



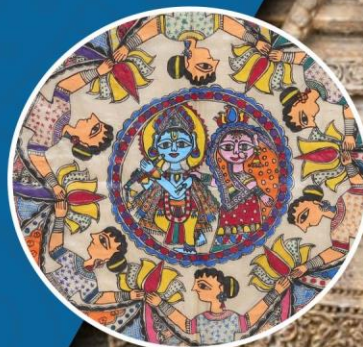
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Swami Vivekananda

Context

- The Nation Paid tributes to Swami Vivekananda, on his Jayanti.

About Vivekananda:

Disciple Of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramakrishna paramhansa
Founded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramakrishna Mission (1897), Ramakrishna Math, Vedanta Society of New York
Philosophy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advaita vedanta
Literary Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raja Yoga (1896), Karma Yoga (1896), Bhakti Yoga (1896), Jnana Yoga, My Master (1901), Lectures from Colombo to Almora (1897)
Message	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced Hinduism at the Parliament of the World's Religions in Chicago in 1893 Gave message of universal brotherhood and self-awakening

Living root bridges

Context

- The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) has underlined some green rules for the living root bridges of Meghalaya to get the UNESCO World Heritage Site tag.

About living root bridge

- It is like a suspension bridge formed by guiding the pliable roots of the rubber fig tree (*Ficus elastica*) across a stream or river and allowing the roots to grow and strengthen over time.
- Meghalaya is known for these living root bridge.
- Khasi and Jaintia tribes have mastered the art of wrapping thick roots together to form this bridge structure that has a capacity to hold more than 50 people
- Such a bridge is locally called jingkieng jri.

200-year-old inscriptions

Context

- The 200-year-old inscriptions, temple, chathiram, found near Madurai.

About Inscription:

Key discoveries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nine inscriptions A Vinayakar temple and An adjoining chathiram. The temple is now known as Marudaiya Temple and Shenbagavinayakar Temple
Talks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about Chervaikarars of six generation
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revealed the philanthropic activity of the Chervaikarars of Pothumbu village, who used to provide shelter and food for travelers.

Ramanujacharya

Context

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi will unveil a 216-foot statue of Ramanujacharya, described as the 'Statue of Equality in Hyderabad on February 5.

About the "Statue of Equality"

- The statue is made of 'panchaloha', a mix of five metals - gold, silver, copper, brass, and zinc.
- The complex has identical recreations of 108 Divya Desams, the 108 ornately carved Vishnu temples mentioned in the works of the Alwars, mystic Tamil saints.

About Ramanuja:

Basic Philosophy	• 1017 at Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu
Philosophy	• Vishishtadvaita subschool of Vedānta
Literary Works	• Vedārthasangraha, Sri Bhāshya , Bhagavad Gita Bhāshya, and the minor works titled Vedāntadīpa, Vedāntasāra, Gadya Trayam (which is a compilation of three texts called the Saranāgati Gadyam, Sriranga Gadyam and the Srivaikunta Gadyam), and Nitya Grantham.
Key Literary Works	• Shri Bhāshya, Vedārthasangraha and the Bhagavad Gita Bhāshya.
Basic Message	• Every human is equal regardless of nationality, gender, race, caste, or creed

Chakma and Hajong communities

Context

- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has directed the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Arunachal Pradesh government to submit an action taken report against the racial profiling and relocation of people belonging to the Chakma and Hajong communities.

About Chakma and Hajong communities

Type	• Chakmas are predominantly Buddhists while Hajongs are Hindus
Initial Residence	• Chittagong Hill Tracts of erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) who migrated to India
Govt Residence	• Relief camps in Arunachal Pradesh and a majority of them continue to live there

Padma Awards

Context

- Padma Awards 2022 announced.

About Padma Awards

Establishment	• Two civilian awards-Bharat Ratna & Padma Vibhushan in 1954. The latter had three classes namely Pahela Varg, Dusra Varg and Tisra Varg.
Merger	• The Classes were subsequently renamed as Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and

	Padma Shri vide Presidential Notification issued on January 8, 1955.
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the recommendations made by the Padma Awards Committee, which is constituted by the Prime Minister every year.
Public Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open to the public
Announcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every year on the occasion of Republic Day except for brief interruption(s) during the years 1978 and 1979 and 1993 to 1997
Highest Civilian Award	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bharat ratna
The Three Padma Awards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Padma Vibhushan is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service; Padma Bhushan for distinguished service of high order Padma Shri for distinguished service in any field.
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All persons without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex are eligible for these awards. However, except doctors and scientists, government servants including those working with psus are not eligible for the Padma Awards.

Kathakali dance

Context

- The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has expressed deep grief over the demise of noted Kathakali dancer Ms. Milena Salvini.

About Kathakali dance:

State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous to state of Kerala
Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and stories from Shaiva literature
Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Sanskrit texts such as the Natya Shastra
Classification of characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sattva (goodness, virtuous, harmonious, constructive) Rajas (passion, egoistic, dynamic, action, aimless), and Tamas (darkness, viciousness, chaotic, destructive) of the 'guna' theory of personalities that originated in the age-old 'samkhya' school of hindu philosophy.
Involved art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Literature (sahityam) 2. Music (sangeetham) 3. Painting (chithram) 4. Acting (natyam) 5. Dance (nritham)

Konark Sun Temple

Context

- The Archaeological Survey of India insists that Konark is among the best looked after monuments; however, its conservation history is uneven to say the least.

