



# UPPSC - CSE

Combined State/Upper Subordinate  
Services Examination

Prelims & Mains

Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission, Prayagraj

**Volume - 1**

Uttar Pradesh GK & Current Affairs



# UP - PSC

## UTTAR PRADESH GK & CURRENT AFFAIRS

### UP ART AND CULTURE

S.No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
1.	<b>Cultural Heritage of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cultural Heritage of UP</li></ul>	1
2.	<b>Arts of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Paintings</li><li>• Metal Ware</li><li>• Pottery</li><li>• Terracotta</li></ul>	2
3.	<b>Folk Dance and Music of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Folk dances</li><li>• Folk Music of Uttar Pradesh</li></ul>	10
4.	<b>Language and Literature of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Language of Uttar Pradesh</li><li>• Dialects Spoken in Uttar Pradesh</li></ul>	16
5.	<b>Crafts of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Carpet</li><li>• Embroidery Craft</li><li>• Hand Printing</li><li>• Inlay Work</li><li>• Pottery</li><li>• Stone Craft</li><li>• Terracotta Craft</li><li>• Wood Carving</li><li>• Glass Ware</li></ul>	18
6.	<b>Architecture and Sculptures of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dhamekh Stupa of Sarnath</li><li>• Bhitargaon Temple Kanpur</li><li>• Dashavatara Temple, Deogarh</li><li>• Fatehpur Sikri architecture</li><li>• Agra Fort</li><li>• Taj mahal</li><li>• Allahabad Public Library</li><li>• All Saints Cathedral, Allahabad</li><li>• Kanpur Memorial Church</li><li>• Chaukhandi Stupa, Koshambi</li><li>• Parshvanath Digambar and Shwetambar Jain Temples, Varanasi</li><li>• Bharat Mata Temple, Varanasi</li><li>• Imambara, Lucknow</li><li>• Dewa Sharif Dargah, Lucknow</li><li>• Allahabad Fort</li></ul>	20

7	<b>Fairs &amp; Festivals of UP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Kumbh and the Ardh Kumbh</li> <li>• Ramlila</li> <li>• Ram Navmi Mela</li> <li>• Shravan Jhula Mela</li> <li>• Barsana Holi</li> <li>• Kampil Fair, Kampil</li> <li>• Taj Mahotsava</li> <li>• Yoga Festival at Varanasi &amp; Allahabad</li> <li>• Ganga Festival, Varanasi</li> <li>• Kailash Fair</li> <li>• Bateshwar Fair</li> <li>• Dewa Mela, Barabanki</li> <li>• Rambarat</li> <li>• Janamashtami</li> <li>• Kartik Poornima</li> <li>• Sardhana Christian Fair, Meerut</li> <li>• Magh Fair</li> <li>• Rath Fair</li> <li>• Gau Charan Fair</li> <li>• Bhai Dooj or Yam Dvitya Fair</li> <li>• Nauchandi Fair</li> <li>• Shakumbhari Fair</li> </ul>	26
8	<b>Major GI tagged items of UP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banarasi Brocades and Sarees</li> <li>• Allahabad Surkha Guava</li> <li>• Lucknow Chikankari</li> <li>• Malihabadi Dusseheri</li> <li>• Chunar Balua Patthar</li> <li>• Bhadohi Carpets</li> <li>• Kalanamak Rice</li> <li>• Firozabad Glass</li> <li>• Kannauj Perfume</li> <li>• Kanpur Saddlery</li> <li>• Varanasi Glass Beads</li> <li>• Agra Durrie</li> <li>• Farrukhabad Prints</li> <li>• Khurja Pottery</li> <li>• Varanasi Soft Stone Jali Work</li> <li>• Lucknow Zardozi</li> <li>• Moradabad Metal Craft</li> <li>• Saharanpur Wood Craft</li> <li>• Meerut Scissors</li> <li>• Banaras Gulabi Meenakari Craft</li> <li>• Mirzapur Handmade Durrie</li> <li>• Nizamabad Black Pottery</li> <li>• Varanasi Wooden Lacquerware &amp; Toys</li> <li>• Ghazipur Wall Hanging</li> <li>• Benaras Metal Repouse Craft</li> <li>• Gorakhpur Terracotta</li> </ul>	30

# ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF UP

S.No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
1.	<b>Ancient History of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prehistoric History of Uttar Pradesh</li><li>• Harappa Civilization</li><li>• Vedic age (C. 1500 – c. 500 BCE)</li><li>• Age of Mahajanapadas (6th century B.C.)</li><li>• Buddhism and Jainism</li><li>• Post-Vedic Period</li><li>• Post Gupta</li></ul>	38
2.	<b>Early Medieval Age</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tripartite struggle for Kannauj</li><li>• Gurjar Pratihara</li><li>• Medieval History of Uttar Pradesh</li></ul>	52

## MODERN HISTORY

S.No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
1.	<b>British Conquest of Awadh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Battle of Buxar</li><li>• Annexation of Awadh (1856)</li></ul>	56
2.	<b>Revolt of 1857</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Centres of 1857 Revolt in Uttar Pradesh</li></ul>	58
3.	<b>Peasant Movements in Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Kisan Sabha movement</li><li>• Eka Movement</li><li>• Nai-Dhobi Bandh movement</li><li>• All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS)</li></ul>	61
4.	<b>Indian National Congress</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Lucknow session, 1916</li><li>• Revolutionary movement in UP</li></ul>	64
5.	<b>Indian National Movement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Non - cooperation Movement(NCM)</li><li>• Civil Disobedience movement</li><li>• Quit India Movement(QIM)</li><li>• Freedom Fighters from Uttar Pradesh</li></ul>	67

