**KARNATAKA**

It was [formed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unification_of_Karnataka) as Mysore State on 1 November 1956, with the passage of the [States Reorganisation Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/States_Reorganisation_Act,_1956), and renamed Karnataka in 1973. Bangalore, is known as the [Silicon Valley of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silicon_Valley_of_India). Karnataka is the only southern state with land borders with the other four southern Indian sister states. Karnataka – Karu – nadu meaning elevated -land and also black -land (referring to black cotton soil found here)

One state, many worlds – state slogan

**I. History:**

* Gold discovered in [Harappa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harappa) was found to be imported from mines in Karnataka.
* Before 3RD BCE: Under the Nanda empire

3rd BCE -2nd BCE: Maurya dynasty

1st BCE -3rd CE: Satvahana dynasty

4th CE -6th CE: Kadamba dynasty

6th CE -8th CE: Chalukya dynasty

8th CE – 10th CE: Rashtrakuta dynasty

10th CE -12th CE: Chalukya Dynasty

11th CE -12th CE: Chola dynasty

11th CE – 14th CE: Hoysala dynasty

14th CE -16th CE: Vijayanagar dynasty

16th CE -17th CE: Deccan Sultanates

16th CE -19th CE: Mysore kingdom

* Under the hoysalas, the Vesara style of architecture flourished.
* In 1537, the chieftain of Vijayanagar (Kempe Gowda I) empire built the Bengaluru Pete fort.
* The war between the Vijayanagar empire and the deccan sultanates is known as the battle of talikota
* The Bijapur sultanate controlled Karnataka under the deccan sultanates
* Battle of talikota: between Vijayanagar empire and deccan sultanates
* 1st anglo-mysore war (1767 – 1769): between hyder ali and british (sir hector munro) ended in a draw in war and treaty of madras(1769) was signed to maintain peace
* 2nd anglo-mysore war (1780 – 1784): between hyder ali and british, ended in draw and treaty of mangalore(1784) was signed to maintain peace
* 3rd Anglo-Mysore war (1790 – 1792): Tipu sultan was slightly affected, treaty of seringapatnam(1792) was signed to give larger parts of tipu’s territory
* 4th anglo-mysore war(1798 – 1799): british were supported by nizam and marathas. With tipu’s death, british annexed mysore and they established the Wadiyar family as puppet rulers and treaty of seringapatnam(1799) was signed to divide smaller parts annexed territory between the marathas and nizams and rule the remaining territory.

**II. Geography:**

* Rivers: Krishna, kaveri and Tungabhadra
* Bandipur national park – nilgiri biosphere reserve

Nagarhole national park – nilgiri biosphere reserve

Kabini national park – known for its tiger & elephant population

Bannerghatta National Park – known for its biological park and butterfly park

Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary

* Divided into three regions: coastal region (karavali & tulunadu)

Hilly region (malenadu)

Plain regions of Deccan plateau (bayaluseeme)

* Highest peak - mullayanagiri

**III. Culture and Cuisine:**

* Language: kannada
* Festivals:

Kar Hunnive - full moon day – celebrated by farmers

Hampi Utsav – celebrates glory of Vijayanagar empire – by Karnataka govt.

Dakkebali – snake worship

Vairamudi brahmotsava – in melukote village – diamond crown festival – chennarayana swamy

* Dances:

Buta Kola – spirit worship – performed at night

Dollu kunitha – drum dance – performed by men called dollus – lord shiva

Hulivesha – performed by men painted like tigers

Kamsale – lord mahadeshwara – name comes from cymbals (small metal shells)

Kangilu – harvest festival

Kolata – stick dance

Lingada birana kunitha – performers hold shiv linga

Veeragase – during Dussehra – lord veerabhadra

* Yakshagana – theatrical form - state dance – narrates epics like Mahabharata…
* Architecture styles – Vijayanagar architecture, hoysala architecture

**Cuisine:**

* Bisi Bele Bath: A rice and lentil dish made with vegetables, tamarind, and a special spice mix.
* Mysore Pak: A famous sweet made from gram flour, ghee, and sugar, originating from Mysore.
* Kundapur Fish Curry: A spicy and tangy fish curry from the coastal region
* State bird - Indian roller
* State flower – lotus
* State tree – sandaln

**IV. Important Places:**

* Unesco sites: pattadakkal – 1987

Hampi – 1986

Western ghats – 2012

* Mysore Palace

**PONDICHERRY**

* Formed in january 7, 1963
* **Capital**: Puducherry
* **Official Languages**: Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and French
* **Union Territory**: Comprises four districts: Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe, and Yanam, which are scattered across Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Andhra Pradesh.
* **Historical Influence**: Colonized by the French until 1954; traces of French culture remain significant.
* **Give time a break** - Slogan

**I. History:**

Colonial History:

* Puducherry was a key French colony in India and served as the French headquarters in the subcontinent.
* Became a part of independent India in 1954 through a treaty.