About Konark Sun Temple:

Establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13th-century CE Sun temple at Konark on the coastline of Odisha, India
Founded by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attributed to king Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty about 1250 CE.
Type of Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classic illustration of the Odisha style of Architecture or Kalinga Architecture
Black Pagoda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Called the "Black Pagoda" in European sailor accounts as early as 1676.
White Pagoda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Jagannath Temple in Puri was called the "White Pagoda".
World Heritage Site Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO world heritage site in 1984
Other relevant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chandrabhaga Mela around the month of February
Critical Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depicted on the reverse side of the Indian currency note of Rs 10

List of Sun Temples in India:

Sun Temple	State
Modhera Sun Temple	Gujarat
Brahmanya Dev Temple	Madhya Pradesh
Konark Sun Temple	Odisha
Suryanaar Kovil	Tamil Nadu
Suryanarayana Swamy temple	Arasavalli (Andhra Pradesh)
Dakshinaarka Temple	Gaya (Bihar)
Navalakha Temple	Ghumli (Gujarat)
Martand Sun temple	Kashmir

Kaavi Art

Context

- Prime Minister spoke about a dying form of art known as Kaavi Art in his Mann Ki Baat address.

About Kaavi Art:

About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form of murals found in Konkan region especially in temples of Goa, parts of coastal Maharashtra and Karnataka.
What it is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian red pigment which is the only color used in this painting, is obtained from the laterite soil.
Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Done on wet plaster in a manner similar to frescoes.

Sant Ravidas

Context

- The postponement of the Punjab elections will allow Ravidassias to travel to Varanasi for Guru Ravidas Jayanti.

About Ravidas:

About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14th-century saint and founder of the Bhakti movement in North India
Founder of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also the founder of Ravidassia religion during the 15th to 16th century CE.
Disciple of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disciple of the Brahmin bhakti-poet Ramananda
Contemporary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditionally considered as Kabir's younger contemporary
Relevant information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devotional Verses were included in the Sikh scriptures known as Guru Granth Sahib
Message	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of social divisions of caste and gender, and promoted unity
Literary Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Adi Granth of Sikhs, and Panchvani of the Hindu warrior-ascetic group Dadupanthis

Paika Rebellions

Context

- The 1817 Paika rebellion of Odisha could not be called the first war of Independence.

Key Facts related to it:

About paikas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peasant militias of the gajapati rulers of odisha who offered military services to the king.
Reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paikas lost their estates when the new colonial establishments and land revenue settlements of the british came into force.
Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bakshi jagabandhu bidyadhar
Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 2, 1817
Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armed rebellion against company rule.

Raja Suhalddev, Rani BhaBani

Context

- PM Modi referred to several historical episodes including the battle between SalarMasud and Raja Suhalddev and the conflict between Governor-General Warren Hastings and Raja Chait Singh.
- He also mentioned the contributions of historical figures like Rani Bhabani from Bengal.

Raja Suhalddev

- Suhalddev was a legendary king from Shrivasti, known to have defeated and killed the Ghaznavid general Ghazi Miyan at Bahraich in 1034 CE.
- mentioned in the 17th century Persian-language historical romance Mirat-i-Masudi.
- During the reign of Jahangir (r. 1605-1627), Abd-ur-Rahman Chishti penned Mirat-i-Masudi, a Persian hagiography in praise of Ghazi Miyan, a Turkic commander.

Chait Singh

- Chait Singh was a ruler of Kingdom of Benares in northern India.
- He belonged to the Narayan dynasty of Bhumi-har Brahmins.
- Maharaja Balwant Singh's elder son, Raja Sri Chait Singh Sahib Bahadur, succeeded to the throne as the next Raja of Benares in 1770.

Rani Bhabani

- Rani Bhabani was a Hindu zamindar, also known as the 'Queen of Natore' during the British colonial era in what is now of Rajshahi, Bangladesh.
- The number of temples, guesthouses and roads she constructed across Bengal is in hundreds.
- She was also interested in the spread of education and donated generously to many educational institutes.

Hornbill Festival

Context

- To protest the killings of civilians by the security forces in Mon district on Saturday, eight of the 17 tribes in Nagaland have announced their withdrawal from the annual Hornbill Festival.

About

- It is also called the 'Festival of Festivals'.
- The first edition of the festival – which is named after the Indian hornbill was held in 2000.
- It hosts a colorful mixture of dances, performances, crafts, parades, games, sports, food, fairs and religious ceremonies.

Festivals of Northeast:

Losar	Arunachal Pradesh	Anthurium	Mizoram
Saga Dawa	Sikkim	Kharchi Puja	Tripura
Ambubachi Mela	Assam		
Dree Festival	Arunachal Pradesh		
Moatsu Mong	Nagaland		
Rass Mahutsav	Manipur		
Cheiraoba			

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Animal Sports in India

Context:

- The Supreme Court allowed Maharashtra to hold bullock cart races in the state till the pendency of the matter before the constitutional Bench of the apex court.



Aptani Textile

Context

- An application seeking Geographical Indication (GI) tag for the Arunachal Pradesh Aptani textile product has been filed.

