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PAPER-1

Chhattisgarh (CGPSC) 2023 Solved Paper-1 (Held on 2024)

2023-1-10

This sample book is prepared from the book "Errorless 12 Year-wise Chhattisgarh CGPSC Prelims General Studies Previous Year Solved Paper 1 (2012 - 2024) & Paper 2 (2017 - 2024) 3rd Edition | PYQs Question Bank | State Public Service Commission".



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General Knowledge

GK-1-16

Chhattisgarh (CGPSC) 2023 Solved Paper-2

(Held on 2024)

- A man proceeding to the North turns to the right. After some time, he takes a turn to the left and again to the left. Then he goes to his right and after some distance again turns towards his right. The direction in which he is now moving is
(a) East (b) West
(c) South (d) North
 - If in a certain code, CHILDREN is written as BGHKESFO, how is GEOMETRY written in that code ?
(a) FDNMFUSX (b) FDNLFUSZ
(c) HDMNFUTZ (d) HDNMFUTY
 - Sham tells his daughter, 7 years ago, I was seven times as old as you were then. Also 3 years from now, I shall be three times as old as you will be. What is Sham's present age ?
(a) 46 (b) 50
(c) 42 (d) 55
 - $2^{30} + 2^{30} + 2^{30} + 2^{30} = ?$
(a) 8^{120} (b) 8^{30}
(c) 2^{26} (d) 2^{32}
 - Towards which directions is Q from R if Q is exactly to the east of M and M is exactly to the South of R?
(a) North - East (b) North - West
(c) South - East (d) South-West
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6 and 7) :**
- In a building, there are thirteen flats on three floors - II, III and IV. Five flats are unoccupied. Three managers, two teachers, two lawyers and one doctor occupy the remaining flats. There are at least three flats on any floor and not more than six flats on any floor. No two persons of the same profession stay on any floor. On the II floor, out of four flats, one occupant is the lawyer and he has only one neighbor. One lawyer live one floor below the other. The doctor is not the neighbor of any of the lawyers. No flat is unoccupied on the III floor.
- How many flats are occupied on the IV floor ?
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Data inadequate
 - How many flats are there on the III floor ?
(a) Three
(b) Four
(c) Five
(d) None of the above
- It is a form of body language and most important aspect in the communication process
(a) Speech (b) Eye contact
(c) Selectivity (d) Both (a) and (b)
 - In a class of 78 students, 41 are taking French, 22 are taking German. Of the students taking French or German, 9 are taking both courses. How many students are not enrolled in either course ?
(a) 6 (b) 15
(c) 24 (d) 18
 - In a class of 45 students, Aditya's rank is twelve from top. What is his rank from bottom ?
(a) 33 (b) 34
(c) 35 (d) Cannot be determined
 - Consider the following three digit numbers :
574 658 821 945 247
If 1 is subtracted from the first digit of each number, then how many numbers thus formed will be divisible by three?
(a) None (b) One
(c) Two (d) Three
 - Two tankers contain 850 L and 680 L of petrol respectively. What is the maximum capacity of a container which can measure the petrol of either tanker, in exact number of times?
(a) 170L (b) 180L
(c) 200L (d) 195L
 - 500 workers can finish a work in 8 days. How many workers will finish the same work in 5 days ?
(a) 800 (b) 575
(c) 925 (d) None of these
 - Complete the following analogy.
President : Country :: ? : State
(a) Chief Minister (b) State Minister
(c) Governor (d) Speaker
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 15-17):** Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.
- Following are the conditions for selecting marketing manager in an organisation.
The candidate must :
- Be a graduate in any discipline with at least 55% marks.

- II. Have secured at least 40% marks in the selection interview.
- III. Have post qualification work experience of at least five years in the marketing division of an organisation.
- IV. Have secured at least 45% marks in the selection examination.
- V. Have a post graduate degree/diploma in marketing management with at least 60% marks.
- In the case of candidate who satisfies all the conditions except,
- (i) II above, but have secured at least 60% marks in the selection examination, the case is to be referred to VP - Marketing.
- (ii) III above, but has post qualification work experience of at least 3 years as Deputy Marketing Manager, the case is to be referred to GM - Marketing.
15. Rakesh has secured 56% marks in B.B.A. He has been working in the Marketing division of an organisation for the past seven years after completing his Post Graduate degree in marketing with 62% marks. He has secured 62% marks in the selection examination and 38% marks in the selection interview.
- (a) Candidate is to be selected
(b) Candidate is not to be selected
(c) Case is to be referred to GM - Marketing
(d) Case is to be referred to VP - Marketing
16. Varsha has secured 59% marks in B.A. She has secured 42% marks in the selection interview and 48% marks in the selection examination. She has been working in the Marketing division of an organization for the past 7 years after completing her PG in Marketing Management with 75% marks.
- (a) Candidate is to be selected
(b) Candidate is not to be selected
(c) Case is to be referred to GM - Marketing
(d) Case is to be referred to VP - Marketing
17. Nidhi secured 60% marks in the selection interview and 40% marks in the selection examination. She has been working in the Marketing Division of an organisation for the past eight year after completing her Post Graduate degree in Marketing Management with 65% marks. She has secured 59% marks in B.Sc.
- (a) Candidate is to be selected
(b) Candidate is not to be selected
(c) Case is to be referred to GM - Marketing
(d) Case is to be referred to VP - Marketing
18. A sum of ₹ 2,000 is invested at 7% simple interest per year. Calculate the interest at the end of each year. What will be the interest at the end of 20th year ?
- (a) ₹ 2,800 (b) ₹ 3,000
(c) ₹ 2,950 (d) ₹ 2,750
19. Which of the following statement is not true about listening?
- (a) We listen to learn.
(b) We listen to build and maintain relationships.
(c) We listen to resolve conflicts.
(d) Listening happens only when you don't respond.
20. What is the average of all the multiples of ten from 10 to 190 (Both are inclusive) ?
- (a) 90 (b) 95
(c) 110 (d) 100
21. It is the study of body language used for non-verbal communication
- (a) Haptics (b) Proxemics
(c) Kinesics (d) None of the above
22. Choose a similar word.
- Sitar : Guitar : Tanpura
- (a) Trumpet (b) Violin
(c) Harmonium (d) Mridanga
23. On which day of week did Mohan visit Bangalore ?
- I. Mohan took leave on Wednesday.
II. Mohan visited his brother on Friday, the previous day of his visit to Bangalore.
- (a) Sunday (b) Thursday
(c) Saturday (d) Tuesday
24. Read both the statements and choose the most appropriate option.
- In which month of the year did Rahul go abroad for a vacation ?
- I. Rahul correctly remembers that he went for a vacation in the first half of the year.
II. Rahul's son correctly remembers that he went after 31st March but before 1st May.
- (a) The data either in I alone or II alone are sufficient
(b) The data in both statements I and II are necessary
(c) The data in Statement I alone is sufficient
(d) The data in Statement II alone is sufficient
25. If the first and third letters in the word NECESSARY were interchanged, also the fourth and the sixth letters and the seventh and the ninth letters, which of the following would be the seventh letter from the left ?
- (a) Y (b) A
(c) R (d) E
26. It makes a person happier, helps build and maintain relationships and increases one's chances of success
- (a) Physical health
(b) Positive attitude
(c) Mental health
(d) Both (a) and (c)

27. The ratio of incomes of two persons is 9 : 7 and the ratio of their expenditure is 4 : 3. If each of them manages to save ₹ 2,000 per month, then find their monthly incomes.
- (a) ₹18,000 & ₹14,000
 (b) ₹ 20,000 & ₹20,000
 (c) ₹ 22,000 & ₹ 20,000
 (d) ₹16,000 & ₹12,000
28. Choose the odd one out.
- (a) Carrot (b) Potato
 (c) Beetroot (d) Cucumber
29. A is richer than B, C is richer than A, D is richer than C and E is richest of all. If they are made to sit in above degree of richness, who will be in the middle ?
- (a) A (b) B
 (c) C (d) D

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 30 and 31) :

Sweety, Ramesh and Shivender are children of Mr. and Mrs. Agnihothri. Rima, Raju and Sunil are children of Mr. and Mrs. Karkera. Sunil and Sweety are married and have two children Amar and Sonu. Geethika and Rahul are children of Mr. and Mrs. Amin. Geethika is married to Shivender and has three children named Prathul, Pratheeksha and Prathik.