# UTTAR PRADESH GEOGRAPHY

S.No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
<b>1.</b>	<b>Geographical Feature of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location and Extent of Uttar Pradesh</li> <li>• Geological Structure</li> <li>• Physical Divisions of Uttar Pradesh</li> </ul>	<b>74</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>River and Drainage System of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River of Uttar Pradesh</li> <li>• Rivers originating from Vindhya ranges or the plateau region</li> <li>• Lakes of Uttar Pradesh</li> </ul>	<b>81</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>The Climate of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification of Climate</li> <li>• Rainfall</li> </ul>	<b>89</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Soil</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification of Soil</li> </ul>	<b>91</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Mineral Resource of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Metallic Minerals</li> <li>• Non-metallic Minerals</li> <li>• Mining Policy of Uttar Pradesh, 2017</li> </ul>	<b>95</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Hazard Profile of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood</li> <li>• Drought</li> <li>• Earthquakes</li> </ul>	<b>99</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Natural Vegetation and Wildlife</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetation and Flora</li> <li>• India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021</li> </ul>	<b>104</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Major Environmental Issues in Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution</li> <li>• Water pollution</li> <li>• Soil pollution</li> <li>• Noise pollution</li> </ul>	<b>111</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh Census 2011</b>	<b>120</b>

# POLITY

S.No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
1.	<b>Administrative System of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction</li><li>• Divisional Administration</li><li>• District administration</li></ul>	125
2.	<b>Panchayati Raj System Of UP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction</li><li>• Policy of Panchayati Raj Department</li><li>• Major schemes implemented by Panchayats</li></ul>	131
3.	<b>Education, Educational Infrastructure And Educational Policy Of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction</li><li>• Educational Policy</li></ul>	134
4.	<b>Health, Health Infrastructure And Health Policy Of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction</li><li>• Health Infrastructure</li><li>• Health Policy</li></ul>	136
5.	<b>Governors of UP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• List of Governors so far</li><li>• Key Facts about Governor</li></ul>	138
6.	<b>Chief Ministers of UP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• List of Chief Ministers (CM) of Uttar Pradesh</li></ul>	140
7.	<b>PMs from UP so far</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• PMs from UP</li></ul>	143
8.	<b>Uttar Pradesh Population Policy 2021-2030</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Aims of the policy</li><li>• Provisions of UP Population Policy</li></ul>	145

# ECONOMY

S.No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
<b>1.</b>	<b>Features of Economy of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UP at a glance</li> <li>• Basics of UP Economy</li> <li>• Developments post-economic reforms:-</li> <li>• Challenges for UP Economy</li> <li>• Intra-Regional Disparities, Inequality and Poverty in Uttar Pradesh</li> </ul>	<b>148</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Main Features of budget of Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget Highlights</li> <li>• Policy Highlights</li> <li>• UP's Economy</li> <li>• Budget Estimates for 2021-22</li> <li>• Expenditure in 2021-22</li> <li>• Receipts in 2021-22</li> <li>• GST Compensation</li> <li>• Deficits, Debts and FRBM Targets for 2021-22</li> <li>• Comparison of states' expenditure on key sectors</li> <li>• Recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission for 2021-26</li> </ul>	<b>152</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Power generation</li> <li>• Telecom penetration</li> <li>• Urban infrastructure</li> <li>• Social Infrastructure in UP</li> </ul>	<b>160</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Industry in Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro-based Industries in Uttar Pradesh</li> <li>• Growth of industry</li> <li>• List of Major Industrial Centers/Districts of Uttar Pradesh</li> <li>• Minerals and Heavy Industries</li> <li>• Major Industrial policies of UP</li> <li>• List Of District Wise Products Under Uttar Pradesh Odop Scheme</li> <li>• Tourism Industry in UP</li> </ul>	<b>172</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Employment in UP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State of unemployment in UP</li> <li>• Educated Unemployment</li> <li>• U.P. Skill Development Mission</li> </ul>	<b>182</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Agriculture in Uttar Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro Climate Regions of Uttar Pradesh</li> <li>• Crop Production In Uttar Pradesh</li> <li>• List of Important Horticultural Crops of Uttar Pradesh</li> <li>• State Agriculture Policy 2013</li> <li>• Source of Irrigation</li> <li>• Ken Betwa River Link</li> <li>• Livestock in Uttar Pradesh</li> </ul>	<b>186</b>

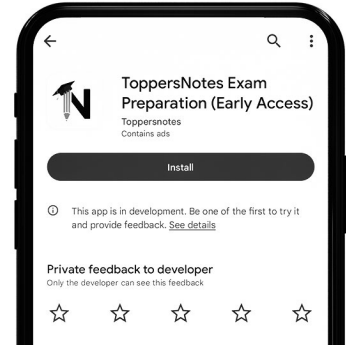
**Dear Aspirant,**  
**Thank you for making the right decision by choosing ToppersNotes.**  
**To use the QR codes in the book, Please follow the below steps :-**



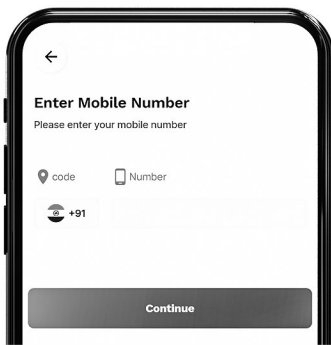
To install the app, scan the QR code with your mobile phone camera or Google Lens