About Aptani Tribe

Found	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tribal group of people living in the Ziro valley in the Lower Subansiri district of Arunachal Pradesh
Relevant Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNESCO has proposed the Aptani valley

	for inclusion as a World Heritage Site for its "extremely high productivity" and "unique" way of preserving the ecology.
Festival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dree and Myoko
Cultural Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paku-Itu, Daminda, Piree dance

Rare Black Rock Art Depictions

Context

- Rare black stick-like drawings of humans have been discovered in two caverns near the Kundu River in Paibogula village, Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh.

About it:

Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date from the Megalithic Period (1500 to 500 BC) and the early Historical Period (500 BC to 600 AD)
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kundu river valley in Gadivemula Mandal are 40 kilometers from Kurnool city
Type of color	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock art in black, red, and white paints
About Kundu River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A tributary of the Penna River in the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh
Special facts about Kundu river	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sorrow of Nandyal

Tolkappiyam

Context

- Recently, the Minister of State for Education, released the Hindi translation of Tolkāppiyam and the Kannada translations of 9 books of Classical Tamil literature.

About

About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient extant Tamil grammar text and the oldest extant long work of Tamil literature.
Total Books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consists of three books (atikaram), each with nine chapters (iyal), with a cumulative total of 1,610 sutras.
Author	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tolkappiyar

Jyotirlingam Temples of Maharashtra

Context

- Ministry of Tourism under its Dekho Apna Desh Initiative organised a webinar on Jyotirlingam Temples of Maharashtra'.

About Jyotilinga:

About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a devotional representation of the Hindu god Shiva.
Total	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 original Jyotirlinga shrines in India and Nepal
Most Sacred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 of which are most sacred and they are called the Maha Jyotirlingam
Jyotilinga in Maharastra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aundha Nagnath, Bhimashankar, Ghrishneshwar, Parali Vajinath, and Trimbakeshwar
Southernmost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rameswaram in Tamil Nadu
Northernmost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kedarnath in Uttarkhand

Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages of India

Context

- The Government of India has initiated a Scheme known as –Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages of India (SPPEL).

Details

- The Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages (SPPEL) was instituted by Ministry of Education in 2013.
- Aim: The sole objective of the Scheme is to document and archive the country’s languages that have become endangered or likely to be endangered in the near future.
- Monitored by: The scheme is monitored by Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) located in Mysuru, Karnataka. The CIIL has collaborated with various universities and institutes across India for this mission.

12 Jyotirlinga in India		
12-Jyotirlinga		
Jyotirlinga List with Location		
No	Jyotirlinga	Location
1	Somnath Jyotirlinga	Saurashtra, Gujarat
2	Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga	Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh
3	Omkareshwar Jyotirlinga	Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh
4	Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga	Srisailem, Andhra Pradesh
5	Vajinath Jyotirlinga	Parli, Maharashtra
6	Kedarnath Jyotirlinga	Kedarnath, Uttarakhand
7	Nageshwar Jyotirlinga	Darukavanam, Gujarat
8	Trimbakeshwar Jyotirlinga	Nasik, Maharashtra
9	Bhimashankar Jyotirlinga	Pune, Maharashtra
10	Rameshwar Jyotirlinga	Rameshwaram, Tamil Nadu
11	Grishneshwar Jyotirlinga	Aurangabad, Maharashtra
12	Kashi Vishwanath Jyotirlinga	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

Features

- At the moment, the languages which are spoken by less than 10,000 speakers or languages which are not linguistically studied earlier are chiefly considered to be documented in this Government of India scheme.
- Presently, 117 languages have been listed for the documentation.

Konyak Tribe

Context

- At the centre of the violence which followed the killing of six civilians in Oting village of Mon district in Nagaland, and which led to the killing of eight more civilians, are the Konyaks – among the largest tribes in the state.

The Tribe

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inhabit the Mon District—also known as 'The Land of The Anghs'
Other inhabited areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arunachal Pradesh; Assam; and also in Myanmar
Traditional chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anghs/wangs
Traditional arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gunsmithing, iron-smelting, brass-works, and gunpowdermaking. They are also adept in making 'janglaü' (machetes) and wooden sculptures.
Festivals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aoleng, a festival to welcome the spring Lao Ong Mo

ENDANGERED CATEGORY	
■ 11 from Andaman and Nicobar Islands	■ Andhra Pradesh - Gadaba and Naiki .¶
■ 7 from Manipur	■ Tamil Nadu - Kota and Toda .¶
■ 4 from Himachal Pradesh	■ Arunachal Pradesh - Mra, Na
■ Odisha - Manda, Parji and Pengo	■ Assam - Tai-Nora, Tai-Rong¶
■ Karnataka - Koraga and Kuruba	■ Uttarakhand - Bangani¶
	■ Jharkhand - Birhor .¶
	■ Maharashtra - Nihali .¶
	■ Meghalaya - Ruga .¶
	■ West Bengal - Toto.

Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojna

Context

- Recently the Ministry of Culture implemented a Scheme of Financial Assistance for the Development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art under —Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojna (KSVY).