30. How is Ramesh related to Pratheek ?
- (a) Cousin (b) Uncle
 (c) Brother (d) Nephew
31. How is Rahul related to Shivender ?
- (a) Cousin (b) Uncle
 (c) Brother (d) Brother-in-law
32. A man steadily goes 8 m due east and 6 m due north. What is the distance between initial and final point ?
- (a) 9 m (b) 48 m
 (c) 2 m (d) 10 m
33. It indicates traits such as outgoing, talkative, assertive and energetic behaviour
- (a) Adaptability (b) Optimistic
 (c) Extraversion (d) Neuroticism
34. An aeroplane leaves an airport and flies due north at a speed of 1000 km/hr. At the same time, another aeroplane leaves the same airport and flies due west at a speed of 1200 km/hr. How far apart will be the two aeroplanes after $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr ?
- (a) $300\sqrt{15}$ km (b) $300\sqrt{33}$ km
 (c) $300\sqrt{61}$ km (d) $300\sqrt{57}$ km
35. The ability to listen with an open mind and in turn send a convincing message
- (a) Social skill (b) Communication
 (c) Adaptability (d) Counselling
36. If 25th of August in a year is Thursday, then number of Mondays in that month is
- (a) 3 (b) 4
 (c) 5 (d) 6
37. The angles of a triangle are in the ratio 2:3:4. Which is the biggest angle ?
- (a) 80° (b) 76°
 (c) 84° (d) 92°
38. Choose the odd pair of words.
- (a) China : Beijing
 (b) Russia : Moscow
 (c) Spain : Madrid
 (d) Australia : Sydney

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 39 - 41) :

8 friends P, Q, R, S, T, V, W and Y are sitting around a square table in such a way that four of them sit at four corners of the square, whereas four sit in the middle of the four sides. Those who sit at the four corners face the centre while those who sit in the middle of the sides face outside. P who faces the centre sits third to the right of V. T, who faces the centre is not an immediate neighbor of V. Only one person sits between V and W. S sits second to the right of Q. Q faces the centre. R is not an immediate neighbor of P.

39. Who is second to the left of Q ?
- (a) P (b) V
 (c) T (d) Y
40. Which of the following is true regarding R ?
- (a) R faces the centre
 (b) R is an immediate neighbor of V
 (c) R sits exactly between T and S
 (d) Q sits third to left of R
41. What is the position of T with respect to V?
- (a) 2nd to the left (b) 4th to the left
 (c) 3rd to the left (d) 3rd to the right
42. What is the sum of first 22 terms of A.P. 8, 3, -2, ... ?
- (a) 979 (b) -979
 (c) 799 (d) -997
43. An article is sold at 20% gain on the cost price. What is the ratio of selling price and cost price ?
- (a) 6 : 5 (b) 5 : 4
 (c) 7 : 3 (d) 2 : 5
44. This involves the ability to negotiate and resolve disagreements
- (a) Leadership (b) Creative thinking
 (c) Conflict management (d) Critical thinking
45. Choose the odd one out.
- (a) 7324 (b) 9611
 (c) 2690 (d) 1754

46. Effective communication skills include which of the following ?
 (a) Written communication
 (b) Active listening
 (c) Conflict resolution
 (d) All of the above
47. **Statement :** The best evidence of India's glorious past is the growing popularity of Ayurvedic medicines in the west.

Conclusions :

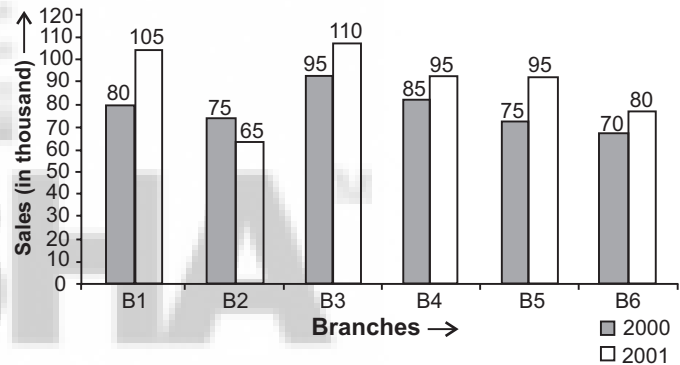
- I. Ayurvedic medicines are not popular in India.
 II. Allopathic medicines are more popular in India.
 (a) Only conclusion II follows
 (b) Only conclusion I follows
 (c) Either I or II follows
 (d) Neither I nor II follows
48. Which of the following is not a social skill ?
 (a) Building bond (b) Collaboration
 (c) Communication (d) Creative thinking
49. Rajeev planned his journey to Mumbai as follows :

He will travel $\frac{5^{th}}{9}$ of the total distance by an aeroplane, $\frac{3^{th}}{4}$ of the remaining by train and the remaining distance of 200 km by a car. What is the total distance of Mumbai?
 (a) 1800 km (b) 2400 km
 (c) 1600 km (d) 2250 km

50. The best kind of listening which happens when you hear, understand, respond and remember what is being said is
 (a) Passive listening (b) Active listening
 (c) Selective listening (d) All of the above
51. If the letters of the word "NUTAN" are arranged alphabetically from left to right, how many will remain in same position ?
 (a) None (b) One
 (c) Two (d) Three
52. It is the ability to share someone's feelings or experiences by imagining what it would be like to be in that person's situation
 (a) Sympathy
 (b) Empathy
 (c) Attention
 (d) Listening
53. An army contingent of 616 members are to march behind an army band of 32 members in a parade. The two groups are to march in the same number of columns. What is the maximum number of columns in which they can march?
 (a) 16 (b) 32
 (c) 24 (d) 8

54. The essential component that is the result of a positive flow in our thought process to communicate well with others is
 (a) Demanding (b) Assertiveness
 (c) Micromanagement (d) Attitude
55. If an object travels at the speed of five feet per second, how many feet does it travel in one hour ?
 (a) 300 feet (b) 3000 feet
 (c) 7200 feet (d) 18000 feet
56. In the below arrangement, which is the 7th digit to the right of 25th digit from right end ?
 7, 2, 6, 3, 7, 5, 6, 4, 2, 9, 6, 1, 3, 4, 1, 6, 3, 9, 1, 5, 6, 9, 2, 3, 1, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 9, 6, 7, 1, 6, 3
 (a) 5 (b) 1
 (c) 6 (d) None of these

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 57 and 58) : The bar graph given below shows the sales of books (in thousand) from six branches of a publishing company during two consecutive years 2000 and 2001.



57. Total sales of branch B6 for both the years is what percent of the total sales of branches B3 for both the years ?
 (a) 71.11% (b) 68.54%
 (c) 73.17% (d) 75.55%
58. What is the ratio of the total sales of branch B2 for both years to the total sales of branch B4 for both years ?
 (a) 3 : 5 (b) 2 : 3
 (c) 4 : 5 (d) 7 : 9
59. Study the following table and answer the questions based on it.
 Expenditures of a company (in lakh) per annum over the given years

Year	Item of Expenditure				
	Salary	Fuel and Transport	Bonus	Interest on loans	Taxes
1998	288	98	3.00	23.4	83
1999	342	112	2.52	32.5	108
2000	324	101	3.84	41.6	74
2001	336	133	3.68	36.4	88
2002	420	142	3.96	49.4	98

What is the average amount of interest per year which the company had to pay during this period ?

- (a) ₹ 33.72 lakhs (b) ₹ 32.43 lakhs
(c) ₹ 34.18 lakhs (d) ₹ 36.66 lakhs

60. Complete the following analogy.

BAYZ : CDXW :: FEUV : ?

- (a) HGST (b) GHTS
(c) EFYU (d) BAYZ

61. Lack of communication skills can result in which of the following?:

- (a) Confusion (b) Frustration
(c) Missed opportunities (d) All of the above

62. What should come in the place of question mark ?

ANZBQYCPXD?W

- (a) Q (b) R
(c) S (d) T

63. If ₹120 maintain a family of 4 person for 30 days, how long ₹300 maintain a family of 6 persons?

- (a) 25 (b) 40
(c) 50 (d) 55

64. Which of the following is not an example of soft skills ?

- (a) Ability to communicate with clients, co-workers
(b) Leading a team
(c) Social media marketing
(d) Negotiating a contract

65. This is the ability to persuade others to our point of view

- (a) Influence (b) Aptitude
(c) Inspiration (d) None of these

66. Rajesh walked 25 m towards South, then he turned to his left and walked 20 m. He then turned to his left and walked 25 m. He again turned to his right and walked 15 m. At what distance is he from the starting point and in which direction ?