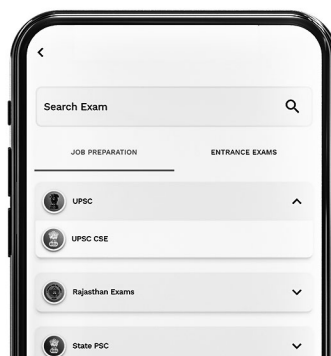
**ToppersNotes Exam  
Preparation app**



Download the app from Google play store



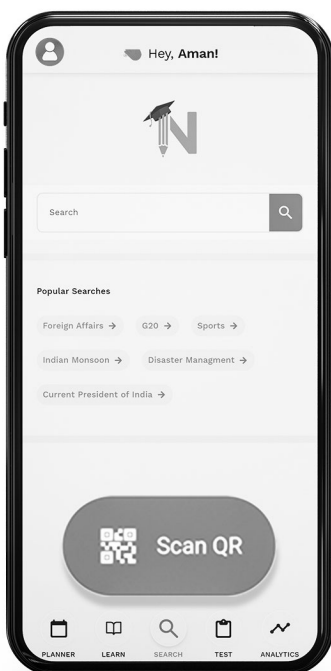
To Login enter your phone number



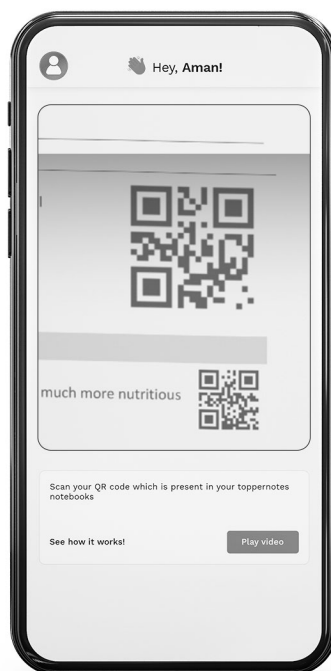
Choose your exam



Click on **search Button**



Click on **Scan QR**



Choose the **QR from book**



- Solution Videos
- Concept Videos
- Doubt Videos



- Additional Learning Material



- Topic wise practice
- Weakness analysis



- Rank Predictor
- Test Practice

For any help,  
 write us at [hello@toppersnotes.com](mailto:hello@toppersnotes.com) or  
 whatsapp on [7665641122](https://wa.me/7665641122).



# Cultural Heritage of Uttar Pradesh

## Cultural Heritage of UP

- UP - one of the **most ancient cradles** of Indian culture.
- **Antiquities** found in **Banda** (Bundelkhand), **Mirzapur** and **Meerut** link its history to the **early stone age** and **Harappan** era.
- **Chalk drawings** or **dark red drawings** by primitive men are extensively found in the **Vindhya ranges** of **Mirzapur** districts.
- **Utensils** discovered in Atrangi-Khera, Kaushambi, Rajghat and Sonkh.
- **Copper articles** - Kanpur, Unnao, Mirzapur, Mathura.
- **Population** - **Indo-Dravidian** ethnic group.
  - Only a **small population** in the **Himalayan** region displays **Asiatic origins**.
- **Hindus**: 80 %, **Muslims**: > 15% and **other religious** communities include Sikhs, Christians, Jain and Buddhists.
- **Traditional handicrafts** - textiles, metalware, woodwork, ceramics, stonework, dolls, leather products, ivory articles, Paper-Mache articles made of horns, bone, cane and bamboo, perfume and musical instruments.
- **Cottage crafts** - Varanasi, Azamgarh, Maunath Bhanjan, Ghazipur, Meerut, Moradabad and Agra.
- **Carpets** - Bhadohi and Mirzapur.
- **Silks and brocades** - Varanasi
- **Ornamental brassware** - Moradabad
- **Chikan** (a type of embroidery) work - Lucknow
- **Ebony work** - Nagina
- **Glassware** - Firozabad
- **Carved woodwork** - Saharanpur.
- **Traditional pottery centres** - Khurja, Chunar, Lucknow, Rampur, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Azamgarh.
- **Exquisite brass utility articles** - Moradabad.
- **Minakari** on silver, gold and diamond-cut silver ornaments - Varanasi and Lucknow.

# 2

## CHAPTER

# Arts of Uttar Pradesh

## Paintings

- Can be traced back to **prehistoric times**.
  - **Eg.** The cave paintings of Sonbhadra and Chitrakoot depict scenes of hunting, war, festivals, dances, romantic life and animals.
- The **culture of painting** in UP developed the most during the **Mughal period** aka “The **golden period of painting**”.
- **Attained its peak** during the **reign of Jahangir**.
- Art of painting reached the **epitome of perfection** in the area of **Bundelkhand** when the king of **Orchha** reconstructed the temple of **Keshav Dev** in **Mathura**.
  - The **paintings of Mathura, Gokul, Vrindavan and Govardhan** depict scenes from the life of **Lord Krishna**.
- **Other major schools-** Garhwal school which was patronized by the king.

## Rock Paintings

- **Painted rock shelters** - Chandauli, Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Chitrakoot and Banda in northern Vindhyas and around Fatehpur Sikri and Agra in the Aravalli ranges.