About

Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Umbrella scheme under the Ministry of Culture
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the promotion of art and culture
Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central sector scheme
Means of Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide financial support to drama/theatre groups/dance groups/ music ensembles/ folk theatre & music and other genres of performing art activities.
Sub Schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Art and Culture Scheme of Financial Assistance for Creation of Cultural Infrastructure Scheme for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage

SriMandir Parikarama Project

Context

- A string of Vedic rituals set the stage for the commencement of work on the much-awaited Heritage Corridor (Srimandir Parikrama) project of Lord Jagannath Temple in Puri.

About Puri and Jagannath Temple:

Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the four Dhams
Deity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temple dedicated to Jagannath, a form of Vishnu
Built By	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built by the Ganga dynasty king Anantavarman Chodaganga in the 12th century CE, as suggested by the Kendupatna copper-plate inscription of his descendant Narasimhadewa II.
Famous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Famous for its annual Ratha yatra, or chariot festival, in which the three principal deities are pulled on huge and elaborately decorated temple cars
Associated Saints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramanujacharya, Madhvacharya, Nimbarkacharya, Vallabhacharya and Ramananda were closely associated
Other Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known as White Pagoda
Architectural style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accorded as Kalinga Nagara style
Three typology of Kalinga Nagara Style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rekha Deula, Pidha Deula, and Khakhra Deula

Ramappa Temple

Context

- Ramappa temple, a 13th century architectural icon and an engineering marvel that earned the coveted UNESCO heritage tag three months ago, was the highlight of the presentation given by Telangana government officials at an ongoing tourism and culture ministers' conference in Bengaluru.

About:

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palampet, near Warangal in the state of Telangana
Under World's Heritage Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India's 39th World Heritage Site
Built	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built by a Kakatiya General Recharla Rudra Reddy
Visitor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marco Polo, during his visit to the Kakatiya Empire, allegedly called the temple "the brightest star in the galaxy of temples".
Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main structure is in a reddish sandstone The columns round the outside have large brackets of black basalt.

About World Heritage Sites

Reasons of World Heritage Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated by UNESCO for having cultural, historical, scientific or other form of significance
Administered by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Total Sites in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 world heritage sites that include 32 Cultural properties, 7 Natural properties and 1 mixed site.
Ranking across world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sixth largest number of sites in the world
Highest no of World Heritage Sites across world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Italy and China

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Guru Nanak Dev Context

- Punjab Police want Guru Nanak’s birth anniversary to be declared ‘World Pedestrian Day’.

About Sikh Gurus:

Guru Nanak (1469 to 1539)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder of Sikhism. • Contemporary of Mughal emperor Babur. Introduced the concept of one God. • Started the institution of –Langar– common kitchen where food is served to everyone without any discrimination. • Emphasized the equality of women • Rejected the path of renunciation • Rejected the authority of the Vedas
Guru Angad (1539 to 1552)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invented and introduced the Gurmukhi script . • Visited by Humayun. • Popularized and expanded the institution of –Langar–
Guru Amardas (1552 to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalised the Sikh faith.

1574)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picked the site for the Golden Temple, Amritsar. Contemporary of Mughal emperor - Akbar. Introduced the Anand Karaj marriage ceremony for the Sikhs, replacing the Hindu form. Established Manji & Piri system of religious missions for men and women respectively. Abolished Sati and purdah system among the Sikhs.
Guru Ram Das (1574 to 1581)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded the city of Amritsar Started the construction of Golden Temple at Amritsar
Guru Arjan Dev (1581 to 1606)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compiled the Adi Granth . Completed construction of Sri Darbar Sahib/Golden Temple Executed by Jahangir.
Guru Hargobind (1606 to 1644)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced the Akal Takht (seat of power) First Guru to take up arms to defend the faith. Waged wars against Jahangir and Shahjahan
Guru Har Rai Sahib (1644 to 1661)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported Dara Shikoh (son of Shah Jahan) against Aurangzeb.
Guru Har Kishan (1661 to 1664)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contemporary of Aurangzeb Was the Guru from age 5 till his death before reaching 8 years
Guru Tegh Bahadur (1665 to 1675)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was publicly beheaded by Aurangzeb for refusing to convert to Islam in 1675.
Guru Gobind Singh (1675 to 1708)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established the Khalsa in 1699 Organised the Sikhs into a martial sect.

Bhasha Sangam Initiative

Context

- Union Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan launched Bhasha Sangam initiative for schools, Bhasha Sangam Mobile App and Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat Mobile Quiz.

About it:

Control	initiative of the Ministry of Education under Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat
Objective	to teach basic sentences of everyday usage in 22 Indian languages

Pochampally Village

Context

- The Pochampally Village in Telangana State has been selected as one of the best Tourism Villages by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO).

About Pochampally Village

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 Kms from Hyderabad, is a town in Telangana
Also Known as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silk City of India for the exquisite sarees that are woven through a unique style called Ikat

Speciality of Pochampally Ikat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical Indicator (GI Status) in 2004.
Relevant Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bhoodan Pochampally to commemorate the Bhoodan Movement that was launched by Acharya Vinobha Bhave from this village
About World Tourism Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations specialized agency entrusted with the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism, having its headquarters in Madrid, Spain.

Kadar Tribe

Context

- Over two years of struggle by 23 families of the aboriginal Kadar tribe to get homestead patta in the Anamalai Tiger Reserve (ATR) has come to an end.

