



June 2024

MADHYA PRADESH MIRROR

*The land of culture and
tradition...*



ENTRY TO UNESCO'S TENTATIVE LIST OF WORLD HERITAGE SITES

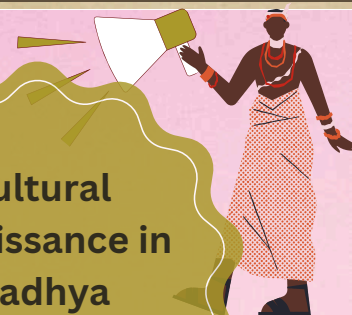
With a rich history of tradition and culture, 6 new sites of Madhya Pradesh has been listed in the tentative list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO. 3 sites from Madhya Pradesh are already included in UNESCO's World Heritage Sites. These include The Khajuraho Group of Monuments, Buddhist Monuments of Sanchi, and The Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka .

The new sites include Gwalior Fort, renowned for its formidable walls; the historical Dhamnar rock-cut caves which comprises 51 rock-cut caves, stupas, chaityas, and dwellings dating back to the 7th century CE; Bhojeshwar Mahadev Temple in Bhojpur commissioned by Raja Bhoj in the 11th century is revered for its grandeur and unique architecture; the rock art site of Chambal valley which has world's largest concentration of rock art sites, showcasing scenes from various historical periods and civilizations; Khooni Bhandara of Burhanpur, which is an underground water management system comprising eight waterworks built by Abdurrahim Khankhana using the Persian qanat approach; and Ramnagar and Mandla Gond sites which is the home of the largest heterogenous tribe of India, the Gond tribe. The cluster of monuments include- Moti Mahal, Raibhagat ki Kothi, Suraj Mandir (Vishnu Mandir), Begum Mahal and Dalbadal Mahal.

Madhya Pradesh Calling!!!

**Come let's explore the
world of tribes in Madhya
Pradesh! Relinquish the
food, fair ans festivals of
Gondwana land in a
traditional style!**

**Cultural
Renaissance in
Madhya
Pradesh**



A STATE OF TIMELESS CUISINES

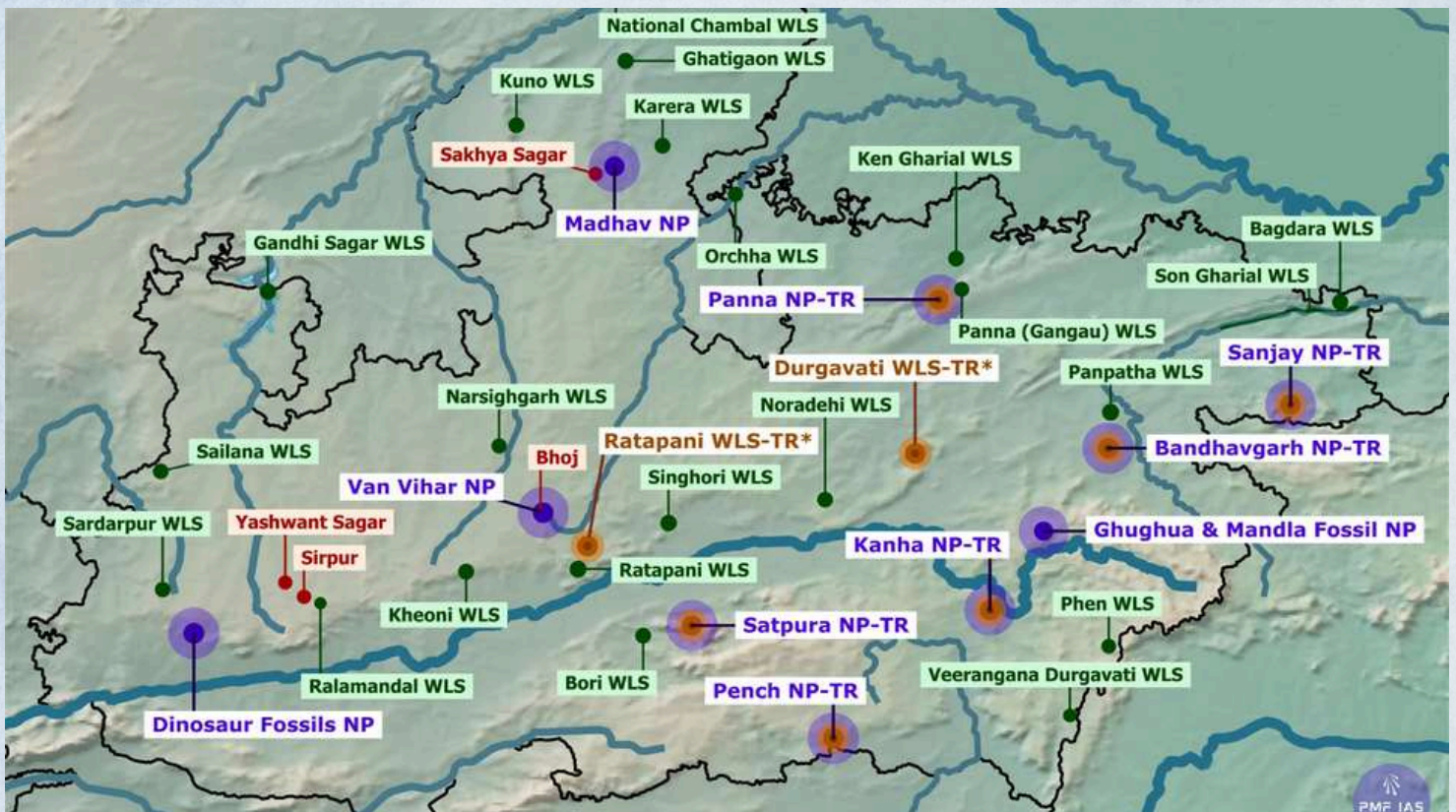
Gastronomical journey in the heart of the country offers exquisite and relinquishing dishes. From the hearth of homes to the stoves of hotels, the distinct cuisine has a lot to offer...



