Indian States by Nominal GDP

1. MAHARASTRA → 32 Lakh Crore Rupees
   450 billion USD

2. TAMIL NADU → 270 billion USD
   ₹ 19.5 Lakh Crore

3. Uttar Pradesh → 240 billion
   ~~16.6 Lakh Cr~~ 17 Lakh Cr

4. KARNATAKA: 230 billion
   ₹ 16.5 Lakh Cr

5. GUJARAT ~ 230 billion
   ₹ 16.5 Lakh Cr

6. WEST BENGAL
   ~ 210 billion USD
   15 Lakh Cr

7. Telangana
   9.8 Lakh Cr (140)

8. Andhra 9.8 Lakh Cr (140)

9. Rajasthan 9.6 Lakh Cr (130)

10. Madhya pradesh
    9.17

11 KERALA

(12) Delhi

(13) Haryana

(14) Bihar

(15) Punjab

(16) odisha

(17) Assam

(18) Chattisgarh

(19) Jharkhand → 3.29 lakh crore

(20) Uttarakhand

(21) J & K

(22) Himachal pradesh → 1.56 lakh crore

(23) Goa

(24) Tripura : 0.6 Lakh crore
8.4 billion USD

(25)

(25) Chandigarh → 5.9 billion USD
0.421 Lakh crore

(26) Puducherry.

(27) Meghalaya

(28) Sikkim

(29) Nagaland

(30) Manipur

(31) Arunachal pradesh

(32) Mizoram → 3.7 billion
₹ 0.26 lakh crore

(33) Andaman & Nicobar

Lakh crore → trillion

ZONAL council.

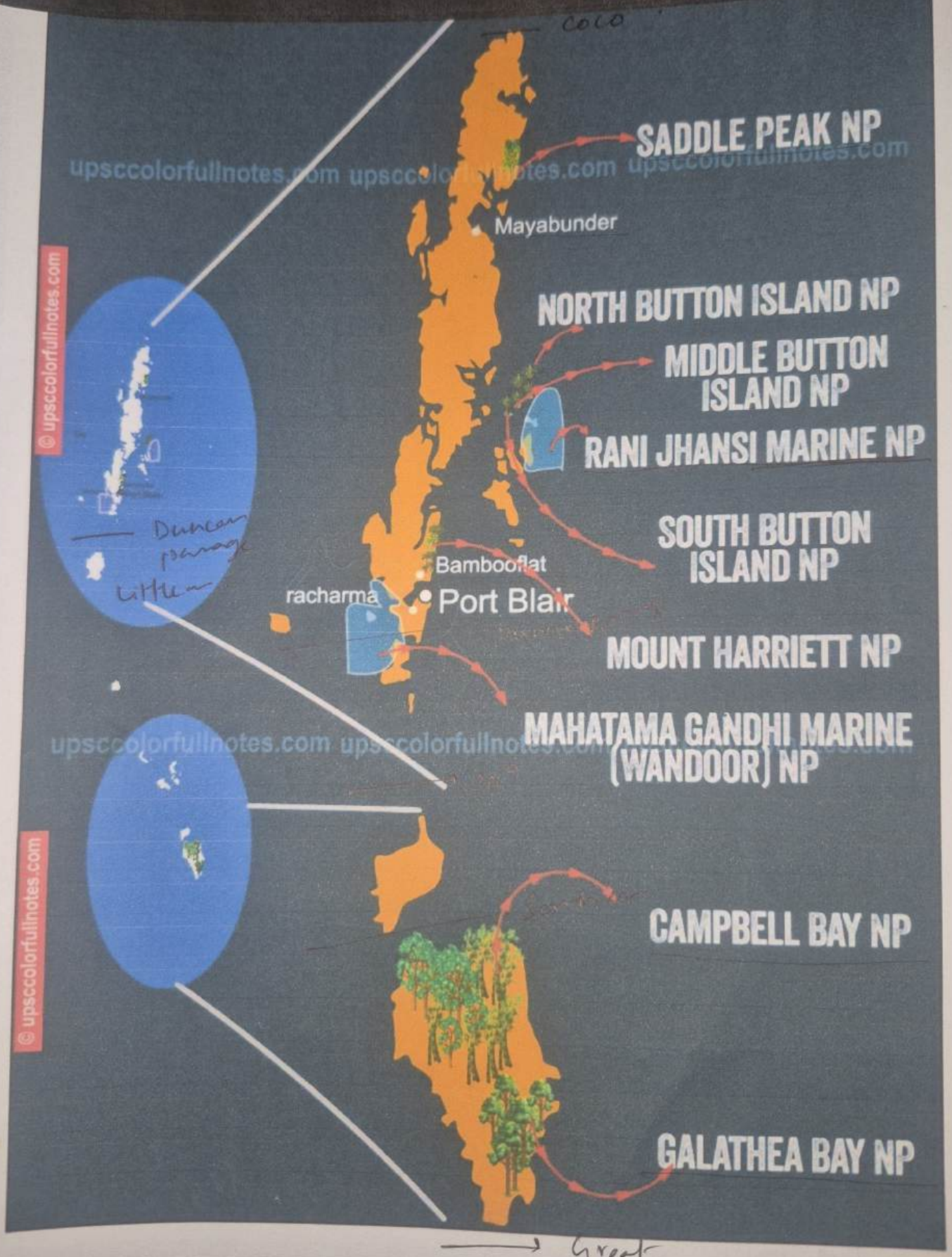
	₹ trillion	USD billion
Southern :	63	860
Western →	44	610
North →	36	500
Central →	32	450
Eastern →	27	370
North-East →	5.6	77

States

1. Arunachal Pradesh (1)

Highest point I Saddle peak

Upsc Colorfull Notes



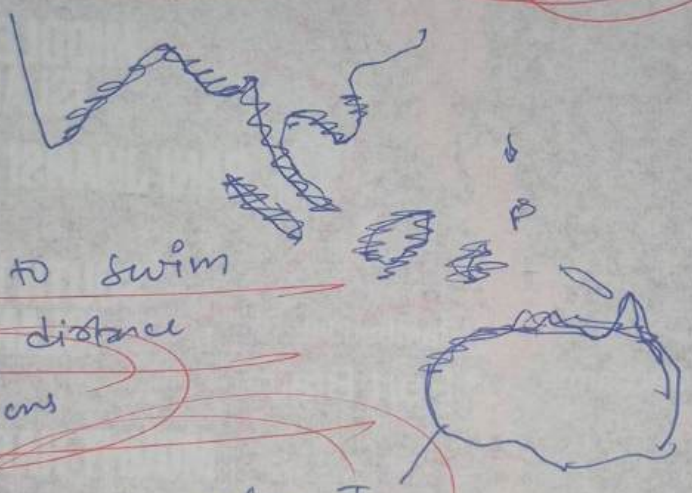
Kalpong Dam in Diglipur.

Kalpong river → only river in Andaman

↓

originates from Saddle peak.

Saltwater crocodile → LC



ability to swim long distance

Carnivorous

Cites Appendix I.

IUCN → LC

NICOBAR → Galathea

Alexandra

Dogmar.

Daves

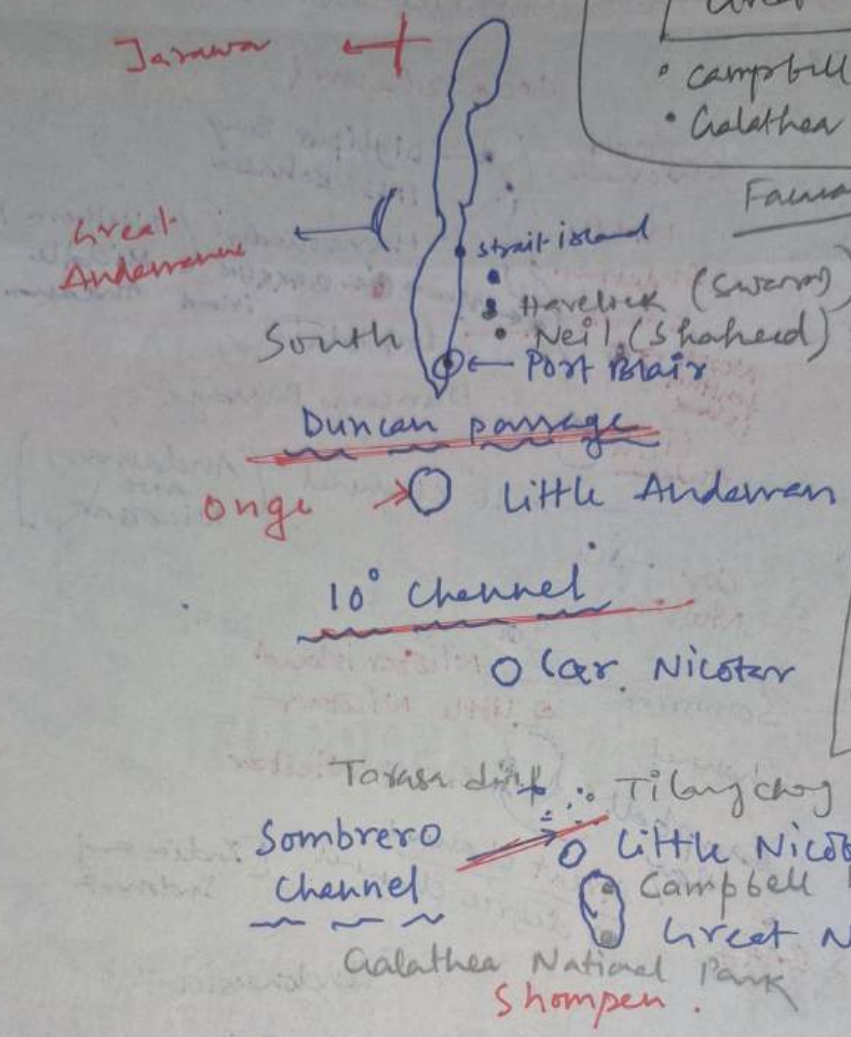
Amrit Kaur.

FIVE perennial

South ↓

Leatherback Sea Turtle → vulnerable

Andaman & Nicobar



INDO-MALAYAN Realm

Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve

- Campbell Bay NP
- Galathea NP

Fauna:

- Nicobar pigeon CITES I (NT)
- Edible nest swiftlet
- Giant leatherback turtle (largest) (VU)
- Nicobar long tailed Macaque (VU)

Saltwater Crocodile (LC)

6 aboriginal tribes, except Nicobarese all other are PVTG.

Negrito → Jarawa, Great Andamanese, Sentinelese, Onge.

Mongoloid → Nicobarese, Shompen.

Andaman and Nicobar (protection of aboriginal tribes) regulation, 1956.

Cellular Jail → Port Blair

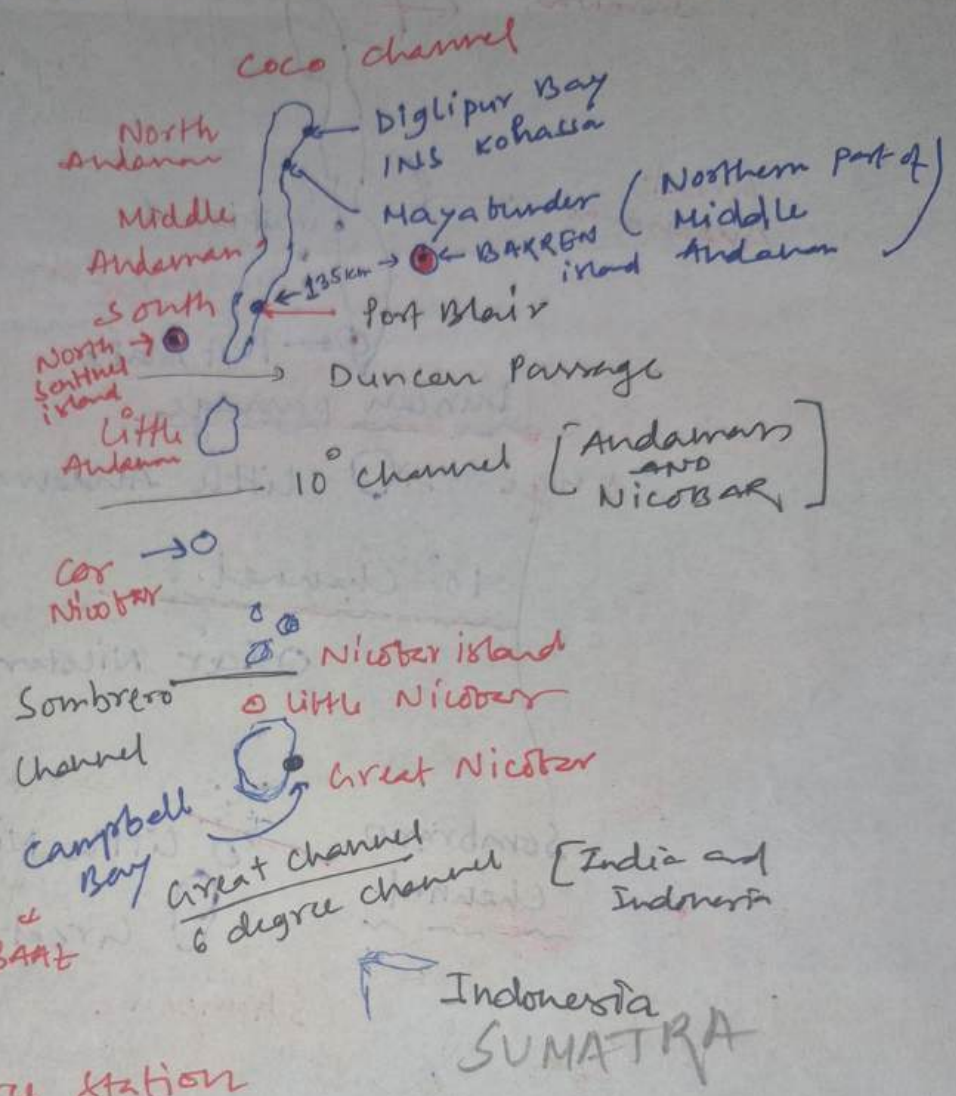
India's only active volcano 'Barren Island' erupted in 2017.

3 districts

① North & Middle
capital → Mayabunder

② South Andaman
cap: Port Blair

③ Nicobar district
capital: Car Nicobar



NAval Air force station

① Diglipur Bay - INS Kohassa
② Port Blair
③ Campbell Bay - INS BAAZ

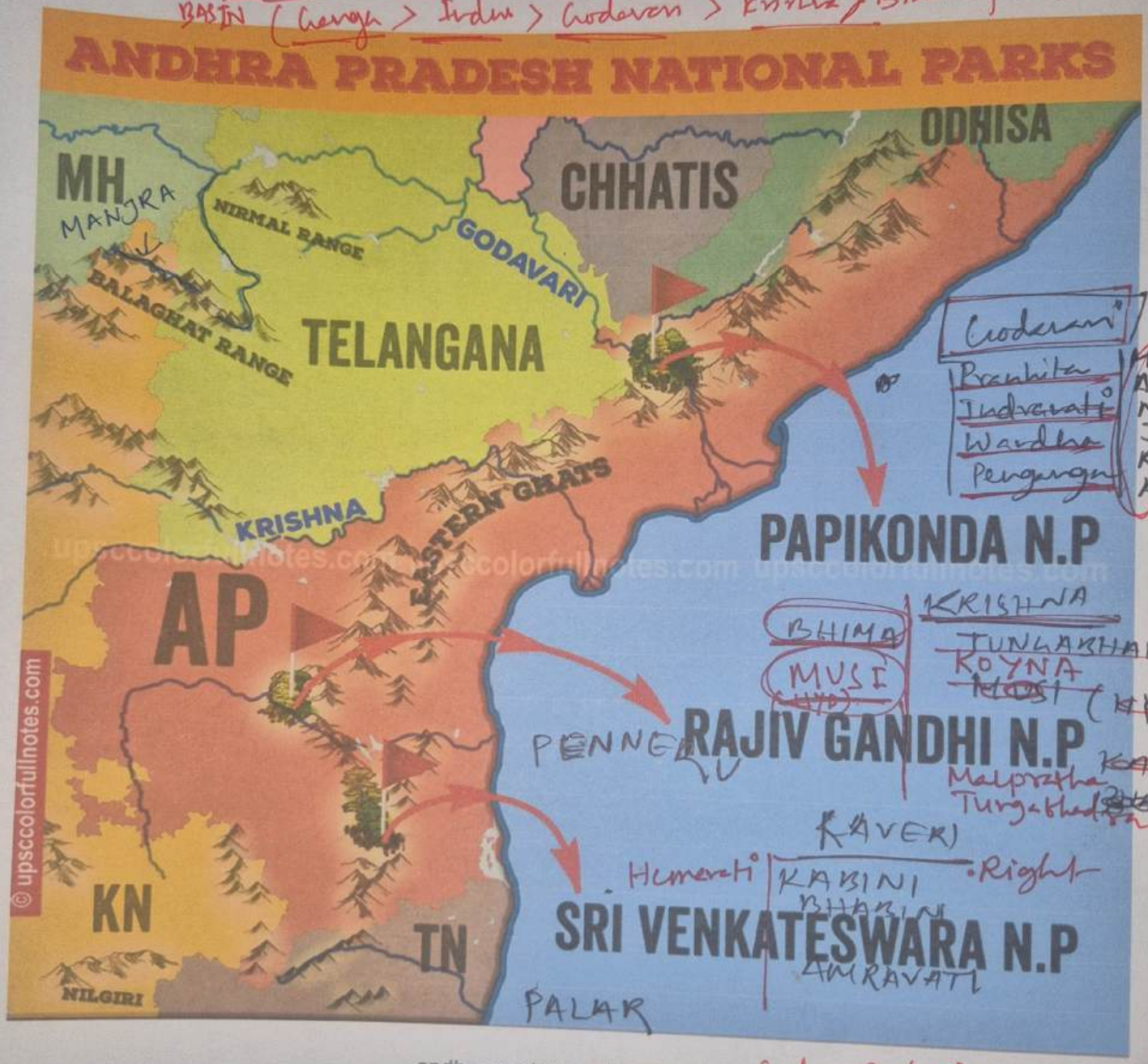
Andaman and Lakshadweep are not part of any Zonal council.

They are special invitee to Southern Zonal council.

origin → Godavari → Trambakeshwar Nasik
Krishna → Mahabaleshwar
Kaveri → Coorg Dist
Brahmagiri Kaveri

penna → Nandi Hills
Yamuna, Narmada, Indus, Brahmaputra
(length)

→ (Ganga > Godavari > Krishna) (length)
BASIN (Ganga > Indus > Godavari > Krishna > Brahmaputra > Mahanadi



andhra pradesh national park

Godavari (5) state
MH, TS, AP, CH, OD

Share your love

mouth (poompuhar) Krishna (4) → Andhra, Telangana
MH, KN
KN TN
KL, Puducherry Kaveri ('ponni' → golden water)

ANDHRA

Coastline (length) - 1) Gujarat
2) Andhra pradesh

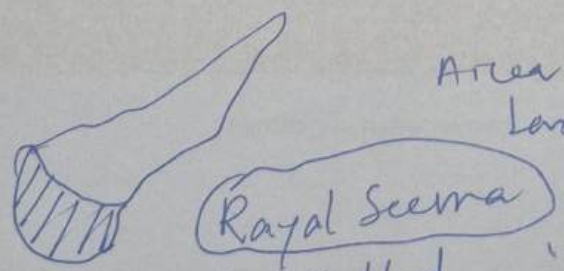
Northern Circar (AP, OD) → A division in Madras Presidency.

Treaty of Masulipatnam (1768) → transferred fr NIZAM to EIC.

(Srikakulam
Rajamundai
Ellore
Guntur
Kondapalli)

Coastal Andhra → Mineral Deposit
Ilmenite, monazite

Silica c



Area coincide with last dynasty of Vijayanagar empire.

The region was previously called 'ceded District' during British rule. As NIZAM ceded the region as part of Subsidiary Alliance.

1920s → A telugu scholar put forward the re 'RAYA' →

Indian Golden Gecko → endemic to EASTERN GHAT

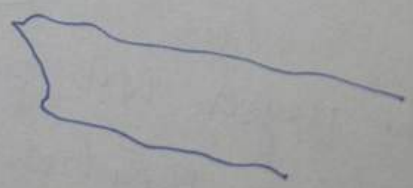
OD, AP TN TS, KN

Jerdon Courser

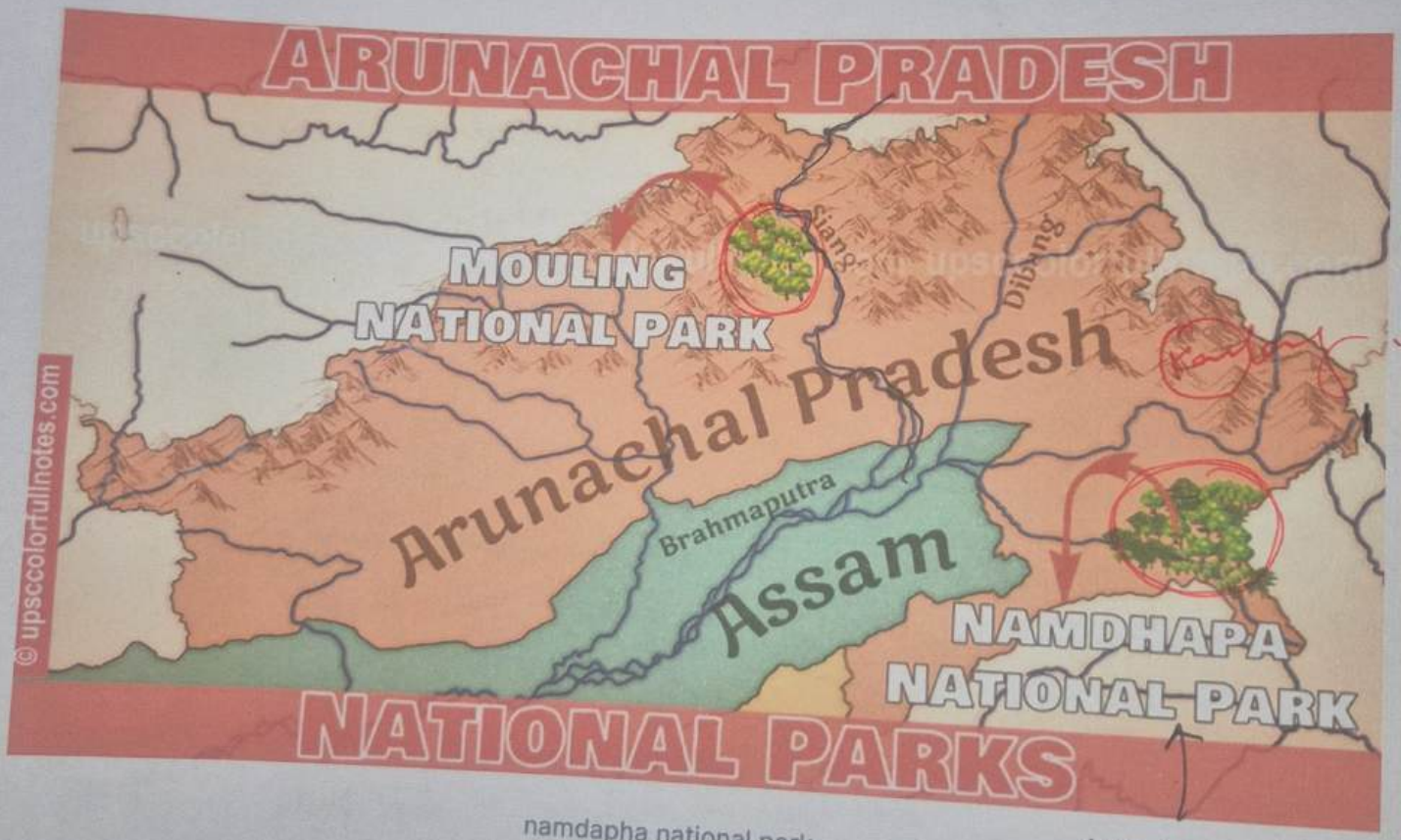
Grey Slender Loris

Ilmenite → Titanium
Rutile ↗

India's beach sand has 11% of world's Ilmenite (titanium - iron oxide mineral)
country imports billion dollar worth of titanium di-oxide every year due to insufficient mining & processing of beach sand.



Beautiful Namdapha National Park | Arunachal Pradesh National Park MAP 2022



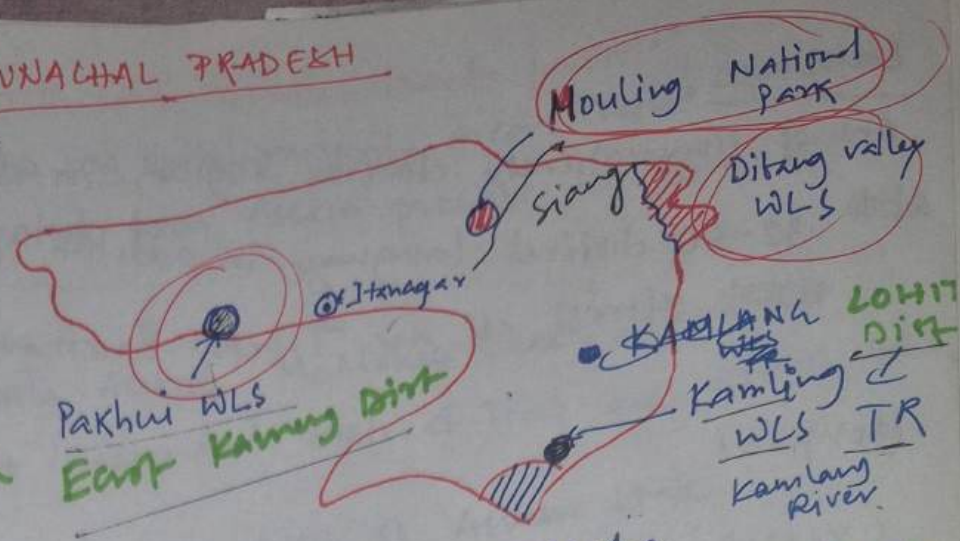
namdapha national park

Highest Area in North-East
3rd Highest

Share your love

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

220 language in North East



8- wildlife Sanctuary
2- National Park.

