

Prominent Scholars of M.P

Prominent poet, Author and Voltaire of M.P. have been divided in to **three periods**.

A. Voltaire of **Ancient era** –

1. Kalidas

He was the greatest poet and dramatist of Sanskrit and was lived in the era of Chandra gupta Vikramaditya in Ujjain.

7 available write ups of Kalidas are classified in three categories.

- Two epic poems
- Two Lyric poems
- Three plays

(i) **Kumarsambhav**

- It is the first epic poem of Kalidas.
- Sub – Birth of Kumara (Kartikeya)

(ii) **Raghuvansham**

- It is a second epic poem of Kalidas.
- It narrates the stories related to the Raghu Dynasty.

(iii) **Ritusamhara**

- It is considered as a earliest work of Kalidas.
- It is a Lyric poem. It describes the six seasons –
 - a) Grishma (Summer)
 - b) Sharad (autumn)
 - c) Hemant (Cool)
 - d) Shishir (Winter)
 - e) Vasant (Spring)
 - f) Varsha (Monsoon)



(iv) **Meghaduta**

It is a lyric poem having 111 stanzas; it is one of the most famous works of Kalidas. It is divided in to two parts – Purva – Megha and Uttar Megha. It describes how a yaksha convinces a passing cloud to take a message to his wife at alaka on Mount Kailash.

(v) **Malvikagnimitram**

It is a first play of Kalidas. The play tells the story of the Shunga Emperor Agnimitra and Malvika. Kalidas started his carrer from the court of Agnimitra where he wrote his first Drama “**Malvikagnimitra**”.

(vi) **Vikramovarshiyam**

- It is a second play of Kalidas.
- It tells the story of Vedic king Pururva and nymph Urvashi.

(vii) **Abhigyan Shakuntalam**

- It is third and the last play of Kalidas, which in dramatizing the story of Dushyant and Shakuntala.
- It is considered to be the best work of Kalidas.
- Due to this work Kalidas is considered as “Shakespear of India”.

2. **Bharthari**

He was the king of Ujjaini. He was the elder brother of king chndragupt vikramaditya. He ruled over for 12 years and later handed over the empire to his younger brother and become saint.

- Chunar (U.P.) was his work place and he took Samadhi at Sariska (Rajasthan).



Notable work –

- (i) **Shatak Traya** – a) Neeti Shatak, b) Shringar Shatak, c) Vairagya Shatak.
- (ii) Vakyapadeeya

(iii) Shadba dhatu Samiksha

(iv) Mahabhashya Teeka

3. Bhavabhuti

He was reputed scholar of 8th century and noted for his plays and poetry, written in Sanskrit. His original name was Srikantha Nilkantha. He was also known as Ambek.

He was born in Padampura (Vidharba). He was the court poet of King Yashovarman of Kannauj.

- Bhavabhuti is also known as **Milton of India.**

Notable work –

- Malti Madhav
- Mahavir Charit
- Uttar Ram Charit

4. Banbhatt

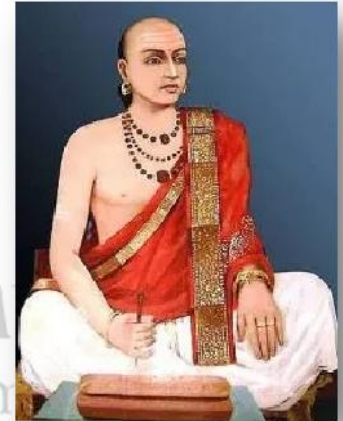
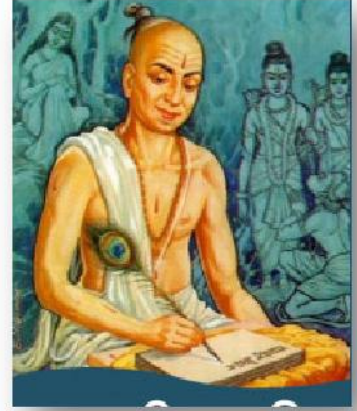
He was Sanskrit Scholar and Poet and Born at Pritikoot village in Bihar. He was the court poet of king Harshavardhan. He composed many books and Literary works out of which some prominent are –

- a) Harsha Charit
- b) Kadambari
- c) Mukut Taditak
- d) Chandi Shatk
- e) Parwati Parinay

B. Voltaire of **Medieval Era**

1. Acharya Keshav

Keshav Das Mishra was Sanadhya Brahmin, born in 1555 at Orchha and died in 1617. He was Sanskrit Scholar and Hindi



poet, but he wrote in Brij Bharsha with a heavy mixture of Bundelkhandi Dialect.

- He is also known as “**Kathin Kavya ka Pret**”.

Notable work –

- He is best known for his work Rasikpriya
- Kavi priya
- Ram Chandrika
- Rattan Bavani
- Jahangir Jas Chandrika
- Vigyan Gita
- Rakhshikh
- Veer Singh Dev Charit
- Chhandmala
- Nakh-shik Verman
- Ram Alankrit Manjari

2. Padmakar

His original name was pyare lal. He was born in 1753 in Sagar in Brahmin family. He has been the member of many courts such as Satana, Jaipur and Gwalior.

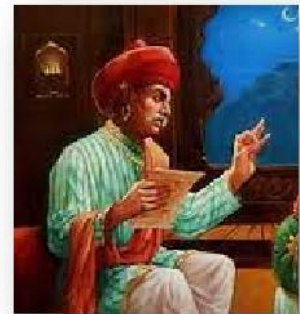


Notable work –

- Himmat Bhadev virudawali
- Prabodh pachasa
- Ganga – Lahari
- Alijaha prakash
- Ram Rasayan

3. Bhushan

Kavi Bhushan was a poet of the Ritikal of Hindi poetry in the 17th Century. Title of Kavi Bhushan was given to him by the Rudra Pratap the king of Chitrakoot. Bhushan is often called as the first light of Nationalism in Indian literature.