About

- The Kadar are a tribal community in India, a designated Scheduled Tribe in the states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala.
- They are an aboriginal tribe whose traditional way of life has been based on hunting and gathering.
- The People of Paraiyar Community claims that Kadar is part of Paraiyar who lives and take care of forest and forest lives.

UNESCO Creative Cities Network

Context

- Srinagar joins UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN)

Indian City Under UNESCO Creative City Network

Srinagar	creative city of craft and folk arts
Chennai and Varanas	UNESCO cities of music
Jaipur	UNESCO city of crafts and folk arts
Mumbai	UNESCO city of film
Hyderabad	UNESCO city of gastronomy

Madhubani Painting

Context

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi has expressed gratitude for the gesture by Dulari Devi, an artist from Bihar's Madhubani, who presented him a sample of her artwork during an informal interaction with Padma awardees at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

About it

Practised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created by the women of Bihar Mithila region
Popularity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tribal motifs and use of bright earthy colours.

Main association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women of the village drew these paintings on the walls of their dwelling, as a demonstration of their feelings, hopes, and ideas.
Style	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geometrical patterns, floral, animal and bird motifs
Color	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural extracts from plants and other natural sources. Black colour is obtained by mixing soot with cow dung; Blue from indigo; White from rice powder; Orange from palasha flowers
Characters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mythological characters which depict the life of Hindu deities like Krishna, Rama, Lakshmi, Shiva, Durga, and Saraswati.

Indian Philosophy

Context

- PM Modi unveiled idol of AdiShankaracharya at KedarnathDham.

Shankaracharya (788 - 820 AD)

- Shankaracharya consolidated the doctrine of Advaita Vedanta.
- He is credited with unifying and establishing the main currents of thought in Hinduism.
- His works in Sanskrit discuss the unity of the Ātman and Nirguna Brahman "brahman without attributes".
- Shankara travelled across the Indian subcontinent to propagate his philosophy through discourses and debates with other thinkers.

About Indian Philosophy

INDIAN PHILOSOPHY AT A GLANCE										
DARSHANA	REALITY	POSITION OF ATMA	NO. OF ATMA	CONSCIOUSNESS	MATERIAL ELEMENTS	POSITION OF ISHVARA (GOD)	SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE	STATUS	SUMMUM - BONUM	Methods of attainment of Summum Bonum
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
CHARVAKA (VATSYAYANA)	(One) Matter	No Soul	Not Available	Result Of Combination Of Matter	Earth Water Fire, Air	No Ishvara	Perception Only	Heterodox Atheist	Pleasure (Sensual)	Live Happily
VAISESIKA (KANAD)	(Many) Nine Substances	Yes Souls Substances	Many	Accidental Quality	Earth, Water, Fire, Air, Ether, Mind, Soul Time, Space	Ishvara	Perception Inference	Orthodox Theist	Liberation Petrification Of Soul	Yogic Methods Of Dhyana Etc.
NYAYA (GOTAM)	(Many) Nine Substances	Yes Souls Substances	Many	Do	Do	Do	Perception Inference Comparison Testimony	Orthodox Theist	Do	Do
SAMKHYA (KAPIL)	Two Prakrti And Purusa	Purusha One Of The Two Realities	Many	Purusha As Pure Conscious Principle	24 Elements	No Ishvara	Perception Inference Testimony	Orthodox Atheist	Liberation (Separation)	Yogic Methods Of Dhyana Etc.
YOGA (PATANJALI)	Three Purusha Prakrti & Purusha-Vishesa	Purusha One Of The Three Realities	Many	Same As In Samkhya	Same As In Samkhya	Yes Special Purusa	Perception Inference Testimony	Orthodox Theist	Liberation (Separation)	Various Methods
MIMAMSA (JAIMINI)	NINE Substances (as In Nyaya)	A Substance	Many	As In Vaisesika	As In Vaisesika	No Ishvara	As In Nyaya+ Postulation And Non Existence	Orthodox Atheist	Liberation Petrification Of Soul	Yogic Methods
VEDANTA (SHANKAR)	One Brahman	Atma One In Many	One	Pure Consciousness	As In Samkhya	Yes Aparā Brahman	As In Mimamsa	Orthodox Theist	BLISS Identification With Brahman	Yogic Methods

Indian Philosophy:

Nyaya	Logic and Analytic Philosophy
Vaisheshika	Few atomic Building Blocks and Consciousness
Mimamsa	Critical Interpretation of Vedas
Vedanta	The essence of Vedas
Samkhya	Consciousness & Matter
Yoga	Meditation & Contemplation

Mahaparinirvana Temple

Context

- PM visited UP on October 20 to inaugurate Kushinagar International Airport.
- PM participated in an event marking Abhidhamma Day at Mahaparinirvana Temple.

About it

About Kushinagar	place of death of Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism.
About Parinirvana Stupa	Buddhist temple in Kushinagar, India
Image of Buddha in temple	there is a Reclining Buddha image lying on its right side with the head to the north
Key king associated	Maurya king Ashoka reportedly visited Kushinagar in 260 BCE
Further development	during the Gupta empire(c. 320-647 CE) the Parinirvana Stupa was largely expanded and Parinirvana Temple was reconstructed along with a huge reclining Buddha statue.
Who established of Buddha death	Alexander Cunningham conclusively proved
About Abhidhamma Day	symbolizes the end of three-month rainy retreat – Varshavaas or Vassa – for the Buddhist Monks

Ashokan Eddicts

Context:

- The world-famous Kesaria Buddha stupa in east Champaran district of Bihar is waterlogged following floods in some parts of the district after heavy rainfall in the catchment areas of river Gandak in neighbouring Nepal.

