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Rare Renati Chola Era Inscription unearthed

Renati Cholas

- The Telugu Cholas of Renadu (also called as Renati Cholas) ruled over Renadu region, the present day Cuddapah district.
    - They were originally independent, later forced to the suzerainty of the Eastern Chalukyas.
- The earliest of this family was Nandivarman (500 AD) who claimed descent from the family of Karikala and the Kasyapa gotra.
- Their territory extended over the whole of Cuddapah district and the adjoining areas of Anantapur, Kurnool and Chittoor districts.

Cholas - Important Points

- Brihadeshwar temple was constructed by Raja Raja Chola I at Tanjore and it is a Shiva temple (Also known by the name of Raja Rajeshwar temple).

Chola Administration

- Provincial Administration
    - The Chola empire was divided into 9 provinces called mandalam, each under a governor called Mandala mudalis, who were paid salary in the form of lands. They were required to maintain an army out of the resources and maintain peace in their respective territories.
- District Administration
    - The provinces were in turn divided into divided districts called Nadus which were about 500 in number and were run by an autonomous assembly called Nattar.

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Local Administration

- There were two types of villages at the local in the Chola empire.
    - One type of village consisted of people from different caste and the assembly which ran this type of village was called 'ur'.
    - The second type of village was 'agrahara' types of village which were settled by Brahmins in which most of the land was rent-free.
        - The assembly of this agrahara type of village was a gathering of the adult men in brahmana villages called 'Sabha' or 'mahasabha'.
- These villages enjoyed a large measure of autonomy.
    - The affairs of the village were managed by an executive committees to which educated person owning property were elected by drawing lots or by rotation.
    - These members had to retire every three years.
    - There were other committees for helping in the assessment and collection of land revenue for the maintenance of law and order, justice etc.
    - One of the important Committee was the tank committee which looked after the distribution of water to the fields.
    - The mahasabha could settle new lands and exercise ownership rights over them. It could also raise loans for the village and levy taxes. The self-government enjoyed by the Chola villages was a very fine system.
- Prominent Port of Chola Empire - Poompuhar.
    - Other Naval ports were located at Arikamedu, Kancheepuram, Nagapattinam, Kulachal, Korkai, Kadalur, and Thoothukudi.

Conversion of Kakatiya Devi Temple into Local Goddess Temple

Kakati Devi temple built by Kakatiya ruler Ganapati Deva in Dharanikota converted into an abode of local Goddess 'Balusulamma'

Kakatiya Dynasty – Facts

- The 12th and the 13th centuries saw the emergence of the Kakatiyas.
- They were at first the feudatories of the Western Chalukyas of Kalyana, ruling over a small territory near Warangal.
- The dynasty saw powerful leaders like Ganapathi Deva and Rudramadevi.
- They were known for the construction of a network of tanks for irrigation and drinking water and thereby gave a big boost to the overall development of the region.
- Prataparudra I, also known as Kakatiya Rudradeva, was the son of the Kakatiya leader Prola II. It was under his rule that the Kakatiyas declared sovereignty. He ruled the kingdom till 1195 A.D.
    - It was under the rule of Prataparudra I that usage of Telugu language in inscriptions began.

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- Before the establishment of Orugallu/Warangal as the capital, Hanamakonda was the first capital of the Kakatiyas.
- The great Italian traveller Marco Polo visited the Kakatiya Kingdom sometime during Rudramadevi's tenure as the ruler of the Kakatiya Dynasty and made note of her administrative style; admiring her extensively.
- The Koh-i-Noor Diamond, which is now among the jewels set in the British Crown, was mined and first owned by the Kakatiya Dynasty.
- Under the Kakatiya rule, the caste system was not rigid and in fact, it was not given much significance socially.
    - Anyone could take up any profession and people were not bound to an occupation by birth.
- The Kakatiya rule finally came to an end in 1323 A.D. when Warangal was conquered by the Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, the then Sultan of Delhi.

Kakatiya Dynasty - Facts – Architecture

- The iconic Kakatiya Thoranam was built by Rudramadevi's father in the 12th Century. This ornate arch is said to have many similarities with the gateways at the Sanchi Stupa and is also the emblem of Telangana.
- The scenic Pakhal lake in Warangal was built by Ganapathi Deva.
- Rammapa (Rudreshwara Temple) - Recently declared UNSECO world heritage site.
- The 1000 pillar temple in Warangal was built during the Kakatiya Rule and is another example to the exquisite Kakatiya Architecture.

