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**Uttar Pradesh Public Service
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General Studies

Paper 5

**History, Polity, Society and Security of
Uttar Pradesh**



History, Polity, Society and Security of Uttar Pradesh

Paper - 5

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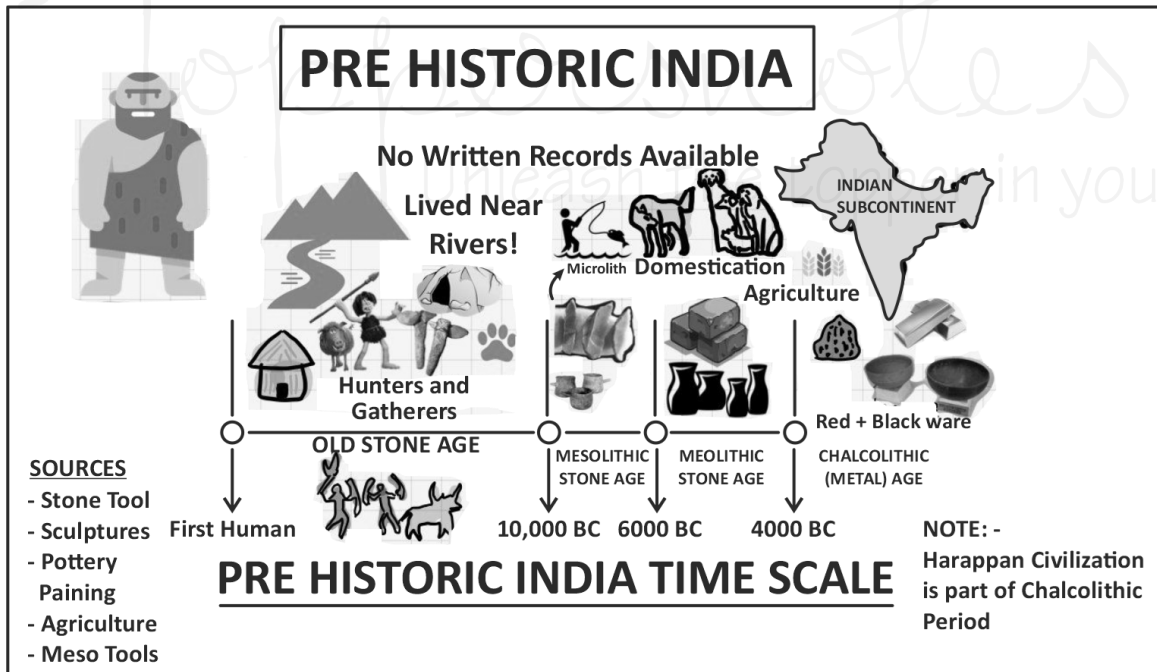
CHAPTER

History Civilization, Culture and Ancient Cities of Uttar Pradesh

Prehistoric History of Uttar Pradesh

- Uttar Pradesh for its strategic position, in ancient times, was known as the **Madhya Desh** or **Madhyadesha**.
- Due to its position, most invaders crossed it in the course of their invasions.
- Stretching from **northwest territories** to the eastern states its history is almost synonymous with the history of north India.
- The discovery of arms and implements in areas like **Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Bundelkhand** and **Sarai Nahar** area of **Pratapgarh** reveal that civilization dates back to the **neo-Paleolithic age**.
- There have also been objects discovered in **Alamgirpur**, a suburban locality of **Meerut** which belonged to the **Harappan Culture**.

- Such evidence clearly stands as proof of its historical significance.
- This has also been proved by anthropologists.
- The **finding of human skeletons in Sarainahar Rai and Mehda** in **Pratapgarh** have revealed microliths dating back to **8000 BCE**.
- Historians have still not been satiated by what has been so far discovered from the State of **Uttar Pradesh**.
- Today there are enough resources for them to find out in the regions of **Jajmau (Kanpur), Fazilnagar (Deoria), Hulaskhera (Lucknow), Bhetargaon (Kanpur), Rajghat (Varanasi)**.
 - It is believed that a lot more is still to be unravelled in terms of Uttar Pradesh's glorious past from these sites.



Paleolithic Age (2 million B.C. to 10,000 B.C.)

- Proof of copper-stone age** in Uttar Pradesh has been found at **Meerut** and **Saharanpur**.
- Major Sites:**
 - Belan Valley** in Allahabad
 - Excavated by: Prof. G.R. Sharma of the University of Allahabad

- Major findings: A Statue of a bone-built goddess** along with stone equipment has been obtained from the archaeological site '**Lohadanala**' of the **Belan Valley**.
- Singrauli Valley** of Sonbhadra
- Chakia** of Chandauli.

Mesolithic Age (10,000 B.C to 8000 B.C.)

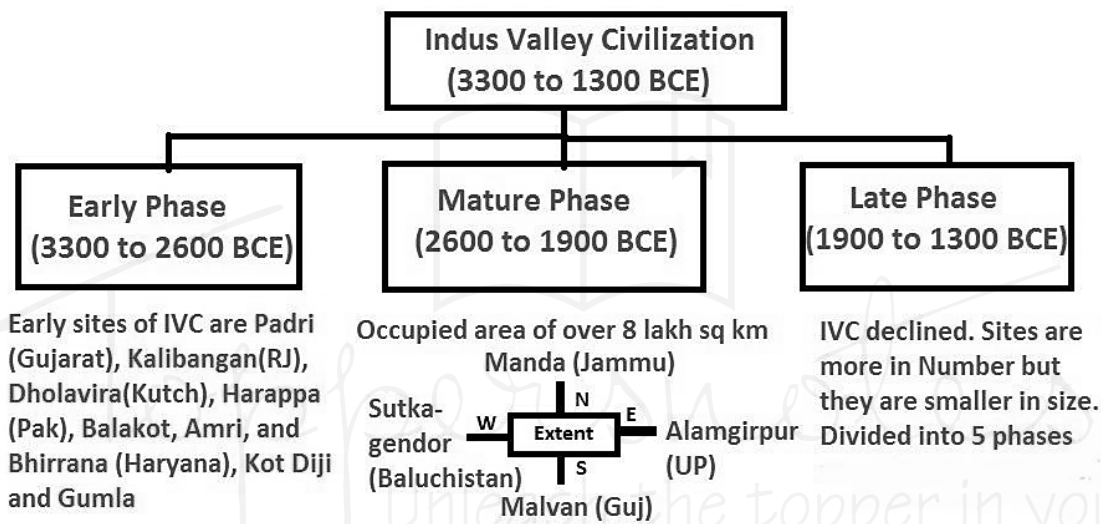
- Remains of Humans belonging to this age have been obtained from **Pratapgarh's Sarinahar Rai** and **Mahadeha**.
 - Major findings:** oldest agricultural evidence in the Indian subcontinent has been found in **Lahuradev** located in the city of **Saint Kabir Nagar** in **Uttar Pradesh**.
 - Rice** belonging to **8000 BC-9000 BC** has been discovered.

Neolithic age (8,000 B.C. to 4000 B.C.)

- The tools and weapons have been found in excavations by **Sarai Nahar Rai (Pratapgarh)**, **Mirzapur**, **Sonbhadra**, and **Bundelkhand**.

- The **human skeletal** remains were found buried at a site near the village **Sarai Nahar Rai** in **Pratapgarh District of UP**.
 - Two characters of the skull call for special attention in the context of **human paleontology**.
 - The **first meeting of the anterior root of arcus zygomaticus** with the **mesial margin** of the first premolars.
 - Thick coating of **enamel** on the generally **large teeth**.

Harappa Civilization



Mandi

- Location:** **Muzzaffarnagar** district.
 - East of the **Yamuna** river
 - Considered peripheral to the main distribution area of the **Harappan** civilization
- Findings:** A rich hoard of **Harappan** jewellery
 - Quantity of the jewellery recovered from the site makes it the largest hoard of ancient jewellery ever found in India, if not the entire subcontinent.
 - Two copper containers**, and a large number of **beads** made of **gold, banded agate, onyx and copper**.
 - Types of gold beads** - spacer beads, hollow terminal beads, single and double bell-shaped beads, and paper-thin circular beads.

Alamgirpur

- Location:** **Meerut** district
 - Along **Yamuna** River
- Easternmost** site of the civilization.