Edict	Ashokan Inscription Details
Pillar Edict I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ashoka's principle of protecting his people.
Pillar Edict II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dhamma
Pillar Edict III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding practices of cruelty, sin, harshness, pride and anger among his subjects.
Pillar Edict IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibilities of the Rajukas.

Pillar Edict V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of animals and birds that should not be killed on certain days. Another list which mentions animals that should never be killed.
Pillar Edict VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dhamma policy of the State.
Pillar Edict VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ashoka's work for fulfilling Dhamma. Tolerance for all sects.

Ashoka's Major Rock Edicts

Major Rock Edicts: There are 14 major rock edicts:

Edict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ashokan Inscription Details
Major Rock Edict I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibits animal slaughter and bans festive gathering.
Major Rock Edict II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care for man and animals. Mentions the Pandyas, Satyapuras and Keralaputras of South India.
Major Rock Edict III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generosity to Brahmins. About Yuktas, Pradeshikas and Rajukas who would go every five years to different parts of his empire to spread Dhamma.
Major Rock Edict IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dhammaghosha (sound of Dhamma/righteousness) over Bherighosha (sound of war).
Major Rock Edict V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About Dhammamahamatras. Talks about treating slaves right.
Major Rock Edict VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King's desire to know about his people's conditions. About welfare measures.
Major Rock Edict VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tolerance for all religions.
Major Rock Edict VIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ashoka's first visit to Bodh Gaya and the Bodhi tree (his first Dhamma Yatra).
Major Rock Edict IX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condemns popular ceremonies.
Major Rock Edict X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disapproves of the individual's desire for fame and glory and stresses on Dhamma.
Major Rock Edict XI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaborates on Dhamma.
Major Rock Edict XII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tolerance for all religions and sects.
Major Rock Edict XIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mentions victory over Kalinga. Mentions Ashoka's Dhamma victory over Greek Kings Antiochus of Syria (Amtiyoko), Ptolemy of Egypt (Turamaye), Magas of Cyrene (Maka), Antigonus of Macedon (Amtikini), Alexander of Epirus (Alikasudaro). Also mentions Pandyas, Cholas, etc.
Major Rock Edict XIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engraving of inscriptions installed in various parts of the country.

Key Stupas Related to Buddha History:

Largest stupa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kesariya Stupa
Oldest stupa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great stupa at Sanchi
Dhamekh stupa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place where Buddha proclaimed his faith
Chaukhandi stupa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consists of an octagonal tower built by Emperor Akbar to commemorate his father's place to the Stupa

Samvatsari

Context

- The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has greeted the people on the occasion of Samvatsari.

About it

Performed by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paryushana Shwetambar sect of Jainism
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jains forgive and seek forgiveness for their mistakes committed knowingly or unknowingly from all the living beings.

Rituals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaborate penitential retreat called "samvatsari pratikramana" is performed
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Ashadhi Bij

Context

- Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has greeted the people on the auspicious occasion of Ashadhi Bij, the Kutchi New Year.

About Ashadh Bij

- Ashadi Beej is It is the Kutchi New Year which is observed on the second day of the Shukla Paksha or waxing phase of moon in Ashada month.

New Year Festivals:

Lunar	Ugadi	Andhra Pradesh
Lunar	Gudhi Padwa	Maharashtra, Goa
Lunar	Navreh	Kashmir
Lunar	Asadh Bij	Kutch
Lunar	Bali Pratipada	Gujarat, Rajasthan
Lunar	Cheti Chand	Sindhi
Lunar	Chaitra Navratri	North and Central India
Solar	Maha Sankranti	North India
Solar	Putandhu	Tamil Nadu
Solar	Bishu Prabha	Tamil Nadu
Lunar	Sajibu Cheiraoba	Manipur
Solar	Buisu	Tripura
Solar	Bwisagu	Bodoland
Solar	Bohag Bihu	Assam
Solar	Pana Sankranti	Odisha
Solar	Pahela Baishakh	West Bengal
Solar	Jur Sital	Mithila
Lunar	Losoong/ Namsoong	Sikkim (Bhutia, Lepch)
Lunar	Galdam Namchot	Ladakh
Lunar	Losar	Arunachal Pradesh (Monga)
Lunar	Gyalpo Lhosar	Sikkim (Sherpa)

Lunar	Tamu Lhosar	Sikkim (Gurung)
Lunar	Sonam Lhosar	Sikkim (Tamang)
Solar	Sangken	Arunachal Pradesh
Solar	Bihu	Chakma
Solar	Pateti	Parsis
Solar	Nowruz	Zorastrians

Dholavira

Context

- Dholavira, a Harappan-era city in Gujarat, has been conferred the tag of UNESCO World Heritage Site.