- (a) 60 m East (b) 35 m East
(c) 40 m East (d) 35 m North

67. Which of the following fraction is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$?

- (a) $\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $\frac{4}{7}$
(c) $\frac{5}{11}$ (d) $\frac{6}{13}$

68. सूची - I में शब्द के तीन प्रकार दिए गए हैं तथा सूची- II में उनके उदाहरण दिए गए हैं। सूची- I का मिलान सूची- II से कीजिए तथा नीचे दिए गए कूट से सही उत्तर चुनिए।

सूची- I	सूची- II
(a) रूढ़	(i) पंकज
(b) यौगिक	(ii) घोड़ा
(c) यौगरूढ़	(iii) पाठशाला

कूट:

- (a) (b) (c)

- (a) (ii) (iii) (i)
(b) (i) (iii) (ii)
(c) (ii) (i) (iii)
(d) (iii) (ii) (i)

69. 'सुवक्ता' शब्द का सही अर्थ होता है

- (a) जिसका आचार अच्छा हो।
(b) जिसका आचार अच्छा न हो।
(c) अच्छा बोलने वाला।
(d) सबको समान देखने वाला।

70. सूची - I में तीन उद्देश्य से संबंधित शब्द दिए गए हैं तथा सूची- II में तीन विधेय से संबंधित वाक्य दिए गए हैं। सूची- I का मिलान सूची- II से कीजिए तथा नीचे दिए गए कूट से सही उत्तर चुनिए।

सूची- I	सूची- II
(a) मेरे पिताजी	(i) मंदिर में पूजा कर रही हैं।
(b) माताजी	(ii) कक्षा में पढ़ाते हैं।
(c) अध्यापक	(iii) बाजार से खिलौने खरीद कर लाए।

कूट:

- (a) (b) (c)

- (a) (iii) (i) (ii)
(b) (ii) (i) (iii)
(c) (i) (iii) (ii)
(d) (ii) (iii) (i)

71. निम्नलिखित चार वाक्यों में निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम से संबंधित उदाहरण को चुनिए।

- (a) सामने जो सुंदर मकान दिखाई दे रहा है, वह मेरा है।
(b) कुछ आम यहाँ पड़े हैं।
(c) जो सोयेगा सो खोएगा।
(d) आज तुमने क्या खाया?

72. 'रिपोर्ट' अंग्रेजी भाषा का शब्द है, निम्नलिखित शब्दों में सही अर्थ को चुनकर लिखिए।

- (a) आयोजन (b) गतिविधि
(c) प्रतिवेदन (d) तथ्यात्मक

73. 'मृषा' शब्द के सही अर्थ को चुनकर लिखिए।

- (a) कुजर (b) मिथ्या
(c) रण (d) भूप

74. सूची - I में पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम के तीन भेद दिए गए हैं तथा सूची- II में तीन भेदों के उदाहरण दिए गए हैं। सूची- I का मिलान, सूची- II से कीजिए तथा नीचे दिए गए कूट का सही उत्तर दीजिए।

सूची- I	सूची- II
(a) उत्तम पुरुष	(i) वे, वे लोग, ये, यह, आप
(b) मध्यम पुरुष	(ii) मैं, हम, हम लोग
(c) अन्य पुरुष	(iii) तू, तुम, आप, आप लोग

कूटः

- (a) (i) (iii) (ii)
 (b) (ii) (iii) (i)
 (c) (iii) (i) (ii)
 (d) (i) (ii) (iii)
75. निम्नलिखित में से व्याकरणिक दृष्टि से शुद्ध वाक्य को चुनिए।
 (a) साहित्य और जीवन का घोर संबंध है।
 (b) साहित्य और जीवन का कनिष्ठ संबंध है।
 (c) साहित्य और जीवन का सीमित संबंध है।
 (d) साहित्य और जीवन का घनिष्ठ संबंध है।
76. 'आड़े हाथों लेना' मुहावरे के सही अर्थ को चुनकर लिखिए।
 (a) सच्चाई न दिखाई देना
 (b) सारी रात जागते रहना
 (c) खरी-खरी सुनाना
 (d) सत्कार करना
77. विधानवाचक वाक्य किसे कहते हैं?
 (a) जिन वाक्यों में किसी कार्य के न होने का बोध होता है।
 (b) जिन वाक्यों से किसी क्रिया को करने अथवा होने का बोध होता है।
 (c) जिन वाक्यों में कार्य के होने में संदेह का बोध हो।
 (d) जिन वाक्यों द्वारा वक्ता की आशा, इच्छा अथवा आशीर्वाद का बोध हो।
78. पूर्वी हिंदी के अंतर्गत कौन-सी बोलियों का प्रयोग होता है?
 (a) अवधी, बघेली, छत्तीसगढ़ी
 (b) मारवाड़ी, मेवाड़ी, मेवाती, हड़ौती
 (c) ब्रज, खड़ीबोली, हरियाणवी
 (d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
79. 'थोथा चना बाजे घना' लोकोक्ति के सही अर्थ को चुनकर लिखिए।
 (a) आय के अनुसार व्यय करना चाहिए।
 (b) आडंबर युक्त व्यक्ति इतराता बहुत है।
 (c) जो जैसा करे उसको वैसा ही बदल देना।
 (d) जो बात अधिक करता है वह कार्य नहीं करता।
80. मिश्रित वाक्य के परिभाषा को चुनिए।
 (a) जिस वाक्य में एक ही उद्देश्य तथा एक ही विधेय होता है।
 (b) जिस वाक्य में सभी उपवाक्य समान स्तर के हो।

- (c) जिस वाक्य में एक प्रधान उपवाक्य और उसके आश्रित एक अथवा अनेक उपवाक्य हों।
 (d) वाक्य छोटा या बड़ा किसी भी प्रकार का हो सकता है।

81. 'अकरस' के मतलब होथे:

- (a) बिना जुते खेत (b) बेमौसम के वर्षा
 (c) अकाल (d) अकारथ

82. मुहावरा मन के अर्थ के सही जोड़ी मिलाके खाल्हे दिए हुए (A), (B), (C), (D) म ले सही विकल्प ला चुनौ:

(a) गरमी उतारना	(i) गुस्सा होना
(b) गरुआ होना	(ii) विपत म पड़ना
(c) गरम होना	(iii) निचवट सिधवा होना
(d) गर फँसना	(iv) गरब टोरना

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (a) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
 (b) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
 (c) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
 (d) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)

83. 'मुख्य मंत्री' ला छत्तीसगढ़ी म लिखे जाथे:

- (a) मुखिया मंत्री (b) मुखिया मंत्री
 (c) मुख मंत्री (d) मुख्य मंत्री

84. 'साफ' बर सही छत्तीसगढ़ी शब्द हे:

- (a) सप्फा (b) सप्फा
 (c) सप्पा (d) सफा

85. 'बरार' के मतलब छत्तीसगढ़ी म होथे:

- (a) बदला (b) बरोबर
 (c) बरेंडी (d) चंदा

86. 'हाँत-गोड़ धर के आना' मुहावरा के मतलब हे:

- (a) सही-सलामत आना (b) परिवार सहित आना
 (c) खाली हाथ आना (d) डर के भागना

87. सही जोड़ी ला मिलाके खाल्हे म दिए हुए (A), (B), (C), (D) म ले सही विकल्प ला चुनौ:

(a) अल्लर	(i) पर्याप्त
(b) अलकर	(ii) हादसा
(c) अलहन	(iii) मुशिकल
(d) अलमल	(iv) सुस्त, थका हुआ

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
 (b) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
 (c) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)
 (d) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)

88. 'हकलानेवाला' ला छत्तीसगढ़ी म कहिथें:

- (a) हेकरहा (b) हेदुआ
(c) हरहा (d) हेकला

89. छत्तीसगढ़ी म 'सूखा' ला कहिथें:

- (a) सूखा (b) सुख्खा
(c) सुक्खा (d) सुखा

90. गाँव के बाहिर म ओ मैदान जिहाँ जानवर मन ला इकट्ठा करथें, ओ हे:

- (a) खरिया (b) खरिहर
(c) खरिखा (d) खरी

91. सही जोड़ी मिलाके खालहे म दिए हुए (A), (B), (C), (D) म ले सही विकल्प ला चुनौ:

(a) झँझरी	(i) बेहोशी
(b) झँवा	(ii) पानी के स्रोत
(c) झिरी	(iii) अचकन कस शाही कपड़ा
(d) झँगगा	(iv) जाली

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(b) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
(c) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
(d) (iii) (ii) (i) (iv)

92. 'देवारी' के संबंध जेकर ले हे, ओ हे:

- (a) देवार (b) दीया
(c) दीवार (d) देवघर

93. सही जोड़ी ला मिलाके खालहे म दिए हुए (A), (B), (C), (D) म ले सही विकल्प ला चुनौ:

(a) एती-ओती	(i) यहाँ-वहाँ
(b) जेती-तेती	(ii) कहाँ
(c) इहाँ-उहाँ	(iii) इधर-उधर
(d) कतिहाँ	(iv) जहाँ-तहाँ

(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (a) (i) (iv) (i) (ii)
(b) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(c) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)
(d) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

94. 'कमरा-खुमरी' म समास हे:

- (a) तत्पुरुष (b) बहुब्रीहि
(c) द्वंद्व (d) अव्ययीभाव

95. छत्तीसगढ़ी में 'झाड़ू' ला कहिथे:

- (a) पोंछा (b) झाड़न
(c) बहरी (d) बहरा

96. 'पाँचहर' के मतलब होथे

- (a) पाँच घर
(b) दुलहिन के मामा घर ले टिकावन के पाँच ठन बरतन
(c) पाँच धार
(d) पंचमी के नेंग

97. कोसा या कच्चा रेशम के साड़ी या धोती ला छत्तीसगढ़ी म कहिथे:

- (a) पोतनी (b) पोती
(c) पोतिया (d) पोता

98. 'बारी-बारी' को छत्तीसगढ़ी म कहिथे:

- (a) बार-बार (b) पाही-पाही
(c) बार-बारी (d) बारी-बार

99. 'रउनियाँ' के मतलब है:

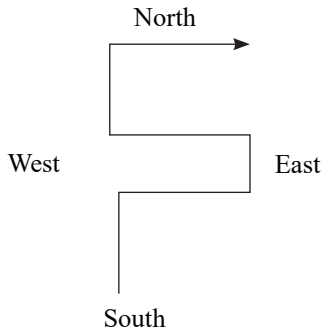
- (a) रावण (b) घाम
(c) रोन्हा (d) रथिया

100. सही वाक्य है?