## Major Rock Paintings

Rock Paintings	About
<b>Mirzapur and Sonbhadra</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Vindhya</b> and the <b>Kaimur</b> ranges - 250 rock art sites.</li> <li>• Range from the <b>mesolithic</b> to the <b>chalcolithic</b> ages.</li> <li>• <b>Major sites</b> - Panchmukhi Rock Shelters (8 km from Robertsganj), Kauwa Khoh Rock Shelters (near Churk), Lakhania Rock Shelters (22 km from Robertsganj) and Lakhma caves (near Baghma).</li> </ul>
<b>Kauva Khoh</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Biggest rock shelter site</b> in UP</li> <li>• Houses the <b>largest repertoire of Rock paintings</b></li> </ul>
<b>Wyndham Falls</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Found near the source of the <b>Wyndham waterfall</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Likhaniya Dari</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located along the course of a <b>drainage line</b> of a <b>mountain-fed stream</b> known locally as the <b>Garai</b> river.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One painted panel is estimated to be <b>painted</b> continuously from <b>Prehistory</b> to the <b>Historic</b> period and contains upwards of <b>fifty painted icons</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Chuna Dari Cave</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A very <b>large</b> and <b>deep cave</b> that bears many more paintings than <b>Likhaniya Dari</b>.</li> <li>Occur along the <b>Garai river</b></li> <li>Full of <b>painted icons</b> and <b>thematic panels</b> mostly in <b>red geru</b> and occasionally in <b>black</b>.</li> <li>Except for the <b>paintings</b> which occur on the <b>ceiling</b> of the <b>cave</b> and have therefore <b>survived defacement</b>, most of the <b>red paintings</b> peep from below several layers of copious <b>modern-day graffiti</b> which has nearly <b>obliterated</b> the <b>art</b></li> <li>Also <b>development</b> of a <b>calcareous deposit</b> on <b>rocks</b> which sometimes <b>obliterates paintings</b> which are <b>older</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Morhana Pahar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Occur on top of a <b>rocky plateau</b> on a <b>tableland</b>.</li> <li>The <b>rock art imagery</b> is far too <b>large</b>, indeed over hundreds of <b>depictions</b> spread over some <b>sixteen shelters</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Other Destinations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cave shelters of <b>Lakhania, Panchmukhi, lakhma</b></li> </ul>

## Metal Ware

- Largest **Brass** and **copper-making region** in India.
  - Copper utensils** - Etawah, Varanasi, and Sitapur.
  - Ritual articles** - copper-like Tamra Patra, panch Patras, sinhasans, and the kanchanthals (plates for offering flowers and sweets).
- Varanasi** - icon-casting.
- Moradabad** - Metal handicrafts.
  - Engraving** - embellishing metal ware - Moradabad.

## Pottery

- Khurja** is also well known for its cheap ceramic pottery.
  - Done with **relief work** and the **colours** used are not **loud** or **dark**.
  - Orange, light red** and **brown** against the **plain, white background**.
  - Floral designs** in sky blue are a visual delight.
  - Famous for its **pitcher-shaped vessel**.
- Chunar** - potters glaze the wares with a brown slip that is interlarded with myriad other hues.
- Meerut** and **Hapur** - excellent water containers.
  - Adorned with striking designs and floral patterns.
  - Weirdly shaped spouts.

- **Chinhat** - glazed pottery.
  - **Blue and brown colours** - used by the artisans.
  - **White or cream surfaces.**
  - Generally, adhere to the **geometric designs.**
- **Nizamabad** - black pottery.
  - **Articles** are fired in an **enclosed kiln** with **rice husks.**
  - **Smoke** generated imparts the **black** colour.
  - **Designs** etched on the **dry surface** filled with **silver paint** made from **zinc** and **mercury.**
  - **Glossy look** - vessels coated with lacquer when they are still hot.

## Terracotta

- Among the **clay products** of **Uttar Pradesh**, the **wares** of the **potters** of **Gorakhpur** are **well known.**
  - **Animal figures** like **horses** and **elephants** with **hand-appliquéd ornamentation.**
  - **Figures of goddesses** convened into **lamps**, **mother** and **child motifs**, and other **ritual objects** are all **crafted** here by hand.
- **Potters** in **Uttar Pradesh** make both **utilitarian** as well as **decorative ware** from **clay.**
  - The **throwing** is done by only **men** as **women** getting **involved** in this stage is **considered inauspicious** whereas **women** carry out the **remaining stages** of this **craft.**
  - **Hindu potters**- Prajapati
  - **Muslim potters** - Kasgars.
    - **Hindus** do not use the **ware twice**, the **decorative element** is **done away with** while the **opposite** happens in the **pottery** produced by the **Kasgars** where the **finishing** and **ornamentation** are **specifically** taken care of.

## Jewellery

- **Lucknow** is **well known** for its **jewellery** and **enamelling work.**
- **Exquisite silverware** with patterns of **hunting scenes**, **snakes** and **roses** are very **popular.**
- The **Bidri** and **Zarbuland silver work** of **Lucknow** find expressions on excellent pieces of **huqqa farshi**, **jewel boxes**, **trays**, **bowls**, **cufflinks**, **cigarette holders** etc.
- **Renowned ivory** and **bone carving** with **motifs** of **flowers**, **leaves**, **creepers**, **trees**, **birds** and **animals** are widely produced in **Lucknow.**
- The **master craftsmen** create intricate terms like **knives**, **lampshades**, **shirtpins** and **small toys.**

## Perfume

- "**Attars**" or **perfumes** are also produced in **Lucknow** since the **19th century.**
- The **Lucknow perfumes** experimented with and succeeded in making **attar** with **delicate** and **lasting fragrances** that are made from various **aromatic herbs**, **species**, **sandal oil**, **musk**, essence of **flowers** and **leaves.**
- The famous **Lucknow fragrances** are **khus**, **keora**, **chameli**, **zafron** and **agar.**

