survey of India in Tripura. The monument identifier is a combination of the abbreviation of the subdivision of the list (state, ASI circle) and the numbering as published on the website of the ASI. 8 Monuments of National Importance have been recognized by the ASI in Tripura, as given in Table 9.2.

Table 7.1: Monuments and historical sites of National Importance (ASI) in Tripura

S. No.	Name of monuments / historical sites	Location	District
1	Sculptures and rock-cut relief of Unakuti Tirtha, Unakuti Range,	Unakuti Range	North Tripura
2	Ancient Remains, Baxanagar,	Baxanagar	West Tripura
3	Gunavati Group of Temples, Radha Kishorpur,	Radha Kishorpur	South Tripura
4	Temple of Chaturdasa Devata, Radha Kishorpur,	Kishorpur	South Tripura
5	Bhubaneswari Temple, Rajnagar,	Rajnagar	South Tripura
6.	Thakurani Tilla, Paschim Pillak,	Pillak	South Tripura
7.	Ancient Mound called Shyamsundar Ashram Tilla, Baikhora Jolaibari	Baikhora Jolaibari	South Tripura
8.	Ancient Mound known Puja Khola, Paschim Pillak,	Paschim Pillak	South Tripura

a. Unakoti: Tripura has beautiful rock cut carvings and stone images at Unakoti, Debtamura and Pilak. Most of these carvings are huge in size and made on vertical walls exposed in the open atmosphere. It is 'Shaiba' (Saivite) pilgrimage and dates back to 7th – 9th centuries if not earlier. The marvellous rock carvings, murals with their primitive beauty, waterfalls are not to be missed.

Fig. 7.10: Unakoti Temple

Unakoti means one less than a crore and it is said that these many rock cut carvings are available here. As per Hindu mythology, when Lord Shiva was going to Kashi along with one crore gods and goddesses he made a night halt at this location. He asked all the gods and goddesses to wake up before sun rise and proceed for Kashi.

b. Pilak: The site of a civilization which flourished during 8-12 centuries of the Christian era has been a cradle of culture of heterodox creeds and sects representing both Hinduism i.e. Shiva, Surya, Baishnabi and Buddhism i.e. Hinayana, Mahayana, Bajrayana which bear testimony to peaceful co-existence of the two cultures.

c. Debtamura (Chabimura): Deotamura is famous for its panels of rock carvings on the steep mountain wall on the bank of Gomati. There are huge carved images of Shiva, Vishnu, Kartika, Mahisasur Mardini Durga and other gods and goddesses. This is also called Chabimura.

d. Boxanagar: In Sonamura, West Tripura, a very recently after denudation of a natural forest area, ruins of a brick-built building emerged in the northwestern part of Sonamura subdivision on the edge of the border with Bangladesh.

e. Gunabati Group of Temples: On the way from Mahadeb Bari to Badara Mokam , one would find three temples on the left side of the road. Commonly known as Gunabati Mandir Gucchha (Gunabati Group of Temples), the origin of the temples and the identity of their founders are still shrouded in obscurity. Stone-inscription of only one temple throws some light on its history. It reveals that it was built in the name of Her Highness Maharani Gunabati (Wife of Maharaja Govinda Manikya), in 1668 A.D. The two other temples also bear contemporary look but their actual history is still to be unveiled. Architecture of these temples resembles other contemporary temples of Tripura except that the topmost parts are without Stupa. Core- Chambers are marked by the presence of pitcher-headed female forms as buttresses. The temple in the middle has a semi-circular core chamber and its vestibule which was large with Stupa like crown, is now almost completely damaged. The crown over the Stupa in the vestibule is beautifully crafted like lotus.

Fig. 7.11: Gunabati Group of Temples

f. Bhubaneswari Temple: On the southern bank of the river Gomati at Udaipur is found the ruins of a big palace built by Maharaja Govinda Manikya (1660-75 A.D.). The Bhubaneswari temple is situated close to this palace. This temple and an important historical episode of king Govinda Manikya's rule form the plot of Rabindra nath Tagore's famous novel 'Rajarshi' and drama 'Visarjan'.

7.7 Museums of Meghalaya, Assam and Tripura:

7.7.1 Museums of Meghalaya:

The popular museums in Meghalaya are as followings:

- State Museum (Williamson Sangma Museum)
- Don Bosco Museum of Indigenous Cultures
- Wankhar Entomology Museum
- **State Museum (Williamson Sangma Museum):** The Meghalaya State Museum, established in 1975, is considered as one of the center for studies into our history and culture as well as for preserving our rich cultural heritage that is now undergoing tremendous pressure in the face of contacts with various cultures both from the East and the West. The main activities of the State Museum are in the field of acquisition, exhibition, conservation, publication and education.

Fig. 7.12: State Museum

More Galleries have been set up in the State Museum (now known as Williamson Sangma Museum). Artifacts like traditional tools used by our people, traditional

musical instruments, arts and crafts have been acquired in order to enrich the Museum collections. The Museum collections have also been enriched by the acquisition of replicas of Ashoka Pillars and others from the National Museum, New Delhi, Dinosaurs model from the Geological Survey of India, Kolkata and Anthropological life size model from Gauhati.

The activities of the State Museum are increasing dealing with the preservation, restoration and exhibitional aspects of the rich cultural heritage of the people of the State. Museum authorities are giving due attention and encouragement for the purpose of collection, preservation and restoration of various cultural properties of the people of the state.

- **Don Bosco Museum of Indigenous Cultures:** This very professional museum displays a truly vast, very well laid-out collection of tribal artifacts interspersed just occasionally with gratuitous galleries on Christian missionary work. Tours (compulsory) last over an hour, departing on the half-hour.
- **Wankhar Entomology Museum:** The memorably named Wankhar Entomology Museum is a remarkable one-room display of pinned butterflies, gruesome rhinoceros beetles and incredible stick-insects in the home of the original collector. Both museums are northwest of the town centre.

7.7.2 Museums of Assam:

The popular museums in Assam are as followings:

- Assam State Museum
- Mayong Central Museum and Emporium
- Srimanta Sankardev Kalakshetra

- **The Assam State Museum:** It is located in the southern end of Dighali Pukhuri tank which is in the heart of Guwahati city, Assam. The Museum was established by the Kamarupa Anusandhan Samiti (Assam Research Society) in 1940. Late Kanklal Baruah was founder president. In the year 1953, it was taken over by the State Govt. Assam State Museum surpasses all the other museums in India, as one of the biggest multipurpose museum. The exhibits of the Museum are displayed under different sections, viz., Epigraphy, Sculptures-The sculptures from the Assam region fall into four principal categories - stone, wood, metal and terracotta, Miscellaneous, Natural History, Crafts, Anthropology & Folk Art & Arms section. The collections which are on display here are very rare.

The library in Assam State Museum was established in 1985 is rich in its stenographic collections. There are various periodicals, journals and books relating to art, culture, mythology, biography, encyclopedic works and even the Asiatic Society journals of the country.

Fig. 7.13: Assam State Museum

- **Mayong Central Museum and Emporium:** The Mayong Central Museum and Emporium is located at Mayong, a place in the Marigaon district of Assam in India, 40 km from Guwahati. It was inaugurated at 1 pm on November 1, 2002. It has preserved some of the ancient manuscript of Black Magic and Ayurveda.
- **Srimanta Sankardev Kalakshetra:** It is commonly known as *Kalakshetra* and it is a cultural institution in the Panjabari area of Guwahati, Assam, named after the medieval poet-playwright and reformer Srimanta Sankardev. It includes a cultural museum, library and various facilities for preserving, demonstrating and performing cultural items, besides a children's park. In addition to being Northeast India's largest cultural congregation, the Kalakshetra is also a major tourist spot in Guwahati. Built in the 1990s, the artistic excellence of Assam and rest of the north-eastern region is displayed here. There are eateries, places of worship, emporiums and open air theatres within the sprawling Kalakshetra premises.

The Kalakshetra houses number of structures and buildings abiding with the ethnic Assamese designs. A replica of the Rang Ghar (an Ahom Amphitheatre in Sivasagar district of Assam), is positioned in the entrance corridor to the main Central Museum. The Central Museum preserves some of the traditional articles, or artifacts of Assamese culture.

Fig. 7.14: Kalakshetra Museum

7.7.3 Museums of Tripura:

The popular museums in Tripura are as follows:

- Tripura State Museum
- Tribal Museum
- **Tripura State Museum:** It was established in 1970 and is situated in the heart of Agartala city. It preserves some rare images, epigraphs numismatic evidence which throw light on the glorious past of Tripura and some of the adjoining States.

Tripura Government Museum is important to the tourists, students, general public and research scholars to know about the History & Culture of past and present people of the State. Most of the sculptures acquired and displayed so far are from Udaipur, Pilak, Jolaibari and other sites of Tripura Out of them, the sculptures from Pilak are the exquisite collections, depicting mixed culture of both Hindu and Buddhist pantheon. They are famous itself for the style and variety of theme.

The sculptures are mostly dated back to 9th to 13th century A. D. Most of the sculptures and made of sand stone and for that the formation of sculpture is very crude in nature. Low relief Dasavatar panels collected from Radhanagar in the vicinity of Agartala dated back to 18th century A. D. are the exquisite pieces of sculpture. From these sculptures, we get the local influence in their formation, style and anthropomorphic details.

Fig. 7.15: Tripura State Museum

- **Tribal Museum:** It is managed by the Tribal Research Institute. The Tribal Museum displays exhibits detailing the history and culture of 19 tribes of Tripura. It is located behind the tourist office in Agartala city.

7.8 Summary:

The State of Meghalaya is situated on the north-east of India. It extends for about 300 kilometres in length and about 100 kilometres in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong districts, on the east by Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills districts, all of Assam, and on the south and west by Bangladesh. Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya, is located at an altitude of 1496 metres above sea level. Shillong, which was made Assam's capital in 1874, remained so till January 1972, following the formation of Meghalaya. The capital city derives its name from the

manifestation of the creator called Shyllong. Meghalaya is subject to vagaries of the monsoon. The climate varies with altitude. The climate of Khasi and Jaintia Hills is uniquely pleasant and bracing. It is neither too warm in summer nor too cold in winter, but over the plains of Garo Hills, the climate is warm and humid, except in winter. The Meghalayan sky seldom remains free of clouds. The average annual rainfall is about 2600 mm over western Meghalaya, between 2500 to 3000 mm over northern Meghalaya and about 4000 mm over south-eastern Meghalaya. There is a great variation of rainfall over central and southern Meghalaya. At Sohra (Cherrapunjee), the average annual rainfall is as high as 12000 millimetres, but Shillong located at a distance of about fifty kilometres from Sohra receives an average of 2200 mm of rainfall annually. There are total eight Monuments of National Importance have been recognized by the ASI in Meghalaya while there are three museums over there.

Assam is a beautiful and diverse state with an incredible range of cultures and landscapes located in the northeast of India. It shares its borders in the North and East with the Kingdom of Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh. Basically, Assam is a northeastern state of India and its capital is Dispur which is located within the municipal area of Guwahati city. Assam is rich in culture, ethnic groups, languages / dialects spoken and literature. It is known for Assam tea, large and old petroleum resources (the first oil reserves of India were discovered in Assam in the late 19th century), Assam silk and for its rich biodiversity. Assam has successfully conserved the one-horned Indian rhinoceros from near extinction, along with the tiger and numerous species of birds, and it provides one of the last wild habitats for the Asian elephant. It is becoming an increasingly popular destination for wildlife tourism, and Kaziranga and Manas are both World Heritage Sites. There are total fifty three Monuments of National Importance have been recognized by the ASI in Assam while there are three important museums are here.

Tripura is a state in North-East India which borders Bangladesh, Mizoram and Assam. It is surrounded by Bangladesh on its north, south and west: the length of its international border is 856 km (84 per cent of its total border). It shares a 53 km long border with Assam and a 109 km long border with Mizoram. The state is connected with the rest of India by only one road (NH-44) that runs through the hills to the border of Karimganj District in Assam and then winds through the states of Meghalaya, Assam and North Bengal to Calcutta. Tripura, nestled in a tip of the Northeast, flourishes on the bounties of nature but the beauty of the state is heightened by its human resources on the one hand and rich cultural tradition on the other. There are total eight Monuments of National Importance have been recognized by the ASI in Tripura while there are two museums are situated in Agartala.

7.9 Expected Questions:

- Give a brief introduction of Meghalaya?

- Describe the important monuments sites of Meghalaya?
- Explain the important museums of Assam and Tripura?
- Explain briefly the religious sites of Meghalaya and Assam?
- Describe the historical places of Assam?

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Unit-8
Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh

Structure:

8.1 Introduction

8.2 Objectives

8.3 Manipur – a brief introduction

8.4 Mizoram – a brief introduction

8.5 Nagaland – a brief introduction

8.6 Arunachal Pradesh – a brief introduction

8.7 Monuments and Historical Places of Manipur and Mizoram

8.8 Monuments and Historical Places of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh

8.9 Museums of Manipur and Mizoram

8.10 Museums of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh

8.11 Summary

8.12 Expected Questions

8.13 References

8.1 Introduction:

Manipur literally meaning "A jeweled land" nestle deep within a lush green corner of North East India. It seems much like an exquisite work of art executed by superb hands of Nature and is indeed a state of exquisite natural beauty and splendors, the beauty of which once inspired Mrs. St. Clair Grimwood described it as " A Pretty Place more beautiful than many show places of the world" Late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru paid a fitting tribute by describing it as "Jewel of India". Surrounded by blue hills with an oval shaped valley at the centre, rich in art and tradition and surcharged with nature's pristine glory. Manipur lies on a melting pot of culture. It is birth place of Polo. This is the place where Rajashree Bhagyachandra created the famous Ras Lila, the classical dance of Manipur, out of his enchanting dream by the grace of Lord Krishna.

The origin of the Mizos, like those of many other tribes in the North Eastern India is shrouded in mystery. They are generally accepted as part of a great Mongoloid wave of migration from China and later moved out to India to their present habitat. It is possible that the Mizos came from Shinlung or Chhinlungsan located on the banks of the river Yalung in China. They first settled in the Shan State and moved on to Kabaw Valley to Khampat and then to the Chin Hills in the middle of the 16th century. Evergreen ranges of Mizoram hills with blooms of exotic flora and dense bamboo jungles rise sharply from the plains of Assam in a north south direction. These hills and plunging gorges are criss-crossed by gushing rivers and sparkling waterfalls. Highest among its several peaks is the Phawngpui the Blue Mountain. In sharp contrast to the dense jungles and steep hills is a rugged quilt of lush paddy fields all the way from the center of the state towards the Myanmar border.

Nagaland is a vibrant hill state located in the extreme northeastern end of India, bounded by Myanmar in the East, Assam in the West, Arunachal Pradesh and a part of Assam in the North with Manipur in the south. It offers rich incomparable traditional and cultural heritage. The terrain is hilly, rugged and mountainous. The highest peak is Saramati in the Twensang district which is 3840 meters above sea-level. The average height of the peaks is between 900 and 1200 meters. The main rivers that flow through the state are Dhansiri, Doyang, Dikhu, Tizu and Melak. There is no waterfall in Nagaland. The only lake well known is Lacham to the east of Mehiri. The hill sides are covered with green forests. In the Angami region, the terraced fields are a feast to the eyes. For the adventurous and the intrepid, Nagaland is an ideal place for trekking, rock climbing, jungle camping and offers limitless exploration possibilities in its lush and verdant sub-tropical rain forests which are also a treasure trove of a plethora of medicinal plants.

Arunachal Pradesh in northeast India is one of the most beautiful states of the country with plenty of natural delights. Surrounded on three sides by Bhutan, China and Myanmar, the picturesque hills and vales offer a relaxing ambience.

In Arunachal, nature is at its best. It's soothing climate, the simple and hospitable people, snowy mist, world famous monasteries, unexplored passes and placid lakes are reason enough to entice a tourist to explore Arunachal Pradesh. Regarding sights, there are many tempting options and each one is unique. The natural beauty of Arunachal Pradesh is truly unparalleled. Often referred to as "the land of the dawn lit mountains", it's extensive geographical diversity, corresponding climate conditions, and variety of wildlife testifies that it is one of the richest biodiversity and heritage spots.

In this unit, we will learn about the north eastern states of Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. The chapter is starts with brief introduction of these four states which includes their history, geography, culture, heritage, population, demographics, flora and fauna. Then historical places and monuments are covered state by state which listed under Monuments of National Importance by Archeological Survey of India (ASI). These ASI sites are major attraction for tourism purposes and their excavations are still carrying on by ASI. These sites also include the places of religious significances. After these, the chapter is includes museums of these three states which depicts the culture and heritage of them. At last the chapter concludes with summary and expected questions.

8.2 Objectives:

- To briefly explain about Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh
- To know and understand the monuments of Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh
- To explain about the historical sites of Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh
- To know about the museums of Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh

8.3 Manipur – A Brief Introduction:

Manipur literally meaning "A jeweled land" nestle deep within a lush green corner of North East India. It seems much like an exquisite work of art executed by superb hands of Nature and is indeed a state of exquisite natural beauty and splendors.

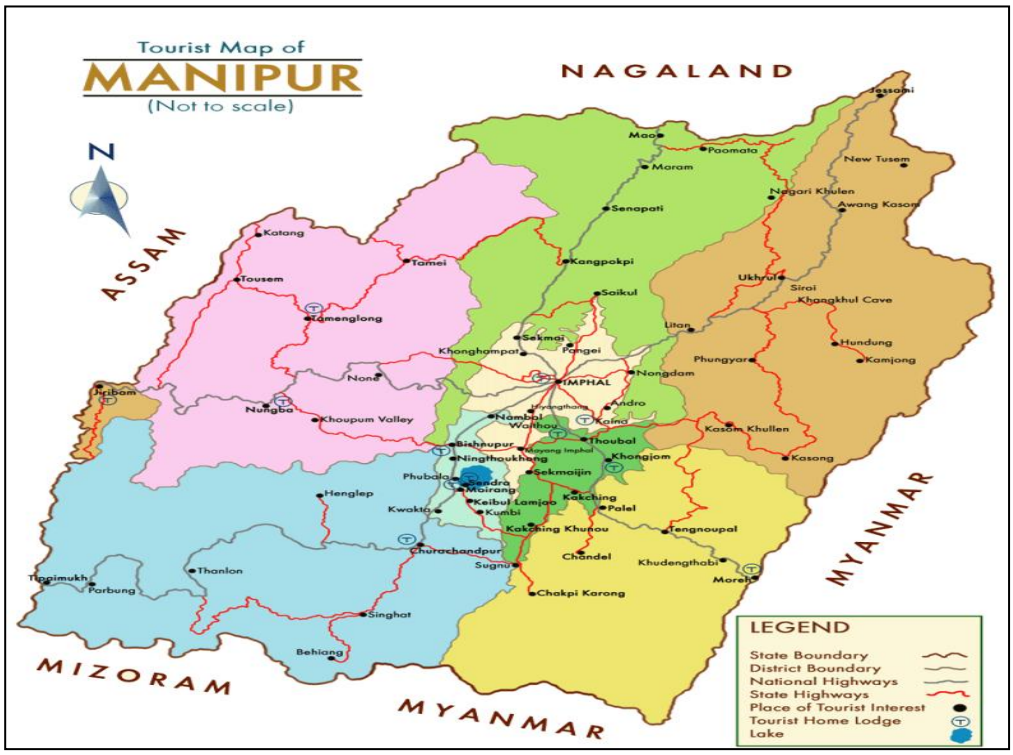
These jewels are in the form of emerald lakes, blue mountains, foaming waterfalls and exotic wildlife. It is claimed to be the birthplace of the equestrian sport of polo. Manipur dance forms are based on "Raas Lila" linked to the life of Lord Krishna.

Having a varied and proud history from the earliest times, Manipur came under the British Rule as a Princely State after the defeat in the Anglo-Manipuri War of 1891. After independence of India in 1947, the Princely State of Manipur was merged in the

Indian Union on October 15, 1949 and became a full-fledged State of India on the 21th January, 1972.

The state is bound by Nagaland in the north, Mizoram in the south, Assam in the west, and by the borders of the country Burma in the east as well as in the south. The state capital of Manipur is Imphal. The state lies altitude of 23°83′N – 25°68′N and longitude of 93°03′E – 94°78′E. The total area covered by the state is 22,347 km². The capital lies in an oval-shaped valley of approximately 700 square miles surrounded by blue mountains and is at an elevation of 790 meters above the sea level. Imphal, the capital of Manipur is a picturesque small town although Manipuris fondly call it Imphal city. It stands 786 meter above the sea level.

Fig. 8.1: Map of Manipur



Four major river basins are in Manipur State: the Barak River Basin (Barak Valley) to the west, the Manipur River Basin in central Manipur, the Yu River Basin in the east, and a portion of the Lanye River Basin in the north. Manipur may be characterized in two distinct physical regions – an outlying area of rugged hills and narrow valleys, and the inner area of flat plain, with all associated land forms.

Settled by a conglomerate of inhabitants comprising the ethnic groups of Meiteis, Nagas and Kuki-Chin-Mizo settlers and also other immigrant communities, Manipur demonstrates a unique sense of integration in the mainstream of Indian nationhood. The official languages are Manipuri (Meeteilon) and English. Manipur enjoys a fascinating range of flora and fauna, a very precious gift of nature facilitating the land to be an ideal destination for tourists. Loktak Lake, Sendra Island, Shree Govindajee

Temple, Keibul Lamjao National Park, Moirang, Langthabal, Kaina, and Khwairamband Bazar are the prominent tourist attractions in Manipur.

Manipur is the place of origin of modern game of Polo. The Manipuri Sagol Kangjei has been adopted by the International Community as Polo and is now being played worldwide.

Manipur came under British rule as a princely state (*kangleipak*) in 1891. During World War II, Manipur was the scene of many fierce battles between the Japanese and the Allied forces. The Japanese were beaten back before they could enter Imphal, which was one of the turning points of the war.

After the war, the Manipur Constitution Act of 1947 established a democratic form of government, with the Maharaja as the Executive Head and an elected legislature.

When India achieved independence in 1947, Manipur acceded to the new Union. In 1949, Maharaja Budhachandra was summoned to Shillong, capital of the then-Indian province of Assam. The legislative assembly was dissolved on the controversial annexation of the state with the republic of India (In gunpoint under Merger Agreement) in October 1949.

Manipur was a union territory from 1962 and later became a full-fledged state in 1972. M. K. Priyobarta became the first state Chief Minister (1972–74). A separatist movement has been active in Manipur since 1964 with the establishment of the United National Liberation Front; several groups have used violence to achieve their goal of a sovereign Manipur from Indian colonial rule. Foreign travelers to Manipur must gain special permission to enter, as it is considered a "sensitive area" due to its political troubles and geographical location.

8.4 Mizoram – A Brief Introduction:

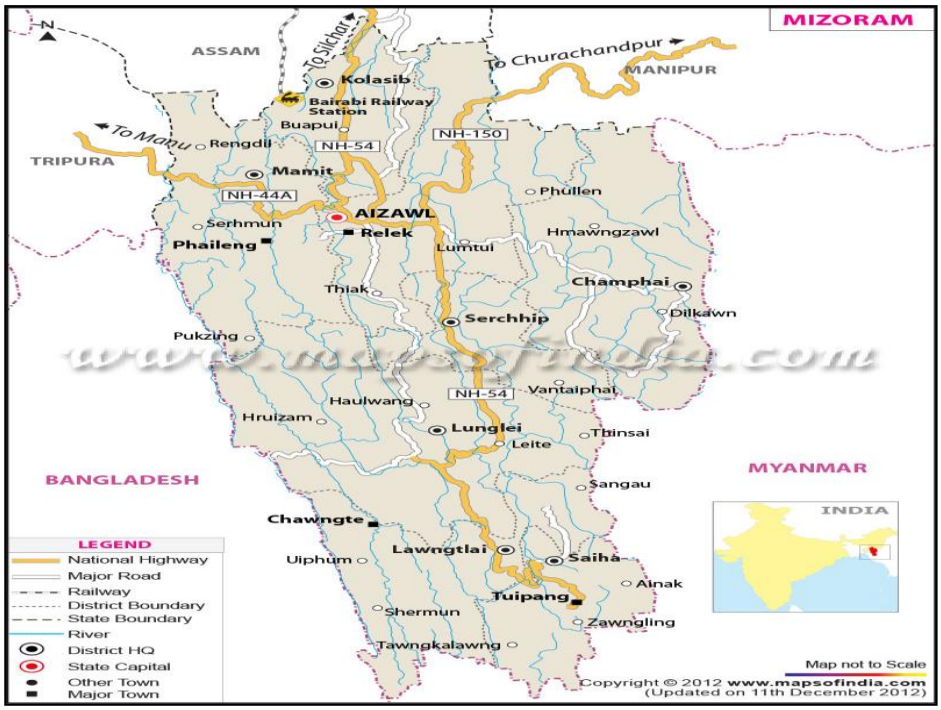
Mizoram ("Land of the Mizo people") is one of the Seven Sister States in North Eastern India, sharing borders with the states of Tripura -66km, Assam -123km, Manipur -95km and with the neighbouring countries of Bangladesh -318km and Myanmar -404km. Mizoram became the 23rd state of India on 20 February 1987. Its capital is Aizawl.

Mizoram is a land of rolling hills, valleys, rivers and lakes. As many as 21 major hills ranges or peaks of different heights run through the length and breadth of the state, with plains scattered here and there. The average heights of the hills to the west of the state are about 1,000 meters (3,281 feet). These gradually rise up to 1,300 meters (4,265 feet) to the east. Some areas, however, have higher ranges which go up to a height of over 2,000 meters (6,562 feet). Phawngpui Tlang also known as the Blue Mountain, situated in the south-eastern part of the state, is the highest peak in Mizoram at 2,210 meters (7,251 feet). The biggest river in Mizoram is Chhimtuipui, also known as Kaladan.

Mizoram is one place where everybody is treated with equity. There are no social classes as in most parts of India, and no discrimination of sexes. Hospitality is

considered to be of paramount importance here. The people of this hilly and picturesque state are of Mongoloid descent and skillfull with their hands. Fairs and festivals are always a treat to watch.

Fig. 8.2: Map of Mizoram



Mizoram is the land of the Mizos or the Highlanders who belong to the Mongoloid race. The Mizos are divided into several sub-tribes, viz. Luseis, Lais, Maras, Kukis etc. , each of which have their own customs, social practices and dialects enriching the tribal cultural heritage of the state. Though animism was the traditional religion of the Mizos, most of them have now embraced Christianity which the Christian missionaries have propagated to them along with formal education which eventually resulted in the Mizos becoming one of the most literate communities in the country.

Though mostly Christians and greatly influenced by the Western lifestyle, the Mizos cling to their rich cultural heritage, colourful customs and lively traditions. The festivals and dances of the Mizos have a unique tribal flavour.

Other than Christmas and New Year's Day which are the most popular festivals, Chapchar Kut, a festival marking the end of the laborious clearing of jungles for the year's cultivation during the first week of March, is another occassion celebrated with much gusto. The most popular dances of Mizoram are Cheraw (Bamboo Dance), Khual Lam (Dance for Guests) and Chheih Lam (Dance of Joy).

Agriculture is the main occupation of the Mizos who practice jhum or shifting cultivation. The government has now introduced new and modernized systems of cultivation with the intention of weaning the people over to permanent cultivation. Mizoram is famous for its production of fibreless ginger which thrives well in the state.

Paddy, maize, mustard, sugarcane, sesame, potatoes and grapes are the main crops produced in the state.

Mizoram is a mountainous state nestling in the southern tip of the north-east region of India. Covered with verdant forests dominated by thick bamboo groves, teeming with vibrant wildlife, sheer cliffs and breath-taking waterfalls, dotted with unique landmarks of myriad folklores and picturesque villages of houses built on stilts, a land of dramatic seas of morning mists that enfold islands of hills and peaks. This is the land of the Highlanders, or the Mizos, who are by nature carefree and hospitable to visitors. For anyone looking for a quiet holiday or outdoor activities in pristine and peaceful setting, this is a destination worth your while.

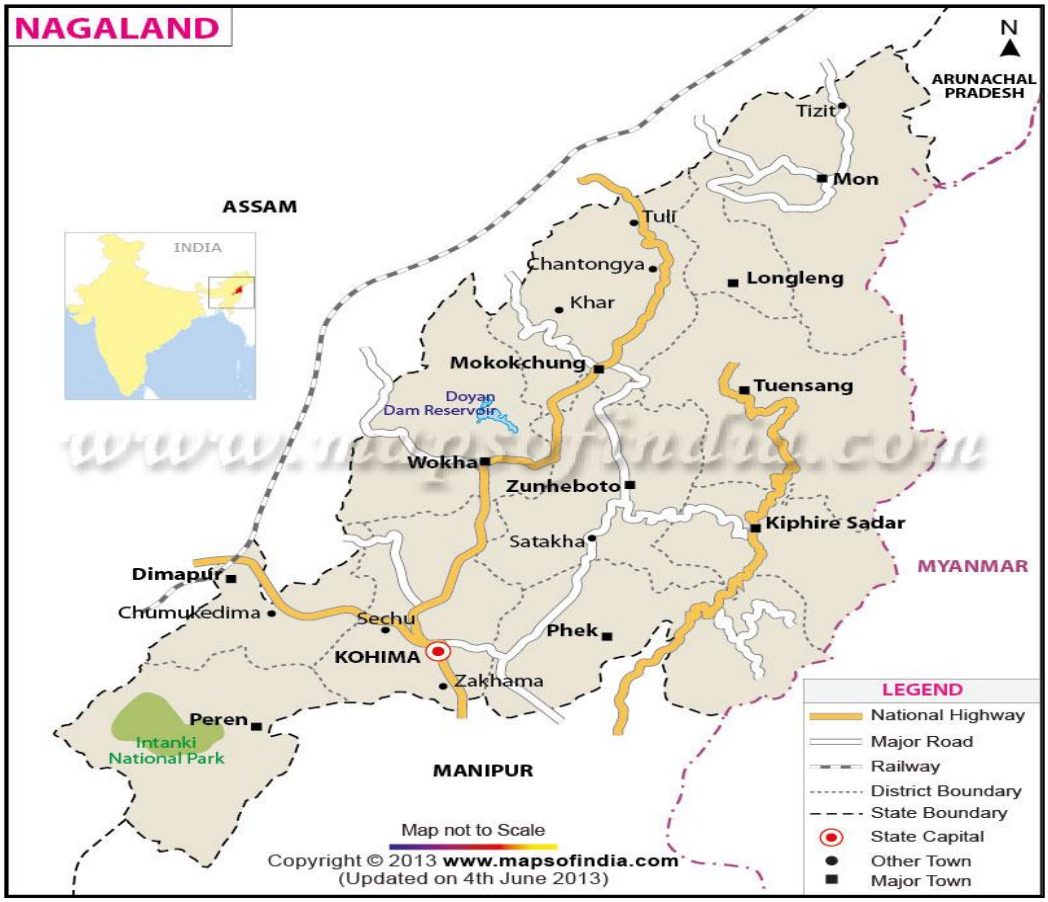
Mizoram has a pleasant climate throughout the year, and is a land of great natural beauty having rich variety of flora and fauna. The scenic landscapes of bluish hills and mountains, steep rocky cliffs, serene lakes and deep valleys of gurgling rivers with its spectacular waterfalls makes the state an ideal destination for nature lovers. The fantastic array of wildlife especially the bird is an added attraction. To the more adventurous spirit, the rugged terrains and swift flowing rivers are ideal for various outdoor sports and adventure activities.

The origin of the Mizos, like those of many other tribes in the northeastern India, is shrouded in mystery. The generally accepted view is that they are of Mongoloid descents and were part of a great wave of migration from China and later moved out to India to their present habitat. It is possible that the Mizos came from Sinlung or Chhinlungsan located on the banks of the Yalung River in China, first settled in the Shan State and moved on in the middle of the 16th century to Kabaw Valley, Khampat, Tahan and the Chin Hills in Myanmar.

8.5 Nagaland – A Brief Introduction:

In Nagaland there are as many as 16 major tribes. Each attired in awe-inspiring ceremonial regalia in vibrant colours with emblazoned ancestral motifs. The Nagas have a fancy for costumes which shows itself in the mushrooming of fashion designing organizations which blend the traditional with the modern. Customs, festivals, folklore, music and robust dances create a vibrant atmosphere.

Fig. 8.3: Map of Nagaland



This farthest lying state in northeast, Nagaland, was born on 1st December, 1963. The state is divided into seven districts: Kohima, Phek, Mokokchung, Wokha, Zunheloto, Twensang and Mon. It is a largely mountainous state. Agriculture is the most important economic activity in Nagaland. Principal crops include rice, corn, millets, pulses, tobacco, oilseeds, sugarcane, potatoes and fibers. Other economy boosters are Forestry, Cottage industries, Insurance, Real estate and Tourism.

The Naga peoples originated in Southeast Asia and are distributed all along the India /Myanmar border. However, in Nagaland they form a majority everywhere except Dimapur. For centuries some 20 headhunting Naga tribes valiantly fought off any intruders. In between they kept busy by fighting each other and developing mutually unintelligible languages. Today inter-tribe communication uses a neutral. Lingua franca called Nagamese (a sort of market Assamese). Major Naga groups include the developed Angami and Rengma of Kohima district, the Lotha of Wokha district (locally famed for their cooking) and the Konyak of Mon district, whose villages have the most striking traditional architecture.

For festivals, Naga women wear a hand-woven shawl that's distinctive for each subtribe, while the men dust off their old warrior wear, loin cloth and all. Its festival

Nagaland that most tourists imagine when booking a Nagaland tour. And Kohima December Hornbill Festival easily justifies the trip.

At other times (except perhaps in rural Mon district), some visitors find the contrasting lack of spectacle to be a disappointment. But if you lower your expectations from those National Geographic images, there's still lots of interest in meeting a people whose culture, in the words of one Indian journalist, has been through 1000 years in a lifetime.

Nagaland is largely a mountainous state. The Naga Hills rise from the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam to about 2,000 feet (610 m) and rise further to the southeast, as high as 6,000 feet (1,800 m). Mount Saramati at an elevation of 12,601.70 feet (3,841.00 m) is the state's highest peak; this is where the Naga Hills merge with the Patkai Range in Burma. Rivers such as the Doyang and Diphu to the north, the Barak river in the southwest and the Chindwin river of Burma in the southeast, dissect the entire state. 20 percent of the total land area of the state is covered with wooded forest, rich in flora and fauna. The evergreen tropical and the sub tropical forests are found in strategic pockets in the state.

Nagaland has a largely monsoon climate with high humidity levels. Annual rainfall averages around 70–100 inches (1,800–2,500 mm), concentrated in the months of May to September. Temperatures range from 70 °F (21 °C) to 104 °F (40 °C). In winter, temperatures do not generally drop below 39 °F (4 °C), but frost is common at high elevations. The state enjoys a salubrious climate. Summer is the shortest season in the state that lasts for only a few months.

8.6 ARUNACHAL PRADESH – A BRIEF INTRODUCTION

The North East Frontier Agency now Arunachal Pradesh is a state in North-East India which borders China and Myanmar in East, Bhutan in West, Assam in South and China in North. Arunachal Pradesh has a total area of about 83,743 sq. km. "The Land of Dawn-lit Mountains", is the richest bio-geographical province of the Himalayan zone.

Fig. 8.4: Map of Nagaland

A complex hill system with varying elevation range from 50m in the foothills to about 7000m, traversed throughout by a number of rivers and rivulets. Wildlife sanctuaries abound a rare species. Different tribal groups still live in their traditional villages. This state is well connected from rest of India by rail, road and air.

Arunachal Pradesh, situated in the north eastern part of India is 83,743 sq. km. in area and has long international border with Bhutan to the west (160 km), China to the north and north-east (1,080 km) and Myanmar to the east (440km). It stretches from snow-capped mountains in the north to the plains of Brahmaputra valley in the south. Arunachal is the largest state area wise in the north-eastern region, even larger than Assam which is the most populous.

It is a land of lush green forests, deep river valleys and beautiful plateaus. The land is mostly mountainous with Himalayan ranges along the northern borders criss-crossed with mountain ranges running north-south. These divide the State into five river valleys: the Kameng, the Subansiri, the Siang, the Lohit and the Tirap. All these rivers are fed by snows from the Himalayas and countless rivers and rivulets except Tirap which is fed by Patkai Range. The mightiest of these rivers is Siang, called Tsangpo in Tibet, which becomes Brahmaputra after it is joined by the Dibang and the Lohit in the plains of Assam.

High mountains and dense forests have prevented intercommunication between tribes living in different river valleys. Isolation imposed by geography has led different tribes with several dialects to live and flourish with their distinct identities. Nature has endowed the people with a deep sense of beauty which finds delightful expression in their songs, dances and crafts.

The climate varies from hot and humid in the Shivalik range with heavy rainfall. It becomes progressively cold as one move northwards to higher altitudes. Trees of great size, plentiful climbers and abundance of cane and bamboo make Arunachal evergreen. Tropical rain forests are to be found in the foothills and the hills in the east on the border with Myanmar. Northern most border is covered with Alpine forests. Amidst the highly rugged terrain, there are green forests and plateaus.

This state grips northern Assam in an embrace of densely forested ridges, these rise to some fabulous snow-capped peaks along the Chinese border. In Arunachal Pradesh deep-cut foothill valleys live at least 65 different tribal groups (101 by some counts) with bucolic cultures and photogenic bamboo-house settlements. High in the beautiful Tawang Valley are several splendid Tibetan-Buddhist monastery villages. China has never formally recognized Indian sovereignty here and it took their surprise invasion of 1962 before Delhi really started funding significant infrastructure.

The Chinese voluntarily withdrew. Now border passes are heavily guarded by the Indian military, but the overall atmosphere is extremely calm. Permits remain annoying and expensive enough to deter most potential foreign visitors.

The formation of this state held in February 20,1987. Arunachal Pradesh is primarily an agricultural state. The main crops here are rice, pulses, sugarcane, wheat, millets, oilseeds and ginger. The farmers of the state employ various devices to increase their agricultural yield- the Jhum farming and terrace farming are two of these methods.

The forest cover of Arunachal Pradesh is fairly well exploited. The state boasts of a number of rice mills, fruit preservation departments, horticulture units, and handloom handicrafts.

Arunachal finds mention in the literature of Kalika Purana and Mahabharata. This place is supposed to be the Prabhu Mountains of the Puranas. It was here that sage Parashuram washed away his sin, sage Vyasa meditated, King Bhishmaka founded his kingdom and Lord Krishna married his consort Rukmini.

Arunachal Pradesh became a full-fledged State on February 20, 1987. Till 1972, it was known as the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA). It gained the Union Territory status on January 20, 1972 and renamed as Arunachal Pradesh. On August 15, 1975 an elected Legislative Assembly was constituted and the first Council of Ministers assumed office. The first general election to the Assembly was held in February 1978.

Administratively, the State is divided into sixteen districts. Capital of the State is Itanagar in Papum Pare district. Itanagar is named after Itafort meaning fort of bricks, built in 14th Century AD. Arunachal Pradesh finds mention in the literature of Kalika Purana and Mahabharata. This place is the Prabhu Mountains of the Puranas. It was here that sage Parashuram atoned of his sin, sage Vyasa meditated, King Bhismaka founded his kingdom and Lord Krishna married his consort Rukmini. The widely scattered archaeological remains at different places in Arunachal Pradesh bear testimony to its cultural heritage.

8.7 Monuments and Historical Places of Manipur and Mizoram:

8.7.1 Monuments and Historical Places of Manipur:

Manipur, a little Shangrila located in North-East India, is a Jewel of India. This little corner is a paradise on Earth where Mother Nature has been extra generous in her bounty. Least touched and least discovered Manipur promises to be the great tourist discovery of the 21st century.

These are the people whose folklore, myths and legends, dances, indigenous games and martial arts, exotic handlooms and handicrafts are invested with the mystique of nature and an indefatigable "Joie de vivre". There are lots of places in Manipur with rich historical importance, as explained below:

- Saheed Minar
- Kangla
- War Cemetery
- Red Hill (Lokpaching)
- Khongjom War Memorial
- Senapati
- **Saheed Minar:** The imposing Minar of Bir Tikendrajit park standing tall in the eastern tall in the eastern side of the Imphal Polo ground of the state's capital commemorates the indomitable spirit of Manipur martyrs who sacrificed their lives while fighting against the British in 1891. The indomitable spirit of the patriotic Meitei and tribal martyrs, who sacrificed their lives while fighting the British is commemorated by this tall Minar at Bir Tikendrajit Park in the heart of Imphal city.

Fig. 8.5: Saheed Minarh

- **Kangla:** The centre of Manipur's power till 1891, the historical embodiment of Manipur Rulers and the people of Manipur, Kangla have a significant place in the heart and

mind of the people of Manipur Govindajee temple, outer and inner moat and other relics are perfect reflections of the rich art and culture of Manipur and her civilization.

Fig. 8.6: Kangla

- **War Cemetery:** Commonwealth War Graves Commission maintains the graveyard. Little stone markers with bronze plaques on them commemorate the dead British and Indian soldiers of World War II. Commemorating the memories of the British and Indian soldiers who died during the World War II, these War Cemeteries are managed by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. Serene are well maintained, the War Cemetery carries little stone markers and bronze plaques recording the sacrifice of those gallant soldiers.

Fig. 8.7: War Cemetery

- **Red Hill (Lokpaching):** Red Hill is a hillock about 16 km from Imphal on Tiddim Road (NH - 150). It is a thrilling spot where the British and the Japanese fought a fierce battle during World War II. War Veterans had constructed "India Peace Memorial" a monument in memory of Japanese soldiers who died in the battle. It is a place of pilgrimage for Japanese tourists.

Fig. 8.8: Red Hill (Lokpaching)

- **Khongjom War Memorial:** Khongjom War Memorial, 36 km from Imphal on the Indo-Myanmar road is a major historical place. It was here that Major General Paona Brajabashi, one of the great warriors of Manipur proved his valor against the superior might of the invading British Army in 1891. The hillock at the foot of which he laid down his life in defence of his motherland, is reminiscent of the past heroic deeds of Manipuri warriors. A war memorial has been constructed on the top of Kheba hill; and Khongjom day is celebrated every year on 23rd April.
- **Senapati:** It is the district headquarters of the northern hill district Senapati on the National Highway No. 39. Some historical places which are unique in itself and worth visiting are the old village of Yangkhullen, built on a steep hill, Makhel, the place where the common origin of the Nagas is believed to have started, the unexplored Haolaipai Supao Deikulu cave in Phuba Thapham, Dzuko valley besides many others which still lay unseen and unheard to the outside world. Mao is the oldest hill station in the State located on the Manipur Nagaland border.

8.7.2 Monuments and Historical Places of Mizoram

Mizoram is a mountainous state nestling in the southern tip of the north-east region of India. Covered with verdant forests dominated by thick bamboo groves, teeming with vibrant wildlife, sheer cliffs and breath-taking waterfalls, dotted with unique landmarks of myriad folklores and picturesque villages of houses built on stilts, it is a land of dramatic seas of morning mists that enfold islands of hills and peaks. This is the land of the Highlanders, or the Mizos, who are by nature carefree and hospitable

to visitors. Table 13.1 presents the list of monuments and historical places protected by Archaeology Survey of India (ASI).