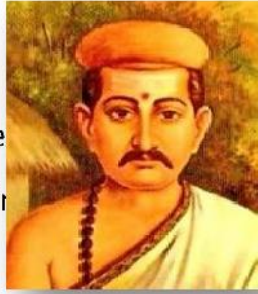


Notable work –

- Shiva Bawani
- Shivraj Bhusan
- Chhatrasal Dashak

4. Bihari Lal (1595-1663)

Bihari Lal Chaubey was a Hindi poet who wrote a collection of 700 verses known as Satsai (Seven hundred verses) in



and famous for his write Brij Bhasha.

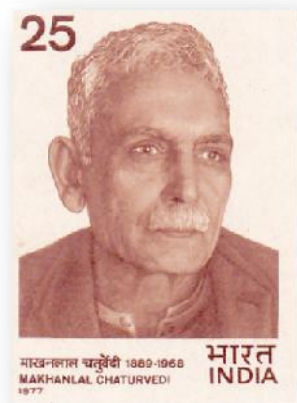
C. Voltaire of **Modern Era**

- **Pandit Makhan Lal Chaturvedi**

He was born on 4th of April 1889 at Bawai (Now Makhan Nagar) in Hoshangabad and died on 30th of Jan 1968. He was awarded the first sahitya academy award in Hindi for his work **Him Tarangini** in 1955. He is considered to be pioneer nationalist poet of modern era.

Notable work –

- Him Kiritani
- Him Tarangini
- Maran Jwar
- Krishnarjun Yudh
- Samay ke Paav
- Ameer Irade – Garib Irade
- Rango ki Bole
- Yug charan
- Samarpan
- Sahitya ka devta
- Chintak Ki laachari
- Vanvasi



(i) In Bilaspur Jail he wrote “Pushpa ki Abhilasha”.

(ii) In 1912 he edited a newspaper Karmaveer.

- **Subhadra Kumari Chauhan**

Born in Prayag in 1904. She got married to thakur Laxman Singh of Khandwa, who worked for Karmveer with Makhan Lal Chaturvedi. She also



participated in the national struggle for freedom along with Laxman Singh.

Notable work

- Mukul
- Bikhare Moti
- Unmaadini
- Tridhara
- Sabha ke khel
- Jhansi ki Rani (Poem)
- Seedhe – Saade citra
- Mera Naya Bachpan
- Ye kadamb ka ped
- Khilone wala

- **Gajanan Madhav Mukti bodh**

- He was born in Sheopur in 1917.

Notable work

- Chaand ka Muh Teda.
- Ek Sahityik ki diary.
- Satah se Utthta Admi.
- Tar Saptak
- Bhuri – Bhuri Khak Dhul
- Kaath ka sapna.
- Kamayani : Ek Punarvichar
- Mukti Bodh Rachnavali
- Brahma Rakshasa

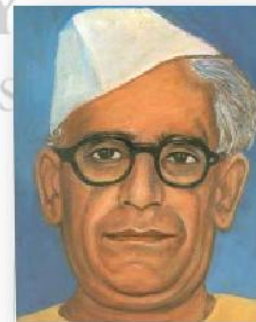


- **Bakrishna Sharma “Naveen”**

- Born in 1897 at Myana Village of Shajapur.
- He was the member of first Lok Sabha representing Kanpur constituency.

Notable work

- He edited “Prabha” and “Pratap” Newspaper.
- Kumkum
- Hum vishpace Janm ke.
- Rashmi Rekha
- Apalak
- Urmila
- Qwasi



- **Bhawani Prasad Mishra**

- Born on 29th of March 1913 in Hoshangabad.

Notable work

- Chakit Hai Dukh
- Satpuda ke ghane Jungle
- Buni hui Rassi
- Trikaal Sandhya
- Kuchh neeti kuchh rajneeti
- I dam na mum
- Geet Farosh
- Gandhi Panchshati
- Khushbu ke shila lekh
- Vyaktigat
- Parivartan ke liye
- Anam tum aate ho

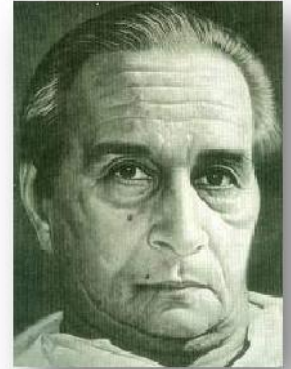


Hari Shankar Parsai

He was born in Jamnia village in Hoshangabad. He started literature magazine Vasudha and News paper prahari. He was the noted **Satirist**.

Notable work

- Sadachar ka Taabij
- Nithalle ke Diary
- Rani Naag Phani ki Kahani
- Thiturta hua Ganatantra
- Tulsi das chandan Ghise
- Bhoot ke paon peeche
- Shikayat mujhe bhi hai
- Premchand ke phate jootey
- Viklaang shraddha ka daur. (Sahitya academy award in 1982)
- Ninda ras
- Hanste hai rote hai
- Tat ke khoj
- Jwala aur jal
- Jaise unke din fire



Sharad Joshi :



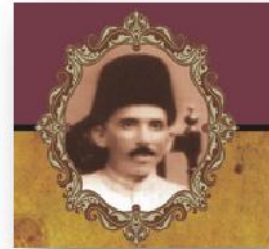
He was born on 21st of May 1931 in Ujjain. He was Hindi poet, writer, Satirist and a dialogue and Script writer in Hindi films and television.

Notable work

- Jeep par Sawar Illian
 - Andhon ka Haathi
 - Tilasm
 - Yatha Sambhav
 - Yatra tatra Sarvatra Break ke baad
 - Jharta neem Shashwat them
 - Hum bhrashtan ke bhrasht hamare
 - Billion ka Artha Shastra
 - Pratidin
 - Mai Mai Aur Keval mai
 - Ek tha galha urf Aladal Khan
- **Mulla Ramuzi (Mohammad Siddiqu Mulla Ramuzi)**
 - Born on 21st of May 1896 in Bhopal.