3 Tiger Reserve.

Namdapha.

RIVER ?

Demography: West to East

~~Tibetan spe~~

Tibetan-speaki Monpa

Tani

Mishmi

Tai

Naga

Kamlang TR

Tani → Animist.

Nyishi, Apatani are nature worshippers and follow own traditional institution

Religion: Diverse.

N/14 lakh people

West side → Tibetan Buddhism

Myanmar border → Theravada Buddhism

Animists were identified as hindu

Christian → 30, Hindu → 30, Buddh → 12

AREA of Tiger Reserve

1st → Nagarjuna

2nd → Amrabad (TS)

3rd → NAMDAPHA → 1807

Katinaga 620 sq km

Language :-

one of linguistically diverse region in Asia.

30-50 distinct language in addition to dialects.

almost all are Tibeto-Burman.

Monpa →

Tani → Nyishi, Apatani, Galo, Adi etc
Tibeto-Burman

Mishmi → Tibeto-Burman

Tai → outside-Tibeto-Burman family
Tai Khamti tribe
related to Shan language (Shan area of Myanmar)
(Tai includes Ahom)

Language : Nyishi (28% includes Nyishi, Apatani)
Adi (18%) → Abor
Mishmi (3%)
Bengali, Hindi, Nepali, Bhotia

Miri Abor Mishmi
Hill Hill Hill
↓
'Adi' people, formerly known as Abor

Official : Language → English (only)

1914 → North-East Frontier Tract | NEFT.

1914 → ~~so few~~ Few trital majority areas were separated from Assam province to form NEFT.

~~1947 →~~

1914 → Shimla Accord. McMohan Line (890 km) defacto independent state of Tibet and British India.

1947 → NEFT became part of Assam state. Later, (~1951) renamed as NEFA {Agency}

1965 → The administration of the Agency was transferred to MHA from MEA.

Till, 1972, NEFA was constitutionally a part of Assam. It was directly administered by the Governor of Assam as agent of president.

1972 → NEFA became a UT administration vested to chief commissioner.

Aug, 1975 → Elected Legislative Assembly, CoM.

1987 → Received the status of 'State'.

temporary state capital was established in 1974. subsequently shifted to Itanagar in 1978.

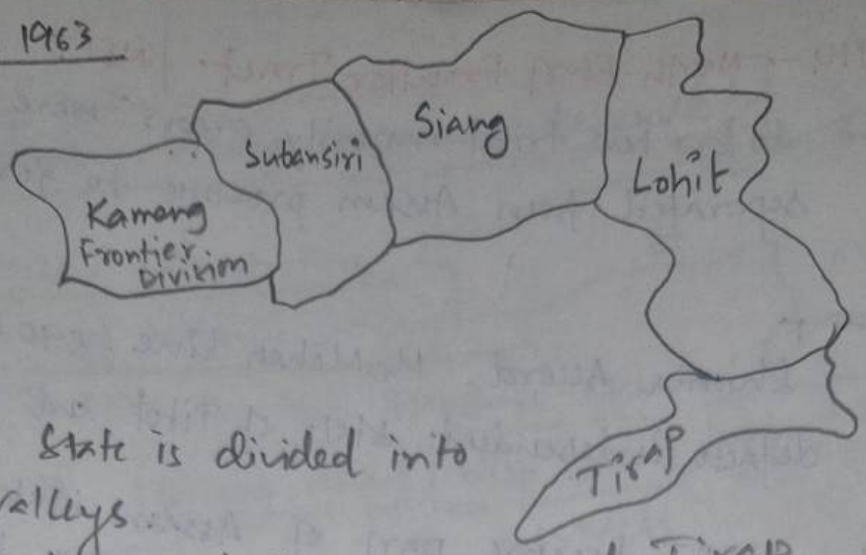
Earlier Shillong was administrative HQ.

Itanagar → named after 14th century Ita fort.

The villages of Dong and Vijaynagar ~~(~~ (~~Cherylang Dot~~) receive first sunlight in India.

Mountains till Siang river is considered as Eastern Himalaya.

NEFA in 1963



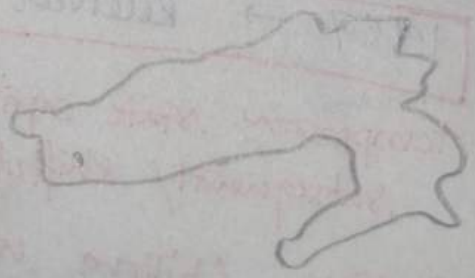
interestingly, State is divided into 5 river valleys.
Kameng, Subansiri, Siang, Lohit and Tirap.
Himalayan — Patkai range

Siang becomes Brahmaputra when it meets Dibang & Lohit in plains of Assam.
Hills & forest have prevented inter-communication among tribals.

State Animal / Mithun
BIRD / Hornbill

1 orchid Sanctuary
1 Biosphere Reserve (Dihang-Dibang)

orchid Sanctuary :-



Sessa orchid sanctuary
(100 km² protected area)
~~Bhalukpong~~
West Kameng District.
part of Elephant Reserve, Kameng protected Area complex.

Dihang - Ditang Biosphere Reserve :-

Mouling National Park
Ditang wildlife Sanctuary
are part of this Biosphere Reserve.

Mouling NP
Ditang WLS

Ditang valley, West Siang, Upper Siang district.
3 Districts

Unique :-
It has natural vegetation stretching in an unbroken sequence from the tropics to mountain tundra & permanent snow MISMI Hills

Nocturnal
Red panda → En
Flying Squirrel → CR

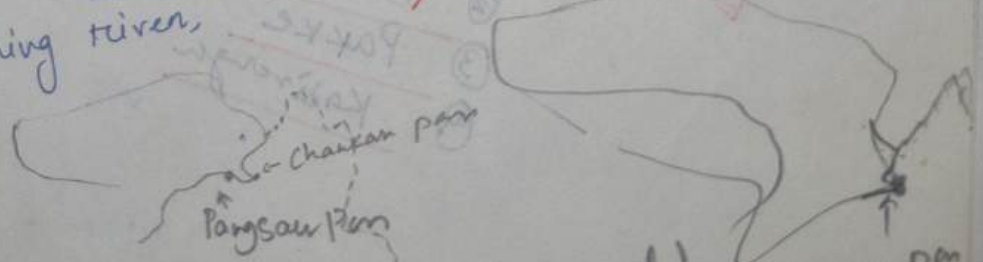
Asiatic Black bear, musk deer, Mishmi Takin Goat
Vulnerable
Endangered.

National Park :-
~~Namdapha National Park~~, ~~Dehagar~~. (~~Tangu NP~~ 2)

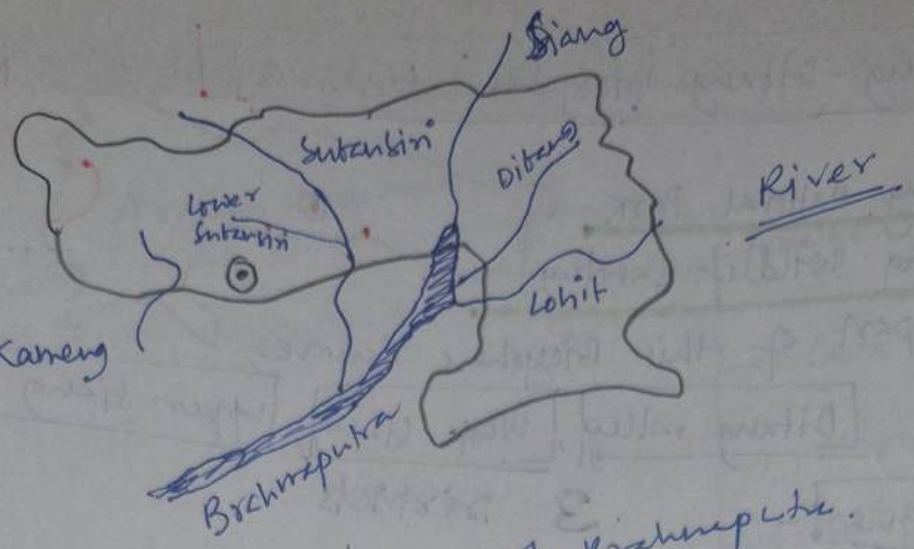
① Namdapha
National Park
Tiger Reserve

Namdapha Flying Squirrel
(endemic to the park, CR)

Dihing river,

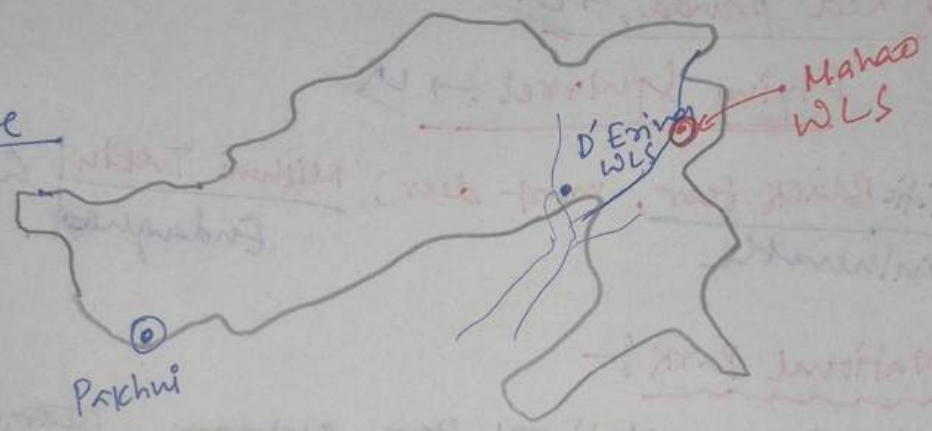


(Still well Road passed through it / Ledo road)



Subansiri → longest tributary of Brahmaputra.

Wildlife

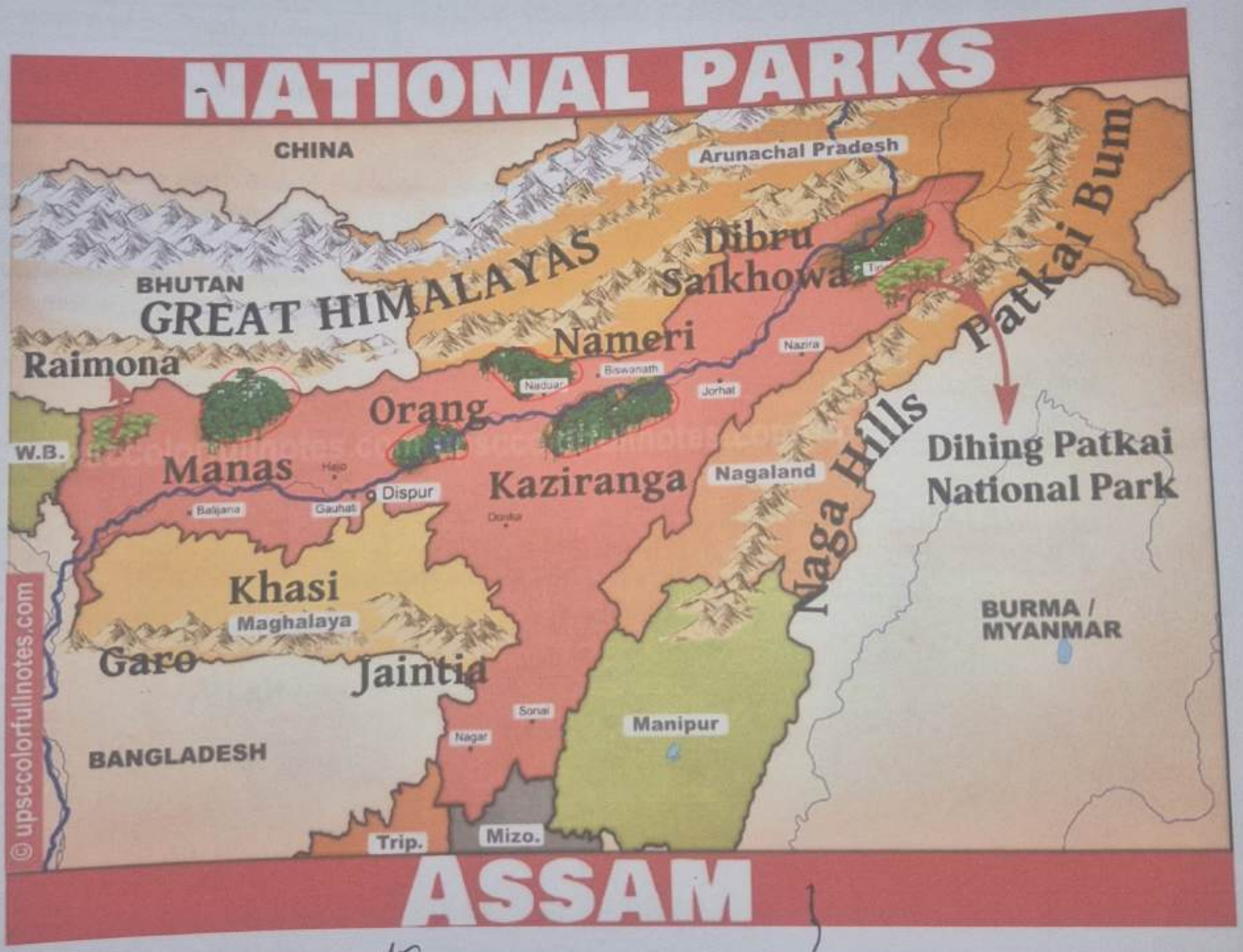


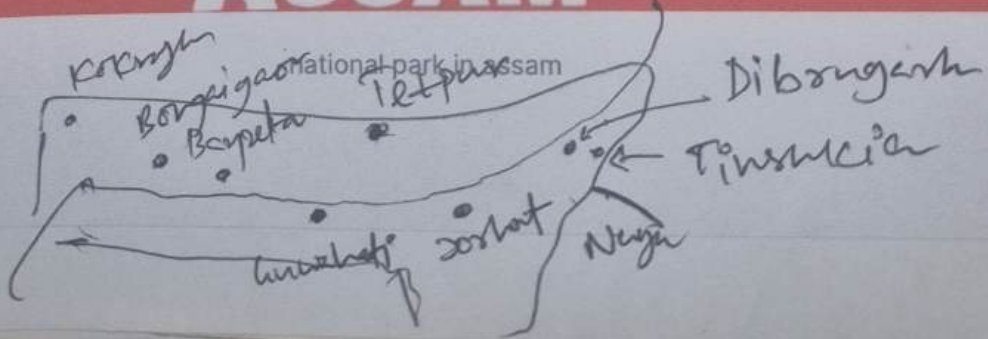
TR in NE Area wise

1. Namdapha
2. Manas
3. Pakke
4. Kaziranga

Arakan Mountain

- Naga Hill
- Chin Hill
- Patkai range
  - Garo-Khasi-Jaintia
  - Mizo Hills
  - Patkai Bum





Assam was known as Pragjyotisha or the place of eastern astronomy during the epic period and later named as Kamrupa.

The earliest epigraphic reference to the kingdom of Kamrupa is found in the Allahabad pillar inscription of king Samudragupta. Kamrupa is mentioned as a **Pratyanta** or frontier state outside the Gupta empire but with friendly and subordinate relation to it.

Hiuen Sang, the Chinese scholar pilgrim who visited Kamrupa in about 743 A.D. on an invitation of its monarch, Kumar Bhaskar Varman, left a record of the kingdom he called Kamolupa.
Kamrupa also figured in the writings of the Arabian historian Alberuni in the eleventh century.
Thus, from the epic period down to the twelfth century A.D., the eastern frontier kingdom was known as Pragjyotisha and Kamrupa and kings called themselves 'Lords of Pragjyotisha'.

The advent of the Ahoms across the eastern hills in 1228 A.D. was the turning point in Assam history. They ruled Assam nearly for six centuries.
The Burmese entered through the eastern borders and overran the territory at a time when court intrigues and dissensions were sapping the vitality of the Ahom royalty.
Assam became a British protectorate in 1826 when the Burmese ceded Assam to the British under the provision of the Treaty of Yandabo.

Bihu is the chief festival celebrated on the three occasions.
Rongali Bihu or **Bohag Bihu:** marks the advent of the cropping season and it also ushers in the Assamese New Year.
Bhogali Bihu or Magh Bihu: is the harvest festival
Kati Bihu or **Kongali Bihu** coming in autumn is a simple affair.

Vaishnavites observe birth and death anniversaries of prominent **Vaishnava** saints through day-long singing of hymns and staging of **Bhaonas** (theatrical performances in traditional style).

NRC: The Citizenship Act, 1955 provides for compulsorily registration of every citizen of India and issuance of National Identity Card to him
The Citizenship Rules, 2003 framed under the Citizenship Act, 1955 prescribe the manner of preparation of the National Register of Citizens.
There is a special provision under the Rules to prepare National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam which is application based and distinct from the rest of India where the process is enumeration based.
Hon'ble Supreme Court of India is monitoring the NRC process in the State of Assam

Assam Accord

Rest of India → Enumeration-based
Assam → Application based

Ahoms came to Assam in 1228. The dynasty was established by ~~Sukha~~ SUKAPHA, a Shan prince of Mong Mao who came to ASSAM crossing the Patkai Rg.

→ Ahom rule ended by Burmese invasion ~~of Assam and~~ subsequent annexation by British EIC. Yandaboo treaty – 1826

British annexed Cachar in 1832, Jaintia hill in 1835.

1874 → Assam became seperate province, Shillong as capital.

Partition led to ceding of Sylhet.

First CM → Gopinath Bordoloi

1959-60 → Language movement. Assamese is the only official language of the state. "Bengali" enjoy same status in Three Cachar district in BARAK valley.

BURANJI → Chronicle

PAIK → System of labour

ASSAM

~~Treaty of Yandabo, 1826~~

Kingdom of Assam came under control of Burma from 1821 to 1825. To British were earlier reluctant to colonise Assam. The period is remembered with horror, many were killed, many emigrated to British territories

ELC, based in calcutta gave support to rebels in Manipur, Assam, Arakan. Declared Cachar and Jaintia hills as British protectorates and sent in troops.

War formally broke out in 1824 after Burmese sent their troops in cachar.

1824 → MANIPUR became British protectorate

First Anglo-Burmese War. (1824-26)
General Sir Archibald Cambell → 'Hero of Ava'

Treaty of Yandabo :-

1890s → Anglo-Manipur → Manipur became princely state

Burmese agreed to cede to the British
→ Assam, Manipur, Rakhine, & Tainthayi coast south of salween river

→ ~~cease~~ cease all interference in Cachar and Jaintia.

→ Pay indemnity of one million pound sterling in 4 installment

→ Allow for diplomatic exchange between Calcutta & Burma

Second Anglo-Burmese war (1852-1853)

Victory for EIC., who annexed ~~'Lower Burma'~~ 'Lower Burma'

Third Anglo Burmese war (1885)

Burma came under the rule of the British Raj as a province of India.

In 1937, British governed Burma as a separate colony.

End of Konbaung dynasty in 'Upper Burma'

~~Konbaung~~ Konbaun dynasty ruled Burma from 1752 to 1885.

ASSAM

Bhortal Nritya :-
It developed in Barpeta district, derived from classical dance.
Dancers are equipped with cymbals. only.
It is performed to a very fast beat, known as 'Zhiya Nom'.

Jhumair Dance :- Tea tribe community of Assam

BAGURUMBA : Folk dance of Bodo.

Culture
JAAPI → traditional conical hat

Mekhala Chadar → Muga silk.

Satriya Nritya → remains living traditio since 1/e classical dance founded by Sankardeva

State Anthem :- 'O Mur Apuner desh'
written by Lakhsmikath Bezbaroah
officially adopted as State Song in 1927
Assam Student Conference

State Animal : one-horned Rhinoceros
Flagship animal of Kaziranga

'Than' → prayer hall
Srimanta Sankardeva
'Sattra'

Regions of Assam

Indian Council Act, 1861 → Legislative council of Eastern Bengal & Assam

1813 → Assam was granted legislative council under Indian council Act, 1909.
Some nominated

GoI, 1935 → Made provision for legislative Assembly in all British-India provinces.
108 mentors → all elected

Bicameral

The upper house (council) was abolished in 1947.

1972 → capital shifted to Dispur

Indian council Act, 1861
→ PORTFOLIO SYSTEM
→ VETO
→ ORDINANCE
Repealed by GoI, 1915
↓
Consolidated prior acts of parliament of British India into single Act.

Repealed 47 prior acts
↓
Indian council Act, 1861
Charter Act, 1833 (Saint Helena

6 + 1 → Commander in chief extraordinary member.
Home
Revenue
Law
Finance
PWD
Military.

LOKSabha → 15
Rajyasabha → 7

Autonomous council

aka North Cachar Hills ADC.

Three under 6th schedule.

- Bodoland Territorial council
- Dima Hasao Autonomous District council
- Karbi Anglong ADC.

40

BTC

2003

HQ Kokrajhar

- Comprise of 4 Administrative District
  - Kokrajhar
  - Baksa
  - Chirang
  - Udalgiri.

40 elected Rep.
6 nominated by Gov

North Cachar Hills ADC

28 - elected
2 → nominated.

Dima Hasao District

{ Haflong, Barail, }

Statutory Autonomous council under State Act

social, economic, educational, cultural advancement.

6 → Rabha Hasong Autonomous council
→ Mising
Tiwa
Deori
Thengal
Sonowal Kachari

Executive council gets executive power & ~~Subj~~ function on 34 subject includ.
Agriculture
cottage industry
Forest
Animal Husbandry
Sericulture

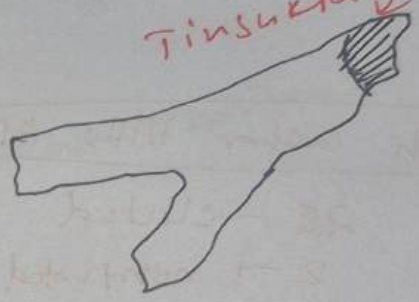
Development council :—

33 council to decentralize power & development of backward communities.

Moran Development Council
Moria, Gorkha, Chutia,

MORAN Autonomous council was formed in 2020 by legislative Assembly of Assam.

MORAN → Tinsukia.



ASSAMESE

~~Not~~ Easternmost Indo-Aryan language

Magadhi Prakrit

Bihari Odia Bengali Assamese

Chakma → Indo-Aryan
Hajong → Indo-Aryan

Sylheti ~~Manipuri~~, Rohingya,
Dhakai, Noakhali

Assam was 2nd place in the world where Petroleum was discovered.

1st → Titusville in The USA.

Asia's 1st mechanically drilled oil well was drilled in Makum (Assam) in 1867.

Refineries → Guwahati,
Digboi,
Numaligarh,
Bongaigaon.

33 District under 5 Administrative Division

Barak valley — Cachar, Karimganj, Hailakandi

Divisional office Silchar

Central ASSAM Nagaon

Lower ASSAM Guwahati

North Assam Tezpur

Upper Assam Jorhat

Shillong to Guwahati
99.5 km
2.30 Hours

5 National Park

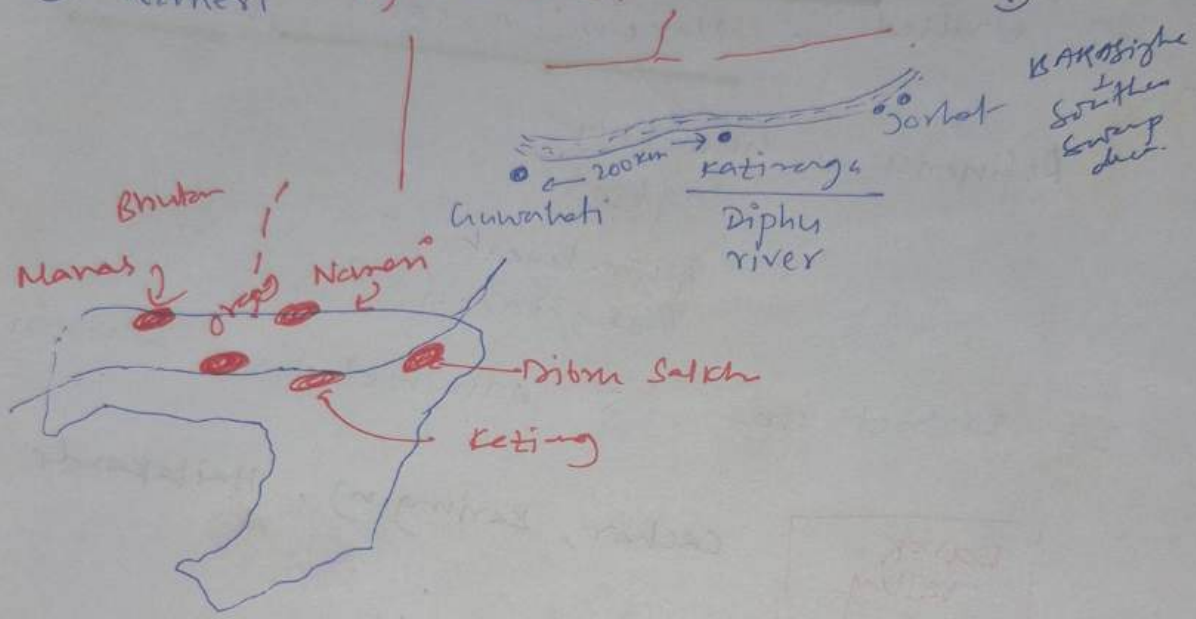
① Kaziranga → world → 70% of world's one-horned Rhino
→ 60% of wild buffalo

② Dibru-Saikhowa → only populati of Eastern Swamp deer (now in other Assam NP Dudhwa [illegible])
→ Bio-sphere Reserve

③ Orang

④ Manas → Biosphere Re
→ World heritage
→ Tiger Reserve

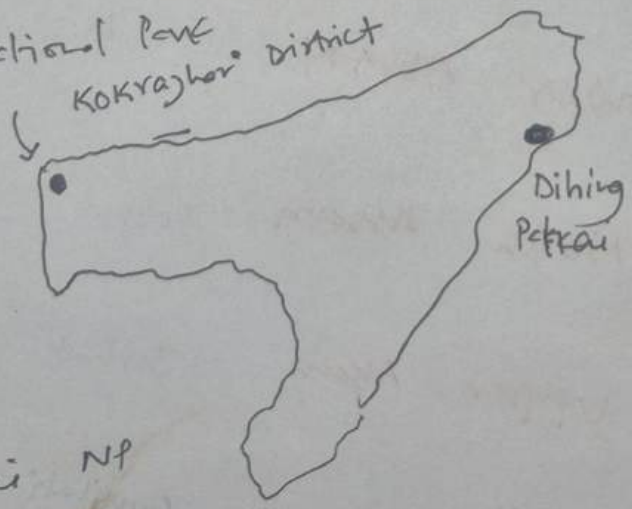
⑤ Nameri



Kaziranga, Manas are UNESCO world heritage

2 new

⑥ Raimona National Park
Kokrajhar District



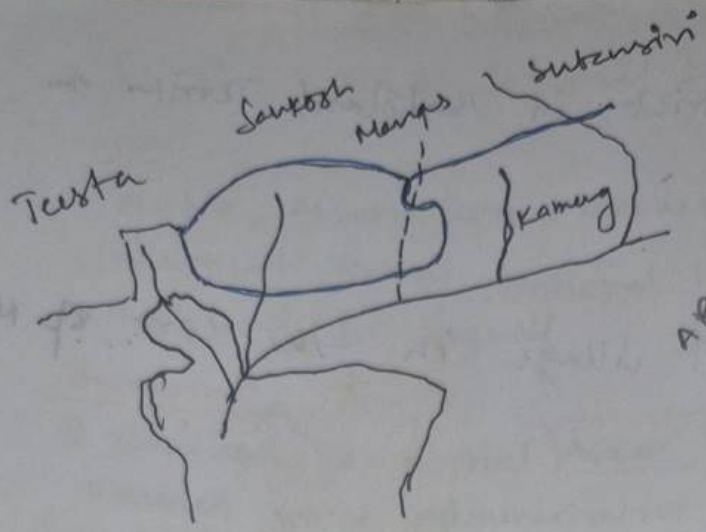
⑦ Dehing-Patkai NP
'Amazon of East'
lowland Rainforest
elephant Reserve
{ Dibrugarh, Dist. Tinsukia }

MANAS — 2 District in Bodoland Territorial Area

NP
TR
UNESCO

① Chirang
② Baska

• Pagreng → Forest village in the core of MANAS TR.