Table 8.1: Mizoram Monuments and Historical Places

S. No.	Name of monument(s)	Location
1.	Sibuta Lung	Aizawl
2.	Rulchawm Kua (Puk)	Aizawl
3.	Paruallung	Aizawl
4.	Kawilam Chhir-kawn	Aizawl
5.	Lungvando	Aizawl
6.	Lung milem	Aizawl
7.	Zawlpala thlan	Aizawl
8.	Tualvungi vawkthleng	Aizawl
9.	Bawrhsap Office	Aizawl
10.	Raj Bhawan	Aizawl
11.	Middle School & Primary School hmasa ber, Sikulpulkawn	Aizawl
12.	Paikhai Bungalow	Aizawl
13.	Vai kulh	Aizawl
14.	Keilami grave	Aizawl
15.	Khuangchera Puk	Aizawl
16.	Hualtungamtawna uino neihna	Aizawl
17.	Lalthangpull Lung	Aizawl
18.	Phingnu & Phingpa	Aizawl
19.	Buizova Zaina Sunhlu Kung	Aizawl
20.	Thlanpial	Aizawl
21.	Lungleng Lal Khamliana Sailo in	Aizawl
22.	Sikpui Lung, Raja Laisanga khua	Aizawl
23.	Mangkhaia Lung	Champhai
24.	Sikpui Lung	Champhai
25.	Mura Puk	Champhai
26.	Vanhnuailiana Lung	Champhai
27.	Kungawrhi Puk	Champhai
28.	Lamsial Puk	Champhai
29.	Dullai Sial	Champhai
30.	Chhura Chi Rawt Lung	Champhai
31.	Lianchhiari Lunglen Tlang	Champhai

32.	Lianchhiari Puantahna	Champhai
33.	Pi Pu Kawtchhuah	Champhai
34.	Kawtchhuach Ropui	Champhai
35.	Ralven Puk4	Champhai
36.	Lianpuihmun	Champhai
37.	Thasiama Seno neihna	Champhai
38.	Lungpher Puk	Champhai
39.	Sahlam	Champhai
40.	Lungkeiphawtial	Champhai
41.	Tuilut	Kolasib
42.	Lalnu Tialpari Lung	Lawngtlai
43.	Lung leihlawn	Lunglei
44.	Capt. T.H. Lewin Lungphun	Lunglei
45.	Oldham Lungkher	Lunglei
46.	Chawngvungi thlan	Lunglei
47.	Lungphunlian	Mamit
48.	Lungkulh	Mamit
49.	Reng Dil	Mamit
50.	Missionary te in	Saiha
51.	Chhura leh Na-a Vawk	Serchhip
52.	Chhura farep	Serchhip
53.	Lung milem	Serchhip

(Source: http://asi.nic.in/asi_protected_monu_mizoram.asp)

Some more historical places in Mizoram are as under:

a. Martyr's Memorial, Luangmual
b. Khuangphah
c. Subhash Chandra Bose's Statue
d. Thangchhuah Mual
e. Lamsial Puk (Cave)

- **Martyr's Memorial, Luangmual:** A striking Martyrs' Memorial is located at Luangmual, Aizawl. It was constructed in memory of Volunteers of the Mizo National Army (later on Mizo National Front) who sacrificed their lives for the sake of Mizos and Mizoram during Freedom Movement between 1956 and 1986.
- **Khuangphah:** During the Second World War, the Japanese military campaign reached Mizoram and occupied villages of Khuangphah, Darkhai and Teikhang on the then Lushai Hills (Mizoram)-Burma border. The Japanese Troops hoisted

Japanese Flag at the Palace of Khuangphah Chief, Lalthantuma. But Lalthantuma said that he didn't allow hoisting Japanese flag at his village, so he furled the flag at night. The next day, the Japanese Troops came and asked him why he furl the flag, Lalthantuma bravely answered, "This place is not Japan, it's my village," fortunately he was not killed because the Japanese Troops admired his courage.

When the British Government came to know the incident, it appreciated the bravery of Lalthantuma and gave him a Rifle for reward. The moment Hiroshima was bombed, the Japanese Troops withdrew and marched back from this place.

- **Subhash Chandra Bose's Statue:** The alleged death of Subhash Chandra Bose, the Supreme Commander of Azad Hind Fauz and Free India Legion in a plane crash in Taiwan on August 18, 1945, has long been the subject of dispute. The third Indian commission that was appointed for enquiring into this confirmed in its report tabled in parliament in May 2006 that Bose's death was staged to facilitate an escape to the USSR. ***Fig. 8.9: Subhash Chandra Bose's Statue***

Conspiracy theories abound regarding Netaji's death. It is alleged that both the Congress leadership and the government were tense about the impact of Subhash Chandra's possible return to India. They believed that in such a circumstance, it would be impossible for the Congress or anybody to stop him from coming to power give the way he was worshipped by the common people. At the same time, some villagers of Indo-Myanmar border in Mizoram claimed that they saw Netaji alive in this region after his death was publicized by the media. His statue was then erected in Khuangphah village, around 64 kms from the border town, Champhai (around 258 from Aizawl, the capital city).

- **Thangchhuah Mual:** There is also a memorial of eminent Mizo leaders on a spot few meters from Lianchhiari's ledged stone uphill. Monuments are erected in honouring the Firsts amongst the Mizos, and also distinguished political and social leaders.
- **Lamsial Puk (Cave):** It is a cave to be reached after walking 3.5 km through the jungle from the main road between Vaphai and Farkawn villages. The path is downward slope. The cave is small and is located on the cliff-side. Here a number of skeletons had

been discovered and no one is there to have knowledge of the existence of this bones. Farkawn Branch YMA preserves it and put the skeletons inside a coffin and visitors' register pad is left. It is always assumed that many people lost their lives in a battle between two villages named Lamsial and Farkawn 300 years ago. It is an extraordinary experience to visit this place with a jungle expedition.

8.8 Monuments and Historical Places of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh:

8.8.1 Monuments and Historical Places of Nagaland:

Nagaland, the land of the hospitable and warm Nagas, lies in the corner of India's North-East-bordering Myanmar. It has always evoked a sense of awe and wonder in the minds of people including the visitors. Although most of the Nagas have now become Christians, they still preserve the remnants of their early animist culture and ancient traditions.

Historically, the Nagas have always been brave warriors. They consider the safety and security of their guests as an honour and prestige and will never allow any harm to be done to any of their guests / visitors. Table 13.2 presents the list of monuments and historical places protected by Archaeology Survey of India (ASI).

Table 8.2: Historical places and Monuments of Nagaland

Sl. no	Name of monuments/ sites	Location	District
1.	Remains of a fort (Dimapur Ruins), Dimapur	Dimapur	Kohima
2.	Memorials of Mr. G.H. Damant, Major Cook and Subedar Nurbir Sahi, Khonoma	Khonoma	Kohima
3.	Stone Cairn to the memory of Mr. Damant, Kohima	Kohima	Kohima
4.	Lt. H. Forbeb's Grave, Suchima	Suchima	Kohima

(Source: http://asi.nic.in/asi_monu_alphalist_nagaland.asp)

Some more historical places and monuments in Nagaland are as followings:

- Medieval Ruins of the Kachari Kingdom
- Yingphi (Yingphire)
- Kohima World War-II Cemetery
- Chilise and Changsangmonko
- The Living Stones of Tuensang
- Tsadang

- **Medieval Ruins of the Kachari Kingdom:** Dimapur is the ancient capital of the Kachari tribe, whose rule existed before the 13th century AD. Reminiscences of the glory of this kingdom can be found on the ruins that are scattered in and around the town. These ruins give evidence of a culture that probably had a touch of Hinduism, but were predominantly Non-Aryan, besides monoliths, Dimapur contains other ruins of temples, embankments and baths.

Fig. 13.10: Medieval Ruins of the Kachari Kingdom

- **Yingphi (Yingphire):** Yingphi or Yingphire, is the oldest Sangtam settlement and extremely rich in historical spots, legends and traditions. the Tizu river in Yingphi has good spots for angling and trekking routes to Kingkhu Musing hills, which is located near Yingphire. This hill forest thrives on flora-fauna, mammals and avifauna.
- **Kohima World War-II Cemetery:** Overlooking Kohima amidst scenic environs, the Kohima War Cemetery is a memorial in honor of those officers and soldiers killed during the World War II. Formerly known as Garrison Hill it is designed as a series of terraces with magnificent stone steps, bearing testimony to one of the most stubborn, close and bloody fighting in the whole of the Second World War.

  On the 18 plots of the cemetery, there are 1421 slabs erected in memory of soldiers who were killed in the battle of Kohima. Of these, 1070 were from the United Kingdom, 5 from Canada, 3 from Australia, 33 from undivided India, 2 from East Africa, 1 from West Africa, 9 from Burma and 1 non-war grave. Each grave is supported by a bronze plaque with an apt epitaph. The cemetery is maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

Fig. 8.11: Kohima World War-II Cemetery

Historians have called Battle of Kohima "one of the bitterly fought battles of the Second World War" and a "battle of Attrition" involving "fierce hand-to-hand combat". The reasons are many. The bitterest battle ever fought lasted for three months. Only 20,000 of the 85,000 Japanese who had come to invade India were left standing. The cost of the allies has been 17,857 British and Indian troops killed, wounded and missing.

The Battle of Kohima may have ended, the cemetery erected, but the scars still remained. Kohima since then has become a place for pilgrimage and reconciliations in the center of the cemetery had paid a special pilgrimage to the Kohima War Cemetery to remember fallen comrades.

- **Chilise and Changsangmonko:** Chilise located in Thonoknyn area is another village of importance from the historical point of view because it has been the scene of the last headhunting till August 1978. In 1962, some thirty heads of this village were hunted down by others out of suspicion that there of their heads been hunted by this village. The suspicion might be true, though it could not be proved. Changsangmonko is supposed to be the spot where all living organism first appeared on the face of the earth. The importance of these two villages lies in the chronicles of legend and history.

- **The Living Stones of Tuensang:** Tsongliyangti, Chungliyangti or Chungliyimti replete with legends of the exploits and stories of the Nagas when they lived as one bug family, Chungliyimti is scatters with vestiges of the past. Longthüroh (Longtrok) or the legendary six stones, lie here in the midst of other ancient relics of the Tsongliyangti / chungliyangti civilisations. the Sangtams consider the stones as

personifications of their ancient holy Gods that gave birth to other stones and moved from one place to another.

- **Tsadang:** There on the west of the village are located two stones, known locally as Long Akang Threla; according to legend, these two living stones, who were friends, used to visit Longthüroh or Longterok. they were worshipped by the villagers and even neighbouring enemies went weak when they came across them while headhunting.
  The village of Tsadang is located just 4 km away from Tsongliyangti / Chungliyangti.

8.8.2 Monuments and Historical Places of Arunachal Pradesh:

Arunachal Pradesh in northeast India is one of the most beautiful states of the country with plenty of natural delights. Surrounded on three sides by Bhutan, China and Myanmar, the picturesque hills and vales offer a relaxing ambience.
In Arunachal, nature is at its best. It's soothing climate, the simple and hospitable people, snowy mist, world famous monasteries, unexplored passes and placid lakes are reason enough to entice a tourist to explore Arunachal Pradesh.
Regarding sights, there are many tempting options and each one is unique. Table 8.3 presents the list of monuments and historical places protected by Archaeology Survey of India (ASI).

Table 8.2: Historical places and Monuments of Arunachal Pradesh

S. No.	Name of monuments / sites	Location	District
1.	Remains in Bishmaknagar	Mishmi	Dibang Valley
2.	Ruins, Bhalukpong	Bhalukpong	West Kamena
3.	Ruins of Copper temple	Tamereswari Temple, Near Paya	Lohit
4	Two swivel guns belonging to the Mughal Nawwara	Na- sadiya	West Kamena
5	Gun of the emperor Sher Shah	Na- sadiya	West Kamena

(Source: http://asi.nic.in/asi_monu_alphalist_arunachal.asp)

- **Ita Fort, Itanagar:** Itanagar is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh which is dotted with archeological sites of great historical value. There are also institutions of great socio-cultural significance. The city is named after the irregular shaped Itafort (*the fort of bricks*) which is a centre of attraction located within the heart of Itanagar. The bricks used in the fort with total brickwork of 16,200 cubic meter length dates back to the 14th-15th Century. According to some scholars, these bricks are similar with those made during the reign of Ramachandra of Mayapur who was a king of the Jitari Dynasty.

Fig. 8.12: Ita Fort in Itanagar

8.9 Museums of Manipur and Mizoram

8.9.1 Museums of Manipur:

- **Manipur State Museum:** This interesting Museum near the Polo Ground has a fairly good collection and display of Manipur's tribal heritage and a collection of portraits of Manipur's former rulers. Particularly interesting items are costumes, arms and ammunitions, relics and historical documents.

Fig. 8.13: Manipur State Museum

- **Mutua Museum:** This Museum, a Cultural Complex is at Andro village (about 26 km) from the capital. Here artifacts of the State and from all over the North East are housed, such as pottery collection, rare coins, rare manuscripts of the state, paintings, basketries, bell metals, jewelleries, wood carving etc. There are exact replicas of the houses from different tribes and groups of the state like Poumai, Kabui, Meitei, Kuki, Tangkohul, etc.

Fig. 8.14: Mutua Museum

8.9.2 Museums of Mizoram:

Mizoram State Museum: Mizoram State Museum is located at McDonald Hill, the centre of the Capital City, Aizawl and is owned and maintained by the Govt. of Mizoram. This small and interesting museum gives a good insight into Mizo traditions, culture and history. The variety of objects are exhibited here which are not usually found elsewhere.

The tribal attributes of Mizoram are showcased in a separate gallery. There are rare objects, sculptures, artifacts, musical instruments, weapons, woodcrafts on display that show the rich cultural heritage of the tribes. This Multipurpose Museum was built in the year 1977.

Fig. 8.15: Mizoram State Museum

The other museum in Mizoram is **KVI Handloom and Handicraft Sales Emporium** and it is situated in Zarkawt.

8.10 MUSEUMS OF NAGALAND AND ARUNACHAL PRADESH

8.10.1 Museums of Nagaland

- **Nagaland State Museum:** Though the Nagas cannot boast of any written documentation of how they came about, a look at the Nagaland Museum in the state capital can give the visitor an idea about the legacy of the Nagas. Located at Bayavü Hill, about 1.5 km from the main town, it houses a rare collection of artifacts of each Naga tribe.

Fig. 8.16: Nagaland State Museum

The State Museum also has authentic Naga precious stones on display. Here one can see the most valued and expensive necklaces used by the Nagas. They are an assortment of precious stones which include cornelian, tourmaline, coral, core of xancus, ivory and other beads, brass and silver bells. Another interesting display is the Naga Morung / hut models. One can make out that the villages were located on hilltops. Perhaps it was to survey/watch the valley below for approaching friends or foes.

The variations in architecture among the different tribes are just amazing. Musical instruments are also displayed. The various instruments give an insight into how music formed an integral part of Naga life. Log drum, Tati, a single stringed instrument, and other instruments made of bamboo and buffalo horns are used during festivals and other social gatherings. For the art lovers the state museum has an art gallery which houses collections of paintings by different local artists. The themes vary from traditional to modern.

- **Sales Emporium:** The Government sales Emporium is in the heart of the town. It has a collection of Naga handloom and handicraft items. Some of the more prominent outlets where mementoes can be purchased are GURTEL near the war Cemetery and Belho Weavers near Assam Oil Company (AOC). There are many shops dealing with Naga cultural items in the Super Market area as well.

- **Naga Heritage Complex Kisama – Kohima:** The Naga Heritage Complex was inaugurated by the Government of Nagaland on 1st December 2003, where the HORNBILL FESTIVAL is celebrated annually. It is a permanent site at KISAMA situated 12 kms away from Kohima on NH-39. The Naga Heritage Complex serves as "Window to Nagaland" (WTN), aims to showcase the state in a single platform, through which one can have a peep into the Naga Heritage. The complex will also house the "World War II Museum".

Fig. 13.17: Naga Heritage Complex

The WTN houses the traditional houses or "Morungs", representing the 16 recognized tribes of Nagaland. Each of these units display the distinctive aspects of each tribe, in terms of crafts, cuisine, cultural activities, etc., as well as provide the market outlets for the many unique local products of all the tribes in the state. It also have a commercial complex for leasing out to local entrepreneurs for handloom and handicraft products, souvenir outlets, amphitheatre, PCOs, internet cafes, restaurants and other entertainment outlets.

An added attraction are the "Flower Garden", for display, sale and exhibition of flowers and plants, Trekking Route to the peak for the birds eye-view of the Heritage complex and her vicinities, Rope-Ways and the Amusement Park are off the offing. The Complex on completion will be opened throughout the year, with various activities, shows, exhibitions, displays, cultural events, competitions, eateries etc., which can be enjoyed by all. The facilities at the WTN can also be hired out to interested parties / persons.

- **Chakesang Cultural Research Institute:** With a view to promoting and perpetuating the Chakesang culture, which was on the decline due to the influence of modern culture, a few culturally conscious Chakesangs got together and established the institute in 1992. This institute has been playing a pivotal role of a catalyst in research, celebration of the different festivals of the tribe and imparting training on the different aspects of culture. It is based at Chetheba Town – 56 km northeast of Kohima.

8.10.2 Museums of Arunachal Pradesh:

- **Jawaharlal Nehru Museum, Itanagar:** The Jawaharlal Nehru State Museum also referred as Jawaharlal Nehru Museum is the state museum of Arunachal Pradesh in Itanagar. Established in the 1980s, it showcases aspects of tribal life of Arunachal Pradesh, India. These include clothing, headdress, weapons, handicraft, music instruments, jewellery and other artifacts of daily use and culture, besides archeological finds. Over the years, the museum has become an important tourist destination in the state capital. The museum has a rich collection of textiles, weaponry, household articles and handicrafts that reflect the tribal culture and heritage of Arunachal Pradesh.

Fig.8.18: Jawaharlal Nehru Museum

The ground floor of the museum houses an extensive ethnographic collection, including traditional art, musical instruments, religious objects, and handicrafts, like wood carving and cane products, while the first floor has archaeological objects found in Ita Fort, Noksparbat and Malinithan in West Siang district.

Apart from its collection, the museum runs a workshop for traditional cane products at its Handicrafts Centre. The museum shop sells tribal handicrafts. In 2011, Tapi Mra, the first person from the state to scale Mt. Everest, donated his entire expedition gear to the museum.

- **Craft Centre and Emporium, Itanagar:** Located at Itanagar, here one can see and buy local artifacts like wall painting, traditional costumes made of natural vegetable and herbal dye yarns, and attractive utility items made of cane and bamboo.

8.11 Summary:

Manipur literally meaning "A jeweled land" nestle deep within a lush green corner of North East India. It seems much like an exquisite work of art executed by superb hands of Nature and is indeed a state of exquisite natural beauty and splendors. These jewels are in the form of emerald lakes, blue mountains, foaming waterfalls and exotic wildlife. It is claimed to be the birthplace of the equestrian sport of polo. Manipur dance forms are based on "Raas Lila" linked to the life of Lord Krishna. These are the people

whose folklore, myths and legends, dances, indigenous games and martial arts, exotic handlooms and handicrafts are invested with the mystique of nature and an indefatigable "Joie de vivre". The places in Manipur with rich historical importance are Saheed Minar, Kangla, War Cemetery, Red Hill (Lokpaching), Khongjom War Memorial and Senapati. There are two museums in Manipur namely Manipur State Museum and Mutua Museum.

Mizoram ("Land of the Mizo people") is one of the Seven Sister States in North Eastern India, sharing borders with the states of Tripura -66km, Assam -123km, Manipur -95km and with the neighbouring countries of Bangladesh -318km and Myanmar -404km.

Mizoram became the 23rd state of India on 20 February 1987. Its capital is Aizawl. Some historical places in Mizoram are Martyr's Memorial in Luangmual, Khuangphah, Subhash Chandra Bose's Statue, Thangchhuah Mual and Lamsial Puk (Cave). There are two museums in Mizoram are Miziram State Museum and KVI Handloom and Handicraft Sales Emporium.

In Nagaland there are as many as 16 major tribes. Each attired in awe-inspiring ceremonial regalia in vibrant colours with emblazoned ancestral motifs.

The Nagas have a fancy for costumes which shows itself in the mushrooming of fashion designing organizations which blend the traditional with the modern. Customs, festivals, folklore, music and robust dances create a vibrant atmosphere.

Some historical places and monuments in Nagaland are Medieval Ruins of the Kachari Kingdom, Yingphi (Yingphire), Kohima World War-II Cemetery, Chilise and Changsangmonko, The Living Stones of Tuensang and Tsadang. There are mainly three museums in Nagaland are Nagaland State Museum, Sales Emporium and Naga Heritage Complex Kisama in Kohima. There is also a Chakesang Cultural Research Institute situated 56 km to the northeast of Kohima.

The North East Frontier Agency now Arunachal Pradesh is a state in North-East India which borders China and Mayanmar in East, Bhutan in West, Assam in South and China in North. Arunachal Pradesh has a total area of about 83,743 sq. km.

"The Land of Dawn-lit Mountains", is the richest bio-geographical province of the Himalayan zone. A complex hill system with varying elevation range from 50m in the foothills to about 7000m, traversed throughout by a number of rivers and rivulets.

Wildlife sanctuaries abound a rare species. Different tribal groups still live in their traditional villages. This state is well connected from rest of India by rail, road and air.

Some monuments and historical places in Arunachal Pradesh are Remains in Bishmaknagar, Ruins in Bhalukpong, Ruins of Copper temple, two swivel guns belonging to the Mughal Nawwara, Gun of the emperor Sher Shah and Ita Fort. There are two museums in Arunachal Pradesh namely Jawaharlal Nehru Museum and Craft Centre and Emporium both are situated in Itanagar.

8.12 Expected Questions:

- Give a brief introduction of Mizoram?
- Describe the important monuments and historical sites of Manipur?
- Explain the important museums of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh?
- Describe the important monuments and historical sites of Mizoram?
- Explain the important monuments and historical sites of Nagaland?

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Unit-9
Maharashtra, Goa and Daman & Diu

Structure:

9.1 Introduction

9.2 Objectives

9.3 Popular Monuments

- **9.3.1 Maharashtra**
- **9.3.2 Goa**
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9.4 Historical sites

- **9.4.1 Maharashtra**
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9.5 Check Your Progress

9.6 Summary

9.7 Clues to Answer

9.1 Introduction:

Unit-9 gives detailed information about popular monuments and Historical sites in India with special reference to Maharashtra, Goa & Diu. These states have got a large number of monuments.

The grand Architecture of Maharashtra depicts the superb history of its own. These historical buildings in Maharashtra are situated in the cities like Nagpur, Pune, Aurangabad, Mumbai etc. Due to the charisma of these splendid monuments, millions of tourists gather here from different places of the world. Each and every testimonial represents a different architectural style such as Mughal, Marathi and European.

The building legacy of Goa has a distinct Portuguese character. Due to its proximity to the sea, a number of European settlers landed here first, and of them all the Portuguese managed to hold fort here. As a result most of the architecture style seen in the monuments of Goa is distinctly European in character. Apart from it, a explicit Mughal influence can also be seen here as Goa was also under the rule of the Mughal dynasty for a period of time. Not only that, despite being full of Churches and Christian places of worship, Goa is also famous for various Hindu monuments and temples.

Monuments of Diu retain the distinct colonial Portuguese architectural style. Once referred to as the `Gibraltar of the east`, Diu is located just off the southern tip of the Kathiawar peninsula. The monuments of Diu are a fascinating account of the colonial past.

All these states provide great scope for tourism & of course the tourists. And students surely you will learn about it. You will get a conception of the culture of these states & fascinations for which it is famous.

9.2 Objectives:

After going through Unit-9 on Popular Monuments & Historical Sites with a special reference to Maharashtra, Goa & Diu, you would be able to:

- Understand the popular monuments present in Maharashtra, Goa & Diu.
- Know about the Historical sites in Maharashtra, Goa & Diu.
- Understand the role of Heritage & Architecture in tourism.
- Understand the significance of monuments & Historical sites in Maharashtra, Goa & Diu.

9.3 Popular Monuments:

A huge number of popular heritage are present in Maharashtra, Goa & Diu. These places exhibit architecture not only influenced by natives but also the architecture influenced by Mughals Britishers, Portuguese who ruled these destinations.

9.3.1 Maharashtra:

Now we will start with Maharashtra. And surely students you will know about the beautiful, wonderful & exciting Maharashtra.

Maharashtra has a lengthy history that had in turn contributed a lot in the overall history of India. Maharashtra witnessed different eras and dynasties. These all make Maharashtra - a state of historic and magnificent monuments.

Different schools of art and architecture can be seen in these monuments. The Gateway of India in Mumbai is one of the most eminent monuments in India. It is regarded to be the preliminary destination for tourists who visit Mumbai.

The Chand Minar in Daulatabad gives glimpse of mughal architecture. The Maharajah's New Palace in Kolahapur has a museum called Shahaji Chhatrapati Museum. The architecture of the palace is a combination of Jain and Hindu influences from Gujarat and Rajasthan, and local Rajwada style. Agakhan Palace is hugely popular and significant monument of Maharshtra, as it is associated with the life and works of Mahatma Gandhi. Khuldabad, Kesari Wada, Lal Mahal, Raste Wada, Shaniwar Wada and Vishrambag Wada are other popular historical monuments of Maharashtra.

Gate Way of India:

Mumbai's most legendary monument, this is the starting point for most tourists who want to explore the city. The Gateway of India is a monument built during the British Raj in Mumbai (formerly Bombay), India. It is located on the waterfront in the Apollo Bunder area, South Mumbai and overlooks the Arabian Sea. The structure is a basalt arch, 26 metres (85 feet) high. It lies at the end of Chhatrapati Shivaji Marg at the water's edge in the harbour of Bombay. It was an unsophisticated jetty used by the fishing community which was later renovated and used as a landing place for British governors and other prominent people. In earlier times, it would have been the first structure that visitors arriving by boat in Mumbai would have seen. The Gateway has also been referred to as the Taj Mahal of Mumbai, and is the city's top tourist attraction.

The structure was erected to commemorate the landing of their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary at Apollo Bunder, when they visited India in 1911. Built in Indo-Saracenic style, the foundation stone for the Gateway of India was laid on 31 March 1911. The final design of George Wittet was sanctioned in 1914 and the construction of the monument was completed in 1924. The Gateway was later the ceremonial entrance to India for Viceroys and the new Governors of Bombay. It served to allow entry and access to India. The monument has faced three terror attacks from the beginning of the 21st century; twice in 2003 and it was also the disembarkation point in 2008 when four gunmen attacked the Taj Mahal Palace & Tower.

Haji Ali:

Haji Ali Dargah is one of the most admired religious places in Mumbai, visited by people of all religions alike. Haji Ali Dargah is one of India's most famous and exalted landmarks situated about 500 yards from the Mumbai shoreline in the middle of the Arabian Sea off Lala Lajpatrai Marg. The structure was erected on a set of high rising rocks and was given its present day shape in the early 19th century after the Trust was legally formed as an entity in 1916.

Haji Ali Dargah is the complex housing the tomb of the Muslim Saint Pir Haji Ali Shah Bukhari (R.A.). Along with the tomb, there is also a Masjid at Haji Ali. This monument has been sentinel to the shores of Mumbai since a long time. The structure has white domes and minarets reminiscent with the Mughal architecture of the period. The Dargah is a renowned pilgrimage site among the Muslims. Non-Muslims are also allowed to visit the Dargah. The white-coloured structure attracts visitors in large numbers. About 10 - 15 thousand people visit the Dargah daily. The number of visitors increases to 20 - 30 thousand, on Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays. Lakhs of devotees visit the Dargah on the second day of Ramadhan Eid and Bakri Eid (Eid-ul-Uzha), and during which the pathway leading to the Dargah Complex looks like a Sea of Humanity.

People from all parts of the world without restrictions of caste, creed and religion visit the Dargah to offer their prayers and for the fulfillment of their wishes by the blessings of the Saint Pir Haji Ali Shah Bukhari (R.A.). Some pray for wealth, others for health, children, marriages, etc. have their wishes being granted at all the times.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus:

Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, formerly Victoria Terminus, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and historic railway station which serves as the headquarters of the Central Railways in Mumbai, India. The Chhatrapati Shivaji station, formerly known as Victoria Terminus, was built in 1888. Designed by the British architect F.W. Stevens, the structure became a symbol of Bombay (Mumbai) and the city was labeled the 'Gothic City' due to this magnificent building's architectural styles.

Apart from being the hub for major mercantile activities, the CST is the perfect amalgam of British and Indian designs. In the past, 'Bori Bandar' station, located along the Eastern parts of Mumbai, was the place for commercial exchanges and trading activities. In the 1850's, the Great Indian Peninsular Railway operated in this area and gave it the name 'Bori Bandar', starting its first rail service, covering a total distance of 34 km to Thane.

During the British rule, the station was eventually redesigned and rebuilt by F.W. Stevens, who named it as Victoria Terminus. The station got its name from the then reigning royal, Queen Victoria. The construction of the station took 10 years to

complete and was opened to the Queen on the date of her Golden Jubilee in 1887. At the time, the building was the most expensive structure in Mumbai costing 260,000 Sterling Pounds. The station was built to handle main rail traffic and in 1929, a new station and an administrative headquarters were built by the Central Railway.

The entrance of the Chhatrapati Shivaji terminus is flanked by figures of a lion and a tiger representing the two countries-great Britain and India. The main structure is made of sandstone and limestone, and the interiors of the station are lined with high-quality Italian marble. Apart from the 18 railway lines, the CST also houses the main headquarters, the Star Chamber, grotesques and the North Wing. In 1996, the Minister of Railways, Suresh Kalmadi, changed the name of the station to Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (CST).

Ajanta cave:

Ajanta is world's greatest historical monument distinguished by UNESCO located just 55kms from Jalgaon city and 105kms from Aurangabad City of Maharashtra, India. There are 30 caves in Ajanta of which 9, 10, 19, 26 and 29 are chaitya-grihas and the rest are monasteries. These caves were discovered in AD 1819 and were built up in the earlier 2nd century BC-AD. Most of the paintings in Ajanta are right from 2nd century BC-AD and some of them about the fifth century AD and continued for the next two centuries. All paintings show heavy religious influence and centre around Buddha, Bodhisattvas, incidents from the life of Buddha and the Jatakas. The paintings are executed on a ground of mud-plaster in the tempera technique.

Ellora cave:

These 34 monasteries and temples, extending over more than 2 km, were dug side by side in the wall of a high basalt cliff, not far from Aurangabad, in Maharashtra. Ellora, with its uninterrupted sequence of monuments dating from A.D. 600 to 1000, brings the civilization of ancient India to life. Not only is the Ellora complex a unique artistic creation and a technological exploit but, with its sanctuaries devoted to Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism, it illustrates the spirit of tolerance that was characteristic of ancient India.

The Ellora Caves not only bear witness to three great religions (Buddhism, Brahminism and Jainism) but they also illustrate the spirit of tolerance, characteristic of ancient India, which permitted these three religions to establish their sanctuaries and their communities in a single place, which thus served to reinforce its universal value. The caves, with their uninterrupted sequence of from 600 to 1,000 monuments, bring to life again the civilization of ancient India. These 34 monasteries and temples, extending over more than 2 km, were dug side by side in the wall of a high basalt cliff, not far from Aurangabad, in Maharashtra. Ellora, with its uninterrupted sequence of

monuments dating from AD 600 to 1000, brings the civilization of ancient India to life. Not only is the Ellora complex a unique artistic creation and a technological exploit but, with its sanctuaries devoted to Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism, it illustrates the spirit of tolerance that was characteristic of ancient India.

This rupestral ensemble constitute one of the most beautiful expressions of the art of the Indian Middle Ages; they are noteworthy as three major Indian religions have laid joint claim to the caves peacefully since they were created. These breathtaking caves are definitely worth visiting for their remarkable reliefs, sculptures and architecture. It is not, like that of Ajanta, the expression of a single belief; rather it is the product of the three principal religions of ancient India.

Elephanta cave:

The Elephanta Caves (180 56′ 20″ N; 720 55′ 50″ E), taluka Uran, district Raigad is located on island hills about 11 km north-east of the Apollo Bandar, Mumbai and 7 km from the shore of the mainland, approximately covering an area of 7 km in circumference. The island is named after a colossal elephant found in the island, which is popularly known as ‘Gharapuri’. At present, the statue of elephant is housed at Jijamata Garden in Mumbai. In ancient period, the place is variously identified as Puri which is mentioned in the Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II. It seems, different dynasties held their sway over this island, namely, the Konkan-Mauryas, Trikutakas, Chalukyas of Badami, Silaharas, Rashtrakutas, Kalyani Chalukyas, Yadavas of Deogiri, Muslim rulers of Ahmedabad and then by the Portuguese. The Marathas also had this island under their control and from them it passed into the control of the British.

There are seven cave excavations in the Elephanta group and these are datable from circa 6th – 7th centuries A.D. Among the cave excavations, the Cave 1 is the most impressive which represents the evolved Brahmanical rock-cut architecture. The cave is also famous for the exquisite and vibrant sculptures. On plan it almost resembles the Dumar Lena (Cave 29) of Ellora. The cave has a main entrance on the north with two other openings on the east and west respectively and a central hall with six rows of pillared columns, six in each row except on the western corner, where a shrine of lingam is provided.

Shirdi Sai Baba's Temple:

122 kms from Nashik is the abode of one of Maharashtra's most revered saint -- Sai Baba of Shirdi. Popularly known as the 'Child of God', Sai Baba preached tolerance towards all religions and the message of universal brotherhood. Every activity at Shirdi revolves around the vast temple complex dedicated to Sai Baba.

Devotees start queuing up in the early hours of dawn to catch a glimpse and seek the blessings of the life-size statue of Sai Baba. Thursday is marked by special *pujas* and *darshan* of the Sai Baba statue.

There are other places of interest that devotees can visit as well including Dwarkamani Mosque where the Baba meditated and slept on alternate nights. Near the mosque, in a corridor is the *dhuni* or eternal flame that burns day and night. Other places of importance are the Gurusthan, the Kandoba Temple, Shani Mandir, Narsimha Mandir, Changdev Maharaj Samadhi and the Sakori Ashram.

Bibi-ka-Maqbara:

The Bibi-Ka-Maqbara (19°55′ N; 75°15′ E) is a beautiful mausoleum of *Rabia-ul-Daurani* alias Dilras Banu Begum, the wife of the Mughal *Emperor* Aurangazeb (1658-1707 A.D.). This mausoleum is believed to be constructed by Prince Azam Shah in memory of his mother between 1651 and 1661 A.D. An inscription found on the main entrance door mentions that this mausoleum was designed and erected by *Ata-ullah*, an architect and *Hanspat Rai*, an engineer respectively. The marble for this mausoleum was brought from mines near Jaipur. According to Tavernier, around three hundred carts laden with marbles, drawn by at least 12 oxen were seen by him during his journey from Surat to Golconda. The mausoleum draws its inspiration from the world famous *Taj Mahal* of Agra (constructed between 1631 and 1648 A.D.) and hence it is rightly known as the "*Taj of Deccan*".

The mausoleum was intended to rival the Taj Mahal, but, the decline in architecture and proportions of the structure had resulted in a poor copy of the latter. Even this decline cannot stop one appreciating the setting of the tomb complex in a garden setting with the mountain ranges behind providing as a backdrop. A huge 'U' shaped gap in between the hills behind provides the perfect harmony in which the mausoleum is blended. The mausoleum stands at the centre of a huge enclosure measuring approximately 458 m. N-S X 275 m. E-W. *Baradaris* or pillared pavilions are located at the centre of north, east and western part of the enclosure wall. The typical Mughal *Char-Bagh* pattern adorns the mausoleum thereby increasing its beauty and splendour through its symmetry and excellent garden layout. The high enclosure wall is crenellated with pointed arched recesses and bastions at regular intervals are provided to cut down the monotony. The recesses are divided by pilasters, crowned with small minarets.

Hazur Sahib Nanded:

Hazūr Sāhib, also spelled Hazoor Sahib, more called as Takht Sri Hazur Sahib and also known as Abchal Nagar, is one of the five takhts ("thrones", seats of temporal authority) in Sikhism. It is located on the banks of the River Godavari at the city of Nanded in the

state of Maharashtra, Western India. It is where the 10th guru, Guru Gobind Singh Ji completed his last breath. The gurudwara within the complex is known Sach-Khand "Realm of Truth". The structure is built at the place of death of Guru Gobind Singh. The inner room of the gurdwara is called the Angitha Sahib and is built over the place where Guru Gobind Singh was cremated in 1708. The construction of the gurdwara was done from 1832 to 1837 by order of Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780–1839). ***Hazur Sahib Nanded***

Aga Khan Palace:

The Aga Khan Palace was built by Sultan Muhammed Shah Aga Khan III in Pune, India. Built in 1892, it is one of the biggest landmarks in Indian history. The palace was an act of charity by the Sultan who wanted to help the poor in the neighboring areas of Pune, who were drastically hit by famine. Aga Khan Palace is a majestic building and is considered to be one of the greatest marvels of India.The palace is closely linked to the Indian freedom movement as it served as a prison for Mahatma Gandhi, his wife Kasturba Gandhi, his secretary Mahadev Desai and Sarojini Naidu. It is also the place were Kasturba Gandhi and Mahadev Desai breathed their last breath.In 2003, Archeological Survey of India (ASI) declared the place as a monument of national importance. Historically, the palace holds great significance. Mahatama Gandhi, his wife Kasturba Gandhi and his secretary Mahadev Desai were interned in the palace from 9 August 1942 to 6 May 1944, following the launch of Quit India Movement. Kasturba Gandhi and Mahadev Desai died during their captivity period in the palace and have their Samadhis located over there. Mahatama Gandhi and Kasturba Gandhi have their memorials located in the same complex, near Mula River. In 1969, Aga Khan Palace was donated to the Indian people by Aga Khan IV as a mark of respect to Gandhi and his philosophy.Today the palace houses a memorial on Gandhi where his ashes were kept. The then prime minister Indira Gandhi had visited the place in 1974 where she allotted a sum of INR2 lakh (US$3,600) every year, for its maintenance. The amount rose to INR10 lakh (US$18,200) till 1990s, after which the national monument of India, was neglected for many years due to improper allocation of funds. There was a protest held at the statue of Mahatma Gandhi near Pune railway station in July 1999 to protest against the worsening condition of the monument.

Shaniwar Wada

Shaniwarwada is a palace fort in the city of Pune in Maharashtra, India. Built in 1746, it was the seat of the Peshwa rulers of the Maratha Empire until 1818 when the Peshwas surrendered to the British. Peshwa Baji Rao I, prime minister to Chattrapati Shahu, king of the Maratha empire, laid the ceremonial foundation of his own residence on Saturday, January 10, 1730. It was named Shaniwarwada from the Marathi words

Shaniwar (Saturday) and Wada (a general term for any residence complex). Teak was imported from the jungles of Junnar, stone was brought from the nearby quarries of Chinchwad, and Lime (mineral) was brought from the lime-belts of Jejuri. The fort itself was largely destroyed in 1828 by an unexplained fire, but the surviving structures are now maintained as a tourist site. Following the rise of the Maratha Empire, the palace became the centre of Indian politics in 18th century.

Shri Siddhi Vinayak at Saddhatek:

The Siddhivinayak Temple of Siddhatek is a Hindu temple dedicated to Ganesha, the elephant-headed god of wisdom. The temple is one of the Ashtavinayaka, the eight revered shrines of Ganesha in the Indian state of Maharashtra. The temple is located on the northern bank of the river Bhima in Siddhatek in the Karjat taluka of Ahmednagar and the only Ashtavinayaka shrine in Ahmednagar district.

9.3.2 GOA:

Goa is place admired by a lot of tourists. Apart from the beaches, this state has got a very affluent culture. The multi-religious fabric of Goa's society shines brightly, imbibed with the spirit of "Sarva Dharma, Sarva Bhava" or Equal Respect for all Religions. Goa abounds with famed churches and temples and a harmonious co-existence prevails between people of various faith. Irrespective of whether they are Catholic, Hindu or Muslim, many Goans prostrate in symbiotic reverence before deities of other faiths than the one they profess. Religion dwells in the hearts of Goans wherever in the world they may be.

Basilica of Bom Jesus:

Built in the 16th century, this magnificent edifice is the most popular and famous of all the churches in Goa. The mortal remains of St. Francis Xavier, kept in a silver casket, are enshrined here. The casket was wrought by Goan silversmiths in 1636 - 37. Dedicated to Infant Jesus, this church is now a World Heritage Monument.

Se Cathedral, Goa:

The most imposing of all the churches at Old Goa, its vaulted interior overwhelms visitors with its sheer grandeur. This Cathedral has five bells, among them the famous Golden bell, the biggest in Goa and one of the best in the world. The church is dedicated to St.Catherine of Alexandria.

Church of St Francis of Assisi:

The entrance and the choir were built in the Manueline style, the only fragment of its kind in the East. First built in 1517, it was later rebuilt twice, in 1521 and in 1661. The interior is illustrated with exquisite paintings and the floor has a large number of tombstones with coats-of-arms. The adjacent convent now houses the Archaeological Museum.

Shree Manguesh:

22 kms from Panaji (26 kms from Margao) at Priol Ponda Taluka this famous temple dedicated to Lord Shiva is located on a hillock surrounded by lush green hills. Though small, it has an air of distinctive elegance.Its lofty white tower at the entrance is a countryside landmark.

Shree Bhagavati:

28 kms from Panaji in Pernem Taluka, the temple is said to be more than 500 years old. Made of black stone, two life size images of elephants in a standing position at the entrance welcomes visitors.. Dussehra is celebrated with gaiety when over 25 thousand devotees assemble at the temple.

9.3.3 Diu:

A beautiful blend of sea, sand and sun, Diu is a God's gift to those in quest of a blessed land where the weary weight of this unintelligible world can, for a while, be lightened and the waking soul can hear the music of the nature. This tiny island of breeze, beauty and serenity situated off the southern tip of the Saurashtra (Kathiawar) peninsula of Gujarat, lapped by the Arabian Sea, is a picture of calmness with superb beaches and a fascinating history.

Diu was ruled by many well-known kings and dynasties during the prehistoric, ancient and medieval times. It was a Portuguese colony until 1961. It is now a Union Territory, separated from Goa in 1987.It was an important trading post and naval base from where the rulers controlled the shipping routes in the northern part of the Arabian Sea between the 14-16th centuries. The popular monuments of Diu are as follows:

Diu Fort:

Fort of Diu is a popular monument in Diu. This fort is surrounded on three sides by sea & a giant light house.

Church of St Paul:

St. Paul's church is dedicated to our Lady of Immaculate Conception. The construction of the church was started in 1601 and was completed in the year 1610. The main facade

of the church is perhaps the most elaborate of all Portuguese churches in India. The facade has been illuminated by flood lights. The church adorned with curiously treated volutes and shell - like motifs and the magnificent wood carving is considered to be the most elaborate of all the Portugese churches in India. St. Paul Church, built in 1691 is consecrated to our Lady of Immaculate Conception. In architectural style it resembles Bom Jesus Church at Goa. The dominant features are, no doubt, Gothic. The wood - panelling of the church is rated one of the best in church craftmanship.

Fortim-do-Mar:

The Fortim-do-Mar is a magnificent stone structure in the sea, built right at the mouth of the creek. This fort is popular tourist destination.

Church of St Francis of Assisi:

It was the friary of the Franciscans. It was built in 1593. The Church is still in use and the cloister has been converted into a hospital

St. Thomas Church:

The old St. Thomas Church has been converted into a museum which houses antique statues, various stone inscriptions of the earlier rulers, wooden carvings and idols, in evening; multicolored fountains and special lighting of the imposing building fascinate everyone. A huge edifice in gothic architecture was built in 1598. A part of it has been converted into a museum - an archaeological treasure house.

Diu Museum:

The old St. Thomas Church has been converted into a museum which houses the antique statues, various stone inscriptions of the earlier rulers, wooden carvings, idols, shadow-clocks and other important artifacts have been collected from various sites and displayed.

9.4 Historical sites

India is renowned throughout the world for its exquisite architectural beauty and heritage. There are a large number of monuments in the country, which showcase not only its architectural legacy, but also its history and culture. All the monuments in India have an aura of mystery, intrigue and romance surrounding them. Right from forts to palaces to memorials to tombs to temples to churches, the country has it all.
India has monuments belonging to each and every religion- Hindu, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity and Jewish. Each monument has some story or legend attached to it, which makes it much more attractive to the visitors. Infact, Indian monuments truly reflect

the country's rich and glorious past. The monuments of India, cutting across all ages, take us to myriad cultures, traditions and way of life. Anyone coming to India on a vacation must make sure to visit its famous monuments. The states of Maharashtra, Goa & Diu too are rich in terms of architecture & heritage & attract a lot of tourists.

9.4.1 Maharashtra:

Maharashtra is blessed with a bountiful nature. Apart from high mountain peaks, steep cliffs, forests, beaches, rivers and waterfalls, there are also cave temples and places of historical importance in Maharashtra. There are forest reserves and protected areas for birds and wild animals and dam projects. Maharashtra boasts of places that mark India on the world tourist map. Tourists from all over India and from distant corners of the world come to Maharashtra to visit its forts, spectacular beaches, the Ghat and mountain passages. Apart from the tourist spots being developed in Konkan region due to its vicinity to the sea shore, Western Maharashtra, Vidharbha, Marathwada, North Maharashtra and Nagpur boast of certain excellent tourist spots.

Mumbai:

The city of Mumbai abounds in a number of historical monuments. These monuments form important landmarks of the city and are a legacy of the Mumbai`s rich historical past. By far the most famous of all monuments in Mumbai is the **Gateway of India**. It stands at Apollo Bunder, overlooking the Arabian Sea. This symbolic national landmark, the Marble Arch of India, was designed by George Wittet to commemorate the visit of George V and Queen Mary, en route to the Delhi Durbar of December 1911. In 1948 it was the point of exit for the 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, the last British regiment to leave India.

It has been built in the Indo-Saracenic architectural style and is the signature monument of Mumbai. The Gateway of India has been modelled on 16th-century Gujarati work and constructed in honey-coloured basalt, with side chambers and halls to accommodate civic receptions. It stands tall with four turrets and intricate latticework carved into the basalt stone. In recent years the surrounding area has been landscaped as part of a welcome civic improvement scheme. In the gardens stands an equestrian statue of **Chatrapati Shivaji**, erected in 1961. Another major historical landmark of Mumbai is the **Taj Mahal Palace and Tower**. It is a monument in its own right, powerful and with an atmosphere of self-assured Edwardian solidity. It was built by the millionaire industrialist J. N. Tata and it still retains its social cachet. It is best viewed from out at sea; its prominent red dome, belvedere and curved corner towers, capped by Moorish domes, form a metropolitan landmark. The Taj Mahal hotel is often touted as one of the great hotels of the East.