Notable work

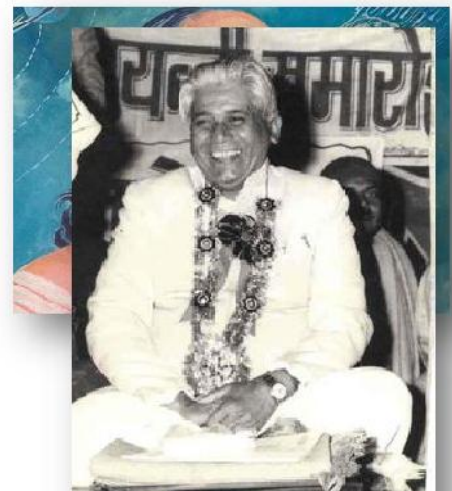
- Shaadi
- Aurat zaat
- Lathi aur bhains
- Khwateen-e-Angura
- Jung
- Gulabi
- Urdu
- Musafir khana
- Taareekh



Other Major Personalities-

Varahamihira –

- The **great astrologer** and **astronomer Varahamihira** was born in the **fifth century AD** at a place called **Kapithya** near **Ujjain**.
- He had authored books like **Panchasiddhantika**, **Brihajatakam**, **Laghujatak**, **Varahtsamhita** etc. **Varahamihira** was the first to propose the **Surya Siddhanta**.



Dr. Shivmangal Singh Suman –

- Dr. Shivmangal Singh Suman was born on **14th August, 1915** in **Village Zagrapur** of **Unnao** district in **Uttar Pradesh**.
- **Dr. Suman** started his academic career as **Professor of Hindi Department** at **Victoria College** (Gwalior) in **1942**. From **1968** to **1978**, he worked as the **Vice Chancellor** of **Vikram University Ujjain**.
- He was honored by the **Government of India** by the **Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan**.

Ustad Allauddin Khan –

- Famous sarod player **Allauddin Khan** became court musician for the **Maharaja of Maihar**.
- He became the principal of the **Maihar college** of Music and formed the **Maihar Band** with **100 orphaned children** whom he had taught to play **strings, brass, bagpipes** and **drums**.
- His residence, **Madina Bhawan**, is known as the pilgrimage site of music. Every year, **Allauddin Khan Music Festival** is organized at **Maihar**, in his honor by **Madhya Pradesh Cultural Directorate**.
- He was awarded the **Padma Bhushan** in **1958** and the **Padma Vibhushan** in **1971**.



Ustad Hafiz Ali Khan –

- The **famous Indian Sarod** player, **Ustad Hafiz Khan**, was associated with the **Gwalior Gharana**, was born at **Gwalior** in **1892**.
- His singing style was a combination of **Dhrupad, Khayal** and **Thumri**. In the year **1960**, he was awarded with the highest award by **Sangeet Natak Academy** and **Padma Bhushan**.



Ustad Amir Khan –

- **Ustad Amir Khan** was a well-known Indian classical vocalist and the founder of the **Indore gharana**.



- He was born at **Indore** in **1912**. Ustad Allauddin Khan Music Academy organizes **Amir Khan Music festival** every year in his memory.

Pandit Shankar Rao –

- The **famous classical musician**, Pandit Shankar Rao, was associated with the **Gwalior Gharana**, was born at **Gwalior** in **1863**.
- He **achieved mastery** in **Tappa style** and **Khayal** after teachings from **Balakrishna Buwa**, **Ustad Nisar Hussain** and **Devji Kumar**. In his memory his son established **Shankar Gandharv Music College** at **Gwalior** in **1914**.

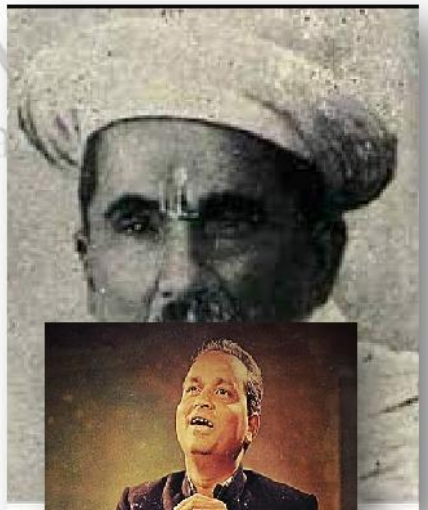
Pandit Krishnarao –

- **Krishnarao Shankar Pandit** (1893-1989) was an **Indian musician**, considered by many as one of the leading vocalists of the **Gwalior gharana**. He was born on **26 July, 1893** at **Gwalior**.
- He composed **Sangeet Saar**, **Sargam**, **Sangeet Pravesh**, **Jaltarangvaadan**, **Sangeet Apaap Sanchari**. He was awarded with **Padma Bhushan** in **1973**.
- He was also a recipient of several other honors, including the **1959 Sangeet Natak Akademi Award** and the **1980 Tansen Award** by the **Government of Madhya Pradesh**.



Raja Bhaiya Poonchwale –

- **Raja Bhaiya Poonchwale** (1882-1956) was the **famous musician** from **Gwalior Gharana**.
- Raja Bhaiya was born on **12 August 1882** at **Gwalior**, his original name was **Balkrishna Anand Rao Aptekar**.
- He achieved **mastery** in **singing** after teaching from **Bavanrao Chikhlikar**. He was famous for **Taan**, **Sangeetopasna**, **Thumri** and **Tarangini** styles.



Kumar Gandharva –

- Kumar Gandharva was born on **8th April, 1924** at **Dharwar** (Karnataka), but he made **Dewas** district his workplace.
- The real name of **Kumar Gandharva** was **Shivaputra Siddharamayya Komkalimath**.
- He composed **Malwi** folk songs based on **Kabir's creations** and present **Gandhi Malhar** based on **Gandhian philosophy**.

Begum Asgari Bai –

- Famous **Dhrupad singer Asgari Bai** was born in **1918** at **Bijawar Princely state** under **Chhatarpur district**.
- She was honored with **Padma Shri** in **1990**, **Tansen Award** in **1985** and **Shikhar Samman** in **1986**. She passed away on **29 August, 2006** at **Tikamgarh**.



Ghulam Husain Khan –

- The famous sitar player **Ghulam Husain Khan** was born at **Indore** in **1927**.
- He was proficient in playing **Khayal, Thumri, Dadra** and **Dhrupad style** on **Sitar**. His way of playing sitar was termed as **Beenkar Bajal**.



Pandit Omprakash Chourasia –

- Famous santoor player **Om Prakash Chourasia** was born on **December 15, 1946** at **Bhopal**.
- He established an institution naming **Madhu Kalyan**, composed **Sangeet Ras-parampara** and authored **Vichar Pustak**. He died on **March 5, 2017** in **Bhopal**.