- (a) तैं ह तोर काम करबे।
(b) हमन ह हमर काम करबो।
(c) ओमन ह अपन काम करहीं।
(d) मैं ह मोर काम करहूँ।

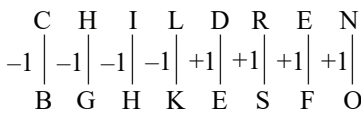
Hints & Explanation

1. (a)

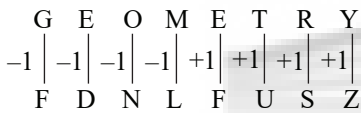


Now, he is moving in 'East' direction

2. (b)



Similarly



3. (c)

Let Sham's present age = x years

Sham's daughter age = y years

7 years ago,

$$x - 7 = 7(y - 7)$$

$$x - 7 = 7y - 49$$

$$x - 7y = -42 \quad \dots(i)$$

3 years from now,

$$(x + 3) = 3(y + 3)$$

$$x + 3 = 3y + 9$$

$$x - 3y = 6 \quad \dots(ii)$$

By eq. (i) and eq. (ii)

$$x - 7y = -42$$

$$x - 3y = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r} - \\ + \\ \hline -4y = -48 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{y = 12}$$

Put y in eq. (i)

$$x - 7 \times 12 = -42$$

$$x = 84 - 42$$

$$\boxed{x = 42}$$

Sham's present age is 42 years.

4. (d)

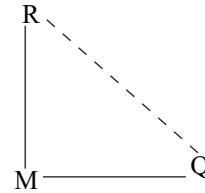
$$2^{30} + 2^{30} + 2^{30} + 2^{30}$$

$$= 2^{30} (1 + 1 + 1 + 1)$$

$$= 2^{30} \times 2^2$$

$$= 2^{32}$$

5. (c)



'Q' is South - East from 'R'

Sol. (6-7)

Floors	Flats					
IV	Doctor	Manager	Teacher	-	-	-
III	Lawyer		Manager		Teacher	
II	Lawyer	Manager			-	-

6. (b)

Three Flats are occupied on IV Floor.

7. (a)

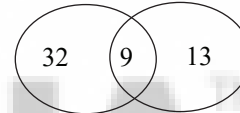
Three Flats are there on the III Floor.

8. (b)

Eye contact is a form of body language and most important aspect in the communication.

9. (c)

French-41 German-22



The students that are not enrolled in either course

$$= 78 - (32 + 9 + 13)$$

$$= 78 - 54 = 24$$

10. (b)

$$\text{Aditya's rank from bottom} = 45 + 1 - 12 = 34$$

11. (d)

If 1 is subtracted from the first digit of each number.

573 657 820 944 246

There are three numbers that are divisible by three.

573, 657 and 246.

12. (a)

Two tankers contain 850 L and 680 L of petrol.

HCF of 850 L and 680 L is = 170L

The maximum capacity of a container which can measure the petrol of either tanker is = 170L.

13. (a)

$$500 \text{ workers} \times 8 \text{ days} = x \text{ workers} \times 5 \text{ days}$$

$$x = 800 \text{ workers}$$

800 workers will finish the same work in 5 days.

14. (c)

A President is the head of the state and government for a country.

Similarly

A Governor is the head of the government for a state.

15. (d)

As, Rakesh has secured 62% marks in the selection examination and 38% marks in the selection interview.

The case is to be referred to VP - Marketing

16. (a)

Varsha is to be selected.

17. (b) As, Nidhi secured 40% marks in the selection examinations. Nidhi is not to be selected.

18. (a) A sum invested = ₹ 2000
 Rate of interest = 7% per year
 Time = 20 years

$$\text{Simple interest} = 2000 \times \frac{7}{100} \times 20$$

$$= ₹ 2800$$

19. (d) Listening happens only when you don't respond. This is not true about listening.

20. (d) Sum of all the multiples of ten from 10 to 190.

$$= 10 \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = 10 \times \frac{19 \times 20}{2} = 1900$$
 Required Average = $\frac{1900}{19} = 100$

21. (c) 'Kinesics' is all about communication through body movements, Such as gestures and facial expressions. It is all about non-verbal behavior using any part of the body.

22. (b) Sitar and Guitar both have strings for playing music. Similarly Tanpura and Violin are musical instrument used to produce music by means of strings.

23. (c) As, mohan visited his brother on Friday, the previous day of his visit to Bangalore. Mohan visited Bangalore on Saturday.

24. (d) Rahul went to abroad in April for a vacation. The data in statement II alone is sufficient.

25. (a) N E C E S S A R Y
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 C E N S S E Y R A
 'Y' would be the Seventh letter from the left.

26. (b) Positive attitude is necessarily required to achieve the points mentioned in the question- make a person happier, build and maintain relationships and increase one's chances of success.

27. (a) Let the incomes of two persons are 9x and 7x. the expenditure of two persons are 4y and 3y. each of them manages to save ₹ 2000 per month. A.T.Q.

$$9x - 4y = 2000 \quad \dots(i)$$

$$7x - 3y = 2000 \quad \dots(ii)$$

Multiply eq. (i) by 3 and eq. (ii) by 4

$$27x - 12y = 6000$$

$$28x - 12y = 8000$$

$$\begin{array}{r} - \\ + \\ - \end{array}$$

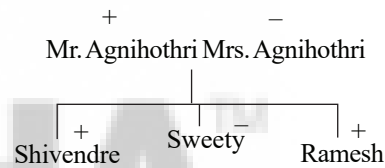
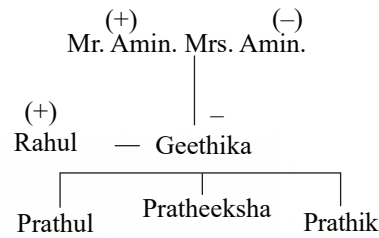
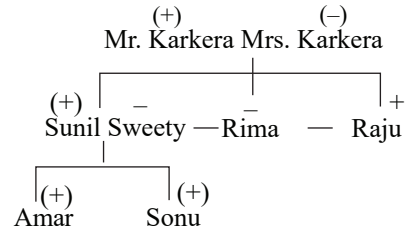
$$-x = -2000$$

Monthly income of two persons are 18000 and 14000.

28. (d) Carrot, Potato and beetroot are root vegetables. They grow under ground. So, cucumber is odd one out.

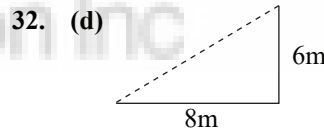
29. (c) $E > D > C > A > B$
 'C' will be in the middle

Sol. (30-31):



30. (b) 'Ramesh' is uncle of 'Prathik'

31. (d) 'Rahul' is Brother-in-law of 'shivender!'

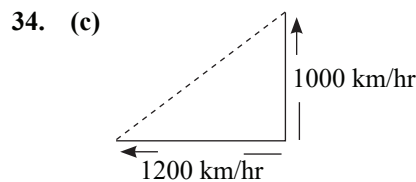


The distance between initial and final point

$$= \sqrt{(8)^2 + (6)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{64 + 36} = \sqrt{100} = 10\text{m}$$

33. (c) Extraversion is the term used to indicate the mentioned traits, that of assertiveness, energetic behaviour etc.



After $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour, distance travelled by them 1500 km and 1800km.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Required distance} &= \sqrt{(1500)^2 + (1800)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{2250000 + 3240000} \\ &= \sqrt{5490000} = \sqrt{61 \times 9 \times 10000} = 300\sqrt{61} \text{ km} \end{aligned}$$

35. (b) Communication is defined as the ability to effectively listen and respond to messages. Thus, option (b) is the correct response.

36. (c) There will be five Mondays in that month as follows.

1st August, 8th August, 15th August, 22nd August and 29th August.

37. (a) Let the angles of a triangle are $2x$, $3x$, and $4x$.

A.T.Q.

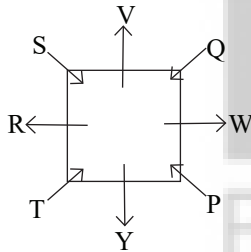
$$2x + 3x + 4x = 180^\circ$$

$$x = 20^\circ$$

$$\text{The biggest angle is} = 4 \times 20 = 80^\circ$$

38. (d) As, the Capital of Australia is 'Canberra'.

Sol. (39-41):



39. (a) 'p' is second to the left of 'Q'.

40. (c) 'R' sits exactly between T and S.

41. (c) 'T' is 3rd to the left of 'V'.