The distinct Malwa cuisine, the Nimar cuisine or the Bagelkhand cuisine, Madhya Pradesh has a lot to offer. Be it Rass Kheer, Lapsi, Kalakand, Lavang Latika, Palak Puri, Bhutte Ki Khees (grated corn roasted in ghee and later cooked in milk with spices). Amla Ri Kadhi made with tamarind instead of yogurt, Khoprapak and Malpua; there's so much to try out, that one visit just won't be enough.

WALKING IN THE WILDERNESS

Let us discover the expanse of natural heritage as Madhya Pradesh is rich in flora and fauna owing to its physical features and biodiversity.



WILDLIFE WONDERS

India's tiger population rises, Madhya Pradesh has most number of big cats

The highest population of Tigers in India is in the state of Madhya Pradesh spread across protected and unprotected areas. The state also has the highest number of tiger reserves in India (6). Bandhav National Park, Kanha National Park and Pench National park has the highest concentration of tigers.

Pench National Park inspired Rudyard Kipling's 'The Jungle Book' and the real Mowgli was found in Jungle of Seoni.



ANIMAL ARCADE

Complete the given table about the the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries of Madhya Pradesh

National Park	Animal/ Bird	Region
Kanha		
Bandhavgarh		
Pench		
Panaa		
Satpura		
Sanjay Dubri		
Madhav		
Van Vihar		
Fossil		