Lata Mangeshkar –

- **Voice Queen Lata Mangeshkar** was born on **28th September, 1929** at **Indore**. In **1942**, she started her career by singing a song in the **Chorus** movie.
- In **1974**, her name was recorded in the **Guinness Book of World Records** for singing the most number of songs.



- She was awarded the **Padma Bhushan** in **1969**, **Dada Saheb Phalke Award** in **1989**, **Padma Vibhushan** in **1999** and **Bharat Ratna** in **2011**.

Asha Bhonsle –

- Famous playback singer **Asha Bhonsle** was born on **September 8, 1933** in **Indore**. In **1948**, she started her career with the song **Sawan Aya** (film-Chunariya) and created a record of singing more than **16,000 songs** in **15 Indian languages**. In **2000**, she was awarded the **Dada Saheb Phalke Award**.



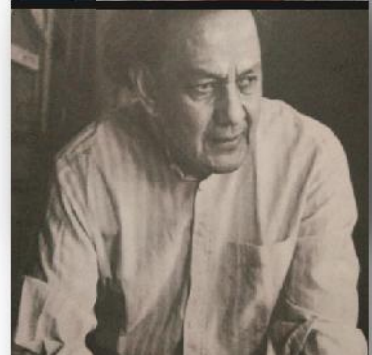
Habib Tanvir –

- Famous writer, dramatist and actor **Habib Tanvir** was born on **September 1, 1923** at **Raipur, Chhattisgarh**.
- He established **IPTA** organization in **1943-44** and **Hindustan Theater** in **1959** and wrote **Agra Bazar** (1954), **Charandas Chor** (1975), **Maati ki Gaadi** etc. books.



Bansi Kaul –

- Famous theater artist **Bansi Kaul** was born on **August 23, 1949** at **Srinagar** (Jammu and Kashmir) but he made **Madhya Pradesh** his field of work and got the special acknowledgement at international level through **Indian theater stage**.
- In **1984**, he established **Rang Vidhushak**. He awarded **Padma Shri** in **2014** and **Kalidas Samman** by **Madhya Pradesh Sahitya Academy** in **2016-17**.

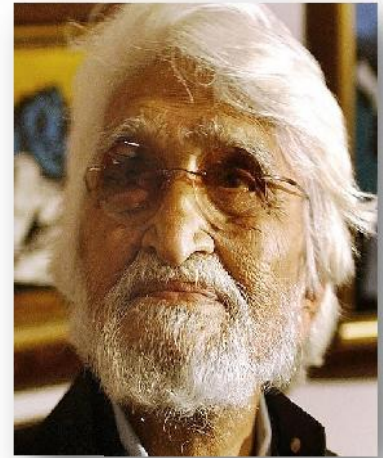


Sayed Haider Raza –

- Famous painter **Sayed Haider Raza** was born on **February 22, 1922** at **Mandla. La Terre, Saurashtra** and **Tapovanare** his famous paintings.
- He was awarded with **Padma Shri** and **Kalidas Award** in **1981** and **Padma Bhushan** in **2007**. He passed away on **April 5, 2002** at **Paris** (France).

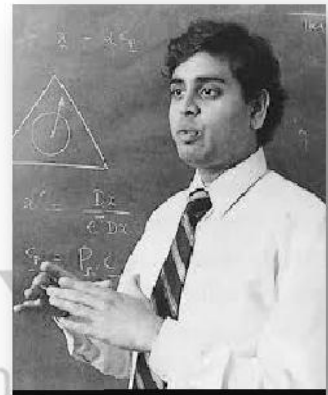
Maqbool Fida Hussain –

- International renowned painter **Maqbool Fida Hussain** was born on **September 17, 1915** at **Pandharpur** (Maharashtra) but he got **elementary education** in **Indore** and made Indore as his field of work.
- He established The **Progressive Artists Groups** of **Bombay** in **1947**. He was awarded the **Padma Shri** in **1955** and **Padma Vibhushan** in **1973**.



Narendra Krishna Karmarkar –

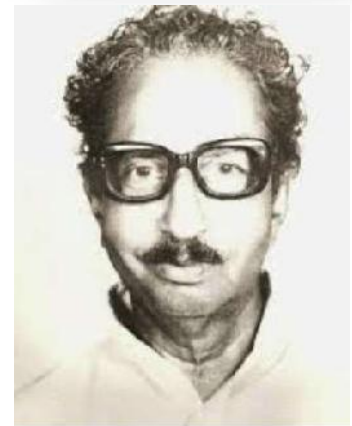
- Narendra Krishna Karmarkar (born 1957) is an **Indian mathematician**, he was born in **1957** at **Gwalior**, he developed **Karmarkar's algorithm**. He is listed as an **ISI highly cited researcher**.



Vishnu Shridhar Wakankar –

(A unit of RACE)

- Vishnu Shridhar Wakankar (Haribhau), the **chief archaeologist** and **historian** of the state was born on **May 4, 1919** at **Neemuch**.
- He searched **Bhimbetka** in **1957-58**. Besides this, he led the excavation and survey work in different places in the state. He was awarded with **Padma Shri** in **1975**.



Prabhash Joshi –

- Prabhash Joshi, **famous journalist** and **writer** from Madhya Pradesh, was born on **July 15, 1936** at **Astha** (Sehore).
- He was the **editor of newspapers** like **Nai Duniya** and **Jansatta-published** from **Indore**. He died on **November 5, 2009**.
- **Madhya Pradesh State Sports Award** has been commemorated in his memory since **2013**.



Anil Kakodkar –

- **Indian nuclear physicist** and **mechanical engineer** Anil Kakodkar was born on **November 11, 1943** at **Badwani**.
- From **1996** to **2000**, he was the director of the **Bhabha Atomic Research Center** and was the **Chairman** of the **Indian Atomic Energy Commission** till **2009**.
- He was awarded with **Padma Shri** in **1998**, **Padma Bhushan** in **1999** and **Padma Vibhushan** in **2009**.