42. (b) $AP \Rightarrow 8, 3, -2$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= a_2 - a_1 \\ &= 3 - 8 \\ &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$s_{22} = \frac{n}{2} (2a + (n-1)d)$$

$$s = \frac{22}{2} \{ (2 \times 8 + (22-1)(-5)) \}$$

$$= 11 \{ 16 + (-105) \}$$

$$= 11(-89)$$

$$= -979$$

43. (a) Let the cost price of an article = 100

the selling price of an article = 120

A.T.Q

Required Ratio = Selling Price : Cost Price

120 : 100

6 : 5

44. (c) From the given list of options, 'conflict management' implies having the ability to negotiate and resolve conflicts or disagreements. Thus, option (c) is the right answer.

45. (a) $7 + 3 + 2 + 4 = 16$

$$9 + 6 + 1 + 1 = 17$$

$$2 + 6 + 9 + 0 = 17$$

$$1 + 7 + 5 + 4 = 17$$

46. (d) Effective communication comprises of a lot of factors of which written communication, active listening and conflict resolution, all are a part.

47. (d) I. Ayurvedic medicines are popular in the west of India. So, Ayurvedic medicines are not popular in India is wrong.

II. Allopathic medicines are more popular in India is not given in the statement.

Neither I nor II follows.

48. (d) Creative thinking is an individual skill. All other skills on the list are social skills. Thus, option (d) is the correct option.

49. (a) Let the total distance of Mumbai = x km

$$x \left(1 - \frac{5}{9} \right) \times \left(1 - \frac{3}{4} \right) = 200$$

$$x \times \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{1}{4} = 200$$

$$x = 1800$$

Total distance of Mumbai is 1800 km.

50. (b) Active listening is an act of hearing, understanding, responding and remembering information. Passive listening means to listen without responding and Selective listening is when one focuses one's attention on some specific information.

51. (a) Given Word: NUTAN

Word after arrangement ANNTU

Hence, no word remains at same position.

52. (b) The ability to imagine and understand how another person is feeling is called empathy. Thus, option (b) is the right answer.

53. (d) Number of Columns are same then, H.C.F of two number (32 and 616) will give, Required number of Column.

$$\text{H.C.F. of 32 and 616} = 8$$

54. (b) Assertiveness means communicating with others in a direct and honest manner. It is the result of a positive flow in our thought process to communicate well with others.

55. (d) Speed = 5ft/sec.
 56. (a) 7th digit to the right of 25th digit from the right end, means $25-7=(18)$ th digit from the right end and that digit is '5'.

57. (c)
$$\frac{\text{Total Sales of } B_6}{\text{Total Sales of } B_3} \times 100 = \frac{(70+80)}{(95+110)} \times 100 = 200$$

$$= 73.17\%$$

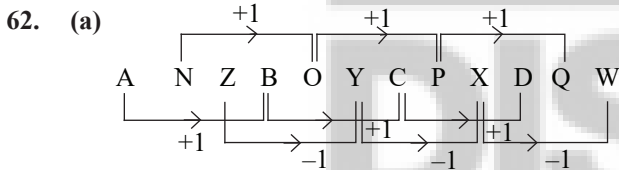
58. (d) Required Ratio = $\frac{(75+65)}{(85+95)} = \frac{140}{180} = \frac{7}{9}$

59. (d) Average amount of Interest per year

$$= \frac{23.4 + 32.5 + 41.6 + 36.4 + 49.4}{5} = ₹36.66 \text{ lakhs}$$

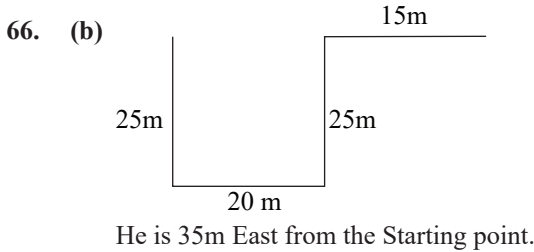
60. (b)
- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| B | A | Y | Z | F | E | U | V | |
| +1↓ | +3↓ | -1↓ | -3↓ | Similarly | ↓+1 | ↓+3 | ↓-1 | ↓-3 |
| C | D | X | W | G | H | T | S | |

61. (d) Lack of communication skills can result in dubiousness, frustration and missed opportunities. Thus, option (d) is the correct answer.



63. (c)
$$x = \frac{300 \times 4 \times 30}{120 \times 6} = 50 \text{ days}$$

64. (c) Social Media Marketing is not a soft skill. It is the use of social media platforms to interact with customers to build brands, increase sales, and drive website traffic.
 65. (a) Influence is the ability to persuade others to our point of view.



67. (b) $\frac{4}{7} = 0.57$ which is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$.

68. (a) जिस शब्द के खंडों/अव्यवों का कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है, वो रूढ़ शब्द कहलाता है। जैसे- प्रश्न में दिए शब्द 'घोड़े' के अव्यवों (घो+ड़ा) का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। अन्य उदाहरण हैं- रात, दिन, कौआ, हाथ।

जिस शब्द के खंडों/अव्यवों का कोई अर्थ होता है, अर्थात जो शब्द दो सार्थक शब्दों से बना होता है, वो यौगिक शब्द कहलाता है। जैसे- प्रश्न में दिए शब्द 'पाठशाला' के अव्यवों (पाठ+शाला) का अपना-अपना स्वतंत्र अर्थ होता है। अन्य उदाहरण हैं- बैलगाड़ी, देवालय, राजपुत्र।

जिस शब्द के खंडों/अव्यवों का कोई अर्थ भी होता है और जो किसी विशेष अर्थ का बोध कराता है, वो योगरूढ़ शब्द कहलाता है। जैसे- प्रश्न में दिए शब्द 'पंकज' के अव्यवों (पंक+अज) का अपना-अपना स्वतंत्र (कीचड़+उत्पन्न अर्थात कीचड़ से उत्पन्न) अर्थ होता है, लेकिन यह कीचड़ से जन्मने वाले 'कमल' का विशेष अर्थ देता है अर्थात पंकज कमल का एक पर्यायवाची शब्द है। अन्य उदाहरण हैं- वारिद, दयानिधि।

69. (c) वक्ता अर्थात बोलने वाला और इस शब्द में 'सु' उपसर्ग लगने पर इसका अर्थ 'अच्छा बोलने वाला' हो जाता है।
 70. (c) किसी वाक्य में जिसके बारे में बात की जा रही हो, उसे उद्देश्य कहते हैं और जिसके बारे में जो बात की जा रही हो, उसे विधेय कहते हैं।

71. (a) जिस सर्वनाम शब्द का उपयोग किसी निश्चित व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान के लिए किया जाता है, उसे निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे- यह, वह, ये, वे, इस, उस।
 अतः दिए गए वाक्य "सामने जो सुंदर मकान दिखाई दे रहा है, वह मेरा है।" में 'वह' निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम है।

72. (c)
 73. (b) मूषा का अर्थ मिथ्या अथवा झूठ, असत्य, बनावटी, नकली है।
 74. (c) जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का उपयोग वक्ता स्वयं तथा दूसरों के लिए करता है, उसे पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। इसके निम्न तीन भेद होते हैं-

- उत्तम पुरुष - शब्दों का उपयोग स्वयं के लिए; जैसे- मैं, मेरा, मुझे, मुझको, हम, हमारा आदि।
- मध्यम पुरुष - शब्दों का उपयोग दूसरों के लिए; जैसे तुम, तुम्हें, तुझको, तुमसे, तुम्हारे आदि।
- अन्य पुरुष - शब्दों का उपयोग अन्य के लिए; जैसे- यह, वह, ये, वे आदि।

75. (d)
 76. (c) आड़े हाथों लेना अर्थात सीधे हाथों अथवा आराम-आसानी से किसी को कोई बात समझ नहीं आने पर, उसे आड़े अथवा जोर-जबरदस्ती से डांट-दंड से समझाना।

77. (b) विधानवाचक वाक्य से किसी कार्य के होने की जानकारी का बोध होता है। उदाहरण- सीता बीमार है।

78. (b) खड़ी, हरियाणवी, बृज, कन्नौजी और बुंदेली पश्चिमी हिंदी की बोलियाँ हैं, जबकि मारवाड़ी, मेवाती, हाड़ौती और मेवाड़ी राजस्थानी हिंदी की बोलियाँ हैं।
79. (d)
80. (c) मिश्रित वाक्य का उदाहरण है- सचिन ने कहा कि वह ओपन करेगा।
81. (b) 82. (c) 83. (d) 84. (b) 85. (d)
86. (c) 87. (b) 88. (d) 89. (c) 90. (c)
91. (b) 92. (b) 93. (a) 94. (c)
95. (c) छत्तीसगढ़ में 'झाड़ू' को 'बहरी' कहते हैं।
96. (b) छत्तीसगढ़ में 'पँचहर' का मतलब 'दुलहिन के मामा घर ले टिकावन में पाँच ठन बरतन' होता है।
97. (c) कोसा या कच्चा रेशम के साड़ी या धोती को छत्तीसगढ़ी में 'पोतिया' कहते हैं।
98. (b) 'बारी-बारी' को छत्तीसगढ़ी में 'पाही-पाही' कहते हैं।
99. (b) छत्तीसगढ़ी में 'रउनियाँ' का मतलब 'घाम' होता है।
100. (d) दिये गये वाक्यों में 'मैं हूँ मोर काम करहूँ' सही वाक्य है।



General Knowledge

Madukadweep Bilaspur Chhattisgarh

Enveloped by the relaxing Shivrath River from all sides, Madku Dweep is an island of soul-stirring appeal as well as crucial historic monoliths. The hilly island of Madku Dweep lies right in the middle of the moving river. Expansive over 24 hectares, the appealing and also attractive Madku Dweep is an exceptionally secure area for visitors and also site visitors.