## Tourism

- National and international tourists - > 71 million domestic tourists (in 2003) and almost 25% of the all-India foreign tourists.
- Circuits listed by department of tourism, Government of UP, 2011:

Circuit	Districts and Regions covered
<b>Agra Braj Circuit</b>	Agra, Mathura, Vrindavan, Fatehpur Sikri, Soor Sarovar, Chambal
<b>Buddhist Circuit</b>	Kapilavastu, Sarnath, Varanasi, Sravasti, Sankisa, Kaushambi, Kushinagar, Lumbini, Bodh Gaya.
<b>Bundelkhand Circuit</b>	Jhansi, Mahoba, Kakramath, Kalinjar, Deogarh, Samthar, Datia, Khajuraho, Chanderi, Baruasagar, Orchha.
<b>Awadh-Ayodhya Circuit</b>	Lucknow, Kukrail, Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, Ayodhya, Naimisharnya, Devasharif, Bithoor.
<b>Varanasi and Vindhyaachal Circuit</b>	Varanasi, Vindhyaachal, Pannagar, Chunar, Allahabad, Kaimoor Wild Life Sanctuary, Chandra Prabha Wild Life Sanctuary
<b>Mahabharata Circuit</b>	Hastinapur, Baghpat, Bijnor
<b>Ram Van-Gaman Yatra Circuit</b>	Ayodhya, Bharatkund, Belha Devi-Pratapgarh, Shrangverpur, Allahabad, Chitrakoot
<b>Circuit related to 1st War of Independence, 1857</b>	Jhansi, Meerut, Lucknow, Raibareilly, Unnao, Kanpur, Bithoor, Sitapur, Badaun, Bareilly, Hathras, Shahjahanpur, Mainpuri, Firozabad, Gorakhpur, Devaria, Azamgarh, Balia, Varanasi, Allahabad
<b>Jain Circuit</b>	Shravasti, Kaushambi, Allahabad, Ayodhya, Faizabad, Ronahi, Kampil, Hastinapur, Sauripur, Agra, Banaras, Kushinagar.
<b>Sikh Circuit</b>	Gurudwara Pakki Sangat (Allahabad) - Gurudwara Ahroora, Gurudwara Chota and Gurudwara Bhuli (Mirzapur) - Gurudwara Nichibagh, Gurudwara Gurubagh (Varanasi) - Guru Teg Bahadur Ji ki Tapsthal, Chachakpur, Gurudwara Paasmandal (Jaunpur) - Gurudwara Brahmkund (Ayodhya) - Gurudwara Ahliyaganj (Lucknow) - Gurudwara Singh Sabha (Mathura) - Gurudwara Hathighat, Gurudwara Guru ka Taal (Agra).
<b>Sufi Circuit</b>	Fatehpur Sikri, Pampur, Badaun, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kakori, Dewasharif (Barabanki), Bahraich, Kichocha Sharif, Kade Shah - Kada (Kaushambi), Allahabad, Kantit Sharif (Mirzapur).
<b>Christian Circuit</b>	Meerut-Sardhana, Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi, Gorakhpur.
<b>Handicraft Circuit</b>	Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh, Firozabad, Rampur, Kanpur, Kannauj, Vrindavan, Muradabad, Khurja, Varanasi, Bhadohi, Mirzapur, Chunar, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur.

- **Agra** - 3 world heritage sites, Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and the nearby Fatehpur Sikri.
  - **Taj Mahal**
    - A mausoleum built by Mughal emperor **Shah Jahan** in memory of its beloved wife **Mumtaz Mahal**.
    - aka “the **jewel of Muslim** art in India and one of the **universally admired masterpieces** of the world’s **heritage**.”
  - **Agra fort**
    - 2.5 km northwest of **Taj Mahal**.
    - Described as a **walled palatial city**.
  - **Fatehpur Sikri**
    - World famous **16th-century capital city** near **Agra**,
    - By the Mughal emperor **Akbar**.
- **Varanasi** - one of the **oldest cities** in the world.
  - Famous for its **Ghats** (bathing steps along the river), full of **pilgrims** year-round who come to bathe in the sacred Ganga river.
- **Mathura**- colourful celebration of the **holi** festivals.
- **Prayagraj**- **Magh Mela** festival - held on the banks of the Ganga.
  - **Organised** on a larger scale **every 12th year**
  - aka **Kumbh Mela**, where over 10 million Hindu pilgrims congregate-proclaimed as one of the largest gatherings of human beings in the world.
- **Ghazipur** - **Ganga Ghat**, **Tomb** of British potentate **Lord Cornwallis**, maintained by archaeological survey of India.
- **Lucknow** - Bara Imambara and Chhota Imambara.
  - Damaged complex of the **Oudh-British resident’s quarters**, which are being restored.
- **Bareilly** / “**Nath Nagari**” - “The Jhumka City” and “Bamboo City”.
  - **5 nath temple** in Bareilly
  - A **mediator city** between Lucknow and NCR Delhi.