AR → Parsuram
MN → Moke
MZ → Zokhawtar

Trade b/w India & Myanmar

KAMENG → Rises in Tawang District.
Glacial Lake below Gori-Chen mountain.

Teesta to Subansiri ↓ DOOARS. Gateway to Bhutan Greatsland

SUBANSIRI → Largest tributary of Brahmaputra
originates in Tibet (Mount porom)
Flows through MIRI Hills.
Joins Brahmaputra in Lakhimpur Dist

DHANSIRI ←
Boundary betn KARBI-ANGLONG & NAGALAND.

It isolated Mikir hill peninsular Plateau.

Intanki National Park (Nagaland)

Ans 3) Internal security

(Bodo)

JAN

Centre, Assam Govt, Banned Assam-based insurgent groups National Democratic Front of Bodoland was signed.

Agreement:

① Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD) will be provided more administrative, executive, legislative and financial power. It would be known as Bodoland Territorial Region.

2) Bodos living in the hill would be conferred Schedule Hill Tribe status.

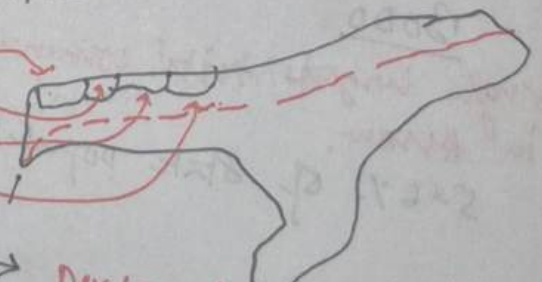
3) Bodo with Devnagari script would be associate official language for entire Assam.

4) Expansion of BTAD to include village dominated by Bodos, exclude those village with non-bodo majority.

5) Around 1500 cadre surrendered and promised to join mainstream.

4 District constitute Bodo Territorial Area District.

Kokrajhar
Chirang
Baksa
Udalguri



6) 'Bodo-Kachari welfare council'

Bodo unrest

→ Development of Bodo village outside BTAD!

① The root was Assam Accord, 1985.
the demands of protection, safeguard for 'Assamese' people.

Bodos launch movement to protect own identity.

⑦ Setting up of institution of higher & technical education

Earlier, the demand for a separate state called 'Bodoland' was raised by a political unit, Plains Tribals council of Assam.

In 1987, All Bodo Students Union renewed the demand to 'divide Assam 50-50'.

1993 → Following an agreement, Bodoland Autonomous council was established under 6th schedule of the constitution.

2003 → Second peace Agreement
Bodoland Territorial council was formed which acts as legislative council to look after the development work in Bodoland Territorial Area Districts (BTAD)

2020 → Third Bodo Accord.
BTC as BTR.

BODO
Single largest tribal community in Assam.
5-6% of state population

Challenge

① Trigger similar demand in other parts of Assam Karbi-Anglong, Dima Hasao, Cachar.
② Affect ongoing Naga peace process.
③ concern of non-bodo, bengali speaking muslim,

ASSAM - MIZORAM

In 1875, British colonial notificat under Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation Act, 1873 demarcated the Cachar hills. (~~Bengal~~ and Lushai hills. / MIZO Accepts this

present clash in Kolasib dist

Assam accepts another notification in 1933
Mizo claims, they were not consulted. so don't accept

ASSAM - NAGALAND

Parcel of land in ~~Meer~~ Merzpani.

Half lies ~~Assam~~ in ASSAM's Colaghat
half in NAGALAND's Wokha.

NAGALAND does not agree to 1963 border demarcation

ASSAM - MEGHALAYA

West Garo hills & Kamrup district

ASSAM - ARUNACHAL

Why so many border dash in N-E ?

→ Nagaland became state in 1963.

in 1971, Manipur, Tripur which were UT were made state.

Meghalaya became a seperate state

Mizoram became a UT.

1987, NEFA was made a state.
&
Mizoram

Border were never properly demarcated.

⊛ more than one source of law.
customary tradition.

Autonomous councils have power to enact law on land
Forest,
Agriculture.

ASSAM has border dispute with
MANIPUR, MIZORAM, MEGHALAYA,
~~ARUNACHAL~~ PRADESH

⊛ District boundary is porous,
when these states were earlier districts
so movement of community were unhindered

LAND of & River

Bengali as a distinct language emerged in 15th century.

1486 / 1534 — Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Nimai, Gauranga

contemporary of Golden rule of Hussain Shah (Secular rule)

Chaitanya — ① Nagar Samkirtan — Gaudiya Vaishnavism

↓

② Krishna Bhakti method: No orthodox ritual, caste system

③ Yavana (Muslim), Dalit, (Inclusive)

④ ~~Gave impt. freedom to~~ Allowed women, Important given the status of women in society

Afghan Rule

↓

Mughal Rule: Humayun first, ↓ then Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri, Afghan

↓

Regained by Humayun

↓

Consolidated during Akbar.

He appointed Raja Man Singh of Amber as Governor of Bengal.

↓

Shuja was Governor of Bengal

↓

During Murshid Quli Khan was dewan of faujdar, he became de facto faujdar, he was made the de facto ruler.

Portuguese
↓
Dutch → captured Indonesia from portuguese
↓
English { dutch controlled spice trade, English bought spice through dutch traders, when they increased price ~80 men joined to form the EIC }
↓
French

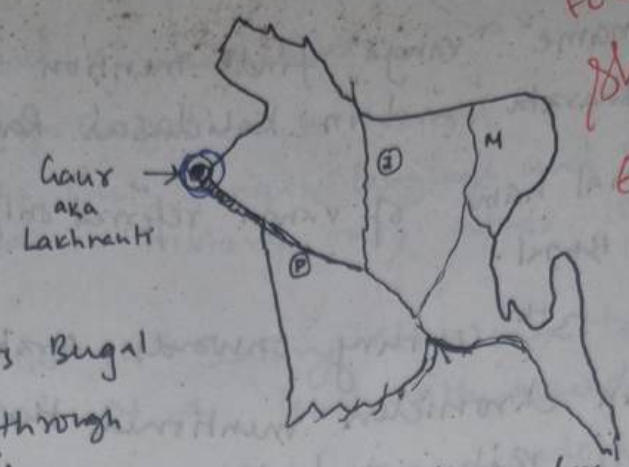
Hawkins — Jahangir

Thomas Roe → Received Royal farman.

Portuguese → forcefully converted, looted, plundered, killed people, made slaves and ~~traded~~ sold them.

Bengali word 'Harmad' ~~is~~ which implies notorious person is rooted in portuguese 'Armada'.

Land of 2 rivers - ②



Founded by Shashanka.

Gaur is mentioned in Tibetan Buddhism

Ganga enters Bengal at Rajmahal through narrow passes.

it provided passage to invaders for centuries.

Hence, it was Bengal's 1st line of defence.

Well known capital cities such as Gaur, Lakhnauti, pandua, grew near this point.

Later of the invaders, Europeans, took different route, they sailed the Bay of Bengal

Portuguese started calling Bhagirathi river as Hooghly

Gauda → captured by Bhaktiyar Khilji, the lieutenant of Md. Ghori in 1203

The name 'vanga' finds mention in epic Mahatharata and in Kalidasa's Raghuvamsam.

original name of vanga referred only to East Bengal.

From 13th century onwards Arabian & Persian chronicles mentioned the region between Bihar and Kamrup as 'Bangala' or 'Vangla'.

this name was adopted by portuguese as 'Bangala'. and subsequently by other European traders.

Marcopolo → 1298 → Bangala

Ibn Batuta → 1345 → Bengala

Abul-Fazl → Ain-i-Akbari suggests the origin of the name.

Fall of Gupta → Gauda Kingdom + Samatata Kingdom → PALA, SENA

1453 - 1565 → Gauda was capital of Bengal Sultanate

16th cet → Mughal Empire when Humayun invaded renowned city as 'Jannatabad'.

Reason for downfall
3
(1) Sher Shah Suri sacked the city
(2) plague broke out
(3) Ganges river course which ~~coat~~ Lied near city shifted course, lost strategic importance

Mughal capital shifted to DHAKA.

The land of two Rivers.

The history of Bengal can be traced to the time of Mahabharata. But Bengali language and Bengali race both emerged in history only after 10th century AD.

Ibn Batuta, the 14th century Moroccan traveller described Bengal as a 'land with abundance'. 16th century Dutch merchant, Van Lindolan, called Bengal 'the granary of the East'.

River system has split up Bengal into 4 broad divisions.

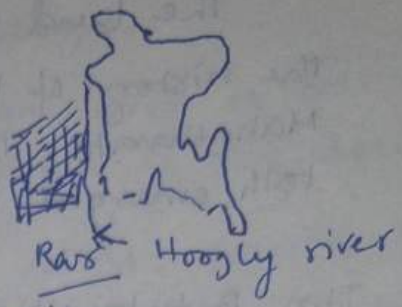
Varendrabhumi → north of Ganga to south of Brahmaputra.

The region comprises Rajshahi division of Bengal, Jalpaiguri district of WB and peripheral area of Assam & Bihar.

It included the Pundra Kingdom or Pundravardhana

Rarh Plain

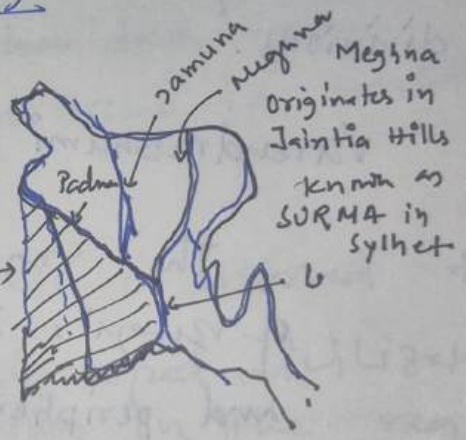
② Rar region / Radha → Ancient land comprises present day Burdwan district of WB, peripheral area of Odisha, & Bihar.



wiki the region betn Chotanagpur plateau and ganges delta.

③ Central Bengal

This included the Vanga of Kalidasa. or Kingdom of Gangaridai as known to Ptolemy or Pliny.



④ SAMATATA → Ancient Kingdom

The region in betn ~~includes all the~~

Padma Meghna one side

Garo, Khasi hills, Mizoram, Chittagong Hills on other side

comprises. Cachar, Hailakandi, Karimganj in ASSAM. Dhaka, Sylhet, Chittagong division of Bangladesh and Tripura.

Pre-historic and Ancient Bengal.

→ The early history of Bengal prior to the rise of the Gaur kingdom under Sasanka is not documented.

→ Sources like archeological sites, passing references in Sanskrit, pali text, Buddhist and Jain writings. and ~~Greek~~ foreign writers from ~~Greece~~ Greece, Srilanka and Tibet.

→ During Period of Aryan supremacy in North India Bengal's role was peripheral. In vedas they were referred to as Kikatas, vratyas.

They were looked ~~down~~ down upon. Such reference also occur in Buddhist & Jain literature.

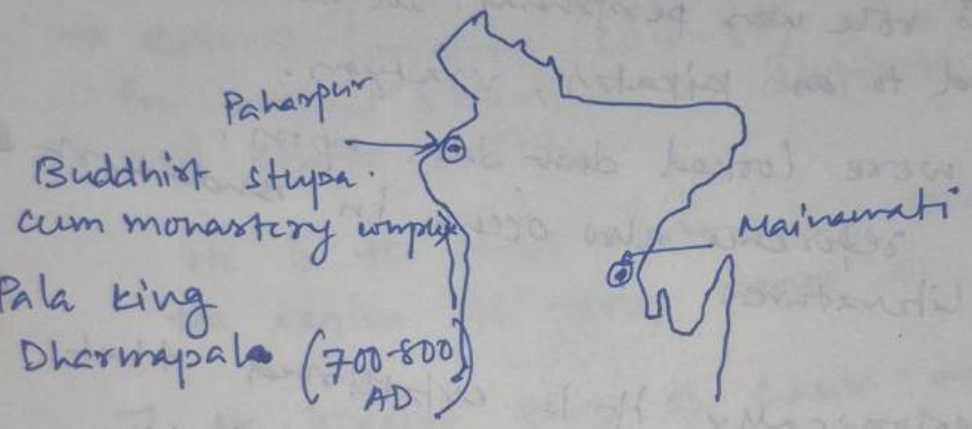
→ Archaeologically it is established that Bengal had a well-developed civilization before Aryan migration in the region.

→ Bandhyana Dharmasutra mentions Pundra (North Bengal) or Vanga (East Bengal)

→ Jain Sutra describe the people of Radha (Rar) region as ~~uncu~~ uncultured and savage.

→ Some oldest site ~~dat~~ contains archaeological evidence ~~which~~ which belong to first millenium BC.

Paharpur.
Mahasthangarh aka Pundravardhana on the Karatoya River (Bogra district).
Mainamati in Comilla district
Mangalkot in Burdwan
Pandu Rajar Dhibi.



[Gaur/Laxmanavati is near to paharpur. Islam came to bengal in 13th-14th century AD. Turkish Sultanate was established. It had built two capital one at Gaur, another at Pandua, both are in malda district of West Bengal.

~~Gaur~~
Laxmanavati (Gaur) was capital of Sen dynasty in 12th (1095-1645)]

Between 14th & 16th century, a series of mausoleums and mosques were built by the sultans

Bengal Sultanate → Bakhtiyar Khilji

→ During the political confusion after the end of Gupta Empire, we independent kingdom arose in the east. Gaur and Banga.

→ Both of them arose around 6th and 7th century AD.

→ Three rulers of Banga can be traced, Gopalchandra, Dharmaditya, Samachorder. They assumed the title Maharajadhiraja.

→ Rule of Sasanka (606-37) is a major landmark in Bengal's evolution as distinct political and ethnic entity.

He is the first historically known ruler of the region we today know as Bengal.

→ He became king of Gaur and built his capital at Karnasuvarna. Today it is identified as Kansona village near Baharampur town of Murshidabad district.

→ Banabhatta and Hiuen Tsang mentions Sasanka's conflict with Harshavardhana of Kanauj.

→ ~~Hio~~ Hiuen - Tsang visited Bengal during 1st half of 7th century.

He crossed Ganges from North India, studied in Nalanda.

He mentions acts of oppression by Sasanka on Buddhist. Sasanka had cut the Bodhi tree at Gaya.

Sasanka's anti-Buddhist stance was more political than religious. He had to fight against 2 powerful Buddhist kings.

~~Hiew~~
Hiuen Tsang visited Pundravardhana, Kamrup, Samatata.

His travelogue mentions that by 7th century AD. upper-class people all over Bengal had accepted the Aryan language and Aryan way of life. But these had not spread among the masses.

After Sasanka
Grey area in Bengal's History till emergence of Pala dynasty (8th to 10th century)

Gopala
↓
Dharmapal
↓
Devpal (810-50)

Abul Fazl describe them as Kayasthas.
Palas were devout Buddhist.

During reign of Dharmapal, tri-angular struggle developed between palas, Rashtrakutas (South), Gurjara-Pratiharas (Malva West)

They tried to take advantage of the power vacuum in North India.

under Devpal, pala dynasty reached the zenith of its glory.

~~The Sen~~

Disintegration of Pala Empire resumed after Mahipal I.

Dipankar Srignana Atisha lived during this time. He hailed from Dhaka. spent years in Magadha He spent last 13 years of his life in Tibet reforming and reviving Buddhism there.

During the rule of Nayapal. Banga or Eastern Bengal slipped out of pala Empire, became an independent kingdom first under chandra then under Varmans

In Deopar inscription, Vijaysen, founder of Sen dynasty claims that he drove away the Lord of Gaur, possibly Mahipal.

SEN

Deopara inscription. The Sen dynasty came from South.

Samanta Sen, Hemanta Sen describe themselves as Kshatriyas their earlier chieftains

Vijaysen's son Ballalsen the best known Sen ruler (1158-79) consolidated the kingdom.

There was rise of Brahmanical orthodoxy during the rule of Sen dynasty.

According to Nihar Ranjan Ray, North Indian Aryan Brahmanism which for centuries had not found an easy entry into Bengal now received 'open door'.

The Sen came from outside.

In a short time they were able to establish their power with assistance from Brahmins.

under social system of Ballal Sen Brahmins became most powerful. openly discriminated against non-brahmins.

'Kulin' system was created as a privileged category among high-caste Hindus.

During Sen period. Exchange with outside world was stopped. Travelling across the sea was forbidden. Bengal became the frog in the well.

TURKISH INVASION

Biggest challenge to Sen dynasty came from invasion by Muhammad Bakhtiar Khilji.

ISLAM → Arose in Arabia in 7th century.

From 8th century onwards, Sind was occupied by Arabs under Abbasid caliphate for several centuries.

Turkish dynasty of trans Oxian central Asia were responsible to bring Islam to the heartland of Indian subcontinent.

Yemeni dynasty arose in Ghazni in 10th century. Sultan Mahmud (998-1030) led a large number of expeditions, at least 17, to north India including places as far as Kashmir. Kangra, Mathura, Kanauj, Somnath.

The Ghaznavid invasion and occupation of punjab and Afghanistan was followed a century later by another invasion, the Ghurids from Ghur in Afghanistan. They are also Turkish.

Mohammed Ghori (X) prithvi Raj Chauhan.

he defeated and killed Prithviraj Chauhan at Battle of Tarain. This led to the establishment of Delhi Sultanate. under Ghauri's general Qutb-ud-din Aibak. (1206 AD)

Muhammad Bakhtiar Khilji, one of Aibak's associate brough Islam & Turkish rule to Bengal.

Turkish conqueror stormed into the massive structure of Buddhist vihara. They found monks and mistook them as 'Sharen soldier' and killed them.

It is to this event that Indian State of Bihar (vihara) owes it name.

In 1217, Bakhtiyar led a cavalry and made sudden appearance before Nadia or Nabadwip where Lakshman Sen was camping.

The King withdrew to Eastern Bengal.

This event is famously known Bakhtiyar's conquest of Bengal with 18 Horsemen

Sen dynasty ruled in East Bengal till ~1250

After Bakhtiyar was assassinated, there were following chieftains who ruled kingdom of Lakhnauti.

Muhammad Shiran Khilji (1207-08)

Ali Mardan (1210-13) → He remained faithful to Aibak
↳ declared independence after Aibak's death
Murdered by Khiji Amirs, who then elected Iwaj Khilji.

Ghiyas ud din Iwaj Khilji (1213-27)
↓
Secured formal recognition from caliph of Baghdad.
unsuccessfully challenged sovereignty of Sultan Iltutmish.
↓
There were battles b/w Delhi & Bengal. Naval forces fought on Ganga. Eventually Ghiyasuddin was captured & killed.

1227-1253 → Bengal was ruled directly by Delhi Sultanate through Governors

According to Rajmala, 'Turkish King of Gaur' intervened in fight b/w Raja-Fa and Katna-Fa. drove away the former, and gave the latter the title of Manikya or Jewel.

presumably it was Tughral Khan, Governor of Lakhnauti

For some period, Bengal was divided into 3 provinces of Satgaon (West Bengal), Sonargaon (East Bengal) Lakhnauti (North Bengal)

Ibn Batuta visited Sonargaon

Bengal was re-united under new Sultan Shams-ud-din Ilyas Shah, founded Ilyas Shahi dynasty.

Bengal became powerful. Sultan Firuz Shah Tughlaq of Delhi attacked.

It seems Tughlaq recognized Bengal's ruler as independent sovereign

Bengal's river, heavy unpredictable monsoon formed the rulers.

Ilyas Shahi dynasty ended ~1410 AD.
a new short lived dynasty was founded by Raja Ganesh or Kans, he remained Hindu but his successor became muslims

Raja Ganesh / described as Raja Kans by persian chronicles

he was a noblemen in court of Ghiyas-ud-din Azam Shah, whom he killed. became de-factor ruler

Raja Ganesh's ~~opposed~~ son Jadu was converted to Islam, he took the name Jalal-ud-din. (1415-1431)

He brought attittagong, Tippera under the rule of Lahr.

Islam spread through preachings of Iras of wandering pir or Qalandars

Medieval Bengal.

Ala-ud-din Hussain Shah ruled Gaur between 1493 and 1519.

His is regarded as the first Bengali Ruler, or the first ruler who gave patronage to newly growing Bengali language.

He was contemporary of Chaitanya Dev

Hussain Shah conquered Kamatapur - Kamrup and Jajnagar (orissa).

Hussain Sah Shah targeted the hill kingdom of Tripura, home of semi-mongoloid Tipperz tribesmen. they have spread out to river Meghna during previous one or two centuries.

As per 'Rajmala', Hussain Shah's 4 invasion did not succeed in their objectives.

① First was complete failure

② Rai Chai Chen, legendary Tippera general. dammed upper river upstream.

③ Failed

④ Dhanya manikya.

Kingdom of Arakan helped Kingdom of Tippera.

Hussain Shah conquered Chittagong.

consolidated frontier of Bengal.

treated Hindus & Muslims alike.

restored peace in the kingdom.

During His time Chaitanya preached vaishnavism.

Point-8

Hussain Shah and his Son's Nusrat Shah time Bengali literature flourished.

This was a golden age of Bengal.

Hussain Shah's name figures in Vijay Gupta's Manasamangal, composed in 1495.

Formulated ~~B~~ ~~বঙ্গাব্দ~~. Bengali era (বঙ্গাব্দ)

The era began in 594 AD.

One says,

this was adaptation of Islamic Hijra lunar calendar.

Some attributes it to Sasanka of Gaur.

Nusrat Shah, like his father was a liberal, secular and gave patronage to Bengali language.

During his time ~~Akbar invaded~~ Babar entered India.

He fought Babar ~~at the~~ unsuccessfully at Battle of Gogra at the confluence of Ganga & Gogra.

Nusrat concluded a treaty of peace with Babar, as equal sovereign.

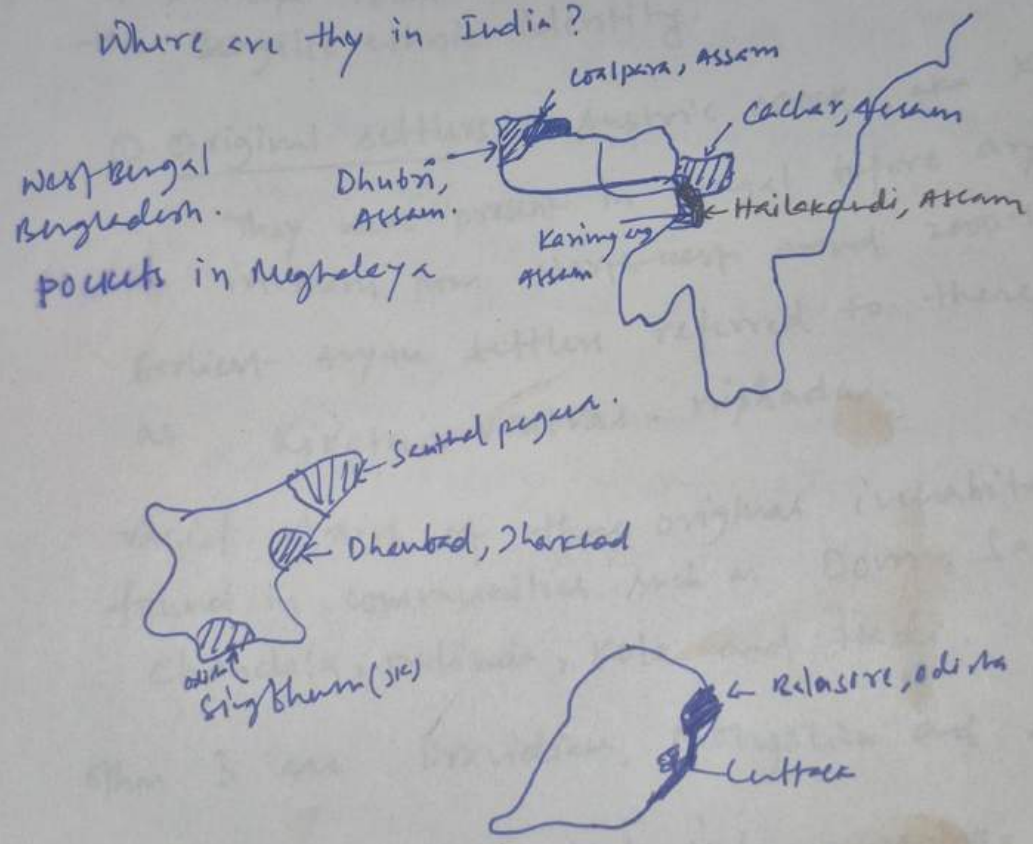
Mahmud Shah, contemporary of Humayun and Sher Shah Suri can be called last independent sultan of Bengal.