Bhuri bai-

Bhuri Bai is an Indian Bhil artist. She was born in Pitol village, of Jhabua district in Madhya Pradesh. Bhuri Bai belongs to the community of Bhils, the largest tribal group of India.

She has won many awards including the highest state honour accorded to artists by the Madhya Pradesh government, the Shikhar Samman.

She was awarded India's fourth highest civilian award the Padma Shri in 2021.



Durga bai

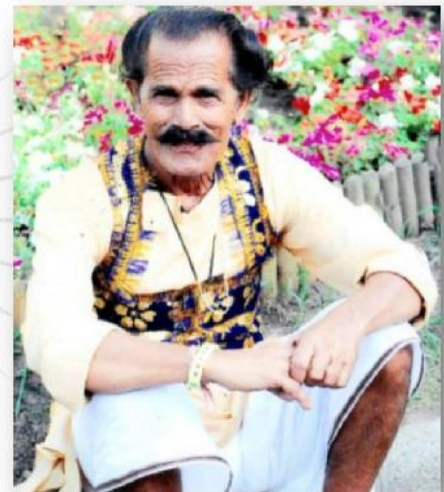
Durga Bai Vyam was born in Burbaspur, a village in Mandla district, Madhya Pradesh. She is an Indian artist. She is one of the foremost female artists based in Bhopal working in the Gond tradition of Tribal Art.

She has created paintings for several publications and exhibited her works widely.

In 2022, she was awarded Padma Shri by the Government of India for her contributions in the field of arts.

Ram sahay panday

Ram Sahay Panday is a Rai dancer from Sagar in the Indian State of Madhya Pradesh. The Rai (also spelt as Raai) dance was traditionally associated with the Bedia community which itself was associated with flesh trade. In spite of the fact that he was not a member of the community, he devoted his whole life to the practice and performance of the Rai dance and to secure acceptance and respectability to the dance form. His untiring efforts helped obtain national and international recognition to this dance form.



"The dance form Raai (or Rai) is basically a folk dance of Bundelkhand region. Raai means mustard seeds. When mustard seeds are put in a saucer they swing. Similarly, natives of the region also swing around when singer sings tales and songs. It is sort of a competition between the beats of music and the dancers. The drummer and the dancer try to win each other and the competition leads to a bliss.

In the year 2022, Govt of India honoured Ram Sahay Panday by conferring the Padma Shri award for his contributions to art.

Kapil tiwari

Kapil Tiwari is from Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh. He is an Indian folk philanthropist. He was awarded Padma Shri for his contribution in folk in 2020. In 1979, he had done doctorate in Hindi



Literature from Sagar University and went to Bhopal.

He was the former director of Adivasi Lokkala Academy and a member of Bharat Bhawan. He had worked for the development of folk and tribal communities. He has edited 39 books associated with the folk culture.

Prominent Cultural Institutions of M.P

Many organisations and institutions have been formed for the development, preservation and research of the activities related to culture and art in Madhya Pradesh.

Bharat Bhawan, Bhopal (est. - 13th of Feb. 1982)

- Architect – Charles Correa.



(A unit of RACE)

Bharat Bhawan is versatile centre set up to Create an interactive proximity among the verbal, visual and performing arts. The sections of Bharat Bhawan are - Rupankar, Vagarth, Rang Mandal, Anhad, etc.

The aim of Bharat Bhawan is to give shelter to the best creations of permanent significance which are being played in cities, villages and jungles. Bharat Bhawan is situated on the sloping rocks on the banks of the upper lake in Bhopal. It is worth seeing for even its architecture and setting.

Departments of Bharat Bhawan.

a) **Roopankar**

- It is the only museum of it's type in India which provides contemporary folk and tribal art together with urban art, named as – **Sughar, Unghar**.

b) **Vagarth**

- It is a Center of Indian poetry, library, achieve and translation centre.

c) **Anhad -**

- It is the centre for classical, folk and tribal music.
- The chief activity of anhad is to organize the programmed of **rare musical instrument**.

d) **Rangandal -**

- It is a professional repertory with three forums –
 - (i) Oper-air amphitheater known as “**Bahirang**”.
 - (ii) Indoor auditorium knon as “**Antarang**”.
 - (iii) A studio theatre known as ‘**Abhirang**’.

e) **Aakar -**

- It is a workshop for Drawing, painting and statue making.

f) **Lalit -** It is a library of the books of Lalit art (fine art)

g) **Chhavi –**

- Recently opened centre for classifiable cinema.

h) **Prakashan -**

- It is a publishing department of associated books of Bharat Bhawan.
- Bharat Bhawan publishes a quarterly Hindi journal of literary criticism, **poorvagrah**.

i) **Nirala Srijan Peeth -** It is a chair for creative writing instituted in Bharat Bhawan.

Ravindra Bhawan (Bhopal)

- Founded in 1962.
- For performing various cultural and social activities Ravindra Bhawan is only fully equipped auditorium, it has two types of theater.
 - a) Indoor theater.
 - b) Outdoor theater.



TRICK



M.P. Kala Parishad (Bhopal, 1952)

Its main objective is to conserve and promote the music, dance, art and theatre of the state. This institute also promotes and motivates the young budding artists of the state. This institute has been publishing a monthly magazine – **Kala Vaarta**.

M.P. Sahitya Parishad (Bhopal, 1954)

Its main objective is to conserve and promote the literature of M.P. and motivate the upcoming writers by providing recognition and reward for their work. Institute has been publishing a magazine **Saakshatkar**. Sahitya Parishad organises creative critical literature meets, talks and conventions for the protection and encouragement of Hindi literature in the state.

M.P. Urdu Academy (Bhopal, 1976)

This Academy has been giving the financial aid to Urdu poets and literary societies for the encouragement and protection of Urdu literature since 1976. The Academy arranges financial help for the publication of Urdu books, and libraries for Urdu books.

Kalidas Academy (Ujjain, 1977)

The basic Idea of founded Kalidas academy in Ujjain is of two fold. One is to keep the memory of great poet and other is to establish a multidisciplinary institution.

Ustad Allaudding Khan Sangeet Academy -

- Maihar (Satna), 1979
- The academy was founded in order to protect, preserve and enrich Indian classical music, dance, drama etc.
- There are two centres under this academy –
 1. Chakradhar Dance
 2. Centre Dhruvad Centre.