The **Prince of Wales Museum** is yet another major monument of Mumbai. The Museum, designed by George Wittet and commenced in 1905, is dominated by a huge tiled concrete dome and, at present, comprises two out of the three planned ranges disposed around a central courtyard. The central range (1914) and one wing (1937) are complete. This vast complex, based on local Gujarati architecture of the 15th and 16th centuries and built in local stone, is typical of Wittet`s accomplished **Indo-Saracenic architecture**. A bronze statue of George V stands outside. An equestrian statue of Edward VII, by Boehm, presented by Sir Albert Sassoon, stands on the other frontage. There are three main sections in the museum - Art, Archaeology and Natural History. The Art section contains an excellent collection of arms, the Sir Ratan Tata bequest of pictures, including works by Lawrence, Gainsborough, Poussin and Titian, and fine examples of Indian silver and brass, jade and tapestries.

The Archaeological exhibition has three main sections: Brahmanical, Jain, Prehistoric and Foreign collections; and Buddhist. The Natural History section is based on the collections of the **Mumbai Natural History Society**, founded in 1833. The Prince of Wales Museum is regarded as one of the finest and best museums in the country.

The **Victoria and Albert Museum** was founded by Sir George Birdwood and designed in 1862 by William Tracey. It is a two-storey range in a Palladian style, unusual in Mumbai, where Gothic usually prevailed. The foundation stone was laid by Sir Bartle Frere and, when opened nine years later, it was eulogized as `one of the greatest boons which England could have conferred on India`. The Museum houses an interesting collection depicting the history of Mumbai.

Flora fountain In front of the Museum is an **Italianate Clocktower** built in 1865, the gift of David Sassoon to the designs of Scott, McClelland & Co. It is built in Porbandar stone with panels of Minton tiles and dressings of Blashfield`s terracotta from Lincolnshire. The four faces portray morning, evening, noon and night. At the base is a drinking-fountain.

The **University Library and Rajabai Clocktower** were constructed to designs sent by Sir George Gilbert Scott from England. Built between 1869 and 1878, it is one of his best schemes, a sophisticated amalgam of 14th-century French and Italian Gothic. The library comprises a two-storey structure with arcaded galleries, pierced parapets and delicately carved stonework. In each corner are open spiral staircases raising full height, capped by stone spires. The cool interior is lit by traceried windows filled with stained glass.

The colossal **Rajabai Tower** is based on Giotto`s campanile in Florence. . It takes its name from the mother of its benefactor, Mr Premchand Roychand. Around the octagonal lantern are sculpted figures 8 feet high which represent the castes of western India.

Above these, forming crocketed finials, arc another set of figures, twenty-four in all, modelled by the Assistant Engineer, Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchendra. Under

the clock dials on each face are four small machicolated balconies. From the top of the tower a magnificent view of the city can be obtained, but access is not always possible. However the clock chimes can hardly be held now.

The Great Western Hotel is a late 18th century house. Originally occupied by Governor Hornby between 1771 and 1784, it later became Admiralty House and the High Court before it was converted into the Hotel. The core of the building is original but the veranda has been demolished.

Apart from these, a number of buildings of civic utility are also monuments in construction. Built during the era of Bristish rule, these monuments continue to serve their purpose ages after the colonial rulers have left.

The **Council Hall** is an imposing structure built by the outstanding architect of Victorian Mumbai, F. W. Stevens, under the supervision of General James Augustus Fuller. Commenced in 1870 and completed in 1876, it superseded earlier designs for a cast-iron structure by the English architect J. Macvicar Anderson. It is a large Indo-Gothic structure, 270 ft long, with two wings and a central entrance hall and staircase faced in blue basalt with dressings of Porbandar, Coorla and Hemnager stone. The sculpture on the front gable by Bolton of Cheltenham depicts Neptune with nymphs and seahorses. Full details of its construction can be found on a memorial tablet in the Hall. In 1928 the home was taken over by the government and a new Council Chamber for the Mumbai Legislature was added at the rear.

The **Town Hall** is the finest neo-classical building in India, a sophisticated, assured essay in the Greek revival style. It was designed by Colonel Thomas Cowper and completed after his death in 1825 by others, mainly Charles Waddington, although a certain Augustine of Portuguese origin is reputed to have played an important subordinate role. The facade is raised high on an arcaded basement approached by a massive flight of steps. Projecting jhilmils or window hoods are part of the original design and demonstrate the successful adaptation of Greek Doric architecture to an Indian context. Greek palmettes are seen on the pelmets to the jhilmils. The Doric columns were shipped from England but were considered so monumental on arrival that the original idea of paired columns was dropped, the leftovers being diverted for use at Christ Church, Bycullah, which was under construction at the time. Close to the Town Hall is the **Mint.** It was built by Major John Hawkins on the Fort Rubbish dump between 1824 and 1829. It is a restrained, rectangular building with an Ionic portico.

The former **Secretariat** of the government of Mumbai was designed in 1874 by Captain Henry St Clair Wilkins in Venetian Gothic style. It is 470 ft long, with wings terminated by three sides of an octagon. The facade is made up of arcaded verandas enriched with structural polychromy, with a central axis accentuated by a huge gable which breaks forward beneath the 170 ft tower. The gable, carrying the great staircase window in a single 90 feet arch, is the central feature of the composition. It is faced in buff-coloured

Porbandar stone, enriched with blue and red basalt and details carved by native artists in white Hemnagar stone.

The **University Convocation Hall** was designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott in 1874.It has been built in the Decorated French style of the fifteenth century. It was financed by the great Parsee benefactor Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, to whom there is dedicated statue by Thomas Woolner in the Gardens. The south end is apsidal and separated from the body of the hall by a grand arch. A handsome carved timber gallery carried on enriched cast-iron brackets encloses three sides. Open spiral staircases, recalling those of the great French chateaux at Blois and Chambord, provide external access to the side verandas.

The **Mumbai High court** is another tropical English Gothic construction. It was designed and built by Colonel James Augustus Fuller, `the leading constructional engineer of his day`. This enormous pile is 562 ft long and 195 ft wide, dominated by a large central tower 186 ft high, on cither side of which arc lower octagonal spire-capped towers crowned by figures of Justice and Mercy. These contain private staircases for judges, the main staircase on the eastern side being approached by a groin-vaulted corridor in Porbandar stone with a floor of Minton tiles. The gaunt exterior is roughly dressed in blue basalt enriched with dressings of stucco, Porbandar, Coorla and Sewri stones, surmounted by steeply pitched roofs clad in Taylor`s patent red tiles.

The **Public Works Office** is another magnificent essay in Venetian Gothic, by Colonel Henry St Clair Wilkins. It is similar in conception to the Secretariat but with a curious centrepiece, a deep staircase tower with twin pyramidal roofs. The wings are terminated by end bays with arcaded stories enriched with structural polychromy, but much of its impact is now reduced by the mature trees on the forecourt.

The **old General Post Office** (1869-72), now called the Telegraph Office, was designed by James Trubshawe in mediaeval Italian style with wide bracketed eaves. The building stands opposite the Public Works Office, with its main facade to Vir Nariman Road It is punctuated by two towers with steeply pitched roofs, between which projects a cavernous porte-cochere. The upper part was once used as an outdoor dining-room for clerks. Unsightly modern aerials impair the roofline.

Town Hall Adjacent to the north is the original Telegraph Office, built like the Post Office under the supervision of Colonel James Augustus Fuller, but designed entirely by W. Paris, who had collaborated with Trubshawe on the design of the Post Office. Both buildings are faced in honey-coloured sandstone from Coorla, with columns and dressings of blue basalt.

Elphinstone or Horniman Circle lies on the site of Bombay Green and was laid out from about 1860 under the instructions of Charles Forjett, the Municipal Commissioner, to a scheme prepared by George Clerk, predecessor of Sir Bartle Frere. The buildings were designed with unified Italian facades enriched with cast-ironwork from England. On the western edge of the Circle by Vir Nariman Road is Elphinstone

Buildings (1870), a splendid Venetian Gothic palazzo in warm-brown sandstone with interlacing arches and arcaded storeys, one of the most accomplished Victorian Gothic buildings in Bombay. The central gardens, enclosed with Victorian iron railings, provide a pleasant resting-place.

The **Custom House** is an ancient structure, parts of which may incorporate a Portuguese barrack block of 1665. Over the entrance portico are the arms of the East India Company and the inscription `Hon. W. Ainslabie, 1714`. Vestiges of the original Portuguese fortifications survive, including, incredibly, parts of the original Manor House (c. 1560), built by Garcia da Orta. These are embedded in the old Arsenal or Pattern Room. Nearby are a sundial and coat of arms of similar age. Over the gate in the bastion wall is a cartouche of Portuguese soldiers. Fragments of the old Fort walls can be discerned, but the most complete stretch lies within the restricted Naval Dockyard complex.

The **Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus** or **Victoria Terminus** is one of the oldest and finest Victorian Gothic buildings in India. It was designed by F. W. Stevens in a riot of polychromatic stone, decorative ironwork, marble and tile. The frontage is symmetrical, with projecting wings and a colossal dome, `the first applied to a Gothic building on scientific principles`. Beneath the dome is a majestic staircase. The booking-hall is arcaded and ornamented in High Victorian Gothic style, with stained glass, glazed tile and stencilled patterns. It is a highly original work, inspired by Gilbert Scott`s St Pancreas Station but wholly different in conception. The dome is crowned by a huge statue of Progress, 14 ft high, executed by Thomas Earp, who designed the stone medallions of Imperial figures which enrich the facade, as well as the Imperial lion and Indian tiger which crown the monumental gate piers. Most of the architectural ornament was carved locally by the Mumbai School of Art.

The **Municipal Buildings** were also designed by F. W. Stevens in 1893. This colossal edifice has a 255 ft high tower, capped by a bulbous dome, an ebullient expression of Indo-Saracenic architecture symbolizing Victorian civic and imperial pride. The statue crowning the gable is `Urbs Pritna in Indis.` It is a fine building by the most accomplished practitioner of Indo-Gothic architecture. The statue outside is of Sir Ferozeshah Mehta, by Derwent Wood.

Rajabai Clock tower Government House (Raj Bhavan) stands in a large private compound at the summit of the hill. The house has a rustic character, with a pitched roof and timber verandahs. It was enlarged by Mountstuart Elphinstone in 1819 and again in 1828, by Sir John Malcolm. The dining-hall, billiard room, porch and verandah were added in 1868. Since 1885 it has been the Governor`s official residence by Noble, which once stood at the junction of Mayo Road and the Esplanade, and a splendid bracketed cast-iron lamp column and drinking-fountain formerly on the Esplanade.

The adjacent entrance to **Victoria Gardens** (14 hectares: 34 acres) is through a classical screen enriched with medallions of the then Prince and Princess of Wales by James

Forsyth. The capitals are copied from the Temple of Jupiter Status in Rome. Within the gardens are a statue of Prince Albert, by Noble, and a rotunda with a bust of Lady Frere designed by Tracey and modelled on the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates in Athens. **Fort House**, now Handloom House, was once the mid-19th-century residence of the great Parsee Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and nearby lies his eponymous Institute (1871), built in a Gothic style.

The **Flora fountain** is situated in the heart of South Mumbai. It was built in 1864. It has been sculpted in imported Portland stone and depicts the Roman Goddess Flora. The fountain stands exactly at the point where the original Church Gate of Bombay Fort stood.

The **Wellington Fountain** was built in 1865 to commemorate the two visits made here by the Duke in 1801 and 1804.

Also worth mention here is the **Forbe`s House**. It is a late eighteenth-century house of John Forbes, a Scots trader and leading businessman. The house today survives in a state of precarious dilapidation.

These are therefore the chief historical monuments of Mumbai. Though most of them are still in use today for some civic or public service, their architecture, period of construction and role in India`s historical past contribute towards their role as termed monuments of Mumbai.

Aurangabad:

Discovered in 1610 by Malik Ambar, originally named Kharki, Aurangabad is surrounded by several historical places, most of which are much older than the city itself. It is one of the rare districts hosting two important UNESCO World Heritage Sites-Ajanta & Ellora. Capital of Marathwada region, Aurangabad provides a perfect base to stay and explore the tourist as well as religious attractions around. Nearing its 400 years of history, Aurangabad has seen some interesting historical incidents.

Owing to Malik Ambar's love for architecture, the city was a beautiful place during its early days. It grew rapidly to become an important place of trade, which later witnessed a violent act of war by Mughal emperor Jahangir, who burnt it down. But the city grew again. After Malik Ambar's demise in 1626, his son took the charge and named the city after himself as Fatehnagar. But that did not last long as Aurangzeb, then Prince of the Mughals appointed as Viceroy, took charge of the city and named it Aurangabad. A fortified wall was erected around the city later.

Often called the **city of gates**, Aurangabad itself hosts several small historical structures within it, most of which are the gates from Mughal period.

Though the original number of these has reduced from 52, there are still several prominent gates present throughout the city. **Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Panchakki** and **Aurangabad Caves** are another historical places, amongst which Bibi-ka-Maqbara is

the only place that still reminds of its old beauty. Panchakki, a watermill that provided free flour to the poor, can be visited on the way to Bibi-ka-Maqbara.

Panchakki

The old town area has the remnants of **Nahar-e-Ambari**, a marvelous water circulation system based on siphon method that provided water through the pipelines to the whole town.

The **Muslim architecture** of Aurangabad lies firmly in the Deccan tradition. The oldest structures belong to the early 14th century, but later the architecture developed its own peculiar local characteristics. Although part of the same stylistic movement as the buildings of Bidar, Bijapur, Golconda and Gulbarga, at Aurangabad the rich styles and varied forms of the Jains of Gujarat were borrowed and adapted for Islamic ends. The result is a fascinating commingling of architectural styles.

The **Naukonda Palace** was built by Malik Ambar in 1616 and later added to by Asaf Jah I. The interior contained five zenanas, a Diwan-i-Am and Diwan-i-Khas, a mosque and a kacheri, as well as a hammam or hot bath, which still survives. However, most of it is now in ruins.

Aurangzeb built the **Killa Arrak** in 1692. This vast complex with battlemented walls and gateways once covered the entire area between the Mecca and Delhi gates of the city. A high terrace to the right of the entrance still survives, with an extensive garden and ruined tanks. Only the Am Khas, or Durbar Hall, and the Jami Masjid remain intact. An inscription dated 1659 can be seen over the enclosure close to the mosque.

Kali Masjid is located in Juna Bazaar.Built in 1600, it is a six-pillared stone mosque on a high plinth also built by Malik Ambar.

The **Shah Ganj Masjid** was built in 1720. It is built on a raised platform with shops on three outer sides, the fourth being open, with a flight of steps leading to an open arcade of five arches in Indo-Islamic style. The interior has twenty-four pillars and the main chamber is crowned by a graceful bulbous dome and spire, with a base of carved lotus leaves. The east and west wings form arcaded chambers or Kham Khas, with corner minarets echoing those on the main building. The courtyard, which is approached through a pointed arch and two minarets, has two cisterns. With its warm and hospitable nature, the city of Aurangabad invites tourists to spend a perfect holiday.

Kohlapur:

The monuments of Kolhapur consist of a number of religious as well as historical landmarks in the history of India. Situated about 144 south-east of Pune, the monuments of Kolhapur are displayed amidst a number of ancient temples and fine nineteenth century buildings. A rich history precedes the existence of Kolhapur. The Hindu era lasted till 1347, followed by the Muslim rule which was from 1347-1700. The Yadava dynasty ruled here till the thirteenth. They were followed by the rulers of the

Mughals dynasty, and finally the Maratha ruler Chatrapati Shivaji captured the town in 1675.The ruling dynasty at Kolhapur is descended from Shivaji`s younger son, who forged a kingdom from the southern estates. Under Shahu Chhatrapati a reforming government was established in 1894 which turned Kolhapur into a model native state. The **New Palace**, by Major Charles Mant, Royal Engineers, is a remarkable piece of Victorian eclecticism. Built in grey stone around a central courtyard, it is dominated by a lofty clock tower, crowned by a cupola. Superficially Indo-Saracenic in style, the building incorporates many references to local architecture and displays a fine fusion of Hindu and Jain styles from Gujarat and Rajasthan.

The **Palace Square** is in the centre of the town. It is entered via the Nakkar Khana or Music Gallery. On the right is the **Rajwada or Old Palace**, which was badly damaged by fire in 1810.It, is a remarkably huge and splendid structure adorned with filigree work done in stone. It has a central stone gateway and wooden pillars. The second floor comprises the Durbar Hall, in which there is a picture of Mant`s cenotaph in Florence for Maharaja Rajaram I, who died there in 1870. In the armoury a sword reputedly belonging to Aurangzeb and another given by Sir John Malcolm to Pratap Singh are to be found. On the south side of the square are the **Treasury** and other government offices.

Behind the Treasury is located the **Shri Mahalakshmi temple**. It is dedicated to the Mother Goddess. The construction work on it was started in the 7th century AD by the rulers of **Chalukya dynasty**.

A rather unique temple found here is the **Binkhambi Ganesh Mandir**.The remarkable feature of this temple is that it stands completely without any pillars. The temple is dedicated to Lord Ganesha and is among the major attractions of then city.

Kolhapur has a number of ancient shrines as well. In 1880 a 3rd-century **Buddhist crystal relic casket** was discovered in a nearby stupa. Kolhapur, thus, abounds in a number of monuments of an ancient age. They are counted not only within Kolhapur, but also figure prominently among all the monuments of Maharashtra.

Pune:

The historical legacies of the different rulers of Pune are to be found in the various historical monuments of Pune. Not only do we find here the grandiose palaces of the Marathas, but a number of civic and military constructions undertaken by the British. One of the prime attractions among the historical monuments of Pune is the Shaniwar Wada or the Saturday Palace.Wadas served as the residence of the Peshwas and this was one of their most important palaces. The Shaniwar Wada was built by Rao, grandfather of the last Peshwa, in 1736. Originally an imposing residence for the Peshwa, with guesthouses, gardens and fountains, it was gutted by fire in 1791, 1812 and 1828, so that today only the massive outer walls remain.

The **Lal Mahal** of Pune was built by Shivaji`s father, Shahaji Bhonsale, in the year 1643 AD. He set up this palace for his wife Jijabai and son. It was the residence of Shivaji for many years till he captured his first fort. The Lal Mahal is made up of red bricks.

Set beautifully amidst the six acre Bund Gardens is the **Aga Khan Palace**. It is an elegant building replete with salons and suites. It was built in 1860 as an act of charity in order to provide employment to the people of Pune who had been severely affected by famine. It is a historical landmark. Mahatma Gandhi and certain other leaders of the Indian National Congress were imprisoned here during the Quit India Movement of 1942. After the Quit India Resolution was passed, Mahatma Gandhi and his wife Kasturba were held here under house arrest. Today it is maintained as a memorial to him. Kasturba Gandhi, his wife, died here and her memorial tomb stands on the estate.

Also very famous among the monuments of Pune is the **Shivneri fort**. It is the birthplace of the great Maratha leader Chatrapati Shivaji. **Sir Robert Sassoon`s House,** Garden Reach, is a historical monument of Pune. Set behind elegant gothic iron gates, it was built between 1862 and 1864 and designed by Colonel Sir Henry St Clair Wilkins. The Sassoon Hospitals were designed in English Gothic style by Wilkins and Melliss in 1867.

The **Council Hall**, measuring 63 feet long and 20 feet wide is a repository of interesting pictures. Found here are paintings of Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Salar Jung, the Gaekwads of Baroda and several other local worthies.

Lloyd Bridge, Wellesley Bridge & Deccan college are other structures which were built in english time & speak of rich architecture of Pune.

Satara:

The monuments of Satara are contained in a fine collection of historical relics associated with Chatrapati Shivaji. There have been found historical inscriptions as old as 200 BC which refer to Satara, mentioning then oldest known place there as karad. The Empire of Chandragupta II extended as far as the Satara district in Deccan, when he ruled there between 451 AD and 455 AD. The Guptas were followed by the Satavahana dynasty who ruled here for about two centuries. The first Muslim invasion of the Deccan took place in 1296. In 1636 the Nizam Shahi dynasty came to an end. In 1663 Shivaji conquered Parali and Satara fort. After the death of Shivaji, Aurangzeb conquered Satara fort. In 1708 Chhatrapati Shahu was crowned within the Satara fort. The direct descendents of The Great Maratha King Chatrapati Shivaji continue to live in Satara. The current king of Satara, Chatrapati Udayanraje Bhonsale is the 13th descendent of Shivaji Maharaj. Not many temples are found in Satara. This is because Mahuli, three miles to the East is the place of devotion for Satara and contains all the best temples. The Yamai Devi Temple is found in Satara. Constructed in the Hemadpanthi pattern, it contains life sized idols of the Avatars of Lord Vishnu.

Nagpur:

The monuments of Nagpur are contained in the temples, forts and provincial style buildings found herein. Located in the state of Maharashtra, the city derives its name from the Nag River flowing through it. Though the city is a modern route centre with no great architectural pretensions, the monuments of Nagpur form quite a picturesque sight. Though the origins of the city date back to the 18th century, ancient history of the district is shrouded in obscurity, with traces dating back to the 5th century. The current city of Nagpur was founded by The Gond King Bhakt Buland. In 1467 AD Muhammad Bahmani conquered the area, but in the following century the local Gonds underwent a resurgence of power, which lasted until 1740, when the Bhonslas conquered the country. On 26 and 27 November 1817 Maratha troops attacked the British Resident and his bodyguard. After a lengthy struggle the British prevailed and the Bhonsla`s army was disbanded. When the succession lapsed in 1853, the territory was annexed by the British and eight years later it was formed with Saugor and Narbada into the Central Provinces. In spite of a local uprising in 1857, the garrison remained loyal.

The **Sitabaldi fort** is the prime among the historical monuments of Nagpur. The Fort actually embraces two hills joined by a narrow saddle of land**.** The **old civil station** lies west of Sitabaldi Hill. The main European buildings are concentrated here. The **Central Museum** was constructed in 1863.The museum maintains collections which are mainly for Vidharba region. It has excellent collections divided into six separate sections: art and industry, archaeology, anthropology, geology, paintings and natural history.

One of the most distinguished buildings in the city is the **Council Hall**. It was built in 1912 by the British. The building is a two-storey affair in red brick with a distinctive central range and wings on each side. To the west of the Council Hall lies the **Secretariat**, a construction of the modified Renaissance style. The High Court designed by Henry Medd, is an impressive civic range in the distinctive style evolved by Lutyens at New Delhi and is very similar to Viceroy`s House.

North of Sadar Bazaar is another high hill, Takli, on which **stands Government House or Raj Bhavan.** Within are some interesting drawings depicting the battle of 1817 and other paintings of local British residents.

Khuldabad:

Rauza in Maharashtra, now known as Khuldabad, contains a number of religious monuments which are of major importance to the Deccan Muslims. Located 14 miles North West of Aurangabad, Maharashtra it was originally known as Rauza meaning the garden of paradise. Khuldabad is often referred to as the Valley of Saints or the Abode of eternity because in the fourteenth century many Sufi saints of the Chisti order used to reside here. The town is picturesque, enclosed by a high fortified wall built by

Aurangzeb, with seven gates: the Nagarkhana, Pangra, Langda, Mangal-peth, Kunbi Ali, Hamdadi and a wicket called Azam Shahi.

The dargah of Shaikh Burhan ud-din Gharib Chisti along with the tomb of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb and his trusted general Qamar-ud-din Khan, Asaf Jah I are located in this town. A number of other Dargahs, mosques and tombs are to be found at Khuldabad. Khuldabad is primarily a shrine revered by the followers of Islam, due to the many dargahs and mausoleums found here.

Ahmednagar:

The monuments of Ahmednagar are magnificent constructions mainly built by the rulers of the Nizam Shahi dynasty. The town was founded by Ahmad Nizam Shah in 1494 on the site of an earlier settlement. The Nizam Shahi dynasty of Ahmadnagar beautified the city of Ahmednagar by means of a number of architectural works of art, such as forts, palaces, mosques etc. Situated on the flood-plain of the Sina River, the town was Ahmednagar became the centre of a powerful state under the Nizam Shahi dynasty. They went on to build, renovate and fortify the place and subsequently, it was the only state on the west coast of India to maintain control in the face of Portuguese piracy.

A number of monuments are found in Ahmednagar of both historical and religious interest.

Chief among the historical monuments are the **fort** and **Farah Baksh palace**. To the East of the city, at a distance of about 800 miles, is the fort built by Husain Nizam Shah in 1559. The main entrance is protected by a powerful circular bastion. In plan the fort is more or less circular in shape and almost 533 ft in circumference. The fort was taken over by Akbar in 1599. Later it was taken from the Nizam by the Marathas. In 1797 the fort was assigned to Daulat Rao Scindia, from whom it was captured by Lord Wellesley on 12 August 1803.

The construction of the Farah Bakhsh Palace was started in 1508, completed in 1574 and rebuilt in 1583.It is mostly in ruins now. The buildings around the Niamat Khani, which were erected between 1576 and 1578, are also in a similar state. Alamgir`s Dargah, Qasim Mosque, Husaini Mosque, Farhad Khani Mosque, mecca & damadi mosque are other historical monuments present in the area.

9.4.2 Goa:

Goa has a rich and varied history. It was part of the Mauryan Empire in the 3 rd century BC, followed by the rule of the Satvahanas of Kolhapur and the Bhojas who made Chandor their capital. From 580 - 750 AD the Chalukyas of Badami held sway over Goa until the Silharas took control in 1086 AD.

Gulhalla Deva of the Kadambas, originally from Mysore, consolidated his hold over Chandor in the 11th century AD until the 13th century AD. As their kingdom prospered, the Kadamba rulers built a navy that was unbeatable in its time. Chandor their capital was now too small. They then moved to Goa Velha, where only the massive tank of the temple of Goddess Chamunda remains today. The Fr Agnel monastery on the hill at Pilar houses a museum that has notable collections of this period. The State Museum at Panaji has an extensive collection of artefacts from different periods of Goa's history. A smaller museum in Old Goa on Christian Art also displays a distinctive selection.

Jayakeshi-I 1052-1080 AD proclaimed himself Lord of the Konkan and Emperor of the Western Seas. On his death Goa fell to the Chalukyas of Kalyani and later to the Yadavas of Devgiri. Muslims held sway from 1312-1370 AD over the Konkan region. However, with the breakup of the Tughlaq Kingdom, it was the Bhamani Sultans who then controlled Goa.

Madhav Mantri, who headed the army of Harihara of Vijaynagar, reclaimed and ruled Goa as its Viceroy. In 1469 the Bahamani Vizier Khwaja Mohammed Gawan of Gulbarga laid a two-year siege of Goa's seaside forts and ended Vijayanagar's rule. Yusuf Adil Shah, the adopted son of Gawan, moved his capital to Ela in Old Goa in 1498. He later built himself a palace in Panaji which until recently housed the State Secretariat. His rule lasted 12 years.

On 25 November 1510 he lost Goa for good to Afonso de Albuquerque, a Portuguese who had taken the city earlier in March that year. The Portuguese ruled for 450 years.

On 19 December 1961, the Indian Army liberated Goa from Portuguese rule, the culmination of the efforts of scores of freedom fighters, both Hindu and Christian. Thereafter Goa remained a Union Territory administered from New Delhi till it attained Statehood on May 30, 1987. In August 1992, Konkani, the mother tongue of most Goans was granted official language status under the Indian Constitution.

Aguada Fort situated 18 kms from Panaji and situated on a headland of the river Mandovi, this fort was built by the Portuguese in 1609-1612, to command entry into the river in order protect Old Goa from potential enemy attacks. A spring within the fort provided water supply to the ships that called there, giving it the name "Aguada" (meaning 'water' in Portuguese). The fort, at present, houses the Central Jail. A 19th century lighthouse is situated inside the fortress.

Big foot located in Loutulim, 9 kms from Margao, this centre for art, culture and environment is an aesthetically developed open air site designed to illustrate Goa's traditional past. Set in eco-friendly surroundings, this mock up village traces 100 years of Goa's lifestyle and heritage. A giant size footprint, Big Foot, the only designer dance floor in Goa, is used as a venue for the promotion of dance, music and traditional culture.

Cabo De Rama Fort, the southernmost Goan fort is situated about 25 kms south of Margao. This ancient fortress, now in ruins, was built before the arrival of the Portuguese. A view from the boat offers a nostalgic experience. **Cabo Raj Niwas** built in 1540 AD opposite Fort Aguada on the south headland of the river Mandovi, this fortress housed the elegant Franciscan monastery which later (1954 AD) became the official residence of the Government of Goa. After Goa's liberation in 1961, it became the residence of succeeding Governors of Goa. It commands a breathtaking view of the Arabian Sea and Mandovi River and has a magnificent church at the edge of the cliff. Adil Shah of Bijapur built **Chapora Fort** fort on the southern headland of the Chapora River. It was known as Shapur and is now in ruins. It has a commanding view of Vagator beach. **Mormugao Fort** fort near the internationally famous Mormugao Habour was built to protect the harbour situated near Vasco da Gama town. Its work started in 1624. It once covered an area of six miles in circumference, contained a towering bulwark, three magazines, five prisons, a chapel and quarters for the guard However, except for the chapel and a portion of the boundary wall, little is left of this fort. **Tiracol Fort** fort was built by Hindu rulers and later taken over by the Portuguese. The fort also has a church inside with a beautiful façade, but is generally closed, and only opened for occasional feasts. Its imposing height offers a breathtaking view. The rooms of the fort have been converted into a heritage hotel.

9.4.3 Diu:

Diu is a beautiful blend of Sun, sand and sea, is a God's gift to those in quest of a blessed turf where the wary weight of the unintelligible world can, for a while, be lightened and the waking soul can hear the music of the spheres. Diu is an island retreat gently rocked by the wind and the wave from the Arabian Sea. It offers you undisturbed peace and an unusual holiday. Diu a former Portuguese enclave, and now a Union Territory, is steeped in history. It was a seaport and naval base of considerable strategic importance from the 14th to 16th Centuries. It was also a vital trade link with the rest of India for traders overseas. Diu was under the sway of Chanda and Vaghela dynasties till the 14th Century. The Muslim rulers ruled over the island town till 1380 AD. Then came the mighty wave of invasion of the foreign rule that lasted well nigh upto 450 years. Some of the historical sites of Diu are:

Diu Fort : Among the places of tourist interest, the Fort of Diu occupies a prominent position. It is an expansive and imposing structure, situated on the coast of the island. The fort commands a magnificent view of sea. It was constructed between 1535 and 1541 AD. The fort is skirted by the Sea on the three sides. On the fort stands a giant Light House. Several canons still stare menacingly from top. The main front wall is having five huge windows with stone galleries. The Fort has been creatively lit, which creates a breath taking views at night.

Fortim-do-Mar: The Fortress of Panikotha is a magnificent stone structure in the sea, built right at the mouth of the creek. Approximately one nautical mile from the Diu jetty, it also has a light house and a small chaple dedicated to Our Lady of the Sea. Located in the middle of the sea, the fortress creates a beautiful view whether seen from the jetty, from the Fort, from the Village of Ghoghla or from Diu proper. Special light effects at night give it a mesmerizing beauty. To reach Panikotha, tourists boats are available. Legend has it that this ship shape structure was one connected with land by an undersea tunnel.

9.5 Check Your Progress:

1) **Which place is known as Gibraltar of east?**

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2) **Name any five popular monuments in Maharashtra?**

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3) **Name any five popular monuments in Diu?**

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4) **Name any five popular monuments in Goa?**

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5) **Name the two UNESCO Heritage sites near Aurangabad?**

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6) Victoria Terminus is presently known by what name & who built it?

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7) Aga Khan Palace is present where & what is its significance?

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8) Name famous two churches present in Goa?

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……..……..…
……..……..…
……..

9.6 Summary:

In this unit, students you have learned about architecture & heritage of Maharashtra, Goa & Diu. The grand Architecture of Maharashtra portrays the magnificent history of its own that witnessed in different dynasties in different periods in India. Each and every monument represents a different architectural style such as Mughal, Marathi and European.

The heritage of Goa has a distinct Portuguese character. They are the products of the melding of European and Indian cultures over many generations. Monuments of Diu retain the distinct colonial Portuguese architectural style. Also, referred as the `Gibraltar of the east`, Diu is located just off the southern tip of the Kathiawar peninsula. The monuments of Diu are a fascinating account of the colonial past.

Students now you must have understood about the heritage of Goa, Diu & Maharashtra. And in the next chapters you will further explore the pilgrimages, rich culture & natural places of these states which attract the tourists.

9.7 Clues to Answer:

Check Your Progress

1. Refer Sec 1.2
2. Refer Sec 1.3
3. Refer Sec 1.3
4. Refer Sec 1.3
5. Refer Sec 1.3

6. Refer Sec 1.3
7. Refer Sec 1.4
8. Refer Sec 1.4

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Unit-10
Popular Monuments & Historical Sites

Structure:

10.1 Objectives

10.2 Introduction

10.3 Popular Monuments

10.4 Historical sites

10.5 Check Your Progress

10.6 Summary

10.7 Clues to Answer

10.1 Introduction:

Andhra Pradesh Tourism has always been the frontrunner in attracting the greatest number of tourists, both domestic and foreign, as it boasts a naturally, ecologically, culturally and religiously wide and diverse variety of tourist destinations that are treasures of visual treat where one can continuously explore new experiences of visitor gratification and delight. Bounding in natural resources, the state of Andhra Pradesh having the longest eastern coastline and with a trail of Buddha Period glory, houses and holds many heritage sites adorned with pristine splendour, the forts, citadels and architectural masterpieces built by the past Royal hegemony and its noble Emperors. The magnificent palaces and places, monuments, memorials, tombs and stately structures built by them reflect the art and craftsmanship, architecture and culture that originated on this land.[1]

Karnataka is a tapestry of colours, cultures, flavours, landscapes, timelessness and heart- stopping beauty. A place where vibrant worlds seamlessly meld into one another, every few hundred kilometres. Sedate plains suddenly rise to dizzying mist-covered hilly heights, and then plunge with careless abandon in a white-water freefall, to become languid rivers that flow past cities - cities where time has stopped altogether, and cities where time rushes a relentless rush to keep up with the world; cities that sometimes escape into the deep quiet of thick forests and sometimes, stretch their arms wide open to embrace the sea. Host to some of India's largest and most powerful dynasties, the state has across the centuries, carried a legacy of art and culture as varied as its geography - making it, by all means, a 191,791 square kilometre trail of whimsy.[1]

Unit-10 gives detailed information about popular monuments and Historical sites in India with special reference to Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh. These states have got a large number of monuments.

10.2 Objectives:

After going through the Unit 1 on Popular Monuments & Historical Sites with a special reference to Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh, you would be able to:

- Understand the popular monuments present in Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh.
- Know about the Historical sites in Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh.
- Understand the role of Heritage & Architecture in tourism.
- Understand the significance of monuments & Historical sites in Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh.

10.3 Popular Monuments:

A large number of popular monuments are present in Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh. The states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh lie on the threshold of India's Deep South,

straddling the subcontinent from the lush Konkan and Coromandel coasts via the largely inhospitable Deccan plateau. Draws include the regions' beautiful boulder scenery and evocative ruined cities, impressive ancient temples, palaces and ruined forts. These states occupy the buffer zone between north and south India – the region historically referred to as 'the Deccan'. A high tableland whose dark, volcanic soils and temperate, dry climate provide perfect growing conditions for cotton, the plateau and its rich agriculture for centuries supported India's richest and most powerful dynasties, including the Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas and Hoysalas.

The greatest of all the Deccani kingdoms, however, was one which rose to prominence in the 15th and 16th centuries. From their resplendent capital at Hampi, on the Tungabhadra River, the Vijayanagar kings ruled an empire stretching from coast to coast, and south as far as the tip of India. But in 1565, a confederacy of Muslim princedoms laid waste to the city, ushering in a period of Islamic rule that would endure across the Deccan until the British victory over Tipu Sultan at the Battle of Srirangapatnam in 1799.

An extraordinary wealth of Indo-Islamic monuments lies scattered over modern Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, which today number among the most prosperous states in India.

10.3.1 Karnataka:

Monuments of Karnataka are the witness of its rich culture and tradition. It is the land which experienced some of the great ancient dynasties of India and hosts numerous spots of its long history for tourists. Apart from the dense forests, beautiful beaches and hills this state consists a number of ancient sculptured temple monuments and heritage monuments. Karnataka is the state which ranks second highest for its nationally protected monuments. The State Directorate of Archaeology and Museums protects its 752 monuments whereas a lot of monuments are in the queue to receive protection.

Bangalore Palace: The Bangalore Palace was started in 1862 and completed in the year 1944. It is designed on the lines of the Windsor Castle in England and was constructed by Rev. Garrett. Rev. Garrett was the principal of the Central High School in Bangalore, which is now known as the Central College. In 1884, Chamaraja Wodeyar, the Maharaja of Mysore, bought this palace. This palace is located in the heart of the city of Bangalore and is encircled with beautiful gardens. Primarily made of wood, the Bangalore Palace is famed for its carvings and paintings. At present, it is owned by the descendant of the royal family of Mysore, Srikanta Datta Narshimharaja Wadiyar. The palace ground is now used for holding musical concerts and other public events. Several rock bands and rock stars have performed here like the Black Eyed Peas, Sting, Scorpions, Deep Purple, Aerosmith, The Rolling Stones, Bryan Adams and Iron Maiden.

The palace was built in the Tudor style architecture with impressive towers, battlements and turrets. The interiors of the palace were decorated with woodcarvings, floral motifs, cornices and relief paintings on the ceiling. The furniture of the palace was neo-classical, Victorian and Edwardian in style and consisted of thirty-five rooms with most of them being bedrooms.[1]

Mysore Palace: The Mysore Palace, once the residence of the Maharajas of Mysore is one of the largest palaces of its kind in India and one of the most splendid. The Mysore Palace dominates the skyline of Mysore and it has beautifully designed square towers at cardinal points, covered with domes. It is a three-storied structure, built in Indo-Saracenic style with domes, turrets, arches and colonnades; the palace is a treasure house of exquisite carvings and works of art from all over the world. The tastefully decorated and intricately carved doors open into luxuriously decorated rooms.

Henry Irwin, the British consultant architect of Madras state, designed it. The palace was originally built of wood, which got burnt down in 1897 AD and was rebuilt in 1912 AD, by the twenty-fourth Wodeyar Raja. Mysore Palace Intricately carved doors, the golden howdah (elephant seat), paintings as well as the fabulous, jewel encrusted golden throne (displayed during Dussehra) are amongst the palace`s other treasures. The walled palace complex houses the Residential Museum (incorporating some of the Palace`s living quarters), temples and shrines including the Shwetha Varahaswamy temple. The palace is illuminated on Sundays, Public Holidays as well as during the Dussehra Celebrations when 97,000 electric bulbs are used to illuminate it.[1]

Hampi: From atop the Matanga Hill at daybreak, Hampi is every inch the capital city of a golden empire. Though what lies before are but the bones of an enchantress, who once had the whole world in her sway, Hampi is far from what one would call ruins. Once visited by the Portuguese, Arabs, Persians and Orientals, the capital city of Vijayanagara, has only grown in popularity across the centuries. And no surprise that! Every bend in the road is punctuated by a 14th century, if not older, temple; perched on nearly every hillock is a four-pillared canopy-like monument and its entire horizon, pixilated by huge gestalt-ish boulders. The regal 9-storey tall gopura of the Virupaksha Temple, where Siva is believed to have married Parvati, watches over the city like a specially-appointed god - its memory of magnificence and grandeur forever etched in stone.

Hampi gives an impression of preserving itself for the past to resume. The wedding ceremony of Shiva and Parvati is celebrated every year at the Virupaksha Temple, as it has been for centuries. The long bazaar avenues stand in expectant silence, as if waiting for that kind of commerce to resume, where diamonds and precious stones were used as currency. In the evenings, like a zillion dusks before, the dying rays of the sun turn the entire Vijaya Vittala Temple to gold; a sight which is as much a wonder as the temple's 56 musical pillars that produce the sounds of 56 different musical instruments.

The Royal Enclosure waits in readiness for its sandalwood halls to be returned, the massive elephant stables, the Lotus Mahal - shaped like a lotus blossoming in the sun, the Hazararama Palace temple with intricate stories carved over its every side and the Mahanavmi Dibba or the Victory Platform still majestic and proud await to fall back into routine. The sheer detail of the carvings and the number of sculptures speak of a race of artisans that weren't quite done in their business of outdoing each other in craftsmanship. Monolithic structures carved out of a single rock-the imposing Lakshmi Narasimha, the majestic Stone Chariot, the massive Ganesha statues, the Badavilinga are proof of the brilliance that was once envied. Cross the Tungabadra River over to the ancient capital of Anegundi and there are leisurely roads to traverse, myths to chase and boulders to scale and dive off, into the waiting arms of the Sanapur Lake. Hampi has challenged time, survived the centuries and lived to tell the tale. And, they say, if you listen carefully enough, you might learn a thing or two on how to do the same.

Halebeedu: Halebeedu, before it became Halebeedu or the destroyed city, was the second capital of the Hoysalas and went by the name Dwarasamudra. Today, the Hoysaleshwara Temple, though the sole survivor of all the grandeur that once was, hitherto the plunder of successive invaders, still tells a mean tale.

Belur-Halebeedu-Shravanabelagola: Karnatakas Golden Triangle is a pilgrimage of every sort. In this day and age of TV evangelists and revival movements, to see human devotion manifested by such immeasurable beauty and sheer workmanship that has survived centuries, makes the journey from Belur to Halebeedu and to Shravanabelagola a litany of a different sort. Prayer might be the last thing on your mind as you marvel at that intricacy of the carvings at the Chennakesava Temple or while you absentmindedly accept the prasad at the Hoysalaeshwara Temple, and it would take a really devout pilgrim to focus on god while panting and wheezing up the 600-odd step climb to Shravanabelagola - but nevertheless, youre following the path a pilgrim set towards god. If not anything else, it awakens you to the god in you and opens your mind to the extent of human creation.

Tens of thousands carvings representing action-packed sequences from the Hindu myths chipped from black soapstone cover the length and breadth of the Chennakesava Temple. As you go from one magical carving to the next, along the temples star shaped platform in almost-reverent wonder, youre unwitting tracing the path of the pradakshana like the devout Hoysalas once did. The same applies to the Hoyasaleshwara Temple at Haleebedu - the erstwhile capital of the Hoysalas - that again is made out of black soapstone, but with bigger and more intricate sculptures. Your heart breaks with your guides, when he tells you about the fall of Haleebedu - back then known as Dwarasamudra - at the hands of Alauddin Kiljis and Muhammad Tughlaks armies, like it was just yesterday.

While one side of this journey is about the fall of a kingdom, the other is about a prince renouncing his kingdom for a different kind. Shravanabelagola is a tribute to

Bahubali's journey to becoming Gometeshwara - and, with its steep climb, is in every way symbolic of the restraint required of the Jain faith. All of 1000 years, Gometeshwara stands at 52-ft - easily one of the largest monoliths in the world, while everything under his gaze marks vital milestones in the history of Jainism. The climb up the Indragiri isnt easy, and yet at Shravanabelagola you push both your spirit and your body like a regular pilgrim in pursuit of absolution. And at the end of it, you find youve gotten closer to yourself. If that isnt finding god, then what is?[1]

Aihole: Known as the cradle of temple architecture, Aihole is an experience of time travelling, by all means. A quiet village where centuries-old temples have been let alone to grow old in peace, history rests in equanimity at this former capital of the Badami Chalukyas. Temples from the fifth century to the fourteenth century stand no further than a few yards from another, taking you through a fascinating, evolutionary passage of art and architecture.[1]

The rock-cut Hindu temple of Ravana Phadi in Aihole, Karnataka, was made during 550 AD. The temple of Ravana Phadi was once decorated with stunning paintings and artworks, but due to lack of proper preservation only remnants of paintings on ceiling still remains. Aihole, which used to the capital during the rule of Chalukya dynasty, consists of 125 temples, of which, most are rock cut Hindu temples.

The Ravana Phadi temple is cut in rock, and Lord Shiva is worshipped in the temple.[1]

Belur:

Once the capital city of the Hoysala dynasty, Belur is home to the Chennakesava Temple known as the 'jewel in stone' - a title it's held unsurpassed since 1116 AD. With nearly ten thousand intricately carved sculptures that bring to life, stories from the Hindu myths and routine from the day and age of the Hoysalas, this temple dedicated to the "beautiful" avatar of Vishnu, is indeed the epitome of beauty.[1]

Gol Gumbaz:

The most famous monument in Bijapur is the Gol Gumbaz, a mausoleum of Muhammad Adil Shah II (1627-57). It is the largest and most conspicuous building in Bijapur and one of the most celebrated in India. The Gumbaz was built during the peak of architectural prowess of the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur, probably in an attempt to outdo the spectacular tomb of Ibrahim Adil Shah II, the Father of Adil Shah II. The monument was constructed in 1659 by a master builder, Yaqut of Dabul. However the building could not be completed according to plan, perhaps because construction started towards the end of Adil Shah`s reign. It covers an area of 18,225 square feet which is bigger than the better known Pantheon in Rome which is 14,996 square feet. Undoubtedly, it is one of the largest single chamber structures in the world.