The form of this Island appears like a massive 'Manduk' (Frog) which gains the island its name. The one-of-a-kind geographical framework, all-natural appeal, social relevance as well as historical relevance pledge vacationers a great experience. A popular vacationer destination, Madku Dweep is simply 79km far from Raipur.

In ancient times, evidence of the Rock Age guy's existence has actually been discovered on the financial institutions of the Shivrath River. A mood of historical necromancy borders Madku Dweep since numerous rock devices going back to the Rock Age age have actually been discovered right here.

These tools provide us a look of the Rock Age guy's life throughout the claimed period. Amongst the comprehensive summaries of the primitive duration discovered right here, is the India Epigraphy 1959-60 record. This talks extremely of 2 rock engravings discovered in Madku Dweep. Written in old Brahmi manuscript, among both rock engravings goes back to the third century BC, stating the name of Akshaya Nidhi. The various other rock engraving remains in Shankha manuscript and also opens more recent opportunities for excavators and also chroniclers.

Mentioning the Shivrath River, one have to observe that it is incredibly calm, tranquil and also moves in harmony. The silt-ridden financial institution of this river holds lots of keys to lost age. Really a heaven for chroniclers, this location has lots of surprise prizes of high historical value consisting of coins, rock engravings, mud craft, and also continues to be of old holy places coming from different empires that appeared to have actually ruled right here. Need to check out areas of comparable nature consist of Durg, Chhatargarh, Sarada, Dhobni, Maro, Rampur and also Tala.

Pilgrimage Places

Having discovered its historical relevance, the solemnity as well as conventional value of Madku Dweep can not be disregarded. Tales describe this island as Kedar Dweep. A

divine home of the divine, Madku Dweep is well-known for historical searchings for of adored divine beings.

These include-Shivalingas, Nandi, Ganasha, Amalak, as well as numerous various other Gods. What attractions visitors to the enigmatic island of Madku Dweep is an unified mix of a vintage beauty, historical significance, social heritage as well as historical excavations.

One-of-a-kind holy places of the 20th century advertisement like the Radhakrishna Holy Place, Shiva Holy Place. Ganasha Holy place, and also the Vishnu Holy place are most definitely worth a go to. There are a couple of Shivlingas of prestige right here- mostly the Dhumnath Shivlinga as well as the Vishnu Krishna. Tactically positioned right in the middle of the river, the Madku Dweep Island is a popular Kedar Tirth. The area has actually gained the divine title of Harihar Shetra Kedar Dweep.

Famous Excavations

Extensive excavations have actually been executed at Madku Dweep and also attractive idol art has actually been uncovered. A total amount of 19 holy places have actually been dug deep into of which one encounters the west while 18 others deal with the eastern.

The designing of all the holy places is fairly comparable and also they display building radiance at its finest. Confirmed to be the heritage of the abundant Kalchuri Kalin empire, notable explorations consist of Pratap Malladev's Tamrasikka, idolizers and also Shivalinga. A living statement of the Shaiva Traditions, all 12 holy places are integrated in a stretch with 5 Shivalingas. After much research study, it has actually been acknowledged that as a result of a terrible flooding, they were hidden 1.50 m right into the ground. The many historical marvels found right here clarify the ancient history of Madku Dweep.

Festivals

The dynamic fairs as well as events commemorated below supply utmost spiritual tranquility and also calmness to all travelers and also site visitors. While an usual string of unity as well as league paints an abundant canvas, the celebration is an abundant display of league. Throughout the Paush Pournima (Chera Chera Punni) a 7 day reasonable is held with terrific splendor and also splendour. Shivratri (Fagun Amawasya) and also Hanuman Jayanti (Chaitra Pournima) are additionally commemorated with equivalent passion.

Fans of the Christian faith arrange a reasonable from 10-18th February. Thanks to the comfy solutions given to visitors, their number is enhancing each year. Tourists appreciate the joyful fervour and also go to different heritage and also historical sites.

Madku Dweep is an ideal vacation from the city mess. The bright blue cover of the skies extending beyond the horizon, the wind brushing via the farmlands, Shivnath River's relentless circulation and also stunning colours sprinkled by the sundown attraction one and all. The calmness and also relaxed environments supply emotional days packed with recreation. Madku Dweep is nature's really own gem in Chhattisgarh. Simply a little far from the island. The popular Tirth of Kabir Panthis, lies near Raipur in Damakheda.

Visitors can experience the magic of classical times at the Devrani Jethani Holy Place, Tala. Unique value has actually been provided to the Sthapit Shivalingas of Madku Dweep, widely referred to as Dhumnath. The name 'Dhumnath' has actually been stemmed from 'Dhumra' indicating black smoke, as the rock out of which this Shivalinga is sculpted appears to be of the exact same colour. A publication called 'Madku Dweep Mahatmya' has a referral to the very same Shivalinga as 'Dhumnath'.

Madku Dweep is an attractive island that has indispensable experiences stored for everybody. Be it historical, social, or historical tourist, Madku Dweep is quick coming to be a prominent location that fascinates all.

Accommodation:

Forest department shelters are available for stay in Madku Dweep. There are lodges and hotels in Raipur and Bilaspur.

How to reach:

- **By Air:** Raipur (79kms) is the nearest airport well connected to Mumbai, Delhi, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Vishakhapatnam and Chennai.
- **By Rail:** Bilaspur, Bhatapara, and Raipur are the nearest railway stations on the Bombay-Howrah main line.
- **By Road:** Baitalpur is just 4km away from Madku Dweep via the Raipur-Bilaspur National Highway. Baitalpur is 75km from Raipur and 37km from Bilaspur. Local taxis and private vehicles are available for transport on this highway.

Malhar

It is time to explore the historical prize of Chhattisgarh's a lot of old community. Malhar's antique beauty and also thrilling sculptures develop an atmosphere that can never ever be failed to remember by excavators, chroniclers as well as enthusiastic tourists. Malhar lies on an old course which links Kaushambi with Puri on the south-eastern coastline of India. Bharhut, Bandhavgarh, Amarkantak, Kharod, Malhar, and also Sirpur are a couple of significant communities on this path.

Malhar constantly had the advantage of this calculated place as well as observed social as well as political advancements all throughout.

Malhar's excavations are renowned all round the globe, amongst them is a clay seal birthing the letters 'Gamasa Kosaliya' significance 'Of Town Kosala' in Brahmi manuscript. Found at Malhar, it can be dated to 200 CE. Different fts, coins and also excavations indicate the truth that the Maurya empire when ruled as well as affected Malhar.

After the Mauryas, Malhar came under the Satavahana regulation. Numerous epigraphs are testament to the reality that the Vakatakas and also the Guptas additionally appreciated subjugate this area. After their autumn, neighborhood empires like the Sarbhapuriya, Panduvanshis, and also the Somvanshis subjugated Malhar as well as a huge part of Dakshin Kosala. The Kalchuris ousted the Somvanshis as well as ruled for around 7 a century from Ratanpur till the introduction of the Marathas in this area.

Tourist Attractions

Malhar's abundant dirt has actually seen the regime of numerous magnificent kings as well as ultimate empires. It has actually seen the surge and also the loss of kingdoms, the evidence of which is hidden deep in its dirt. Substantial excavation job has actually disclosed enormous sculptural wide range below.

The excavations at Malhar program continual inhabitation and also classical times from the 2nd century BCE to twelfth century CE based upon the uncovered sculptural samplings. Throughout this duration, Malhar was affected by lots of religious beliefs, like the Buddhist, Brahmanical and also Jain. Numerous copper, lead, as well as potin coins birthing numerous signs like elephant, Ujjain-symbol, peacock as well as Kartikeya were uncovered at Malhar. All these coins might be appointed to the Pre-Christian age. Couple of silver punch-marked coins were uncovered from the location around the ft.

Satavahana Period

Lots of idolizers as well as seals dating to the Satavahana duration are discovered below. Remarkable explorations consist of punch-marked square copper coins, cast coins, a number of Satavahana coins with the elephant's sign, ended up as well as semi completed grains of semi-precious rocks, antimony poles, and also terracotta art. A coin fanatics' heaven, Malhar likewise has lots of coins going back to the Kushan empire. Amongst these are the coins of Vima Kadphises, or the Kanishka Emperor I. It is extremely fascinating to understand that, coins located throughout this duration birth the inscriptions of numerous endure warriors.