### Tribes of Uttar Pradesh

Tribes	About
<b>Agariya</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Area- Mirzapur</li> <li>● Language- Hindi, Agariya language and Chhatisgarhi</li> </ul>
<b>Aheria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● aka Aheri, Aheriya, Ahiria, Baheliya, Bahelia, Herbi, Beta, Heri, Hersi, karwal, Hesi, Karbal, Thori, Naik or Turi etc</li> <li>● Speak mainly Hindi as they are believers of Hindu religion.</li> </ul>
<b>Baiga</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Practices ‘shifting cultivation’ / Dahiya cultivation in the forest.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Tattooing is an integral part of their lifestyle.</li> <li>● Lead a semi-nomadic life.</li> </ul>
<b>Beldar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Area - Lakhimpur, Barabanki, Gonda, Khari, Gorakhpur, Ginda, Sitapur, Faizabad etc.</li> <li>● An occupational caste and their traditional occupation is that of the navvies.</li> </ul>
<b>Bhoksa/ Buksa people</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Speak Buksa language which can be compared to Rana Tharu.</li> <li>● Worship the tribal deity of Shakumbari Devi.</li> <li>● Involved in cultivating land and many works as mountain guides</li> <li>● Have some distinct settlements and they do not share the same with any caste of tribal grouping.</li> </ul>
<b>Bind Tribe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Belong to the Other Backward Caste.</li> <li>● Originated from the Vindhya Hills located in the central part of India.</li> <li>● Main occupation - making the reed mats</li> <li>● Languages - Awadhi and Bhojpuri</li> <li>● Practice Hinduism and follow its customs.</li> </ul>
<b>Chero</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Southeastern Uttar Pradesh - Kol and Bhar, Muzaffarpur to Allahabad</li> <li>● Mainly involved in agriculture and animal husbandry.</li> <li>● Also, collect the Mahua flower that is available locally to be sold in the markets.</li> <li>● Not endogamous.</li> </ul>
<b>Ghasiya or Ghasia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● A Hindu caste.</li> <li>● Have the status of the scheduled caste and are found in Uttar Pradesh.</li> <li>● Area - Sonbhadra and Mirzapur</li> <li>● Follow clan exogamy strictly.</li> <li>● Language - Hindi in Bundelkhandi dialect.</li> </ul>
<b>Kanjar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● aka Marwari Kumar, Banchra and Nath.</li> <li>● Main occupation - hunting.</li> <li>● Follow Hinduism and Sikhism and all of them worship the community deity, Mana.</li> </ul>
<b>Kewat</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Boatmen of North India traditionally.</li> <li>● Controlled by the Charghat Panchayat which covers the region of the Awadh.</li> <li>● Allahabad region is covered by the Baraghat panchayat.</li> </ul>
<b>Khairaha</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hindu caste that has the status of the scheduled caste.</li> <li>● Districts - Allahabad and Mirzapur</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communicate in Hindi language.</li> <li>Practice agriculture, fishing and animal husbandry.</li> </ul>
<b>Kharot</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An endogamous sub group which has got the title of the Scheduled Caste.</li> <li>Mainly found in the eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh.</li> <li>Most of them are agricultural laborers who do not have their own land.</li> </ul>
<b>Kol</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allahabad, Varanasi, Banda and Mirzapur districts</li> <li>Largest tribe in Uttar Pradesh.</li> <li>Followers of Hinduism and speak in Baghelkhandi dialect.</li> <li>Do not have any land and depend upon the forest for the income.</li> </ul>
<b>Korwa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economically and socially poor community.</li> <li>Isolated tribes and most of them are hunter gatherers.</li> <li>Practice settled agriculture and are a part of the Hindu community.</li> <li>Communicate in their mother tongue Korwa which is also known as Singli and Ernga alternatively.</li> </ul>
<b>Kotwar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They were village watchmen and said to have acquired their name on that account.</li> <li>Now a part of the Hindu caste and are found in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts.</li> <li>Inhabit the forested and undulating terrains and have the status of the Scheduled Caste.</li> <li>Medium and small sized farmers who practice agriculture in the present times.</li> </ul>
<b>Panika/ Panka</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Was involved in fan manufacturing and hence the origin of their name.</li> <li>Found in the areas of Mirzapur and Sonbhadra.</li> </ul>
<b>Parahiya</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Followers of Hinduism</li> <li>Practice slash and burn agriculture technique.</li> <li>Speak a Hindi dialect.</li> </ul>
<b>Patari</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Sonbhadra</li> <li>Originally the Gond tribal who advised the Gond Kings and also specialized in the rituals.</li> <li>Communicate in Hindi.</li> <li>Practice agriculture and are sharecroppers and also animal husbandry.</li> </ul>
<b>Patharkat/ Sangtarash</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Literal meaning - stone cutter</li> <li>Located majorly in Lucknow, Raebareli, Sitapur, Hardoi and Unnao.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communicate in Gharai amongst themselves and speak in Hindi with the outsiders</li> </ul>
<b>Sahariya</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scheduled Caste found in the Bundelkhand region.</li> <li>aka Banrawat, Rawat, Soarain and Banrakha.</li> <li>Traditional occupation - collecting honey, woodcutting, mining, making baskets, breaking stones etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Tharu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Belongs to the Terai lowlands, amid the Shivaliks or lower Himalayas.</li> <li>Most of them are forest dwellers and some practiced agriculture.</li> <li>Worship Lord Shiva as Mahadev, and call their supreme being "Narayan".</li> </ul>
<b>Mahigeer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Nazibabad region of district Bijnor</li> <li>Also at Sahanpur, Jalalabad, Manera, Mandwar and Dharanagar.</li> </ul>

# 3

## CHAPTER

# Folk Dance and Music of Uttar Pradesh

### Folk dances

#### Charkula Dance

- **Origin** in the **Braj region** of the state - connected to the **myths** surrounding the life and times of Krishna.
- **Performed** by **women** who carry **lamps** on their **heads**.
  - Pyramidally arranged on structures specifically made for the purpose.
  - **Multiple lamps** from 51 to 108 - **Charkula**.
- Performed by **women** wearing **colourful skirts** which reach down to their ankles and equally ornate blouses, carrying lamps on their heads and indulging in short charming movements.
- Performed to the **tune** of the '**rasiya**' a **folk song** celebrating love.
- **Performance ends** in a **musical crescendo** where the singers and musicians join in.