Evidence of dairy production in the Indus Valley Civilisation

SCIENCE

Evidence of dairy production in the Indus Valley Civilisation

Aswathi Pacha

OCTOBER 24, 2020 20:47 IST
UPDATED: OCTOBER 24, 2020 22:43 IST

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Age-old story: Analysis ofresidues on ancient pots shows the earliest evidence of dairy processing. | Photo Credit: Prabodh Shirvalkar

Indus Valley Civilization

- For the first time it's been proved scientifically that dairy production was in place in the Indus Valley civilization in 2500 BCE, and the earliest known evidence of dairy production.
- The results were based on molecular chemical analysis of residue in shards of pottery found at the archaeological site of Kotada Bhadli located in Gujarat.

2020 marks the 100 years of discovery of IVC.

- It is called Harappan civilization because it was first site excavated in 1921 by Dayaram Sahni. It was larger than ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia civilisations.
- **Geographical Proximity** -
    - Northern-most site→**Manda** (Jammu-Kashmir).
    - Southern-most site→**Daimabad** (Maharashtra).
    - Eastern-most site →**Alamgirpur** (Uttar Pradesh).
    - Western-most site →**Sutkagendor** (Pakistan-Iran border).

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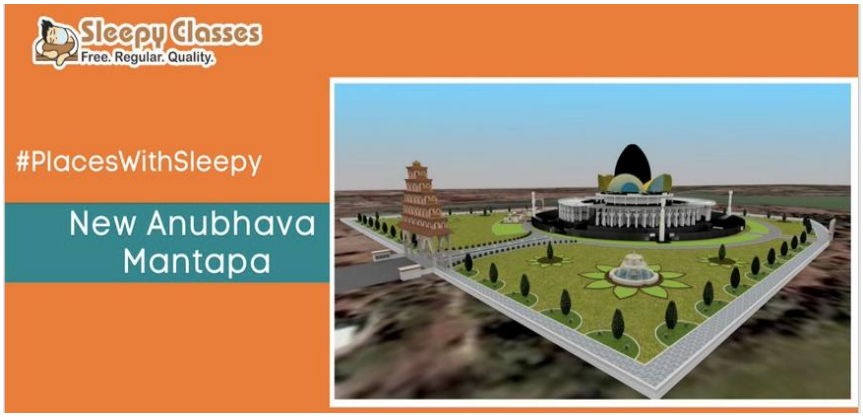
- **Rakhigarhi** - Largest site of IVC.
- **Surkotda** - Only site with Horse remains.
- **Lothal and Rakhigarhi** - Couple burial - Male Female together.
- **Ropar** - Dog burial alongside human pit burials.
    - First site to be excavated after Independence.
- **Banwali** - Only site with radial streets.
- **Dholavira** - World's Oldest signboard.
- **Lothal** - Probably World's first Docyard.
- First to produce cotton in the world. (Mehrgarh).

Adopt a Heritage Project

Adopt a Heritage Project - Monument Mitras

- The Scheme was launched on World Tourism Day i.e. 27th September, 2017.
- This project is a key initiative of Ministry of Tourism in close collaboration with Ministry of Culture and Archeologically Survey of India (ASI), to develop the heritage sites/ monuments and making them tourist-friendly to enhance the tourism potential and their cultural importance in a planned and phased manner.
- The project plans to entrust heritage sites/monuments and other tourist sites to private sector companies, public sector companies and individuals for the development of tourist amenities. The project aims to develop synergy among all partners.
- Successful bidders selected for adopting heritage sites/monuments by the Oversight and Vision Committee shall be called as Monument Mitras. The basic and advanced amenities of the tourist destinations would be provided by them.
    - They would also look after the operations and the maintenance of the amenities. The 'Monument Mitras' would associate pride with their CSR activities.

Foundation stone laid for 'New Anubhava Mantapa'



New Anubhava Mantapa

- Karnataka Chief Minister B.S. Yediyurappa laid the foundation stone for the 'New Anubhava Mantapa' in Basavakalyan, the place where 12th century poet-philosopher Basavanna lived for most of his life.
- The project will showcase the 12th Century Anubhava Mantapa (often referred to as the "first Parliament of the world") established by him in Basavakalyan, where philosophers and social reformers held debates.
- The building will adopt the Kalyana Chalukya style of architecture.