History of Bengal can be traced to Mahabharath,
However the distinct race & language is recognized only ~~from~~
after 10th century AD.

UN → Record. no. of speaker

English
Spanish
Hindi
Russian
Mandarin Chinese
Bengali → 250 million
25 crore.

Where are they in India?



Bengali-speaking areas were shuffled around many times

1874 → Assam was created bengali speaking district of Sylhet, Cachar and Goalpara.

1905 → two provinces was created.
East Bengal and Assam with Dhaka as the Capital.
Bengal presidency including Bihar and orissa with Calcutta as the capital.

Land of 2 Rivers

Ethnic

Bengali-speaking people are a conglomerate of several racial elements with different ethnic origins.

It emerged as distinct ethnic identity due to the language and by a shared lifestyle that grew out of the fertile riverine land, the climate and a common history.

4 principal racial elements came together to merge as the Bengalee ethnic identity.

① Original settlers :- Austric stock, aka Kobli

They were present in Bengal before aryan invasion from North-west around 2000-1500 BCE.

Earliest Aryan settlers referred to these tribes as Kikata, vratras, nishada.

racial strain of these original inhabitants are found in communities such as Dom, Sabara, Chandala, pulinda, Kola and Hadi.

Other 3 are Dravidian, Mongolian and Aryans.

There were substantial inter-marriage between the Dravidians from South-west and the Mongolian races from North-Eastern Himalayas and Chittagong hills.

The occurrence among Bengalies of individuals who can be mistaken for European, East Asian, West Asian, Dravidians, North Indians or Africans illustrates this admixture.

Anthropological and other evidences establishes that in the mixed origin Mongolian and dravidians played much greater role than the aryans.

From 13th century onwards, long-nosed and long-headed turk and Afghans and thereafter Mughals with semi-mongoloid features left their mark on Bengalee race.

Portuguese dominated riverine eastern Bengal. The freely inter-married with local people and arakani marauders are JST.

Vivekananda

→ Many contemporary Hindu elites in India and abroad celebrate Vivekananda for his ~~insistence~~ insistence that Hinduism is superior to all other religions – and uniquely peaceful and tolerant – 'because it never conquered, because it never shed blood'.

– Vivekananda's intention was never just to celebrate Hinduism, either in the West or at home. He hoped to motivate his fellow Indians to rework it.

'No religion on earth preaches the dignity of humanity in such a lofty strain as Hinduism, and no religion on earth treads upon the necks of the poor and low in such a fashion as Hinduism'.

→ Born as Narendranath Dutta in 1863, he grew up in Calcutta, then the capital of the Raj.

His anglicized lawyer father encouraged ~~to~~ ~~his~~ 3 sons to argue and think for themselves

As a teenager he joined a branch of the Brahmo Samaj. He was influenced by study of Vedanta, ~~its critic~~ Brahmo Samaj's critique of idol worship and its focus on social reform

Deaths in quick succession of his Brahmo mentor and his father sent him into spiritual crisis.

Following a breakdown, he left behind a family squabbling over his father's property and began spending time on banks of nearby Ganga with Ramakrishna Paramhansa.

For several years, Vivekananda wandered India as a mendicant, carrying little more than a couple of changes of clothes, a rolled-up deer skin, water pot and the occasional book (His interest ranged from French music to chemistry to History)

Shankara had interpreted the vedantist philosophy as showing us the illusory character of the sensory world, and the need to pierce that illusion to achieve oneness with Brahman.

Vivekananda took that idea of oneness and claimed the path to oneness is through action.

His reconstruction of vedantic philosophy proclaimed Hinduism as a uniquely practical religion, open to all and directed towards the uplift of society.

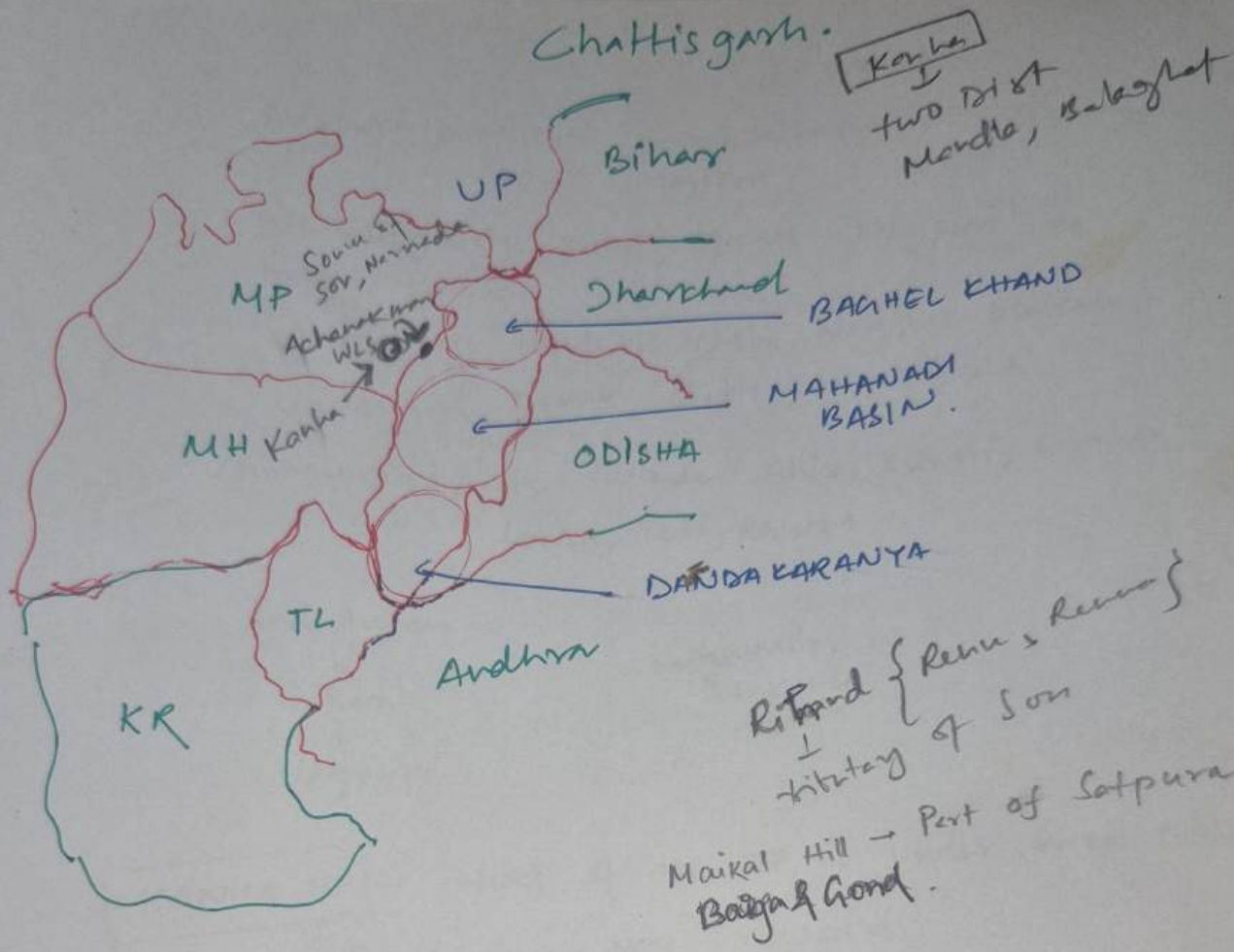
His teachings moved Hinduism away from texts towards personal experience.

Anyone could progress towards truth through exercises, and service to the poor and needy.

He argued the root cause of all of India's historical wretchedness was that the purest truth of Hinduism has been mangled by obscurantist priest.

He wanted humans to overcome narrow identities, respect each other and expand their circles of identification.

Established Ramakrishna mission which continues to function across India as a dispenser of education and social welfare.



Chattisgarh is the ONLY TIN producing state in India.

Tin ore or cassiterite is found in **Dantewada**

KAKSAR Folk Dance → Abhujmaria tribe in Bastar.

Dravidian dialect of the Maria language spoken in Maharastra and Madhya pradesh.

Abujmarh: Hilly Forest area, covers Narayanpur, Bijapur and Dantewada Districts.

home to Hond, Muria, Abujmaria etc.

In 2009, Govt of Chattisgarh lifted restriction on entry of common people.

MAOIST run parallel Govt, claim it as 'Liberated zone'.

Nagpuri people → ~~communities in Chota Nagpur region~~

↓

ethnolinguistic group, speak 'Nagpuri' as mother tongue.

Native to western Chota Nagpur plateau, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Odisha

Communities/ caste include Ahir, Kurmi, Kumhar, Lohra, Teli, Rautia.

Indo Aryan
↓
'Bihari'
↓
Nagpuri

Jhumair, Domcane

KANHA NP → Most of the TR is under naxal control.

Baiga tribes were relocated.

Upsc Colorfull Notes

Master National park in Gujarat with MAP 2022 | Gir National Park

national park in gujarat

Share your love

1. ...ned → under construction

GUJARAT

KUTCH Desert Wildlife Sanctuary.

→ LARGEST in India WLS 7500 km²

- Great Rann of Kutch, Kutch Dist.
- Dholavira, UNESCO
- Indo-Pak border is northern boundary of this WLS.
- Show White Rann {bordered, protected by BSF} Several hundred sq km of Rann is pure white.

FLAMINGO CITY

Greater flamingo

Least Concern.

Kutch Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary

CR

~~GREAT RANN OF KATCH~~

Tropic of Cancer passes thru Dholavira

Great Rann of Kutch

- Extension of Thar.
- Kutchi people

{ Kutch District is largest in India area more than Kerala or Haryana

HQ: BHUJ.

Little Rann of Kutch

Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary.

↓ KHUR

Near Threatened

Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary

Gujarat Kutch

1

BANNI GRASSLAND

Chir Batti {Ghost Light} → Maldhari (cattle breeder) tribe
speaks Sindhi

protected/Reserve Forest.

· Chari-Dhand wetland conservation Reserve.

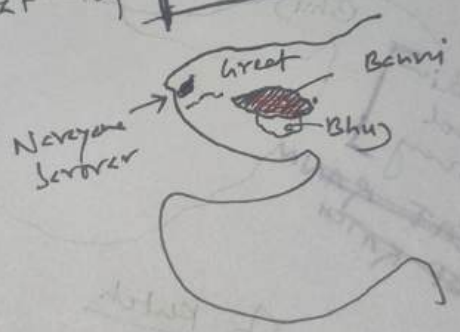
Reserve forest.

prosopis juliflora
Gando Rawat

NARAYAN SAROVAR SANCTUARY (KUTCH DIST)

→ Last remaining habitat of Cheetah.

Chinkara (LC)
Indian Gazelle



KHARAI CAMEL

unique breed found only in Kacchh.

↓ Feed on mangrove.

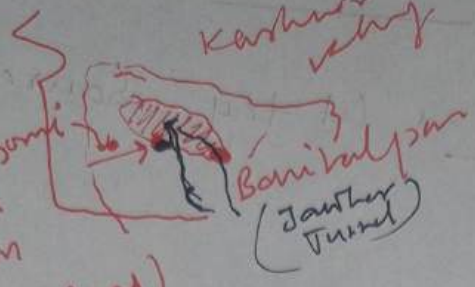
They can swim

GUJARAT

PATOLA Saree → Patan district

Jangaliya shawl → GI tag. Saurashtra region.

TAYACUD



Jammu Srinagar Highway used to pass the Banihal Pass until Jawahar tunnel was opened.

Alternate route to J&K highway ← (Mughal Road) Poonch, Rajouri to Srinagar

Longest tunnel
Chenani - Nasri, Patnitop, (9.2 km)
Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
JAMMU & SRINAGAR

9 km → Atal Tunnel on NH44 (Jammu Srinagar Highway)
highest highway tunnel above 10,000 ft

Pir Panjal Range separates Kashmir valley from Jammu

① Pir Panjal
② Dhauladhar
③ Nag Tibba

Lesser Himalaya

Pir Panjal pass
~~Rohtang~~ Banihal pass
Rohtang pass

1:20 PM Fri 3 Jun

Zoti la tunnel → under construction

upsccolorfullnotes.com

Upsc Colorfull Notes

5 National Parks in Himachal pradesh | Great Himalayan National Park + 4 [MAP]

Zozi la connects Kashmir valley to Indus valley.
ZANSKAR

GREAT HIMALAYA
KASHMIR valley.
PIR PANJAL

National Parks in Himachal pradesh

TRADE through Tibet

Shipki La (Sutlej)
Lipu Lekh
Nathu La.

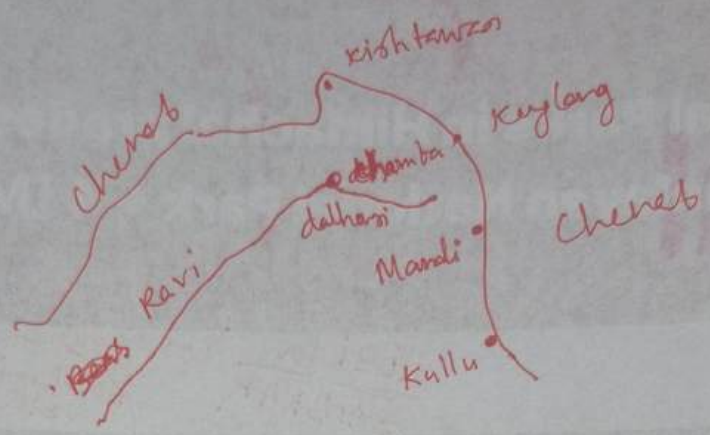
Share your love

Zozi La → Kashmir ⊗ DRAS

Zanskar Range → Zozi La

Bara Lacha La → Ladakh ⊗ Lahaul & Spiti

Bara Lacha La



Rohtang → Land of corpse

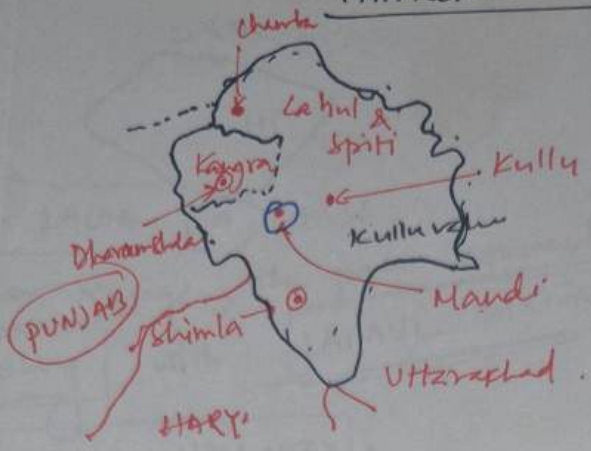
Buddhist — Lahaul & Spiti

Hindu — Kullu

Ravi → Chamba Valley

Beas → Kullu Valley

Himachal Pradesh



Kangra valley contains
Dharamshala
Kangra
McLeodganj, etc.

Masroor Temple –
known as 'Himalayan Pyramid'
8th century complex of rock-cut hindu temples in Kangra valley on Beas river.

Bara Lacha La
Beda Shigri glacier
Rohtang pass

Bara Lacha La → Leh ⊗ Lahaul & Spiti

Kunzum La → Lahul ⊗ Spiti

pir panjal ← Rohtang → Leh ⊗ Lahaul & Spiti ⊗ Kullu

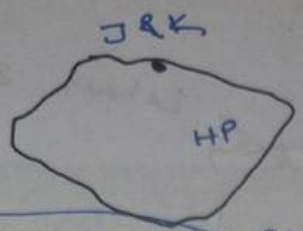
Atal tunnel

Chenab

Spiti River

Satluj

Rohtang Kullu
Lahaul & Spiti
⊗
Kullu



BARA- LACHA LA PASS.

In Zanskar Range, the pass connects Leh valley with LAHAUL District

Leh-Manali Highway.

Chandra tal → Chandra & Bhaga ← Surya tal

(2 headwater of Chenab rises near this.)

Lachung la Pass

PIN PARBATI Pass

P

SARCHU (village)

BARA Lacha la

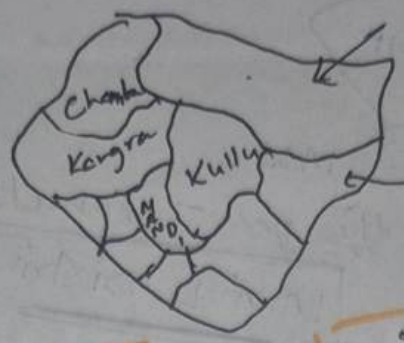
KUNZUM LA seperates Lahaul & Spiti valley.

pin valley NP. {Spiti Border between Lahaul & Spiti}

Chandra taal → Lahul valley

HIMACHAL

Lahaul & spiti District.



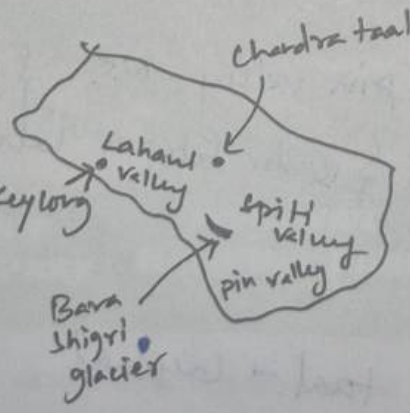
KUNZUM LA → connects Lahaul with Spiti

Great Himalayas
Rohtang pass → connects it with Manali (Kullu valley)
Atal tunnel Rohtang

Monastery in Spiti → 'Land of Lama'
KYE → oldest & biggest
TABO → Ajanta of Himalaya

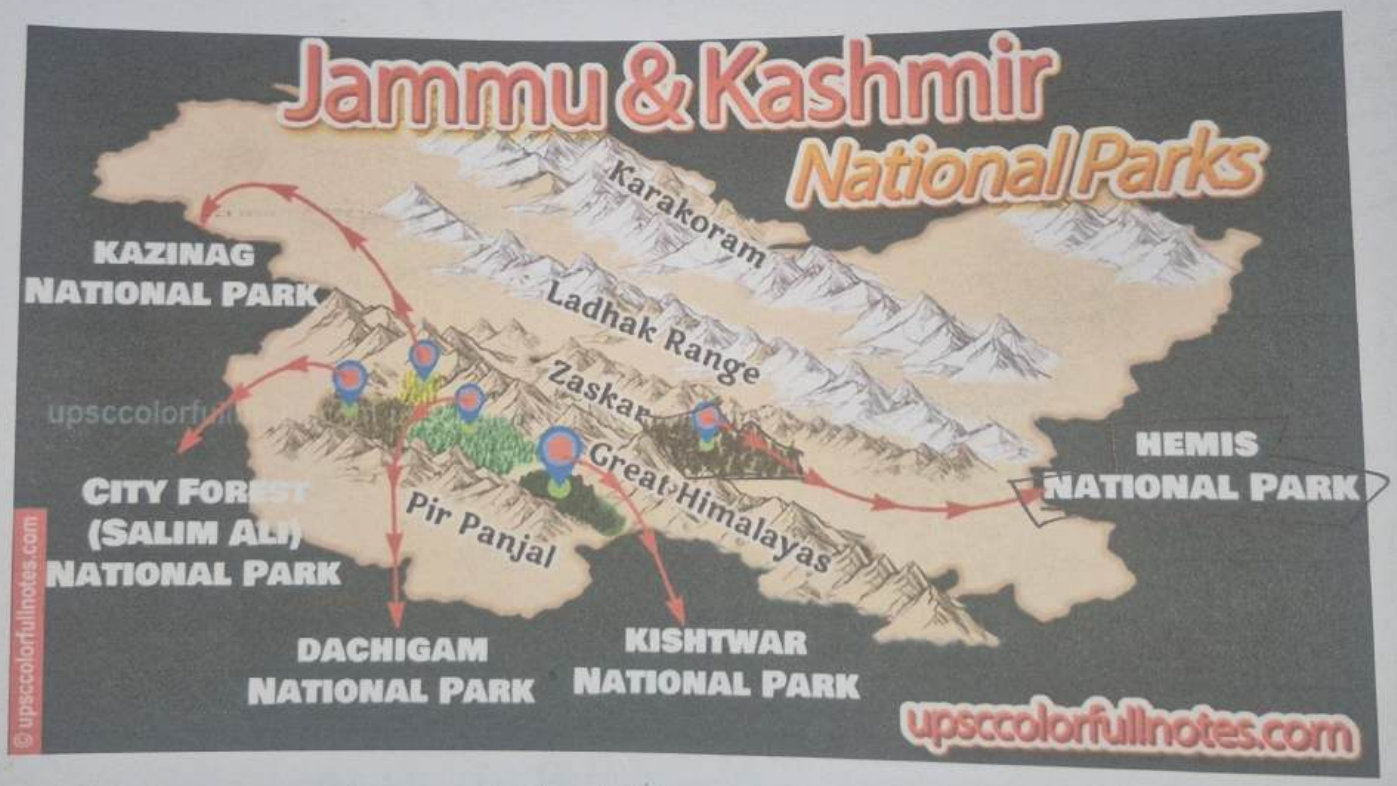
Spiti River → KUNZUM RANGE

Spiti is tributary of Sutlej.



Lahaul & spiti Dist

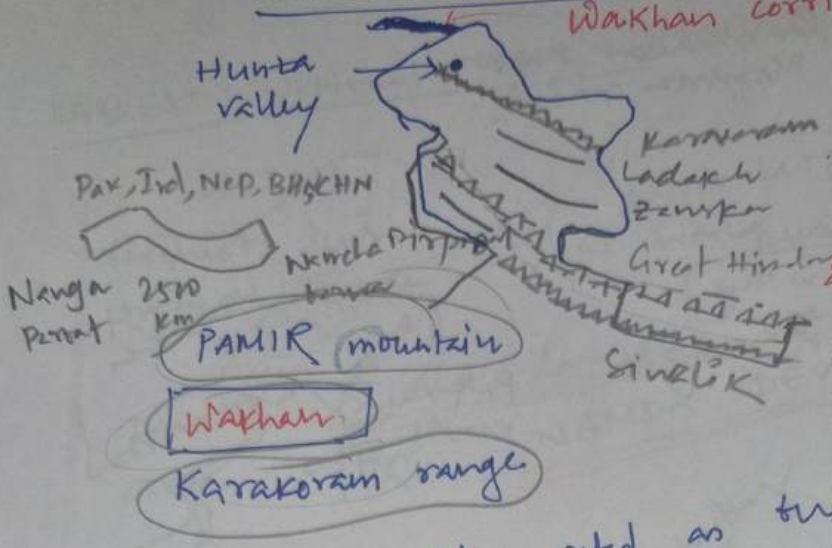
Hemis National Park | Dachigam National Park | 5 National parks in jammu and kashmir Detailed [MAP]

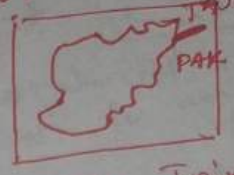


national parks in jammu kashmir map

Jammu and Kashmir

Wakhan corridor (~~12 km wide~~)





separate Tajikistan & Pakistan.

Extended till China

- The narrow corridor acted as buffer between the Russian Empire and the British Empire.

- Formed in 1893, agreement in between the British Empire and Afghanistan. Durand line was drawn.

Part of ~~Badakhshan~~ BADAKHSHAN province of Afghanistan

Wakhan corridor is a narrow strip of territory in Afghanistan which extends to china. It separate ~~the~~ Tajikistan and Gilgit-baltistan region of POK.

PANJ & PAMIR River emerges in this region and forms AMU DARYA

Inhabited by Wakhi people. Pamiri {~12,000 people}

Pamir ~ OXUS

- Karakoram

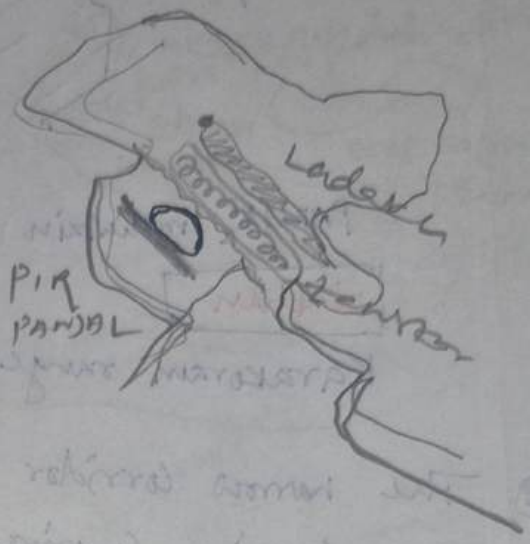
Cold Desert ← Rainshadow region
Monsoon rains.