CRISS- CROSS PUZZLE TIME

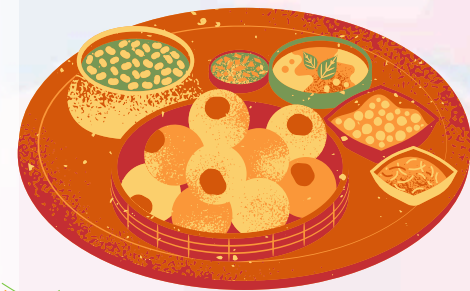
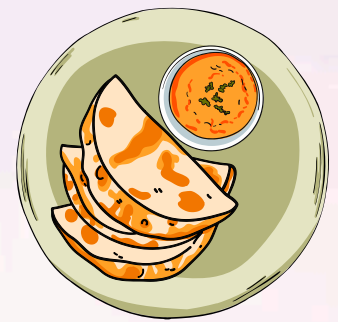
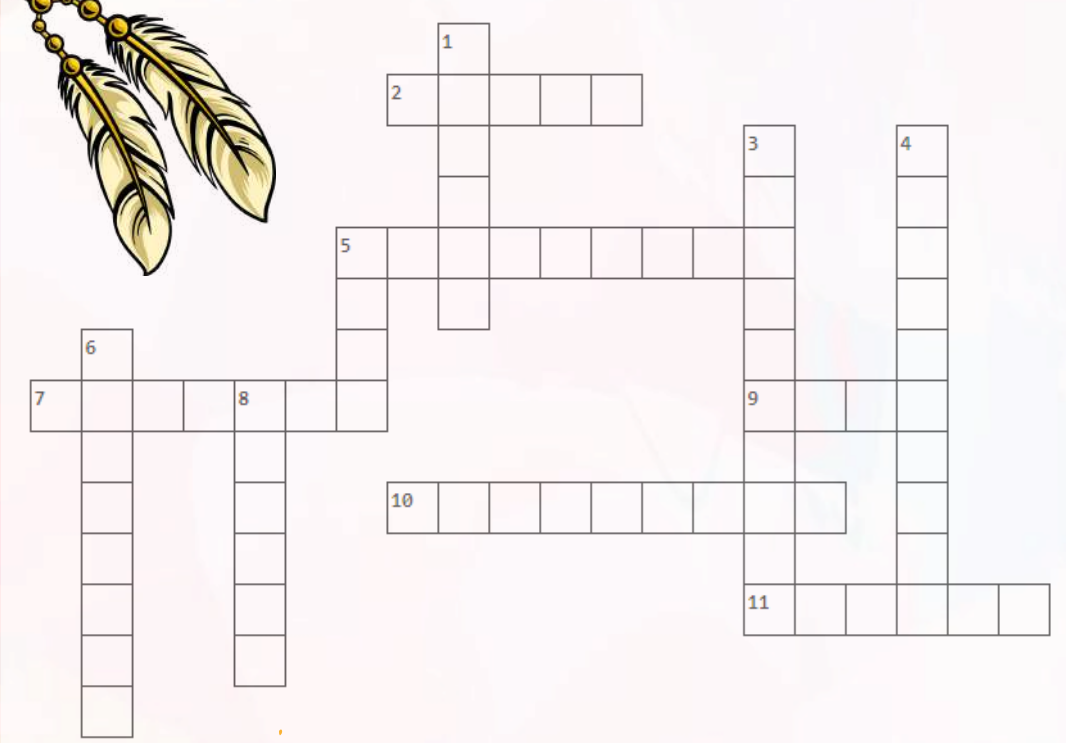
Let us know how much we know about the heritage of Madhya Pradesh.

ACROSS

2. This national park is famous for tiger, Indian leopard, barasingha etc.
5. The rock shelter depicts the prehistoric cave paintings
7. Freshwater dolphins are found in this river.
9. The place is known for the rare white tigers.
10. It is listed in UNESCO Biosphere Reserve
11. The harvest dance is performed in the Bundelkhand area

DOWN

1. The famous rice beer drink is prepared by the indigenous people
3. The temple at Gwalior Fort has the first-ever written Zero.
4. The world's largest religious gathering is held in Ujjain once in every 12 years.
5. It is the largest tribe of Madhya Pradesh
6. The weaving style and saree takes after the name of the city
8. It is the only city ruled by Begums for 100 years



Join us in the adventurous journey of
Kanha national Park Wildlife Safari!
 Never seen before experience with fun,
 food, fair and festivals!!
Book now to register!



Fairs and Festivals

Madhya Pradesh is rich in history, heritage and culture, references of which can be found in the festivals and fairs that are being celebrated in the heart of the country. Customs and beliefs has played a significant role in keeping the tradition alive.

Bhagauria festival:

This festival of the Bhagoria Bhil tribe is celebrated on the occasion of Holi when the rabi crop is ripened.