About Dholavira

Speciality	first site of the ancient Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC) in India to get the tag
About	proto-historic Bronze Age urban settlement pertaining to the Harappan Civilization
Architecture	fortified citadel, a middle town and a lower town with walls made of sandstone or limestone
Economy	hub of manufacturing jewellery made of shells and semi-precious stones

Year	Site	Major findings
1921	Harappa	Piece of Pottery with Indus Script Cubical Limestone Weight Faience Slag Coffin burials (Only founded in Harrapa) Terracotta Figurines
1922	Mohenjo-Daro	Great bath Granary Unicorn Seals (Most numbers of it in here) Bronze dancing girl statue
1929	Sutkagendor	Shell Beads Pottery Bactria-Margiana Archaeological Complex (BMAC) associated Copper-Bronze Disc
1931	Chanhudaro	Bead makers shop The footprint of a dog chasing a cat Cart with a seated driver Note: It is the only city without a citadel
1935	Amri	Antelope evidence Rhinoceros' evidence

1953	Kalibangan	Lower fortified town Wooden drainage Copper Ox Evidence of earthquake Wooden plough
1953	Lothal	Port Town First manmade port Dockyard
1964	Surkotada	Bones of horses Beads Stone Covered Beads
1974	Banawali	Oval shaped settlement The only city with radial streets The largest number of barley grains
1985	Dholavira	Exclusive water management Only site to be divided into three parts Giant water reservoir Unique water harnessing system Dams

Kalbeliya Dance

Context

- Recently, due to Covid-19-Pandemic an app called chendavia is gaining popularity among the students of kalbeliya dance.

About Cultural Heritage:

- UNESCO established its Lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage with the aim of ensuring better protection of important intangible cultural heritages worldwide and the awareness of their significance.
- The list was established in 2008 when the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage took effect.

Intangible Cultural Heritage of India:

Buddhist Chanting	20	Ladakh	Sacred Buddhist texts chanted by the Buddhist Lamas
Durga Puja	20	Kolkata	marks the ten-day worship of the Hindu mother-goddess Durga. It ends on the tenth day, when the images are immersed in the river from where the clay came.
Kumbh Mela	20	Across India	largest peaceful congregation of pilgrims on earth, during which participants bathe or take a dip in a sacred river.

Nawrouz	20	Across India	March 21 marks the start of the year in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. practised during this time is the gathering around 'the Table', decorated with objects that symbolize purity, brightness, livelihood and wealth
Yoga	20	Across India	consists of a series of poses, meditation, controlled breathing, word chanting and other techniques designed to help individuals build self-realization
Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making among the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru	20	Punjab	constitutes the traditional technique of manufacturing brass and copper utensils in Punjab. The metals used - copper, brass and certain alloys - are believed to be beneficial for health.
Sankirtana	20	Manipur	encompasses an array of arts performed to mark religious occasions and various stages in the life of the Vaishnava people of the Manipur plains.
Chhau Dance	20	Eastern India	enacts episodes from epics including the Mahabharata and Ramayana, local folklore and abstract themes. Its three distinct styles hail from the regions of Seraikella, Purulia and Mayurbhanj, the first two using masks.
Kalbelia	20	Rajasthan	women in flowing black skirts dance and swirl, replicating the movements of a serpent, while men accompany them on the <i>khanjari</i> percussion instrument and the <i>poongi</i> , a woodwind instrument traditionally played to capture snakes.
Mudiyettu	20	Kerala	ritual dance drama from Kerala based on the mythological tale of a battle between the goddess Kali and the demon Darika. ommunity ritual in which the entire village participates.
Ramman	20	Uttrakhand	a religious festival in honour of the tutelary god, Bhumiya Devta This event is made up of highly complex rituals: the recitation of a version of the epic of Rama and various legends, and the performance of songs and masked dances.

Kutiyattam	20	Kerala	represents a synthesis of Sanskrit classicism and reflects the local traditions of Kerala. traditionally performed in theatres called Kuttampalams, which are located in Hindu temples.
Tradition of Vedic Chanting	20	Across India	Expressed in the Vedic language, which is derived from classical Sanskrit, the verses of the Vedas were traditionally chanted during sacred rituals and recited daily in Vedic communities.
Ramlila	20	Across India	is a performance of the Ramayana epic in a series of scenes that include song, narration, recital and dialogue. It is performed across northern India during the festival of Dussehra, held each year according to the ritual calendar in autumn.

Silambam

Context

- Recently, an Indian named Ganesan Sandhirakasan has won the top prize in a government-initiated competition for migrant workers in Singapore for his performance of Silambam.

Famous Martial Art

Name of the Martial Art	Associated Famous Place	About it
Silambam	Tamil Nadu	Traditional stick martial art Closely related to Kerala kalaripayat and Sri Lanka angampora
Kalaripayattu	Kerala	Considered to be one of the oldest fighting systems Means battlefield practices or training that takes place in an arena All martial art forms like Karate, Kungfu was originally developed from Kalaripayattu
Lathi Khela	North India	One time very popular in Bihar and Bengal (now Bangladesh)
Gatka	Punjab	A wooden stick and a shield are usually used Mughal Emperor Akbar practised gatka with sword and shield.
Thang-Ta	Manipur	Its traditional name is Huyen Langlon. "Thang" and "Ta" are the main weapons of this art. Movements of swords intended to ward off evil spirits are shown.
Mardani Khel	Maharashtra	Known for its use of Indian Patta (sword) and Vita (corded lance).
Pari Khanda	Bihar	Routines and methods are frequently employed in Chhau dance

Kuttu Varisai	Tamil Nadu	Empty hand combat
Thoda	Himachal Pradesh	A fusion of martial arts, sports, and culture. During the Baisakhi celebration in April, it takes place.
Inbuan Wrestling	Mizoram	Stepping out of the circle, kicking, and knee bending are all strictly forbidden.
Sarit Sarak	Manipur	Non-violent, hand-to-hand combat style

Pandav Leni

Context

- The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has found three caves in the Trirashmi Buddhist cave complex, also known as Pandav Leni, near Nashik, Maharashtra.