- Also called **Parasaram-ka-khera**
- Major findings:**
 - Typical **Harappan** pottery
 - A complex that appeared to be a pottery workshop.
 - Ceramic items:** roof tiles, dishes, cups, vases, cubicle dice, beads, terracotta cakes, carts and figurines of a humped bull and a snake.
 - Beads** and possibly **ear studs** made of **steatite** paste, **faience**, glass, **carnelian**, **quartz**, agate and black jasper.
 - Metal** was not found in large quantity
 - However, a broken blade made of **copper** was found.
 - The **head of a bear** being a part of a vessel was discovered
 - Small terracotta bead-like** structure coated with gold.
 - Evidence of **cloth**
 - Evidence of **cotton cultivation**

Hulas

- **Location:** Saharanpur district
 - along the higher banks of **tributaries of Yamuna:** Hindon River, Krishni, Kathanala and Maskara
- It is a **late Indus Valley Civilization** archaeological site.
- **Major findings:**
 - **Five** round furnaces
 - **Hand made** and **wheel-made pottery** with geometric or naturalistic designs painted in black, chert blades, bone points etc.
 - **Terracotta** inscribed sealing
- **Agriculture:** Horse gram, Cowpea, walnuts, oats, lintel, pea, chickpea, ragi, and rice (both wild and cultivated varieties) were grown.
 - Fruits of **peepal tree** were recovered

Sinauli

- **Location:** Baghpat district
 - Situated at the doab of **Ganga and Yamuna** rivers.
- **Findings** from 2018 excavations are dated to **c. 2000 - 1800 BCE** and ascribed to the **Ochre Coloured Pottery culture (OCP)/Copper Hoard Culture**, which was contemporaneous with the **Late Harappan culture**.
- **Major findings:** several wooden coffin burials, copper swords, helmets, and wooden carts with solid disk wheels protected by copper sheets.



Sinauli Excavation 2.0 in 2018

- **2018:** a farmer reported to have **found antiquities** in the land while ploughing the field.
- **Major findings:** horse-drawn chariots almost **5000 years old**.
 - This **ankle, chassis** and **wheel** show similarity to **modern chariots**.
 - These **chariots** are thought to have been drawn by animals, preferably **horses**.
- **Weapons:** **copper** antenna swords, war shields etc were found.

- **Whip** to indicate **animals** had been found
 - It means the tribe that lived here controlled the animals.
- Along with the male warriors, **female warriors** were buried with their swords.
 - However, their legs around their ankles had been removed before they were buried.
- The excavation hints at a **large kingdom's** existence here.
- **Rice** and **dal** in pots and animal bones buried with the bodies.
 - These may have been **offered** to the **departed** souls.
- **Sacred chambers** were found below the ground.
- **Significance:** three chariots, some coffins, shields, swords and helmets point towards the existence of a warrior class in the area around **2,000 BCE**.

Bargaon

- **Location:** Saharanpur District
- Site belongs to the **late Harappan period**, with a mixture of **Ochre Coloured Pottery**.

Vedic age (c. 1500 – c. 500 BCE)

- **Initially, Centre of Aryan Colonization** in India was **Sapta Sindhu** or the region irrigated by seven rivers (undivided Punjab).
- The **seven rivers** were :
 - Sindhu (Indus)
 - Vitasta (Jhelum)
 - Askini (Chenab)
 - Purushni(Ravi)
 - Vipasa (Beas)
 - Shatudri (Sutlej) and
 - Saraswati (now lost in the Rajasthan desert).
- Important **Aryan clans/ Panchjan:** Puru, Turvasu, Yadu, Anu, and Druh.
 - **Bharat:** One of the Prominent clans.
- **Gradually, the Aryans** extended their territory towards the **east**.
 - **Shatpath Brahma:** gives account of victory of **Kosal (Awadh)** and **Videh (north Bihar)** by the Brahmins and the Kshatriyas.
- Expansion of territory saw the creation of new States (**Janpadas**) and emergence of new people and new centers.
- The Sapta Sindhu gradually lost importance and the centre of culture shifted to the plains between **Saraswati** and **Ganga** ruled by the kingdoms of **Kuru, Panchal, Kashi** and **Kosal**.
- The entire region extending up to **Prayag** in the east bore the name of **Madhya Desh**.

- **Modern Uttar Pradesh** corresponds to this region.
- It was considered sacred in **Hindu mythology** as Gods and heroes, whose deeds are recorded in the **Ramayana** and **Mahabharata**, lived here.
- Its inhabitants were considered to be the **most cultured Aryans** as their speech formed the norm and their conduct was prescribed as the model.
- The rulers of these States, especially **King Pravahna Jaivali** of **Panchal**, **became immortal** due to their noble deeds.

Early Vedic Period

- There is hardly any mention of the area comprising present **UP** in **Vedic hymns**.
- Even **sacred rivers** like **Ganga** and **Yamuna**, appear on the distant horizon of the land of the Aryans.

Later Vedic Period

- In the Later Vedic age, **importance of Sapta Sindhu** receded and **Brahmarshi Desh** or **Madhya Desh** assumed significance.
 - Region comprising UP at that time **became a holy place** of India and foremost centre of Vedic culture and knowledge.
- New States of **Kuru-Panchal**, **Kashi** and **Kosal** are mentioned in **Vedic texts** as prominent centres of Vedic culture.
- People of Kuru-Panchal were regarded as best representatives of **Vedic culture**.
- They enjoyed great respect as outstanding orators of **Sanskrit**.
- The conduct of schools and institutions by them was laudable.
- **Life of their kings** was a model for other kings.
- **Brahmins** were held in **high esteem** for their piety and scholarship.
- **Upanishads** prominently mention **Panchal Parishad**.
- Scholars from **Kuru-Panchal** were specially visited by **Videh King** on the occasion of **Ashwamedh Yajna**.
- **Panchal King Pravahana Jaivali** himself was a great thinker, who was praised even by Brahmin scholars like **Shilika**, **Dalabhya**, **Shvetketu** and his father **Uddalak Aruni**.
- **Ajatshatru of Kashi** was another great philosopher-king whose superiority was acknowledged by Brahmin scholars like **Dripta**, **Valhaki**, **Gargya** etc.

Vedic Literature

- Literature in various disciplines was authored on an extensive scale during this age culminating in the **Upanishads**.

- They signify the highest reach of **human imagination**.
- The Upanishad literature was the product of meditation in the **Ashrams** of the sages, several of which were in **UP**.
- Eminent sages like **Bharadwaj**, **Yajnavalkya**, **Vashishta**, **Vishwamitra**, **Valmiki** and **Atri** had either their Ashrams here or were otherwise connected with this State.
- Some **Aranyakas** and **Upanishads** were written in the **Ashrams** located in this State.

Age of Mahajanapadas (6th century B.C.)

- The literal meaning of **Mahajanapadas** is great kingdoms.
- Flourished in the **north/northwestern part** of India before the rise of Buddhism.
- **Aryans migrated into India** a long time back and there was regular friction between them and non-Aryan tribes concerning **cattle, fodder, land** etc.
- These tribes Aryans were called **Janas** by many **Vedic texts**.
- Later on, there was a merger of the **Vedic Janas** into **Janapadas**.
- Different regions of the Indian subcontinent were previously divided into Janapadas; there was clear demarcation by boundaries.
- Many **Janapadas** by **600 BCE** further **developed into** bigger political bodies.
- These kingdoms came to be known as **Mahajanapadas** in the **Buddhist** traditions.
- The **Sixteen Mahajanapadas**: Kasi, Kosala, Anga, Magadha, Vajji, Malla, Chedi, Vatsa, Kuru, Panchala, Machcha, Surasena, Assaka, Avanti, Gandhara and Kamboja.
- Out of the above 16 States, **eight were in present Uttar Pradesh**.
 - Kuru
 - Panchal
 - Vats
 - Sursena
 - Kosal
 - Malla
 - Kashi
 - Chedi
- More known among them were **Kashi**, **Kosal** and **Vatsa**.
- **Republic states** within the boundaries of present UP: **Shakya** state of **Kapilvastu**, **Bhagga** state of **Samsumergiri** and **Malla** state of **Pawapuri** and **Kushinagar**

Kasi

- **Capital:** Kasi
- **Location:** present Varanasi
- Kasi is the tribe who settled in the region around Varanasi where itself the capital was located.
- There is belief that **Varanasi** got its name **from the rivers** that surround the city, namely **Varuna** and **Asi**.
- A lot is known about **Kasi from Jatakas** which were a voluminous body of myths and folklore revolving around previous births of the **buddha**.
- This supremacy called for a long drawn conflict for mastery between other cities, like **Kosala, Anga** and **Magadha** with **Kasi**.
- It is mentioned in the **Vedic** texts.
- **Matsya Purana** and **Alberuni** are the texts where we read **Kasi** as **Kausika** and **Kaushika**, others read it as **Kasi**.