#### Swang

- Incorporates **suitable theatrics** and **mimicry** accompanied by song and dialogue.
- A **dialogue-oriented** rather than movement-oriented.
- **Religious stories** and **folk** tales are enacted by a **group** of ten or twelve persons in an **open area** or an open-air theatre surrounded by the audience.
- **Themes** - morality, folk tales, lives of inspiring personalities, stories from Indian mythology and in recent times, more current themes like health and hygiene, literacy, etc.
- **2 important styles** of **Swang** are from Rohtak and Haathras.
  - In the style belonging to **Rohtak**, the language used is **Haryanvi** (Bangru) and in **Haathras**, it is **Brajbhasha**.
- **Swang** of **Puran Nath Jagi**, **Gopi Nath** and **Veer Hakikat Rai** are very popular in UP.
  - In the swangs of Puran Nath Jagi & Gopi Nath the **life** of **detachment incident** and in Hakikat Rai's swang, the **love** of **religion** is presented at its artistic skills.

#### Nautanki

- A form of **street play** or **skit** **popular** in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.
- Consists of **folklore** and mythological dramas blended with folk songs and dances.
- **2 major centres** - Hathras and Kanpur.
- Performance **begins** around **midnight** and **carries** on till **daybreak** of the next day.

#### Naqaal

- A **mockery** targeted at a **leader** - **Khalifa**.
- The **joker** selects the **action** as well as the **pace** through his tricks and jokes.

- During the play, the joker **ridicules** the **audience** too.
- Brings the sordid side of life into the limelight.
- **Presented by Naqaals, Mirasis and Bhands.**
- Rests heavily on crispy conversations.
- UP Naqal group consists of singers, dancers, musicians and clowns.
  - **Leader - Ustad.**
- **Bhands** play the **comic character** - skilled in composing and performing jokes that relate to a particular occasion.
- **Semi-historical tales** - Dulla Bhatti, Kima Malki, Hodi, Koklan and Sohni Mahiwal performed.

### Raslila

- aka **Braj Raslila.**
- **Originated** from **Braj area** in **Agra** region of Uttar Pradesh.
- A **theatrical form** performed in many states of India.
- Generally performed **on Rasia** - a form of **song** wholly based on the **subject** of **Krishna-Radha love.**
- Emphasis on "**darshan**" i.e. seeing through sound.
  - Visual sense only for enhancement.
- **Ultimate component** - '**bhava**' - a specific **mood** or **sentiment** conveyed by means of the music and songs.
- Shows diverse **dramatic** flavours like friendship, parental love, amazement, humour, conjugal love, dread, chivalry, compassion and fury.

### Ramlila

- A **traditional art** from reputed folk culture of Uttar Pradesh.
- It primarily deals with the life of **Lord Rama** in **Ramayana.**
- **4 different schools** of Ramlila in Uttar Pradesh.
  - **First** - pantomimic style with a predominance of jhankis - tableaux pageants.
  - **Second** - dialogue-based style with multi-local staging.
  - **Third** and the **fourth** - operatic style - draw their musical elements from the folk operas of the region and the stage.
- **Ramlila** of the professional troupes called "**mandalis**".
- **Famous Ramlilas**- Varanasi, Ram Nagar and Chitrakoot.

### Kathak

- One of the **six major classical dance** forms of India and a prominent part of Uttar Pradesh music and dance traditions.
- One of the most enchanting theatrical forms in the world.
- Derives its tradition and name from the **storyteller** of '**Kathaks**' of the older days.
- **Rise of the Bhakti cult** and the influence of the **Persian artists** in the courts of the Mughal kings gave the art form its present distinctive form.
- Major **Kathak Gharanas** of UP:

- **Lucknow Gharana**
  - Most popular Gharana.
  - Dancers use **graceful wrist** and **hand movements** to depict the story.
  - **Founder** - Pandit Ishwari Prasad is the founder of the Lucknow Gharana.
  - Most notable and famous dancer - **Pandit Birju Maharaj**.
- **Banaras Gharana**
  - Developed on the **banks** of the holy river **Ganga**.
  - Renowned dancer **Jankiprasad**.
  - **Focuses** on **stage setting** and freely **utilizes** a more **liberal form** of **Chakkars**.

### Diwari pai danda

- A folk dance form from the **Bundelkhand region**.
- **Themed** around the childhood **pranks** and **frolics** of **Lord Krishna**.
- **Depicts** the **mock fights** that the Lord had with the cowherd boys with whom he spent his early years.
- Performed **exclusively** by the **ahir** (milkmen) community during Diwali.
- Popular in **hamirpur, mahoba** and **banda**.
- aka **Diwali nritya** or **stick dance**.
- **Performed** by **males** who **move** in **circles** holding **long sticks** in their hands and **tying ghongrus** on their feet and **waist** to provide rhythm and fast movements to the dance.

### Natwari

- aka **Dance of Krishna**.
- Associated with Kathak.
- Famous in the **eastern end** of Uttar Pradesh.
- Revived in the **1960s** by the Kathak dancer, Uma Sharma.

### Chhapeli

- Performed by a **male** and **female** accompanied by **dance** and **song**.
- Portrays the tradition and customs of the people of the region.
- **Not mandatory** that the couples who **participate** in the **dance forms** are actually lovers, though the concept of the couple taking the dance floor was started to enhance the bonding between two people.