Architecture:

* Famous for its French Quarter, featuring colonial villas, colorful houses, and bougainvillea-filled streets.
* Prominent landmarks include the Governor’s Palace, Notre Dame des Anges Church, and Aayi Mandapam.

Spiritual Hub:

* Sri Aurobindo Ashram: Established by Sri Aurobindo and The Mother, attracting spiritual seekers worldwide.
* Auroville: An experimental township aimed at promoting unity and sustainability.

Prominent Temples:

* Varadaraja Perumal Temple: Dedicated to Lord Vishnu, it showcases Dravidian architecture.
* Manakula Vinayagar Temple: Known for its historical significance and resident

**II. Personalities:**

* [V. Venkatasubba Reddiar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._Venkatasubba_Reddiar) - politician
* [V. Subbiah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._Subbiah) - trade union leader and freedom fighter
* [Anandaraj](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anandaraj) - actor
* [Bharathidasan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bharathidasan) - [Tamil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_people) poet
* [Kalki Koechlin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalki_Koechlin) - actress
* [Yvonne Artaud](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yvonne_Artaud) - French educationalist and psychologist
* [Navi Radjou](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Navi_Radjou) - innovation and leadership strategist based in Silicon Valley[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pondicherry#cite_note-45)
* [S. Somasegar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S._Somasegar) - former senior vice-president, [Microsoft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft)
* [Ganapathi Thanikaimoni](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganapathi_Thanikaimoni) - scientist and director of the Palynology laboratory of the French Institute of Pondicherry
* Prince Pondicherry, a character from Roald Dahl's Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, named after the city
* The ancient town, arikamedu traded with the romans
* City called Mahe is also known as ‘Mayyazhi’ which means ‘sea’s eyebrow’

**III.Cuisine:**

* **Puli Kuzhambu**: Tamarind-based curry with vegetables or fish.
* **Aviyal**: A mixed vegetable curry with coconut and yogurt.
* **Salade niçoise:** salad made from eggs, tomatoes, olives, etc…
* **Crème brûlée:**[dessert](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dessert) consisting of a rich [custard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Custard) base topped with a layer of hardened caramelized [sugar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sugar).

**Telangana**

* Telangana became the 29th state of India on **June 2, 2014**, after being carved out of Andhra Pradesh.
* **Capital**: **Hyderabad** .
* **Official Language**: Telugu (along with Urdu).
* Located on the **Deccan Plateau**.
* Key rivers: **Godavari** and **Krishna**.

**I. History:**

* 1ST BCE -3rd CE: satvahana dynasty

3rd BCE – 4th CE: Ishvaka dynasty

4th CE -5th CE: vakataka dynasty

5th CE -6th CE: Vishnukundina dynasty

6th CE – 8th CE: chalukya dynasty

8th CE -10th CE: rashtrakuta Dynasty

10th CE -12th CE: Chalukya dynasty

12th CE – 14th CE: Kakatiya dynasty

14th CE – 15th CE: Deccan sultanates (Bahmani sultanate)

16th CE -17th CE: Qutb Shahi Dynasty

17th CE : Mughals

18th CE – 20th CE: Asaf Jahi dynasty (nizams of Hyderabad)

* The **Kakatiya Dynasty**, with its capital at **Warangal**, built Warangal fort (Ganapati Deva) and ramappa temple.
* The Qutb shahi dynasty with its capital at Golconda, built Golconda fort (Pratāparudra) and Charminar (Mohammed Quli Qutb Shah). It is also involved in diamond trade.

**II. Geography:**

* Rivers: Krishna, Godavari
* Mrugavani National Park

Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park

Kawal wildlife sanctuaries

[Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kasu_Brahmananda_Reddy_National_Park)

[Nagarjunsagar-Srisailam Tiger Reserve](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagarjunsagar-Srisailam_Tiger_Reserve)

[Eturunagaram Wildlife Sanctuary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eturunagaram_Wildlife_Sanctuary" \o "Eturunagaram Wildlife Sanctuary)

* Divided into three regions: coastal region (kara vali & Tulu Nadu)

Hilly region (malenadu)

Plain regions of Deccan plateau (bayaluseeme)

* Highest peak – lakshmidevipalli

**III. Culture and Cuisine:**

* Language: telugu
* Dances:

**Gussadi Dance** – turbans with peacock feathers - diwali

**Dhimsa Dance** – performed by porja caste woman

**Lambadi Dance** – banjari tribe women

**Perini Sivatandavam** – lord shiva – Kakatiya dynasty – padmasri dr. Nataraja Ramakrishna revived this dance – early dance

**Dappu dance** – similar to dandora – drums – state dance

* Veedhi natakam – theatrical form – narrates mythological stories
* Architecture styles – Nagara style, vesra style and Dravida style mostly by Kakatiya dynasty and chalukya dynasty

**III. Important Places:**

* Salarjung museum – Hyderabad
* Ramoji film city – largest film city in the world
* Warangal fort, Golconda fort, Charminar, and Kakatiya kala thoranam
* The emblem of Telangana consists Charminar and Kakatiya kala thoranam
* Rudreshwara temple – unesco site - 2021
* Slogan – It’s all in it

**Bihar**

* **State Formation**: Formed on March 22, 1912, carved out from Bengal.
* **Capital**: Patna (ancient Pataliputra).
* **Location**: Eastern India, bordered by Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Nepal
* Bihar the highest proportion of young people of any Indian state.
* The word bihar is derived from Sanskrit word – Vihara meaning abode referring to buddhist monastery.