Kosala

- **Capital:** Sravasti
- Under the command of **Prasenjit the Kosala King**, a contemporary of **Gautama Buddha**.
- It comprised of **Shravasti, Kushavati, Saket** and **Ayodhya**.
- **Kosala constituted the territories of Modern Uttar Pradesh**.
 - **South:** bordered by Ganges
 - **East:** river Gandak
- **Magadha was a neighbouring state** to **Kosala**, and there were conflicts between them.
- **Ajatshatru** of **Magadha** and **Prasenjit** were in **continuous struggle** for power which finally came to an end with alignment of confederation of **Lichchavis** with **Magadha**.
- After **Prasenjit**, **Vidudabha** rose into power and **Kosala** ultimately amalgamated into **Magadha**.

Chedi or Cheti

- **Capital:** Suktimati
- **Chedis were a group of ancient people** of India living in the south of the river **Yamuna**.
- **Mentioned** in the **Rigveda**.
- Ruled by **Sisupala**, an ally of **Jarasandha** of **Magadha** and **Duryodhana** of **Kuru**.
- **Prominent Chedis during Kurukshetra War:** Damaghosha, Shishupala, Dhrishtaketu, Suketu, Sarabha, Bhima's wife and so on.
- It was chosen for spending the **13th year of exile** by the **Pandavas**.

Surasena

- **Capital:** Mathura

- It underwent a lot of **metamorphosis** in terms of religion.
- Centre of **Krishna worships** at the time of Megasthenes.
- **Avantipura**, king of **Surasena** was one of **the first disciples** of **Buddha**, and it gained prominence ever since then in **Mathura**.
- **Geographical location:** southwest of **Matsya** and west of the river **Yamuna**.
- **Various tribes inhabited** the region and they were headed by a chief.

Kuru

- **Capital:** Indraprastha
- **Present location:** **Meerut** and **Southeastern Haryana**
- **Origin:** they belong to the **Puru-Bharata family**.
- **Kurus** were specific origin of people living in **Kurukshetra**.
- According to the Buddhist text **Sumangavilasini**, **kurus** came from **Uttarakuru**.
- Testified by **Vayu Purana**, founder of **Kuru Janapada** was **Kuru** :
 - Son of **Samvarsana** of the **Puru** lineage.
- During the **sixth/fifth century BCE**, **Kurus** are believed to have shifted to **the Republic Form** of government.

Panchala

- **Panchala** was divided into **Uttara-Panchala** and **Dakshina-Panchala**.
- **Northern Panchala capital:** **Ahichchatra**
 - **South** had its capital at **Kampilya**.
- **Present location:** Western Uttar Pradesh
- Renowned city of **Kanyakubja** was situated here.
- **Panchal** also shifted to a republican form of government in the **sixth** and **fifth century BCE** from being a **monarchy**.

Malla

- **Capital:** Kusinara
- Epics like **Mahabharata** mentions that **Mallas** were considered along with tribes of **Angas, Vangas** and **Kalingas**.
- **Buddhist** and **Jain** works mention **Mallas**
- They had a **monarchical form of government** in the beginning but later they transformed into the **republic form (Samgha)**.
- They were very warlike and brave people and have been mentioned and referred to as **Vrtaya Kshatriyas** by **Manusmriti**, as **Vasishthas** in the **Mahaparinibbana Suttanta**.
- Suppressed by **the Magadha** empire after **Buddha's** death.

Vamsa

- Followed the **monarchical form** of government.
- **Capital:** Kausambi.
- It formed the hub of all economic activities and had prosperous **trade** and **business relations**.
- **Important ruler:** Udyana
 - Earlier he had resentments regarding **Buddhism** as he was very warlike and aggressive but in the later years became more tolerant and finally a follower of **Buddha**.
 - Later **Buddhism** became his **state religion**.

Epics

- Ancient significance of **UP** is surmised through two epics: **Ramayana** and **Mahabharata**.
- They chronicle **Gangetic plains** of **Vedic Era**.
- According to **Ramayana**, **Kosala kingdom** whose capital was **Ayodhya** where **Lord Ram** reigned was situated in the **present-day Uttar Pradesh**.
- A lot of significant events of **Mahabharata** occurred in **U.P.**
 - **Birth of Lord Krishna** (eighth incarnation of **Lord Vishnu**) in **Mathura**.
 - Whole **Mahabharata Saga** is set in the **Hastinapur** region of **Uttar Pradesh**.
 - The Mahabharata War under **King Yudhishtira** culminated in **Kuru Mahajanapada**.
- It was in **Naimisharanys** (Nimsar-Misrikh in Sitapur district) where **Suta** narrated the story of Mahabharata, which he had heard from **Ved Vyas** himself.
- Some of the **Smritis** and **Puranas** were also written in this State.

Buddhism and Jainism

- **Gautam Buddha**, **Mahavir**, **Makkhaliputta Goshal** and great thinkers **brought about a revolution** in **Uttar Pradesh** in **6th century B.C.**
- **Makkhaliputta Goshal**, who was born at **Shravan** near **Shravasti**, was the founder of **Ajivika sect**.
- **Mahavir: 24th Trithankar** of Jains was born in Bihar but had a large number of followers in **Uttar Pradesh**.
- He is said to have **lived twice** during rainy season in this State
 - First time in **Shravasti**
 - Second time in **Padrauna near Deoria**.
 - **Pawa** was his last resting place.
- **Jainism** had entrenched itself in UP even before the arrival of **Mahavir**.
- Several **Tirthankars** such as **Parshwanath**, **Sambharnath** and **Chandraprabha** were born in different cities in this State and attained '**Kaivalya**' here.

- This fact is borne by the ruins of several ancient **temples, buildings**, etc.
- **Jain Stupa:** Kankali Tila in **Mathura**
- Jain shrines built in early Middle Ages are still preserved in **Deogarh, Chanderi** and other places.

Post-Vedic Period

- All the States were **perpetually at war** with each other.
 - **Kosal** annexed **Kashi** and **Avanti** grabbed **Vatsa**.
 - Kosal and Avanti were subjugated by **Magadha**, which became powerful in the entire region.
- Magadh was ruled in succession by **Haranyak**, **Shishunag** and **Nand** dynasties.

Nanda Dynasty

- **Ruled from** 343 B.C. to 321 B.C.
- Extended to the whole of India except **Punjab** and probably **Bengal**.
- During their reign, **Alexander invaded** India in **326 B.C.**

Mauryan Dynasty

- According to **Vayu Purana**, the Mauryan dynasty ruled for **134 years**.
- **323 BC: Chandragupta Maurya** became emperor of **Magadh**.
- His grandson **Ashoka** created the statue of **four lions** in Sarnath.
 - The **Lion Capitol** inscribed in **Ashoka pillar** at **Sarnath** has been adopted by the government of India as the **State Emblem**.
- Ashoka pillar **petrography** (the study of rocks) is found in **Sarnath, Allahabad, Meerut, Kaushambi, Sakinssa, Basti and Mirzapur**.
 - All the cities are in **Uttar Pradesh**.
- Ashok also built the **Dhamekh Stupa** at **Sarnath**.
- **232 BC: death of Ashoka**.
- The whole of **Uttar Pradesh** enjoyed peace and prosperity during the reigns of **Chandragupta**, his son **Bindusara** and grandson **Ashok**.
- **Chinese Travellers Fa-Hien** and **Yuan-Chawang** have seen several rock edicts as well.
- The downfall of the **Mauryan** empire began with the death of **Ashok in 232 BC**.
- His grandsons, **Dashrath** and **Samprathi** divided the whole empire among themselves.
- Later rulers: **Brihadratha**
 - Assassinated by his chief commander **Pushyamitra**.
 - **Pushyamitra** kept the **Mauryan empire** intact.

Shunga Dynasty

- Patanjali's commentary refers to the seizure of **Saket (Ayodhya)** by the **Greeks**.
- Menander and his brother mounted a heavy attack in about **182 B.C.**
- The invading armies occupied **Kathiawad** in far off **south-west Sagal (Sialkot in Punjab)** and **Mathura**.
- Later on, the invaders laid a siege on **Saket (Ayodhya)** and advanced far in the **Ganga valley**.
- **Pushyamitra** and his grandson **Vasumitra** challenged the invaders on the banks of the **Sindhu** and defeated **the Greeks**.
- The invaders retreated and made **Sagal (Sialkot)** their capital.
- For long, **Mathura** remained a prominent city of **Menander's** empire.
- **Menander or Milind** ruled up to about **145 BC**.
- Later on, small **Indo-Greek and Greek states** flourished in **Punjab** up to the first century of **Christian era**.