### Other folk dances

<b>Diwali Dance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Performed by <b>Bundelkhandi Ahirs</b> on the occasion of Diwali with lit lamps on their heads.</li> </ul>
<b>Kartik Geet Dance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Prevalent in <b>Bundelkhand</b> region of the state.</li> </ul>
<b>Khayal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Another folk dance of Uttar Pradesh simultaneously popular in several other Indian states.</li> <li>● Began as a major folk dance in Uttar Pradesh.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different <b>styles</b> of <b>khyal</b>, each known by the name of a city, acting style, community or author.</li> </ul>
<b>Jogini</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performed <b>collectively</b> on the occasion of <b>Ram Navami</b> by male dancers in the Awadh region.</li> </ul>
<b>Rai dance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This dance is performed by the <b>women</b> of <b>Bundelkhand</b> on the occasion of Shri Krishna Janmashtami.</li> <li>• It is <b>performed</b> like a <b>peacock</b>.</li> <li>• That's why it is also called <b>Peacock Dance</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Dadra</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revolves around <b>occult</b> and sexual pleasure.</li> <li>• Singers give playback to the performers who are performing on stage</li> <li>• <b>Lip-sync</b> with the singers.</li> </ul>
<b>Dhobia Raag</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dance performed by <b>Dhobi caste</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Shayra</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A dance performed by the farmers of <b>Bundelkhand</b> at the time of <b>harvesting</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Karma dance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a dance performed <b>jointly</b> by <b>men</b> and <b>women</b> of Kol tribes in <b>Mirzapur</b> and <b>Sonbhadra</b> districts.</li> </ul>

## Folk Music of Uttar Pradesh

### Kajari

- A genre of **semi-classical singing**.
- A **season** based music.
- Sung often by **classical** and semi-classical musicians.
- **Mirzapur** is considered the **real home** of the Kajari.
- As the legend goes in **Mirzapur**, there was **woman** named '**Kajali**' whose husband was in a distant land.
  - **Monsoon** arrived and the separation became **unbearable**, she started crying at the feet of the Goddess and these cries subsequently took the form of Kajari.
- Possibly a **derivative** of **Kajal** which means **Kohl** or **Black** in Hindi.
- **2 forms** of Kajari singing:
  - **First** - sung on a performance platform whereas **women** sing the other one on **monsoon evenings** while **dancing** in a **semi-circle**.
  - **Second** - '**Dhunmuniya Kajri**'
- **Major exponents** - Pandit Chhanulal Misra, Shobha Gurtu, Girja Devi, Rajan and Sajan Mishra among others.

---

## Birha

---

- **Genre** - mood-based.
- **Basic theme** - separation of **lover** and his beloved. Actually '**Birha**' in Hindi means separation.
- **Origin** - incidents where mostly **men** from small **villages** used to **migrate** to cities in search of livelihood.
  - Often they had to **leave** their **newly-weds** behind in the village only.
  - The lament of **separation** and **carnal desire** among the womenfolk of the village led to the birth of Birha.
- Extremely **popular** among the **farmers** and **labourers** in **eastern UP**.

---

## Rasiya

---

- Rasiya is a style of **folk song** of **North India's** braja region.
- Rasiya songs are **sung** in the regional **Hindi dialect** variety of styles, ranging from unpretentious **women's songs** to group **performances** by semi-professional akharas (clubs) of men.
- Slowly gained **popularity** all over the world due to organizations like ISKCON.
- **Origin confined** to the **Braj** region.
- Comprises towns like Mathura, Nandgaon, Barsane, Vrindavan and Govardhan.
- Mostly **sung** on **Holi**.
- **Themes** - **conjugal love** of **Krishna** with his consort Radha and other milkmaids of his village.

---

## Chaiti

---

- Sung in the month of **Chait (March/April)**.
- **Season** specific song.
- Famous in Eastern UP and Bihar for this is the season of harvest.
- Many of the Chaiti songs have **references to Holi**.
- A **musical form** derived from folk songs & **themes** mostly revolves around **Holi** and **Ramnavmi**.
- Evokes the **aura** of **romanticism** and the **mood** of **love**.
- **Most common theme** - Holi and depiction of scene where a girl asks her husband for a new bridal dress.
- **Famous patrons** - Girija Devi, Shobha Gutru and Pundit Chhanulal Misra.
- Falls under **light classical form** of Hindustani classical music.

---

## Aalha

---

- Famous in **Bundelkhand** region.
- A heroic storytelling **rhythmic** style.
- **Heroic** story of **two brothers**, **Aalha** and **Udal** is performed.

---

## Thumri

---

- **Originated** from Hindi word '**Thumakna**'.
  - **Themes** - romantic and devotional - revolve around a girl's love for Lord Krishna.
  - Content of **sensuousness** is the main emotive basis.
  - Has its **own idiom**, scholastic tradition, aesthetics and mannerisms.
-

- Marked by a **greater flexibility** with the Ragas in comparison with its other cousins such as **Tappa** and **Khayal**.
- **Ragas** predominantly used - Pilu, Kafi, Khamaj, Tilak Kamod and Bhairavi.
- Most compositions based on '**Kaherava**' of **8 beats**, **Ardh-taal** of **16 beats**, '**Dipchandi**' of **14 beats** or '**Jaat**' of **16 beats**.
- **Greatest patron** - Nawab of Awadh, Nawab Wajid Ali Shah.
- **Famous exponents** - Rasoolan Bai, Siddheshwari Devi, Girija Devi, Gauhar Jan, Begum Akhtar, Shobha Gurtu and Noor Jehan.