- Greater Himalayas

- Great Himalaya

KASHMIR valley

PIR PANJAL



Confluence of Indus & Shyok

Ladakh Range

CHORBAT

KHARDUNG LA
(way to Siachen)

CHANG LA
(Indus valley to Pangong Lake)

PIR PANJAL Range

named after The PMO.

Mughal Road

Kashmir valley to Rajouri, Poonch via Mughal Road

Dark sky reserve

Hanle village

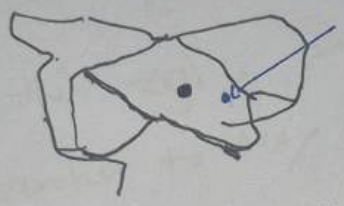
Changthang region

LARGEST National Park (4400 sq km) { Kutch WLS 7506 km }

HEMIS

· Highest density of SNOW Leopard in any protected area in the world.

{ It is second largest contiguous protected area after NANDA DEVI Biosphere Reserve.



Indus River

HEMIS

ZANSKAR Range.

~ pastoralists live inside the park.

Stok Kangri Peak ← inside park boundary.

Kang yatse peak

10 km from city of LEH.

Ganda La connects Markha valley to Leh.

BIOSPHERE RESERVE.

India is signatory to the LANDSCAPE APPROACH supported by MAB program. 60:40 90:10 → 8 NE + 3 Himalayan state

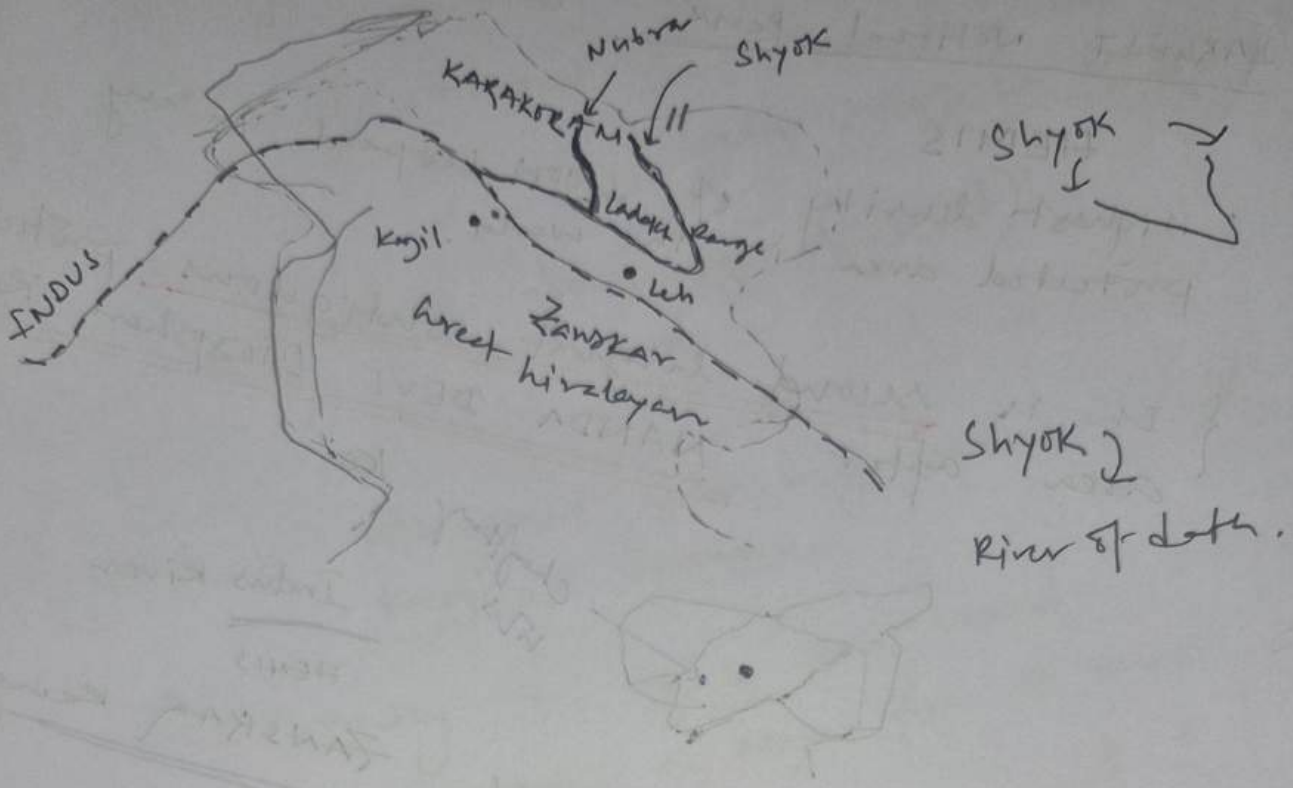
GoI started 'BR' in 1986. Financial assistance to states for maintenance, improvement of certain item.

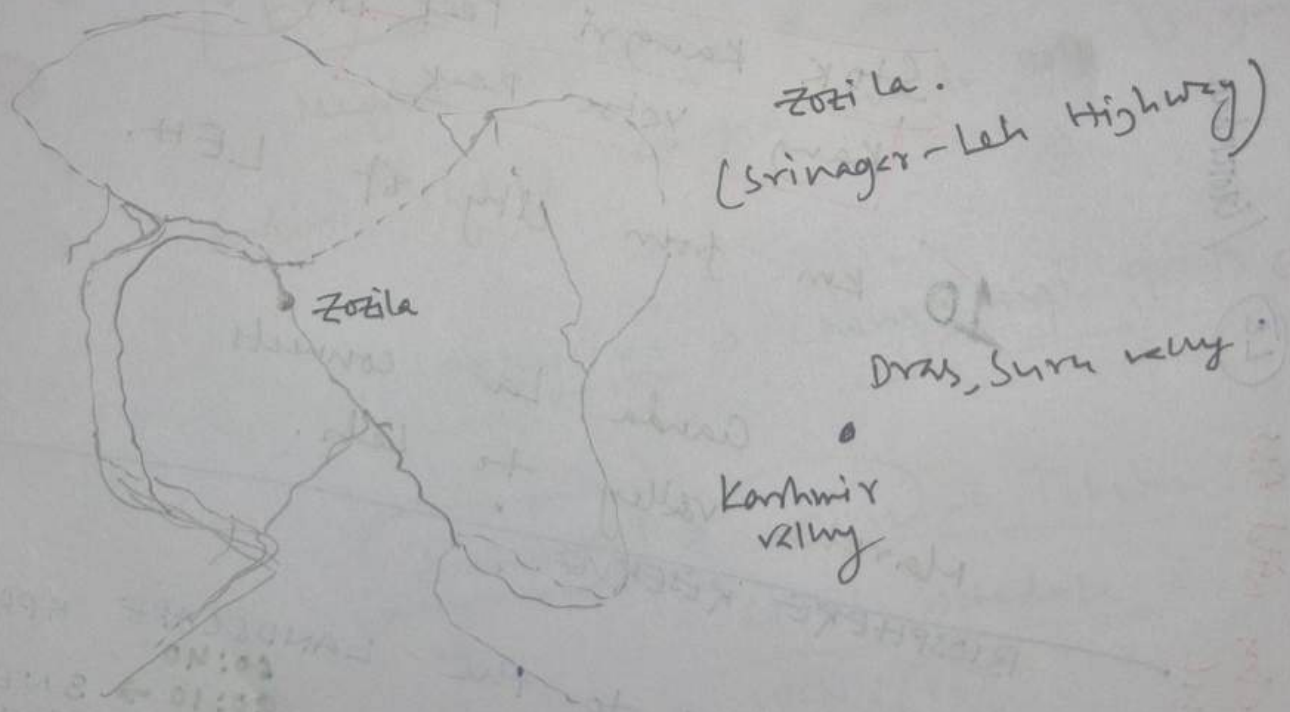
State Govt prepares the management Action Plan

It is approved and monitored by Central MAB committee.

Changthang WLS
Changthang Plateau,
KIANG | Tibetan wild Ass (LE) /Gorkhan
Siberian Crane

only N.P. north of Himalayas.


Nubra
Shyok
KARAKORAM
Ladakh Range
Kargil
Leh
INDUS
Zanskar
Great Himalayan
Shyok
Shyok
River of death.


Zozila.
(Srinagar-Leh Highway)
Zozila
Dras, Suru valley
Kashmir valley

Jammu and Kashmir

Zoji La tunnel → 14 km long road tunnel under Zoji La pass.

connects Sonmarg (pirpanjal) and Dras

NH 1 will ensure year-long connectivity b/w Kargil & Srinagar.

Currently the Zoji la pass remain closed from November to May for 7 mnth.

EPC mode

Megha Engineering & Infrastructure Ltd. earlier IL&FS won bid. but in 2019 it gave terminated.

PASHMINA → Changthangi goats / Changpa Goats

Shahtoosh → Chiru → Tibetan Antelope

CITES schedule I

IUCN : NT

possession of shahtoosh wool is banned now.

NOT a PVTG. ← DARD ARYAN. | Jammu & Kashmir

Where? Jammu and Kashmir, near border of Pakistan occupied Kashmir Ladakh region.

'Dard' → Sanskrit word, Dardas → people live in hillside

Several villages 200km from Leh are called together as 'ARYAN VALLEY'.

Commonly believe is that their tradition is 5000 years old, they still follow the original custom worship trees, river and mountain.

They are Buddhist.

NEED PRESERVATION :-

modernisation, migration for search of livlihood, religious conversion is threat to cultural heritage of Dard Aryans.

After KARGIL WAR, development works have been restricted.

community prohibits marriage outside the tribe to keep genepool intact but migration in search of work makes them break the tradition.

WHAT GOVT. CAN DO ?

- Set up tribal hostel for students.
- Declare 'Aryan valley' a heritage village to boost tourism.
- make them self-sufficient so that they don't have to leave.

DONGRIA KONDH | PVTG in ODISHA
ANDHRA PRADESH.

Niyangiri hill range in Odisha is home to Dongria Kondh tribe.

The worship the mountain God Niyam Raja and the hills he presides over, including the 4 km Mountain of the law, Niyam Dongar.

Came into prominence after their resistance to Vedanta resources which hoped to extract the estimated 2 billion US dollar worth of Bauxite that lies under the surface of the hills.

Holds annual 'Niyamraja festival' in Feb

Jharkhand

May, 2020 'SOHRAI KHOVAR' painting of Jharkhand received GI tag.

Sohrai → Harvest festival in Jharkhand, odisha, Chattisgarh, Bihar & West Bengal.

↓

Santhal

also called cattle festival.

after harvest, often coincides with Diwali.

Sohrai khovar painting is a traditional and ritualistic mural art practised by local tribal women.

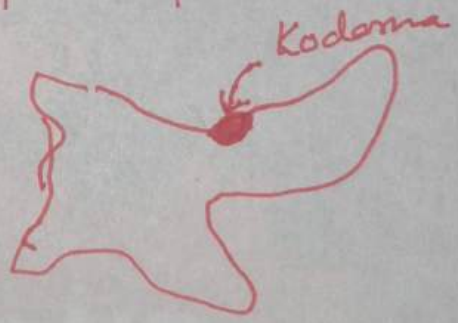
↓ during festival & marriage.

Hazaribagh District of Jharkhand.

women use naturally available soil of different colors.

- Kodarma mine → mica capital of India

now defunct



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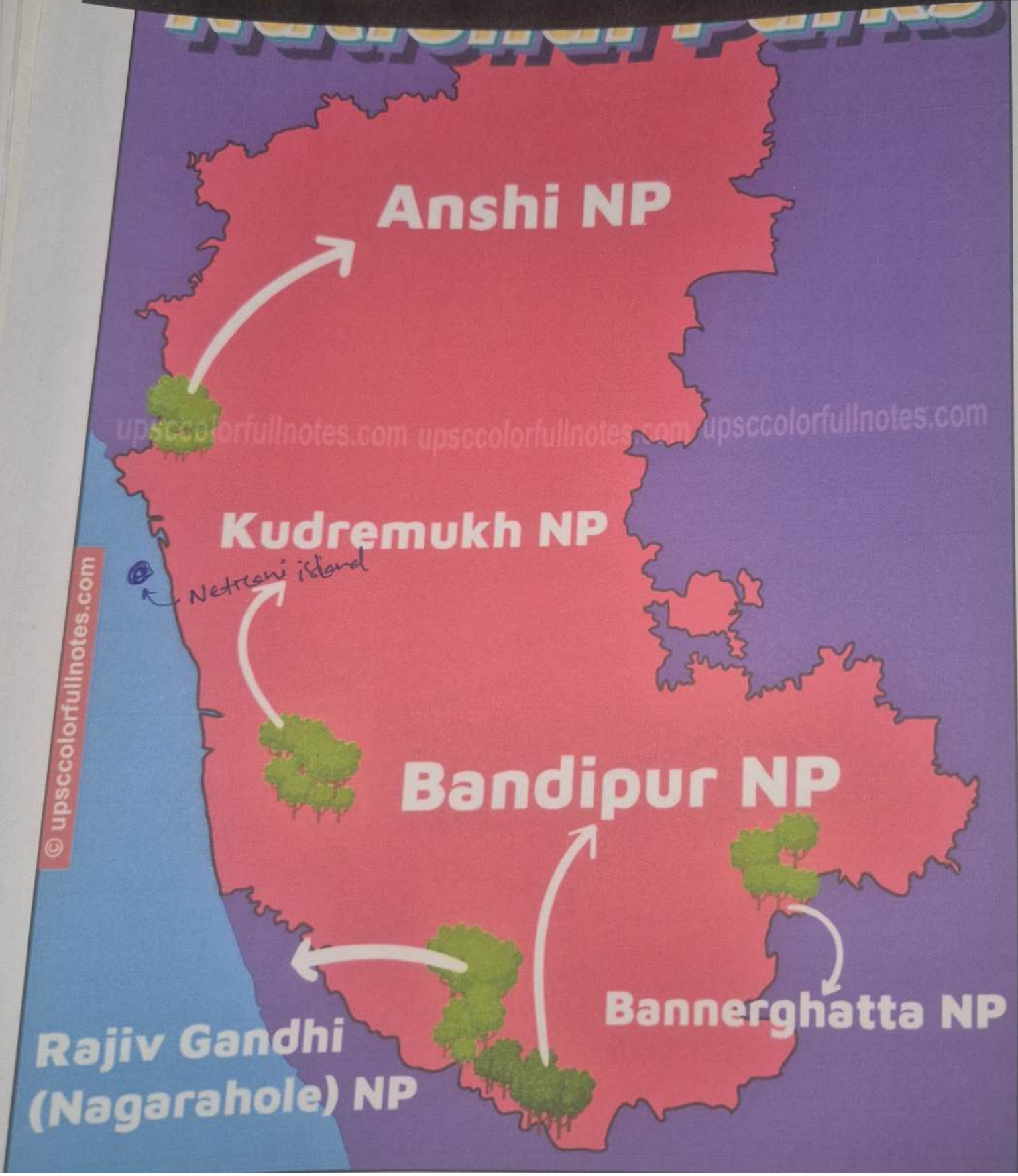
Sityamangalam
Mukurthi

Nilgiri
Bandipore
Nagerhole

upsccolorfullnotes.com

50%

Upsc Colorfull Notes



KARNATAKA

44% of country's gold ore

tops in producing **Raw Silk** **Coffee** **Sandalwood**

↑

Largest Gold Reserve

BIHAR

JAMUI District.

90% of Gold produced in India.

Kolar Gold Field

Hatti Gold mines (in Raichur District)

Largest reserve of Manganese.

Coastal plain

Northern → Konkan (Mumbai-Goa)

Central → 'Kanara' / Karavali / Kannada

Southern → Malabar.

Kanara

two dominant community

Vokkaliga.

Lingayat.

VOKKALIGA →

most of the subsect of vokkaliga community are considered as forward caste.

Some OBC.

Gowda, Hegde, Gounder

Landed gentry and warrior clans.

Political & economic dominance in old Mysore region.

they hold administrative position in Vijayanagar Empire

VARNA system is different in South India.

- ~~Khastr~~ intermediate cate & varna Khsatriya, Vaishya did not exist.

Essentially 3 class.
Brahmin, Non-Brahmin, dalit

Vokkaliga were considered as non-Brahmin upper cate

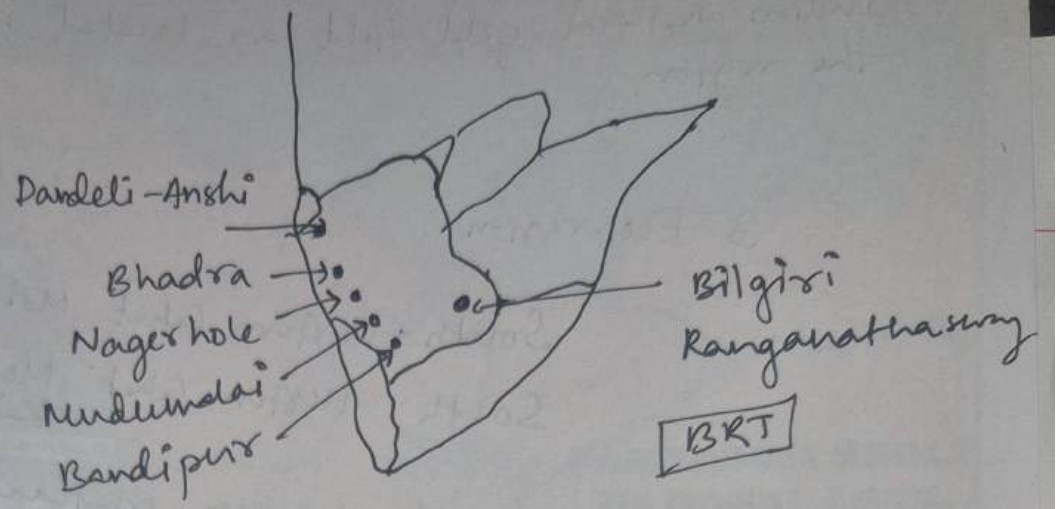
LINGAYAT → Shaivite Hindu religious tradition
→ Text: SIDDHANTA SIKHAMANI
↓ aka Veerashaiva (12th century)
↓ BASAVANNA

Lingayat scholar ~~hold important position~~ flourished in Northern Karnataka during VIJAYNAGAR Empire.

{ ~~cate~~ Congress (now) supports Lingyats tid to gain legal recognition as religion distinct than Hindism }

NETRANI ISLAND
↓
INDIA's only ∞-shaped island.

Tiger Reserve



BANDIPUR (1974)

2nd highest tiger popⁿ (1st → Corbett)

{ Nilgiri Biosphere reserve → largest protected area in South India

Largest habitat of wild elephant }

Champarajanagar district (Southernmost district of KN)

NILGIRI BR

Kerala

Wayanad WLS

Aralam NP

Silent Valley NP

KN

Nagarhole NP

Mudumalai NP

Bandipur NP

TN

Sathyamangala TR / WLS

MUKURTHI

Nilgiri :- Toda, Kota, Irulla, Kurumba, Chetti
Indian natural gold field are located in the region.

3 Eco-region

South - western Ghat Moist deciduous
South western Ghat Montane Rain forest
South Deccan plateau dry deciduous

MUDUMALAI : Nilgiri District

Biligiri ranga Hills — South-East Karnataka border with TN.

BRT WLS now a Tiger Reserve
↓
Biligiri Rangaratha Swamy Temple WLS.

~~Also to~~ Eastern Ghat + Western Ghat
Sanctuary has flora, fauna of both region

Important biological bridge.

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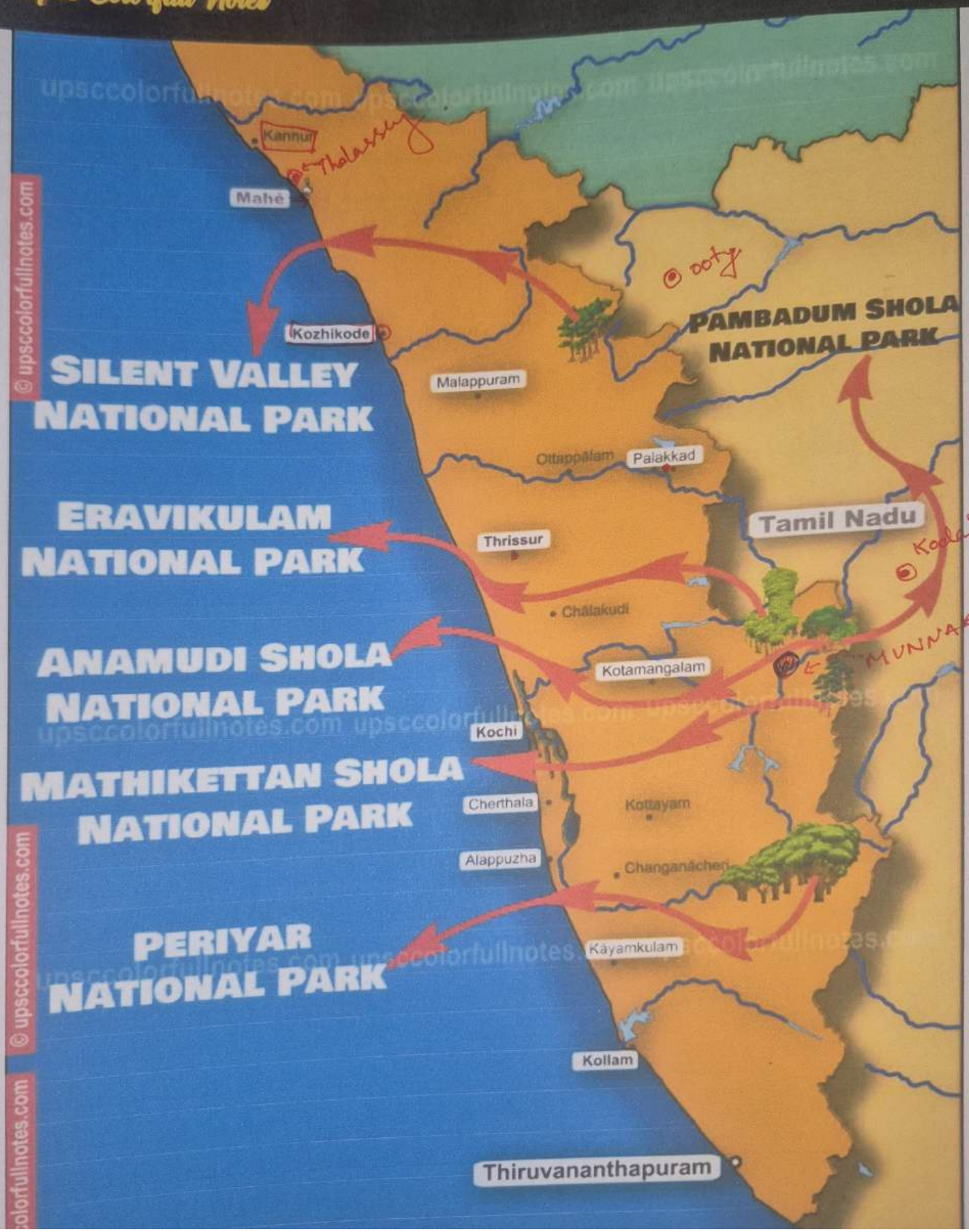


KERALA

-> Gods own country,

->Geography: Hedged in between Western Ghat, Evergreen, Effected by South-west and North-East monsoon.

->Characteristic: Long interconnected lakes having wealth of estuarine fishes, Coconut groves, backwaters

Ancient port of Muziris, Alleppy (Alappuzha), Ayi (Vizhinjam), Kollam were first visited by the Romans and afterwards by Chinese, Syrian, Arabs and Europeans.

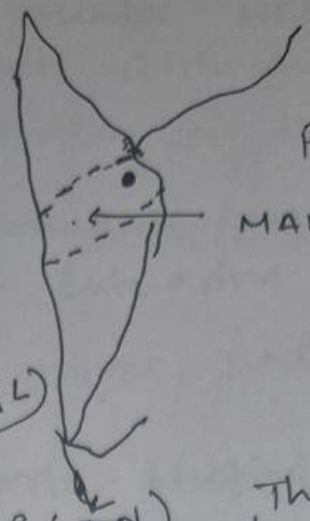
-> Kerala's contribution to conecept of Bharat Varsha is its secular ethos. Sankaryacharya filled intellectual vaccuum when Buddism and Jainism faded in the land.. He established mutts at far corners of India.

-> Kerala Model of Development astonises Economist. Despite moderate percapita income Kerala achieved Total literacy 2 decades back, Its has India's Lowest Infant mortality Rate, Lowest Maternal mortality rate, Lowest birth rate. Life expectancy is 71 for both men and women.

The reason is spread of education among all sections of population, a large non-resident population and their remittances back home, successful cultivation of commercial crops like Rubber and Spices, spread of Cooperative movement, te service of social organisations in education and healthcare an fairly high wages for labourers.

NILGIRI

KARIMPUZHA WLS declared in 2020.



part of Nilgiri

MALAPPURAM DIST.

It connects Silent valley NP (KL) with Mukurthi NP (TN), Thus creating a contiguous stretch.

all mammal endemic to WG is found here

Nilgiri Tahr, Lion-tailed macaque → 

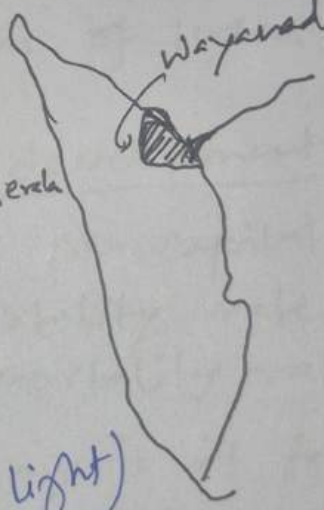
ENDANGERED ENDANGERED

Western ghat

Cholanaikar tribe

WAYANAD WLS

Wayanad Dist



Most deciduous teak.