Kanva Dynasty

- Last king of **Shung** dynasty **was killed** by his minister **Vasudev**.
- **Vasudev** established the **Kanva** dynasty in **75 B.C.**
- This dynasty continued to rule for **45 years**
- Brought to an end in **28 B.C.** by **Simuk**, the founder of the **Satavahana** or the **Andhra Dynasty**.

Kushana Period (100-250 AD)

- Attention of **Central Asian rulers** was drawn towards India for the first time.
- By **60 B.C.** they had set up their **Kashatrapis** in **Mathura**.
- The first **Saka king** was **Maues** who died around **38 B.C.**
- **Parthians** attacked **North India** and by the beginning of **first century A.D.**, they started defeating the **Sakas**.
- **Kushanas** also mounted an attack around **40 A.D.**
- The **Kushanas** too were **one of the five Yueh-Chih castes** of **Central Asia**.
- Soon the **Kushana** rulers established their empire right from **Central Asia** up to the **Indus river**.
- Gradually, they occupied the whole of **North India**.
- **Prominent ruler: Kanishka**
 - Under him, **Kushana** empire reached its **maximum** territorial limits.
- **Empire extended** from **Central Asia** to northern India including **Varanasi, Kaushambi and Sravasti in Uttar Pradesh** region.
- **Kushanas** patronized **Gandhara** and the **Mathura** schools of sculptural art which is known for producing earliest images of **Buddha** and **Buddhisattavas**.

- The successors of **Kanishka** had ruled for another **one hundred and fifty years**.
- His son **Huvishka** kept the empire intact.
- While **Mathura** became an important city under his rule, like his **father Kanishka** he was also a patron of the **Buddhism religion**.
- The last significant Kushana ruler was **Vasudeva**.
- The Kushana empire **got much reduced** during his rule.
- Various **inscriptions** with his name are found in and around **Mathura**.
- He was a worshipper of **Shiva**.
- And after **Vasudeva**, petty **Kushan princes** ruled for some time in **northwestern India** after which the empire faded away.
- **Wema Kadphises** further extended the **Kushana** empire at least up to **Mathura**, although one of his inscriptions is found from **Ganwaria (Siddharthnagar district of Uttar Pradesh)** and his coins are discovered all over **Uttar Pradesh** and from **Bihar** as well.
- **Mathura** was most probably the eastern **head-quarter of the Kushan** empire.
- Most sites in **UP** attained their peak of prosperity during **Sunga-Kushana phase** when a large number of flourishing urban centres can be archaeologically attested.

Gupta Dynasty

- Period of the Gupta Empire is popularly known as the **"Golden Age of India"**.
 - Because of the widespread research and development in **science, engineering & technology, art, literature, logic, mathematics, astronomy, religion and philosophy** that illuminated the elements of Hindu culture
- Jayaswal has pointed out that the Guptas were originally inhabitants **Prayag (Allahabad), Uttar Pradesh, in north India**, as the vassal of the **Nagas** or Thereafter they rose in prominence.
- Early Gupta coins and inscriptions have been **mainly found in UP**.
- The Guptas were possibly the **feudatories of the Kushanas in UP**, and seem to have succeeded them without any wide time lag.
- Conquests of Chandragupta are known from a lengthy eulogy composed by his court-poet Harishena and inscribed on an **Ashokan pillar at Allahabad**.
 - In **Allahabad Pillar's Inscription**, **Samudragupta** is referred to as a **god dwelling on earth**.

Dynastic History

Prominent Kings	Historic facts
Sri Gupta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3rd century AD: Sri Gupta founded the Dynasty. Title: 'Maharaja'
Chandragupta I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumed the title of 'Maharajadhiraja'. Tenure: 319 AD to 334 AD Married to Lichchavi princess Kumaradevi Known as real founder of Gupta empire
Samudra Gupta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Called 'Indian Napoleon' by V.A. Smith (Irish Indologist and Art Historian) Tenure: 335 AD to 380 AD Allahabad Pillar inscription mentions his extensive conquests.
Chandragupta II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenure: 380-412 AD Kept nine gems (Navrantnas) in his court - Kalidas, Amarsinh, Dhanvantiri, Varahminhira, Vararuchi, Ghatakarna, Kshapranak, Velabhata and Shanku. Title: 'Vikramaditya' First ruler of Gupta Empire who launched silver coins.
Kumaragupta I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenure: 413 A.D to 455 A.D. Founded Nalanda University Also called Shakraditya. During his reign, Hunas invaded India
Skandagupta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenure: 455 A.D – 467 A.D He was a 'Vaishnavite'. Adopted his predecessors' tolerant policy.

Gupta Art

- A large number of **Buddha images** have been unearthed at **Sarnath**, and one of them is regarded as the finest in the whole of India.
- Stone and bronze images of Buddha** have also been found at **Mathura** and other places.
- The images of **Siva, Vishnu** and other **Brahmanical gods** are sculptured in some of the finest panels of the **Deogarh temple (Jhansi district)**.

Gupta Period Temple Remains Found in UP

- In 2021, ASI discovered remains of an ancient temple dating back to **Gupta period (5th century)** in **Bilsarh village in UP's Etah district**.
- The **Bilsarh** site was **declared 'protected'** in **1928** by **ASI**.
- Two pillars **were excavated** on which there is an inscription about **Kumaragupta I** in '**sankh lipi**' (**conch script or shell script**) typical of **5th century AD**.

Post Gupta

Huna Invasion

- At the beginning of the **Sixth Century A.D.** when Gupta empire was disintegrating, **Hunas** repeatedly under their ruler **Toramana**.
- Though there is no conclusive evidence that **Toramana** was a **Huna** yet.
- This time **Hunas** succeeded and occupied **Kashmir**, then **Punjab, Rajasthan** and parts of **MP and UP**.
- Bhanu Gupta** had to fight against **Toramana**.
- The **Maukharis** held the region of western **Uttar Pradesh** around **Kanauj**.
- The **Maukhari** dynasty king of **Kannauj** defeated the **Huns** and freed **North India**.

Vardhana/ Pushyabhuti Dynasty

- Harsha or Harshvardhana** (590-647) ruled **Northern India** for over **forty years**.
 - Son of **Prabhakar Vardhan**
 - Younger brother of **Rajyavardhan**, king of **Thaneshwar**.
- At the height of his power, his kingdom spanned **Punjab, Bengal, Orissa** and the entire **Indo- Gangetic plain**.
- With the coronation of **Harshavardhana**, the dynasty of **Thaneshwar** and **Kannauj** amalgamated.
- Kannauj** became a prominent city in North India and for centuries its glory perpetuated, only comparable to **Patliputra**.
 - Desire of every state **to rule Kannauj**.
- The **Chinese traveller, Yhan-Chawang** visited the country at the time of **Harsha** and praised his reign.
- After **Harsha**, there was again political instability in **North India**.
- In the first quarter of the **8th century**, **Yashoverman** established his supremacy over **Kannauj**.

- Almost the entire India came under his rule and **Kannauj** regained its lost fame and glory.
- With the cooperation of **Lalitaditya Muktapeed**, he defended India from **Arab attacks**.
- During that time there was a fear among the neighbouring states due to the Arab's strength by which they ruled from **China, Turkistan to Carboda** city of **Spain**.
- Later on, **Lalitaditya** dethroned and assassinated him in **740 AD**.
- There was a long drawn rivalry among **Pals of Bengal, Rashtrakutas of South** and **Gurjar Pratihar**s of **Gujarat** to gain the control of **Kannauj**.

Medieval History of Uttar Pradesh

Early Medieval Era

Tripartite Struggle for Kannauj

- During the **8th century AD**, there was a struggle for control of **Kannauj** between the three major empires of India namely the **Palas, Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas**.
- **Palas** ruled the **eastern** parts of India
- **Pratiharas** controlled **Western India** (**Avanti-Jalore** region).
- **Rashtrakutas** ruled the **Deccan region** of India.
- The struggle for control of **Kannauj** between these **three dynasties** is known as the **tripartite conflict** in Indian history.
- By the end of the **9th century**, the power of the **Rashtrakutas** declined along with the **Palas**.
- And by the end of the **tripartite conflict**, the **Pratiharas** were victorious and established themselves as the rulers of Central India.