One of the most amazing discovery of Malhar, connecting to the Satavahana empire is the terracotta securing, birthing the tale 'Gamasa Kosaliya'. (Of the Town Kosala) in the Brahmi bible of the 2nd century CE. Another clay seal uncovered below births the tale 'Vedishri'.

Cultures as well as block homes dug deep into below are evidence that habitation started below really early, throughout the Satavahana duration. Block buildings as well as environments are shielded by mud wall surfaces, primarily for security versus floodings. Whole royal residences as well as stunning sanctuaries have actually been removed of the strange planet in Malhar!

Sarbhapuriya and Somvanshi Period

Even prior to the Dakshin Kosala and also Kalchuri duration from 425 655 CE, Chhattisgarh was ruled by the magnificent Sarbhapuriyas as well as Somvanshis. This was a genuinely golden age as lots of reforms happened throughout this duration. Art and also society located innovative expression in one of the most amazing kinds. This duration was noted by residences constructed of rocks, baked blocks and also rammed floorings.

Products and also flower holders birthing stunning engravings like 'Mahaswami (Great-Lord), in late Gupta Brahmi manuscript come from this duration. An unusual clay seal birthing engraving 'Maharaja Mahendrasya' in the Gupta Brahmi personalities was likewise found from an excavation website. Numerous holy places were found throughout the excavation which recommends that a remarkable drive remained in method for constructing spiritual frameworks. You will certainly likewise be stunned to recognize that 2 Buddhist temples coming from the Vajrayana sect were likewise uncovered in Malhar. A picture of a Vajrayana divine being is discovered as well as maintained at the Malhar gallery.

Kalchuri Period

The historical dirt of Malhar stinks of numerous tales. Throughout the Kalchuri empire's power. Emperor Kokalladev's kid Shankargan assaulted Kosala from Dahal Mandal. He also gained Pali, however the triumph of the Kalchuri empire can not advance with the very same rate as the Somvanshis as well had actually prepared and also end up being effective. They drove the Kalchuris out of Tumman. Later On, Kokalladev II's 18 kids awaited fight. Kalingaraj was the one amongst them to overcome Kosala once again.

He succeeded in developing Tumman as the funding of the Kalchuri empire once more. After him, Kamalraj, Ratanraj I and also Prithvidev ruled Kosala. The regulation of the Kalchuri empire on Malhar began with the routine of King Jajallaya Dev. Throughout the superiority of King Prithvidev II, Malhar's Mandlik manager was Bramhadev.

After Prithvidev, his child Jajalaya Dev II started the building of the Kedareshwar Holy place by providing his authorization to a Brahmin called Somraj for the exact same. The very same holy place is called as the Pataleshwar Holy place today as well as is just one of one of the most well-known holy places of Chhattisgarh. Ordinary red porcelains controlled this duration and also homes were constructed from red blocks.

Pataleshwar Temple

Pataleshwar suggests the Lord of the Nether World. The Pataleshwar holy place is a complex, complicated framework in which the sanctum lies listed below the first stage (Pataal). Significant improvements and also repair work appear to have actually been performed in the last years of the twentieth century CE. Created on a high elevated system, the holy place has grand entryways from 3 sides. Before the sanctum exist the pillared Mandapa, and also the entrance takes pride in life-size sculptures of the River Goddesses.

The doors are wonderfully embellished and also side faces of the door jambs are sculpted with 5 panels each. Fascinating representation of Lord Ganesha, numerous Shiva-Parvati scenes as well as nonreligious frameworks are installed in these panels. The Vestibule or Antraal has a stairs which takes the fan to the sanctum to a stunning Shivalinga. An open Nandi Mandapa is created before this holy place. Today, this holy place is the piece de resistance at Malhar and also it is under the caution of the Archaeological Study of India. Committed to Kedara, an additional name for the adored Lord Shiva, this holy place is an amazing testament of numerous living tales.

Maratha Rule

Kalchuri dynasty's last ruler was Raghunath Singh. In 1742 CE. Nagpur's Raghoji Bhonsle, under the vigilance of his leader Bhaskar Pant, travelled from Orissa, and Bengal through Chhattisgarh. He waged war in Ratanpur and conquered it. This way, the Kalchuri dynasty's rule over Chhattisgarh ended after 7 centuries.

Chaturbhuj-Vishnu of pre-Christian Era

Malhar is house to one of the most cherished sculptures and also art-forms. Malhar is among one of the most crucial facilities of art where art-activities can be observed from 2nd century BCE to the Kalchuri age. A Chaturbhuj-Vishnu picture, uncovered right here in 1960, births a Prakrit engraving in Brahmi manuscript which is assignable to 200 BC. This is possibly the earliest innovative depiction of Lord Vishnu. Numerous such idolizers associating with the Shaiva faith have actually been discovered right here together with worn out remains of the Shaiva forehead.

Confluence of Various Religions

Rare sculptures of Shiva, Kartikeya, Ganesha, Skanda Mata, and also Ardhnarishwar have actually been uncovered in Malhar. Buddha sculptures as well as idolizers are a representation of the progression that was accomplished in Malhar throughout the 7-10th Century. Idolizers of Buddha, Bodhisattva, Tara, Manjushri, Hevajra, and also much more Buddhist Gods have actually been uncovered below. This is genuinely a representation of the Buddhist faith spreading out quick in this area. Sacrosanct sculptures of lots of Jain saints like Ambika have actually been discovered in Malhar.

Origin of Shiva Temples

During the 10-13th century, Malhar has witnessed the creation of many breathtaking Shiva Temples. Notable among which is the famous Pataleshwar Temple. During this golden period intricate stone carvings of Shiva, Ganesh, Kartikeya, Vishnu, Laxmi, Surya and Durga have been crafted. Malhar boasts of sculptures in a variety of stones like granite, redstone, and light yellow coloured limestone.

Accommodation

Lok Nirmaan Divisions' shelters at Malhar are quite comfortable. There are various luxury hotels available in Bilaspur for an enjoyable stay.

How to reach

- **By Air:** Raipur (148kms) is the nearest airport well connected to Mumbai, Delhi, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Vishakhapatnam and Chennai.
- **By Rail:** Bilaspur railway station is located at a distance of 33kms on the Bombay Howrah main line.
- **By Road:** Taxis and regular busses are available on the Bilaspur-Raipur road to Malhar (27kms).

Damakheda Kabir Panth Religious place in Chhattisgarh

“Hope and delusion do not die. Like oil is inside its seed, Just as lire is inside the flint stone, Your God is inside you. If you have the power to awaken it, then awaken it.”

These were the divine words of Saint Kabir. Chhattisgarh has actually been honored by the divine visibility of this fantastic guy and also lacs of Chhattisgarhis have actually taken advantage of his life-altering lessons. Below, the many individuals that have actually complied with the honorable course of Saint Kabir are called ‘Kabirpanthis’. The lives of these Kabirpanthis have actually changed significantly by the purposeful preaching of the divine saint. By conquering the adverse facets of their nature, the Kabirpanthis have actually embraced a basic living, consequently getting internal tranquility and also happiness. Kabirpanth is much more a way of living that can be complied with by anyone regardless of caste, creed, or religious beliefs.

Saint Kabir affected individuals to rely on benefits by battling physical violence, bigotry, as well as wrong. His training was focused on altering the lives of individuals via compassion, love, league and also non-violence. This is the major reason Kabirpanth is a well-known spiritual course selected by millions around the world, mostly in Bhutan, Nepal, Mauritius, Fiji, as well as various other European nations.

Kabirpanth offers utmost significance to the expert and also there are Kabir Ashrams spread around Chhattisgarh. The manager of these Ashrams is called a Mahant. Normal petition incantations as well as divine offerings are of utmost significance right here. The Indian custom of providing puja to the Expert on every event is adhered to with excellent fervour right here. The method of ‘Chauka’ is accomplished by putting

the Master on a greater stand as well as honouring Saint Kabir as well as Saint Dharamdas with blossoms, coconut and also acquiescing their feet.

Kabir Tirth at Damakheda

Chhattisgarh's most sacrosanct pilgrimage destination for Kabirpanthis, Damakheda is located at a distance of 10km on the Raipur Bilaspur Highway. Based on the principles of honesty, wisdom and humanity, the Kabirmath was established in 1903 by the 12th guru of Kabirpanth, Shri Ugranaam Sahib on Dussehra. From then onwards, Damakheda became famous as a Kabirpanth Tirth.

Saint Dharamdas was a sincere as well as genuine pupil of Kabir Sahib. Originating from a town called Amriya, Bandhavgarh, in Madhya Pradesh, he was presented with spiritual understanding by Saint Kabir.

The 2nd kid of Saint Dharamdas, Muktamani Sahib, was offered the honour of advertising Kabirpanth for 42 generations. This was exactly how Muktamani Sahib came to be the very first Vanshguru of Kabirpanth, making the Kudurm, a town of Chhattisgarh in Korba, his primary location.