The Bidar Fort is one of the most impressive monuments dotting the landscape of Bidar, Karnataka. It was originally constructed by the rulers of the Chalukya dynasty in the eight century AD and later renovated by succeeding dynasties. The fort reached the height of its architectural glory under the Mughal dynasty. Situated at a height of

2200 feet, the Bidar fort provides a picturesque view from the top overlooking the Manjira River Valley.

Bidar-Fort

Bidar-Fort The construction of the fort is a marvel to behold. It has been built of local laterite and trapstone of a circumference of 9-5 km (6 miles).The fort is protected on the North and the East by a steep hillside, and in the South and West by a triple moat with the intervening hedges hewn from solid rock. The fortifications are extremely strong with thirty seven bastions some of which still have heavy ordinance. The fort has a total of seven gateways apart from the main entrance from the city.

The main gateway was constructed by Sultan Ahmad Shah Wali of the Bahamani dynasty in the year 1429.Te other seven gateways are the Mandu Darwaza, Kalmadgi Darwaza, the Delhi Darwaza, Kalyan Darwaza, Karnatak Darwaza and the postern and side gate. Long serpentine tunnels lead to the Eastern gateways.[1]

Raichur Fort

Raichur Fort is one of the major monuments of Karnataka. It is located in the old town of Raichur midway between the Krishna River and Tungabhadra River. When Bijapur secured independence in 1489, Raichur was its first capital. The fort is situated on top of the hill that bounds Raichur. The Raichur Fort was built in 1294 by the rulers of the Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal. According to an inscription on a slab in the Western wall, it was built by Raja Vitthala on the orders of the Raja Gore Gangayya Raddivaru, the minister of the Kakatiya Queen Rudramani Devi.

It is a picturesque sight rising 290 feet above the plain with double lines of fortification. Both Hindu as well as Muslim influences can be seen in the construction of the fort. The inner walls which have been constructed with huge blocks of stones which are held together without any cementing material in between them, are said to be the work of the Hindus. In the Hindu fortification, there are two gateways- the Sailani Darwaza in the West and the Sikandari Darwaza in the East. The Sikandari Darwaza formed the eastern entrance of the Hindu fortifications. There are two arched entrances in the gateway- one facing the west and the other facing south. The one facing east, once crowned with a battlemented parapet is now in a ruined state. The Sailani Darwaza draws its name from the name of a saint, Pir Sailani Shah.[1]

Yellur fort:

Yellur fort in Karnataka is situated in the Yellur village of Belgaum. Its real name is Rajhansgad but derives its name from being in proximity to Yellur village. It is about 19.4 kilometers from Belgaum via the National Highway No 4A. It is accessible via two wheelers only to a certain extent that is only till the base of the mountain. Further route has to be covered via foot. This also makes for a great place to go trekking owing to its mountainous nature. This fort is attracted by all the nature lovers and adventure lovers in Belgaum.

Somnathpur:

Situated in the unobtrusive village of Somnathpur, 35km from Mysore, the exquisitely carved, star-shaped Kesava temple with triple towers is a perfect example of Hoysala architecture. The friezes on its outer walls with their intricately carved rows of caparisoned elephants, charging horsemen, and mythological birds and beasts will leave you spellbound. Beautifully sculpted images of gods, goddesses, and scenes from the epics, as well as the remarkably ornate ceilings in the pillared hall will take your breath away.

Chitradurga:

Chitradurga, on the highway linking Bangalore with Hospet, is famed for its massive Kallina Kote (Palace of Stone) fort, a marvel of military architecture made impregnable by the Nayak Palegars.

It has 19 gateways, 38 posterior entrances, a palace, a mosque, granaries, oil pits, four secret entrances, and water tanks. Amidst rocky surroundings inside the fort complex on the hill are many temples. Ekanatha Temple and Chandravalli Caves are worth visiting. The Hidimbeshwara Temple is the oldest temple on the site. Other places of tourist interest in Chitradurga district are Brahmagiri, Vanivalas Sagar, Nayakanakatte, Jogimatti, Jattinga and Rameswara.[1]

Kolar:

The once-capital of the Ganga Kingdom is also a place worth exploring. Visit the famous Kolaramma Temple, originally built by the Gangas and later renovated by the Cholas. Some of the other spots to visit here are the Someshwara Temple built during the Hoysala period, a shrine with its attractive individual stucco figures of Sapta Matrikas, and the Makbara with the grave of Haider Alis relatives. Apart from temples, there are beautiful hillocks overlooking the town of Kolar, providing ideal trekking tracks for adventure enthusiasts. Kolar is reputed for its country blanket (Kambli).[1]

Andhra Pradesh:

Andhra Pradesh, a state in South India is famous for its golden beaches, famous temples, water falls, Borra and Belum caves and several other natural beauties. Apart from these attractions, this state is also blessed with lots of famous heritage monuments representing the magnificent architecture and intricate work. A sense of maneuver, mystery and romance is present behind the creation of the monuments of Andhra Pradesh. Few of its renowned monuments in the state are Charminar, Chandragiri Fort, Golconda Fort, Chowmahalla Palace, Falaknuma Palace etc. The Charminar, built in 1591 AD, is as much the signature of Hyderabad as the Taj Mahal is of Agra or the Eiffel Tower is of Paris. Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, the fifth ruler of the Qutb Shahi dynasty built Charminar. The English name is a transliteration and combination of the Urdu words Char and Minar, translating to "Four Towers"; the eponymous towers are

ornate minarets attached and supported by four grand arches. The landmark has become a global icon of Hyderabad, listed among the most recognized structures of India. The Charminar is on the east bank of Musi river. To the northeast lies the Laad Bazaar and in the west end lies the granite-made richly ornamented Makkah Masjid. He built this famous structure to commemorate the elimination of a plague epidemic from this city. He is said to have prayed for the end of a plague that was ravaging his city and vowed to build a masjid (Islamic mosque) at the very place where he was praying. Charminar has the signature style of Islamic architecture. This great tribute to aesthetics looks sturdy and solid from a distance and, as one moves closer, it emerges as an elegant and romantic edifice proclaiming its architectural eminence in all its detail and dignity. Charminar is a beautiful and impressive square monument.

Tirumala Temple:

The world famous Tirumala Temple is located in the hill town of Tirumala in Tirupati, Chittoor District. Tirupati is famous for Sri Venkateswara Swamy temple dedicated to Lord Venkateswara.It is around 600 km (370 mi) from Hyderabad, 138 km (86 mi) from Chennai and 291 km (181 mi) from Bangalore.

Tiru means 'Holy' or 'Sacred' and mala means hills/mountain in Dravidian languages. Therefore it translates as Holy mountains. The Tirumala Hill is 853m above sea level and is about 10.33 square miles (27 km2) in area. It comprises seven peaks, representing the seven heads of Adisesha, thus earning the name Seshachalam. The seven peaks are called Seshadri, Neeladri, Garudadri, Anjanadri, Vrushabhadri, Narayanadri, and Venkatadri. The temple is on Venkatadri (also known as Venkatachala or Venkata Hill), the seventh peak, and is also known as the "Temple of Seven Hills". The presiding deity of the temple is Lord Venkateswara, a form of the Hindu god Vishnu. Venkateswara is known by other names: Balaji, Govinda, and Srinivasa. The temple lies on the southern banks of Sri Swami Pushkarini, a holy water tank. The temple complex comprises a traditional temple building, with a number of modern queue aand pilgrim lodging sites. The temple is the richest pilgrimage center, after the Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, of any faith.[1]

Golconda Fort:

Originally a mud fort founded by the Kakatiya Kings of Warangal during the 13th century, Golconda attained glory under the Qutub Shahi dynasty (1518 to 1687). This is where the priceless Kohinoor diamond was found. One of the famous forts of India, an added attraction here is an enchanting sound & light show in the evenings.

One of the most interesting look of Golconda Fort is its system of acoustics. The sounds of hands clapped at the entry gate can be heard clearly at 'Bala Hissar', the highest point, a kilometre away.

You can enjoy Golconda Fort with the sound and light, the show that brings the legend of Golconda to life.[1]

Qutub Shahi Tombs

The tombs of the legendary Qutub Shahi kings lie about a kilometre away from Banjara Darwaza of the Golconda Fort. They are on the way to Gachibowli. Planned and built by the Qutub Shahis themselves, these tombs are said to be the oldest historical monuments in Hyderabad.

They form a large group and stand on a raised platform. The tombs are built in Persian, Pathan and Hindu architectural styles using grey granite, with stucco ornamentation, the only one of its kind in the world where an entire dynasty has been buried at one place.

Chowmahalla Palace

Once regarded as the center of Hyderabad, the magnificent Chowmahalla Palace was the seat of the Asaf Jahi dynasty where the Nizams entertained their official guests and royal visitors. Built over 200 years ago, Chowmahalla is renowned for its unique style and elegance.A synthesis of many architectural styles and influences, the Palace Complex has been meticulously restored.

All ceremonial functions including the accession of the Nizams and receptions for the Governor-General were held at this palace.

The prestigious UNESCO Asia Pacific Merit award for cultural heritage conservation was presented to Chowmahalla Palace on March 15, 2010.

Warrangal fort

The Warangal Fort has impressive and beautifully carved thoranan arches, and pillars inside are spread over a radius of several hundred meters between Hanamkonda and Warangal, the impregnable fort was popularly known as the seat of power. The fort consists of seven towers , with a radius of 8 kms.

The main fort has 45 towers, and a temple of mother earth is in the middle of the fort (Swayam Bhudevi Alayam). A legendary master piece known as Khush Mahal built by Shittabh Khan (Reign 1504-1512 is situated close to the glorious Warangal Fort. Even today, the beautifully carved gateway located within the fort-the famous 'Ekashila'-symbolises the Kakatiya empire and Warangal like the Charminar does for Hyderabad.

Chandragiri Fort

The Chandragiri Fort is located at Chandragiri which was once upon a time the Capital city of the Vijayanagara Empire and is linked with the Aravidu dynasty. The Chandragiri Fort dates back to 1000 AD. Overtime, more and more improvements were made to it to make it more beautiful and elegant to look.

Salar Jung Museum

The envy of global collectors, a treasure house of antiques and an amazing display of art - the Salar Jung Museum is the largest single man collection in the world. Compiled

by Mir Yousuf Ali Khan, the collection is mind boggling not only in number but also in the variety of items.

Some of the unique items are, the Veiled Rebecca, Marguerite & Mephistopheles (a two sided sculpture), the Sword of Aurangazeeb, gem studded daggers of Emperors Jahangir & Shah Jahan and Queen Noor Jahan, etc. It is one of the three National Museums of India with collection of sculptures, paintings, carvings, textiles, manuscripts, ceramics, metallic artefacts, carpets, clocks, and furniture from Japan, China, Burma, Nepal, India, Persia, Egypt, Europe, and North America. The museum's collection was sourced from the property of the Salar Jung family. The art museum is located at Darushifa, on the southern bank of the Musi river in the city of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Gooty fort

Gooty fort is situated at a height of 300 mtrs above the plains in Gooty. It is one of the oldest hill forts in Andhra Pradesh. The fort was built by the emperors of the Vijayanagara Kingdom . The Marathas under Murari Rao conquered it. Then it was taken over by Haider Ali in 1773 and eventually fell into the British hands after the defeat of Tipu Sultan in 1799. The fort was built in the shape of a shell and has 15 forts with 15 main doors (mukhadwaralu) inside the structure. There is a small pavilion made of polished lime stone called Murari Rao's seat. This pavilion is on the edge of a cliff from where one can have a panoramic view of the surroundings. The unique feature of the fort is the availability of water resources at such a height. Gooty is located at a distance of 52 km from Ananthapur on the Kurnool-Bangalore trunk road. This place is well connected by rail and road from Ananthapur.

10.4 Historical sites:

The states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh lie on the threshold of India's deep south, straddling the subcontinent from the lush Konkan and Coromandel coasts via the largely inhospitable Deccan plateau. Draws include the regions' beautiful boulder scenery and evocative ruined cities, impressive ancient temples, palaces and ruined forts. These states occupy the buffer zone between north and south India – the region historically referred to as 'the Deccan'. A high tableland whose dark, volcanic soils and temperate, dry climate provide perfect growing conditions for cotton, the plateau and its rich agriculture for centuries supported India's richest and most powerful dynasties, including the Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas and Hoysalas.[1]

Karnataka:

The monuments of Karnataka depict the saga of its vast history and can be traced back from the Indus Valley Civilization in ancient Karnataka. Evidence of such monuments are present in large amount in the province. It also has several monuments of third century BC when most of this province was the part of Nanda Empire and later shifted under the Mauryan Empire of Ashoka`s period. Karnataka experienced several monuments in Satvahana dynasty that ruled for four centuries. The decline of this dynasty gave way for the native kingdoms of the state. These native kingdoms such as Kadambas and Western Gangas emerged as an independent power and helped to develop monuments in a separate architectural style. The contribution of the Kadambas in the monuments of Karnataka is precious. This style has the most common features is the Shikara or Kadamba Shikara which is pyramid shaped with a Kalasha at its peak and is similar to the Chalukyan style and the Pallava style. The famous Madhukeshwara or Lord Shiva temple still exists in Banavasi city, built by the Kadambas in 10th century. The wonderful carvings of the temple attracts tourist to that place.The Ganga dynasty contributed the religious monuments to the state. The famous Gomateshwara temple, Jain Basadi`s of Shravanabelagola, Kambadahalli and lots of Hindu temples to the districts of south Karnataka are the witness to their rich contributions. In the later period, the other dynasties like Badami Chalukyas, Western Chalukya Empire and Rashtrakuta Empire of Manyakheta emerged as separate powers which ruled over the major portions of the Deccan. The Western Chalukya rulers developed a unique style of architecture that became popular and was accepted by the Hoysala art of 12th century. The Hoysala dynasty constructed several religious monuments during their reign to the province in the first millenium. Their architectures were of the Vesara style of architecture. Then in the period of Harihara and Bukka Raya dynasty in the early 14th century, they established the Vijayanagara Empire and constructed many famous monuments.

The monuments of Karnataka experienced a major shift with the decline of Vijaynagara Empire in 1565. Islamic sultanates took control of the Deccan and constructed monuments in Islamic styles. Later this dynasty was defeated by the Mughals in the late 17th century. These rulers encouraged the Islamic style of building arts. The most famous monument of this period of this style is the Gol Gumbaz. Several monuments were also constructed by the Nizam of Hyderabad in the northern parts of Karnataka, by the Mysore Kingdom in the southern parts, and later by the Britishers during their colonial rule.Several monuments of Karnataka fall under the list of UNESCO`s World Heritage Sites. They are the famous Pattadakal monuments and Vijaynagara Empire at Hampi. The religious monuments famous as the cave temples and the rock temples present at Badami and at Aihole respectively represent the popular Badami Chalukyan style of architecture. UNESCO has also proposed to protect the monuments of the

religious Hoysala temples at Belur and Halebidu as the World Heritage sites. These are the popular tourist destination of Karnataka and people come to this place for a glimpse of these historical heritage.

Hampi:

From atop the Matanga Hill at daybreak, Hampi is every inch the capital city of a golden empire. Though what lies before are but the bones of an enchantress, who once had the whole world in her sway, Hampi is far from what one would call ruins. Once visited by the Portuguese, Arabs, Persians and Orientals, the capital city of Vijayanagara, has only grown in popularity across the centuries. And no surprise that! Every bend in the road is punctuated by a 14th century, if not older, temple; perched on nearly every hillock is a four-pillared canopy-like monument and its entire horizon, pixilated by huge gestalt-ish boulders. The regal 9-storey tall gopura of the Virupaksha Temple, where Siva is believed to have married Parvati, watches over the city like a specially-appointed god - its memory of magnificence and grandeur forever etched in stone.

Hampi gives an impression of preserving itself for the past to resume. The wedding ceremony of Shiva and Parvati is celebrated every year at the Virupaksha Temple, as it has been for centuries. The long bazaar avenues stand in expectant silence, as if waiting for that kind of commerce to resume, where diamonds and precious stones were used as currency. In the evenings, like a zillion dusks before, the dying rays of the sun turn the entire Vijaya Vittala Temple to gold; a sight which is as much a wonder as the temple's 56 musical pillars that produce the sounds of 56 different musical instruments.

The Royal Enclosure waits in readiness for its sandalwood halls to be returned, the massive elephant stables, the Lotus Mahal - shaped like a lotus blossoming in the sun, the Hazararama Palace temple with intricate stories carved over its every side and the Mahanavmi Dibba or the Victory Platform still majestic and proud await to fall back into routine. The sheer detail of the carvings and the number of sculptures speak of a race of artisans that weren't quite done in their business of outdoing each other in craftsmanship. Monolithic structures carved out of a single rock-the imposing Lakshmi Narasimha, the majestic Stone Chariot, the massive Ganesha statues, the Badavilinga are proof of the brilliance that was once envied. Cross the Tungabadra River over to the ancient capital of Anegundi and there are leisurely roads to traverse, myths to chase and boulders to scale and dive off, into the waiting arms of the Sanapur Lake. Hampi has challenged time, survived the centuries and lived to tell the tale.

Monuments of Pattadakal:

These monuments are the culmination of earliest experiments in vesara style of Hindu temple architecture. Pattadakal, the capital of the Chalukya dynasty of medieval India, is 22 km away from Badami and 514 km from Bangalore.

This town is famous for its group of monuments that are the culmination of earliest experiments in vesara style of Hindu temple architecture, built in 680. The temple was started in nagara style but later changed to a more balanced Dravidian style. Sculptures here speak of scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharatha. This temple has many similarities with the Navabrahma temples in Alampur, Andhra Pradesh, which were also built by the same dynasty.

The Pattadakal group of monuments was built in the 7th and 8th centuries and was situated in the southern State of Karnataka. Pattadakal was not only popular for Chalukyan architectural activities but also a holy place for royal coronation, `Pattadakisuvolal`. The temples have a harmonious blend of architectural forms of northern and southern India; Rekha Nagara Prasada and the Dravida Vimana styles of temple building.

The sculptural art of the early Chalukyas is characterized by grace and delicate details. Chalukyan rulers were not only empire builders, but great patrons of art whose encouragement prompted the artists and craftsmen to experiment and innovate in different architectural styles and giving it a new dimension. It is in their period that transition from rock-cut medium to structural temples took place. The ceiling panels of the navagrahas, dikpalas, the dancing Nataraja, the wall niches containing Lingodbhava, Ardhanarisvara, Tripurari, Varahavishnu, Trivikrama bear ample testimony to the sculptor`s skill as well as the cult worship that was in vogue.

This site consists of a group of ten major temples, each displaying interesting architectural features and representing the high point of an eclectic art. It consists of nine Hindu temples, as well as a Jain sanctuary, surrounded by numerous small shrines and plinths. The group of mounuments in Pattadakal was designated a World Heritage Site in 1987. Four temples were built in Dravidian style, four in nagara style of Northern India and the Papanatha temple in mixed style can be seen here.

Sangameswara Temple is the oldest of all it is the simple but massive temple, Sangameswara Templebuilt by Chalukya Vijayaditya Satyasraya (AD 697-733), is nearer the Pallava form in that it has no sukanasika, while the other two, which possess this, are the earliest of the Chalukyan type and its derivatives possessing this architectural member, as also does the Kailasa at Ellora.

The **Virupaksha Temple** was built by the queen of Vikramaditya II (733-46) is the earliest dated temple with the Sukanasika, being closely followed by the Mallikarjuna, built by another queen of the same king. This masterpiece stands out entirely from the Virupaksha Templegroup. It was built in the 740 century by Queen Lokamahadevi to

commemorate her husband`s victory over the kings from the South, which was originally called as `Lokeshwara`. This temple is built in the southern Dravida style, influenced by the architecture of the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram and is the largest in the enclosure.

The **Mallikarjuna Temple** is as similar to the Virupaksha temples, since it was also built by another queen of Vikaramaditya II, immediately after and close to the former one, to commemorate the victory of the Chalukyas over the Pallavas. The other notable temples at Pattadakal are the **Kadasiddhesvara, Jambulinga** and the **Galaganatha** temple, attributed to 7th century A.D.

Monuments of Seringapatnam: Seringapatnam was once the capital of the famous Mysore Rajahs Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. Primarily historical in character, the ancient monuments of Seringapatnam bear witness to the several important historic events. The city, however, gets its name from **Sri Ranganatha Swamy temple** which is situated here. Also known as S**rirangapatnam**, it is an island located in the River Cauvery about 75 miles from Bengaluru. Seringapatnem is best known for being the capital of two of the most famous Mysore Rajahs, Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. It has been the scene of a great many bloody struggles of the Indians against the British in the late 18th century. Tirumala Rayal, the last of the Vijayanagara viceroys, relinquished his power to the powerful Mysore ruler Raja Wadiyar in 1610. The Raja moved his capital to Seringapatam and Wadiyar and his three successors consolidated and extended the Mysore dominions. They were followed by a long succession of weak incapable rulers who were primarily working under the influence of their Diwans. An understanding of the historical background and of the British operations in and around Mysore makes a visit here much more rewarding.

The main southern entrance to the island is the Mysore Gate. To the West is the Elephant Gate which was built in 1793. The Delhi Gate led to the Delhi Bridge, which was dismantled by Tipu for defensive reasons, but the stone bases still remain in the riverbed. The Lal Mahal or Palace of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan was originally a fine building with an open balcony overlooking the Maidan.however, it has not been able to withstand the ravages of time and today only a tablet marks the spot where it once stood. Gateway of the Fallen Fortress or Bidda Kote Bagalu had underground vaults which were also used as dungeons. The Daria Daulat Bagh or Summer Palace of Tipu Sultan lies to the east. Now a Museum, it was built by Tipu in 1784 and is covered in rich arabesque detail over every inch of wall, ceilings and multifoil arches. The Lalbagh or Garden of Rubies marks the site of a palace laid out by Hyder Ali.It was mud-brick two-storey palace adjacent to the Gumbaz mausoleum.[1]

Monuments of Bidar:

The monuments of Bidar are mainly centre around the Bidar Fort which houses some of the most interesting monuments in Karnataka. It was once the capital of the Bahmani kings and later the Barid Shahi dynasty and a lot of the architecture in the monuments of Bidar is reflective of the life and grandeur of these dynasties. Bidar is situated 72 miles Northeast of Gulbarga at the head of a promontory overlooking the surrounding plain and is a fascinating medieval town. A number of monuments are to be found here.

By far the most attractive and imposing monument in Bidar is the Bidar fort. The fort, which is one of the most formidable in the Deccan, stands on the headland and the town stretches south beyond. The Bidar fort was built by the rulers of the Chalukya dynasty in the 8th century AD. Later it has been worked on and renovated by many subsequent rulers and dynasties. Of all the empires that the fort served, it flourished and reached its zenith during the reign of the Mughal dynasty.

The Fort houses a number of palaces, mosques, arches and gardens, royal baths and kitchen and audience halls as well as pavilions for entertainment. Among the palaces are Rangeen Mahal, Takht Mahal and Gagan Mahal and Tarkash Mahal. The other constructions include the Diwan-i-aam, Naubat Khaana, the Solah Khamba Mosque etc. The town has five gateways.[1]

Monuments of Mysore:

Monuments of Mysore include several ancient palaces and temples. These edifices are known for their classic architecture and reflect the glory and grandeur that once surrounded the city. Amba Vilas Palace Mysore is situated about 138 km from Bengaluru and lies in a valley formed by two ridges. Steeped in history, the city speaks of the glory and grandeur of the Wadiyars as seen in the magnificent palaces, imposing buildings, sacred temples and beautifully laid out gardens.

Modern Mysore is not particularly old; the entire town was leveled by Tipu Sultan in 1793 in order to build a new city.

Mysore Palace is the most attractive monument in Mysore. Also known as the Amba Vilas Palace, it is located in the heart of the city at Mirza Road. It was the residence of the Wodeyar Maharajahs of the Mysore state.

The **Durbar Hall** is one of the most exuberant rooms in India, a blaze of colour and sinuous forms.

The western building is the **Sri Chamarajendra Art Gallery and Museum**. The Palace was converted into an art gallery in 1875 and houses paintings from that period. The famous Mysore Gold leaf paintings can be found exhibited in the gallery.

The **Lalitha Mahal Palace** was designed by E. W. Fritchley in 1930. It has a pedimented, two-storey centerpiece behind which rises a huge dome. The design has been derived from the St Paul`s Cathedral, London.

Chamundi Hills can be reached by 13 km road or by climbing up the 1,000 steps laid out by the Mysore Maharaja in the 17th century. Halfway up the hill is a 4.8 meter monolith of **Nandi**, Shiva`s bull. It has been hewn out of a single block of basalt in 1659.At the top is a Temple of the **Goddess Chamundeshwari**, the patron goddess of the Wodeyars. There is also a huge statue of the demon Mahisasura close to the temple. During the month of November December, the groundnut festival is held at the temple which is attended by hordes of worshippers.
Azam Mosque or Great Mosque (1799) is one of over twenty mosques in the city.
The new Cathedral of *St Philomena* is an imposing example of the Gothic style. The construction started in 1931.However it was consecrated only in 1959. Its two peculiar spires are a local landmark. St. Philomena`s is a beautiful Cathedral harking back to the medieval architectural style. The stained glass works and huge lofty windows make the Church a rather remarkable structure.

St Bartholomew`s (1830-31), the Anglican Church instigated by Francis Lewis, is unprepossessing but historically interesting.[1]

Badami Cave Temples:
The Badami Cave Temples are a living testimony of the excellence of Indian rock-cut architecture. They are located at Badami, a town in the Bagalkot District in the north part of Karnataka in India.
Badami was the capital city of the Early Chalukyas, who ruled a large part of the state of Karnataka between the sixth and eighth centuries. It lies at the mouth of a canyon with stony hills on either side. Water from this canyon flows into a tank. Pulakesin I of the Chalukya dynasty established this town in the 6th century A.D. From the Chalukya dynasty was born a new architectural style, models of which can be seen in Badami, Aihole, Pattadakal and other neighbouring areas. Their temples and monuments led the pathway for the Hindu style of architecture. This new style combined the finer aspects of two distinctive styles - the North Indian or Indo-Aryan Nagara style and the South Indian Dravidian style. Commonly referred to as the Chalukyan style, this style can be observed in many cave temples dedicated to the Brahmanical deities and also the numerous Buddhist and Jain monasteries in the area. The special attraction of the town of Badami is its ancient cave temples engraved out of the sandstone hills.[1]

Monuments of Bijapur:

The monuments of Bijapur are a well established historical legacy of the Adil Shahi dynasty. Bijapur is the headquarters of the Bijapur district of the state of Karnataka, and an approach to the city from all directions is strikingly evocative-it is lined with an array of domes, fortifications, minarets and noble buildings, dominated by the glorious dome of the Gol Gumbaz. The monuments of Bijapur are of note not only within the city but are the prime attractions among all the monuments of Karnataka.

The `Palmyra of the Deccan`, as Bijapur is often referred to, was the capital of the Adil Shahi dynasty founded by Yusuf Khan, younger brother of the Sultan of Turkey, Muhammad. He founded the in 1490 and at the height of its power, Bijapur covered a huge tract of land in Central India extending as far as Goa and the West coast. In fact what is now called the city is only the core of a much larger settlement of over 48 km in circuit, of which the present city was merely the central fort.

Bijapur is strewn with monuments of historical significance as well as religious interest. Most of the monuments in Bijapur are representations of Islamic architecture. Most of the monuments of the period are credited to the Adil Shahi rulers. They are almost single-handedly responsible for the cultural legacy of Bijapur and the various works of architecture that abound in the city.

The most dominant architectural constructions are the various palaces or Mahals. Of notable significance is the fact that all these palaces are huge, lofty structures with intricate carvings and pillars. All the palaces have beautiful ceilings which are remarkably constructed and adorned. A few of the most noted mahals include the Asar Mahal, the Gagan Mahal, Anand Mahal, Saat manzli, Chini Mahal etc. Other kinds of historical monuments are also to be found here, such as the remains of the fort built by the Adil Shahis, Landa Kasab, Hathi Khana, Mehtar Mahal etc.[1]

Andhra Pradesh:

South Indian state of Andhra Pradesh is fourth largest state in India by area and population. Popularly called the "Rice Bowl of India", Andhra Pradesh is bordered by the states of Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to the west. Considered as the gateway to South India, Andhra Pradesh is a historical place and ruled by several dynasties and rulers over the centuries. All over the state you can see a number of forts and palaces that provide a glimpse of the bygone ear. Andhra Pradesh had been the major centre for Hindus, Buddhists and Muslims. Andhra Pradesh is dotted with numerous temples, Buddhist sites and mosques that draws tourists and pilgrims every year. Broadly we can divide the tourism aspects of Andhra Pradesh in various categories which are as follow.

Andhra Pradesh has wealth of edifices and heritage structures, that draw tourists from all over the world. Be it historical or religious, the monuments of the state bear a

testimony to their master craftsmanship. Erected several centuries ago, the monuments of Andhra Pradesh are visual feast for tourists.[1]

Monuments of Chandragiri:

Chandragiri was built in 1000 AD in the form of fortifications and bastions by the Yadavarays who ruled it for around three centuries. The monuments of Chandragiri, as a result, mostly comprise of such historical buildings. This south Indian region came under the rule of the Vijaynagara Kings in 1367 ASD. They transferred their capital from Penukonda to Chandragiri. Both the natural defences of Chandragiri, which is ringed by hills, and the proximity to the Venkateshvara shrine at Tirumala, 11 km (7 miles) to the north-east, were responsible for the decision to locate here. Chandragiri in Andhra Pradesh flourished under their reign as they when on to further fortify the place and built a number of beautiful temples and buildings. After the fall the Vijayanagara Empire, it came under the control of the Aravidu dynasty. The fort saw its best days under their reign. The town fell to the Sultan of Golconda in 1646 and was annexed into the Golconda Territory. Later it came under Mysore rule when it was captured by Hyder Ali, in 1782.It remained under their possession till 1792 following which it slowly faded into oblivion. Today, it is part of the region of Tirupati.

Being a chiefly fortified town, inside the fortification are seen eight temples of Shaivite and Vaishnavite pantheons, Raja Mahal, Rani Mahal and other ruined structures. The Chandragiri Fort was originally built in 1000 AD by Immadi Narasimha Yadavaraya and later was much renovated by the Vijayanagara kings.

Raja Mahal (or King`s Palace) and Rani Mahal has been constructed in the typical Indo-Saracenic architecture of the Mughal period. Lime, mortar, stone and brick have been used in constructing the building with absolutely no use of timber.[1]

Monuments of Hyderabad:

The city of Hyderabad carries with it a rich history. The splendour of the Nizams is still to be found in the various monuments found here.

By far the most famous monument of Hyderabad and in fact the chief attraction among all the monuments of Andhra Pradesh is the Char Minar. Literally translated into four towers, the Char Minar is an architectural achievement of the Qutab Shahi dynasty. It was built in 1591 with an intent to mark the centre of the city.

The Charkaman lies to the North of the Char minar.It consists of four arches in the centre of which is an octagonal cistern known as the Gulzar Hauz.The arches were built in 1594 and once led to the parade ground of the royal palaces, which were destroyed in 1687.The `Machli Kaman` or fish arch is the Northern arch and it is a symbol of prosperity of the Qutab Shahi dynasty. The eastern arch is the Nakkar Khana-e-Shahi

or the House of Royal drums. It is also known as the Black Arch. The Western Arch, the Daulat-Khana-e-Ali or Gateway of the Royal Residence, was once decorated with a large tapestry of gold cloth. The Southern arch is known as the fruit vendor`s arch. It faces the Char Minar and use to serve as the entrance to the Royal mosque. To the East of the Char Minar lies the **Malwala Palace**. It was built in 1845 for Raja Shivraj Bahadur, head of a leading noble family who were hereditary Dafta-dars or Revenue Treasurers. The architecture is a kind of confused combination of European and local styles with arches of lacquered wood.

Mir Alain Mandi lies to the north-east of the Charkaman.It was originally built in 1804 as an old parade ground. The **Falaknuma palace** lies to the south of the Char Minar. West of Char Minar is the **Chowk**, marked by a mosque and clock tower. The mosque was originally built in 1818 and later extended in 1904. It is raised on a high platform beneath which are shops. The Victorian Clocktower (1892) was built by Sir Asman Jah, the Prime Minister from 1887 to 1892. **Deorhi Asman Jah**, one of the oldest palaces in Hyderabad, lies to the south west of the Chowk.It was built by the Shams-ul-Umaras in Oriental style. The Khana Bagh garden was added later. **The Osmania General hospital** is situated opposite the High Court. It consists of a spectacular range of stone buildings dressed with chunam and designed by Vincent Esch in Indo-Saracenic style. The historical monuments of Hyderabad, therefore, are many in number. Not only do they indicate the grandeur of the days gone by but also continue in use as buildings of civic and artistic interest.

Monuments of Penukonda:

Penukonda is a small town located 70 kms away from the Anantpur district in Andhra Pradesh. The term Penukonda means a huge hillock in Telegu.The town is located at the foot of a fortified hill. In Penukonda the ruins of the Vijayanagar Empire can be found and some of their most remarkable constructions.

The town has in fact become famous due to the location of the Penukonda Fort here, which is a major tourist attraction in Andhra Pradesh. Penukonda had served as the second capital to the Vijayanagara kings and was called "Ghanagiri" or "Ghanadri". It was the residence of the Vijayanagara Rajahs from as early as 1354. The various inscriptions at the place and inside the edifice assert that King Bukka I of the Vijayanagara dynasty entrusted the province of Penukonda to his son Vira Virupanna Udaiyar. It was under the latter`s rule that that Penukonda fort was built. The ruins of the citadel crown the summit of the hill within the fort area, while the dilapidated remains of Hindu and Muslim buildings lie in great profusion. Some exhibit an incongruous mixture of styles and details.

Monuments of Golconda:

The monuments of Golconda are a standing testimony to the splendour and grandeur of the chief ruling dynasty here, the Qutab Shahis. Originally the site of a small fortification of the Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal, became the dynastic centre and capital under the Qutab Shahi dynasty. In 1363 the Rajas of Warangal ceded Golconda to the Bahmani kings and in 1512 they in turn lost control to Sultan Quli, who assumed the title Qutab Shah and made Golconda his capital. With the fall of Vijayanagara in 1565, its importance increased and it flourished until 1687, when it fell to Aurangzeb. The city had a reputation for fabulous diamonds. It was the centre for the cutting and polishing of gems from neighboring mines, including the legendary Kohinoor diamond, now part of the British Crown Jewels. Golconda was a well-known fort and commercial centre throughout the 13th and 14th centuries and with the advent of the Qutab Shahi Sultans it went on to develop even further as the centre of a rich and powerful state. They made Golconda their capital and transformed the original fort into a huge fort. Today Golconda is of outstanding interest for its various monuments established here by the aforementioned rulers. The fort and tombstones are an architectural achievement and rank high among all the monuments of Andhra Pradesh.

10.5 Check Your Progress:

1) Name any four popular monuments of Karnataka.

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2) Name any five popular monuments in Andhra Pradesh.

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3) Hampi was the capital of which large dynasty?

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4) Hoysalas contributed greatly to heritage of Karnataka. Justify with examples?

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5) Which is the most important monument of Bijapur?

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6) Pattadakal was capital of which Dynasty & give some examples of Monuments present in Pattadakal?

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7) Name some temples present in Hampi?

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8) Name some famous monuments of Mysore?

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10.6 Summary:

Students, the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are renowned for the evocative ruined cities, impressive ancient temples, palaces and ruined forts. Also, these states occupy the buffer zone between north and south India – the region historically referred to as 'the Deccan'. A high tableland whose dark, volcanic soils and temperate, dry climate provide perfect growing conditions for cotton, the plateau and its rich agriculture for centuries supported India's richest and most powerful dynasties, including the Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas and Hoysalas. Also, an extraordinary wealth of Indo-Islamic monuments lies scattered over modern Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, which today number among the most prosperous states in India.

After going through this unit, students you would have understood about the rich Heritage of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. In the coming units we would further

explore the states in terms of religious tourism, cultural tourism, beach tourism & nature tourism.

10.7 Clues to Answer:

Check your progress:

- Refer Sec 5.3
- Refer Sec 5.3
- Refer Sec 5.3
- Refer Sec 5.3
- Refer Sec 5.3
- Refer Sec 5.4
- Refer Sec 5.4
- Refer Sec 5.4

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Unit-11 and 12
Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Structure:

11.1 Objectives

11.2 Introduction

11.3 Popular Monuments

11.4 Historical Sites

11.5 Check Your Progress

11.6 Summary

11.7 Clues to Answer

11.1 Objectives:

After going through the Unit 9 on Popular Monuments & Historical Sites with a special reference to Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, you would be able to:

- Understand the popular monuments present in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Know about the Historical sites in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Understand the role of Heritage & Architecture in tourism.
- Understand the significance of monuments & Historical sites in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

11.2 Introduction

Unit-11 gives detailed information about popular monuments and Historical sites in India with special reference to Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. These states have got a large number of monuments.

Readers after going through this unit, you would know about the monumental & cultural heritage of these places. Who built these monuments? What is the architectural design of these monuments? What was the material used? Who built it? A lot of these answers you would get in this unit.

11.3 Popular Monuments:

A large number of popular monuments are present in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Kerala:

The contribution of Kerala to the cultural heritage of India stands unique in every sense. Recent findings in various parts of Kerala have provided enough proof of its greater antiquity in the geological features and pre-historic cultures. The pre-historic evidences obtained from Kerala constitute various cultures beginning from Palaeolithic to Megalithic period.

The most ancient form of Kerala temples are very simple in structure. They are without roof or open air shrines known as 'Kavu'. Brahmanical cave temples belong to the next stage of development in the temple architecture. Kaviyoor, the oldest cave temple of Kerala belongs to the latter half of the 8th century AD, shows Pallava resemblance. Kallil, Trikkur, Ayiroorpara, Kottukal, Vizhinjam and Chitral cave temples represent the technique of rock-architecture which prevailed in Kerala sometime in the 8th

century.The inscriptional evidences suggest that the temple architecture in Kerala had its beginning at least by the early part of the ninth century AD.

From the initial stage itself, it is clear that there is special impetus in temple architecture by the patronship of the Cheraman Perumal and the Kulasekhara Alwar. The Kerala temples show clear cut difference from the temples of Tamil Nadu in so far as the imposing 'Gopuram' is conspicuous by its absence. The early temples here are not represented by intact structures and most of them were undergone periodical renovations. All the important temples in Kerala have been built on prominent sites as laid down in the sacred texts. The standard works on the architecture of Kerala are the 'Manushyalaya Chandrika', The 'Tantra samuchaya' and 'Silparatna'.

The traditional domestic architectural monuments include 'Nalukettu', Ettukettu' and palaces which were built according to thesilpa sasthras and are the living specimens of Kerala traditional architecture. Strong influence of the local Hindu temple style is seen in the structure of ancient churches and mosques of Kerala. Among the historical monuments in Kerala, there are several ancient forts which deserve special attention.

Padmanabhapuram Palace:

Padmanabhapuram Palace is a magnificent wooden palace of the 16th century, located in Thuckalay, 64 km from Thiruvananthapuram. It is the old palace of the Rajas of the erstwhile Travancore (1550 to 1750 AD) and an excellent example of the indigenous architectural style of Kerala. The palace has antique interiors replete with intricate rosewood carvings and sculptured dâ€šcor adorned with 17th and 18th century murals.

Nedumangad Palace:

Nedumangad Palace also known as Koikkal Kottaram is an18th century palace situated about fourteen kilometers from Thiruvananthapuram at Nedumangad. It is on the way to the Ponmudi hill station and the Courtalam waterfalls. The palace today houses a folklore museum and a numismatic museum as well. Originally built for Umayamma Rani of the Venad royal family, the palace is a double storied traditional Nalukettu with slanting gabled roofs and an inner courtyard.

Aranmula Temple

Aranmula Temple Located at a distance of 16 km from Tiruvalla, and is dedicated to Lord Krishna. The temple is believed to be built during the Mahabharata era. The annual snake boat race conducted here is not just a competition; rather it is an attempt to recapture the cultural glory of the past.

St. Angelo`s Fort:

St. Angelo`s Fort also known as the Kannur Fort is one of the important forts of Kerala. The fort serves as a prominent tourist attraction and is located just 3km west from the

town of Kannur. It was constructed by the first Portuguese Viceroy, Don Francesco de Almeida in 1505. The fort provides a fascinating view of the Moppila Bay and Dharmadom Island, which are situated near it.

St. Angelo`s Fort faces the Arabian Sea and thus provides a mesmerizing view of the sunrise and sunset. The protected monument is replete with a big moat which runs around the fort. St. Angelo`s fort is an example of Portuguese architecture.

Pallipuram Fort:

Pallipuram Fort is one of the famous and oldest remaining forts in Kerala. It is located in Kochi district and is popularly known as Ayikkotta. It is the oldest existing European fort in India. In 1503 the Portuguese built the Pallipuram Fort. The Pallipuram Fort is an exquisite example of its architectural beauty. The fort is of a hexagonal structure. The hexagonal structure of the fort was very fruitful for the inhabitants, as it enabled them to keep an eye on enemies or invader from the six walls of the monument.

Bekal Fort:

Amongst the best preserved forts in Kerala, the Bekal Fort claims to be 300 year old. The fort was supposedly constructed in 1650s by Sivappa Naik of the Ikkeri dynasty. Later on, the fort also passed into the hands of Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan and Britishers. The fort was primarily built as a defensive structure and therefore has no palace inside. There is an old mosque near the fort which is believed to have been constructed by the Mysore forces.

Sabarimala Temple:

The uniqueness of Sabarimala temple Kerala lies in the fact that people of almost all religion and faith can pay a visit to it without any discrimination, however, women are not allowed in. Also, it is open for darshan for only specific period of time in the year. However, strict rules have to be followed in order to visit this temple which is located amidst wilderness atop a 950 m hill. The temple is dedicated to Lord Ayyappa, son of Lord Shiva and Vishnu (in form of Mohini).

Vadakkumnathan Temple:

This Shiva temple boasts of being built by none other than the creator of Kerala state itself, Parsurama. Another feather in the cap of this temple is that it is one of the largest temples in the state, spreading across in an area of 10 acres. The renovation work on the original structure was done by Shakhthan Thampuran, a faithful devotee of Lord Shiva. There are images of Ayyappa and Lord Rama along with Shiva here. Adi Shankracharya is believed to have spent his last days in this temple. A unique feature of this temple is that the Mahalingam of Shiva is never visible since it is covered in huge mound of ghee which is as high as 11 feet. A portion of mound is considered around 1000 years old, still there is no stench emitting from it. This is despite Kerala's warm climate.

Cheraman Juma Masjid:

The Masjid is located in the Kodungallor and claims to be the oldest one in the country and second oldest one in the world. It was built in 628 AD, in Al Hijra 7, which means that the construction was done just seven years after Prophet Mohammed migrated to Medina. The architectural style of the mosque is typical Hindu style. This is so because at that point of time, there was no other architectural style in prevalence. The name of the mosque derives from the name of the king who converted to Islam after marrying the sister of Jeddah King. Before he died, he gave his brother in law the possession of a number of letters he had written to the kings of Kerala seeking their help to spread Islam in the state. The Jeddah king arrived in Kerala and with the assistance of the king of Kodungallor built this mosque. A recently conducted naval exercise revealed a startling discovery. The prayer room inside the mosque was the highest place in Kodungallor!

St. Sebastian Church:

This church is located 22 km north of Alappuzha and is highly revered by the Christian population of the state. It was established by the Portuguese missionaries and is quiet well known for its 11 day festival of St Sebastian in the second week of January. Quiet a few peculiar practices mark this festival, for example, the devotees crawl on the knees from the church to the beach (Urulu nercha) to show their respect for the saint. Also the offering made include gold and silver replicas of human limbs, bows and arrows. Moreover, the pilgrims of Sabarimala consider a holy dip in the tank of the church extremely auspicious. A perfect example of religious unanimity.

Vasco House:

This 16th century structure was supposedly the residence of the Portuguese sailor, Vasco da gama. It is located inside the Fort Kochi in Ernakulam. Highlight of the house include European glass paned windows and Balcony cum Verandas.