About

- Trirashmi caves are a group of 24 caves dated between 1BC and the 6-7AD. This is an ancient rock-cut sculptures complex located at Gomai River.
- Main sculpture room is Mahavir sculpture facing towards east, which is partially destroyed. These caves were carved and donated by various kings that ruled Nashik - The Satavahanas, The Nahapanas, The Abhirs.
- The caves lodge idols of Buddha and Bodhisattva representing the Hinayana tradition.
- Most of the caves are viharas except for Cave 18 which is a chaitya of the 1st century BCE.
- Pandavleni caves is protected site under Archaeological Survey of India.
- Other caves in the area are Karla Caves, Bhaja Caves, Patan Cave and Bedse Caves.

Popular Rock Cut Caves in India:

Name	Region	Timeline	Belonging to	Critical Facts
Kanheri caves	Maharastra	2nd to 9th century AD	Hinayana phase of Buddhist architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around 100 caves
Jogeshwari caves	Island of Salsette	Second half of the 8th century	Last stages of Mahayana Buddhism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Brahminical Shrines
Montpezir	Maharastra	Dated to 8th century	Only Brahmanical caves to be converted into a Christian shrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were originally cut by Buddhist monk. Contains the largest Mandapa and a prominent Garbagriha.
Karla caves	Banaghta hills near Mumbai, Maharashtra	Dating back to 120 CE.	Hinayana period of the Buddhist architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Largest and Best Preserved Chaitya in India. Many traders and Satavahana rulers made grants

Bhaja caves	Near Pune	2nd century BC	Hinayana Buddhism sect in Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows the awareness of wooden architecture. The carvings prove that tabla – a percussion instrument – was used in India for at least 2300 years
Bedsa caves	Near Pune			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has four pillars, with carvings of horses, bulls and elephants mounted by male and female riders.
Ellora caves	State of Maharashtra	Were built during the Rashtrakuta dynasty, which constructed part of the Hindu and Buddhist caves, and the Yadava dynasty, which constructed a number of the Jain caves.	Largest rock-cut Hindu temple cave complexes in the world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Features the largest single monolithic rock excavation in the world, the Kailash temple 100 caves at the site, all excavated from the basalt cliffs in the Charanandri Hills Indra Sabha: A 2 Storey Rock Cut cave in Ellora Caves.
Ajanta caves	State of Maharashtra	Between 200 BCE to 650 CE	Belong to the religion of Buddhism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total of 29 caves Reference by the Chinese traveller Fa Hien and also Hieun Tsang
Elephanta caves	Mumbai	8th century AD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three faced-image of Shiva Ravana shaking Kailasa, Marriage of Shiva and Parvati, Shiva performing the Tandava dance, Ardhanariswara
Udaygiri caves	Madhya Pradesh		One cave is dedicated to Jainism and all others to Hinduism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contain iconography of Vaishnavism (Vishnu), Shaktism (Durga and Matrikas) and Shaivism (Shiva) Associated with a

				<p>Gupta period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monumental relief sculpture of Vishnu in his incarnation as the man-boar Varaha
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Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Context

- PM pays homage to Rishi Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay on his Jayanti.

About Him:

Key Work	composer of Vande Mataram, originally in Sanskrit
Other Name	known as Sahitya Samrat (Emperor of Literature) in Bengali
Political Novel	Anandamath (The Abbey of Bliss, 1882) is a political novel, which depicts a Sannyasi (Hindu ascetic) army fighting a British force
Other Literary Novels	Durgeshnandini, Kapalkundala, Devi Chaudhurani etc

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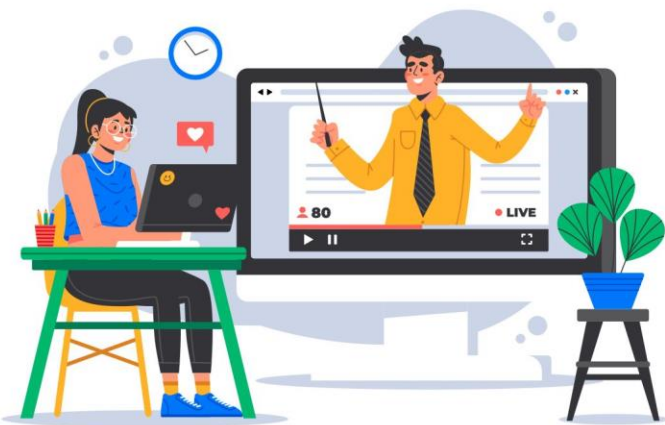
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