Gurjar Pratihar

- **Gurjar-Pratihara** ruled first in **Ujjain** and later in **Kannauj** during the **8th to 11th** centuries.
- **Nagabhata II** played an important role in the complex and poorly documented wars of the early **9th century**, involving the **Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas, and Palas**.
- He invaded the **Indo-Gangetic** plain and captured **Kannauj** from the local king **Chakrayudha** who was under the protection of the **Pala** ruler **Dharmapala**.
- With the power of the **Rashtrakutas** weakening, **Nagabhata II** became the most powerful ruler of northern India and established his new capital at **Kannauj**.
- The power of the **Pratiharas** was clearly weakened by the dynastic struggle.
- It was further weakened by a major attack on the **Deccan** led by the **Rashtrakuta** king **Indra III**, who captured **Kannauj** in about **916 AD**.

- Their last important king, the Governor, was driven from **Kannauj** by **Mahmud of Ghazni** in **1018 AD** and was later killed by the forces of the **Chandela King Vidyadhar**.
- A small **Pratihara** principality apparently survived in the area of **Prayagraj** for about a generation.

Importance of Kannauj

- Kannauj was situated on the **Ganga trade route** and was connected to the **Silk Road**.
- This made **Kannauj** very important strategically and commercially.

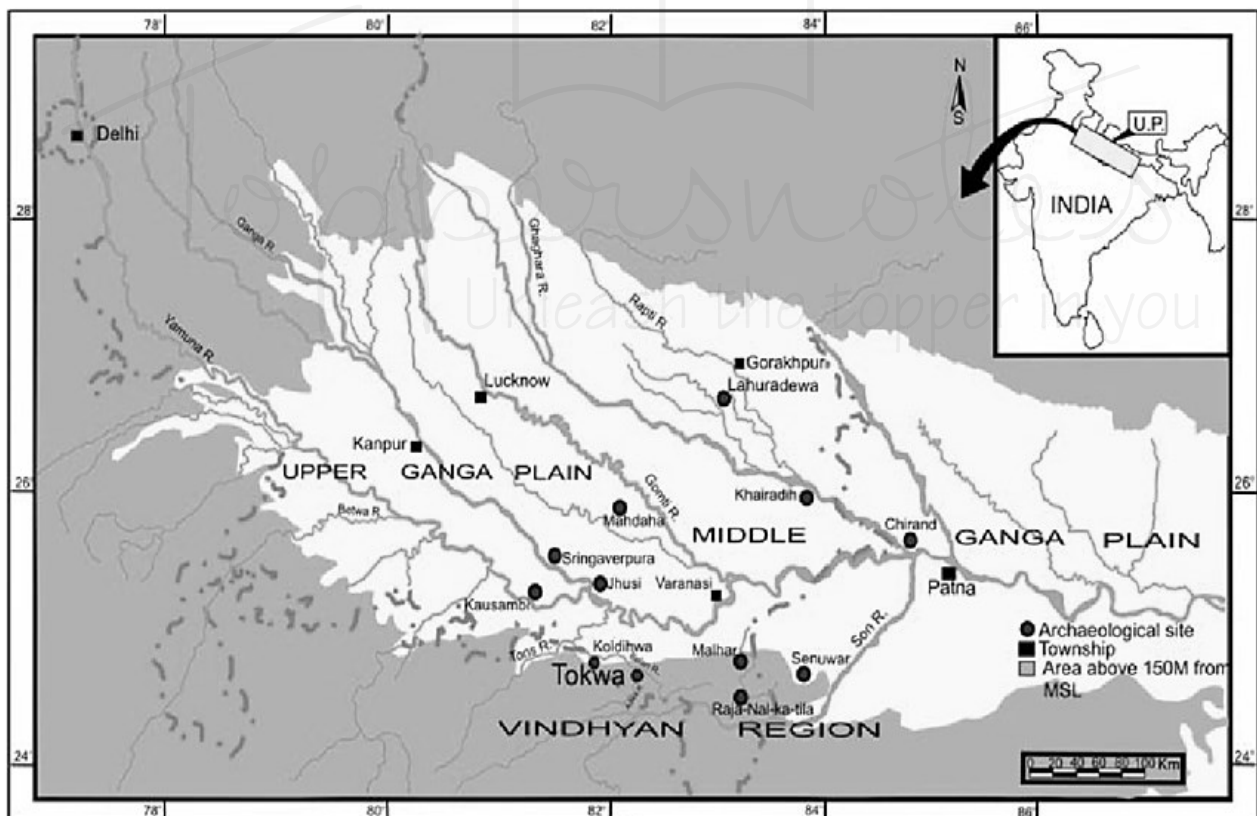
Medieval History of Uttar Pradesh

- **Agra** – Founded by **Sultan Sikandar Lodi** in **1504**.
- After **Sikandar Lodi**, **Ibrahim Lodi** ascended the throne of **Agra**, who was defeated by **Babar** in the **First Battle of Panipat** in **1526** and **Babar** established the **Mughal Empire**.
- **Agra** – **main center of education** during the Mughal period.
- During the Mughal period, **indigo** was cultivated in the areas around **Agra**.
- Mughal historians called Uttar Pradesh as **Hindustan**.
- **Agra Fort** – built by **Akbar**.
- **Noor Jahan** built the tomb of her father **Itmad-ud-Daula** in **Agra**.
- '**Taj Mahal**', **Diwan-e-Aam**, **Diwan-e-Khas** and '**Moti Masjid**' of **Agra** were built by **Shahjahan**.
- By the end of the twelfth century, **Qutbuddin Aibak** captured **Kalpi (Jalaun district)** and made it a part of the **Delhi Sultanate**.
- Among **Akbar's Navratnas**, **Birbal** and **Todarmal** were from **Uttar Pradesh**.
- **Birbal** belonged to **Kalpi** where evidence of **Birbal's Rang Mahal** and **Mughal Mint** has been found.
- **Jaunpur** – **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**.
 - **Aka Shiraz-e-Hind** during the reign of the **Sharqi** dynasty.
- **Jhansi - Orchha** ruler **Bir Singh Bundela** - in **1613 AD**.
- **Jhansi** has **Lakshmi Bai's palace**, **Mahadev temple** and **Mehdi Bagh**.
- **Shahjahan** – Mughal capital from **Agra to Delhi**.
- The last **Nawab of Lucknow** was **Wajid Ali Shah**, who was removed from **Lucknow** by the British in **1856** by **Lord Dalhousie**.
- **Akbar** built his tomb in **Sikandra (a suburb of Agra)** which was later completed by **Emperor Jahangir** in **1613 AD**.
- **Atala Masjid, Jama Masjid** or **Jama Masjid** or **Bari Masjid** and **Lal Darwaza** are the famous monuments of **Sharqi** dynasty.
- **Atala Masjid** and **Jhangri Masjid** of **Jaunpur** were built by **Ibrahim Shah Sharqi**.
- **Jama Masjid** of **Badaun** was built by **Iltutmish**.

- From **1707 (death of Aurangzeb) to 1757 (Battle of Plassey)** there were five independent states in **present-day Uttar Pradesh**.
- '**Treaty of Allahabad**' - between the **British** and **Mughal ruler Shah Alam II** in **1765**.
- After the death of **Shuja-ud-Daula**, **Asaf-ud-Daula** was the **Nawab of Awadh** in **1775**.
- **Asaf-ud-Daula** handed over the area of **Banaras** to the British by the **Treaty of Faizabad (1775)**.
- To celebrate **Muharram**, Asaf-ud-Daula built **Imambara** in **Lucknow** in **1784**.
- Babur, a descendant of **Taimur** and **Genghis Khan**, attacked Delhi, defeated **Ibrahim Lodi** and established the **Mughal Empire** that extended from **Afghanistan to Bangladesh**, with power centralized in **Uttar Pradesh**.
- The Mughals were of **Central Asian Turkic** descent.
- Mughal king **Humayun** was defeated by **Sher Shah Suri** of the **Suri dynasty** and thus the control of Uttar Pradesh passed to the **Suri dynasty**.

- **Sher Shah Suri** and **Islam Shah Suri** ruled from **Gwalior** as their capital.
- The death of **Islam Shah Suri** paved the way for **Hemu**, known as **Hemchandra Vikramaditya**, to rule Delhi.
- In the **Second Battle of Panipat**, **Akbar**, the most prominent king of the **Mughal dynasty**, seized power from **Hemu** and made **Fatehpur Sikri** near **Agra** his capital.
- **Akbar's reign** is considered as one of cultural and artistic development.
- The decline of the **Mughal Empire**, along with the rule of the **Marathas** and the **Rohillas**, led to their mutual rivalry which ended with the **Second Anglo-Indian War** as much of the Maratha rule, including Uttar Pradesh, fell to the British Empire.
- Major sites related to Muslim rule in UP:
 - The **Taj Mahal** built by **Shah Jahan** is the greatest architectural achievement.
 - **Buland Darwaza** in **Fatehpur Sikri**.
 - **Bhakti sect** founded by **Ramananda**, a **Brahmin**.
 - **Kabir** preached unity for all religions.