Tamil Nadu:

The monuments of Tamil Nadu attract tourists from all over the world and are considered the architectural gems in the southern area of India. Most of the ancient buildings have been constructed by following Dravidian architectural style. These monuments reflect a unique style which is evident from their design of the walls and the ceilings which have been decorated with intricate and delicate sculptures. Lots of ancient monuments such as Madras War Cemetery, Bharathiyar Illam, Rippon Building, Vivekananda Illam, Thirumalai Nayak Mahal and the Rock Fort temple are present in the major cities of the state. The monuments of Tamil Nadu can be classified into two categories, historical monuments and religious monuments.

Fort St. George:

Fort St. George was the first British fortress in India. The construction of the fort at Chennai saw a spurt in settlements and construction activity around the place. The later day Madras/Chennai city evolved around the same fort. Fort St. George has the distinction of being the oldest English fort on the East Coast of India. Constructed between 1640 and 1653 and subsequently reconstructed in the year 1783, Fort St. George was once a town, complete with named streets, alleys and roads.

Kailasanath Temple:

Kanchipuram is a pilgrimage city. A former Pallava capital (7th - 9th century), Kanchipuram is filled with temples dating from the 8th - 17th centuries. These temples are the perfect study of the evolutionary changes that the South Indian architecture underwent while different reigns made their impressions on them. Among the oldest temples in the temple city of Kanchipuram is Kailasanath Temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva. An epitome of an early structural temple, Kailasanath Temple reflects the rapidly emerging South Indian style: gopuras, pilastered walls, a pyramidal shikhara, and a perimeter wall enclosing the complex.

Padmanabhapuram Palace:

The Padmanabhapuram Palace is one of the most magnificent monuments of Tamilnadu. It is situated in Kanyakumari district, 15 km from Nagercoil and 55 km South-West of Thiruvananthapuram. The Padmanabhapuram palace was the seat of power of the rulers of Travancore. The palace is known for its planning and military architecture and remained the center of power till 1790, when the capital was shifted to Thiruvananthapuram. The main attractions of the Padmanabhapuram Palace are its sheer aesthetic beauty, murals, innovative designs and time tested wooden carvings.

Meenakshi Temple:

The Meenakshi temple complex is one of the largest in India. The presiding deity at the Meenakshi temple at Madurai, the Athens of South India, is Goddess Meenakshi. The nucleus of the temple is older than the Madurai city. The Meenakshi temple complex is spread over an area of about 6 hectares. The temple has 12 gateways (Gopurams), which range in height from 45 to 50 m and the tallest Gopuram is the southern. The southern gateway is nine stories high and has images of gods and goddesses. A unique feature of the ancient Dravidian culture of South India is that people paint their gods in brilliant and bright colors. This is very much evident atop the gateways of the Meenakshi temple.

Mahabalipuram Rathas:

Mahabalipuram is a temple town that is situated along the Coromandel Coast 55 kilometers off Chennai, the capital of Tamil nadu. The place is famous for its Ratha

temples that are a part of the famous shore temple complex. The Pallava king Narsimha built the magnificent 'Ratha' cave temples of Mahabalipuram.

These 7th century temples are regarded the pioneer of an entirely revolutionary style of architecture that came to be known as Dravidian architecture style.

These 'Ratha' temples of Mahabalipuram are commonly called the Pancha Pandava Ratha. These temples are considered pioneer of the Dravidian monolith era and mark the point of transition between the earlier tradition of rock-carved temples and the later tradition of freestanding stone structures. There are actually eight Rathas at Mahabalipuram out of which five are named after the five Pandavas of Mahabharata and one after Draupadi. The five rathas that can be seen are Dharmaraja Ratha, Bhima Ratha, Arjuna Ratha, Draupadi Ratha and Nakul Sahadeva Ratha.

Vivekananda Rock:

Vivekananda Rock Memorial is built on the legendary Vivekanad Rock that juts out of the convergence of the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. About 400 mts offshore the two rocky islands became the seat of enlightenment for Swami Vivekananda, an Indian philosopher and social reformer. It is believed that in the year 1892, Swami Vivekananda swam across the sea and meditated on this isolated rock island, imparting the spiritual charisma to him.

Brihadisvara Temple:

The Brihadisvara temple is one of the most ancient and the most celebrated Hindu temple in the world. The temple is located in the city of Thanjavur that is also known as Tanjore, in the Indian province of Tamil nadu. The UNESCO has adjudged this thousand years old temple a "World Heritage Site". Brihadisvara is the most illustrious and a brilliant example of the Dravidian style temple architecture. The building that carries the main sanctum is known as the 'Periya Kovil'. This stands amidst fortified walls that were probably added in the 16th century.

Pondicherry:

A wondrous history of this place is told by obliging Pondicherrians. As well as the striking grid-like street planning, buildings and monuments. About the arrival of the European maritime powers of the 16th century -the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Danes, the English and importantly, the French, setting foot first in 1670. About the transformation of a tiny fishing village into a grand port city by the 18th century. About fierce Anglo-French battles. Ravages. And sieges. About brave generals. Friendly maharajas. And even, philanthropic courtesans. And about an undisturbed French rule for 138 years till 1954.

Park Monuments (Aayi Mandapam):
The most beautiful public space in town is the green and shaded Government Park, in the heart of Pondicherry. Standing smack in its centre is Aayi Mandapam. Built in Greco-Roman architecture, unsinfully white, during the reign of Napoleon III-Emperor of France.

Arikamedu:
A historical site, 4 kms south of Pondicherry, which revealed local trade with Romans as early as 2nd century B.C.

Ananda Ranga Pillai Mansion:
Ananda Ranga Pillai was the celebrated dubash of Dupleix, the governor of Pondicherry while it flourished under French glory. Pillai`s compilation of diaries serve as a storehouse of information on 18th century French India. His mansion, completed sometime in 1738, is one of the oldest surviving buildings on the west side-then known as "natives` quarters." Its architecture represents a curious mix of French and Indian styles.

The Statue of Dupleix:

This is Pondicherry`s tribute to Francois Dupe ix whose able governorship came to an end in 1754. However, French recognition came about a century later, when, in 1870, they paid homage by commissioning two statues -one in France and the other in Pondicherry. The 2.88 m tall structure was erected over six carved ornamental granite pillars at the Place du Republique. It now stands restationed overlooking a children`s park at the southern end of the promenade, now named Goubert Avenue.

Place Du Government:
The Place Du Government is a brilliant example of town planning in Pondicherry. Comprising the 18th century Palais Du Gouvernement -now the Raj Nivas (not open to the public) -and the old tribunals -now housing the Legislative Assembly -along with a neat three-sided line-up of other handsome buildings. At the centre, surrounded by a well-tended garden, stands the Water Monument, sculpted to commemorate the introduction of good drinking water for the population. Latin and Tamil inscriptions bear out the story. Some exquisitely carved monolithic pillars, brought to Pondicherry from the Gingee Fort after its capture in 1751, adorn the place.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

Andaman and Nicobar Islands has got a negative recognition for being the 'kala pani' or the 'Black Water Prison' of the pre-independence era of India. But with time the place has evolved as the 'Garden of Eden'. Apart from being bestowed with scenic

landscapes, the place also has rich historical resources. Some of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Monuments are:

Cellular Jail: The Indian Bastille is situated in the north - eastern part of Port Blair. It was way back in 1906 that the jail building was completed. The jail is named so because of the solitary confinements that the freedom fighters were subjected to. This puce-colored building of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has witnessed all the twists and turns of the Indian Independence and now it stands as a place of pilgrimage for the Indians.

Anthropological Museum: Brought up in 1975, the Anthropological Museum at Phoenix Bay demonstrates the lifestyle of the Paleolithic Islanders. This museum displays the tribal culture with all their artifacts which includes cloths, boats or weapons. It is also equipped with a well furnished library.

Chatham Saw Mill: It is yet another important monuments of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Set up in 1836, it is the largest saw mill of Asia. Since 1970, a bulk of wood is supplied to the mill from Thailand, Myanmar and Malaysia. This is so because logging of woods had been banned in the island.

Samudrika Museum: This rich house of shells and corels is run by navy. This museum of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has five sections: History of the island, its geography, archeology, marine life and people.

11.4 Historical sites:

The monuments of South India lie untouched and resplendent along the shores of the three oceans that surround and protect its beauty. The region is separated from the north by the Vindhya Range and insulated on the east and west by the eastern and western ghats. Consequently the culture, architecture and heritage of the place have remained largely untouched. The Dravidian style of construction has remained intact and can be plainly seen in all the temples and monuments that adorn this idyllic region. What is collectively referred to as South India comprises primarily of four different states- Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh as well as the Union Territories of Pondicherry and the Lakshadweep archipelago.

Monuments in the South Indian region are mainly of two types: religious and historical. The religious monuments are indicative of the various places of worship built by the ancient ruling dynasties, mainly temples. Apart from this with later invasions and the advent of the British, other religious constructions also took place in the form of churches and mosques. Historical monuments comprise of the palaces and forts.

Kerala:

The monuments of Kerala have well preserved the history and culture of the state. Popularly known as `God`s own country`, the state of Kerala has a rich array of historical and religious monuments that dot the lush landscape of this beautiful state and make it a travellers paradise.
Alwaye Palace in Kerala The state of Kerala is a tropical paradise with beautiful lush green vegetation, waving palms, the backwaters, sun, sea and surf .Modern day Kerala was created in 1956 along linguistic lines. It has been under the rule of a number of different dynasties including the Cheras, the Ays, the Pandyan rulers, the Kulasekhara dynasty and later the British. Marthanda Varma is said to be the father of modern Kerala as the state grew and developed to a great extent under him. Kerala being located on the seacoast was the centre for trade and commerce. As a result a number of different merchants from West Europe, Southern Asia etc established close ties and settlements here. Thus in the monuments of Kerala is seen reflected not only the grandeur of the various dynasties that held sway here but also many outside influences that entered India via Kerala.

The monuments of Kerala are chiefly constructed in the traditional style of Nalukettu or ettukettu-four or eight sided structures with a central courtyard and walls opening out. However, in regions like fort Kochi which has seen a great mix and confluence of cultures, the architecture is a curious mix of typical Kerala, European, Chinese, Jewish and Arabic styles. The various monuments of Kerala include temples, churches, palaces, mosques, forts and mansions.

Kuthira Malika Palace:
Kuthira Malika is a palace in Thiruvananthapuram built by Swathi Thirunal Rama Varma. It is located on the south-eastern side of the Padmanabhaswamy temple. The Palace was constructed in 1840, and is named Kuthira Malika or the Mansion of Horses, because there are one hundred and eight horses that are carved in the wooden wall brackets, which supports the southern roof.
Kuthira Malika is also referred to Putthen Malika, the New Mansion that forms a part of the royal buildings near the Padmanabhaswamy Temple. A part of the Putthen Malika has been converted to a Palace Museum that consists of some of the assets, which are owned by the Travancore Royal Family.

Edakkal caves are located 1,200 metres above sea level in the Wayanad district of Kerala in Western Ghats. It is situated beside an ancient trade route that connects the mountains of Mysore to the ports of Malabar Coast. There are pictorial writings that date back to 5000 BC. This indicates the presence of a prehistoric civilization in this

region. The Stone Age carvings of Edakkal are the only known examples from south India. There are three types of petroglyphs inside the cave. The oldest may date back to around more than 8,000 years. There have been evidences that the caves were inhabited several times at different points. These caves were discovered by Fred Fawcett accidentally.

Kaviyoor Thrikkakkudi Cave Temple, Kerala

Kaviyoor Thrikkakkudi Cave Temple, Kerala Kaviyoor Caves is of great historical importance and is preserved as a monument by the Archaeological Department.

The temple has a sculpture of Lord Ganesha in the verandah into the wall and inner sanctum containing a tall Shivalinga, all carved out a one huge rock. The structure has a resemblance to the Pallava style of architecture. Enshrined in a square cave is the main deity of the shrine, Lord Shiva/ He is represented in the `Shivalinga` which about three feet high and carved is out of rock. The shrine has idols of Ganapati, Maharshi and Dwarapalakas. The temple was constructed during the rule of the Pallava dynasty who reigned over South India from 608 to 850 AD.

Chandragiri fort:

Chandragiri fort lies three km south of Kasargod town. It has a large square situated high above the Chandragiri River on its southern bank. In the 17th century Sivappa Nayak of Bednore has built the fort. He also stablished his authority over the area and built a chain of forts. This fort is situated on the bank of the Chandragiri River and marked the traditional boundary between Kerala and the Tuluva Kingdom.

Monuments of Kochi:

The monuments of Kochi reflect an impact of multi-ethnicity. The city of Kochi or Cochin is a fascinating blend of races and cultures. It is the oldest European settlement in India, and Portuguese, Chinese, Jewish, early Christian, Dutch and British influences can all be seen to advantage here. There is a confluence of various religions in the region which is a result of the various settlements in the regions. As far as Christianity is concerned, St. Thomas is believed to have visited the region and brought about a number of Christian converts among the Moplahs. The Jews are also said to have settled here and both these communities were well established by the 8th century.

The St Francis Church, for instance, is the oldest European Church in India. It was built by the Portuguese in Fort Cochin. The original wooden church was replaced in stone in 1546. Vasco Da Gama was initially buried here, before being removed to Lisbon. After the occupation of Kochi by the British in 1795 the church became Anglican.

The Church of Santa Cruz was also constructed by the Portuguese in 1505. It was named a Cathedral in 1558. The British later destroyed this Cathedral and the Church

as it stands today was built in 1905. The Pallipuram fort at Vypeen, the oldest surviving European in India, was built by the Portuguese in 1503. Amongst the historical edifices there is the Mattanchery or Dutch Palace.

Other than this the Bolghatty Palace is one of the oldest Dutch Palaces outside Holland. It was built in 1744 by a Dutch trader. It was later extended and a beautiful garden was built around it. It was initially built as a palace for the Dutch Governor. The synagogue of the White Jews, built in 1568, is the oldest in the Commonwealth. It is located near the Dutch Palace ion Mattanchery.

The largest archaeological museum in Kerala is the Hill Palace. It is located near Tripunithura and was constructed in 1865 as the administrative office of the Kochi Rajahs.[1]

Vizhinjam Rock Cut Caves:

Vizhinjam Rock Cut Caves contains the rock cut sculptures of the 18th century in the cave temple at Vizhinjam in Thiruvananthapuram in the state of Kerala.

Vizhinjam Rock Cut Caves are granite caves that enclose a one-celled shrine with a loose sculpture of Vinandhara Dakshinamurthi. The outer wall depicts half-complete reliefs of the Lord Shiva with Goddess Parvati. It is around 17 kilometers from the city.

Monuments of Trivandrum:

Monuments of Trivandrum are constructed in local architectural style with almost no European or Islamic influence.

Padmanabhapuram Palace is a magnificent wooden palace of the 16th century, located in Thuckalay, 64 km from Thiruvananthapuram. It is the old palace of the Rajas of the erstwhile Travancore (1550 to 1750 AD) and an excellent example of the indigenous architectural style of Kerala.

Nedumangad Palace also known as Koikkal Kottaram is an18th century palace situated about fourteen kilometers from Thiruvananthapuram at Nedumangad.

The Numismatics Museum at the Koyikkal Palace is the only one of its kind in the State. It is located in the ground floor of the palace, and houses coins from different parts of the world as well as to different eras.

The Napier Museum was built in the nineteenth century in the Indo-Saracenic style of architecture. The museum has an interesting collection of archaeological and historic artefacts, bronze idols, ancient ornaments, a temple chariot and ivory carvings. The Napier Museum (1880), Zoological Gardens and Art Gallery form a complex in the park to the north of the city.

The Sree Chitra Art Gallery is located near the Napier Museum. The gallery displays select paintings of Raja Ravi Varma, Svetlova and Nicholas Roerich and exquisite works from the Rajput, Mughal and Tanjore schools of Art in India.
The Sri Padmanabha Swami Temple is situated right in the heart of the city of Thiruvananthapuram. The name of the city itself is derived from the name of the presiding deity. The temple is considered as one of the 108 Divya Desams (place of special holiness) of Lord Vishnu. The architectural work of the temple is famous. It is built in the Dravidian style and has 7 stories.

Aranmula Temple is located on the Thiruvananthapuram - Kottayam route. The temple is dedicated to Lord Krishna. A major attraction here is the snake boat race held as part of the Uthrettathi festival in August/September. Attukal Bhagavathy Temple is located at Attukal, 2 km away from the city. The temple is considered as the Sabarimala of the women and they form the major portion of the devotees here. The goddess is worshipped as the Supreme Mother here. Legend has it that Attukul Bhagvathy is the divinized form of Kannaki, an incarnation of Goddess Parvati. The architectural style of the temple is a blend of Kerala and Tamil styles of architecture.

Tipu Sultan Fort: The Tipu Sultan Fort, Kerala is located at the heart of Palakkad town. It is also called as the Palakkad fort. Regarded as one of the best preserved forts of south India, Tipu Sultan fort Palakkad was constructed way back in the year 1766. Today, fort of Tipu Sultan is a protected monument and is looked after by the Archaeological Survey of India. Even today, the tough walls of the fort speak volumes about the stories of courage and bravery of Tipu Sultan, also known as the "Lion of Mysore".

Chittur Garumadam: This is yet another memorial that remembers a highly revered poet saint, Thunchath Ezhuthachan. He authored the well known 'Adhyatma Ramayana'. Thunchath Ezhuthachan is also credited for translating Mahabharata into Malayalam. The Garumadam displays items like a 'srichakra', some of the idols worshipped by him, wooden slippers used by him and a few old manuscripts are exhibited here. The day of Vijayadashami sees hundreds of children being brought to the Gramudom for a ritualistic initiation of learning. The Gramudom is located on the banks of Solkanasini River (destroyer of sorrows) in the Palakkad district of Kerala.

Bishop's House: Constructed in the early 16th century, the Bishop's House served as the residence of the Portuguese Governor. It is perched over a small hillock and is marked by typical Gothic arches. Additionally, the circular garden path that leads upto the main entrance is another attraction. It was earlier known by the name of Dome Jos Gomes Ferreira who was the 27th Bishop of the Diocese of Cochin.

Madavoorpara Rock Cut Temple: Rock cut temples are one of the main styles of Kerala architecture in 7-9 century AD. This cave temple is found at the mid-height of the rock, facing south west. It has an oblong shrine, with rock-cut linga, an ardhamondapa and pillared facade. There is a circumambulatory inside the garbhagriha. The left wall of the ardhamondapa carries a Ganapathy figure and the right side there is a figure of the local chieftain. The temple is dated to about 850 A.D.

Kottukal rock cut temple: The Kottukal rock cut temple represents an outstanding and typical example for the Rock cut Temple style of Kerala. It has two cells on either side with Shivalinga in each with a projection carrying the figure of Ganapathy at the centre. And is located in Kollam district.

Rock Cut Temple Thrikkakudy: It is the oldest cave temple in Kerala. It belongs to the latter half of the 8th century AD if not earlier as suggested by its close resemblance to later Pallava work. It is located in village Kaviyoor, Taluk Thiruvalla & district Pathanamthitta.

Buddha Image at Krishnapuram Palace: This Buddha Image is of 96 cm. height. It is in yogasana posture. Jvala and the upper cloth on the left shoulder which spread over the chest with many foldings are very clear. It is datable to 9th century A.D.

Sakthan Thampuran Palace: The old Vadakkechira palace was renovated to the present style by Sakthan Thampuran, the famous king of the Perumbadappu dynasty. Now it is known as Sakthan Thampuran palace. It is a two storied building with a Nalukettu. The palace is an exquisite example for the combination of Kerala-Dutch architectural Style.

Tamil Nadu:

Tamil Nadu has a great tradition of history and culture. In ancient, early medieval and medieval period, a number of dynasties ruled over the Tamil land. Many of those rulers were very fond of art and architecture and gave generous patronage to men of letters, sculptors, architects and artists. This saw the Tamil land becoming a hub of many beautiful and amazing monuments, which attract tourists from all over the world to this day. These monuments speak volumes about the artistic skills and excellence of the sculptors and architects of that period. The temples with their towering gopurams and the rock cut temples leave the connoisseurs speechless.

CHENNAI:

Chennai has a rich cultural heritage and a glorious historical past.It is famous for her forts, palaces, temples and memorials. The monuments are spread in varoius parts of Chennai. The most important monuments in Chennai are as follows:

Valluvar Kottam: Valluvar Kottam is a grand auditorium inaugurated on 1976 and it is devoted to the poet-saint Thiruvalluvar. This grandeur of the monument lies on the fact that it stands on the deserted lake, which was filled up with the garbage and waste of the city.

MGR Memorial: This MGR Memorial is at Pondy Bazaar, which is within Chennai. This memorial is set up in the memory of the famous actor cum politician MGR Ramachandran.

Senate House: The Senate House is situated on the Chennai University Campus near Marina. The Senate house in Chennai was built under the direction of the skilled architect of 19th century Robert Fellowes Chisholm. The structure of the building is a live example of the Indo-Saracenic style with a harmonious blend of Byzantine architectural features.

San Thome Basilica, Chennai: San Thome basilica is a Roman Catholic basilica which was built in the city of Chennai. Though originally built in 16th century by Portuguese explorer, this was rebuilt in 1893 by the British who gave a status of cathedral to the Basilica. San Thome Basilica is designed in Neo- Gothic style by the British architects.

Monuments of Madurai:

Monuments of Madurai are mostly religious in nature and the most famous amongst them is the **Meenakshi temple**. It is dedicated to Lord Shiva, who is known here as Sudareshvara, and Goddess Parvati known as Meenakshi. In fact Madurai is often referred to as a temple city. Situated along the banks of the Vaigai river, it has long been a centre of pilgrimage and learning. It was home some 2000 years ago to the famous `Sangams` or the gatherings of poets and writers which is been the source of the remarkable Tamil literature.

Thirupparankundram Temple is a rock cut Temple built by the Pandya rulers in the eighth century. It is located 7 kms southwest of Madurai.The sacred site is considered to be one of the six sacred abodes of Murugan.

Anglican Cathedral can be found in the middle of the town in an open space south-west of the Great Temple of Meenakshi. It was designed by the Chennai architect

Robert Fellows Chisolm and consecrated in 1881. It has been constructed in the Neo-Gothic architectural style.

Tirumalai Nayaka Palace lies to the south-cast of the Great Temple of Shree Meenakshi. This grand palace was built in 1636 by Tirumalai Nayaka. It has been constructed in the Indo-Saracenic architectural style and was originally four times as large as it is today.

Monuments of Udhagamandalam:

Monuments in Udhagamandalam or Ooty abound in colonial edifices. Ooty had been popular with the British for its cool climate and the English beautified it with their architecture. The **first house** built in Ooty by John Sullivan in 1823, Stone house, is still existent here although in a much altered form. The house is now embedded in a building used by the Government Arts College.

Other houses of note are The Cedars, used by the Resident at Hyderabad, Crewe Hall (1830-31), Lushington Hall (1827-8) and Elk Hill House, built by George Norton for his own use in 1836. A red brick range with corrugated iron roofs contains the Law Courts. It was built in 1873 in eccentric Gothic style and is also fitted with a needle top and spire. Though it was originally built as Breek`s memorial school, it became the Civil Court in 1899.

Government House (1880) in Udhagamandalam is approached through the Botanical Gardens, which lie at the foot of Dodabetta Hills in a remarkable array of fascinating species of flora. The house is in an Italianate style and was built for the Duke of Buckingham. To the south is of the lake lies Fernhill Palace which was once the Palace of the Maharaja of Mysore.

To the North of the lake lies Aranmore, once the home of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. It is designed in a relaxed Arts and Crafts style, with an underground passage providing a direct link with the Maharani`s quarters.

Monuments of Tiruchirapally:

Monuments of Trichy are primarily located along the Rock Fort and comprise mostly of Hindu temples. The monuments in Tiruchirapally are many in number but the chief attraction of the place has always been the Rock Fort. The history of the place has a long tradition of dynastic rule going back almost 2500 years. It was governed at different times by the Cholas, Pandyas, the Pallavas, and Nayakas and later the British.

The most famous monument of Tiruchirapally is **Rock Fort**. It is located dramatically on a rocky outcrop that rises 83m above the flat plains. It is the only outcrop in the otherwise flat land of the city, because of this Tiruchirapally is often called the rock city. The Rock Fort is basically a historical monument and temple complex built on an ancient rock. In fact this rock is one of the oldest in the world, almost 3.8 million years old, even older than the Himalaya Mountains. Quartz and feldspar constitute the bulk of this rock. To reach the top, a stiff climb of 437 steps needs to be made.

The Fort was built by the Nayakas of Madurai who had selected Tiruchirapally as their second capital in the 16th and 17th centuries. It has been the site for a number of fierce battles and has played a very important role in the Carnatic War which was the most decisive event in the handing over of ruling power to the British.

The oldest structure in the fort is a cave temple built during the Pallava dynasty in 580 AD. The Rani Mangammal Mahal is a mid seventeenth century Palace at the base of the rock. The palace was built by Chokkanatha Nayak.

The **Rock Fort temple complex** is a collection of three temples- the Manikka Vinayakar temple at the foot of the hill, the Uchhi Pillayar Koyil at the top of the hill and the Taayumaanavar Koyil (Shivastalam) on the hill. Both the Manikka Vinayakar Temple and the Uchhi Pillayar koyil are dedicated to Lord Ganesha. The Taayumanavar Koyil is built to a Nayaka saint of the Nayaka era, Taayumanavar. An ancient Jain monastery is located at **Sittavansal** which is a distance of 58 kms from Trichy. Many fine fresco paintings can be found in a rock cave here.

Jambukeswara Temple is situated 2 kms east of Srirangam and 10 kms from Tiruchirapally. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and named after an elephant which is believed to have worshipped Lord Shiva here

The **St John`s Church** is a 19th century structure located 5 mins away from the station. It is the burial place of Bishop Heber who drowned here in a bath in the year 1826.

The **Roman Catholic Cathedral**, consecrated in 1841, has beautiful frescoes by a French priest, Father de Noir-court. The most notable Muslim monument in the city is the **Mosque of Nathar Shah**. The mosque contains the tomb of the saint Sultan Saiyad Babayya Nathar Shah. It also contains the remains of Muhammad Ali and his chief rival for the Nawabship of the Carnatic, Chanda Sahib.

Hazrath Nathervali is a 1000 year old Durg situated in the heart of Trichy city. The architecture of the Durg is superbly laid out. The dome is made up of shining marbles giving the Durg a splendid look.

Forts & Palaces in Kanyakumari:

Forts & Palaces in Kanyakumari includes Vattakottai , Uppirika Malika, Padmanabhapuram Palace,Udayagiri Fort, etc. There are a number of forts and palaces in Kanyakumari . The famous ones are as follows:

Vattakottai (Circular Fort): Vattakottai is situated at Agasteeswaram Taluk. Vattakottai is a fort made of granite. This is located at the distance of six kilometers northeast of Kanyakumari cape.

It may be presumed from the evidence left by the fort itself that it was the military base to protect the Kumari port, which was a rich pearl harbour. Since the emblem of the Pandya Kings was `Fish` and it can be found in some of the places of the fort also.

Uppirika Malika: The most attractive building in the whole palace is the `Uppirika Malika`. This is a three-storied building.

Padmanabhapuram Palace: Padmanabhapuram Palace Padmanabhapuram is an ancient historical town.

Udayagiri Fort: The fort was rebuilt in the reign of Marthandavarma. He was the Venad King during 1741-44. This happened under the supervision of De Lannoy, the Belgian General, who served as the Chief of the Travancore army. Different factories for the manufacture of guns, mortars and cannon balls were also established within the fort under the supervision of the General. Recently a village has come up in front of the fort. The people living at this village are mostly agriculturists. A few of them are engaged in trade also. Pottery is also used to earn livelihood in some cases. As a whole the place has become a perfect tourist`s spot.

Pondicherry:

19th Century Light House: The early sea-farers to Pondicherry were guided by a beacon kept burning on the Red Hills (Gorimedu), about 5 kms west of the town. The now-abandoned light house standing on the edge of the sea near the Place Du Gouvernement was lighted for the first time on 1 July, 1836. The light was placed upon a masonry tower, 29 m above sea level and was visible upto a distance of 29 kms into the sea. In 1931, the fixed light was replaced by a revolving lantern. It fell into disuse with the commissioning of the new light house in 1979.

French War Memorial: No visit to Pondicherry is complete without a free-wheeling stroll down the peaceful promenade -Goubert Avenue (`Beach Road`, locally speaking)

.Where you`ll find this elegant tribute to the uniform. It gets prettily illuminated during a solemn ceremony every 14 July, Bastille Day.

The Statue of Joan of Arc: A lasting, triumphant image of the heroic French damsel Jeanne d` Arc, is frozen in marble, within the garden laid out in front of L` Eglise de Notre Dame des Anges.

Churches: French missionary zeal in the 17th and 18th centuries saw a number of imposing churches built here. The Eglise de Sacre Coeur de Jesus, situated on the south boulevard, stands out as an oriental specimen of Gothic splendour. It contains rare and beautiful stained glass panels depicting events from the life of Christ. The Eglise de Notre Dame de la Conception Immaculee, on Cathedral Street, was first built in 1692. It took its present shape in 1791.

The Eglise de Notre Dame des Anges, in Rue Dumas, is notable for its masonry -which uses the finest of limestone mixed with white of the egg -making for a texture identical to that of white marble. It is modelled on the Basilica at Lourdes, in southern France.

The French Cemetery at Karaikal: For a look-see into a veritable who`s who of 19th century Karaikal, wander through the French cemetery on Rue de Marche (Market Street). Administrators, landlords, port officials, women and children lie buried under curious headstones with interest-evoking inscriptions. You will also find an aged, tiny chapel within the walls.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

Monuments of Andaman and Nicobar have a great historical value and play as a major tourist destination from all over the world. All the major monuments of Andaman and Nicobar Island stand as historical wonders, revealing Indian freedom fighting history. The sighs of history can still be heard, the warmth of history can still be felt in each corner of the monuments of Andaman and Nicobar Island. Apart from their historical relevance the monument of the colonial era in the Andaman and Nicobar Island also embody their rich culture. The monuments of Andaman includes Cellular Jail, a Museum, an Art gallery, houses old buildings like Ballroom, Chief Commissioner`s House, Govt. House, Bakery, Press, Church, Troop Barracks Hospital, and Swimming Pool. Most of the old buildings represent the colonial period of British Raj. The monuments of this island are dotted throughout its individual places like Port Blair, Ross Island and Viper Island. One of the most famous monuments of Lakshadweep is the Cellular Jail at Port Blair. Completed in the year 1906, aimed to torture the freedom fighters of India this Jail still whispers the days of "Kalapani" and torture. The puce-

coloured massive building, made up of individual cells still stands mute with its colossal central tower and corridors.

Many freedom fighters were put in chains, imprisoned and hanged to death in this Island and till today the different monuments of Lakshadweep stand as the historical logos for the sufferings of the freedom fighters. Apart from the historical monuments of Andaman and Nicobar Islands there are impressive buildings like Ballroom, Bakery, Government House etc, constructed during the British regime.

11.5 Check Your Progress:

1) **Which is the oldest cave temple of Kerala?**

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2) **Name any three popular monuments in Kerala?**

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3) **Name any three popular monuments in Tamil nadu?**

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4) **Name any three popular monuments in Pondicherry?**

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5) **Name the two monuments present in Andaman & Nicobar Islands?**

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6) **Edakkal caves are present where & are famous for what?**

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7) **Name any three monuments of Kerala?**

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11.6 Summary:

After going through the unit, you must have surely got your answers with regard to heritage tourism of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. These states have a rich blend of art & architecture. Monuments in the South Indian region are mainly of two types: religious and historical. The religious monuments are indicative of the various places of worship built by the ancient ruling dynasties, mainly temples. Apart from this with later invasions and the advent of the British, other religious constructions also took place in the form of churches and mosques. Historical monuments comprise of the palaces and forts.

Monuments of South India are a must-see for tourists looking to understand and appreciate the cultural legacy of India. Untouched by outside influences, the South represents a true picture of ancient Indian civilisation as it existed in the times of kings and sages. In the coming units, we would further explore the various facets of these states such as religion culture & nature.

11.7 Clues to Answer:

Check your progress:

- Refer Sec 9.3
- Refer Sec 9.3
- Refer Sec 9.3
- Refer Sec 9.3
- Refer Sec 9.3
- Refer Sec 9.3
- Refer Sec 9.3

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Unit-13
The four Dhams and other important Hindu Religious centres

Structure:

13.0 Introduction

13.1 Objectives

13.2 Char Dham Yatra of India

13.3 Char Dham Yatra of Uttarakhand

13.4 Twelve Jyotirlingas

3.5 Kumbh Mela

13.6 Check Your Progress

13.7 Summary

13.8 Glossary

13.9 Self-Assessment Questions

13.10 References and Suggested Readings

13.0 Introduction:

Hinduism is regarded as the world's oldest religion by many scholars and researchers, with roots and customs dating back over 4,000 years. Today, with approximately 900 million followers, Hinduism is the third-largest religion after Christianity and Islam. About 95 percent of the world's Hindus reside in India. Since the religion has no specific founder, tracing its origins and history is complex. Hinduism is unique because it is not a single religion but a collection of many traditions and philosophies.

In Hinduism and spirituality, pilgrimage holds great significance. Followers participate in various types of pilgrimage, each with its own religious importance. Sacred sites include Tirumala, the Himalayan Chota Char Dham—Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri, and Yamunotri— as well as Varanasi/Kashi, Prayagraj, Haridwar-Rishikesh, Mathura-Vrindavan, Somnath, and Dwarka. Here, key religious attractions related to Hinduism are discussed.

13.1 Objectives:

After completing this unit, learners will understand:

- The key religious tourist attractions of Hinduism.
- The main features of the Hindu religion.

13.2 Char Dham Yatra of India:

The Char Dham ("four abodes") refers to four pilgrimage sites in India. Hindus believe that visiting these sites helps attain moksha (salvation). The sites include Badrinath, Dwaraka, Puri, and Rameswaram. It is believed that every Hindu should visit the Char Dham during their lifetime. As defined by Adi Shankaracharya, the Char Dham consists of four major Hindu pilgrimage sites. Additionally, a smaller circuit in Uttarakhand of four pilgrimage sites-Yamunotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath, and Badrinath—is called Chota Char Dham. The four Shankaracharya Peeth (Seats) at the Chaar Dham school of Hinduism established at least four Hindu monastic institutions. He organized the Hindu practitioners into four Maṭhas (institutions/monasteries), with headquarters located at Dvārakā in the West, Jagannatha Puri in the East, Sringeri Sharada Peetham in the South, and Badrikashrama in the North.

Four Pilgrimage Destinations of Char Dham:

In the Puranas, Hari (Vishnu) and Hara (Shiva) are described as eternal friends. It is said that wherever Lord Vishnu resides, Lord Shiva is nearby. The Chaar Dhams follow this principle. Thus, Kedarnath is paired with Badrinath, Rama Setu with Rameswaram, and Somnath with Dwaraka. However, some traditions list the Char Dham as Badrinath, Rangnath Swami, Dwaraka, and Jagannath Puri, all of which are Vaishnava sites, with their associated places being Kedarnath, Rameswaram, Somnath, and the Lingaraja Temple in Bhubaneswar (or perhaps Gupteshwar). The Char Dham

Highway project is still under construction and is expected to be operational by the end of 2018, though many service providers currently offer Char Dham Yatra helicopter services to facilitate pilgrims.

1. Puri:

Puri is located in the state of Odisha, India. It is one of the oldest cities in eastern India, situated on the coast of the Bay of Bengal. The main deity is Shri Krishna, celebrated as Lord Jagannatha. It is the only shrine in India where the goddess Subhadra, sister of Lord Krishna, is worshipped alongside her brothers, Lord Jagannatha and Lord Balabhadra. The main temple here is about 1000 years old and was built by Raja Choda Ganga Deva and Raja Tritiya Ananga Bhima Deva. Puri is also home to Govardhana Matha, one of the four principal monastic institutions founded by Adi Shankaracharya. Pandit Nilakantha Das proposed that Jagannath was a deity of Jain origin because the suffix 'Nath' was added to many Jain Tirthankaras. In the Jain context, Jagannath referred to the 'World personified' and was derived from Jinanath. Evidence of Jain influence, such as the term Kaivalya, meaning moksha or salvation, appears in the Jagannath tradition. Likewise, the twenty-two steps leading to the temple called the Baisi Pahacha are seen as a symbolic gesture of reverence to the first 22 of the 24 Jain Tirthankaras. According to Annirudh Das, the original Jagannath deity was influenced by Jainism and is none other than the Jina of Kalinga, taken to Magadha by Mahapadma Nanda. The Jain Hathigumpha inscription supports the theory of Jain origins, mentioning worship at a relic memorial in Khandagiri-Udayagiri on Kumara Hill. This site is said to be the same as the Jagannath temple site. However, as Starza notes, a Jain text mentions that Jains restored the Jagannath shrine, but the authenticity and date of this text are uncertain. This has led the Oriya people to celebrate a special day in this Dham, known as Ratha Yatra ("Chariot Festival').

2. Rameswaram:

Rameswaram, located in the south, is in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is situated in the Gulf of Mannar at the very tip of the Indian peninsula. According to legend, this is the place where Lord Ram, along with his brother Laxman and devotee Hanuman, built a bridge (Rama Setu) to reach Sri Lanka and rescue his wife Sita, who had been abducted earlier by Ravan, the ruler of Sri Lanka. The Ramanatha Swamy Temple, dedicated to Lord Shiva, occupies a significant area of Rameswaram. The temple is believed to have been consecrated by Shri Rama Chandra. Rameswaram is significant for Hindus, as a pilgrimage to Benaras is incomplete without a visit to Rameswaram. The presiding deity here is in the form of a Linga, known as Sri Ramanatha Swamy, and it is also one of the twelve Jyotirlingas.

3. Dwarka:

Dwarka, located in the west, is in the state of Gujarat, India. The city derives its name from the Sanskrit word "dvar," meaning "door" or "gate." It is situated at the confluence where the Gomti River merges into the Arabian Sea. However, this Gomti River is not

the same Gomti River, which is a tributary of the Ganga River. The city lies in the westernmost part of India. The legendary city of Dwaraka was the dwelling place of Lord Krishna. It is generally believed that, due to damage and destruction by the sea, Dvaraka submerged six times, and that modern-day Dwarka is the seventh city to be built in the area.

4. Badrinath:

Badrinath is located in the state of Uttarakhand. It is in the Garhwal hills, on the banks of the Alaknanda River. The town lies between the Nar and Narayana mountain ranges, in the shadow of Nilkantha Peak (6,560 m). There are other interesting sightseeing spots, such as Mana, Vyas Gufa, Maatamoorti, Charanpaduka, Bhimkund, and the Mukh of the Saraswati River, within 3 km of Badrinathjee. Joshimath is situated on the slopes above the confluence of the Alaknanda and Dhauliganga rivers. Of the four Maths established by Adi Shankaracharya, Joshimath is the winter seat of Chardham.

13.3 Char Dham Yatra of Uttarakhand:

Char Dham Yatra of Uttarakhand, or the Chota Char Dham, translated as 'the small four abodes,' means 'the small circuit of four abodes.' It is an important Hindu pilgrimage circuit on the Garhwal Road and the under-construction Chota Char Dham Railway in the Indian Himalayas. Located in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand (formerly the northwestern part of Uttar Pradesh), the circuit includes four sites: Yamunotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath, and Badrinath. Badrinath is also one of the four destinations of the longer Char Dham, which are situated in different corners of the country. The Chota Char Dham likely derives its name from this larger circuit.

The annual Char Dham Yatra resumed in May 2014 after being suspended since the 2013 Uttarakhand floods. The number of visitors has increased due to the Uttarakhand government's proactive measures. However, there is a risk of roadblocks caused by heavy rainfall in late July and August. During May and June, tourists visit in large numbers, leaving very little time for 'Darshan.' Therefore, the best time to undertake the Char Dham Yatra is from mid-May to July and from September to October.

The Chota Char Dham represents all three major Hindu sectarian traditions, with two Shakti (goddess) sites (Yamunotri and Gangotri), one Shaiva site (Kedarnath), and one Vaishnava site (Badrinath).

Until the 1950s, access was only possible via arduous, lengthy walking trails in hilly regions above 4000 meters. The circuit was mainly undertaken by wandering ascetics, religious pilgrims, and those who could afford a travel entourage. Although well known to Hindus in the plains below, the sites were not a prominent part of the annual religious culture. After the 1962 war between India and China, access improved as India invested heavily in road construction and infrastructure in border areas. Now,

pilgrims can travel by minibus, jeep, or car to the nearest points of the four shrines. Vehicles reach up to the Badrinath temple, while Gangotri, Yamunotri, and Kedarnath are located 10 to 15 km away.

Currently, the circuit attracts lakhs of visitors during the pilgrimage season, which typically runs from April 15 to Diwali (around November). The peak season is in the two months before the monsoon, which usually begins in late July. Once the monsoon starts, travelling to the sites becomes extremely dangerous due to landslides, destabilised rocks, and heavy traffic. Mortality rates can exceed 200 in a season. Some pilgrims also visit after the rains and before the sites become inaccessible due to snow. Despite the harsh temperatures in October and November, the mountain scenery is considered most vivid after the rains have moistened the plains below.

The Chota Char Dham was devastated in the recent 2013 Himalayan flash floods. One of the worst floods in June 2013 heavily damaged many parts of the circuit, nearly destroying Kedarnath town, leaving only the Kedarnathji Temple and a few structures, which were partially submerged in rocks and slurry. The 321 km-long construction of the Chota Char Dham Railway, costing INR43,292 crore (US$6.6 billion), began with the Final Location Survey (FLS) by the Indian government in May 2017.

Four Pilgrimage Destinations of Chota Char Dhama are mentioned below:

Access to the pilgrimage is either from Haridwar, Rishikesh or Dehradun. The tradition is to visit the sites in the following order.

1. **Yamunotri,** the source of the Yamuna River and the origin of the goddess Yamuna.
2. **Gangotri,** the source of the Ganges (River Ganga) and the head of the goddess Ganga.
3. **Kedarnath,** where a form of the Hindu god Shiva is venerated as one of the twelve Jyotirlingas.
4. **Badrinath** is the seat of the Hindu god Vishnu in his aspect of Badrinarayan.

1. Badrinath:

Sandwiched between the Nar and Narayan mountain ranges, Badrinath in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand is one of the most sought-after pilgrimage centres in the Indian subcontinent. Badrinath is beautifully set against the backdrop of the colossal Neelkanth mountain peak and never fails to leave visitors spellbound with its unparalleled beauty. The term Badrinath is derived from Badri, which means the place where berries grow abundantly. A site rich in myths and legends, Badrinath features prominently in a pilgrim's travel itinerary. The popular belief is that Badrinath was once the domain of Lord Shiva, and that Lord Vishnu displaced Shiva from here to Kedarnath. Another belief holds that when Ganga descended to Earth, she split into twelve streams, with one of the channels, Alakananda, flowing to Kedarnath, giving Badrinath its majestic appearance. Badrinath offers more than just recreational activities, shrines, and pilgrimage; it also showcases the extraordinary beauty of snow-clad mountain peaks and the surging landscapes of the Garhwal region.

Badrinath Temple:

Badrinath is the most sacred Dham of India. It is situated at an elevation of 3,133 meters above sea level in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand. Adi Shankaracharya founded this Dham in the 9th century. The deity of the Badrinath temple is Lord Vishnu. The temple is located on the right bank of the holy Alaknanda River.r.

2. Kedarnath:

Kedarnath, an ancient and majestic temple located in the Rudra Himalaya range, is over a thousand years old and built of massive stone slabs on a large rectangular platform. Ascending the large grey steps leading to the holy sanctums, we find inscriptions in Pali on the steps. Adi Shankaracharya built the present temple. The inner walls of the temple sanctum are adorned with figures of various deities and scenes from mythology. According to legend, the Pandavas sought Lord Shiva's blessings to atone for their sins after the Mahabharata battle. Lord Shiva repeatedly eluded them and, while fleeing, took refuge at Kedarnath in the form of a bull. When followed, he dived into the ground, leaving his hump on the surface. Outside the temple door, a large statue of Nandi Bull stands as a guardian. It is at this time that the doors of the temple are opened to pilgrims, who flock from all parts of India for a holy pilgrimage. Kedarnath is among the holiest sites for devout Hindus. It is set amidst the stunning mountains of the Garhwal Himalayas at the head of the Mandakini River. Kedar is another name for Lord Shiva, the protector and the destroyer. The shrine of Kedarnath is beautifully situated, surrounded by lofty, snow–covered mountains, and during summer, by grassy meadows covering the valleys. Immediately behind the temple is the high Kedardome peak, visible from great distances. The sight of the temple and the peak with its perpetual snow is simply enthralling.

3. Gangotri:

One of the four main religious sites in the Char Dham pilgrimage area, Gangotri in Uttarkashi, is closely associated with Goddess Ganga, the river known as the Ganges. The history of Gangotri dates back centuries, when Goddess Ganga transformed herself into a river to wash away the sins of King Bhagirath's ancestors after his penance. Gangotri is a popular pilgrimage site in India, situated at an altitude of 3042 meters, and radiates a highly sacred atmosphere. Religious rituals are ongoing in the Gangotri temple, with the Arti ceremony performed by the pujaris of the Semwal family.