Largest pop^n of Adivasi in Kerala

project elephant

Lion-tailed Macaque → DI-URNAL

(active only during day light)

omnivore → Fruit, insects

avoids human

seed dispersal

KERALA

God's own country. Hedged in between the Western Ghats with Anaimudi and Agasthyarkoodam on the east.

Long interconnected Lakes having rich wealth of estuarine fishes.

coconut groves, paddy field. Evergreen land.

Ancient ports Muziris, Aleppo (Alappuzha) Ayi (Vizhinjam), Kollam were visited first by Romans and afterwards by Chinese, Syrian, Arabs and later by Europeans.

Kerala's contribution to Bharat varsha is its secular ethos.

Sankaracharya established intellectual mutts at far corners of India.

Kerala model of development

in spite of moderate per capital income lowest infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate.

life expectancy is 71 for both men & women.

achieved total literacy 2 decades back.

lowest birth rate.

Reason | spread of education among all section of popn. successful cultivation of Rubber and spices. spread of cooperative movement.

a large non-resident population and their remittances back home, ~~the ser~~ the services of social organisations in education and healthcare

Fairly high wages for labourers.

First communist govt came to power through ballot in world history.

KUDUMBASREE decentralized system of development

assembly of family in every locality

Challenge in economy

development of industrial sector has been very little satisfactory. one of the challenge is unavailability of land at affordable price.

govt focusing on IT export.

tourism industry is growing.

Hill station → wayanad,

beaches

backwaters.

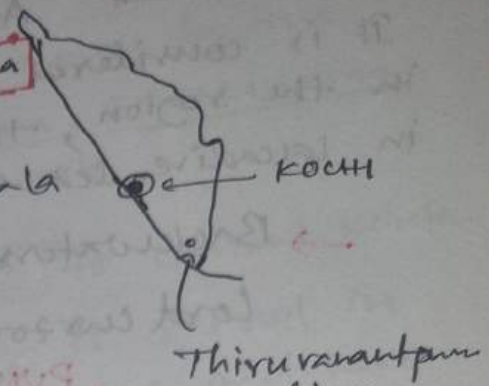
highest thorium deposit in the world.

Largest producer of natural rubber

spices like pepper, cardamom, nutmeg, cinnamon.

KOCHI → Queen of the Arabian sea

financial, commercial, industrial capital of Kerala



KOCHI was an important spice trading centre on the west coast of India from 14th century onwards, ~~maintained it~~

- Occupied by Portuguese in 1503, first of the European colonies. remained main seat of Portuguese India till 1530 when Goa was chosen.
  Later occupied by Dutch & British, Kingdom of Kochin became a princely state

* Southern command of Indian Navy. State HQ of Indian Coast Guard with attached air squadron.

Recently in News: KOCHI-MUZIRIS Biennale.

Kochi rose to significance after Port MUZIRIS around Kodungallur was destroyed by flooding of Periyar river in 1341

Venice of the East.

ALAPPUZHA

Alleppey.

It is considered to be the oldest planned city in the region, the lighthouse is first of its kind in Laccadive sea coast.

→ Backwaters are main attraction

Lord curzon called it Venice of the East.

PUNNAMADA LAKE

near to Punnamada lake, annual Nehru trophy Boat-Race is held in August.

Punnapra – Vayalar uprising against British Raj. Inaugurated: 1952 by Nehru

coir is manufactured.

(September-October)

Neelkurinji Flower [Strobilanthes Kunthiana]

Endangered.

Paliyan Tribe use it to calculate their age.

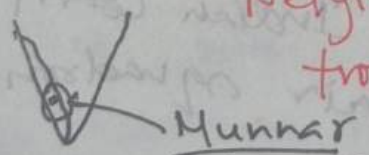
Anamalai hill near Munnar,

~~Other~~.

Flower blooms once in 11-12 year.

Kurinjimala sanctuary. Last time it blossomed in 2006.

'Nilgiri' gets it name from this



Munnar

Dist: Idukki

Last → 2018

Eravikulam NP

a1

① POKKALI RICE KERALA

Salt water - tolerant paddy grown in the coastal fields of Alappuzha, Ernakulam and Thrissur district of Kerala.

Pokkali rice is endemic to central Kerala.

The single season paddy is raised in saltwater field between June and Nov followed by a ~~season~~ of fish farming.

After the harvest paddy stubble act as food and shelter for shrimps and ~~fishes~~ small fish. Fish excreta and scaled along with decomposed stubble act as natural manure.

Farming tradition is under threat labour intensive, low remuneration.

Nilambur Teak / Malabar Teak. KERALA

hI tag. ~~odon~~ MUNNAR

high resistance to fungal decay.

show anti-oxidant properties

VISHU FESTIVAL {14-15 April}

Tulu region of KN Kerala

The constn Schedule Trib (orde) 1951

All people born in Lakshadweep

or parents born in Lakshadweep are Schedule Trib

Archipelago of 12 Atolls, 3 Reef & 5 submerged bank. 32 islands +

Lakshadweep [earlier Laccadive, Minicoy, Amini]

L

smallest UT. 32 km² surface area.

important as it entails India to 20,000 km² Territorial water and 4,00,000 km² EEZ.

Percentage of ST/popⁿ → ① LAKSHADWEEP (94%) ② MIZORAM

Kerala High court.

Majority are ~~ethnically~~ ethnic malayali.

Muslim – 97% → Shafi school of Sunni islam

speaks Malayali.

1st century AD → periplus of the Erytharean Sea mentions the region under Chera

7th-8th → Muslims arrived.

Medieval period → Chola

↓

~~than~~ Tipu Sultan

↓

British

↓

1956 → UT.

State Reorganisation Act, 1956 → Lakshadweep island were seperated from Madras.

LAKSHADWEEP

32 CORAL ISLAND

INS Dweeprakshak → Indian Navy base in Kavaratti island.

popⁿ – 60,000

- single district. Sends one MP to Loksabha.

~~Administrative~~ 10 Subdivision

Kavaratti, Agatti (has airport)

Minicoy, Amini

EARTH - WATER BANK

OCEAN - 78%

Ice caps & Glacier

Groundwater - 0.07 0.07 | 7000

Lakes - 0.010% | 100

Soil - 0.005% | 50

Atmosphere - 0.001% | 10

Streams and River - 0.0001% | 1

Biosphere - 0.00004%

Ground - 70000

Lake - 100

Soil - 50

Atmosphere - 10

Stream river - 1

$\frac{0.07}{0.01}$

$\frac{7 \times 100}{10 \times 1}$

70

$0.7x = 0.01$

$0.01 \times x = 0.7$

$x = \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{10}{1}$

$x = 70$

Lakshadweep

Pitti island has been declared a Bird sanctuary.

Chagos - Laccadive Ridge

volcanic ridge and oceanic plateau which includes Laccadive, Maldive and chagos archipelago.

It can be divided into 3 blocks

Laccadive, Maldive and Chagos.

Laccadive is continental.

Maldive & Chagos are oceanic.

Lakshadweep was formed as a result of accumulation of corals on submerged volcanic island.

ANDROTT

~~200km~~ → ~~Kochi~~

Andrott → 220 → Kannur

Andrott → 300 → Kochi

Amindivi

~~Laccadive~~

11th Parallel

Laccadive

single district

Capital : KAVARATTI

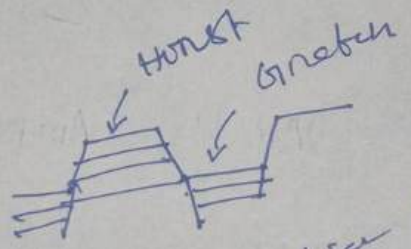
9° Channel 9th parallel

Mincoy

[Kalpeni → Archaeological evidence indicate human existence since 1500 BCE]

Agatti Airport.

6)



Tapi meets Arabian sea at Surat.

1:12 PM Fri 3 Jun

upsccolorfullnotes.com

Upsc Colorfull Notes

10 Breathtaking National Park in Madhya Pradesh

Kanha → Maikal Range, Bozbighe (VU)
Baiga trik

✓ Highest number of National Park (9) • ASSAM 2nd

✓ Highest number of Tiger Reserve (6)

✓ Highest number of Tiger (526)

KARNATAKA – 524

Highest no. of WLS { ANDAMAN & NICOBAR (96) }

Share your love

Gihugua Fossil Park

→ oldest fossil of eucalyptus ← origin Gondwana

dinosaur egg fossil

Madhya Pradesh.

Balaghat Mines - known for Manganese ore and copper ore.

Indo-Aryan Legacy

India's (Asia's) only diamond mines → PANNA
Vindhyan Range.

NARMADA (Amarkantak) ← Satpura

SATPURA {HORST}

Tapti {Multai
Betul Dist}

Mahanadi

Manipur

LAI HARAOBA → 'Festivity of the Gods' or merry making of Gods

celebrates creation of university

honours Umang Lai deity of the state.

Khongjom Parba →

Dying music tradition of Manipur.

Ballad depicts heroics of manipuris against the British in 1891.

Singing is accompanied by Drum only.

No written lyrics, sung for hours or days.

Ai tug

Black Rice → 'CHAK - HAO'

- Aroma
- Longest time to cook
- High anti-oxidant

Moirang Phee

LANSDOWNE

Anglo-Manipure War (1891)

Coup staged by Jubraj Tikendrajit installed

First Anglo-Burmese

British helped Gambhir Singh regain Manipur Kingdom from burmese control.

British then started treating Manipur as British Protectorate though there was no treaty or agreemat

From (1835) EIC appointed political agent

decided on issues of succession

1st → Captain Gordon (1835-1844)

William McCulloch ~~Asst pol Agent, M~~

served for (27 years) 2nd Political agent (1844-63)

'Account of the valley of Munnipore and Hill tribes'

ANGLO-BURMESE

① 1824-26 ① → Control of Assam, Manipur, Garo, Khasi, Jaintia

② 1852-53 ② → Annexed lower Burma (PEGU province)

③ 1885 ③ → Annexed Upper Burma → British province

Meghalaya

MIZORAM

Zo Kutpui

~~Chapchar Kut~~

Behdien khlam → most important festival of Jaintias.
drive away stick play
After sowing
'drive away plague with stick'

Matrilineal
youngest daughter inherit property.

PHAWNGPUI → Blue Mountain

~~Nongkrem → Festival of Khasi tribe~~

① DINGKO SINGH died from covid.
1998 → Asian Games Gold.
Boxing.

2019 → head coach of Manipur
↓
National boxing Championship.

origin is uncertain, they were part of a great mongoloid wave of migration from china.

Earliest Mizo who came to India is known as KUKI.

LUSHAI were last mizo tribes to migrate into India.

1895 → British proclaimed Mizo hills as part of Empire

1898 → Lushai hill district was created
HQ: Aizawl.

1919 → Lushai hills and other hill district was declared as Backward Tract under GOI Act.

1935 → Tribal District of Assam (including Lushai) declared as 'Excluded Area'.

Constituent Assembly
Sub-committee on tribal : Gopinath Bordoloi.

Lushai Hill ~~District~~ Autonomous District Council was established in 1952. This led to abolition of chieftianship in Mizo society.

Mautam famine :- 1959.

Cause of famine was flowering of bamboo which resulted in boom in rat population.

The indifference of State govt led to demand for secession of Mizoram from India.

Mizo National Front (MNF) was established.
↓
LALDENGA

MNF was outlawed in 1967.

MIZORAM

Kut Festival. Chapchar Kut.
Cheraw or Bamboo dance
observed in between land clearing & sowing

Cabinet of Mizoram gave 'industry' status to sports.

1972 → Mizoram became a U.T. → one seat in LS, one in RS.
(Arunachal pradesh)

1985 → Fresh demand for statehood after death of Indira Gandhi

1986 → Mizo Accord.
MNF volunteers gave up arm
(successful example)

statehood

91% educated → Why? Missionaries.

MIZO CUSTOM

1) **Bride price :-**

paid by the groom. | The money is shared among persons. who are significant in Bride's life.

2) **Inheritance :-**

Patriarchal society → Family property usually goes to youngest son.

ILP → ARUNACHAL, NAGALAND, MANIPUR, MIZORAM

State govt, Restricts entry of Indian citizen.

DANCE

- Cheraw
- Khuallam → 'dance of the guests'

ASSAM - MIZORAM

INSURGENCY

SAM Manekshaw {HOC of Eastern Command} initiated 'Grouping',

70% of villagers were relocated near the Aizawl - Silchar - Highway to cut off their connection with insurgents.

Controversial.

MIZORAM : Land of Blue mountain (Phawngpui)

MIZO → 'MI' → Person, 'ZO' → high Lander] 'MIZO' → 'ZO' person

MIZO (Tibeto-burman)

Lushai, Lai, Mara, Hmar

~~Common an~~ They believe in common ancestry (folk tale)

Aizawl → Developed by British in 1890s when the troops were ~~tend~~ reinforced to control a tribal chief.

today. 25% of MIZO lives in the Largest city

connects all important centres.

CHAPCHAR KUT → In March (after jhum cultivation)

Missionaries started activities in 1890.

Majority :- Christian → Prosbyterian { ~~Refo~~ Protestant Church, belong to Scotland

Missionaries developed the present MIZO Alphabetical system.

1966 insurgency.

- Supported by East Pakistan, trained the soldiers.
- 1959 → Mautam Famine.
  Earlier, Mizos anticipated the crisis and demanded relief. Assam Govt said this is tribal faith.
- 1960s → Mizo National Front. Lal Denga (Clerk in Accont Office earlier, Havilder of Indian Army)
- 1966 MARCH insurgency

1st March → MNA captured AR, BSF Corp

MNA captured all AR camps, except AR HQ, Aizawl.

→ IAF raid. {Bombing of Aizwal}

By end of March Indian Army regained control

1986 → MIZO Peace Accord {Most successful accord Historian is called 'island of peace' in disturbed Area}

Home Secretary RD pradhan.

Signed on 30th June (day of retirement of Pradhan)

Celebrated as peace Day (Remna Ni)

1987 → Padma Bhushan to Pradhan

MEGHALAYA.

Ex- HNLC militant was killed by police.
violence on I-day. Home minister quit.

- Hynniewtrep National liberation council.

Represents Khasi - Jaintia people

banned in 2000,
lifted
banned again 2019

operation in Shillong, (East Khasi Hills)

boycott I-day celebration
opposes election

ties with other NSCN
NLFT
NDFB (Democratic Front of Bodoland)
ULFA (~~Assam~~ United Liberation Front of Assam)

October

Indian culture. / WS I

NAGALAND

1R

NAGA. Population. India → 27 lakh
Nagaland → 17 lakh
Manipur → 7 lakh
Arunachal → 2 lakh
Assam → 50 thousand
Myanmar → 3 lakh

Naga speak different language, Distinct to each tribe.

Developed Nagamese creole.

Prominent tribes are ANGAMI.
AO
KONYAK
THANGKHUL
LOTHA.

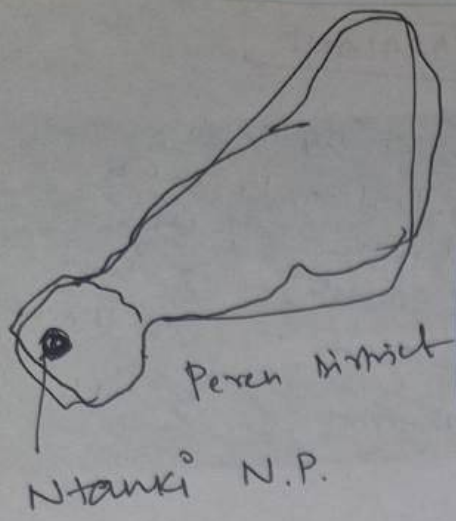
Etymology

NAGA is derived from burmese word 'naka', which mean pierced ears.

Telangana → Sammakka, Adivasi warrior and Goddess of forest.

Why in news?

A barrage built over Godavari will be named after her



Animists 30
Christian 29
Hindu 26
(5) Doyi-polo (SUN-MOON)
Longing TANI animistic
Christian majority state
Trait – Nyidu, Apatani, Minding etc

(1) Nagaland – 88%
(2) Mizoram – 87%
(3) Mizoram {90% of Garo
80% of Khasi
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
Hindu Hyang Ica Ch Rabha

LUI NGAI NI
Seed sowing festival of Naga
(14-15 Feb)

NAGA called by Assamese (adopted by British)

KUKI exonym given by Bengali
(later British adopted)
descendant of '20'.
close relative of { MIZO (Mizo)
CHIN (Myanmar)
KUKI

Gadinliu → Religion & spiritual leader
(1928-33) ↘ HAREKA movement [Hostile towards CHRISTIANS]
{ drawn from ancient belief that All Naga tribes belong to common ancestry & meet one day to establish Kingdom }

• opposed (hostile towards) Nagas converted to christianity
Non-Naga (KUKI)
Naga Nationalist Group don't recognise her, treated her as close to NOI.
~~Rank more~~
• ~~NSF Popular~~

Beautiful Map Chilika Lake | Bhitarkanika National Park | Odhisa 2022

chilika lake

ODISHA

1) Bhitarkanika NP.
visit of olive Ridley sea turtle to Gahirmatha beach in lakhs.
twice every year betn JAN and MARCH
to {lay egg en masse}. (Arribada)

2) Simplipal tiger reserve BR

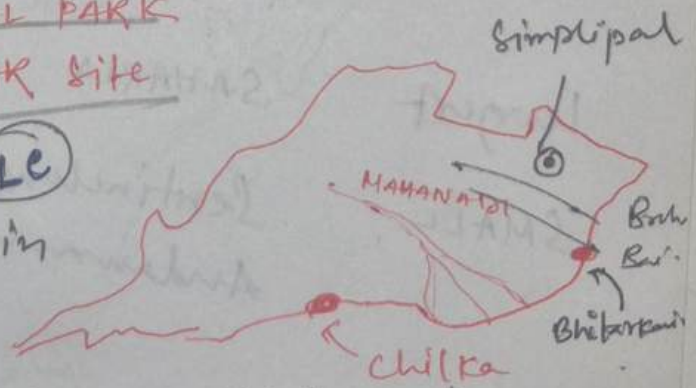
3) Nandan kanan sanctuary.
White tiger

Chilka → Asia's largest Brackish water lake | Irrawady dolphin

Chandipur beach →
Sea water here recedes away from shore line by 5 km twice a day

BHITARKANIKA NATIONAL PARK
RAMASAR site

Gahirmatha WLS
Giant Saltwater crocodile (LC)
hosts mangrove trees in large number.



Brahmani, Baitarani, Dharma, Pathsala river inundates the NP.

Python, Cobra, Chital

SIMLIPAL

↑

Mankidia tribe

National Park
Tiger Reserve
Bio-sphere Reserve (part of UNESCO World network of Biosphere Reserves)

Royal Bengal tigers.

Gaur (Indian bison)

Chausinga

'Semul' → Simplipal.

SANGAI endemic → EN
Antelope

Chausingha – Vu
Swamp deer ← Barasingha → VU
Sambar – Vu

Chital → LC
Chinkara → LC

CHINKARA
INDIAN GAZELLE
INT

Saura painting

Saura tribe (odisha)

Number of PVTG {odisha (13)}
total {75/705}

Largest SAHARIA

SMALL Sentinelese (39)
Andaman (9)

Longest DAM
HIRAKUD (Mahanadi)

Highest DAM
TEHRI (Bhagirathi) (uttarakhand)

GS I | States.

PUNJAB.

1. SIKH Empire and Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Prior to rise of Ranjit Singh (1780-1839), the region was divided into misls.

12 of them were ruled by Sikh
one was ruled by Muslim.

Ranjit Singh was proclaimed as the 'Maharaja of punjab' at the age of 21 years. (1801-1839)

In his teenage years he fought several wars to expel Afghans from the punjab region.

Rule of Ranjit Singh

→ Allowed men from different religions and races to serve in his army and govt. in various positions.

- Religious policy: Respect for all communities. Muslim, Hindu or Sikh.

He restored many Gurudwaras including Harmandir Sahib / Golden temple.

- Geographically, Sikh Empire included famous present day cities such as Lahore, Amritsar, Srinagar, Peshawar, Attock, Rawalpindi, Gujrat, Jammu, Multan, Kangra, Sialkot.

8101334284@ybl

8101 334284@ybl

Guru Angad dev, 2nd guru created the Gurmukhi script in 16th century.

Indus river dolphin (Endangered) can only be found in the lower part of Indus river in Pakistan and River Beas.

State aquatic animal of Punjab.

believed to have originated in ancient Tethys Sea.

State animal: Blackbuck.

Panj Takht

At present. Sikhs recognise 5 place as takhts.
3 are in punjab ① Akal Takht (Amritsar)
② Takht Keshgarh Sahib (Anandpur Sahib)
Govind Singh established Khalsa ←
③ Takht Damdama Sahib (Talwandi Sabo)

④ Patna Sahib (Bihar)
⑤ Takht Hazur Sahib (Nanded, Maharashtra)

Why in News?

proposal to declare Guru Nanak Dev's birthplace Nankana Sahib in punjab as 6th takht has created debate among the Sikh community.

Akal takht was set up in 1606 by Guru Hargovind. It is the oldest. he raised a platform in front of sanctum sanctorum of the Harmandir Sahib.

- First marker of Sikh nationalism

The Akal takht is 5-storey building today, first storey houses the Guru Granth Sahib.

Succession of Guru Hargovind Singh (6th) after death of Guru Arjan Dev is a turning point in Sikh history.

Other 4 takhts are related with last guru Govind Singh.

In Keshgarh Sahib, Guru Govind Singh raised Khalsa. in 1699.

Patna Sahib is his birthplace.
he spent several months in Damdama Sahib.
he was ~~crematated~~ cremated in Hazur Sahib (1708).

The last and most recent one to be recognised as a takht is Damdama Sahib.

Established ~~by a~~ through a resolution of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee in Nov, 1966.

(Couple of months after punjab became separate state)

Function :-

Takhts are known to issue hukumnama on issues that concern Sikh.

Any edict or order concerning the entire community is issued only from Akal Takht.

Sikhs who violate Sikh doctrine are declared tankhaiya and even excommunicated.

Who manages the takhts?
3 takht in punjab are directly controlled by the SGPC. SGPC appoints Jathedar for there.
SAD dominates SGPC.

2 takht outside Punjab have their own trust and board.

Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak committee. (SGPC)

The organization is responsible for management of Gurdwaras, in 3 states → Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh.

Security, Financial, Maintenance, preserve artifacts, manuscript, weapon etc

also administers Darbar Sahib / Golden temple / Harmandir Sahib

1 UT → Chandigarh.

Akali Movement :- (1920-25)

Gurdwara Reform movement in early 1920s

The movement led to passing of Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925 which placed all historical Sikh shrine under control of SGPC.

Transfer control from traditional clergy (Udasi Mahants) and Govt-appointed manager to elected Sikh bodies.

Issues :-

① In 1920s, large number of separate, independent religious order called Jathas sprang up in Punjab.

Jatha tried to gain control over local gurdwara under Jathedar.

② ~~Govt set up mob to~~ Bureaucrats were disinterested to let go off control.

③ Shiromani Akali Dal started non-violent struggle against Govt for control of gurdwaras.

important role played by Master Tara Singh

Direct & indirect support for INC, Central Sikh League and SGPC.

④ Gurdwara Act, 1925

Kartarpur corridor | For Indian Sikhs.

Indians going to visit _____
does not need visa.

Pakistani Sikhs need visa

KOA
Gurdwara Kartarpur Sahib →

Guru Nanak settled and
assembled the sikh community.

Punjab
Pakistan

after his visit to
- Haridwar
- Mecca-Medina
- Lanka
- Baghdad
- Kashmir

Dera Baba Nanak

RAJASTHAN

TR → 4th one RAMGARH WLS

SARISKA, MUKUNDRA, RANTHAMBORE

RAMGARH → Falls under Buffer zone of Ranthambore

RAJASTHAN

2023 Odisha Chattisgarh

Rajasthan is the ~~2nd~~ largest mineral producing state in India.

Houses about 90% of the total mineral reserve with 24% of national production of non-metallic minerals.

RJ enjoys virtual monopoly in production of minerals such as

- Lead,
- Zinc,
- Silver
- Calcite
- Marble
- Gypsum
- Sandstone
- Rock phosphate
- Green marble (Serpentine)
- Wollastonite

RJ is the leading producer of cement-grade limestone and steel grade limestone.

Large deposit of Hydrocarbon have been found in western Rajasthan.

1000 million tonnes of crude oil equivalent in Barmer

Also 25-30 billion cubic metre Natural gas reserve in Tanot, Bandewala, Shahgarh.

R) is the greatest producer of non-ferric metals such as copper, zinc.

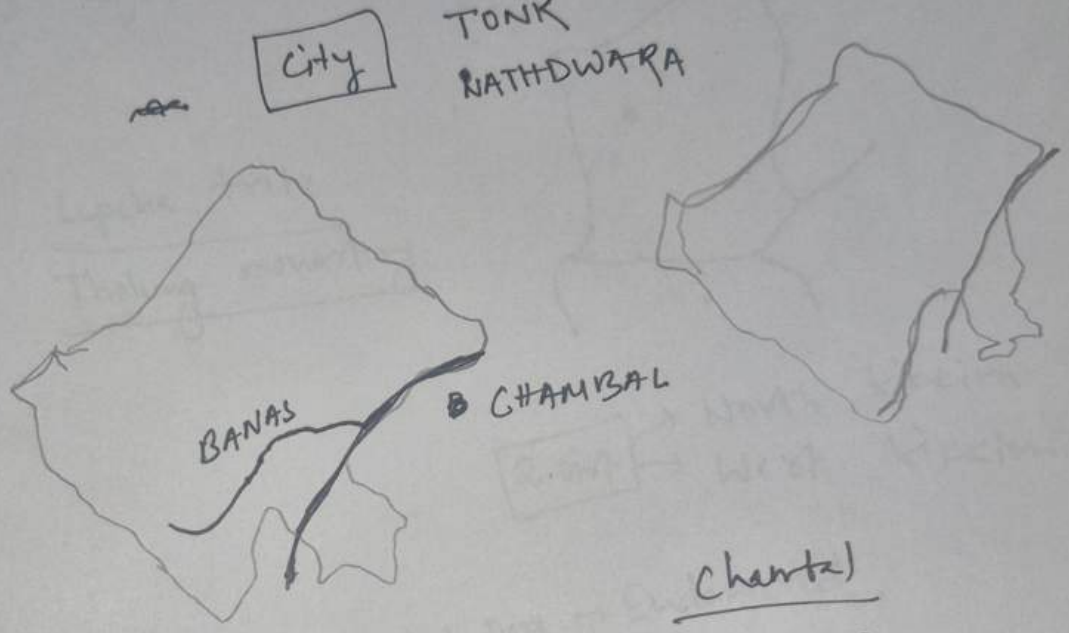
40% of Indian's copper production
100% of Zinc production
85% of Lead production
94% of Gypsum
76% of Silver ore.
76% of Feldspar
68% of Asbestos
12% of Mica

90% of Marble, Slate, Sandstone production.