M.P. Sindhi Academy (Bhopal, 1983)

Kul Hind Allama Iqbal Adbi Makraj (Bhopal, 1984)

M. Sanskrit Academy (Bhopal, 1985)

M.P. Tulsi Academy (Bhopal, 1987)

Objective – To search all the write-ups of Tulsi Das and to compile, Publish and propagate them. This academy has established Chitrakoot research centre, international Tulsi Vidhyapeeth. For providing education on Tulsi Literature based on Gurukul pedagogy. Tulsi Samaroh is organized every year a Chitrakoot during diwali festival.

M.P. Hindi Granth Academy (Bhopal, 1969)

It publishes books and subject matter for the level of university. Along with it, it also publishes the books in Hindi medium for competitive exams. It publishes a magazine called **Rachna**.

M.P. Madhyam (Bhopal, 1985)

It is a communication centre of M.P. govt. established as a autonomous body under the directorate of public relation. It provides all the necessary information regarding government policies and programmes.

It publishes employment news related news paper called **“Rozgar Nirman”** and the activities of gram Panchayats are published through **“Panchayika”**.

M.P. Cultural Council / M.P. Sanskritik Parishad (Bhopal, 2003)

This council has been incorporated under the chairmanship of Chief Minister. This council is the Combination of four state level institution of M.P. that has already been running in the state. i.e. -

- a) Ustaad Allauddin Khan Sangeet Academy.
- b) M.P. Sahitya Parishad
- c) M.P. Kala Parishad.
- d) M.P. Adivasi Lok Kala Parishad.

Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums of Govt. of M.P. (Bhopal, 1st of Nov. 1956)

The main objective of this institution is to promote, preserve, exhibit and marked the archaeological rites and materials.

TRICK



RAO'S ACADEMY
for Competitive Exams
(A unit of **RACE**)

Prominent Musicians and Dancers of M.P

1. Tansen -

- Born in 1506 at Behat Village in Gwalior.
- Died in 1585 at Agra and Tomb is situated at Gwalior
- Original Name – Ram Tanu Pandey / Makrand Pandey or Tanna.

Since child hood Tansen was in touch with Sufi Saint Mahammad Gaus. Swami Haridas trained him in Singing. Later he came to Gwalior and completed his training under Mrignayani. He was given the title of Tansen by Man singh Tomar, the ruler of Gwalior.

Later, Tansen joined the court of King Ramchandra Bhagel of Rewa and from here; he went to Akbar's court. Here he became one of the Navratna and was given the title of Mian by Akbar himself.

2. Allauddin Khan (Baba Allauddin Khan)

- Born in 1862 at Shivpur village of Tripura.
- Died 1972.
- He was famous Sarod Player and Multi- Instrumentalist. He was the court poet of Raja Brijnath of Maihar.

3. Ustad Hafiz Ali

The Ancestors of Ustad belong to Afghanistan, but he was born in Gwalior in 1888. It was his ancestors only who converter Rabab in to Sarod. He has been the court poet of Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Scindia who gave he the title of Sangeet Ratnakar and Aftab-E-Sarod. His son Amjad ali khan is one of the best Sarod Vada. Sarod Ghar (Gwalior). It is a museum which exhibits the memories of Ustad Hafiz ali khan.

4. Shankar Rao pandit

- He was born in 1862 in Gwalior.
- He was Prominent Scholar of Khyal Gayakee.
- His son Krishna Rao Pandit is also a prominent Scholar.

5. **Raja Bhaiya Poonchwale (1882-1956)**

- He was born in Gwalior and his original name is Balkrishna Anand Rao Aptekar
- He had a Jagir named poonch in Bundelkhand hence he was known as ponchvale.
- He wrote several texts on Taan Mallika, Thumri etc.

6. **Ustad Amir Khan (1912-1971)**

- He was the well known Indian classical vocalist was founder of Indore Gharana.

Folk Writers of M.P.

1. Sant Singaji

He was born in Khajuri village of Barwani in 1571. After becoming Saint he stayed in Pipalya village of Khandwa till death. His Samadhi is situated here, where every year religious fair is organized.

Work –

- Singa ji was famous to sing Sankhiyan like kabir.
- He created Satvar, Barahmasi, Pandrah Tithi, Narad, Sharad etc.
- The book “**Parchuri**” is the biography of Singaji wrote by his disciple **khemdas**.

2. Isuri

Folk poet Isuri was born in 1898 in village Mendhaki. (Bundelkhand). His main literary work includes.

- Isuri Ki Phaag (Compiled and Scripted by krishnand Gupta)
- Isuri Sankalan (compiled and scripted by Gauri Shaukar Dwivedi)
- Isuri Satasai (Compiled and Scripted by Sagar Satyarthi)

3. Jagnik

- Born in 1230 in Bundelkhand.
- He was the court poet of Parimal.
- Work – Parimal Raso, Alha Khand.

Folk Dances of M.P.

Madhya Pradesh like any other part of India offers a panorama of folk dances that are performed before deities and are related to various rituals. All traditional dances, throughout all ages have been a pious act of faith. 'Lokranjan' - an annual dance festival at Khajuraho organised by Madhya Pradesh Tourism Department and Madhya Pradesh Adivasi Lok Kala Academy is a platform to present a number of popular folk and tribal dance forms of Madhya Pradesh and other parts of India.

When the lively and spontaneous dance of the Bundelkhand region takes centre stage, the atmosphere comes alive and one is swept away by the rhythm of Madhya Pradesh. Mridang beater initiates the pace of movements giving the dance a vigorous character. The dance performance is intermittently dotted with prose or poetic dialogues called Swang.

It is a unique synthesis of a dancer's choreographed graceful movements accentuated by the melody and music of the accompanying folk lore and the instrument with the increasing beat, the pace increases and swaying of dancers body leaves the viewers spellbound. This dance form is not particular to any season or occasion, but is considered to be an art of enjoyment and entertainment.

The Rai dance of Baghelkhand is performed by a man disguised as a woman to the accompaniment of the musical instruments dholak and nagara. It is performed by the women of the Ahir community of Baghelkhand and this is particular to the occasion of birth of a child in Vaishya community. The dancers dressed in their traditional attire and bejewelled sway gently to convey the spirit of the auspicious occasion.