The river Ganga originates from the Gangotri glacier and is called Bhagirathi. The name Ganga is used later, after the river passes Devaprayag and merges with the Alaknanda.

The impressive presence of snow-capped mountains nearby and the pure, crystal-clear water of the Ganges flowing around enhance the site's sanctity. Vegan food dominates the local culture and is available at food joints and dhabas. Non-vegetarian food and alcoholic drinks are strictly prohibited.

Gangotri Temple:

Gangotri temple is the highest temple dedicated to Goddess Ganga and is one of the four dhams of Uttarakhand. Gangotri is located at an altitude of 3,048 meters above sea level. It offers the rugged beauty of the Himalayas, the rushing waters of the Bhagirathi River, and snow-covered peaks. The place holds great significance among Hindus. Gangotri remains open from May and closes on the day of the Diwali festival.l.

4. Yamunotri:

Situated amidst the Garhwal Himalayas, Yamunotri in the state of Uttarakhand is naturally endowed with abundant beauty and charm. At an altitude of 3293 meters, Yamunotri lies near the Indo-Chinese border and is surrounded by towering peaks on all sides. As one of the holiest centers in the Hindu pantheon, this sacred abode of the Asti muni offers countless breathtaking vistas of nature.

Revered as the birthplace of the majestic River Yamuna, Yamunotri is known for its glaciers and thermal springs, making it a key stop in a Hindu pilgrim's journey. According to Hindu tradition, Yamuna is the sister of Yama, the god of death, and a holy dip in this river is believed to grant a painless death to the devotee.

Located in the foothills of the Garhwal Himalayas, Yamunotri boasts scenic surroundings with dense forests, lush meadows, and rushing waterfalls. A legendary destination requiring courage and stamina to reach, it appeals to adventure enthusiasts. The trek to Yamunotri offers stunning views of rugged peaks and dense forests, making the journey memorable.

From the snow-capped summits to the turquoise lakes, Yamunotri promises an enchanting experience for those who are young at heart. Its majestic trails alongside gushing streams provide unforgettable moments.

Yamunotri Temple:

Yamunotri is one of the Char Dham and is also the first place to visit in the Char Dham Circuit. Thousands of devotees visit the sacred shrine of the Yamunotri temple every month from May to October. Maharaja Pratap Shah of Tehri Garhwal built the Yamunotri Temple. The temple opens on the auspicious day of Akshay Tritiya and closes on the second day after Diwali. The temple holds immense importance among Hindus. Yamunotri is the source of the Yamuna River, one of India's major rivers.

13.4 Twelve Jyotirlingas:

Shiva is one of India's most worshipped deities and has many temples dedicated to him. Among these, the 12 Jyotirlingas of Shiva are the most prominent, regarded as the most sacred pilgrimage sites for Shiva devotees.

According to an ancient religious text, the Shiva Mahapuran, there was once an argument between Vishnu and Brahma, each claiming to be the supreme power. To test them, Shiva pierced the three worlds with an enormous pillar of light called the

jyotirlinga. He challenged Vishnu and Brahma to reach the end of the pillar, saying that whoever found it first would be the winner.

Brahma ascended upward, while Vishnu descended, chasing the pillar, which they did not realize was infinite. Brahma returned, claiming he had found the end, while Vishnu honestly admitted defeat. Enraged by Brahma's lies, Shiva appeared as a second Jyotirlinga and cursed Brahma, saying he would have no place in any religious ceremonies, while Vishnu would be worshipped for eternity.

The twelve Jyotirlingas are believed to be the temples where Shiva manifested as a form of light. They symbolize the ultimate reality, the supreme power, and Shiva's infinity.

Here is the list of the 12 Jyotirlingas of Shiva with their locations in India:

1. Somnath Jyotirlinga in Saurashtra, Gujarat:

One of the most famous of the twelve jyotirlingas, the Somnath temple in Gujarat is an important pilgrimage destination that has been renovated multiple times. The main reason for its popularity is its proximity to a Triveni Sangam, which is a confluence of three rivers – Hiran, Kapila, and Saraswati.

2. Mallikarjun Jyotirlinga in Srisailam, Andhra Pradesh:

Located in the religious temple town of Srisailam, the Mallikarjunaswamy temple is a popular Shiva temple in South India, known for its jyotirlinga. The Mahashivratri celebrations at Mallikarjunswamy are renowned across India and worth witnessing.

3. Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh:

Ujjain is highly renowned as a key site of the Kumbh Mela, with the Mahakaleshwar temple being its most notable tourist attraction due to the jyotirlinga there. Situated beside Rudra Sagar Lake, the temple attracts a large number of devotees every day.

4. Omkareshwar Jyotirlinga in Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh:

And then there is the Omkareshwar jyotirlinga, located on the sacred island of Omkareshwar, on the banks of the Narmada River. The swayambhu or self-manifested linga here attracts devotees throughout the year.

5. Vaidyanath Jyotirlinga in Parali, Maharashtra:

Also known as Baba Dham and Baidyanath Dham, the Vaidyanath jyotirlinga is believed to be in Parli, although some say it is in Deogarh, Jharkhand, or Baijnath, Himachal Pradesh. It is thought that this land was historically a site for funerals and, therefore, the home of tantric deities like Bhairava, who worshipped Shiva.

6. Nageswar Jyotirlinga in Gujarat:

Believed to be the oldest shrine of its kind, the Nageshvar jyotirlinga is said to be located in Durkavana, a forest mentioned in ancient texts. According to legend, Darukavana was a city inhabited by sea snakes and demons ruled by the old demon Daruka. The demon disappeared after Shiva appeared there and resided in the form of a Jyotirlinga.

7. Kedareswar Jyotirlinga in Kedarnath, Uttarakhand:

Kedarnath, one of the four major pilgrimage centres in the Char Dham pilgrimage for Hindus, is located high in the mountains of Uttarakhand and is visited by numerous devotees each year.

8. Tryambakeswar Jyotirlinga in Nasik, Maharashtra:

Located near another pilgrimage center, Shirdi, Trimbakeshwar, or Tryambakeshwar, is a renowned religious destination for Hindus in India. It is situated in the town of Trimbak and is well known for being home to one of the twelve jyotirlingas.

9. Rameswar Jyotirlinga in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu:

Perhaps one of the most popular temples in India is the Rameswaram temple, known for its stunning architecture and, of course, the jyotirlinga. It is visited daily by thousands of devotees and holds a significant place in Hindu culture.

10. Bhimashankar Jyotirlinga in Dakini, Maharashtra:

Another jyotirlinga in Maharashtra, Bhimashankar, is a highly popular destination near Pune. The name comes from an evil Asura named Bhima, who lived here long ago and was turned to ash by Shiva after a war. At the request of other gods, Shiva appeared here as the Bhimashankar jyotirlinga.

11. Visweswar Jyotirlinga in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh:

Varanasi is one of the most sacred places to visit in India, and the Kashi Vishwanath temple is its main attraction, renowned for the Visweswar jyotirlinga here. The grand aartis held during major festivals, especially Mahashivratri, are an experience you cannot miss.

12. Ghrishneswar Jyotirlinga in Devagiri, Maharashtra:

Located in a small village called Verul, near Devagiri and Aurangabad in Maharashtra, Grishneshwar, or Grushneshwar, is mentioned in the ancient Shiva Purana as one of the Jyotirlingas.

13.5 Kumbh Mela:

Kumbh Mela is a Hindu religious pilgrimage celebrated four times over 12 years. The geographical locations of Kumbh Mela span four different sites in India, and the Mela site rotates among these locations on four sacred rivers, as listed below: Haridwar on the Ganges in Uttarakhand, Ujjain on the Shipra in Madhya Pradesh, Nashik on the Godavari in Maharashtra, and Prayagraj at the confluence of the Ganges, the Yamuna, and the mythical Sarasvati in Uttar Pradesh. Each site's celebration is based on distinct astrological positions of the Sun, the Moon, and Jupiter. The celebrations occur when these positions align at specific moments, considered the holiest time in Hinduism. Kumbh Mela intrinsically encompasses astronomy, astrology, spirituality, ritual practices, and socio-cultural customs, making it profoundly rich in knowledge. Pilgrims come from all sections of the religion, including Sadhus (saints) and Naga Sadhus who practice 'sadhana' and follow strict spiritual disciplines, hermits who

leave their seclusion only during the Kumbh Mela, seekers of spirituality, and ordinary people practicing Hinduism. During the festival, various ceremonies take place: the traditional procession of Akharas called 'Peshwai' on elephants, horses, and chariots; the shining swords and rituals of Naga Sadhus during 'Shahi Snaan'; and many other cultural activities that attract millions of pilgrims.

History of Kumbh Mela:

Kumbh Mela is comprised of two words: Kumbh and Mela. The name Kumbh comes from the immortal pot of nectar that the Devtas and the demons fought over, as described in ancient Vedic scriptures known as the Puranas. Mela, as everyone knows, is a Sanskrit word meaning 'gathering' or 'to meet.' The history of Kumbh Mela is linked to the days when the Devtas and the Demons jointly produced the nectar of immortality, as depicted in legends. The Devtas and demons agreed to complete the task together and decided to share the nectar equally. They assembled on the shore of the milk ocean in the celestial realm of the cosmos. The churning of the milk ocean produced a deadly poison, which Lord Shiva drank without being harmed. After overcoming many hurdles over the years, Dhanwantari appeared with the nectar of immortality in her hands. The Devtas forcibly took the pot, whose safety was entrusted to four Gods—Brahaspati, Surya, Shani, and Chandra. Subsequently, the demons chased the Devtas for many days. During this time, drops of Kumbh were distributed at four locations: Prayagraj, Haridwar, Ujjain, and Nashik. These four sites are believed to possess mystical powers. The struggle for the Kumbh, or the sacred pitcher, between gods and demons continued for 12 divine days, which are considered equivalent to 12 years for humans. That is why the Kumbh Mela is celebrated once every 12 years, with gatherings at these sacred places. It is said that during this period, the rivers turned into Amrit, attracting pilgrims from around the world to bathe in the essence of purity and immortality.

Salient Features of Kumbh Mela:

- Kumbh Mela is the largest religious gathering in the world, also known as the "World's largest congregation of religious pilgrims." The earliest written record of the Kumbh Mela appears in the Bhagavata Purana. Another account is found in the works of Chinese traveler Hsuan Tsang (or Xuanzang), who visited India from 629 to 645 AD during the reign of Harsha Vardhana. Additionally, the Samudra Manthan is mentioned in the Bhagavata Purana, Vishnu Purana, Mahabharata, and Ramayana.
- Among the four cities—Prayagraj, Nashik, Haridwar and Ujjain—the Kumbh Mela held in Prayagraj is the oldest.
- Other activities at the Kumbh Mela include bathing, Pravachan, Kirtan, and Maha Prasad.
- Undoubtedly, the Kumbh Mela serves as a major temporary source of income, employing many people.

- At the Kumbh Mela, the first bath is led by the Saints, known as the Shahi Snan, which begins at 3 AM. After this royal bath, ordinary people are permitted to bathe in the holy river.
- According to Hindu mythology, those who dip into the sacred waters of the Ganga are eternally blessed. It is believed to wash away sins and guide them toward the path of salvation.
- The four locations of the Kumbh Mela are associated with the Amrit, or an immortal nectar drop that Vishnu dropped at these sites.
- The Kumbh Mela, the world's largest gathering, has been included in UNESCO's list of 'Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.'
- The festival takes place on dates when the nectar is believed to have fallen into the holy river, based on calculations involving the positions of Jupiter, the Sun, and the Moon in the zodiac.
- Kumbh means 'nectar.' The story of Kumbh Mela dates back to when the gods resided on earth. The curse of Sage Durvasa weakened them, allowing demons to cause chaos on earth.

Types of Kumbh Melas:

- **Maha Kumbh Mela:** It is held only in Prayagraj. It occurs every 144 years, or after the 12 Purna (Complete) Kumbh Melas.
- **Purna Kumbh Mela:** It happens every 12 years, mainly at four Kumbh Mela locations in India: Prayagraj, Haridwar, Nashik, and Ujjain. It rotates among these four places every 12 years.
- **Ardh Kumbh Mela:** Meaning the Half Kumbh Mela, it is held every 6 years in India at two locations: Haridwar and Prayagraj.
- **Kumbh Mela:** Organized at four different places by the state governments, attracting millions of participants with spiritual enthusiasm.
- **Magh Kumbh Mela:** Also known as the Mini Kumbh Mela, it is held annually in Prayagraj during the month of Magh according to the Hindu calendar.

The venue for the Kumbh Mela is determined by the positions of the Sun, Moon, and Jupiter at that time, as they move through different zodiac signs. Since then, the Kumbh Mela has been celebrated with all the traditional rituals, and people from different walks of life gather to mark the occasion.

Four Sites of Kumbh Mela:

Details of the four different sites of the Kumbh Mela are listed below:

1. Prayagraj:

The Prayag Kumbh Mela is a Hindu festival held at the Triveni Sangam – the confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna, and the mythical Sarasvati – in Allahabad (officially known as Prayagraj), India. A ritual dip in the waters marks the festival, but it also celebrates community commerce, with numerous fairs, educational events, religious discourses by saints, mass feedings of monks or impoverished people, and

entertainment spectacles. The full Kumbh Mela occurs every 12 years, while a half (Ardha) Mela takes place roughly six years later at the same site. The 2013 Kumbh Mela was the world's largest religious gathering, drawing nearly 120 million visitors. An Ardh Kumbh Mela was held in early 2019. The next full Kumbh Mela is scheduled for 2025, with the date determined by the Hindu lunisolar calendar based on the entry of planet Jupiter into Taurus while the sun and moon are in Capricorn. The Mela is one of the four fairs traditionally recognized as Kumbh Melas. An annual fair, called Magh Mela, has been held at Prayag Triveni Sangam since ancient times (at least from the early centuries CE). The site, its sacredness, bathing pilgrimage, and the annual festival are mentioned in ancient texts such as the Puranas and the Mahabharata. Later-era texts, including those by Muslim historians of the Mughal Empire, also mention the festival, although they do not use the phrase "Kumbh Mela" for the bathing festival at Prayag (renamed Allahabad during the Mughal era). The earliest references to a Kumbh Mela at Allahabad appear only after the mid-19th century in colonial-era documents. It is believed that the Prayagwals (local Brahmins of Prayag) adopted the Kumbha and the 12-year cycle of the historic Haridwar Kumbh Mela for their annual Magh Mela around that period. Since then, every 12 years, the Magh Mela transforms into a Kumbh Mela, and six years after a Kumbh Mela, it becomes an Ardh Kumbh ("Half Kumbh") Mela. The Kumbh Mela at Allahabad is held in Magh when Jupiter is in Aries, or when Jupiter is in Taurus and the Sun and Moon are in Capricorn. However, if this astrological combination (Kumbh Yoga) does not coincide with Magh, the mela is still held during that month. For example, the 1989 Kumbh Mela was supposed to begin in mid-March according to astrological calculations but started in January. There have been multiple disagreements among Hindu astrologers regarding the precise astrological conditions that mark the start of a mela. Consequently, fairs claiming to be Kumbh Melas have occurred at the same site in successive years, such as in 1941 and 1942, and again in 1965 and 1966.6.

2. Haridwar:

Haridwar is one of the four sites of Kumbh Mela, the others being Prayag (Allahabad), Trimbak (Nashik), and Ujjain. Although there are many references to riverside bathing festivals in ancient Indian literature, the exact age of the Kumbh Mela remains uncertain. The fair at Haridwar seems to be the original Kumbh Mela, as it is held under the astrological sign Kumbha (Aquarius), and there are references to a 12-year cycle for it. The Haridwar Kumbh Mela dates back at least to the early 1600s. The earliest existing texts using the name "Kumbha Mela" are Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh (1695) and Chahar Gulshan (1789). Both texts refer to the "Kumbh Mela" specifically as Haridwar's fair, although they mention similar festivals at Allahabad (the annual Magh Mela) and Nashik (the Simhastha). The Kumbh Melas at the other three sites appear to be adaptations of Haridwar's Kumbh Mela to local festivals that existed previously. Timur, the Muslim conqueror, invaded Haridwar in 1398 and massacred many

pilgrims, possibly during a Kumbh Mela. The Kumbh Mela at Haridwar is held every 12 years, based on Hindu astrology: it occurs when Jupiter is in Aquarius and the sun enters Aries. An Ardh Kumbh, or "Half Kumbh," is held six years after a full Kumbh Mela. The Kumbh Mela Officer for 2021 is Deepak Rawat (IAS). The event holds deep religious significance for Hindu devotees. The last Haridwar Kumbh Mela was in 2010, the next is scheduled for 2021, and an Ardh Kumbh Mela was held in 2016.6.

3. Nashik:

Nashik-Trimbakeshwar Simhastha is a Hindu religious fair held every 12 years in Nashik district, Maharashtra. The name of the festival is also transliterated as Sinhastha or Singhastha. It is one of the four fairs traditionally recognized as Kumbha Melas and is also known as the Nashik-Trimbak Kumbha Mela or the Nashik Kumbha Mela.

The fair involves ritual bathing on the banks of the Godavari River, at the Trimbakeshwar Shiva Temple (in Trimbak), and at the Ram Kund in Nashik. Until 1789, the fair was held only at Trimbak, but after a clash between Vaishnavites and Saivites, the Maratha Peshwa relocated the Vaishnavites to Nashik city.y.

4. Ujjain:

Ujjain Kumbha Fair is a Hindu religious festival held every 12 years in the sacred city of Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh. It is one of the four holy fairs, traditionally recognized as the Kumbha Melas, held at three other places—Haridwar, Prayagraj, and Nasik. According to some Hindu mythologies, Vishnu shed drops of Nectar at all four locations where the Kumbha Mela is celebrated. These four sites, including Ujjain, are identified as the current locations of the Kumbh Mela. "Kumbh" means "Pot," which originated from "Samudra Manthan" (Churning of the Ocean) between gods and demons— the term 'Mela' signifies a fair. It is believed that in its present form, the festival began in the 18th century when Ranoji Shinde, a Maratha ruler, invited ascetics from Nashik to Ujjain during its local festival. Both Ujjain and Nashik fairs adopted the Kumbha myth from the Haridwar Kumbh Fair. The Kumbh Mela at Ujjain gives special reverence to the Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga temple, which is considered the Swayambhu lingam of Lord Shiva. Sometimes, it is also called the riverside festival because it is celebrated on the banks of the holy River Shipra. The fair attracts millions of Hindu pilgrims from around the world.

13.6 Check Your Progress:

- **Discuss the important Hindu religious tourist attractions of India:**

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- **Highlight the salient features of the 12 Jyotirlingas of India.**

13.7 Summary

Hinduism is the world's oldest religion. It is the third-largest religion globally, after Christianity and Islam. The exact date of Hinduism's origin is unknown, but it is believed to have begun around 4000 years ago. Approximately 900 million people worldwide practice Hinduism, with about 95% of them living in India. As the oldest religion and with millions of followers, adherents of this great faith have built thousands of temples across India. Pilgrims visit these sites to seek favor from their gods and goddesses. Some important pilgrimage destinations include the 12 Jyotirlingas, the Char Dham Yatra, and Kumbh Mela sites.

13.8 Glossary:

- **Pilgrimage:** A long journey taken by a pilgrim to worship God or Goddesses.
- **Pilgrim:** A follower of a religion who travels a great distance to visit and worship a religious site.
- **Devote:** Here, "devote" means a follower of a particular religion.

13.9 Self-Assessment Questions:

- Why is the Kumbh Mela celebrated in four different places in India?
- Discuss your favorite Hindu religious tourist attraction in detail.
- Write a detailed note on the Char Dhams Yatra of Uttarakhand.

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Unit-14
Key shrines Resorts of Jainism and Buddhism

Structure:

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14.0 Introduction:

Jainism is an old religion that emerged in India. It is based upon Truth, Non-Volence, Sacrifice and Self-Control. It has a total no. of 24 Tirthankaras. The first Tirthankar of Jainism was Rishabhnath, and the last and most popular one was Mahavira. At present, the total no. of people who follow Jainism is 60 million and the majority of them live in India and the rest in other parts of the World. People associated with Jainism are mainly vegetarian. They treat all creatures equally. The ultimate goal of the life of Jainism is to achieve liberation.

The quaint town of Bodh Gaya in Bihar exudes a tranquil ambiance, underpinned by deep devotion. Dotted with temples and monasteries, this 2,500-year-old birthplace of Buddhism invites travelers from around the world to immerse themselves in its spiritual atmosphere, retrace the steps of Lord Buddha, and understand his philosophies at the place where he attained nirvana (enlightenment). The city pulses with devotees throughout the year. Yet, it remains timeless, as monks in saffron and maroon robes walk among the monuments and temples, their chants and prayers enveloping the surroundings in a cocoon of peace. Even the air of this small town seems infused with serenity and calmness, qualities associated with Buddhism. Prince Siddhartha, who later became Lord Buddha, is said to have found a peaceful retreat beneath the most sacred of spots here, the Bo or Bodhi tree, where he meditated until achieving enlightenment. Many legends surround this historic event, and it is said that as young Siddhartha settled down to meditate, a young cowherd named Sujata noticed him and, moved by his gaunt appearance, brought him a bowl of kheer (sweet rice pudding). Not only did this meal give him strength, but it is also believed to have inspired his thoughts on following the Middle Path. The ancient city of Bodhgaya holds special significance in Hinduism; Gaya is mentioned in great epics such as the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. It is also said to be the place where Lord Rama, along with his wife Sita and brother Lakshmana, came to offer pind dan (an offering to ancestors during Hindu funeral rites) for their father Dashratha.

14.1 Objectives:

The following are the key objectives of this unit:

- To learn the salient features of Jainism and Buddhism
- To understand the core teachings of Jainism and Buddhism
- To know the major Jainism and Buddhist tourist attractions.

14.2 Jainism: Meaning, Features & History:

Jainism Beliefs:

The distinguishing features of Jain philosophy include its belief in the independent existence of the soul and matter. It rejects a creative and omnipotent God and instead emphasizes an eternal universe. Jainism strongly focuses on non-violence, morality, and ethics. The word Jain comes from the Sanskrit word 'jina', meaning conqueror. The ultimate goal of Jain life is to achieve the liberation of the soul. A key aspect of Jainism is its emphasis on karma. Karma is the sum of a person's actions in this and previous lives, which determines their fate in future reincarnations. The Sanskrit word 'karma' means action, word, or deed. It highlights the spiritual principle of cause and effect, where individual actions influence personal outcomes. Good intent and deeds lead to good karma and future happiness, while bad intent and deeds result in bad karma and suffering. Karma is closely linked to rebirth, the idea that death marks the start of a new existence. This concept also appears in other Asian religions, including Buddhism. The motto of Jainism is Parasparopagraho Jivanam, meaning "the function of souls is to help one another." This reflects the importance of good deeds and is part of Jainism's core principles: ahimsa (non-violence), anekantavada (non-absolutism), and aparigraha (non-possessiveness or non-attachment). Followers observe five main vows, including ahimsa and aparigraha, as well as Satya (truthfulness), asteya (non-stealing), and brahmacharya (chastity). Jain monks and nuns strictly follow these vows, placing Jainism within the ascetic and self-discipline traditions of Sramana.

Followers:

Include Diwali, which marks the Nirvana, or liberation, of Mahavira's soul; and Paryushana, also called Das Lakshana, a period of eight to ten days in August or September dedicated to fasting, prayer, and meditation. Most Jains live in India, which has between 4 and 6 million followers. Major Jain communities outside India include the United States, with over 79,000 followers; Kenya, with nearly 69,000 adherents; the

United Kingdom, with about 17,000 followers; and Canada, with around 12,000 followers. Other countries with significant Jain populations are Tanzania, Nepal, Uganda, Burma, Malaysia, South Africa, Fiji, Australia, and Japan. Contemporary Jainism is divided into two main sects: Digambara and Svetambara. The Svetambara, meaning "white-clad," refers to their practice of wearing white clothes, whereas the monks of the "sky-clad" Digambara do not wear clothing at all, a practice they disagree on. The most important religious festival of Jainism is Mahavir Jayanti, which celebrates the birth of Mahavira—the 24th and last Tirthankara, or teaching god. Other key festivals

14.3 Tourist Attractions of Jainism: Mount Abu & Palitana

1. Dilwara Jain Temple, Mount Abu:

Dilwara Jain Temples are among the finest Jain temples in the world, renowned for their extraordinary architecture and magnificent marble stone carvings; some experts even consider them architecturally superior to the Taj Mahal. From the outside, the temple may appear quite simple, but every cloud has a silver lining; the interior showcases the exquisite craftsmanship of human skill at its best. Built between the 11th and 13th centuries AD, the temples are surrounded by lush green hills that create a very pleasant atmosphere. The marble carvings' ornamental details are phenomenal and unmatched, with minutely carved ceilings and pillars that are truly stunning. All of this was achieved at a time when no modern transport or roads existed, at a height of over 1200 meters in Mount Abu. Huge blocks of marble were transported on elephant backs from the Arasoori Hills at Ambaji to this remote, hilly region of Mount Abu. Dilwara Temple is also a popular Jain pilgrimage destination. The Dilwara Temple complex consists of five major sections or temples dedicated to five Jain trithankaras (saints).):

1) Shri Mahaveer Swami Temple - This temple was built in 1582 and is dedicated to Lord Mahaveer, the 24th Tirthankara of Jain. It is relatively small, and the upper walls of the temple feature pictures of the porch painted by craftsmen from Sirohi in 1764.

2) Shri AdiNath Temple or Vimal Vasahi Temple - This temple was built by Vimal Shah, the Minister of Solanika, ruler of Gujarat, in 1031 A.D. It is the oldest of all and is dedicated to Shri Adinath Ji - the first Jain Tirthankar. The temple features an open

courtyard surrounded by corridors, all beautifully decorated with marble carved stones. Inside, cells contain tiny images of Jain saints artistically carved on marble stones. The internal dome is ornamented with floral and petal designs, and the large hall's pillars are decorated with carvings of female figures playing musical instruments. The temple also has the "Guda Mandapa" - a simple hall decorated with images of Shri Adi Nath.h.

3) **Shri ParshavNath Temple or Khartar Vasahi Temple** - This temple was built by the Mandika clan between 1458-59 A.D. It has the tallest shrine along with four large Mandapas, making it one of the most impressive Dilwara temples. The carvings on the pillars of this temple are another example of the architectural excellence of these Jain temples.

4) **Shri Rishabdaoji Temple or Peethalhar Temple** - This temple is known as Pittalhari/Peethalhar temple because most of the statues here are made using 'Pittal' (brass metal). It was built by Bhima Shah, a minister from the Gujarat dynasty. Like other temples of Dilwara, this temple also has Gudu Mandapa and Navchowki.

5) **Shri NemiNathJi Temple or Luna Vasahi Temple** - This temple was built in 1230 A.D. by two brothers known as Tejpal and Vastupal. They dedicated this temple to the 22nd saint of Jainism - Shri Nemi Nathji. This temple features one hall called Rag Mandapa, which contains three hundred and sixty tiny idols of Jain Tirthankaras, all minutely crafted on marble. This showcases why these Jain marble temples of Dilwara are considered superior to the Taj Mahal. Among these white marble idols, the idol of Shri Neminath Ji is made of black marble. The pillars of this temple were built by Maharana Kumbha of Mewar. The Dilwara Jain Temples are open to tourists from 12 P.M. to 5 P.M. free of charge, and no photography is allowed inside the temple complex.

1. Palitana:

The hustling, dusty town of Palitana, 51 km southwest of Bhavnagar, has grown rapidly to serve the pilgrim trade around the Shatrunjaya Hill. The sacred site contains hundreds of shrines sanctified when Rishabha, the first Tirthankara of Jainism, gave his first sermon in the temple on the hilltop. Even though the climb to the temples is challenging, it offers a dazzling view of the intricately carved temples. During the

Kartik Purnima festival, accommodation around town fills with pilgrims and is best booked in advance.

One of Jainism's holiest pilgrimage sites, Shatrunjaya is an incredible hill dotted with temples, built over 900 years. It is said that Adinath (also known as Rishabha), the founder of Jainism, meditated beneath the rayan tree at the summit. The temples are grouped into tunks (enclosures), each with a central temple flanked by smaller ones. The summit stands at an elevation of 7,288 feet (2,221 m). Reaching it involves climbing over 3,750 stone steps, which adds to the extraordinary experience. Most days, hundreds of pilgrims undertake the climb; crowds swell into the thousands during Kartik Purnima, marking the end of Chaturmas, a four-month period of spiritual retreat and material self-denial that coincides with the monsoon season. White-robed monks walk past. As you approach the top of the hill, the path forks. The main entrance, Ram Pole, is reached by bearing left, though the best views are to the right, where on a clear day you can see the Gulf of Cambay. Inside the Nav Tonk Gate, one path leads left to the shrine of Angar Pir—a Muslim saint who protected the temples from a Mughal attack. To the right, the second tunk you reach is the Chaumukhji Tunk, housing the Chaumukh (Four-Faced Shrine), built in 1618 by a Jain merchant. Images of Adinath, the first Jain tirthankar (believed to have attained enlightenment here), face the four cardinal directions. You can easily spend a couple of hours wandering among the hundreds of temples here. The largest, and one of the most splendid and important, with a fantastic wealth of detailed carvings, is the Adinath Temple, located on the highest point on the far (south) side. After walking down, people grab a bowl of curd from various sellers to restore their energy.

Brief History: The Palitana temples on Shatrunjaya Hill were constructed over a span of 900 years beginning in the 11th century. It was Kumarpal Solanki, a notable Jain patron, who established the first temples on this site. The temples were destroyed by Turkish Muslim invaders in 1311 AD, when the saint Jinaprabhasuri, then 50 years old, presided over the temples, but they were later restored to their former glory.

Jain Temples:

Palitana is the only mountain in the world that has more than 900 temples. The Palitana temples and the entire mountain are considered the most sacred pilgrimage place

(tirtha) by the Jain community and are the world's largest Temple Complex. Over 3000 temples are located on the Shatrunjaya hills, beautifully carved in marble. The main temple atop the hill is dedicated to the first Tirthankara Rishabhanatha (Risahabhadeva). Built by generations of Jains over 900 years starting from the 11th century, the temples are managed by the Anandji Kalyanji Trust, associated with the Kasturbhai Lalbhai group. From the foot to the summit, about 3,800 stone steps make the climb easier.

The temples are intricately carved in marble, resembling miniature ivory sculptures when viewed from a distance. Crafted by master artisans, the most significant temple is dedicated to the first Tirthankara, Shri Adishwar, featuring ornate architectural motifs, though its overall design is simpler than the Choumukh. Other notable temples include those of Kumarpal, Vimalshah, and Sampriti Raja. Kumarpal Solanki, a prominent Jain patron, likely built the earliest temple, which contains an impressive collection of jewels, viewable with special permission. These temples date from the 11th to the 20th century. Between 1865 and 1910, it was ruled by King Dhanpat.

Belief:

Every devout Jain aspires to climb to the top of the mountain at least once in his lifetime because of its sanctity. Not only are the temples on the hill sacred, but, according to Jain Scriptures, the entire hill is considered sacred from top to bottom. The journey is arduous. The walk up the stone stairway hewn into the mountain face takes about an hour and a half. For those unable or unaccustomed to the strain, sling-chairs are available at a bargain. The code for climbers is strict, in keeping with the rigors of the Jain faith. Food must neither be eaten nor carried along the way. The descent must begin before it is evening, for no soul can remain atop the sacred mountain during the night.

14.4 Buddhism:

Buddhism is a faith founded by Siddhartha Gautama (“the Buddha”) more than 2,500 years ago in India. With about 470 million followers, Buddhism is regarded as one of the major world religions. Its practice has traditionally been most prominent in East

and Southeast Asia, but its influence is expanding in the West. Many Buddhist ideas and philosophies overlap with those of other faiths.

Some key beliefs of Buddhism are:

- Buddhists do not believe in a supreme god or deity. Instead, they focus on achieving enlightenment—a state of inner peace and wisdom. When followers reach this spiritual level, they are said to have experienced nirvana.
- The religion's founder, Buddha, is considered an extraordinary man, but not a god. The word Buddha means "enlightened."
- The path to enlightenment is achieved through morality, meditation, and wisdom. Buddhists often meditate because they believe it helps them awaken to the truth.
- There are many philosophies and interpretations within Buddhism, making it a tolerant and evolving religion.
- Some scholars do not recognise Buddhism as an organised religion but rather as a "way of life" or a "spiritual tradition."
- Buddhism encourages its followers to avoid both self-indulgence and self-denial.
- Buddha's most important teachings, known as The Four Noble Truths, are essential to understanding the religion.
- Buddhists embrace the concepts of karma (the law of cause and effect) and reincarnation (the continuous cycle of rebirth).
- Buddhists can worship in temples or at home.
- Buddhist monks, or bhikkhus, adhere to a strict code of conduct, which includes celibacy.
- There is no single Buddhist symbol, but several images have evolved to represent Buddhist beliefs, including the lotus flower, the eight-spoked dharma wheel, the Bodhi tree, and the swastika (an ancient symbol whose name means "well-being" or "good fortune" in Sanskrit).

14.5 Tourist Attractions of Bodhgaya:

- **Mahabodhi Temple Complex:**

The Mahabodhi Temple Complex in Bodh Gaya is located 115 km south of Bihar's state capital, Patna, and 16 km from Gaya, the district headquarters, in Eastern India. It is

one of the four sacred sites associated with the life of Lord Buddha, especially with his attainment of Enlightenment. The site includes the most important remains from the 5th-6th century A.D. in the Indian subcontinent and covers an area of 4.86 hectares.

The Mahabodhi Temple Complex was originally built by Emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century B.C., with the current structure dating from the 5th–6th centuries. It is among the earliest fully brick-built Buddhist temples from the late Gupta period, and it has significantly influenced the development of brick architecture over the centuries.

The complex features the 50-meter-high grand Temple, the Vajrasana, the sacred Bodhi Tree, and six other sites linked to Buddha's enlightenment, all enclosed by well-maintained ancient votive stupas and protected by inner, middle, and outer circular boundaries. A seventh sacred site, the Lotus Pond, is situated outside the enclosure to the south. Both the temple and Lotus Pond are accessed via circulating passages at two or three levels, with the entire ensemble lying 5 meters below the surrounding land level.

This site also holds archaeological significance related to the events of Lord Buddha's time there and chronicles the evolution of worship, especially since the 3rd century when Emperor Ashoka constructed the first temple, balustrades, and the memorial column, along with the development of the ancient city through the building of sanctuaries and monasteries by foreign rulers over the centuries.

The main temple wall stands approximately 11 meters high and is built in the classical Indian temple architectural style. It features entrances from the east and north, with a low basement decorated with moldings of honeysuckle and geese motifs. Above this are niches holding images of the Buddha. Further up are additional moldings and chaitya niches, topped by the temple's curvilinear shikhara or tower, adorned with amalaka and kalasha, traditional Indian architectural elements. The four corners of the temple's parapet host small shrine chambers with statues of the Buddha, each topped with a tiny tower. The temple faces east and includes a small forecourt with niches on either side containing Buddha statues. A doorway leads into a small hall, then into the sanctum which houses a gilded seated Buddha statue over 5 feet tall, symbolizing his Enlightenment. Above the sanctum is the main hall, containing a shrine with another Buddha statue where senior monks gather for meditation.

From the east, a series of steps descend along a long central path leading to the main temple and the surrounding area. Along this path, significant sites associated with events immediately following Buddha's enlightenment are located, along with votive stupas and shrines.

- **Bodhi Tree:**

The Bodhi Tree or Bodhi Fig Tree was a large, ancient sacred fig tree (Ficus religiosa, also called the Bo Tree) located in Bodh Gaya, Bihar, India. It was under this tree that Siddhartha Gautama, the spiritual teacher who became known as the Buddha, is said to have attained enlightenment or Bodhi around 500 BCE. In religious iconography, the Bodhi Tree is recognizable by its heart-shaped leaves, which are often prominently displayed.

The term "Bodhi Tree" is also used for existing sacred fig (Ficus religiosa) trees, also known as bodhi trees. The most notable example is the Mahabodhi Tree in the Mahabodhi Temple in Bodh Gaya, which is often considered a direct descendant of the original tree. Planted around 250 BCE, this tree is a popular pilgrimage site, being the most important of the four main Buddhist pilgrimage locations.

Other notable bodhi trees with significant historical importance in Buddhism include the Anandabodhi Tree at Jetavana in Sravasti, North India, and the Sri Maha Bodhi Tree in Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka. Both are believed to have been propagated from the original Bodhi Tree..

- **The Great Buddha Statue:**

The Great Buddha Statue, also known as the 80-foot statue, is located in Bodhgaya. The unveiling and consecration of the Great Buddha Statue took place on 18 November 1989. The consecration ceremony was attended by the XIVth Dalai Lama, who blessed the 25-meter statue, the first great Buddha ever built in the history of India. The statue is now a symbol of the holy place Bodhgaya, next to the Mahabodhi Temple, which is a World Heritage site and attracts pilgrims from all over the world. Among local people, it is nicknamed "the 80-foot (25-meter) Buddha Statue." Under the slogan "Spread Buddha's rays to the Whole World," Daijokyo spent seven years constructing the Great Buddha Statue, mobilizing a total of 120,000 masons.

- **Vajrasana:**

The red sandstone slab between the Bodhi tree and the Mahabodhi Temple is believed to have been erected by Emperor Ashoka to mark the exact spot where Lord Buddha sat. It is traditionally called Buddha's vajrasana (meaning "diamond throne" or "thunder seat"). It is said that Lord Buddha sat here in meditation, gazing eastwards. One of the most famous of Ashoka's many pillars, which he engraved with his edicts and religious insights, stands at the southeast corner of the temple. Vajrasana has been mentioned by many scholars, such as Ashvagosa, who, in his Buddhacharita, describes this seat as the "navel of the earth." Fa-Hien also states that all past Buddhas attained enlightenment here and that future Buddhas will also achieve enlightenment at this spot.

- **Archaeological Society of India Museum:**

The Archaeological Society of India Museum houses an impressive collection of Buddhist and Hindu relics, mainly from the Pala period (8th to 12th centuries). Established in 1956, the museum features two galleries, an open courtyard, and two verandahs displaying various antiques. Visitors can view bronze statues, terracotta items, images of Lord Buddha, stone sculptures, as well as pillars, railings, panels, rods, and plaques. It is situated within the Mahabodhi Temple complex. The second gallery contains an idol of the Varaha avatar of Lord Vishnu, and visitors can also learn about the dasavatara (10-avatara) incarnation of the deity. While it is challenging to capture the entire history of Bodh Gaya and the richness of Buddhist culture, this museum aims to facilitate research and understanding.

14.6 Tourist Attractions of Sarnath:

Sarnath (along with Bodhgaya, Kushinagar, and Lumbini) is one of the four most important Buddhist pilgrimage sites in the world. It holds special significance as the place where the Buddha delivered his first sermon. However, you don't need to be Buddhist to enjoy visiting it. Sarnath also offers a peaceful and refreshing side trip from Varanasi. Many people are surprised to learn that Sarnath has Jain and Hindu connections as well. Find out what you need to know to visit in this guide.

History:

A long time ago, around the 5th century B.C., a young prince named Siddhartha Gautama was born in Lumbini. He led a very sheltered and lavish life. However, just before he turned 30, he ventured into the countryside, where he encountered illness and death. This prompted him to give everything up and seek liberation from suffering.

Eventually, he realized that liberation comes from disciplining the mind. He then sat under a sacred fig tree to meditate and resolved not to get up until he attained enlightenment. It happened, profoundly, on a full moon night. The tree (which came to be known as the Bodhi tree after his awakening) was located at the site of the magnificent Mahabodhi temple in Bodhgaya.

The Buddha did not begin preaching at Bodhgaya, however. There were five people he wanted to teach first. He had previously practiced physical discipline with them as a means of liberation. They had left him in disgust after he decided it was not the right path. The Buddha heard they were dwelling in a deer park at Sarnath, so he went there. They were so impressed with his newfound wisdom and the Four Noble Truths that they became his first disciples.

Buddhism flourished in Sarnath due to its proximity to Varanasi. Most of the structures, however, were built by Mauryan Emperor Ashoka, a couple of centuries after the religion's founding. Guilt over his brutal invasion of Kalinga (present-day Odisha on India's east coast) led him to convert to Buddhism and adopt nonviolence. He then actively constructed stupas and pillars across India to promote the faith.

The most renowned pillar is at Sarnath. The national emblem of India, featuring four lions and a dharma chakra (wheel representing Buddhist teachings), is derived from it. The chakra also appears on the Indian flag.

Subsequent rulers added to the stupas and monasteries Ashoka built at Sarnath. During the Gupta dynasty in the 4th century A.D., Sarnath was an active hub for art and Buddhist sculpture. By the 7th century, it had become a major center for Buddhist study, with thousands of monks residing there.

Unfortunately, Turkish Muslim invaders arrived in the 12th century and destroyed much of Sarnath, along with many other Buddhist sites in North India. Most of what

remained of the Dharmarajika Stupa, built by Ashoka, was further demolished in the late 18th century by Jagat Singh (Dewan of Raja Chet Singh of Banaras) and used as building material. Nonetheless, the rediscovery of Sarnath prompted British archaeologists to excavate the site during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Buddhist Tourist Attractions of Sarnath:

Dhamek Stupa:

Dhamek Stupa is the most prominent structure in Sarnath, near Varanasi. It is one of India's most notable Buddhist monuments. The Dhamek Stupa was built in 500 CE to replace an earlier structure commissioned by the great Mauryan king Ashoka in 249 BCE. The Stupa represents the deer park (Rishipattana), which is said to be of great significance as Buddha delivered his first sermon here after attaining enlightenment, to his disciples, revealing his "Eightfold Path". The stupa has a diameter of 28 meters at the base and stands 43.6 meters tall, constructed partly of stone and partly of brick. The lower part is decorated with delicate floral carvings of Gupta origin. It was enlarged six times, although the upper section remains unfinished. The wall is adorned with beautifully carved figures of humans and birds, along with inscriptions in the Brahmi script.

Dharamrajika Stupa:

Near the Dhamekh Stupa, another important monument of Sarnath is located, known as the Dharmarajika Stupa. Built by King Ashoka, it was later destroyed in 1794 by Jagat Singh, who used the bricks for other construction purposes. During this destruction, a box containing bones was discovered. It is believed that this box holds the relics of Lord Buddha. The box, which is kept safely at the Indian Museum in Kolkata, can be viewed there. It is thought that Jagat Singh disposed of the bones in the Ganga.

Chaukhandi Stupa:

This Stupa is located about 13 km from Varanasi. During its construction, the bricks used resembled those of an octagonal tower from the Gupta Period (4th–6th century). Later, Mughal Emperor Akbar made a small modification in 1588 to commemorate the shelter of Humayun at Sarnath. When Lord Buddha first visited Sarnath, he met his initial five disciples at Chaukhandi Stupa. It is believed that he visited Sarnath after 528

BCE, following his enlightenment at Bodh Gaya, to meet his disciples Mahanama, Koudanna, Bhaddiya, Vappa, and Asvajita. He met them and shared the knowledge he had gained from enlightenment.

Ashoka Pillar:

The initial height of the Ashoka pillar was 55 feet. Currently, it stands at only 7 feet 9 inches. The top part of the pillar is housed in the Sarnath Museum, which is also India's national symbol. Ashoka ordered in the first inscription of the pillar that if the monks (male or female) try to break the union or condemn the Sangh, they will be removed from the Sangh by being made to wear white clothes. The second inscription is from the Kushan period, and the third is from the Gupta era, which mentions the teachers of the committee's branch.

Buddha Statue:

An 80-foot-tall statue of Lord Buddha in India is located at the Sarnath Thai temple near Varanasi. Eight hundred fifteen stones were used to build this statue. It took approximately 14 years to complete the construction of this statue.

Archaeological Museum:

To preserve historical and antique artefacts, a renowned Archaeological Museum has been built at Sarnath. The museum displays various objects of Buddhist art, images of Hindu Gods, and other ancient artefacts. It features five galleries and two verandahs.

Mulagandhakuti Vihar Buddhist Temple

This temple was built in 1931 by the Sri Lankan Mahabodhi Society at Sarnath. It is said that this is the place where Lord Buddha spent his first rainy season. On the temple wall, beautiful frescoes depict the life of Lord Buddha.

Deer Park:

The word 'Sarnath' is derived from Sarangnath, or the Deer God. Deer Park in Sarnath is the place where Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon. According to Hiuen Tsang, the famous Chinese monk, the Deer Park was developed by the Jataka King of Benaras. The park was mainly built for deer to roam freely. It also hosts a variety of birdlife. Visitors can spend some leisure time away from the hectic life, as the atmosphere here is very soothing and relaxing.