Jaipur declared as 'World Heritage city'

BANAS River lies entirely within Rajasthan.

BANAS is tributary of Chambal which is tributary of YAMUNA.



BANAS
ARAVALLI

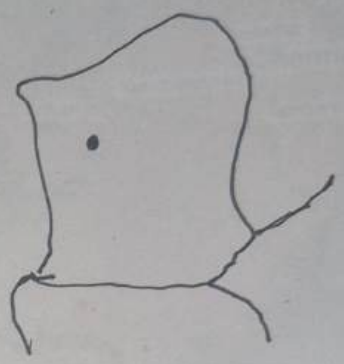
Chambal
Jaipur.
Vindhyachal Range
Mhow, MP

~~Nation~~

SIKKIM

Kanchenjunga — National Park
Biosphere Reserve
UNESCO, 'Mixed' world heritage site. (2014)

3rd highest peak. {35% of sikkim}



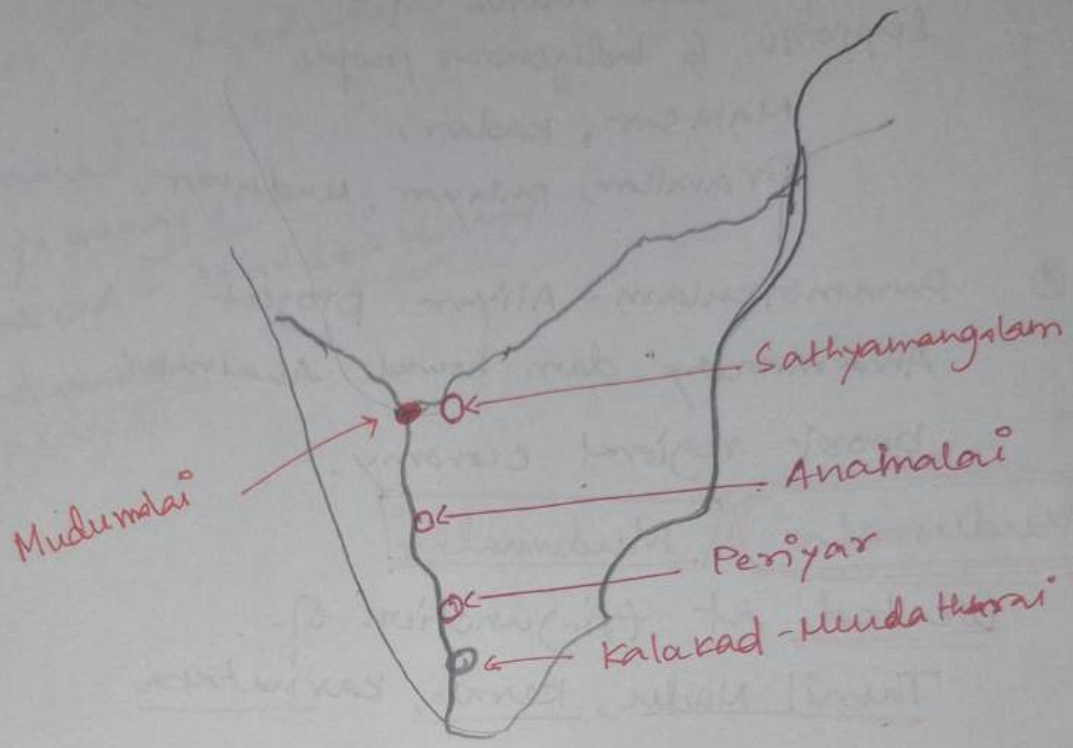
Lepcha tribe
Tholung monastery.

2 Dist → North sikkim
→ West sikkim

Dhole → Asian wild Dog → Endangered.

TAMIL NADU
NATIONAL PARKS

TAMIL NADU



Tiger Reserve

Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve

① located in the confluence of western ghat and Eastern ghat

② contiguous to other tiger reserve such as BRT, Bandipur, Mudumalai and Nagerhole.

Also part of Nilgiri - Eastern ghat elephant reserve.

③ Significant feature : Tiger co-exist with human.

IRULA, KURUMBA, OORALI, SOLIGAR.

Sundar (Flora)

Anamalai Tiger reserve

- 'Anthropological reserve' {can be said}
  supports 6 indigenous people
  Malasar, Kadars,
  Eravallar, Pulayar, Muduvar.

- Parambikulam - Aliyar project
  Amararathy dam housed Anaimalai
  boost regional economy.

Mudumalai | Mudumalai

located at tri-junction of-
Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka
Nilgiri range.

TN

(5) TR

Latest Mudumalai

Anamalai

Sathyamangalam

Kalakkad - Mundanthurai

~~Mudumalai~~

Periyar

Ancient Indian Cities.

Thanjavur | TANJORE.

* Great living Chola temples, UNESCO world heritage sites. | Capital of Imperial Chola

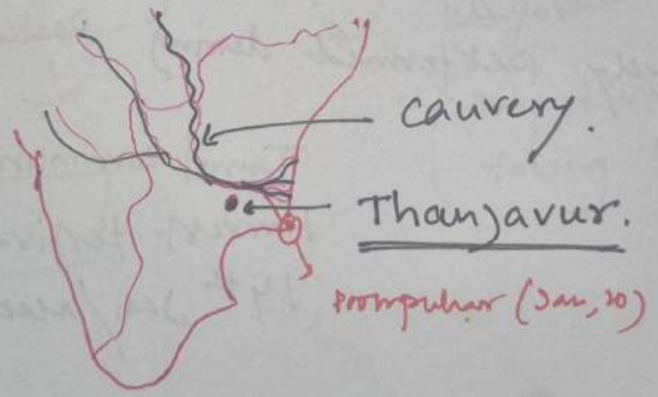
* Tanjore painting.

  Subject : God, Goddess, Saint- episode from puranas.

Characteristic

1. Panel painting done on wooden planks.
2. Rich, vivid color glittering gold foils.

Tanjore painting has received GI tag.



* Important agricultural centre located in the Caurery delta.

  Known as 'Rice Bowl of Tamil Nadu'.

Dance Forms

In Tamil, 'attam' implies 'shaking'.

Mayil attam → peacock dance,
Variant : Kaalai Attam (dressed as Bull)
Karadi Attam (dressed as Bear)

Poi Kal attam → dance performed by tying wooden stick to legs.

Karagattam → folk dance which involves balancing clay/metal pots on head.

Bommalattam → Puppet show

KUMMI → one of the ancient form of village dance.
usually performed during PONGAL
↓
Tamil community
Harvest festival
14th Jan / Makar Sankranti

2020 Republic Day Parade!-
Gramiya Kalai → Folk art.

Gulf of MANNAR BR

3 unique | CORAL + SEABED + MANGROVE

Dugong → hervivorous

BALANOGLOSSUR → 'Living fossil'
link b/t vertebrate & invertebrate.

Kumbhabishegam ceremony was held in Brihadeshwara temple after 23 years.

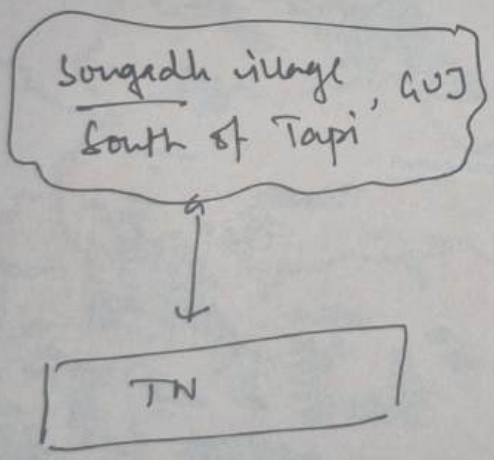
Lord Shiva

Thanjavur,

Raja Raja I. (1003-1010 AD)

'Marundhuvaz Malai' ≃ 'abode of medicinal herb'

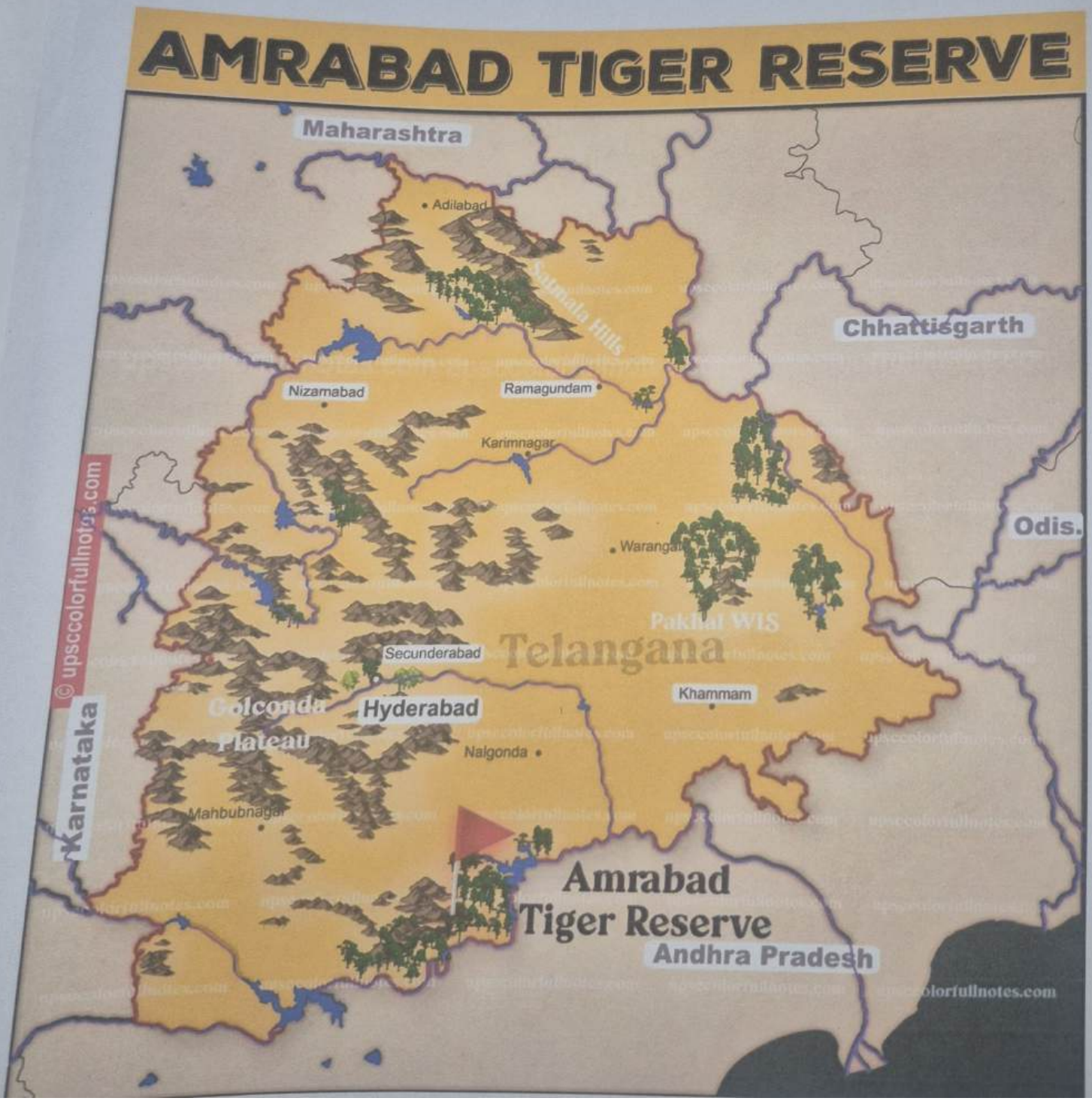
Southernmost point of western ghat.



Kanyakumari District of TN.

(only district of TN facing Arabian sea)

Amrabad Tiger Reserve with MAP



TELENGANA

Republic Day 2020 parade: BATHUKAMMA FESTIVAL

The floral festival is celebrated in Telengana region during Durga Navaratri. (Mahalaya to Navami, 9 days)

'Bathukamma' → 'mother Godden comes alive' → Gauri

TELIA RUMAL :-

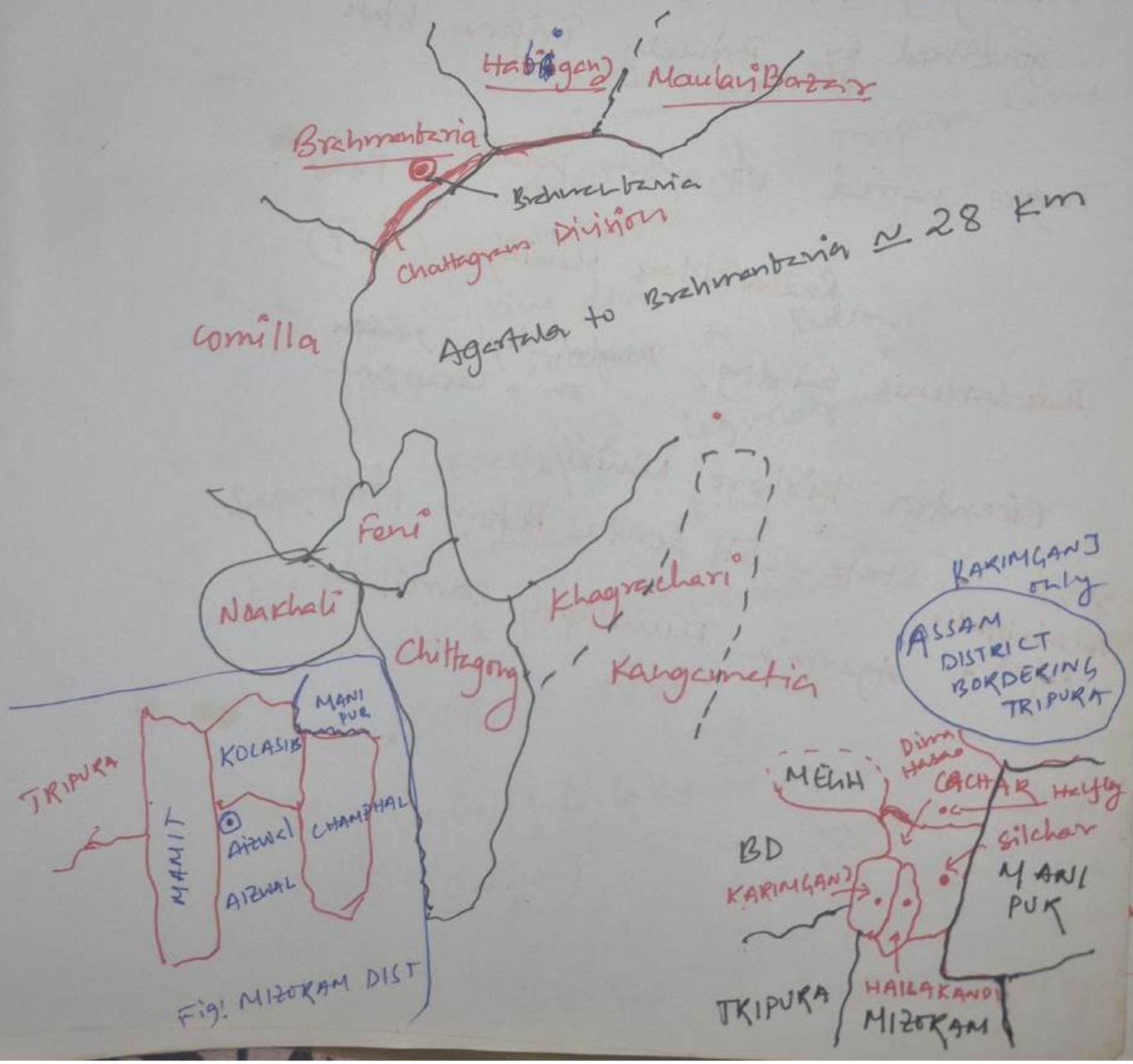
Now, it can only be created using the traditional handloom process and not by any other mechanical means.

Patronised by NIZAM.

Pochampally Ikat

Tripura Tribal Area Autonomous District Council was formed in 1982.

8 DIVISION



TRIPURA to Mizoram
175 km Damchera route to reach
Aizual.

Concern: Dasarath Setu on Longai river on
~~Ass~~ Tripura-Mizo border in Damchera.

TRIPURA BANGLADESH
66 km TRIPURA - MIZORAM
TRIPURA - ASSAM

Chittagong hill tract, Chakma Rashtrad were governed by Princely Tripura State

Tagore named Ujjayanta palace.
↓
Radha Kishore Manikya (1901)

Indo-Sarcenic building, Mughal style garden on a lake front

Birendra Kishore Manikya
↓ • State civil Service Reform 1909.
Administrative Reform • Agartala Municipal council

UMAKANTA Academy

1809 → Tripur became British protectorate

1890 → Build by Bir chandra

বীর বর্মা

1896 → developed by Radha.
(acceded to throne)

বিবেক

artist Friend of Tagore

বীর বিক্রম

1904 → Renamed after then prime minister
& in recognition of good service

1919 → visited by Tagore

1939 → Bir Bikram promised constitution of Tripura came
1941 → into force.

1947 → King died.
1949 → Accession to India.

Separated Executive, legislature

Executive → headed by King
CM & 4 other ministers

leg → সংসদীয় সভা

Priy council, Raj Sabha → King is highest appellate authority
(Judicial)
↓
priy council help him in judicial matter

Tripuri or Borok dynasty

indigenous people of Tripura are racially known as Borok, Bord or Bodo. ~~AKA~~

AKA Tripuri for geography.

Kok-borok
↓
Bodo
↓
~~Tibeto~~.
Sino-Tibetan.

{ Bodo comes from 'Bod', ancient name of Tibet }

TRIPURI → Lebzing Bronzani
Garia dance.

Governor

8 time MLA from Raggir, Biker.

BJP

- Satyadev Narayan Arya.

{7 July, 2021}

earlier he was Governor of Haryana (2018-2021)

Tripura Gov (2019-2021).

- Ramesh Bais : ~~MP, Raipur~~

BJP Member of Parliament Raipur

Now Gov of Jharkhand.

UMAKANTA Academy

1809 → Tripura became British protectorate

1890 → Build by Bir Chandra

1896 → developed by Radha. (acceded to throne)

বীর বাঁধা বিবেকানন্দ

artist Friend of Tagore বীর বিক্রম prime minister

1904 → Renamed after then prime minister in recognition of good service

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Separated Executive, Legislature

Executive → headed by King

CM & 4 other ministers

Leg → রাজ্যসভা সভা

Priv council, Rajsabha → King is highest appellate authority (Judicial)

↓

priv council help him in judicial matter

TTADC 30 members, 28 elected universal adult franchise

25 reserved for ST, 3 unreserved.

Legislative District council

Chairman → summon meeting

approval of Budget

Discussion on bills, rules regulation

Executive Executive committee

Chief Executive member

District council has power to appoint own staff in terms of requirement & appointed

HQ Khumlung → 20 km from Aizawl

FUNCTION

(A) Matters under Exclusive control and administration of District council

Allotment occupation, use of land other than reserve forest

Management of forest (other than reserve forest)

use of canal water

Jhum

village committee

public health

(B) council may establish

Primary school,
Dispensaries
Market
Road, Fisheries, Ferries,
Road transport & waterway.

(C) GOA may entrust f^n related to
Following matter
Agriculture, Animal Hurbandry,
co-operative society, social welfare,
Planning, Fisheries, plantation.

LEGAL

(A) From law with approval of Governor
Inheritance of property among ST
Marriage & Divorce when one party is ST
Social custom
allotment/ocupati of land
Forest
Dhum
use of canal

(B) council may regulate & control
Money lending
Trade

(1) council get share of Forest royalities
(2) Royalties from mining, on professia, employment, trade
(3) Levy tax → on entry of goods into market
toll on passenger
animal, vehicle & boat

Chakma resorted Armed conflict against Govt of Bangladesh. They formed 'Shanti Bahini'.

1997 → Govt of BD (Sheikh Hasina) signed pact with Shanti Bahini

As per accord, Chakma, Tripuri, Marma, Murung were acknowledged as Tribe of Bangladesh.

Regional council was set up.

Bangladesh was willing to take back a section of the refugees however most of them were unwilling to return.

1 Lakh Chakma-Hajong would be granted citizenship when CAA is passed.

However, they will not have citizenship rights in Arunachal,

will have to apply for Inner Line permit to reside in Arunachal.

2020.

They were not then included in Covid-19 Economic Relief Package announced by the centre.

REANG

2nd Largest tribal community

2011 2 Lakh person

Ka-Bru, dialect of Tripuri
KOK-BOROK.

TRIPURI ~ 6 Lakh (2011 census)

total tribal {11.6 Lakh

3rd JAMATIA {13 thousand}

4th CHAKMA {79 thousand}

Reang indigenous to North East, Tripura, Mizoram, Assam.
In Tripura, they are PVTG.

targeted by YMA, Few ethnic social organisation
~~in 1997~~. They demanded Bru should be out of
Mizoram's electoral roll.

~ 37,000 Bru fled from Mizoram
(Mamit, Kolasib, Lunglei) district.

since 2009,
5000 Brues have been repatriated
32,100 ~~family~~ person from 5,940 family still live
in 6 relief camps in North Tripura.

- They received meagre relief package from GoI

Daily ration
600 gm rice for adult
300 gm for minor
+
Salt
+
5 Rupees as cash dole
2.5 " for minor

Occasional soap, slipper, mosquito net.

depended on wild for vegetable.

without power supply.

safe drinking water.

No access to school,
healthcare service

~~2018~~ 2019

{ PRADYOT → he wrote to Amit shah for resettlement of Bru in Tripura.

As per him,
Brus are originally from Tripura.
had migrated to Mizoram after their homes were flooded due to Dumboor hydro-electric project in 1976.

~~PACKA~~

All Bru living in refugee camp ~~shall~~ shall be settled in Tripura.

(Bru who returned to Mizoram since 2009 in 8 phases are not entitled)

Each Family shall get,

1.5 gonda (0.03 acre) Land for building home

15 lakh ~~cash~~ assistance for home

4 lakh one-time cash benefit to sustenance

allowance of 5100 per month + free ration for two years.

{ Home ministry has committed to incur the whole expenditure }

April, 2021 | 1st batch of 515 refugee was moved out of North Tripura & settled in Dhalai

Day

Q13] Internal Security

BRU Refugee crisis

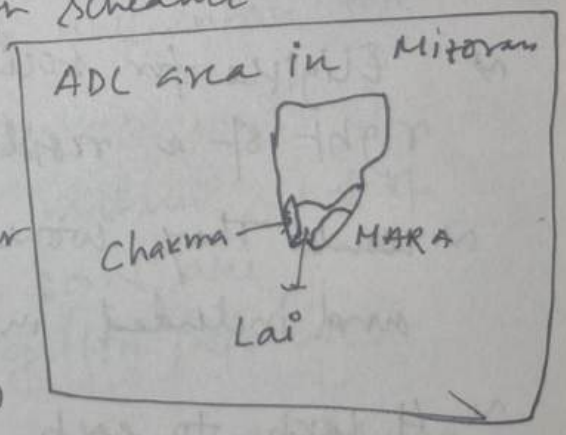
4-party agreement among centre, Mizoram, Tripura and leaders of Bru/Reang community.

Pact is hailed as settlement for over 2-decade old ethnic tension. This provides a model on how to deal with internally displaced persons.

Conflict

1995 → Young Mizo Association, Mizo Students Association demanded that Reangs be left out of the Mizoram's electoral roll as they were not an indigenous tribe.

BRUs retaliated by forming
Bru National Liberation Front → Armed organisation
Bru National Union → Political body.
demanded establishment of Bru Autonomous District Council under 6th schedule



1997 →
following ethnic tension over an incident in Mizoram, around 5000 families, comprising of ~ 30,000 Bru tribals fled and took shelter in Tripura. (Kanchanpur, North Tripura)

2010 → Since 2010, the GoI made sustained effort to permanently rehabilitate internally displaced Bru people.

Till 2014, ~1500 Bru families returned to Mizoram in different batches

2018 → Agreement was signed between centre, Tripura & Mizoram

aid given to refugee families were increased substantially.

~328 families (~1400 people) returned to Mizoram.

Key feature of Pact:

~ Around 34,000 internally displaced Brus will be settled in Tripura.

Centre provides package of ₹600 crore.

~ Eligible for social welfare scheme, all right of a resident

~ ~~would~~ They would be provided ST status and included in voter list.

~ 4 lakh to each family in a fixed deposit account.

Each family will be provided ₹5000 per month for 2 years, a residential plot and ration for 2 years

~ Tripura govt shall provide land.

TRIPURA

1) TRIPURI : Largest among 8 major tribal community. (19 in total)

Tripuri king ruled the state till 1949.

Hindu, Bhakti cult vaishnavism.

Indo-Mongoloid.

Language : Kok-borok which is a member of Tibeto-Burman family.

Garia, Kerr, Kharchi are prominent festival.

Royal Family of 'Debbarma' belong to Tripuri

DANCE : Garia, Lebang Bomani → After harvest

Reang : Second ~~most popu~~ largest tribal community

The speak Kok-Borok language in Reang dialect.