Map of Uttar Pradesh Showing Archaeological Sites



Cultural Heritage of Uttar Pradesh

- 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**.

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
Mirzapur and Sonbhadra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vindhya and the Kaimur ranges - 250 rock art sites. • Range from the mesolithic to the chalcolithic ages. • Major sites - 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).
Kauwa Khoh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biggest rock shelter site in UP • Houses the largest repertoire of Rock paintings
Wyndham Falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Found near the source of the Wyndham waterfall.
Likhaniya Dari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located along the course of a drainage line of a mountain-fed stream known locally as the Garai river. • One painted panel is estimated to be Painted continuously from Prehistory to the Historic period and contains upwards of fifty painted icons.
Chuna Dari Cave	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very large and deep cave that bears many more paintings than Likhaniya Dari. • Occur along the Garai river

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Full of painted icons and thematic panels mostly in red geru and occasionally in black. ● Except for the paintings which occur on the ceiling of the cave and have therefore survived defacement, most of the red paintings peep from below several layers of copious modern-day graffiti which has nearly obliterated the art ● Also development of a calcareous deposit on rocks which sometimes obliterates paintings which are older.
Morhana Pahar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Occur on top of a rocky plateau on a tableland. ● The rock art imagery is far too large, indeed over hundreds of depictions spread over some sixteen shelters.
Other Destinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cave shelters of Lakhania, Panchmukhi, lakhma

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**.

Crafts of Uttar Pradesh

Carpet

- Major carpet hubs - **Bhadohi, Mirzapur and Agra.**
- Designs developed by the native weavers.
- Silk carpets of **Bhadohi** are famous around the **South Asian region.**
 - Have **Persian** patterns and are of fine qualities.

Embroidery Craft

Chikankari

- Came into existence under empress **Nur Jahan**, wife of emperor **Jahangir.**
- Delicate art of **embroidery.**
- Derived from the **Persian** word '**Chikan**' meaning cloth wrought by needlework.
- Done on fabric using white thread.
- **2 types** of **Chikan** embroidery - **flat** and **embossed.**

Zari Zardozi

- Also known as **Silver** and **Gold** embroidery.
- Brought into the country in the **12th century** by **Afghans.**
- Done on **various items** such as textiles, artefacts, drapes and sarees.
- Exquisite **bridal outfits, salwar, suits,** bags cushions, caps wall hangings are made from this work.
- **Banarasi Sarees:** famous for their zari work.
- **Varanasi** is well-known for the artistry of zari work.

Varanasi Brocade

- Uses golden and silver thread on the **Pallas** (end pieces) and on the field of **saree.**
- Created on **fine silk** or **cotton** fabrics.
- A fabric of luxury worn by nobility in various cultures.

Hand Printing

- **Major centres** - Farrukhabad, Lucknow, Varanasi and Pilakhua.
- **Prints** like butis, tree of life paisley patterns are made by hands on the fabric.

Inlay Work

- An **ornamental technique of fitting pieces** of contrasting materials in an object to obtain patterns or pictures.
- **Agra** is very famous for this work.

Pottery

- **Major centres** - Meerut, Khurja and Hapur
- **Khurja** pottery is nearly about **600** years old.
- **Surahi** - a vessel decorated with beautiful floral designs and patterns.
 - **Surahi of Rampur** is very famous.

Stone Craft

- Flourished to a great extent due to **Muslim** rulers.
- Reached the zenith of excellence during the Mughal period when the **Taj Mahal** was made.
- Intricate **architectural masterpieces.**

Terracotta Craft

- **Gorakhpur** is famous for creating clay, figures of animals and decorated terracotta horses.

Wood Carving

- **Saharanpur** - perforated clay craft.
- Wood carving items are made by **Sheesham, dudhi** and **sal.**

Glass Ware

- **Moulded** glassware is famous.
- Colourful glass bangles, beautiful chandeliers, jewellery, decanters, cutlery sets, small trinkets and much fine glassware are hand-crafted in the state.
- '**Firozabad**' - '**City of bangles**'.

Architecture and Sculptures of Uttar Pradesh

Mainly developed by Islamic Architecture.

- Includes palaces, **fortresses,** buildings and various **mausoleums.**
- After falling under **Muslim rule** in the **12th century,** many Hindu temples were **destroyed** and their mosques were **built.**
- Many architectural creations are a **mix of Hindu and Islamic** architectural elements.
- Excellent archaeological **heritage** can be preserved in the town of **Fatehpur Sikri, Taj Mahal and Agra Fort.**
- Huge architectural **Hindu architects** can be found in **Vrindavan** and **Varanasi.**
- Most important places of Uttar Pradesh's architectural beauty - **Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra** and **Vrindavana.**
- Architectural wonders include **Buddhist stupas** and **Viharas,** Ancient Monasteries, Townships, Forts, Gates, Palaces, Temples, Mosques, Mausoleums, Memorials and other community structures.
- **Major cities** - Agra, Varanasi, Prayagraj, Lucknow, Jhansi, Mathura, Kanpur, Meerut and Mirzapur.
- A seamless fusion of **Hindu, Islamic** and **Central Asian** cultures.
- 3 of UP's monuments are **UNESCO-acclaimed world heritage sites** - Taj Mahal, The Agra Fort and emperor Akbar's dream capital Fatehpur Sikri.

Dhamekh Stupa of Sarnath

- The early structure of the Stupa was commissioned by **Emperor Ashoka** in the year **249 BCE.**

- In **500 CE**, another structure was built to replace the earlier structure built by emperor Ashoka.
- Along with this stupa, many other Buddhist monuments and relics were commissioned by the emperor at **Sarnath**.
- It is one among the most religious places for **Buddhists**.
- According to an inscription dated **1026 A.D.** The original name of the stupa was **Dharma Chakra Stupa**.
- An excavation expedition led by **Alexander Cunningham** found a slab here that read '**Ye Dharma Hetu Prabhava Hetu**' in the **Brahmi** script which is believed to be the reason for the original name of the temple.

Lion Capital Sarnath

- One of the finest examples of **Mauryan** sculpture.
- **Located at** Sarnath, near Varanasi.
- **Commissioned by** Emperor Ashoka.
- **Built in** 250 BCE.
- **Made of** polished sandstone - heavily polished surface.
- Currently, the pillar is in its original place but the capital is on display at the **Sarnath Museum**.
- Commissioned to commemorate the first sermon of the Buddha or the **Dharmachakrapravartana** at **Sarnath**.
- Originally had **five components**:
 - The **shaft** (now broken into many parts)
 - A lotus base **bell**
 - A **drum** on the base bell with 4 animals proceeding clockwise (abacus)
 - Figures of 4 **lions**
 - The crowning part, a large **wheel** (this is also broken and displayed at the museum)
- Adopted **as the National Emblem** of India after independence without the crowning wheel and the lotus base.
- **Four lions** seated back-to-back on a circular abacus.
- The abacus has **four wheels** (chakra) with **24 spokes** in all four directions.
- Now a part of the **Indian National Flag**.
- The wheel represents **Dharmachakra** in Buddhism (the wheel of dharma/dharma).
- Between every wheel, there are animals carved.
- They are a **bull**, a **horse**, an **elephant** and a **lion**.
- The animals appear as if they are in motion.
- The abacus is supported by the **inverted** lotus capital.

Bhitargaon Temple, Kanpur

- Portrays ancient Indian art on its **walls** and **forms**.
- A magnificent example of the brilliance of artists India nurtured during **ancient times**.
- Visited by tourists for **religious** and **historical** purposes.

Dashavatara Temple, Deogarh

- A **Vishnu Temple** built in c. **500 AD**.
- One of the earliest **Hindu stone temples** to still survive today.
- Built-in the **Gupta Period (320 to c. 600 AD)**.
- A good resource for examining Gupta style **sculptures** and **art**.
- Houses **images** and **symbols** of Hindu gods.
- Built out of **stone** and **brick** consisting of a single **cubicle sanctum** that sheltered the images within.