Ghadalya festival :

This is the main festival of Malwa. During the festival the girls collectively dance together on the occasion of Navratri.

Karma festival :

Karma festival is mainly celebrated by the people of Oraon tribe when the paddy is ready to be planted.

Suata festival :

It is celebrated in the Bundelkhand where statue of the demon is put on the wall and statue of Shiva Parvati is placed on top of it.

Rasnava festival :

This festival is celebrated by the Baigas of Mandla district in the memory of Adi Purush Naga Baiga.

Meghnath festival :

This festival is celebrated by the Gond tribes in Phagun. Meghnath is considered as a supreme deity.



Simhastha Mela (Kumbh Mela) :

One of the world famous fairs is the Kumbha Simhastha Mela, which is held on the banks of the Kshipra River in Ujjain. This fair is held from the full moon of Chaitra month to the Vaishakh Purnima and takes place after every 12 years.

Fair of Pir Budhan :

This fair is held in the Samvara region of Shivpuri district for almost 250 years. It is held in the month of August-September at the mausoleum of the Muslim saint Pir Budhan.

Hira Bhumia Fair :

The Heera Bhumiya Mela is held in Gwalior region in the months of August and September and is organized in the memory of Hiranman Baba.

Match the following fairs with the places they are held in:

Shivaratri Fair	Neemuch
Dhamoni Urs	Amarkantak
Banganga Fair	Sagar
Baba Shahabuddin Auliya's Urs	Shivpuri



BHIMBETKA ROCK SHELTER

Situated in the Vindya ranges, the rock shelter boasts of a rich history of prehistoric life in the form of cave paintings dating to 8000BCE. These paintings depicts hunting, dancing, music, horse & elephant riders, animals, honey collection, decoration of bodies, disguise, households, and religious & ritual symbols.



MANDU

The ruined city of Madhya Pradesh has majestic fortress built over centuries ruffled in layers of history and mystery. The complex encomapasses of huge structures like Jahaz Mahal, Hindola mahal, Ornamental Canals, Champa Baoli, Dilawar Khan's Mosque, Nahar Jharokha, Ujali (bright), Andheri (dark) Baolis, Gada Shah's shop and house and Taveli Mahal and many more.

SANCHI STUPA

The Great Stupa at sanchi, built by emperor Ashoka is a remarkable cultural heritage. The gateway of stupa 1, carved with stories of the buddha's life, are the finest specimens of the early classical art. The stupas, temples, viharas at Sanchi is among the oldest and most mature examples of aniconic arts and free-standing architecture that comprehensively document the history of Buddhism from the 3rd century BCE to the 12th century CE.



Madhya Pradesh is replete with cultural heritage. can you make a heritage of map of the state tracing major historical structures.



TALES FROM TRIBAL HEARTLAND

43 different tribes inhabit the vast terrain of the state with Gond and Bhil being the largest populous tribes. Due to variations in genetics, way of life, cultural customs, social and economic structures, religious convictions, language, and speech, tribes throughout the state are diverse. Owing to divergent linguistic, cultural, and geographic circumstances, Madhya Pradesh's diverse tribal community has been mainly isolated from the mainstream of development.

GOND TRIBE

The majority is found in Madhya Pradesh, eastern Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Odisha. These tribal people have their symbol for the Sun, Moon, the Milky Way, and other stars. Most of the Gond people follow Hindu rituals. Many of them also worship Ravana, whom they consider their tenth dharamguru. Economically, all Gonds are in some way or other engaged in agriculture or work in the forest.

They would refrain from accepting any other occupation. Originally they must have been nomadic hunters and food gatherers and then switched to shifting cultivation, retaining, however, their close connection with the forest.

BHIL TRIBE

Bhil inhabit the mountain terrain of the state. They are also found in districts of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tripura, and Maharashtra. As hunters and gatherers, the Bhils traditionally relied primarily on the bow and arrow, although spears, slings, and axes were also used. When they converted to agriculture, the Bhils used slash-and-burn techniques until the method was declared illegal to prevent extensive destruction of the forest.



The traditional floor art practices of Madhya Pradesh is practiced by many tribes. Let us find out more about it and draw a design.

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