BHAGORIA

Quaint rhythms conjure up the tribal cultural identity of the Baiga tribe of Madhya Pradesh through Dussehra and Dadariya dance. The start of Dussehra festival resounds with the gaiety of traditional folk songs and dances of Baiga. On the occasion of Dussehra festival eligible a festival eligible males of the Baiga community from one village visit another village, where they are traditionally welcomed by the village young girls with their singing and performance of Dadariya dance. They have an interesting custom which allows a Baiga girl to select the young male of her choice from the visiting lot and marry him. This song and dance form seems to be inspired by this custom. The atmosphere comes alive and one is swept away by the nuances and rhythm of this land. The other form of dance popular among the Baiga



community is Pardhauni. Performed mainly to welcome and entertain bridegroom's party, the dance is primarily to convey happiness and the spirit of the auspicious occasion.

Some other well known tribal forms of dances are Karma and Saili (Gonds), Bhagoria (Bhils), Lehangi (Saharias) and Thaapti (Kokru). Other cultural groups have some or the other dance forms of their own.

AHIRAI

The major traditional dances of Bharia tribe of Madhya Pradesh are Bharam, Setam, Saila and Ahirai. The most popular dance form of Bharia tribe is performed on the occasion of marriage. Drums and timki (a pair of brass metal platter) are the two musical instruments used as accompaniment to this group dance performance.



The group of musicians whirl in a circle and with the rising crescendo of the drums and timki, the pace of hand movements and the steps of the dancers within the circle reaches a climax after which the beating of drums, the rhythmical sound of the timki and the swaying of the dancers stop. After a brief stop, the performers continue to entertain and the dance continues all through the night.

Dances of Nimar Region

a) Gangaur Dance

This is a traditional religious folk dance performed during the Gangaur festival in the month of Chaitra. This dance is performed mainly during the nine days of Gangaur festival, the associated rituals have a number of dance and song sequences to it. Dance form performed on the occasion of Gangaur in Nimar region is a devotional form in honour of their deity Ranubai and Dhaniyer Suryadev.

Gangaur is a goddess which is a symbolic representation of Goddess Parvati.

- There are two types of dances in Gangaur – (i) Jhalariya (ii) Jhola.
- Main musical instruments in Gangaur dance is Dhol and Thali.
- Prominent artist – Heera Lal Saad, Prabhkar Dubey and Sadhna Upadhyaya.

b) Kathi Dance

This is a popular dance-drama of Nimar region. It is performed in the honour of deity parvati. The musical instrument used in this dance is Dhaank. Kathi dancers wear a dress called Bana.

c) **Mandalya Dance**

This is a group dance performed on festivals and other auspicious occasions. It is performed on the very fast beats of Dhol.

d) **Danda Dance**

Farmers of Nimar perform Danda Dance during Gangaur festival. Dancers carry danda in their hands which is about 1.25 m in height. The musical instrument used are Dhol and Bronze plate.

Dances of Malwa Region

Matki Dance

This is a community dance of the Malwa, Matki is performed by the women on various occasions. The dancers move rhythmically to the beating of a drum, locally called Matki. Initiated by a lone woman locally called Jhela, others join dressed in their traditional Malwi wardrobe and with a veil covering their faces. The graceful hand movements and steps of the participants create a stunning effect.

Ada-Khada Rajvadi Dance

It is specially performed on the occasion of marriage below the mandap. It is performed on traditional kaherva-dadra taal of Dhol. This is performed by women. Ada is done in a bending pose while khada is done standing and Rajvadi is done holding with pallu.

Patang Dance

Patang dance is beautiful representation of act of flying kites. It is mainly performed on Makar Sankranti.

Dances of Bundelkhand Region

a) **Rai Dance**

It is a state dance of M.P. It is the combination of both Shrinagar and Shourya ras. It is basically the traditional dance of the Beria tribe. This dance is performed in a

group in which female dancer is situated the centre of all, termed as a **Bedni**, who dances on the beats of Mridang.

- During the interval of Rai, Swangs are performed. Whose main aim is to highlight social evils of society in the form of humour and satire.

b) **Kanada**

- It is performed mainly by Dhobi community.
- Main musical instruments are sarangi and Dholak.

c) **Saira Dance**

- It is performed during the month of Sawan especially on Kajli Teej.

d) **Badhai Dance**

In Bundelkhand region, there is a tradition of performing Badhai Dance on the occasion of marriages. Popular on the occasions of the birth, marriage and festivals in the Bundelkhand region is Badhai. Men and women dance vigorously to the tunes of accompanying musical instruments. The dancers accentuate supple and acrobats like movements and their colourful attire leaves the viewers simply amazed.

Baredi

Baredi dance is performed during the period starting the festival of Diwali till the day of Poonima. One of Madhya Pradesh's most stunning performances, the dancers in a group of colourfully dressed 8-10 young men are choreographed by a head male performer. Usually, a two line devotional poetry form called Diwari precedes the dance performance.

Naurata

This dance has a special significance to the unmarried girls in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh. Naurata dance is performed by the would be brides to invoke the God seeking a good match and conjugal bliss. The nine day festivities during the period of navratri are marked by creating Naurata intricated designs outside the house made from lime and various colours.

Folk Drama and Theater of Malwa

1) **Maach**

- It is a **state Drama of M.P.**

Maach is the most popular folk theatre or Lok Natya of Malwa region. It has its basic region in Ujjain. Term 'Maach' origination from the Sanskrit term 'Manch'. Before commencing the play maach pillar is placed at the centre of the stage and worshiped.

Dholak and Sarangi are important accompanying instrument. It is started in the first span of night.

- It is based on various religious, mythological and social themes like various stories of Heer-Ranjha, Nal-Damyanti etc.
- Bal Mukund Guru is considered as pioneer artist of Maach.

Folk Drama and Theater of Bundelkhand

1) Swang

It is one of the most popular folk theatres in Bundelkhand. Swang is performed in the interval of Rai Dance. Main motive of Swang is to spot the social evil and address the people on same subject with humour and satire.