Fatehpur Sikri Architecture

- **Surrounded** by walls on three sides and a lake on the fourth side.
- Based on **Mughal and Indian architecture**.
- Indian architecture - **Hindu + Jain** architecture.
- Some **famous structures include**
 - Buland Darwaza
 - Jama Masjid
 - Ibadat Khana
 - Jamat Khana
 - Tomb of Salim Chishti
 - Dhwan-i-Aam
 - Diwan-i-Khas
 - Jodha Bai Palace
 - Panch Mahal
 - Birbal's House Anup Talao
 - Hujra-Anup Talao Naubat Khana
 - Pachisi Court
 - Hiran Minar

Agra Fort

- Situated on the banks of **Yamuna River** in **Agra, Uttar Pradesh**.
- Also known as **Red Fort** because it is built of a kind of **red sandstone**.
- Some of the most superb architectural monuments - **Moti Masjid**, **Pearl Mosque**, **Diwan-e-Am**, **Diwan-e-Khas** (public and private audience halls) and **Jahangir's Palace**.
- **1565 AD** - Specially designed and built by the great Mughal Emperor Akbar.
- Initially built as a military establishment.
- **Semi-circular** shaped flattened on the east with a long nearly straight wall facing the river.
- During the rule of **Shah Jahan**, the red sandstone fort was transformed into a palace and widely repaired with **marble** and **pietra-dura** inlay.

Taj Mahal

- Reached its peak under the reign of **Shah Jahan**.
- Inspired by a verse by **Bibadal Khan**, the imperial goldsmith and poet, and in common with Mughal funeral architecture.

- Conceived as a replica on earth of the **house of Mumtaz** in paradise.
- A deliberate interplay was established between the building's elements, its surface **decoration**, and materials, **geometric planning** and its **acoustics**.
 - Extends from what can be seen with the senses, into **religious intellectual**, **mathematical** and **poetic** ideas.
- **Hierarchical** use of **red sandstone** and **white marble** contributes manifold symbolic significance.
- Traces its roots in earlier Hindu practices set out in the **Vishnudharmottara Purana**, which recommended **white stone** for buildings for the Brahmins (priestly caste) and red stone for members of the **Kshatriyas** (warrior caste).
- **Employed colour coding** - Mughals identified themselves with the two leading classes of Indian social structure and thus defined themselves as rulers in Indian terms.
- **Red sandstone** had significance in the **Persian** origins of the Mughal Empire where red was the exclusive colour of imperial tents.
- **Multifaceted symbolism** - evoking a more perfect, stylized and permanent garden of paradise and also an instrument of propaganda for Jahan's chroniclers.
- **Plant metaphors** also find a commonality with **Hindu traditions** where such symbols as the vase of plenty (purna-ghata) can be found and were borrowed by the Mughal architects.

Allahabad Public Library

- Also known as **Thornhill Mayne Memorial**.
- A public library situated at **Alfred Park** in **Prayagraj**.
- Established in **1864** - biggest library in **UP**.
- Designed by **Richard Roskell Bayne** - remarkable example of Scottish Baronial architecture.
- Served as the house of **Legislative Assembly** in the British era when **Allahabad** was the capital of **United Provinces**.
- In **1879**, the Public library was shifted to the present premises at Alfred Park
- Represents structural polychromy with **lofty towers** and **arcaded cloisters**.
- Funded by **Commissioner of Allahabad**, Mr Mayne and was opened as a memorial to **Cuthbert Bensley Thomhill**.

All Saints Cathedral, Allahabad

- Built in the late **19th century** and today stands remarkably as colonial structure.
- Designed by **Sir William Emerson** in the year **1570 AD**.

- The intricate work and designs on the marble altar and the stained glass panel make the building more attractive.
- A major **Tourist Attraction** in **Allahabad**.
- Also known as **Patthar Gina**.
- Situated in **Canning Town** which lies opposite the **Junction Railway Station**

Kanpur Memorial Church

- Also known as **All Souls Cathedral**.
- Built-in **1875**.
- Built to honour those British lives that were lost during the **Siege of Kanpur** way back in 1857.
- Located on **Albert Lane**, this is right at the centre of the **Cantonment** and is an architectural marvel.
- Built-in **Lombardic Gothic style**.
- A **Memorial Garden** located towards the east, where there is a gothic screen that was carved by one **Henry Yule**.
- Also a figure of an angel crafted by **Carlo Marochetti**.

Chaukhandi Stupa, Koshambi

- Also known as '**Chaukhandi**' because of its four-armed plan.
- An ancient **Buddhist site** evolved from burial mounds and served as a shrine for a relic of Buddha.
- Originally constructed in the **5th Century AD**.
- Finds mention in account of **Hiuen Tsang**, **Chinese** traveller of **7th century AD**.
- Originally built as a terraced temple during Gupta period (**4th-6th centuries AD**) to mark the site where Lord Buddha travelling from **Bodh Gaya to Sarnath** was reunited with **Panchavargiya**. **Bhikkhus** (Buddha's five companions) who had previously deserted him at **Rajgir**.
- Later altered by Govardhan, son of **Raja Todarmal**, who modified the stupa to its present shape by building an octagonal tower in commemoration of **Humayun's (Mughal ruler)** visit.
- Currently, a high earthen mound covered with brickwork, stands atop a terraced rectangular plinth and is capped by an **octagonal** Mughal tower.
 - Maintained, conserved and preserved by the **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)**.
- Image of **Buddha** in **Dharmachakra Pravartana Mudra** and other statues found.

Parshvanath Digambar and Shwetambar Jain Temples, Varanasi

- **Shri Parshwanath Digambar Jain Tirtha Kshetra, Bhelupur**, is located approximately three kilometers away from the **Banaras Hindu University**.

- 2 Jain temples dedicated to Parshvnath, located adjacent to each other (**Digambar** and **Shwetambar**).
- The only difference - **Digambar Temple** has a 75 centimeter tall **black idol**, whereas the **Shwetambar Temple** has a 60 centimeter tall **white idol**.

Bharat Mata Temple, Varanasi

- Construction began in **1918** and completed in **1924**.
- Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated the **Bharat Mata Mandir** in **Varanasi** on October 25 in 1936.
- Hindi poet **Maithili Sharan Gupt**, fondly called **Rashtra Kavi** (national poet) composed a poem on the inauguration of the temple which is also put up on a board in the building.
- Displays a map of **Undivided India** in the center of the building showing **Afghanistan, Pakistan** including **Balochistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar** as **Burma** and **Sri Lanka** as **Ceylon** marble brought from **Makrana** (now in Pakistan).
- Has a detailed layout of **450 mountain** ranges and peaks, vast plains, water bodies, rivers, oceans and plateaux.

Imambara, Lucknow

- Also known as **Asafi Imambara**.
- Built to give employment and revenue to the public.
- Instead of **stones** and **marble**, **brick** and **lime** were used.
- **Stucco ornamentation (gajkari)** was used to decorate the monuments, giving it a deep relief effect even on flat walls.
- **Mother of pearl** and **shells** deposited in lake beds were used in the **stucco** ornamentation to give a shine finer than marble.
- Local **masons** cleverly used the brick, with its small size and thickness, to form remarkably fine details on the wall and column surfaces.
- **Rumi Darwaza** - the main gateway to the **Bara Imambara**.
 - Design of the structure bears resemblance to an ancient gateway at **Constantinople**.
 - Also known as **"Turkish Gateway"**.
 - The word **Rumi** means **Roman**, and the name was probably given due to the gateway's design having traces of Roman architecture.

Dewa Sharif Dargah, Lucknow

- Situated in the **Barabanki district** of **Uttar Pradesh**
- Renowned worldwide for the shrine of **Haji Waris Ali Shah**.
- Considered to be a prominent site of **Muslim heritage**.
- Also has a **mosque** and a **khankah** within the premises, and is regularly visited by pilgrims.

- Celebrates the **Hindu** festival of **Holi** with great pomp and show.
- **Tomb** of the **Sufi saint** is enshrined within a splendid monument boasting of fine architecture and beautiful interiors.

Atala Masjid, Jaunpur

- In **1408 A.D.**, **Ibrahim Shah Sharqi** built the **Atala Masjid** which came to be considered the ideal model for the construction of the other mosques of Jaunpur.
- **Beautiful galleries** were built by surrounding it with artistic walls.
- **Height:** more than 100 ft.
- Three **huge gateways** for entrance.
- Total perimeter of the mosque is **248 ft**.
- Construction was begun by **Feroze Shah** in **1393 AD**.

Allahabad Fort

- **Built** during the reign of **Akbar** in **1583**.
- Located on the banks of the confluence of the **Rivers Ganga** and **Yamuna**
- Well-known for being the largest fort ever built by **Akbar**.
- Managed by the **Archaeological Survey of India**.
- Well known for its **Akshayvat Tree (Banyan Tree)** which, according to a legend, was used by the locals to commit suicide to attain salvation.
- Also home to the **Patalpuri Temple**, which is said to be home to all the gates of hell.