About Basavanna

- He was a 12th-century philosopher, statesman, Kannada poet and a social reformer during the reign of the Kalachuri-dynasty king Bijjala I in Karnataka.
    - He spread social awareness through his poetry, popularly known as Vachanaas.
    - Rejected gender or social discrimination, superstitions and rituals.
    - He introduced new public institutions such as the Anubhava Mantapa (or, the "hall of spiritual experience"), which welcomed men and women from all socio-economic backgrounds to discuss spiritual and mundane questions of life, in open.
    - As a leader, he developed and inspired a new devotional movement named Virashaivas, or "ardent, heroic worshippers of Shiva". This movement shared its roots in the ongoing Tamil Bhakti movement, particularly the Shaiva Nayanars traditions, over the 7th- to 11th – century.
- Championed devotional worship that rejected temple worship and rituals led by Brahmins, and replaced it with personalized direct worship of Shiva through practices such as individually worn icons and symbols like a small linga.

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Indigenous Games Included in Khelo India Youth Games

Home / Lifestyle / Art Culture / Fighting fit: Four indigenous martial arts get a Khelo India boost

ART CULTURE

Fighting fit: Four indigenous martial arts get a Khelo India boost

Kalaripayattu from Kerala, Mallakhamb from central India, Gatka from Punjab and Thang-ta from Manipur have been classified as sports. What comes next?

By Vanessa Viegas
PUBLISHED ON MAR 05, 2021 08:53 PM IST

4 New Entries

Mallakhamb

- It is a traditional form of gymnastics performed with a wooden pole (made of wood from sheesham or Indian rosewood and polished with castor oil), a cane, or a rope.
- Though Madhya Pradesh declared Mallakhamb the State sport only in 2013, it had been developed as a competitive sport since 1981, with rules and regulations introduced at the first National Championship that year.

Gatka

- It is a style of fighting with wooden sticks that originated in Punjab in the 15th Century. The bana and chola are worn for ritualistic performances but when performed as a sport, the practitioner wears track pants and T-shirt, and the stick is no longer the size of a man.

Thang Ta

- Manipuri Art Form which combines ritual, demonstration and combat and involves a variety of dance forms and warrior drills.

Kalyaripattu

- It is a Martial art which originated as a style in Kerala during 3nd century BC to the 2nd century AD.
- The word kalari first appears in Sangam literature to describe both a battlefield and combat arena.
- It is also considered to be one of the oldest fighting system in existence.

Prakaram Divas

Prakaram Divas

Context

- January 23, birth anniversary of Subhas Chandra Bose, would be celebrated as "Parakram Divas", day of courage, every year. 2021 will be 125th birth anniversary of Subhas Chandra Bose.

Important Facts about his life

- Announced the establishment of the provisional government of Azad Hind in occupied Singapore in 1943.
    - Known as Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind, it was supported by the Axis powers of Imperial Japan, Nazi Germany, the Italian Social Republic, and their allies.
- He was twice elected President of the Indian National Congress, (1938-Haripur and 1939-Tripuri).

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- He resigned from the Congress Presidentship in 1939 and organised the All India Forward Bloc a faction within the Congress in Bengal.
- He founded the Free India Centre and The Indian Legion in 1941 in Berlin.
- On 4 July 1944, at a rally in Burma, He gave his famous slogan - "Give me Blood and I shall give you Freedom"
- Started the newspaper - Swaraj.
- Wrote the book - "The Indian Struggle" which cover the Indian Independence History from 1920 -1934.

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Modern India Persoanlities

Veer Savarkar

Important Points to remember

- Formed a youth organization- Mitra Mela, this organization was put into place to bring in national and revolutionary ideas.
- He was against foreign goods and propagated the idea of Swadeshi.
- He championed atheism and rationality and also disapproved orthodox Hindu belief. In fact, he even dismissed cow worship as superstitious.

Veer Savarkar

- Vinayak Savarkar was a president of Hindu Mahasabha from 1937 to 1943.