2) Nautanki

Basically it is originated from U.P. but in M.P. it is mainly performed in Bundelkhand region.

Folk Drama and Theater of Nimar

a) Gammat

- It is basically satire. It strikes as social, political and economic evils.

b) Rasleela or Rahas

- It is organized around Krishna Janmashtami. The various part of Krishna lila is portray in it.

Folk songs

The history of a country is told in its popular songs. Madhya Pradesh offers a real feasts to the aficionados of traditional music. Folk songs narrate stories of sacrifice, duty, love and chivalry using characteristic style of singing. The folklore of Dholu Maru, originally from Rajasthan, is popular in Malwa, Nimar and Bundelkhand region and people belonging to these regions sing about Dholu Maru's love, separation and reunion in their own distinct folk style.

It is not at all unusual to see women folk singing practically on every ceremonial occasion and even on death in the Nimar region of Madhya Pradesh. Beats of Chang and Dhaf whip up the competitive fervour of the kalgiturra form of folk singing, popular in Mandla, Malwa, Bundelkhand and Nimar regions.

The songs are composed with accounts ranging from the Mahabharata and the Puranas to the current affairs and the opposing parties sing all through the night to outsmart each other. This traditional form of singing has its origin dating back to the reign of the Chanderi King Shishupal. Songs composed by saints like Singaji, Kabir, Meera, Dadu are part of the folk repertoire of Nimar region popularly known as the Nirguni style of singing.

The singing is usually accompanied with an Ektara and a Khartaal (a music instrument with small metal jinglers attached to wooden planks). The other very popular form of folk singing in Nimar, Phag which is sung with the accompaniment of Dhaf and Chang during the festive season of Holi. These songs have a very strong romantic fervour. The Navratri festival celebrated in Nimar with the performance of popular folk dance, Garba accompanied by Garba songs devoted to goddess Shakti.

Garba form is traditionally performed by men and is an integral part of the Nimari folk dance and drama. The singing is accompanied with a mridang (a form of drum). Gavlan are the songs sung during Raslila. The most popular form of singing among the Nath community of the Malwa region is a recitation of Bhartrihari folk lore. The hymns composed by the noble king Bhartrihari and saints like Kabir, Meera, Gorakh and Gopichand are accompanied by the musical instrument locally called Chinkara (a form of sarangi with string made of horse hair, main body made of bamboo and the bow made from a coconut shell). It emits a unique sound.

Songs sung by the young girls in group, of the Malwa region, Sanjha is a traditional melodious and haunting form of folk music. Idols of Sanja made from cowdung and decorated with leaf and flowers are worshipped by the girls during the evening hours along with singing of sanja songs to invoke prosperity and happiness. On the 18th day, the festivities culminate with bidding farewell to their companion sanja. As the monsoon rains have quenched the thirsty earth, swings are sprouted from the trees and it is a treat to hear Hid songs of Malwa region. Singing of Hid is marked by full throated voice of the artist and a classical style of aalap.

The form of singing common to Malwa region during monsoon season is Barsati Barta. Bundelkhand region is the land of warriors. The Alhait community of Bundelkhand had composed songs to inspire the warriors with accounts of heroic deeds of Alah Udul. The tales of heroism, honour, valour and chivalry of Alah Udul as demonstrated in the 52 wars fought by him are traditionally sung during the period of rainy season by people of this region.

The music instruments that accompany are dholak (a small version of the drum played on both sides with hands) and nagara (consists of two drums made of metal iron, copper, with the open face of the hollow pots spread with buffalo skin which is traditionally beaten with wooden sticks).

There are songs that relate to festivities on Holi, Thakur, Isuri and Rai Phag. Dewari form of songs accompanied to the tunes of dholak, nagara and flute is sung on the occasion of festival of Diwali. Bumbulia songs are rendered on the festival occasions of Shrivaratri, Basant Panchmi and Makar Sankranti. The style of singing folk songs of the Baghelkhand region is distinct from other regions of Madhya Pradesh. The voices of both the male and the female are strong and powerful.

There is a marked richness and diversity in songs and this also reflects the unique culture and heritage of the region. The theme of the songs is quite diverse and is created around various subjects. Basdeva is a traditional community of singers based in the Baghelkhand region, who sing about the legendary son Sharavan Kumar using a sarangi and chutki paijan. They are identified by their yellow wardrobe and carry an idol of Lord Krishna on their head. Songs are rendered by a pair of singers.

Compositions from the Ramayan and the tales of Karna, Moradhvaj, Gopchand, Bhartrihari, Bhole baba are the other common subjects of Basdeva songs. Birha and Bidesiya are two other important styles of singing that capture the mood of singers in Baghelkhand. Bidesiya songs relate to the theme of love, separation and reunion with the beloved. The Bidesiya song implores the loved one to return early.

Phag songs sung during the festival season of Holi express the abundance of spring season and expression of inter personal relationships. Beats of nagara whip up the charged spirits of the group of singers.

Main Dialects of M.P

1) Bundeli and Bundelkhandi

Bundeli is an Indo-Aryan language spoken in Bundelkhand region of central India. It's written system is Devanagri script. It is an apabhramsha of **Sauraseni**.

- It was named as Bundeli by **George Grierson** (Irish administrator and linguistic in British India)

2) Bhageli

Bhageli is an Indo-Aryan language spoken in the eastern central part of India especially in the Bhagelkhand region. Written system – Devnagri

- Grierson classified Bhageli under Eastern Hindi.

3) Brij Bhasha – Bhind, Morena, Gwalior.

4) Malvi – Malwa region.

5) Nimari – It is a sub-dialect of Malvi, Spoken in Nimar region.

6) Bheeli – Western Part of M.P.

Folk Songs of Nimar

1) Kalgi Turra

2) Sant Singaji Bhajan

3) Garba

4) Garbi

5) Nirgunia

6) Faag

7) Nathpanthi

Folk songs of Malwa Region

1) Bhartari Songs

2) Sanja Songs

3) Heed Gayan

4) Barsati Barta

Others

Alha Gayan

Hardaul ki Manauti – Bundelkhand and

Bhagelkhand

Dhola-Maru-Malwa, Nimar and

Bundelkhand



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