Kushinagar:

Kushinagar, also known as Kushinara, is a town in the Kushinagar district of Uttar Pradesh, India. It is a significant Buddhist pilgrimage destination, where Buddhists believe Gautama Buddha attained Parinirvana after his death. It serves as an international Buddhist pilgrimage center. Kushinagar is one of the four major sites on the Buddhist circuit believed to be places where the Buddha lived. The other sites are Lumbini, Sarnath, and Bodhgaya. Historically, it was a prominent center of the Malla kingdom of ancient India. Buddhist followers, especially from Asian countries, aspire to visit this place at least once in their lives.

Parinirvana Stupa:

The Parinirvana Temple with the Parinirvana Stupa in Kushinagar

The reclining Nirvana statue of the Buddha is inside the Parinirvana Stupa. The statue is 6.10 meters long and carved from a single piece of red sandstone. It depicts the "Dying Buddha" reclining on his right side, facing west. It is placed on a large brick pedestal with stone posts at the corners.

Nirvana Chaitya (Main Stupa):

Nirvana Chaitya is located just behind the Main Parinirvana Temple. It was excavated by Carlleyle in 1876. During the excavations, a copper plate was found that contained the text of the "Nidana-Sutra," which indicated that the plate had been deposited in the Nirvana-Chaitya by Haribala, who also installed the great Nirvana Statue of Buddha in the temple's front.

Ramabhar Stupa:

Ramabhar Stupa, also called Mukutbandhan-Chaitya, is the cremation site of the Buddha. It is located 1.5 km east of the main Nirvana Temple on the Kushinagar-Deoria road.

Matha Kuar Shrine:

A colossal statue of Lord Buddha is installed, carved from a single block, depicting Buddha seated under the "Bodhi Tree" in the "Bhumi Sparsh Mudra" (Earth-touching attitude). The inscription at the base of the statue dates to the 10th or 11th century A.D.

Other major places:

Indo-Japan-Sri Lanka Temple: The Indo-Japan-Sri Lanka temple is a marvel of contemporary Buddhist architecture.

Wat Thai Temple:

It is a vast complex built in a traditional Thai-Buddhist architectural style.

Ruins and brick structures:

These are located around the main Nirvana Temple and Main Stupa. They are the remains of various monasteries of different sizes, built over time during the ancient period. The architecture of various eastern countries inspires many museums, meditation parks, and other temples. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has proposed the Kushinagar-Sarnath Buddha Expressway to connect Buddhist pilgrimage towns. The expressway will be approximately 200 km long and will reduce the travel time between both towns from 7 hours to 1.5 hours.

14.7 Tourist Attractions of Vaishali:

Vaishali:

Vaishali traces its origins back to the Mahabharata period. It is the place where democracy emerged around 600 BC. Numerous references to Vaishali appear in texts about both Jainism and Buddhism, which have preserved much information about Vaishali and the other Maha Janapadas. Based on these texts, Vaishali was established as a republic by the 6th century BC, before Gautama Buddha's birth in 563 BC, making it the world's first republic. As the birthplace of the last Jain Thirthankara, Lord Mahavir, Vaishali holds a special place in history. Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, delivered his last sermon and announced his Parinirvana (attainment of enlightenment) on this sacred soil. It is also known as the land of Ambapali (Amrapali), a renowned Indian courtesan. The district is believed to have derived its name from King Vishal. However, history records that when Patliputra was the center of political, cultural, and economic activities in the Gangetic plains, Vaishali emerged as the center of the Ganga and was the seat of the Vajji Republic. Vaishali is credited with being the world's first republic to have a duly elected assembly of representatives and an efficient administration. The district gained independence on 12-10-1972, prior to which it was

part of the old Muzaffarpur district. Hajipur, the district headquarters of Vaishali, was named after a Bengal king, Haji Ilyas Shah (1345–1358 A.D.), who founded it. He built a fort in Hajipur with a mosque inside called Jami Masjid, a structure measuring 84.5 ft (25.8 m) long and 33.5 ft (10.2 m) broad, which was called Ukkacala in ancient times.

Ashoka Pillar: Mauryan Emperor Ashoka (250 BC) built the Ashoka Pillar at Kolhua. The Ashoka Pillar is 18.3 m high and made from a highly polished single piece of red sandstone, crowned with a bell-shaped capital. At the top of the Ashoka Pillar, a life-size lion figure is placed. Next to the Ashoka Pillar, there is a small tank called Ramkund.

Buddha Stupa-I: Buddha Stupa-I is the place where one-eighth of the sacred ashes of Lord Buddha are enshrined in a stone casket. Currently, the exterior of this stupa is dilapidated and has a plain surface.

Budha Stupa-II: Buddha Stupa-II is located near Stupa 1. Excavation of the site in 1958 led to the discovery of another casket containing Lord Buddha's ashes.

Bawan Pokhar Temple: Bowan Pokhar Temple is an ancient temple built during the Pala period. Located on the northern bank of Bawan Pokhar, the temple houses beautiful images of several Hindu gods.

Abhishek Pushkarn: Abhishek Pushkarn or Coronation tank contains water that was believed to be sacred in ancient times. Near Abhishek Pushkarn, the Lichchavi Stupa was situated. Abhishek Pushkarn is also the location where the stone casket with the sacred ashes of Lord Buddha was enshrined.

Vishwa Shanti Stupa (World Peace Pagoda): Built by the Buddha Vihar Society, the Shanti Stupa is located on the south bank of the Coronation Tank.

Kundalpur: Just 4 km from Vaishali, Kundalpur is considered the birthplace of Lord Mahavira. It is believed that Lord Mahavir, the Jain Tirthankara, was born here approximately 2,550 years ago. Lord Mahavira is said to have spent the first 22 years of his life in Kundalpur.

Raja Vishal Ka Garh: Raja Vishal Ka Garh is believed to be the ancient parliament house. It features a large mound with a circumference of about one kilometre, and the walls are nearly 2 metres high, surrounded by a 43-metre-wide moat. It is said that over

seven thousand representatives from the federal assembly gathered here to legislate and discuss daily issues.

Vaishali Museum: A popular tourist destination, the Vaishali Museum displays some of the archaeological remains found in the area.

14.8 Tourist Attractions of Kushinagar:

Kushinagar and Kasia Bazar are towns located in the northeastern edge of Uttar Pradesh. The name "Kasia Bazar" has been changed to Kushinagar, and it has officially become a municipality under the same name. This place is significant as a Buddhist pilgrimage site where Gautam Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana. Kushinagar is situated on National Highway 28, about 50 km east of Gorakhpur. The area features many beautiful Buddhist temples, making it an international tourist destination where Buddhist pilgrims from around the world visit. East of Kushinagar town, about 20 km away, begins the state of Bihar.

There are also Buddha Postgraduate Colleges, Buddha Intermediate College, and many smaller schools. The area surrounding Kushinagar is primarily agricultural, with Bhojpuri being a popular spoken language. Main crops include wheat, paddy, and sugarcane.

During Buddha Purnima, a month- long fair is held in Kushinagar. Although this shrine is linked to Mahatma Buddha, the surrounding region is predominantly Hindu. People from nearby areas come to the fair with reverence, performing puja and worship in various temples. There is no certainty that Buddha is regarded as a 'God' by all.

Kushinagar district belongs to the Gorakhpur division. Historically, this area was known as Kushinara, where Buddha' s Mahaparinirvana occurred. The district' s administrative center is Padrauna. Covering an area of 2, 2,873.5. 5 square kilometers (1, 1,109.5. 5 square miles), the district had a population of 3, 3,560,830, 830 as of 2011. The literacy rate stands at 67. 66 percent, and the sex ratio is 955 females per 1000 males. Kushinagar is a Lok Sabha constituency, comprising seven Assembly segments: Fazilnagar, Khida, Ramkola, Hata, Kasia, Padrauna, and Tamaki Raj. The district contains 6 tehsils – Padrauna, Kushinagar, Hata, Tamkihranj, Khida, Kaptanganj- and

14 blocks: Padrauna, Bishanpura, Kushinagar, Hata, Motichak, Saverhi, Nebula, Narangia, Khida, Dudhi, Fazilnagar, Sukrauli, Kaptanganj, Ramkola, and Tamaki Raj. The district has 1, 1447 villages.

Important Tourist attractions of Kushinagar are listed below:

- **Mahanirvana Stupa:**

Excavations under the supervision of A.C.L. Carlleyle in 1876-77 uncovered the remains of the main Mahanirvana Stupa and the statue of the reclining Buddha. The main stupa, along with the shrine in front, is built on a single platform that measures 2.74 m in height. The statue of the reclining Buddha found at this site measures 6.1 m in length. It is a monolithic sculpture carved from a single block of sandstone. The reclining Buddha appears resting on his right side with his face toward the west, likely indicating the sunset of his life. The right hand is placed under his head, possibly serving as a cushion. The image is mounted on a pedestal with three human figures embedded on its western side. An inscription recovered from the site attributes the statue as a religious gift from Haribal. The reclining Buddha is enshrined in the Mahanirvana Temple. The main stupa, located next to the Mahanirvana Temple, was also excavated by Carlleyle in 1876 CE. Further excavations in 1910 uncovered copper coins of Jai Gupta and a copper vessel with a copper plate. Another vessel contained silver coins of Kumar Gupta. The main stupa is raised on a circular base and topped with a dome. It measures 19.81 m in height. The temple and stupa assumed their current form in 1956 during the 2500th anniversary of Buddha Jayanti.

- **Matha Kunwar:**

Prominent among the archaeological finds is the statue of Buddha consecrated at the Matha Kunwar Shrine. This magnificent statue stands 3.05 meters tall and dates back to the 10th-11th century CE. It is carved from a single piece of blue stone from the Gaya region, depicting Buddha under the Bodhi Tree in the Bhoomi Sparsha Mudra. The current shrine was built in 1927 CE to protect the image of Buddha. Ruins of monasteries, stupas, and other Buddhist structures surround it..

- **Sri Lanka Buddhist Temple:**

This temple is a collaborative effort between the AIK World Buddhist Culture Association, Japan, and the Sri Lanka Buddhist Centre. A flight of stairs leads to the

main shrine, which is a domed brick structure on the first floor. The shrine features an image of Buddha surrounded by ritualistic objects. Several frames of ink paintings decorate the wall at the back of the image.

- **Chinese Buddhist Temple:**

Linh-Son Vietnam Chinese Buddhist Temple is situated further north of the Burmese Temple. The main shrine is a two-story building designed in Chinese style, adorned with images of dragons and the Laughing Buddha. The Chinese temple complex also includes replicas of shrines at four significant Buddhist pilgrimage sites: Lumbini, Bodh Gaya, Sarnath, and Kushinagar. Additionally, there is a replica of a Buddhist temple in Vietnam. This temple also features lotus ponds.

14.9 Check Your Progress:

- **Highlight the key pillars established by Emperor Ashoka the Great.**

- **Discuss the important historical monuments associated with Buddhism.**

14.10 Summary:

Thus, based on the detailed study above, it is clear that Jainism is among the popular religions of India, which is followed by 6 million people around the world. This is a

peaceful religion which is based on truth, sacrifice, non-violence, and self-control. Buddhism is a major religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama, who later became Gautama Buddha. He gave up everything after witnessing people's misery and suffering. After some years, Ashoka the Great, who won Kalinga in a great war that caused the death of thousands of innocent people, was attracted to Buddhism and adopted it. Later, to promote Buddhism, he erected thousands of pillars and stupas around the world.

14.11 Glossary:

- **Buddhist -** Someone who follows the teachings of Buddhism.
- **Buddhism -** A religion based on the lessons of Buddha.
- **Bhikkhu -** A Buddhist monk who has left his family and friends to follow the teachings of Buddhism.
- **Ahimsa -** Non-violence; not harming any creature.
- **Tirthankara -** Spiritual teacher of Jainism who shows the path to liberation.
- **Moksha -** Freedom from the cycle of birth and death.
- **Karma -** Actions that affect future life and rebirth.

14.12 Self-Assessment Questions:

- Write a detailed note on the Buddhist tourist attractions of India, which are also a part of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.
- Throw a light on the history of Buddhism.
- Explain the important tourist attractions of Jainism

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Unit-15
Leading Pilgrim Centers of Sikhism, Islam and Christianity

Structure:

15.0 Introduction

15.1 Objectives

15.2 Sikhism: Meaning, Features & History

15.3 Tourist Attractions of Sikhism: Golden Temple, Hemkund Sahib & Patna

15.4 Islam

15.5 Ajmer Sharif, Ajmer

15.6 Haji Ali Dargah, Mumbai

15.7 Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar

15.8 Christianity

15.9 Important Churches of Goa

15.10 Check Your Progress

15.11 Summary

15.12 Glossary

15.13 Self-Assessment Questions

1514 References and Suggested Readings

15.0 Introduction:

Islam is the second-largest religion in the world, spread across more than 52 countries. In India, Islam is the second-largest religion, with followers scattered throughout the country. From the Mughal era to the present, followers have built thousands of religious places. Every year, not only Muslims but also Hindus travel to Islamic pilgrimage sites. Some important religious places for Muslims include Ajmer Sharif, Haji Ali Dargah, Haratbal Shrine, and others. Christianity is the largest religion in the world, emerging after the death of Jesus in the first century CE. It is spread across all continents with about 2.282 billion followers. In India, approximately 27.8 million Christians live, present in every state and union territory. The religious attractions of Christianity include churches, most of which are located in Goa. In this unit, learners will explore the popular churches situated in Goa.

15.1 Objectives:

The following are the primary objectives of this unit:

- To highlight the key features of the religious attractions of Islam and Christianity.
- To understand the contribution of these religious attractions to India's tourism industry.

15.2 Sikhism: Meaning, Features & History:

Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak about 500 years ago in a place called Punjab. This region now covers parts of India and Pakistan in South Asia.

What are the beliefs of Sikhism?

Sikhs believe in one God who guides and protects them. They think everyone is equal before God. Sikhs believe that your actions matter, and you should lead a good life. They believe the way to do this is:

- Keep God in your heart and mind at all times
- Live honestly and work hard
- Treat everyone equally
- Be generous to those less fortunate than you
- Serve others

Guru Nanak:

Guru Nanak is the founder of Sikhism. Guru means ‘Teacher’. Sikhism continues to be based on his teachings and those of the nine Sikh Gurus who followed him.

The Five Ks:

The Sikh community of men and women is known as the Khalsa, which means the 'Community of the Pure.' To become a Sikh and join the Khalsa, people need to follow the Five Ks.

What is the Sikh holy book?

The Sikh holy book is called the Guru Granth Sahib. The tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, stated that there would be no more living gurus after him. Instead, Sikhs turn to their holy book for guidance. That is why Sikhs refer to their holy book as a Guru. The Guru Granth Sahib is a compilation of teachings from the ten gurus, as well as Sikh, Hindu, and Muslim saints. It is written in Punjabi and is highly revered by all Sikhs as the living word of God. It is placed on a raised platform under a canopy in the Sikh place of worship. All Sikhs remove their shoes when near it.

Where do Sikhs worship?

The Sikh place of worship is called a Gurdwara, which means 'Gateway to the Guru'. A Gurdwara is any building where the Guru Granth Sahib is kept. Sikhs usually go to the Gurdwara every Sunday. During the services, they listen to teachings based on the Guru Granth Sahib. They also chant and say prayers from the Gurus. These are called Keertan.

The Langar:

The service concludes with a langar (a shared meal). Everyone is invited to join the meal.

15.3 Tourist Attractions of Sikhism: Golden Temple, Hemkund Sahib & Patna Sahib

1. Golden Temple, Amritsar:

Harmandir Sahib, also spelled Harimandir and called Darbar Sahib (Punjabi: "Sacred Audience") or the Golden Temple, is the chief gurdwara, or house of worship, of Sikhism and the Sikhs' most important pilgrimage site. It is located in the city of Amritsar, in Punjab state, northwestern India. The first Harmandir Sahib was built in 1604 by Arjan, the fifth Sikh Guru, who symbolically had it placed on a lower level so that even the humblest had to step down to enter. He also included entrances on all four sides, signifying that it was open to worshippers of all castes and creeds. The foundation stone was laid by Mian Mīr, a Muslim divine from Lahore (now in Pakistan). The temple was destroyed several times by Afghan invaders and was finally rebuilt in marble and copper overlaid with gold foil during Maharaja Ranjit Singh's reign (1801–39). As a result, it became known as the Golden Temple. The Harmandir Sahib is the focus of a complex of buildings that form the heart of Sikhism. The temple itself occupies a small island in the center of the tank, or pool, called the Amrita Saras ("Pool of Nectar")—the source of the city's name—and is connected to land on its west side by a marble causeway crossing the water. Facing the entrance to the causeway is the Akal Takht, the main center of Sikh authority and the headquarters of the Shiromani Akali Dal (Supreme Akali Party), the principal political party of the Sikhs in Punjab. On the north side of the tank are the main entrance to the complex and the Teja Singh Samudri Hall (Clock Tower), which houses the main offices of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (Supreme Committee of Temple

Management), overseeing the main Sikh gurdwaras. Among several buildings on the east side of the tank are the Assembly Hall and the Guru Ram Das Langur, a large dining hall that serves meals to thousands of pilgrims and visitors daily. The Harmandir Sahib sustained some minor damage on June 6, 1984, when Indian troops fought their way into the temple complex to dislodge Sikh extremists using it as a fortress and refuge. However, the Akal Takht was heavily damaged during the attack, but both buildings were subsequently repaired.

2. Hemkund Sahib, Chamoli:

Shri Hemkund Sahib is an important pilgrimage destination for Hindus and Sikhs. Hemkund is the breathtaking Lokpal Lake located at an altitude of 4329 meters above sea level. The picturesque natural surroundings make this hill region an amazing place for rejuvenating vacations. One can reach this majestic lake through a challenging but interesting and enjoyable trek from Ghangharia.

Sikhs consider this a sacred region, with one of the famous Sikh Gurudwaras situated in its heart. A Hindu shrine dedicated to the mythological hero Lakshmana attracts Hindu pilgrims. This temple is built on the banks of Hemkund.

Hemkunt Sahib is nestled among seven snow-capped peaks and marvelous snowy glaciers. Nature is reflected here in all its mighty beauty in the crystal-clear, alluring waters. Hemkund Lake is fed by glaciers from majestic peaks known as Hathi Parvat and Saptrishi Peaks. A small stream called Himganga originates from this imposing lake.

It is recorded in the holy Granth Sahib that the tenth Guru of Sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh, meditated on the serene banks of Hemkund in one of his earlier incarnations. Guru Gobind Singh is believed to have founded the essential characteristics of present Sikhism. The Gurudwara of the Sikhs on the banks of Hemkund is located at the place where Guru meditated. Large crowds of Sikh pilgrims visit this Gurudwara every year.

Hemkunt is also mentioned in the Ramayana. It is believed that the younger brother of Lord Rama, Lakshmana, regained his health by meditating on the banks of Hemkunt after suffering severe injuries from Meghnath during the Rama-Ravana war. The Lakshmana temple is built at the place where Lakshmana meditated to regain his health.th.

1. Patna Sahib, Patna:

Takht Sri Patna Sahib, also known as Harmandir Sahib, is a Gurdwara in the neighborhood of Patna Sahib, India. It was established to commemorate the birthplace of Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru of the Sikhs, in December 1666. It was built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780-1839), the first Maharaja of the Sikh Empire, who also constructed many other Gurdwaras across the Indian subcontinent. The current shrine of Patna Sahib or Takht Sri Harmandirji Sahib was built in the 1950s. Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Sikh Guru, was born in Patna, Bihar, on December 22, 1666. He also spent his early years here before moving to Anandpur Sahib. Besides being the

birthplace of Guru Gobind Singh, Patna was also honored by visits from Guru Nanak Dev Ji as well as Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji. Patna Sahib Railway Station, a station with the same name located nearby, is connected to many metropolitan cities of India via the Howrah-Delhi Main Line. Patna City is an old area of Patna. Its history dates back to Patliputra. Patna City falls under the Patna Sahib (Vidhan Sabha constituency). Major areas of Patna City include Bengali Colony, Jhauganj, Lodi Katra, Rambagh, Kali Asthan, Nehru Tola, Marufganj, Harmandir Gali, and Bihar Mills Colony. The main Guru Gobind Road connects Patna Sahib Gurdwara and Patna City Chowk. Mangal Talab is a water body located here. Patna City offers all necessary facilities such as schools and hospitals for its residents. Besides the Sikh religious center, there are also Hindu temples and mosques. It has boarding and lodging facilities around religious sites. Patna Ghat, on the north side of Patna City, runs along the Ganga River. Today, Patna City is also a major trading center.

History:

Patna Sahib has a rich history to share with its devotees. It is the place where Guru Gobind Singh Ji was born in 1666. The tenth guru stayed here for many years before moving to Anandpur. As a result, the site is remembered as the home of the tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Like many other Gurudwaras, it was also built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1666. However, the building was destroyed by fire in 1839. The maharaja ordered the shrine's renovation; unfortunately, he died before it was completed. It is said that the first Guru, Guru Nanak, visited this place on his way to the sacred land of Gaya. He was a great philosopher who understood the significance of Pataliputra, which Hindus often overlooked. The ninth Guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur, also spent some time here during his visit to Patna.

15.4 Islam:

Islam is the second largest religion in the world after Christianity, with about 1.8 billion Muslims worldwide. Although its roots date back further, scholars generally identify the 7th century as the time when Islam was founded, making it the youngest of the major world religions. Islam began in Mecca, in present-day Saudi Arabia, during the lifetime of the Prophet Muhammad. Today, the faith is spreading rapidly across the globe.

Salient Features:

- The word “Islam” means “submission to the will of God.”
- Followers of Islam are called Muslims.
- Muslims are monotheistic and worship one, all-knowing God, who in Arabic is known as Allah.
- Followers of Islam aim to live a life of complete submission to Allah. They believe that nothing can happen without Allah’s permission, but humans have free will.

- Islam teaches that Allah's word was revealed to the prophet Muhammad through the angel Gabriel.
- Muslims believe that several prophets were sent to teach Allah's law. They respect some of the same prophets as Jews and Christians, including Abraham, Moses, Noah, and Jesus. Muslims contend that Muhammad was the final prophet.
- Mosques are places where Muslims worship.
- Some important Islamic holy places include the Kaaba shrine in Mecca, the Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, and the Prophet Muhammad's mosque in Medina.
- The Quran (or Koran) is the major holy text of Islam. The Hadith is another important book. Muslims also revere some material found in the Judeo-Christian Bible.
- Followers worship Allah by praying and reciting the Quran. They believe there will be a Day of Judgment and life after death.
- A central idea in Islam is "jihad," which means "struggle." While the term has been used negatively in mainstream culture, Muslims believe it refers to internal and external efforts to defend their faith. Although rare, this can include military jihad if a "just war" is needed.

15.5 Ajmer Sharif, Ajmer:

Ajmer is a bustling city located 130 km southwest of Jaipur and just 14 km from the pilgrimage town of Pushkar. The city of Ajmer derives its name from "Ajay Meru," which can be roughly translated as "invincible hill." Home to several tourist spots, Ajmer vividly reflects the diversity of Indian culture and ethics, showcasing a perfect blend of religion, community, and culture coexisting harmoniously. Ajmer remains a popular tourist attraction and a pilgrimage center for both Hindus and Muslims. The final resting place of the Sufi Saint, Khwaja Moinuddin Hasan Chisti, attracts Muslims from around the world; in fact, the Dargah is revered equally by both Hindus and Muslims. The city is surrounded by the expansive lake of Ana Sagar and the rugged hills of the Aravalli range. Although the Ajmer Sharif Dargah, the shrine of Khwaja Muin-ud-din Chishti, is the most famous tourist destination in Ajmer, the city is also notable for the Jain religion and houses a remarkable golden Jain Temple. Additionally, Ajmer is a renowned educational center. Mayo College, one of India's earliest schools that introduced the British style of education, is now one of the top attractions in Ajmer.

History of Ajmer:

The city was founded by Raja Ajaypal Chauhan in the 7th century AD, and it remained the epicenter of the Chauhan Dynasty until the 12th century AD. The Chauhan dynasty was responsible for building India's first hill fort, Taragarh, another must-visit place in Ajmer. After Prithviraj Chauhan's defeat by Mohammed Ghori, Ajmer became home to several dynasties. The Mughal Sultans particularly favored Ajmer because of the holy Ajmer Sharif Dargah, the city's most popular tourist attraction. Ajmer has a rich

history and hosted the first meeting between Mughal King Jahangir and Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of King James I of England, in 1616. The city was officially handed over to the British several centuries later, making Ajmer the only region in Rajputana directly controlled by the British East India Company..

- **Ajmer Sharif Dargah:**

It is believed that a person who prays with a pure heart at the Ajmer Sharif Dargah has all his or her wishes fulfilled. Ajmer Sharif is a Sufi shrine and one of the most visited places in Ajmer. The pious Persian Sufi saint, Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, who is well-known for his secular preaching, is enshrined here. Many Muslims believe that Moinuddin Chishti was a direct descendant of Muhammad and that it was at his request (when Muhammad appeared to him in a dream) that he went to India. He arrived in Ajmer in 1192 via Lahore and stayed there until his death in 1236 AD. His shrine was built by Mughal Emperor Humayun. To enter the dargah, you need to go through a series of massive doors made from silver with beautiful carvings. As you reach the courtyard, you will come across the tomb of Moinuddin Chishti, carved out of marble. It has gold plating on the top and is guarded by a silver railing and a marble screen. Several mosques inside the Dargah complex were built by Akbar and Shah Jahan, who made it a point to visit Ajmer at least once a year. The place is an architectural marvel and perfect for connecting with your spiritual self. You do not need to be religious to visit this place. The peacefulness and serenity of this place is something you would not find elsewhere.

15.6 Haji Ali Dargah, Mumbai:

The Haji Ali Dargah is a historic landmark in Mumbai and one of the most prominent Islamic symbols in South Mumbai. It was built by a wealthy Muslim merchant who became a saint named Haji Ali Shah Bukhari. He renounced worldly pleasures before traveling to Mecca. The Dargah was constructed in his honor in 1431 AD. The whitewashed structure occupies an area of 4,500 square meters and is flanked by elegant marble pillars that are still admired today. This 400-year-old monument in Mumbai has deteriorated in many places, and restoration efforts began in 2008. People from around the world visit the Dargah regardless of caste, religion, or creed. It is a popular pilgrimage site, and most tourists come to pay respects at the tomb of Pir Haji Ali Shah Bukhari, seeking blessings for wealth, health, marriage, and more. On special occasions, such as the saint's death anniversary or Eid-ul-Fitr, special events and programs are organized at the Haji Ali Dargah.

Architecture:

The Haji Ali Dargah is made of 'Makrana' marble, the same whitewashed marble that Emperor Shah Jahan used to build the Taj Mahal. The Haji Ali Dargah houses two important monuments — the tomb of Pir Haji Ali Shah Bukhari and a mosque. The

architecture of this monument reflects the styles and patterns of Mughal and Indo-Islamic architecture. The Dargah covers 4,500 square meters of space and stands 85 feet tall. A marble courtyard with the central shrine and the main mosque, draped with a red and green sheet, are the first structures visible upon entering the complex. Artistic marble pillars, mirror work with kaleidoscopic patterns, and minarets sentinel at the shrine in the centre make the monument a grand sight for all. The Haji Ali Dargah is a 400-year-old structure that is corroding in several places. With permission from the Central Government, the Dargah Trust is now attempting to source Makrana marble to rebuild damaged sections of the structure.

History:

The Haji Ali Dargah was built by a wealthy merchant named Haji Ali Shah Bukhari, who decided to renounce all worldly possessions and became a saint just before embarking on a pilgrimage to Mecca. The mosque (Masjid) inside the complex and the Dargah were constructed in 1431 AD. It is believed that on the way to Mecca, Haji Ali died, and the casket carrying his body floated back to the 'Dargah' on its own. However, another legend states that Haji Ali drowned at the location where the Dargah now stands. Since then, the monument has served as a guardian of the shores of Mumbai.

15.7 Hazratbal Shrine, Srinagar:

Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar is a renowned mosque highly revered among Muslims. According to local beliefs, it houses Moi-e-Muqqadas – the sacred hair of Prophet Muhammad's beard. Known by various names such as Assar-e-Sharief, Dargah Sharif, and Madinat-us-Sani, this mosque symbolizes the love and devotion Muslims have for the Prophet. Construction of this shrine began in 1968 under the supervision of the Muslim Auqaf Trust's Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. The white marble structure with a dome was completed in 1979.

The mosque has a rich history dating back to the 17th century. The site where the mosque stands was originally home to the Ishrat Mahal and a garden, built in 1623 by Shah Jahan's subedar Sadiq Khan. When Shah Jahan arrived in 1634, he ordered the conversion of the palace into a prayer place. When Moi-e-Muqqadas arrived in Kashmir in 1699, it was kept in Naqashbad Sahib for some time before becoming part of Hazratbal. Though frequently visited by locals on Fridays for mass prayers, it attracts more visitors during special occasions when holy relics are displayed.

History:

The mosque contains strands of Muhammad's hair, often called "the relic of Hazratbal shrine" or simply, "the relic." The relic was first brought to Kashmir by Syed Abdullah, a supposed descendant of Muhammad, who left Medina and settled in Bijapur, near Hyderabad, in 1635. When Syed Abdullah died, his son Syed Hamid inherited the relic.

After the Mughal conquest of the region, Syed Hamid was stripped of his family estates. Unable to care for the relic, he sold it to a wealthy Kashmiri businessman, Khwaja Nur-ud-Din Eshai. However, when Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb learned of what had happened, he seized the relic and sent it to the shrine of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti in Ajmer, imprisoning Khwaja Nur-ud-Din Eshai in Delhi for possessing the relic. Later, realizing his mistake, Aurangzeb decided to return the relic to Khwaja Nur-ud-Din Eshai and permit him to take it to Kashmir. By then, Khwaja Nur-ud-Din Eshai had already died in prison. In 1700, the relic finally arrived in Kashmir, along with the body of Khwaja Nur-ud-Din Eshai. There, Inayat Begum, daughter of Khwaja Nur-ud-Din Eshai, became the custodian of the relic and established the shrine. Since then, her male descendants have been caretakers of the relic. Dr. Manzoor Banday, Head Cleric of Hazratbal Shrine, displays the holy relic on the occasion of Eid e Milad un Nabi, the Prophet Muhammad's birthday. Her male descendants are known as the Banday family. As of 2019, three main members care for the holy relic: Dr. Manzoor Ahmad Banday, Ishaq Banday, and Mohiuddin Banday. The Holy Relic is shown to the public only on special occasions like the birthdays of Prophet Muhammad and his four main companions: Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique, Hazrat Umar ibn Khattab, Hazrat Usman ibn Affan, and Hazrat Ali. The shrine's caretakers are called Nishandehs. The eldest male heir of each Nishandeh continues the tradition of displaying the relic after the previous Nishandeh passes away.

15.8 Christianity:

Christianity is a major religion stemming from the life, teachings, and death of Jesus of Nazareth (the Christ, or the Anointed One of God) in the 1st century CE. It has become the largest of the world's religions and, geographically, the most widely spread of all faiths. It has a following of more than two billion believers. Its largest groups are the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern Orthodox churches, and the Protestant churches. The Oriental Orthodox churches are among the oldest branches of the tradition but were out of contact with Western Christianity and Eastern Orthodoxy from the middle of the 5th century until the late 20th century due to a dispute over Christology (the doctrine of Jesus Christ's nature and significance). Significant movements within the broader Christian world that sometimes cross denominational boundaries include Pentecostalism, Charismatic Christianity, Evangelicalism, and fundamentalism. Additionally, there are numerous independent churches worldwide. See also Anglicanism; Baptist; Calvinism; Congregationalism; Evangelical church; Lutheranism; Oriental Orthodoxy; Presbyterian; Reformed and Presbyterian churches.

The Church and its History:

The Essence and Identity of Christianity:

At its core, Christianity is the faith tradition centered on Jesus Christ. Here, faith means both the act of trust by believers and the content of that trust. As a tradition, Christianity is more than just a set of religious beliefs. It has also shaped a culture—comprising ideas, lifestyles, practices, and artifacts—that has been passed down through generations since Jesus first became the object of faith. Therefore, Christianity is both a living tradition of faith and the culture it has created. The church, the community of believers, is the agent of Christianity.

Saying that Christianity "focuses" on Jesus Christ means it unites its beliefs, practices, and traditions around a historical figure. However, few Christians are content to see this reference as purely historical. While their faith is rooted in history—that is, they believe divine interactions occur among ordinary humans across time—most Christians see Jesus Christ as a present-day reality. They may include other references like "God," "human nature," "the "church," and "the world," but they are truly Christian only if they principally focus their attention on Jesus Christ.

Although emphasizing Jesus as the central figure seems simple, it is actually quite complex. This complexity appears in the thousands of different churches, sects, and denominations within the modern Christian tradition. When we consider how these groups have developed in different nations, the wide variety becomes clear. Thinking about how people express their faith through prayer, church activities, personal worship, or efforts to change the world shows even more diversity.

Given this complexity, it is natural that throughout Christian history, both insiders and outsiders have sought to simplify it. Two common approaches are to focus on the "essence" of the faith—its core ideas—or to define its "identity," marking the boundaries of its historical experience.

Modern scholars have identified the focus of this faith tradition within the scope of monotheistic religions. Christianity centers on the historical figure of Jesus Christ against the backdrop of, and while striving to remain faithful to, the experience of one God. It has consistently rejected polytheism and atheism. A second element of the Christian faith tradition, with few exceptions, is a plan of salvation or redemption. In other words, believers see themselves as being in a difficult situation from which they need rescue. For some reason, they have been separated from God and need to be saved. Christianity is based on a specific experience or scheme aimed at saving—that is, bringing or "buying back," which is part of what redemption means—these creatures of God returning to their source in God. The agent of that redemption is Jesus Christ. Over the centuries, most believers may not have used the term "essence" to describe the core of their faith. The term itself is of Greek origin and thus represents only one aspect of the tradition; it is one of the terms that have helped shape Christianity. Essence refers to qualities that give something its identity and are at the heart of what makes that thing different from everything else. For Greek philosophers, it meant something intrinsic and inherent in a thing or category of things, which gave

it its character and set it apart from things of a different nature. Therefore, Jesus Christ belongs to the essential character of Christianity and gives it a unique identity. If most people are not concerned with defining the essence of Christianity, in practice they must confront what the word "essence" implies. Whether they are engaged in salvation or redemption on one side or reflecting on that redemption, its agent, and its meaning on the other, they are focusing on the essence of their experience. Those who have analyzed from within the faith tradition have also helped define its identity. It is not possible to speak of the essence of a historical tradition without considering how its ideal qualities have been discussed through the ages. Yet, one can explore the subjects of essence and identity in sequence, always aware of how they relate to each other.

15.9 Important Churches of Goa:

Some important beaches of Goa are listed below:

Churches in Goa (List):

Sr. No.	Name of Church
1.	Basilica of Bom Jesus
2.	Saint Catherine's Chapel
3.	Church of Our Lady of the Rosary
4.	Church of Saint Cajetan
5.	Alex Church
6.	Three Kings Chapel
7.	Clara's Church
8.	Diogo Church
9.	Church of the Cross of Miracles
10.	Elizabeth Church
11.	Sé Catedral de Santa Catarina
12.	Church of St. Francis of Assisi
13.	Church of Saint Augustine
14.	Church of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception
15.	Mae De Deus Church
16.	Nossa Senhora de Penha de Franca
17.	Andrew's Church
18.	Santa Cruz Church
19.	Chapel of St. Sebastian, Goa
20.	Church of St. Anne

2. Basilica of Bom Jesus, Goa:

It was established in 1594 and is located on Old Goa Road, Goa. Many experts regard the Basilica of Bom Jesus, a 400-year-old church dedicated to the Infant Jesus, as a masterpiece of Baroque architecture. This site is also a UNESCO World Heritage Site

and one of the most visited landmarks in the state. The courtyard and marble floors of the church display many treasures, such as emblems, statues, intricate carvings and woodwork, and a collection of paintings, including works by Dom Martin, a renowned surrealist artist from Goa.

2. Sé Catedral de Santa Catarina, Goa:

Another one of the renowned UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Goa, Sé Catedral de Santa Catarina, stands out because of the missing tower on the right. The church's history dates back to the turbulent early days of Portuguese occupation. A mix of Tuscan and Corinthian designs is evident in this building that features the Portuguese-Manueline architectural style. A key highlight is the giant bell called the Golden Bell, which is claimed to be the largest in the region. The large, richly decorated altar dedicated to Catherine of Alexandria and the spacious interiors add a majestic charm to this centuries-old structure..

3. Saint Catherine's Chapel, Goa:

Many old churches in Goa are built in the Baroque style. One of the smaller yet captivating examples is Saint Catherine's Chapel, known for its history. It was constructed in the 16th century to celebrate the Portuguese victory over ruler Adil Shah. Opposite this brown and white stone chapel, remnants of the old pre-colonial fort ramparts can still be seen. The church, dedicated to Saint Catherine, is considered one of the oldest Christian structures on the continent. Its key design features include the windows, twin towers, and the altar.

4. Church of St. Francis of Assisi, Goa:

Next to Saint Catherine's Chapel, you will find the well-known Church of St. Francis of Assisi built by the Portuguese. The church is over 350 years old, and inside, you can marvel at spectacular frescoes and statues of Our Lady of Miracles, St. Francis of Assisi, and the crucified Christ. Key features of the church include its three-tier façade with octagonal towers and ornate carvings and paintings on the altar. The nearby convent houses a museum established by the Archaeological Survey of India, featuring Hindu temple sculptures, paintings, and other artifacts.

5. Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Goa:

With its three-floor façade, chapels, and richly decorated altars, the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary remains a prominent landmark in Goa. It was among the many churches established by Afonso de Albuquerque, one of Goa's most notable Dukes. The church, over 475 years old, is situated on a hill with views of the Mandovi River and surrounding landmarks. Many architecture enthusiasts visit this site specifically for its Manueline and Gothic details and the calm reredos, which contrast with the more opulent ones found in other churches in Goa.

6. Church of Saint Augustine, Goa:

There is a mystical aura that permeates the ruins at the Church of Saint Augustine complex, which is part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site Churches and Convents in Goa. Established over 400 years ago by Augustinian friars, the church was abandoned in the 19th century. Today, only one of its four towers remains. There used to be an old bell here, but it was moved to the Church of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception once the structure started dilapidating. In the 1980s, a thrilling excavation project was conducted here by archaeologists from Georgia and the Soviet Union to retrieve the relics of a Georgian queen named Ketevan the Martyr. The church complex has also been featured in Bollywood movies like Gumnaam and Singham.

7. Church of Saint Cajetan, Goa:

Another World Heritage landmark, the Church of Saint Cajetan overlooks the Mandovi, one of Goa’s major rivers. The building, believed to have been constructed by three Italian priests, traces its history back to the seventeenth century. The beautiful main dome with Latin inscriptions and the sculptures on the façade are just some of its many notable features. Besides the main altar, there are six smaller altars complete with large columns and pilasters. The church, also called the Church of Divine Providence, is inspired by the Basilica of St. Peter in Rome and features the Corinthian architectural style. Inside this shrine dedicated to Our Lady of Divine Providence, you can see paintings, sculptures, and wooden statues of saints. The Church of Saint Cajetan undoubtedly deserves a spot on your list of places to visit in Goa in one day.

8. Church of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception, Goa:

Situated in the state capital, Panaji, the hilltop Church of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception offers visitors stunning views of the surrounding area. The architectural style of this 16th-century church is Baroque, a popular choice of the time. The church houses an old bell that is the second largest in the state (yes, the same bell that was brought from the Church of Saint Augustine, if you remember). The belfry on top of the grand white façade is one of the most striking features on the exterior, while the interiors, though not as ornate as other churches in Goa, feature many vibrant colours. This beautiful white structure with zigzagging steps definitely ranks among the top places to visit in North Goa.

9. Alex Church, Goa:

If you need a break from the partying crowds of Calangute, you don't have to go far. St. Alex Church has been a landmark here for about three centuries, and besides its towers and white finish, it is known for its blend of Indian and Portuguese architectural styles. Behind the main altar, you can admire the gilded reredos on the back wall. The interiors of St. Alex Church feature an ornate style called Rococo or Late Baroque. Be sure not to miss it if you want to explore the best churches in North Goa.

10. Mae De Deus Church, Goa:

The neo-Gothic spires of the Mae De Deus Church will captivate you from afar, complemented by its pristine white walls that stand out against the lush, green surroundings of the Goan countryside. The statue and cross in front of the church, the buttresses of the building, and the spikes that run along the walls are some of the main highlights here. You can also see a gold-painted wooden statue of Mary at the side altar, while the carved and gilded ornamentation inside enhances the structure's charm. No wonder, the church is among the top places to visit in Goa.

11. Three Kings Chapel, Goa:

A charming landmark with an intriguing story at its core, the Three Kings Chapel is regarded as one of Goa’s most haunted sites. Beyond the ghostly tales, the Three Kings Chapel is a fantastic place to visit due to its location atop a hillock. Situated in the small village of Cansaulim, it dates back to the late 16th century and ranks among the best

churches in South Goa. Enjoy stunning views of the fields and villages surrounding the area, and don't forget to snap some Instagram-worthy pictures.

Speaking of tales from the crypt, do you fancy taking a spooky trip through the region's haunted spots? Please read our blog on the most haunted places in Goa that will leave you trembling.

12. Nossa Senhora de Penha de Franca, Goa:

This church is a beautiful 17th-century structure located in the northern part of Panaji, Goa. The church is named after Saint Nossa Senhora, a Spanish saint believed to have protected sailors voyaging to India. The building features common regional design elements, such as the white façade, walls, stained glass windows, and tiled roof. The striking backdrop of lush vegetation and its proximity to the confluence of two rivers make it a delightful spot for photography and exploration, especially during the golden hours. Inside, the church boasts highlights like high ceilings and paintings on the reredos.

13. Clara's Church, Goa:

Those who seek the image of an idyllic Goa, one that has been lost in the tide of modern recreation, will enjoy a trip to St. Clara's Church. Set in a peaceful location, the majestic church towers over fields and groves of tropical trees. Built in the 18th century, it is one of the most enduring landmarks of Goa and has been destroyed and rebuilt several times. Visiting it allows you to experience the resilience and hospitality of the local culture.

14. Andrew's Church, Goa:

One of the largest churches in Goa, St. Andrew's Church, attracts many pilgrims and fervent history aficionados from all over the country and beyond. Founded by the Jesuits over four centuries ago, the church is dedicated to Saint Andrew, who is the patron saint of fishermen. The white façade is dotted with fine woodwork and stained glass windows and the laid altar-reredos is another highlight of the church.

15. Diogo Church, Goa:

A multilevel white façade welcomes visitors to St. Diogo Church, located in a popular area of Goa. The main altar is dedicated to the patron saint, St. Diogo, and the church is believed to be over 400 years old. Five ornate altars decorate different sections of the interior, and the arched entry doors are another distinct feature. Locally called the Guirim church, it dates back to the early 17th century and has been remodeled several times over the past four centuries.

16. Santa Cruz Church, Goa:

Santa Cruz Church, also known as the Holy Cross Church, is another must-visit landmark in Goa. Its Neo-Roman grandeur will captivate any architecture lover. The white exterior walls and façade, inspired by Se Cathedral, create a striking sight even from afar. Built at the request of the king of Portugal, this splendid structure has a history of over 450 years. The church celebrates its feast in early May, featuring many festivities and rituals.

17. Church of the Cross of Miracles, Goa:

In India, travelers will encounter many religious landmarks that may be dedicated to a particular religion but are revered equally by all. The Church of the Cross of Miracles is one such site located on the outskirts of Old Goa. The church has been associated with supernatural apparitions (of a crucified human being!) experienced by many since the 17th century, and many visitors come here to pray for their wishes to come true. The Church of the Cross of Miracles boasts a scenic location on Boa Vista hill, where you can see Se Cathedral and St. Augustine's Tower from the hilltop.

18. Chapel of St. Sebastian, Goa:

The 200-year-old chapel of St. Sebastian is a small structure best known for its elegant crucifix. In this crucifix, the sculpture of Jesus Christ has open eyes, creating a striking effect on the viewer compared to more gentle representations. If you visit the church in November, you can enjoy a street fair celebrating the Feast of Our Lady of Livrament.

19. Elizabeth Church, Goa:

One of the most unique churches in North Goa, the St. Elizabeth Church features Mannerist architecture with Rococo elements. The building is set in a peaceful rural environment, surrounded by paddy fields. Inside the church grounds, you will find statues of the patron saint (Saint Elizabeth of Portugal) along with smaller sculptures of St. Luis Gonzaga, St. Anne, Mother Mary, and other significant Christian figures. Although the original structure dates back over 400 years, the church has been rebuilt and remodeled several times over the centuries into the form we see today.