- When congress ministries offered resignation on 22nd oct 1939, Hindu Mahasabha under his leadership cooperated with Muslim league to form government in provinces like Sindh, Bengal and NWFP.
- In Pune, Savarkar founded the "Abhinav Bharat Society" and He joined Tilak's Swaraj Party.
- He founded the Free India Society. The Society celebrated important dates on the Indian calendar including festivals, freedom movement landmarks, and was dedicated to furthering discussion about Indian freedom.
- He believed and advocated the use of arms to free India from the British and created a network of Indians in England, equipped with weapons.
- He wrote the book named - "The History of the war of Indian Independence" and also gave the two nation theory in his book "Hindutva".

Lingaraj Temple

Lingaraj Temple

- Context - Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has sought inquiry into demolitions by Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA) around the 12th century Lingaraj temple.

Important Points to remember

- Lingaraja Temple is a temple dedicated to Shiva.
- Built by king Jajati Keshari of Soma Vansh.
- It is built in red stone and is a classic example of Kalinga style of architecture.
- Located to the north of the temple is Bindusagar Lake.
- The temple has images of Vishnu, possibly because of the rising prominence of Jagannath sect emanating from the Ganga rulers who built the Jagannath Temple in Puri in the 12th century.

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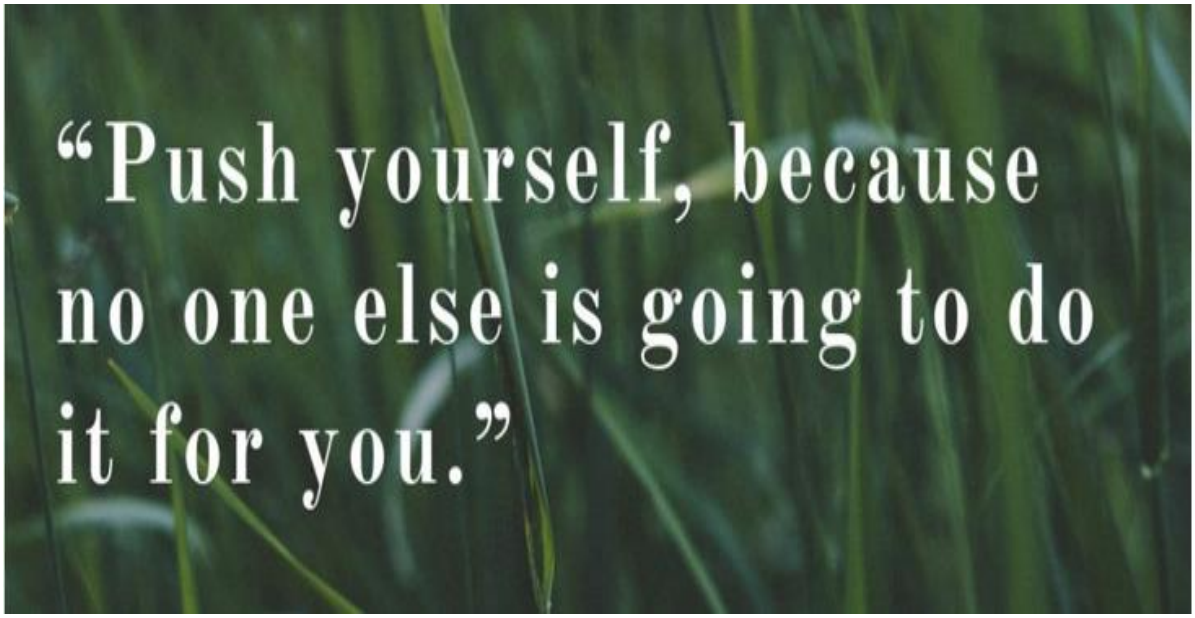
Sri Krishandevaraya

- Context - The first-ever epigraphical reference to the date of death of Vijayanagar king Krishnadevaraya has been discovered at Honnenahalli in Tumakuru district in Karnataka.

Important Points to remember

- He was an emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire who reigned from 1509 – 1529.
- He belonged to Tuluva Dynasty.
- Krishna Deva Raya earned the titles Kannada Rajya Rama Ramana, Andhra Bhoja and Mooru Rayara Ganda.
- He became the dominant ruler of the peninsula of India by defeating the Sultans of Bijapur, Golconda, the Bahmani Sultanate and the Raja of Odisha.
- The great south Indian mathematician Nilakantha Somayaji also lived in the Empire of Krishnadevaraya.
- Portuguese travellers Domingo Paes and Fernao Nuniz also visited the Vijayanagara Empire during his reign.



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