Major GI tagged items of UP

Banarasi Brocades and Sarees

- **Hand-made** using finely **woven silk, cotton** and decorated with **intricate designs** using zari (**gold** and **silver** thread).
- **Mughal-inspired designs/elements** such as intricate floral and foliate motifs, such as kalga and bel.
- Other features - **compact weaving**, and figures with small details, **metallic visual effects**, **'jali'** (a net-like pattern) and **'meena'** work.
 - **Various sarees** - Jamdani, Jangla, Jamwar, Tanchoi, Tissue, Cutwork, Butidaar, Sifon are traditional popular designs.
 - **Brocades** - Kimkhab, Gyaser, Gyanta, Thanka, Pemachandi, Badalchandi are popular.
- **Flourished** during the **Vedic times**, reached its **zenith** during **Mughal period** and is mentioned in historical records like Jataka, Pali texts, texts by Patanjali and more recently District Gazetteers during British rule.
- Initially, Muslims practiced it but now **both Hindus and Muslims** are involved.

Allahabad Surkha Guava

- An **apple-shaped guava** that derives its name (surkha) from the red colour of its skin, when fully ripe.
- Attracts buyers with its sweet fragrance, a feature that owes its origin to the soil nutrients of the **Kaushambi district**- the most famous guava grower belt of UP.

Lucknow Chikankari

- A **handiwork** skill based craft.
- A type of embroidery on white **fabric with white thread**, with predominantly floral designs executed on fine cotton with untwisted threads of white cotton, rayon or silk.
- Includes some simple and complex stitches giving it an effect, which is simple, gentle and delicate.
- Process undergoes **five different stages**:
 - Cutting
 - Stitching
 - Printing
 - Embroidery
 - Washing and finishing.
- Most **common motif** used - creeper.
- Individual floral motifs may embellish the entire garment or just one corner.
- **Different products** include Caps, Chapkan, Angrakha, Kurta, Kurta-Kameez, Applique angrakha, Chikan T-shirt Kurta and Embroidered Sherwani.

Malihabadi Dusseheri

- A variety with **fibreless pulp** and with pleasant flavour and taste.
- A small to medium sized fruit with elongated shape, which is **yellow**.
- Dusseheri ripens after **6-7 days of harvesting** at maturity and it stays for 5 days after ripening.
- Grows well in **tropical climate**.
- Rain during flowering is detrimental to the crop as it interferes with pollination.

Chunar Balua Patthar

- **Second GI** registered under the natural goods category in the country.
- Native to **Varanasi**.
- **Bhartihari**, the ruler of ancient **Ujjain** who came here for penance and built a grand fort here with **Chunar Sandstone**, is a classic example of human skill with their uniqueness on the bank of holy river **Ganga**.
- Eg. **National Emblem of India** - "**Ashoka Chakra**" is taken from Ashoka Pillar of Sarnath which has made by Chunar Sand Stone.

Bhadohi Carpets

- A hand-knotted **carpet** manufactured on a vertical wooden loom by a unique weaving technique: with the use of knots, **iron punja**.
- Thick cotton and woolen yarns are used in the warp ends **while wool** is used in the width direction.
- Looms are equipped with a double layer of warp ends, **separator rods and platforms**.
- **Designs** depicting flowers, animals, gardens, trees and trellises are used in various hues and ways to liven up these floor coverings.
- The production process commences with the selection of **woolen yarns** which are generally bought from domestic and international circuits.
- The wool used in carpets varies according to the quality, design and style and so do the colours.
- The original place of **Bhadohi carpet** has emerged from village **Madho Singh Ghosia**.

Kalanamak Rice

- aka '**Buddha's Gift**' among the locals, this variety of rice is said to be superior in each aspect to **Basmati**-the variety with the highest trade volume in the international market, except the length of the grain.

Firozabad Glass

- Involves the production of everything from **bangles to chandeliers**.
- A lot of products are made by recycling and up-cycling - quite eco-friendly.
- Around 400 automated and mechanical glass industries function in this area, thereby, earning it the title of the **Glass City of India**.

Kannauj Perfume

- A traditional Indian perfume manufacturer.
- Made from **flowers** and **natural** resources.
- Also **musk**, **camphor**, **saffron** and other aromatic substances are used for production.
- Flower like **white jasmine** and plant like vetiver use for summer varieties while soil uses for monsoon variety, known as **Mitti attar** which is a specialty know for replicating the **fragrance of soil during rain**.
- **Heena attar** and **musk attar** are winter varieties.[

Kanpur Saddlery

- Famously known as the **Manchester of East** during the yesteryears, the leatherworking of **Kanpur** is renowned in India and across the globe.
- **Harnesses** and **horse saddles** are being produced by the craftsmen of this city for well over a century now, though a GI tag for Kanpur Saddlery was approved very recently in **2014**.

Varanasi Glass Beads

- The **oldest** glass bead manufacturing Hub in modern India **since 1940**.
- **Largest** glass bead exports from India and has the biggest number of skilled artisans for the same.
- Involves **minimal intervention** of tools.
- The craftsmanship has been passed mostly orally from one generation to the other (nearly **3 lakh designs** exist in **Varanasi**).
- Two types of producers: small scale industries and artisans working from home with their own resources.
- Different types of beads are used to ornament various products like clothing, decorative items, curtains, purses, clothing accessories, jewelry.
- More than **2,000 artisans** are involved in bead production and handicrafts in Varanasi, with most of them being concentrated in the areas of **Chandpur, Kandwan** and **Ramnagar**.
- Major products include earrings, bracelets and neck pieces made out of **multi-colored glass beads**.

Agra Durrie

- A **flat-woven rug**
- Famous for its stylistic **patterns and bright colours** put together in a weft-faced plain weave.
- Patronised by **Emperor Akbar**, who established **Agra, Fatehpur Sikri** and **Lahore** as centres for weaving prayer mats, carpets, rugs and other types of **decorative floor mats**.

Farrukhabad Prints

- Originated when the city was founded by the first **Bangash Nawab, Muhammad Khan**.
- Practicing the technique of both hand and block printing, the **usual motifs** include **classical butis** and the **Persian Tree of life**.
- This art form is currently under pressure to keep up with the demands of novelty, especially since the invention of printing machines.

Khurja Pottery

- UP's **Bulandshahr district** aka the '**Ceramics City**'.
- Bought internationally in large volumes.

Varanasi Soft Stone Jali Work

- Emerged around the **Ramnagar Fort area**.
- Artisans mostly belong to **SC and OBC castes**.
- Intricately carved on **soft stone** (monolithic, and without any joints) and its process requires supreme mastery of **masonry** and **design making**.
- Epitomizes both **high skill** and **superior quality** of craftsmanship.

- Delicately **chiseled** and **decorated** with inlay work these elaborately carved jalis demand time in their making along with the skill and creativity.
- Can be seen on **forts, zamindari homes, places of worship** and ancient monuments all of which are a testimony of its antiquity.
- Statues of religious significance are also made using this technique.
- Embedded with semi-precious stones and shell-work.
- The popular '**Elephant within Elephant**' and other such pieces of Birds, animals, statues, etc are the result of the skills and sheer hard work of these craftsmen.

Lucknow Zardozi

- A range of **embroidery** products done by the devoted artisans.
- **2 distinct categories - Karchobi and kamdani**.
 - **Karchobi**- The embroidery done on velvet or heavy satin generally for tent coverages, furnishings, etc. traditionally with badla.
 - **Kamdani** - work done on muslin, silk and other fabric - minute skill.
- Remained more **popular** on the **dresses, coverlets, caps** and many miscellaneous items.
- **Revolves around basic designs which have larger variation:**
 - Jail (geometric design) (Line-drawings 56-70)
 - Bharat (filler design) (Line-drawings 71-76)
 - Patti (leaf)
 - Phul (flower)
 - Pankhi (bird)
 - Janwar (animal).
- **Products** - cane scabbards for swords and daggers, canopies, coats, caps, ghagras, covers for boxes, combs and mirrors, umbrellas, fans, shoes, bags, belt, saddle cloths, seat covers, carpets, bolsters, etc. and a variety of other objects.
- Artisans are also performing **embroidery** on **saris, suits, dupatta**, and **lehenga, Jackets, shirts, long skirts, and longer scarves**, etc.

Moradabad Metal Craft

- A **fine** and a **delicate** art.
- Shows the traces of **Islamic culture**.
- Sharp tools to trace the design on to the **brass, silver** and **copper**.

Saharanpur Wood Craft

- Dates back to **400 years** back in Mughal era when some craftsman from **Kashmir** came back and settled in Saharanpur to make the craft known worldwide as the **Wooden Carving Industry of Saharanpur**.