20. Church of St. Anne, Goa:

Located near the Siridao River, the Church of St. Anne offers beautiful views and features many interesting architectural elements. You can admire the high ceiling and tall façade of this 17th-century Indian Baroque building. It is believed that the church's specific dimensions follow Indian building principles, and the elaborately decorated altar is one of its main highlights. The church exudes a rustic charm. Signs of aging are visible in some sections, adding more character to this resilient landmark.

Don't think this is a complete list of churches in Goa. There are many more shrines in the region, each with a unique place in Goa's long and rich colonial history. Keep in mind that many of these churches do not have fixed timings, and mass schedules also vary. Whether you want to explore the architectural beauty of these churches or attend the mass, it's best to check the timings before heading out. So, are you ready to embark on a spiritual journey through the Party Capital of India?

15.10 Check Your Progress:

- **Discuss in detail the important religious tourist attractions of the Islam religion.**

- **Highlight the important churches located in Goa.**

15.11 Summary:

So, based on the detailed study above, it is now clear that Islam and Christianity are the two most popular and sacred religions in the world. In India, Islam (14.23%) ranks second, while Christianity (2.30%) ranks third. Ajmer Sharif Dargah is located in the Ajmer district of Rajasthan, and every day, it receives around 20,000 pilgrims from across India. Haji Ali is situated in southern India. It was built by Muslim merchant Haji Ali Shah Bukhari in 1431. The Hazratbal shrine, located in Srinagar, is another pilgrimage destination for Muslims. Its construction began in 1968 and was completed in 1979. Christianity has the largest number of followers globally and originated in the first century CE. Goa has the most churches in India, many of which have been part of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list since 1986. These churches were built by Portuguese rulers of Goa between the 16th and 18th centuries. Therefore, visitors coming to Goa to enjoy its beautiful beaches also often visit its churches.

15.12 Glossary:

- **Church:** A building where Christians gather to worship their God.
- **Sacred:** According to the Cambridge Dictionary, Sacred is considered to be holy and deserving of respect, mainly because of a connection with a God.

15.13 Self-Assessment Questions:

- Explain your favourite religious attractions of the Islamic religion.
- Write a detailed note on any two Churches of Goa.

15.14 References and Suggested Readings:

- https://www.history.com/topics/religion/islam
- https://www.tourmyindia.com/states/rajasthan/ajmer-sharif-dargah.html
- https://www.mumbai.org.uk/haji-ali-shrine.html

Unit 16
Religious Fairs and Festival's of Touristic Importance

Structure:

16.1 Introduction

16.2 Objectives

16.3 Religious Fairs and Festivals

16.4 Various Religious Fairs and Festivals of Touristic Importance

- **16.4.1 Some Common Religious Fairs and Festivals**
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16.5 Summary

16.6 Glossary

16.7 Answers to "Check your progress"

16.8 Questions

16.9 Reference/further reading

16.1 Introduction:

As we know that our country is a land of fairs and festivals. There are uncountable fairs and festivals. The festive celebration of India is woven with the fibers of a galore of traditions, culture, heritage and rituals storing each region's fragrance in it. The fairs and festivals of India are nothing but the outburst of this multi-fragrant basket in different times at different corners of the country. Diverse religious faiths and geographical variance have lead to the celebration of a number of festivals round the year with equal enthusiasm.

The fairs and festivals of our country are of two kinds. Some festivals are of religious nature while others are celebrated to mark the change of season or harvesting. Dance, music, dazzling attires is the integral part of these festive seasons, as we cannot think of Pushkar Fair without the folk dance performance or Dandia Dance without the colourful traditional Gujarati outfits. Goa Carnival, Alleppey Boat Race, Bihu Festival, Puri Rath Yatra are some of the festivals which reflect the diversity of land and is celebrated by the common people with joy and vibrancy, whereas some festivals such as Diwali, Raksha Bandhan, Dussehra, id, etc. are celebrated in all parts of the country with same energy and exuberance.

So India is a country of fairs and festivals and many of them are of touristic importance. Here in this unit, we will discuss the main fairs and festivals of various states of India, which have already attained tourist importance, and some others that have the potential to attain tourist importance.

16.2 Objectives:

After reading this unit you will be able to:

- To access the variety of fairs and festivals of your country.
- To gain knowledge of the culture of India and its states.
- To know the touristic importance of our festivals.
- To enrich your tourism industry.

16.3 Religious Fairs and Festivals:

India is considered to be a spiritual and holy land where several religions are followed and many deities are worshipped. In India, Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism and Jainism are the main religions which are rigorously practiced and followed. The other native Indian religions include Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, and Persians. But in modern era, Hinduism is mainly practiced and obeyed. The other natively Indian religions

include Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism. More than nine-tenths of Indian state holds priority where religion plays very important role.

Diverse religious faiths and geographical variance have lead to the celebration of a number of festivals round the year with equal enthusiasm. Some festivals are of religious nature while others are celebrated to mark the change of season or harvesting. Almost all the religious fairs and festivals of our country have mythological base. The Number of festivals such as Diwali, Raksha Bandhan, Dussehra, id,Maker Sakranti, Holi, Dushera etc. are celebrated in all parts of the country with same energy and exuberance. So in this sphere we also have the unity in diversity.

16.4 Various Religious Fairs and Festivals of Touristic Importance

India is a country of various religions and hence have the verity of fairs and festivals. I do not think there is any month lies without festivals here. Here we are giving you the list of some important fairs and festivals of Inida:

In the month of January Makar Sankranti, Lohri, Pongal, Thai Pusam, Float Festival, National Kite Festival, Kerala Village Fair, Bikaner Camel Festival , Pattadakal Dance Festival, ld-ul-Fittr, Vasant Panchami etc.

In the month of February Mahashivratri, Desert Festival, Goa Carnival, Nagaur Fair, International Yoga Week etc.

In the month of March Holi, Gangaur, Jamshed-e-Navroz, Ramnavami, Id-ul-Zuha, Elephant Festival, Hoysala Mahotsava, Ellora Festival, Khajuraho Dance Festival etc.

In the month of April Good Friday, Baisakhi, Easter, Mahavir Jayanti, Gudi Padva or Ugadi, Pooram, Muharram, Mewar Festival, Buddha Purnimaetc and in the month of May Urs.

In the month of June Ganga Dussehra, Hemis Festival and in the month of July Rathyatra, Guru Purnima.

In the month of August Janmashtami, Ganesh Chaturthi, Onam, Nag Panchami, Rakshabandhan And Tarnetar Mela, Boat Races In the month of September. Navratri, Durga Puja, Dussehra, Marwar Festival lies in October and in the month of November, Sharad Purnima, Diwali, Guru Purab, Ka Pomblang Nongrem, Sonepur Fair, Pushkar Fair, Hampi Festival.The famous Christmas, Konark Dance Festival etc are celebereated in the month of December. So we have a long list of fairs and festivals and it is difficult to provide the details of all of them in a single unit. Hence we are giving you the details of few of them as follows:

16.4.1 Some Common Religious Fairs and Festivals

Durga Puja is one of the most important festivals in entire India. However it is in West Bengal, that one gets to see the most emphatic celebrations. For the people of the state, Durga Puja is more than just a festival, it is the time to express their culture and devotion through the highest degree of energy and enthusiasm. Durga Puja, apart from being famous among Bengalis, it attracts tourists from all over the world. The festival is celebrated during the Navaratris, commencing on 6th day and ending on the 10th day. This 5 day festival puts forth the grandest exhibition of color and culture that surpasses all other festival by quite a distance.

The main attraction of event are the numerous pandals that are set up for the celebrations. It is estimated that nearly 2000 pandals are erected in Kolkata alone. The pandals that are set up are simply unbelievable. You really have to see one to believe that such marvels can be made and that too in such a short time. Some of them are made copying famous monuments like Taj Mahal, Parliament House and forts of Rajasthan that them another attraction of the festival. The Pandal that houses the idol of Goddess Durga for four days, are as grand from inside as they are from outside. The decorations used inside the pandal are simply stunning. The best thing about them is that the designs that are used once, are never repeated again.

Goddess Durga is believed to be the reincarnation when all gods combined their power to get rid of the demon Mahishasura. According to Mythology, during the time of war between Lord Rama and Demon King Ravana, Lord Rama conjured Goddess Durga to seek her blessings for the war. This prayer was done during the month of Ashwin (6th month according to Bengali calendar), which by Gregorian calendar falls around September or October. This period is thus referred to as 'Akalbodhon'. Another legend has it that Lord Shiva permitted Goddess Durga to visit her mother for nine days in an year. Her visit to her parents is thus celebrated as Durga Puja. On the 10th day, immersion of Goddess Durga idol in River Ganges symbolizes her return to Mt. Kailash.

Holi

Holi is just an excuse to live the moment to the fullest. Men and women drench each other in water, color all with different natural colors and get high by drinking Bhaang and dance. Holi, the Festival of Colors is marked as the opening festival in Hindu calendar, falls on the full moon day in the month of Phalgun. People enjoy themselves playing with several coloursand celebrate the whole day with much pump and gait

Originally Holi was regarded to be the festival to celebrate good harvests and fertility of the land. There are several legends and stories behind Holi. A popular legend says

that Holi is remembered for the sacrifice of Holika who burnt herself in fire on this day. Holi is therefore regarded one of the most ancient festivals of the Aryans. Holi is also known by the name 'Basant Utsav' which means the festival of spring.

Vasant Panchami / Shree Panchami / Saraswati Puja

Hinduism is a way of life rather than a religion. The people practicing Hinduism have firm faith on Gods and Goddesses whom they worshiped on various occasions by performing Puja and rituals. Vasant Panchami is a festival that worships Goddess Saraswati as well as it signifies the beginning of Vasant Ritu (spring season).The 5th day of the bright fortnight of the lunar month of Magh – falls usually in the month of January or February) is the day of Vasant Panchami and is also celebrated as Shree Panchami or Saraswati Puja in West Bengal and few other parts of Orissa.

Ram Navami - All over India

The birthday of Lord Rama, the celebrated hero of the famous epic, 'Ramayana', is enthusiastically celebratedon the ninth day of the waxing moon in the month of Chiatra, all over India. Lord Vishnu is worshipped in his human incarnation as Rama, the divine ruler of Ayodhya. Celebrations begin with a prayer to the Sun early in the morning. At midday, when Lord Rama is supposed to have been born, a special prayer is performed. People sing devotional songs in praise of Rama and rock, images of him in a cradle to celebrate his birth. Rathyatras or chariot processions of Ram, his wife Seeta, brother Lakshman and devotee Hanuman are held from many temples.

Baisakhi

The festival is celebrated on the 13th of April every year. This is a prominent Sikh festival but since the population of Sikhs is quite large in parts of Jammu and Kashmir as well, you will see the enthusiastic celebrations of this festival. It is to celebrate the starting of harvesting season in Northern India. The day also witnesses the start of many fairs, some are even week long. Do visit these fairs as they prove to be great place for shopping for local and traditional items. The day is also famous as the birthday of the tenth Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh.

Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha

Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha are the most famous Muslim festivals in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. If you have to experience the real fun and celebrations of Id, you have to be in Kashmir where the dominant population is of Muslims. Although, the festival is also celebrated in part of Jammu as well. Eid-ul-Fitr marks the end of fasting month of Ramadan. During this day, instead of five-time namaz, people have to offer namaz six times. The day is very auspicious for all Muslims, they wear new clothes and attend many grand feasts. Eid-ul-Azha is equally important festival, which is more prominent for the Qurbani (sacrifice). People sacrifice goats, sheep and some even Camels.

16.4.2 Andhra Pradesh

There is no time in Andhra Pradesh when one or the other part of the state is not in engulfed in the festive and cheerful mood. Andhra Pradesh is a state of rich with culture and heritage with a strong influence of its past and it is put on display during the many fairs and festivals in the state. The state is home to people of all religion and every religion has their own special festivals. Each full of color, enthusiasm and energy that make even the smallest of festival, turn out to be a grand affair. The main festivals in the state are the temple fairs like Brahmotsavam in Tirupati and Sri Rama Navami Festival in Bhadrachalam which attract pilgrims and tourist from all over the country. Then there are festivals that are to celebrate the complete history of religion in the state, Lumbini Festival is one such festival that glorify the 200 year old heritage of Buddhism.

Brahmotsavam Celebrations In Tirupati:

Among the many festivals celebrated in Tirupati, Brahmotsavam is the most important and the grandest festival. This nine day festival, which is held during the Navaratris, attracts pilgrims and tourists from all over India and from other countries as well. On these nine days, pilgrim count comfortably crosses 100 thousand mark everyday. All days have their own significance and are marked by huge and colorful processions where Lord Venkateswara is taken out along with his consorts. The difference in the various day processions is the chariots in which the Lord rides. The fifth day is important, it is considered to be the day when Lord Vishnu took the form of Mohini and appeared on Earth. Lord Venkateswara is dressed as Mohini and taken in the processions thought the temple. The number of Pilgrims is the highest on this day. The start of the festival is symbolized by the hoisting of Garuda Dhwaja (flag with the sign of eagle) and the end of the festival is shown by lowering the Garuda Dhwaja.

16.4.3 Assam:

To know what celebrations really mean, visit Assam on time of a fair or a festival. The jubilation and energy of the moments, takes the spectators to a different level of enjoyment. Population of Assam is constituted by people of different tribes and religion. Every festival of theirs is a reflection of Assamese traditions and culture. The most appealing fact about the festivals of Assam is that it is participated by everyone irrespective of their caste, religion, and tribe. To learn about the lifestyle of people of Assam in a very short span of time, one should get a glimpse of the many fairs and festivals of Assam. The most important festivals in Assam are the three Bihu Festival, all celebrated with equal fervor and enthusiasm. Most of the fairs held in Assam are religious in nature and also depict a religious side of the people.

Bihu Festival:

Bihu is the most important festival of Assam celebrated with highest degree of energy. In an year, there are three types of Bihu festivals named Rangali Bihu, Bhogali Bihu

and Kangali Bihu. Among the three the most important is the Rangali Bihu, also called Bahag Bihu, which is celebrated during the spring season. This festival marks the start of agricultural festival. The main event of the festival is the Bihu dance by young boys and girls accompanied by music sung by women. People wear new clothes and prepare some exotic dishes which are not generally prepared on normal days.

The Bhogali Bihu is celebrated in mid-January and is the harvesting festival. The main celebrations happen in the evening before the Bihu day. People make temporary shelter and collect firewood for bonfire. Firewood is collected by stealing them which is permissible for the day. A lavish non vegetarian meal is prepared for all the people gathered. Buffalo fight is another attraction of the day. Kangali Bihu is not as such a big affair like the other two Bihu festivals. Worship of Tulsi plant is the main ritual of the day.

16.4.4 Bihar:

Bihar is a state with people deeply inclined towards their religions and culture. And this shows in the number of festivals celebrated in the state. The festival of Bihar, whether they are tribal festivals or cultural festivals, have celebrations with something special that is above all our imaginations. Like everywhere else, festivals in Bihar too are a time for social gathering, enjoyment and new beginnings. Most of the festivals in Bihar have been carried on since the time Bihar was under Vedic religion, so these festivals still have interesting legends related to them. Even the famous Sonepur Cattle Fair is said to recreate the legend of Gajendra Moksha.

Chhath Festival:

Chhath Puja is one of the main festival of people of Bihar. Chhath Puja is dedicated to Sun God and worshiping is done by everyone without the difference of cast or creed. It is celebrated right after Diwali festival. The best place to experience Chhath Puja is Bragaon near Nalanda which is noted for its Sun Temple. Unlike other festivals which are full of exuberance and expansive celebrations, Chhath Puja is more mellowed down festival for prayers. It is more of thanks giving to Sun God. One day before the Chhath Puja, people gather on the banks of River Ganga and clean themselves. They keep a fast till the late evening. After the Chhath puja, a grand feast consisting of rice, puris, bananas, coconut and grapefruits is served. On the next day, it is mandatory to keep a 24 hour fast where not even a glass of water is allowed. Women cleanse all the utensils in the home. They then go to river bank to pay their homage to Sun God. It is only after the prayers and taking a bath in the river is the fast considered over.

Check Your Progress

1. What is famous in Puri?
2. Which festival is celebrated during Navratries?

3. Name the festival of colour.
4. Which festival is mark of end of month of Ramadin?
5. Wchi God/Godess is worshiped in Chhat puja?

16.4.5 Gujarat:

Navratri

Navratri, meaning `nine nights`, is an ancient and colourful festival. It honours the one Divine Shakti or Force which supports the entire universe, and is personified as the Mother Goddess. Another interesting feature of Navratri is the garba. a circular dance performed by women around an earthenware pot called a garbo , filled with water. A betel nut and a silver coin are placed within the pot, called a kumbh, on top of which a coconut has also been placed. As the dancers whirl around the pot, a singer and a drummer provide the musical accompaniment. The participants clap in a steady rhythm. Nowadays, loudspeakers are used to enhance the sound which grows to a crescendo. The dance usually starts slowly. It gets faster and faster as the music too gets more rapid, until the dance abruptly comes to a halt.

Another dance which is also a feature of Navaratri is the dandia-ras or `stick` dance, in which men and women join the dance circle, holding small polished sticks or dandias. As they whirl to the intoxicating rhythm of the dance, men and women strike the dandias together, adding to the joyous atmosphere. So popular are the garba and the dandia-ras that competitions are held to assess the quality of the dancing. Prizes are given to those judged to be the best. The costumes worn for the dances are traditional and alive with colour.

Trinetreshwer Mahadev Fair, Tarnetar

There are many fairs in Gujarat where numerous tribal people-gather on special occasions to participate in the various activities that take place at the fair, whether these are religious or secular, and to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The Trinetreshwer Mahadev Fair at Tarnetar, near the industrial town of Thangadh, Saurashtra, is one such fair. It is believed that the fair has been held on this ancient site since antiquity. The fair is linked with the story of Draupadi`s swayamvar and it is said that it was at this place that the great archer Arjuna performed the difficult task that won him his bride. A pole was erected in the centre of the kund and a fish was kept rotating at the top of the pole, at top speed The contestant was supposed to climb up, balance himself with one foot on each of the two scales suspended there and looking at the reflection of the fish in the kund, pierce its eye with an arrow.

16.4.6 Himachal Pradesh:

Himachal Pradesh is a land of simple and religious people. The place is full of local deities and you will find a different one at every turn. The people lead a colourful life here with the fairs and festivals adding to their jest. It is as if they are always eager to

dress in their traditional attires to dance and enjoy and worship. The festivals sometimes mark the beginning of seasons. Many Sikh festivals like Baisakhi and Lohri are also celebrated largely here and the tribals have their own festivals here.

Kullu Dussehra

It is the famous festival celebrated in the northern India. It is called Dusshera all over but here it is called Kullu Dusshera. The actual festival begins here when it ends elsewhere. It marks the return of Lord Rama to his homeland Ayodhya. A seven day celebration marks it with the Gods of Kullu, Rupi and Seraj gathering here. For seven days dance and music fill the air. A trade fair is also held simultaneously.

16.4.7 Karnataka:

When it comes to celebrating a festival, only few states come close to the energy and enthusiasm which is possessed by Karnataka. Almost throughout the year, there is a festival or a fair going on in some part of the state. And people of Karnataka believe in making every event a special one. Most of the festivals are of religious nature. There are number of temples in Karnataka and almost all of them have their special day or festival. And they are celebrated keeping the complete sanctity of the festival. However many festivals like the Hampi Festival, are just another reason for celebrating life and its gifts. Karnataka is home to people of many religions and almost all religions have their own festivals. What is most heartening about Karnataka is that all the festivals are celebrated by people from all religion together giving life to the saying 'Unity in Diversity'.

Mahamastakabhisheka (Shravanabelagola):

Mahamastakabhisheka is one of the most revered events taking place in Karnataka. The festival is dedicated to Lord Bahubali in which monks bathe the world's largest monolithic statue with water and milk. Thousands of tourists visit Shravanabelagola, to witness the grand event, which is held every 12 years. The entire atmosphere is filled with the chanting of hymns by Jain monks. The 57 feet high statue is bathed with milk, sugarcane juice, and saffron paste along with showering of gold and silver flowers. Devotees rush up 618 steps to the statue, to reach a spot from where they can get the best view of all the proceedings. The last Mahamastakabhisheka ceremony was held in the year 2006 and the next one is supposed to be held in 2018.

Tula Sankramana:

Mostly falling in on 17th of October, this is a festival, most awaited by the people of Kodagu district. It is believed that, on this day, Goddess Cauvery visits them in the form of an upsurge of water in a small tank. It is considered a very sacred moment and thousands of devotees visit Kodagu to receive Goddess Cauvery's blessings. Taking a

bath in the tank by devotees is the most important ritual of the day. It is said that, taking a dip in the tank purifies body and soul. Devotees also take the holy water to their homes as well.

16.4.8 Kerela:

Onam:

The legend of **O**nam first - Lord Kashyap had two sons from his two wives, Diti and Aditi. The former was the mother of demons while the latter was the mother of demi gods. It so happened that in an attempt to increase their individual powers, the demons led by Mahabali and demigods spearheaded by Indra clashed with each other. The resultant defeat of Indra saddened his mother, Aditi to a such an extent that Kashyapa himself asked her to pray to Lord Narayana. Aditi heeded his advice and prayed to Lord Narayana with complete devotion who in turn promised her to take birth from her womb and eliminate all her griefs.

Accordingly, Aditi gave birth to Vamana murti who exuded brightness at a very young age itself. He visited Mahabali while he was performing a yagna as a young Brahmin lad and seeked a portion of land covered by his three foot steps. Mahabali was warned by his guru that the brahmin was no ordinary person and hence he should not promise him anything in haste. However, Bali was an honoured person and hence did not wish to retreat from his words. Knowing very well that he could loose everything, he gave a go ahead to the Brahmin lad to take three foot steps. It was during this time that Vamana grew to huge size and covered earth in his first step and heaven in his second. The devout king Bali offered him his head to take the third step. Pleased by his devotion and sincerity, Lord Narayana allowed him to visit his people once every year before pushing him down the earth into the infernal regions (patala).

- Therefore, the Keralites celebrate the Onam festival every year to mark the arrival of Lord MahaVishnu as well as the great Emperor Mahabali. Historically, the celebration of Onam festival finds first mention in the Sangam age.
- The timing of the festival coincides with the harvest season of Kerala. Celebrations begin ten days before, beginning from Atham and culminating on Thiru Onam. The two days hold utmost importance in the entire festival. It is on Thiru Onam that the people get ready to welcome their benevolent king on his annual visit.
- The people of Kerala celebrate this festival with all fanfare. The grandeur of Onam is so huge that it was declared a National Festival by the Government of India in the year 1961. The Government has also been promoting Onam on an International basis to make people aware of the cultural richness of the country.

Champakulam Moolam Boat Race:

This is counted as the oldest boat race of Kerala. The legend behind this race states that the king of Chempakasseri, Maharaja Devanarayana, as guided by his guru, ordered the construction of a Krishna Temple at Ambalappuzha. However, a little before the installation, it was found out that the idol was damaged. The idol was declared inauspicious for the temple and the king was hugely upset over the sudden development. The ministers of his court advised him to send some men to bring down the idol of Shree Krishna from the the Karikulam Temple in Kurichi. The king followed the advice. After successful completion of their work, the ministers, on their way back to halted at Champakulam to spend the night. In the morning, boats from the entire region sailed to escort the idol to the temple amidst colourful procession. The idol was installed on time and with much fanfare.

Aranmula Uthrattadi Vallamkali:

The story of Aranmula Boat Race goes that a Brahmin once pledged to feed one pilgrim a day. Lord Shree Krishna, pleased by his dedication, appeared himself one day. Overwhelmed, the Brahmin offered 51 measures of rice and all the provisions of Thiruvona Sadya (Onam afternoon feast) to be held at the Aranmula Parthasarathy Temple. However, enemies from other village became aware of it and tried to destroy the provisions. At this point of time, the Brahmin's own villagers came to his rescue on snake boats and assisted him to carry his offering on large snake boats, palliyodam.

16.4.9 Madhya Pradesh:

Fairs and Festivals of Madhya Pradesh are the best time for tourist to get the real experiences of tribal lives in central India. These tribal festivals set Madhya Pradesh as a completely unique state. But what makes this part of India really famous all over the world, are the cultural festivals like Khajuraho Dance Festival and Tansen Music Festival that attracts uncountable number of art lovers from all parts of the world. Apart from these, the state celebrates all the major festivals of all religion with high level of devotions and dedications.

Bhagoriya Festival

This is a very interesting festival celebrated specially in West Nimar and Jhabua district by people of Bhil and Bhilala tribe. The festival is a different version of 'Swayamvara', the traditional method of marriage in India. The celebration of the festival starts 8 days before Holi and continues till Holi. During this festival, young boys and girls find their partners and elope. And afterwards, they are accepted as husband and wife by the society. According to traditions, the boy applies color on the face of the girl he chooses to be his wife, and if she agrees she too applies color on the face of that boy. The festival is celebrated in the month of March.

Karma:

This is a special festival celebrated by the Korba tribal but other tribes too celebrate this festival. The Karma festival is one of their most important religious festivals and is celebrated with great enthusiasm. It is celebrated during the month of August. During the festival, people keep a full day fast from the morning of festive day to the morning of next day. In the night, people sing and dance around a branch from the Karam tree.

16.4.10 Maharashtra:

Maharashtra is probably the most culturally active state in the whole of India. And the credit of this goes to the people of India who are truly vibrant and lively lot. No wonder then that the festivals of Maharashtra would be occasions of magnificent and unhindered celebrations. Most part of the year, Maharashtra is immersed in the enthusiasm of festivals. Even before a festival is over, preparations for the next one are already on way; so close are all the festivals in this state. Most splendid of all religious festivals is the Ganesh Chaturthi celebrated around the month of August. Apart from all the religious festivals, Maharashtra is known for many cultural festivals like Pune Festival and Elephanta cave festival where one can witness the amalgamation of music, dance and drama.

Ganesh Chaturthi

Celebrates in the month of August-September, Ganesh Chaturthi is the most important festival in Maharashtra. This is a 11 day festival that marks the birth of Lord Ganesha, keeps the people of Maharashtra engaged in its preparations from months before. Mumbai is the main centre where one could see the celebrations of Ganesh Chaturthi at its very best. Every street in the city is decorated with lights; every shop and home is cleaned and ornamented. The last day of the festival is called "Chaturthi'. On this day, huge statues of Lord Ganesha are taken out in gala processions to the nearest river or sea and immersed. The immersion marks the end of the festival.

16.4.11 Orissa:

The fairs and festivals of a state is a mirror to the energy and enthusiasm of the people of the state. And this is absolutely true when it comes to Orissa. There are numerous festivals that keep Orissa engulfed and excited throughout the year. Orissa is a land full of temples and there are festivals that are exclusive to many temples. With the eagerness that is shown by the people, these festivals often turn out to be more than just religious ceremonies. They become a cultural showcase of Orissa.

Jagannath Puri Rath Yatra

Rath Yatra in Puri is the grandest procession that takes place, probably in entire world. Held in the month of July, it is also the biggest event held in Orissa. The festival is the celebration of Journey of Lord Jagannatha, Lord Balabhadra and Goddess Subhadra, to their birthplace Gundicha Mandir. The idols of the three gods is taken out of the Jagannatha Temple in three humongous chariots. The chariots are pulled by thousands of devotees along the wide roads of Puri. Millions of other pilgrims line these streets to get a glimpse of the gods in their chariots. The distance that is covered to Gundicha Temple is 3 km. Feel the devotion that looming large in the air. The entire scene of Rath Yatra will leave you mesmerized and open mouthed.

Konark Dance Festival

Held in the month of December, Konark Dance Festival has become another major attraction besides the famous sun Temple. During the festival, many renowned artists display their skill in various classical Dances. The festivals also turn out to be a great platform for many budding dancers where they can showcase their talent. Having the magnificent floodlit Sun Temple as backdrop, the performances give a feel of fantasy. The main dances that are performed here are Bharatnatyam, Odissi and Kathak.

16.4.12 Punjab:

Punjab is a state of colors, energy and enthusiasm. And all these are evident in the many festivals celebrated throughout the state of Punjab. Not only are the bigger festivals a stage for experiencing the exuberance of the masses.No matter what time you are in Punjab, you are always in between the celebrations of a festival or really close to one. Festivals of Punjab means a lot of good music, entertaining dance and uncountable varieties of mouth watering dishes. Since Punjab is predominantly an agricultural state, it is no surprise that Baisakhi, the harvesting festival, is the most important festival for the people of Punjab.

Lohri

So strong is the electrifying ambiance of Lohri, that it no longer is bound to the state of Punjab. It is today a major festival in almost all states of North India. Lohri, also called the 'Festival of Bonfire' is celebrated every year on the 13th of January. The lighting of bonfire around which people perform folk dances and sing Punjabi songs marks the festival. January is a time when the weather is extremely cold and the temperatures linger close to 0 degrees. Thus for many people, Lohri is a also a temporary relief from the chilling weather. In the morning of the day, children run from door to door demanding Lohri 'Loot' in form of either money or eatables like sweets, jaggery, gajak or rewri. As the evening sets in, huge blocks of wood are arranged and are lit up. They are set up either on harvesting fields or in front of the homes.

Baisakhi

Amongst all the festivals of Punjab, Baisakhi is the most important festival of the state. Baisakhi is a festival celebrating the harvesting of Rabi crops. Not only is it an important day for the farmers, but the festivals also holds a great importance in Sikh religion as well. This day starts early for the people of Punajb. Many take bath in the holy river and visit the nearby Gurudwara. There are special prayers organized in all gurudwaras. Afterwards cultural programmes are organized where people gather to enjoy by dancing and singing. The celebrations of Baisakhi is the best place to witness the Bhangra and Giddha dance.

Hola Mohalla

Hola Mohalla is a festival that is among the most important festivals for the Sikh community. The festival marks the New Year according to the lunar Nanakshahi calendar of Sikhs. This day is seen as an occasion for the Sikh community to show their martial skills in faux battles. In fact, 'Hola Mohalla' literally means for 'mock fights'. Originated during the time of Guru Gobind Singh, the first mock fight was held at Anandpur in 1701 AD. This too is a three day festival and on all three days there are grand celebrations including mock fights, exhibitions, display of

16.4.13 Rajasthan:

Pushkar Festival

The little town of Pushkar in Rajasthan has gained international recognition as the venue of the largest camel fair in the world. Though the festival is primarily known for its camel trade, yet there are many more enjoyable aspects of the festivals that visitors can feel enthusiastic about. For international tourists, the colors' and spirit of the Rajasthan is a big attraction while for the domestic tourists, it is also the religious aspect that holds significance.

The Pushkar Fair is celebrated for a period of seven days during the period of Kartik Purnima. The major attraction of the fair, the camel trade dominates for the first five days. The buyers and sellers flock in huge numbers to participate in the trading of camels. Smooth transaction is as common as heavy bargaining. Trading is not restricted to the camels as the sale of other animals like goats, sheep and horses are also carried on in full swing.

The enthusiasm of the festival finally gives way to religious fervour. Pushkar is the only place in India where a temple dedicated to Brahma exists. During the Pushkar festival, a dip in the Pushkar Lake is considered extremely auspicious to wash away all the sins of human body and mind. Infact, it will not be wrong to say that many visitors come to Pushkar fair just to offer their prayer to the creator of the universe. In the night, thousands of oil lamps are floated in the water in respect of Lord Brahma. The entire

atmosphere glows with not only the illuminations of the lamps but also with the deep faith of the devotees. This prayer ceremony gives a beautiful conclusion to the Pushkar Festival.

Baneshwar Fair, Dungarpur:

A religious fair held in Jab-Feb every year, at the confluence of the Mahi and Som rivers. The Bhil tribal-community in Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh assemble at the confluence for holy dips, to immerse the mortal remains of dead relatives or to offer prayers at this auspicious spot. The festival is dedicated to Kalki, the 10th incarnation of Lord. Vishnu. Festivities include magic shows, acrobatic, dances and songs. A procession carrying a silver image of Kalki on horse back, is taken around the village.

Gangaur Festival, Jaipur:

Gangaur is an 18-day festival celebrated by women all across Rajasthan. Married women pray for the long lives of their husbands while unmarried girls pray for a good match. The festival celebrates the love between Shiva and his consort Gauri or Parvati The festival commences on Holi. Women gather flowers and draw water from selected wells while chanting hymns in praise of the goddess. At the end of 18 days, the festivities culminate with the arrival of Lord Shiva to escort his wife back home. A grand procession, symbolic of a marriage procession, carries a beautifully decorated idol of Gauri in a gold and silver palanquin through the city. The procession includes elephants, camels, horses, dancers, drummers and joyous children.

Mewar Festival, Udaipur:

The Mewar festival at Udaipur is held in March-April every year and welcomes the spring season. The festival is dedicated to goddess Gauri (Parvati). A procession carrying the idols of Gauri and Shiva, is taken around the city to the Gangaur Ghat at Lake Pichola. The entire city turns in their colourful traditional costumes. A stately boat procession then starts from the lake. The occasion is marked by traditional dancing and singing. Boat races are also organised.

Teej Fair, Jaipur:

Teej is celebrated in the Hindu month of Shravan, corresponding with July-August every year and marks the advent of the monsoons, a time of joy and respite in Rajasthan. The festival is extremely popular with Rajasthani women. It is dedicated to goddess Parvati, the consort of Shiva. Married women dress up in all their bridal fineries, they apply henna on their palms and swing on flower-decorated swings as they sing traditional songs. They pray to goddess Parvati for the long lives of their husbands.

Urs Ajmer Sharif, Ajmer (According to Lunar Calendar):

Held in the memory of the revered Sufi saint Khawaja Moinuddin Chisti, the Urs at Ajmer Sharif is an occasion for thousands of believers to congregate at the shrine and

offer their prayers. All of Ajmer seems to take on a festive air and several programmes are organised to mark the festivals.

16.4.14 Tamilnadu:

Tamil Nadu. There is no place like this. Having fascinated tourists for decades, Tamil Nadu has something new to offer every year. Tamil Nadu is blessed with a rich culture and a traditional past. The glory and the gradeur comes alive to greet you every day. Temples, beaches, hill stations, gopurams, mountains, waterfalls, wildlife... name it, you have it. The festivals and the festive moods of Tamil Nadu are other reasons for the constant inflow of tourists. There is a festival for every month.

Festivals serve as an occasion for family reunion from long time and now become a part and parcel of people's lives, occasions like the Natyanjali Dance festival, has started attracting tourists from all over the world. Tamil Nadu is also blessed with innumerable number of temples, almost all of these religious structures have their own special festivals and fairs to celebrate. Most of these temple festivals are in the month between September and November and between March and June. Come, and join the soil of verginity along In festivals of Tamil Nadu you will see a perfect blend of dance, music and religion that will give you an insight into the real world of frolic and celebrations. Festivals that make a year full of fond memories. We welcome you to share the same.

Pongal Festival:

Pongal is one of those festivals that is celebrated almost everywhere in India but with different names. It is the most important festival celebrated in Tamil Nadu to mark the harvesting of crops. The festival and celebrations are spread over a period of four days. The celebrations are generally confined to people's home and you might not be able to see much activities on the roads but the third day is for thanking and paying homage to natural factors like Sun god, earth and cattle that play a major part in the harvesting of crops and you might just spot locales outside their homes worshiping their cattles. These sights will introduce you to a different kind of relation between man and animal, different than any that you have ever imagined.

Natyanjali Festival:

A festival dedicated to dance in devotion to Lord Shiva in the form of Nataraja is what Natyanjali Dance festival is all about. This is one of the main festival that is celebrated with a lot of enthusiasm and fervor. The festival is celebrated in Chidambaram every year in the month of February-March. It all begins from the day of Mahashivratri for the next five days. The visitors get a chance to see the performance of all the prominent

dancers of India on the same platform. The performances are delivered in front of the Nataraja temple as a devotion to Lord Nataraja. The festival witnesses a large number of spectators so it is advisable that you book your ticket well in advance.

Chithirai Festival:

Venue is the famous Madurai temple, 500 knlS. from Chennai. The festival starts from the Tamil month -Chithirai, and goes on for ten days. The highlight is the procession of Lord `Kallazhagar` (Lord Vishnu) the elder brother of Goddess Meenakshi, who proceeds from his abode - Azhagarmalai 30 kms. from Madurai, to give away his sister in marriage to Lord Sundareshwar. The celebration is filled with pomp and festivity: The `Kallazhagar` entering the river Vaigai is indeed a spectacular sight.

Check Your Progress:

- Which fair of Gujarat is associated with Droupadi of Mahabharta?
- Where do the Mahamastakabhiseka festivals is celebrated/
- Name the tow wives of Lord Kahyap associated with the Onam festival.

16.4.15 Uttarakhand Fairs and Festivals

Fairs and festivals for long have been the unique, interesting feature of the land of India and Uttarakhand is also no exception. In fact it won't be wrong to say that it's a land of fairs and festival. Uttarakhand, a land dotted with temples and more temples, has its own fairs and festivals, which are inherent to the culture here and have been passed from one generation to another since centuries. At such auspicious occasions, places of worship like **Uttarakhand temples** turn into venues of fairs and great celebration attracting people from far and wide. A fair held in the state is not just linked with its cultural identity but is also an important mark of its socio economic fabric. It offers glimpses of all aspects of a culture. A common trend in India and in Uttarakhand therefore is that many festivals come with their attached fairs.

Jauljibi And Thal Fairs

The fair of Jauljibi (or the Kumaoni festival as it is known) is held here every year in the month of November. The place is also very significant since it is the confluence point of Rivers Kali and Gori. It is also the place of meeting of cultures, Shauka, Nepali and Kumaoni; these three cultures meet at this place. Stressing on the significance of this place in the past and even today is the fact this is the getaway to important places like Johar, Darma, Chaudans and Byans. It was also once the centre point between Tibet and Tarai regions. While the fair is important for its commercial value yet its cultural significance is equally important. It invites visitors from as far as Nepal, who come here to sell horses, ghee and take back food grains and jaggery. A similar kind of fair is

organised in Thal on the occasion of Makar Sankranti on the occasion of Vaishakh Sankranti on 14th April every year and is particularly famous with Shaukas.

The Uttarayani Fair

The Uttarayani fair is a very important fair to the cultural and social fabric of Uttarakhand. It is organised at not one but many places throughout the land of Uttarakhand - Bageshwar, Rameshwar, Suit Mahadev, Chitrashila (Ranibagh) and Hanseshwar. However it's Bageshwar where maximum crowds gather, though all are important from cultural, social and economic point of view. The fair also is connected with history, in the past also this fair has played key role, during the freedom movement. Gandhiji came here in Bageshwar fair in 1929.

Nanda Devi Fair

Nanda Devi is the patron goddess of people of mountains. The Nanda Devi fair is held at many important cities across Uttarakhand like in Almora, Nainital, Kot, Ranikhet, Bhowali, Kichha and on a smaller level in villages of Lohar and in valleys of Pindar. According to the locals, the fair started in Kumaon region during the time of Kalyan Chand in 16th century. The fair is very important and sees visitors from far-flung areas. Rich with folk expression, the Nanda Devi fairs are also important from economical point of view.Famous Festivals of Uttarakhand

Makar Sankranti

An important festival in northern India, it marks the beginning of season change. People give alms to the poor on this day and take dips in holy rivers. Uttarayani fair is held around this time. Another locally celebrated autumn festival of Uttarakhand around this time is Ghughutia or Kale Kauva. People make sweetmeats of flour and jaggery and make it in the shape of pomegranates, swords and knives and other such interesting shapes. A necklace is made with these then with an orange in the centre. Little children wear these and go out to attract crows and other birds and offer them pieces from their necklaces.

Phool Dei:

The festival is celebrated in the beginning of month of Chaitra according to the Hindu calendar, which comes sometime in mid March. It is mainly a festival of young girls, where in they go from house to house with plates full of rice, jaggery, coconut, green leaves and flowers. These girls give their blessings and wishes for the prosperity of the house and are given presents, jaggery, sweets, and money in return.

Harela and Bhaitauli:

This festival is celebrated on first day of navaratri. It's an important Kumaoni festival where women fill baskets with soil and sow seven different kind of seeds in them. On the tenth day, when the seeds have germinated and grown into grasses, they are plucked and put in head and behind the ears. It is during this time that brothers send gifts to their sisters. The presents are called Bhaituali.

Olgia

The festival is celebrated on the first day of August or Bhado as it is called in the Hindi calendar. This is the time when the fields are full of lush green harvest and the milking animals are very productive. Earlier son in-laws to father and nephews to maternal uncles used to give presents, however now a days it has changed. People eat chapatis with ghee and urad dal (pulse) filled in it. The festival 's popularity has declined over a period of time.

Khatarua

While some say that the festival is celebrated in lieu of victory of king of Kumaon. But the popular belief goes that the festival marks the beginning of autumn season. It's celebrated sometime in mid September, the first day of month of Ashwin according to the Hindu calendar. Bonfires are lighted around which children dance. People offer cucumbers to fire as it is said to destroy all the evils. Special care is taken of animals during this time.

Bat Savitri

Another popular festival celebrated in entire northern India by married women for the well being of their spouses. The festival is celebrated on the last day of the dark half of the month of Jyeshtha according to Hindu calendar. Women worship Savitri who with her intense devotion brought her husband from death and observe fats. They also worship a holy tree called Bat or Banyan tree.

Ganga Dusshera or Dasar

The festival is celebrated sometime between May and June on the tenth day of the month of Jyeshtha according to Hindu calendar. This is the day of worshipping river Ganga and people take a dip in holy rivers. Many people put up stalls and offer water and food.

16.4.11 West Bengal:

Anybody who wishes to see the real culture of West Bengal in its exuberant best, be in West Bengal during all the major festivals of the state. In fact, it does not matter which time of the year you are visiting the state, you will always be close to a festival as the

entire year is filled with festivals. Some of the festivals are celebrated throughout the state with same passion and devotion, whereas some are area oriented and are seen celebrated only in some places. In all festivals, one gets to experience the famous traditions and rituals that have hung on to the culture of West Bengal since the beginning, and the mythological aspect that are mesmerizing for people from different religion and beliefs The main festival of all undoubtedly is Durga Puja which is celebrated during the Navaratris.

Durga Puja

Durga Puja is the most important and most widely celebrated festival in West Bengal. It is celebrated during the Navaratris which fall close to the months of September or October. The tradition of Durga Puja celebrations has been prevalent since 16th century. Since then the festival is celebrated with magnificence seldom seen anywhere else. The puja goes on for five consecutive days starting the 6th day of Navaratri and ending on the 10th day. During the five days, huge and grand pandals are set up in all parts of the state where cultural events are organized throughout the day. Every day of the festival people dress themselves in new and traditional clothes. It is also the time when the range and variety of exotic dishes is at its widest. On the tenth day, the idol of Goddess Durga is taken to River Ganges for the most important ritual of the festival, the immersion of idol of Goddess Durga. This marks the end of Durga Puja Festival.

Naba Barsho:

Naba Barsho is the Bengali New year that falls in the month of April according to Gregorian calendar. The date is generally 13th or 14th of the month every year. To ride into the New Year, people clean and decorate their houses by making elaborate and colorful rangolis or alpanas in front of their houses. Rangolis are generally made using flour put around earthenware pot decorated with auspicious swastika. Some people also use flowers to design these Rangolis at the facade of their homes. For the new year to be prosperous, people offer pujas to Lord Ganesha and Goddess Lakshmi. You will see most of the people clad in traditional dresses, women in white saris with red borders and men in dhotis and kurta in the morning and attending parties in the evening in all glamor and modernity.

16.5 Summary:

Diverse religious faiths and geographical variance have lead to the celebration of a number of festivals. Some of them are common throughout the country with the equal enthusiasm and some of them have peculiar feature of the region. But it is true that all the fairs and festivals of our country have its root in our culture.

In this unit you went through esteem of various fairs and festivals of India and I hope it will certainly gave you the true picture of our rich cultural heritage. But one thing is very alarming that all this is not moving to our new generation and hence many of them are at the edge of lapse. So the need of time is to preserve our rich heritage of fairs and festival.

16.6 Glossary:

- **Enthusiasm-**strong interest or admiration
- **Attire-**cloths, dresses
- **Dazzle-**impress or overpower with knowledge, ability
- **Exuberance-**lively, high spirited

16.7 Answers To "Check Your Progress"

1. Raht Yatra
2. Durga puja
3. Holi
4. Id-ul-fitr
5. Chhath puja
6. Trinetreshwer fair
7. Saravanbegola, Karnataka
8. Diti and Aditi

16.8 Questions

1. Describe the famous religious festivals of Uttarakhand.
2. "The religious fairs and festivals of India justify the unity of diversity of India". Do you agree with the statement? Explain.
3. Write an easy on the religious fairs and festivals of India.
4. Write short notes :
   a) Onam
   b) Jagnath Rath yatra
   c) Nanda devi Fair
   d) Id-ul-fitr
   e) Chhath fair

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