**I. History:**

* 6th – 5th B.C.E: Haryanka Dynasty (Magadha empire)

5th – 4th BCE: Shishunaga Dynasty

4th BCE: Nanda dynasty

4th BCE -2nd BCE: Maurya dynasty

2nd BCE – 1st BCE: shunga dynasty

1st BCE: Kanva Dynasty

4th CE -6th CE: Gupta dynasty

8th CE – 12th CE: pala dynasty

12th CE: chandelas and chauhans

13th CE -16th CE: delhi sultanates

16th CE – 18th CE : Mughals

18th CE: Nawabs of Bengal

18th CE – 20th CE: British raj

* **Nalanda University**: Ancient seat of learning
* Played a role in the **freedom struggle**, especially the **Champaran Satyagraha** led by Mahatma Gandhi.
* Buddha attained enlightenment in Bodh Gaya.
* Lord Mahavira was born in Vaishali.

**II. Geography:**

* Rivers: Ganga
* Kanwar lake bird sanctuary

**Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary**

**Sanjay Gandhi Biological Park**

**Udaypur Wildlife Sanctuary**

**Valmiki National Park**

**Gautam Budha Wildlife Sanctuary**

* Highest peak – Someshwar fort

**III. Culture and Cuisine:**

* Language: Bhojpuri, Maithili and magahi
* Dances:

**Jat Jatin** – Depicts love and quarrels between a husband (Jat) and wife (Jatin).

**Bidesia**– Introduced by Bhikhari Thakur - emotional expressions.

**Jhijhiya** – banjari tribe women

* Chhau– theatrical form – narrates mythological stories
* Architecture styles – Mauryan, Buddhist, and Mughal architecture style

**III. Important Places:**

* Buddha attained enlightment under peepal tree at bodh gaya
* **Nalanda University Ruins** – unesco site – 2016
* **Mahabodhi Temple Complex** – Unesco site - 2002
* Slogan – Blissful bihar
* Nalanda university is an ancient university contructed in 5th CE
* Champaran struggle took place here
* Aryabhatta, mahavira, buddha, chanaky, and Rajendra prasad were born in bihar

**J&K**

* **State Formation**: Formed on 14 may, 1954.
* **Capital**: Srinagar (summer) & jammu (winter)
* State until 2019 and union territory from 31 October 2019. Jammu and Kashmir state has been divided into 2 Union territories – Ladakh and jammu & kashmir
* **I. History:**
* Until 3rd C.E: Gonanda Dynasty

3rd BCE: Maurya dynasty

41st – 3rd CE: Kushan dynasty

7th–9th CE: Karkota Dynasty

2nd BCE – 1st BCE: Utpala Dynasty

11th –12th CE: Lohara Dynasty

13th CE -16th CE: Shah Mir Dynasty

2 decades: chak dynasty

16th – 18th CE: Mughal

18th CE -19th CE: Afghan Durrani Empire

19th CE : Sikh Empire

19th – 20th CE: Dogra Dynasty

* Development of **Mughal Gardens under the Mughal rule**: Nishat Bagh, Shalimar Bagh, and Chashme Shahi.
* Kalhana, the author of **Rajatarangini** (a historical chronicle of Kashmir), lived during the lohara dynasty’s reign.
* **Avantiswami Temple**,dedicated to Vishnu has been built under the Utpala dynasty
* Under the karkota dynasty, the martand sun temple has been built (lalitaditya muktapida)

**II. Geography:**

* Rivers: INDUS
* Hemis National Park

Dachigam National Park

Salim Ali National Park

Kishtwar National Park

Kazinag National Park

* Highest peak – Saltoro Kangri

**III. Culture and Cuisine:**

* Language: Hindi, Punjabi, dogri, Kashmiri, balti, Ladakhi, purig, gojri, dadri
* Dances:

**Hafiza Dance** – performed at weddings - Kashmiri traditional dance.

**Bhands**

**Chakri –** song

**Rouf –** Folk dance of jammu and kashmir

* Chhau– theatrical form – narrates mythological stories
* Architecture styles – Hindu, Buddhist, and Islamic architecture style
* festivals:

Hemis festival -  birth of Guru Padmasambhava

Vaishno Devi festival – goddess adishakti – at trikuta mountains

Lohri – bath in holy rivers – chajja dance

**III. Important Places:**

* Vaishno Devi Temple
* Amarnath Cave
* Hazratbal Shrine – believed to hold hair of prophet of islam
* Shankaracharya Temple – dedicated to lord shiva
* Leh Palace
* Dal Lake
* Wular Lake