It is listed as 'Particularly vulnerable Tribal Group'.

Reang community is well-known for their Hojagiri dance.

Majority belong to vaishnav school of Hinduism, ~~often chan~~ some are Christian which is getting popular.

Reang follow the custom of solving dispute as per their customary law involving 'Rai'. ~~The custom is known as~~

Recently in News. Reang living in Tripura fled from ethnic violence in ~~Mizoram~~ with Mizo tribe. They living in makeshift tent in North Tripura since 1997. They refused to repatriate despite repeated attempt by both state govt & Centre. Recently there was ethnic tension among locals of Tripura with them. RAJNATH SINGH HAS MET THEM IN 2015.

Lushai community in Tripura is well known for ~~Bamboo~~ dance using bamboo.
MIZO's Cheraw dance. Spring Festival Nongkrem (before sowing).

~~The~~
~~Tripuris~~ Garia dance is practised during Jhum cultivation. It is a form of prayer for prosperous harvest.

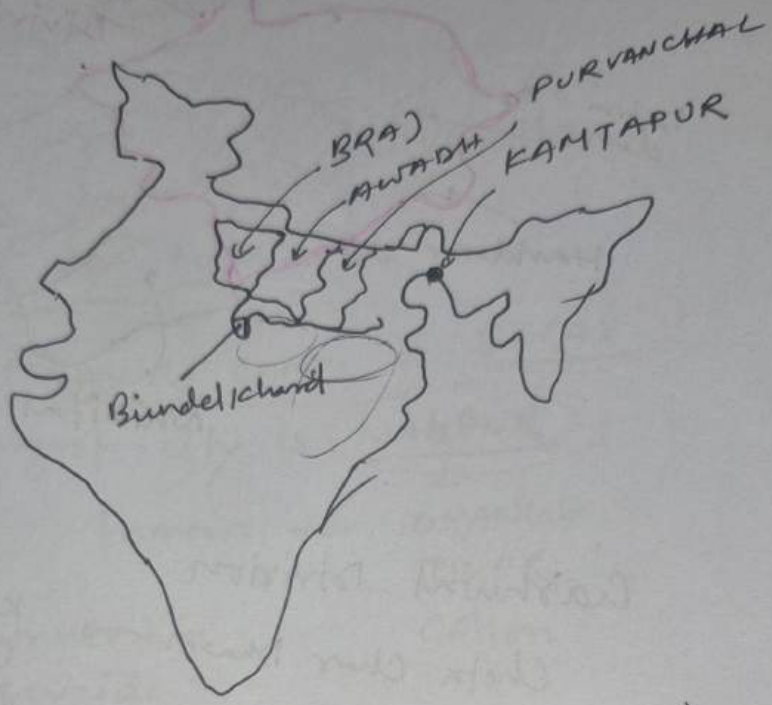
~~After harvest~~
The plot of 'Lebang Bomani' goes as after harvest a special type of insect called 'Lebang' visits ~~the valley in search of sun~~ which symbolizes the time for merry making. Men ~~beats~~ claps using bamboo stick to attract the insect and women try to catch the insects.

Hojagiri is the ~~bab~~ balancing act where dancer stands over a bottle, carries ~~to~~ series of pots and ~~holds~~ holds revolving circular plate on her finger. The dancer ~~has~~ requires ~~to~~ practice and skill.

Indian Exclusion report: 'Centre for equity Studies'

Khasi Jaintia Garo
Chakma Mara Lai Studies social equity

UTTAR PRADESH

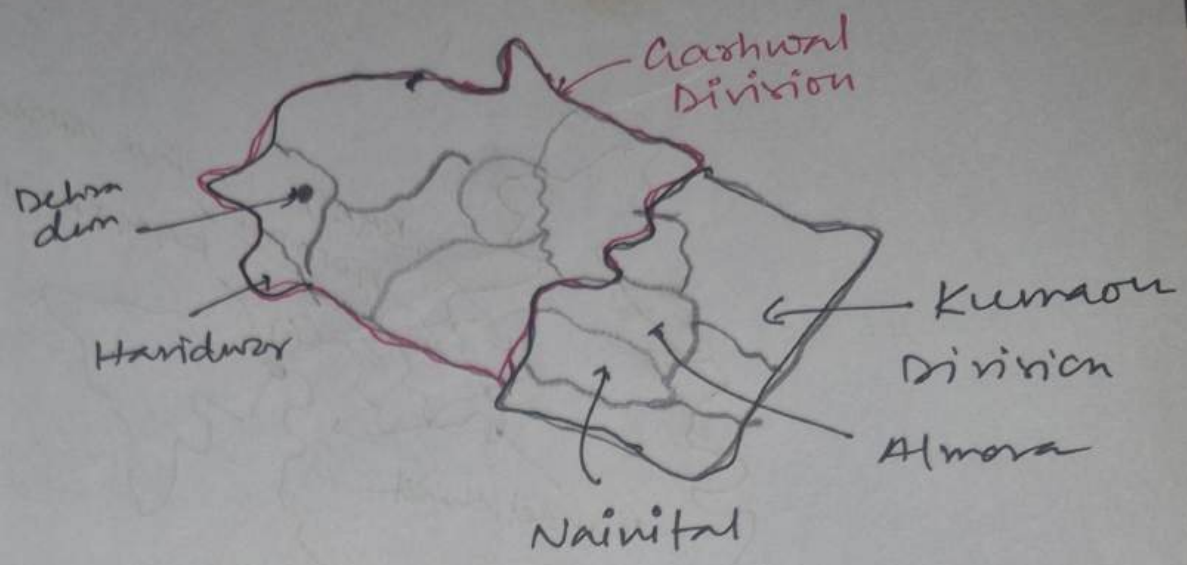


KAMTAPUR → proposed state in Jalpaiguri and cochBehar district.

BRAJ → cultural region around Mathura and vrindavan.

Politically, A new state is proposed by the name 'HARIT PRADESH'.

Also 'Rohilakhand' {northern parts}

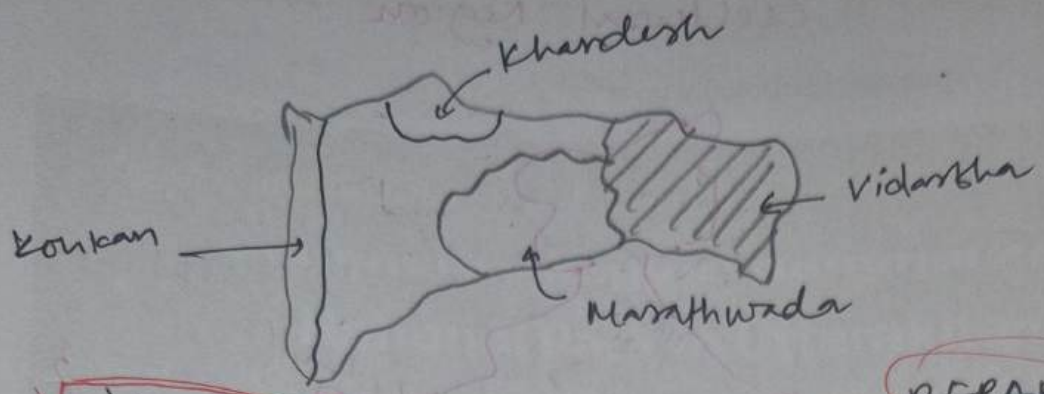


Garhwal Division

Chota Char Dham → Kedarnath
Badrinath
Gangotri
Yamunotri

Nanda devi

Valley of flowers.



Vidarbha: Formerly known as BERAR

Largest city is NAGPUR

↓

Famous for ORANGE
TIGER.
COTTON

Poverty, malnutrition
Farmers suicide.

4 out of 6 tiger reserve of MH are found here.

→ Tadoba - Andhari
→ Melghat
→ Pench → [MP & MH]
→ Bor

{ The Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling]

MARATHWADA:- coincides with Aurangabad division of Maharashtra.

Largest city - Aurangabad.

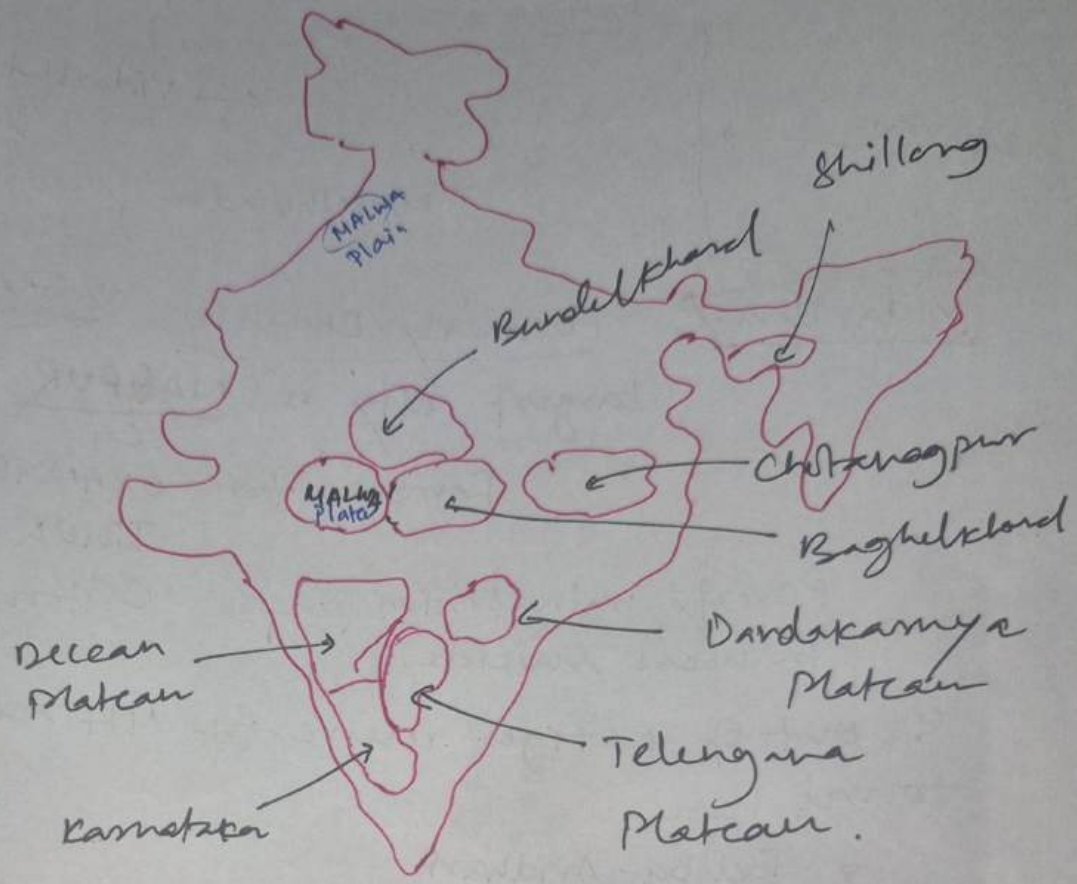
A) ANTA, ELLORA, UDAYGIRI FORT

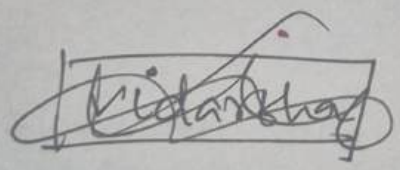
Tourism capital of Maharashtra.

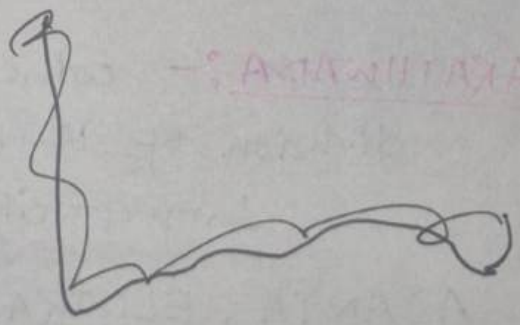
KHANDESH:- Tapi river.

Extension of Konkan in KARNATAKA is known as KARAVALI.

Cultural Region





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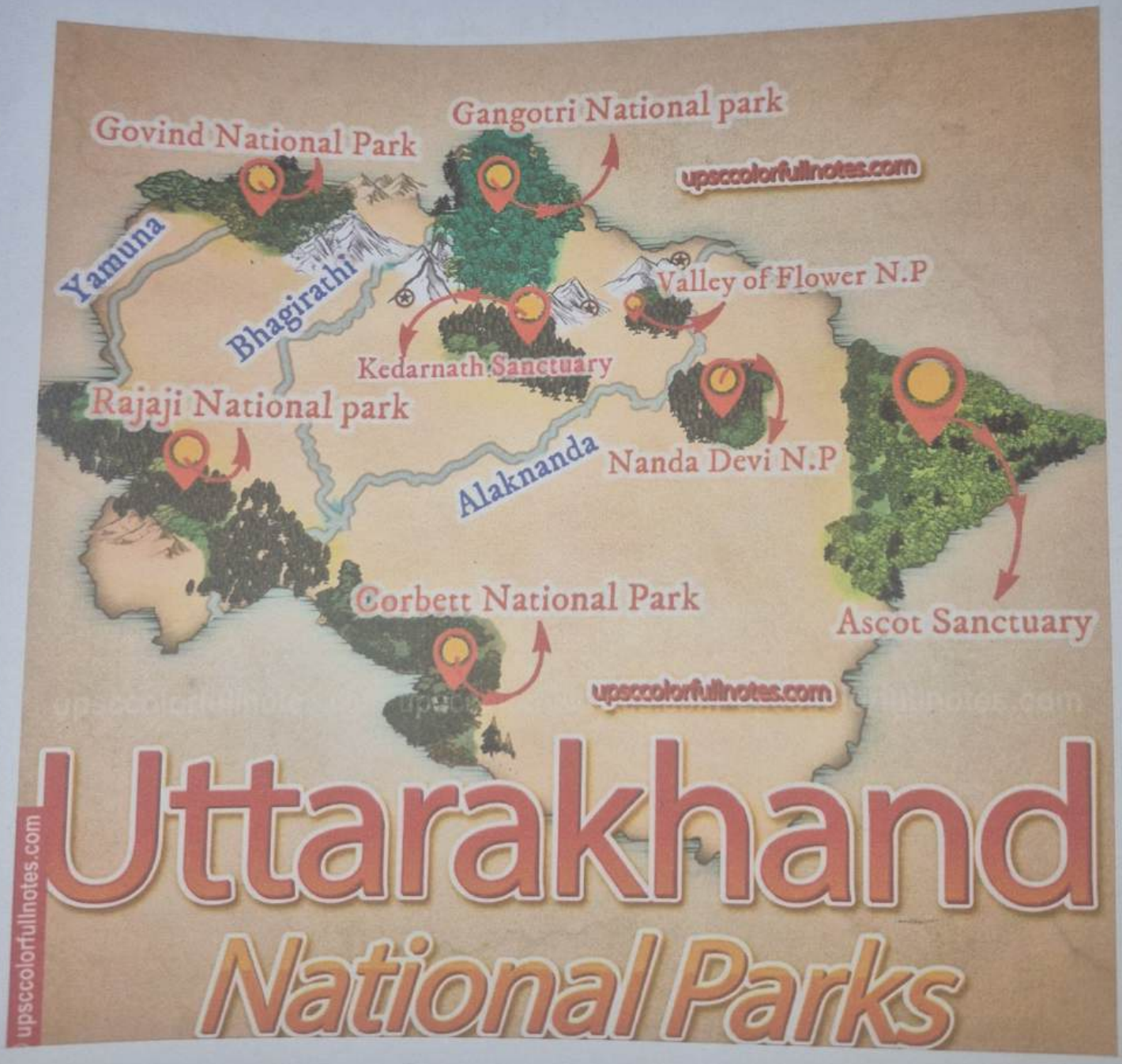
National Park in Uttarakhand [MAP]
Corbett National Park
Ascot Sanctuary


Gangotri National park
Govind National Park
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Yamuna
Bhagirathi
Valley of Flower N.P
Kedarnath Sanctuary
Rajaji National park
Nanda Devi N.P
Alaknanda
Corbett National Park
Ascot Sanctuary
upsccolorfullnotes.com
Uttarakhand
National Parks
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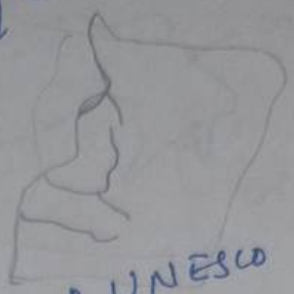
Uttrakhand

Nanda devi N.P. & valley of flower {Chamoli District}

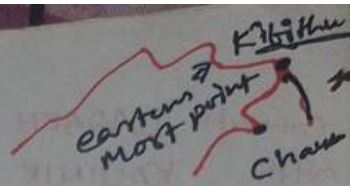
transition zone between ZANSKAR & Himalayan Range.



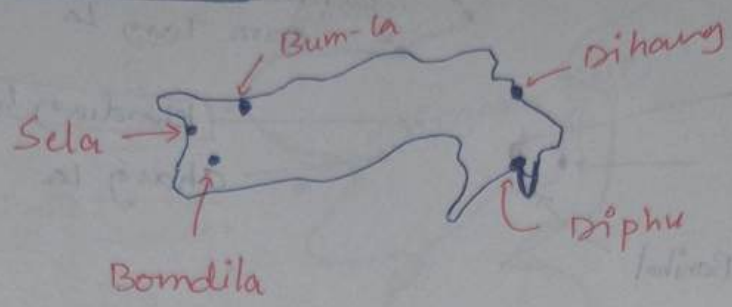
- UNESCO WORLD HERITA.
- UNESCO MAB.
- ~~DHDA~~

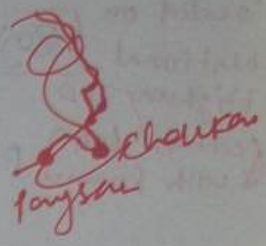
3rd Highest peak {after K2}

Location



Mountain Pass:-

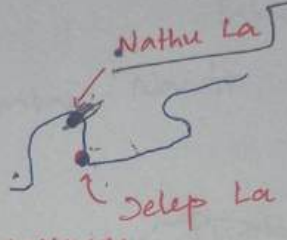




State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

India & China

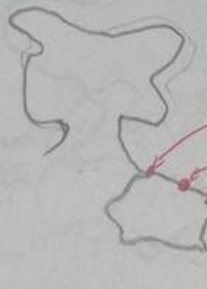
3 open trading border post



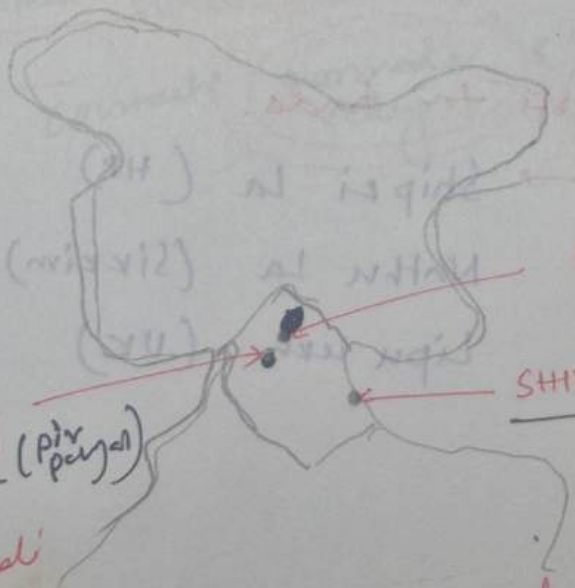
part of ancient silk route

State: SIKKIM

- Nathu La - SK
- Lipu Lekh - UK
- Shipki La - HP



State: Uttarakhand.



Zanskar (~~Himalaya~~) → Leh ⊕ Lahaul

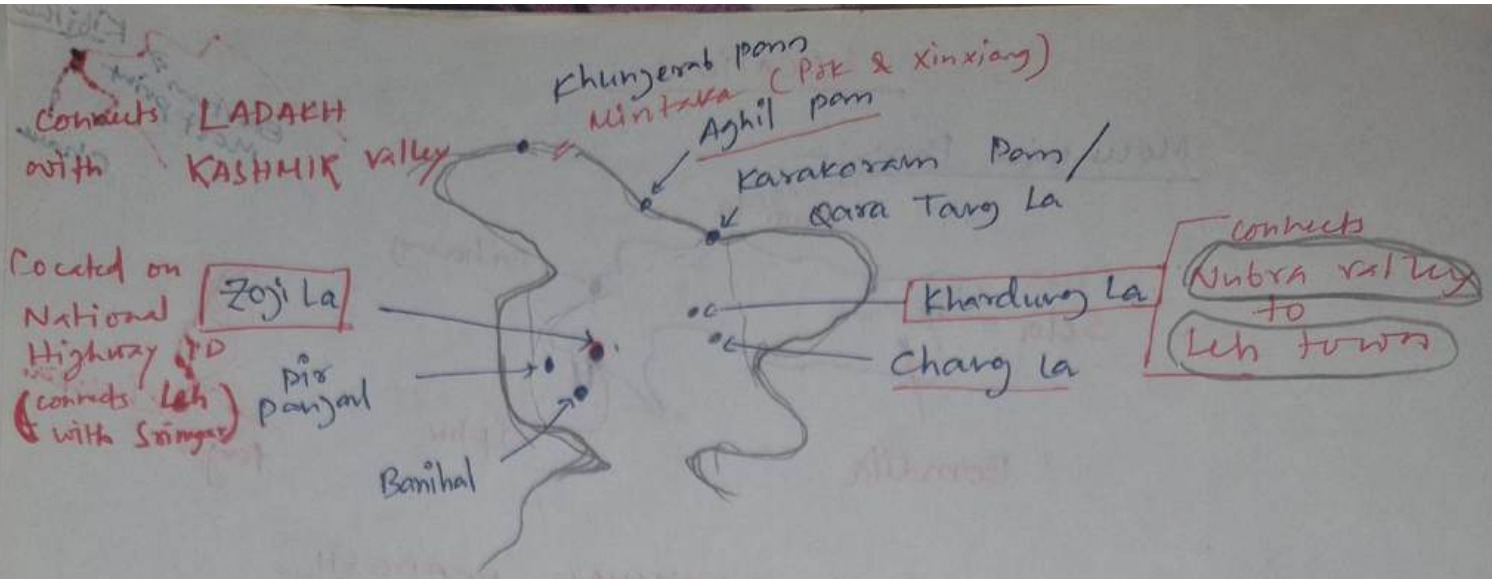
Bara Lacha La

SHIPKI LA → Satluj river flows through this pass

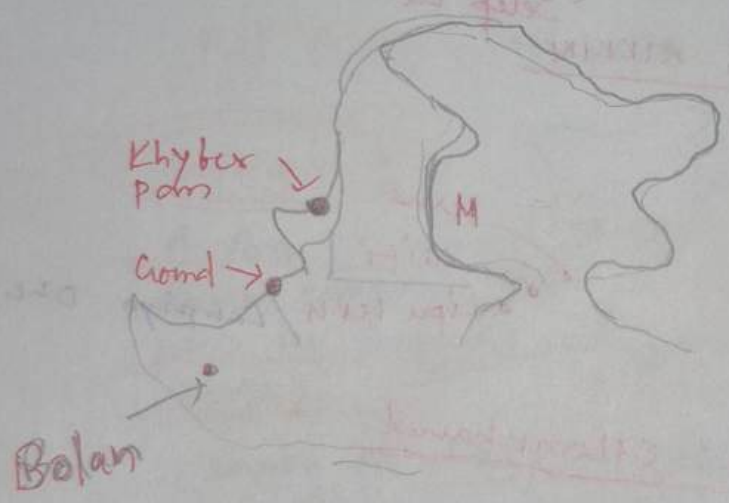
connects ~~Kullu valley~~ with Lahul, Spiti valley ⊗ Kullu

Rohtang pass (pir panjal) on Leh-Manali Highway

State: Himachal Pradesh



State: Jammu and Kashmir

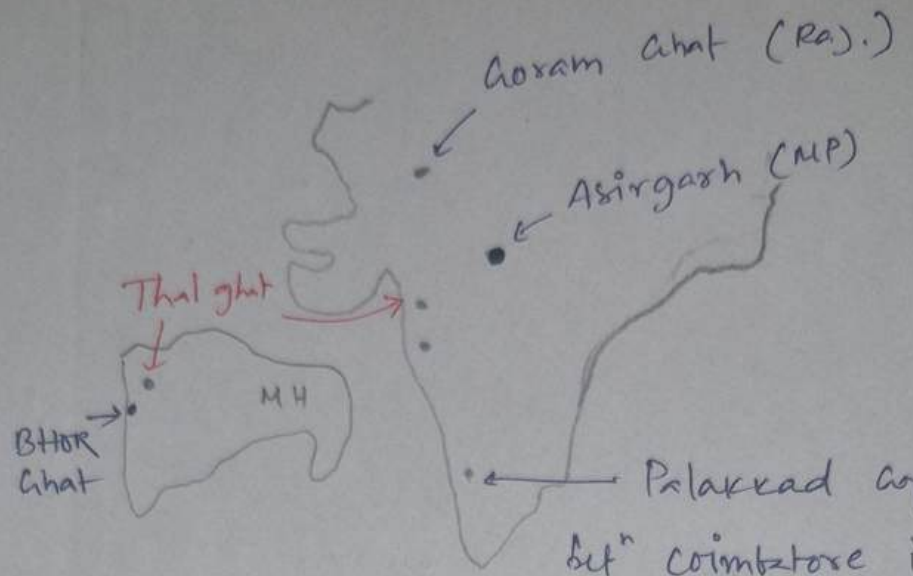


India's border posts for trade.

with Tibet → Shipki La (HP)

Nathu La (Sikkim)

Lipu Lekh (UK)



Thal Ghat → Mumbai · Nasik road.

Pal Ghat → Bharatha Puzha river originates here

Asirgarh :

A fort is situated which commands the pass in Satpura range.

Known as 'key to Deccan' as it was one of the important routes from Northern India to Deccan.

connects Narmada valley & Tapi valley