Muktamani Sahib proceeded his divine trip and also developed much more Kabir Tirths anywhere. The practice of Vanshgurus in Chhattisgarh started with Kudurm infecting Ratanpur, Mandala (Madhya Pradesh), Dhamdha, Sinhodi (Madhya Pradesh), Kabirdham (Kawardha), ultimately getting to Damakheda. Also today, Damakheda is among one of the most popular as well as sacrosanct Tirth for Kabirpanthis. Currently the 15th Vanshguru, Shri Prakashmuni Sahib, is spreading out the mentors of Saint Kabir.

The main attractions in Damakheda are the Kabir Ashram and Samadhi Temple.

Samadhi Temple

One of one of the most imaginative holy places, the Kabir Mandir has the life of Saint Kabir sculpted in rock. Right here, the thoughtful visibility of Saint Kabir brings in enthusiasts to the Samadhi. At the centre of the Samadhi Mandir, Samadhis of various other Vanshgurus like Ugranaam Sahib, Dayanam Sahib, Granthmuni Sahib as well as prized Expert Matas lie. A holy place devoted to the very first Vanshguru of Kabirpanth, Muktamani Sahib, is additionally developed below.

Standing in front of this holy place one can see the white flag, a sign of Kabirpanth, trembling airborne. Raised in addition to a marble arc, the flag instils belief in the hearts of site visitors. Enthusiasts originate from away locations simply to obtain the true blessings of adored saints below. Their humbleness is brought back, their vanities disappear and also they turn into one with the preacher of benefits.

Fairs and Festivals

From Magh Shukla Dashami to Magh Pournima, the ‘Sant Samagam Samaroh is commemorated in Damakheda with wonderful passion as well as passion. Followers, Mahantas,

Saints and also Gurus from all throughout the country pertained to join this 'Satsang'. This occasion is a fantastic system for spreading out the kind words as well as life-altering preaching of Saint Kabir via Bhajans as well as Speeches.

Dusshera is commemorated with excellent pleasure and also interest in Damakheda as it is taken into consideration to be the advantageous day when Kabirpanth was started. A grand Shobha Yatra' (procession) of the Vanshguru is executed and all the supporters belong of this spiritual custom. Saint Kabir's 'Prakat Divas' is commemorated as Kabir Jayanti on Jyeshtha Pournima every year.

Taken into consideration an incredibly divine Tirth by Kabirpanthis, Damakheda witnesses various sorts of enthusiasts that throng this trip location each year. Kabirpanth is for that reason happily taken into consideration one of the most selfless lifestyle. The arms of this adored location are open for one and all. Humanity is honored with Saint Kabir's significant trainings and also Kabirpanth is spreading out everywhere all throughout the globe.

Accommodation

Simga (12km) and Raipur (45km) have excellent resorts and hotels for a comfortable stay.

How to reach

- **By Air:** Raipur is the nearest airport well connected to Mumbai, Delhi, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Vishakhapatnam and Chennai.
- **By Rail:** Raipur is the nearest railway station on the Bombay-Howrah main line.
- **By Road:** Local taxis and private vehicles are available for transport from Raipur.

Luthra Sharif

Situated in Luthra, Baba Syed Insan Ali Shah's dargah in Chhattisgarh, is one of the biggest pilgrim attractions. Devotees throng from far-off lands to seek the blessings of Baba Syed Insan Ali Shah every year. One of the most sacred shrines in India, the Luthra Sharif is another famous attraction in Bilaspur.

Historical Significance

The town highway. Hazrat Syed Insan Aloha Rehmat Ullah was 1845, Muslim family members. Name of daddy was Mardan Ali, Johar Ali was the name his grandpa as well as Syed Haidar Sahib was his fantastic grandpa. Baba Insan Ali's mom Begumjaan as well as mother's grandpa Tahir Sahib.

Tahir Sahib was popular 'Malgujar popularity had actually spread out in the Luthra Sharif. An incredibly spiritual as well as devoted male, Tahir Ali Sahib was totally dedicated his He one those extremely passionate fantastic males that finished the whole 'Hajj Yatra' foot.

From youth, Baba Syed Insan Shah was affected by his reasoning. Tahir Ali Sahib shared attractive link with grand son as well as influenced Syed Insan Shah to end up being

excellent Luthra Sharif drank the of his grandpa right into his very own as well as altered means the saw him.

There is no document when Hazrat Shah Baba concerned Chhattisgarh. So thought that the family members's very first performers Haidar Ali) came Delhi, getting to Bhopal. Bhopal they got to Surguja after that mosted likely to Ratanpur. Later on they left Ratanpur as well as went Bachoda town making their location negotiation. Some claim Baba Syed Insan Shah's concerned grandpa Ali Sahib with his whole family members in Bilaspur.

Some state Syed Insan Shah's daddy Syed Mardan Sahib, as well as himself were both birthed right here. is notable that Hazrat Shah Baba Insan Ali was wed to Umed Be, little girl property manager called Mohinuddin Sahib, from the Gotiya household Kharriya Town. He obtained a great deal of land in Luthra Sharif as well as made it his location job.

It is stated that difficulty develops real personality and also the exact same became a reality for Hazrat Shah Baba Insan Ali. Throughout these challenging times, his life altered totally. Baba Syed Insan Ali Shah was a really various male that never ever appreciated food, apparel or various other louries of life. Individuals would certainly locate his talks illogical and also he would certainly reduce himself far from the globe.

Silence became his only friend as well as faith became his buddy. He would certainly look for privacy atop a far-off hill, or throughout the serenity of the evening. Sometimes he would certainly retire right into the thick woodland or contemplate the financial institutions of a serene fish pond. The even more time he invested in retrospect, the much more discovered he came to be. He achieved knowledge and also individuals started to call him a saint.

Throughout this stage, Baba Syed Insan Ali Shah was honored by Baba Tajuddin of Nagpur. His sees to the Baba's Durbar in Nagpur raised. This was exactly how Baba Syed Insan Ali Shah obtained 'Ruhaniyat Daulat' and also his name was stated in the majority of the divine bibles of Nagpur. He enjoyed to talk in Chhattisgarhi and also this was among the primary factors for his appeal in Chhattisgarh.

Regrettable and also inadequate individuals from far-off lands would certainly seek his true blessings and also return gladly. Baba Syed Insan Ali Shah was an informed male that would certainly release individuals of different issues. He had actually amazed numerous with his wonders and also his tales entertained individuals. Gradually his popularity spread like wild fire.

There is an uncommon case that happened. Someday individuals were resting with each other as well as consuming food, when instantly Baba Syed Insan Ali Shah began to shout "Oman Bach Gayin Re ... Oman Bach Gayin" (They are secure). Individuals resting there stood up instantaneously, yet

were surprised to see couple of individuals getting here in a jeep and also dropping at Baba's feet.

It was just after much research study that the individuals learnt the fact. It had actually so occurred that a jeep was speeding up when driving as well as among its tires' ruptured, sending it collapsing right into a deep valley. At the same time, Baba showed up as well as captured the jeep, conserving individuals from passing away a horrible fatality.

After the jeep quit, the men went out to say thanks to the terrific male that conserved them, amazed to see he had actually disappeared. Recognized for several such wonders, Baba Syed Insan Ali Shah, happy individuals of their problems and also provided a brand-new life. A male, that would certainly live for hundred years, all of a sudden dropped ill, making his followers stressed.

On the eventful day of 28th September 1960, a strange smile was smudged on his lips. This raised the spirits of his fans, that believed that Hazrat Baba Syed Insan Ali was progressing. No one recognized that this was the glowing flickering of the fire prior to it ultimately shed out. Quickly, the sunlight merged the darkness and also Hazrat Baba breathed his last. It appeared like all hope had actually vanished from this globe.

Also today, individuals group to his Dargah and also feel his thoughtful existence. Wonders still come active as the wishes of fans are met. Luthra Sharif is renowned for Hazrat Baba's Dargah and also millions group below to witness life-altering experiences. The one-of-a-kind attribute of this Dargah is that passionate from all religious beliefs can come right here as well as look for the true blessing of this terrific saint.

Luthra Sharif is a renowned Dargah of Chhattisgarh. For vacationers it is a fantastic tourist attraction and also the Bilaspur trip can not be full without seeing the Luthra Sharif Dargah. Holiday Accommodation: PWD Relax Homes are offered in Bilaspur. Woodland Division Relax Homes and also Hotels together with comfy lodges are additionally offered for remaining.

How to reach

- **By Air:** Raipur is the nearest airport well connected to Mumbai, Delhi, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Vishakhapatnam and Chennai.
 - **By Rail:** There are trains available from Bilaspur.
- By Road: Tourists can travel via Bilaspur-Baloda roadway.

Top 10 Tourist Attractions of Ramgarh Sarguja Chhattisgarh

While embarking on a sacrosanct tour from Prayag or Varanasi to the south, a pilgrim may be enchanted by the tall mountain located in Rampur, Surguja 308m tall and spread towards the south further extending into a rocky mountain that is 310m tall, is together called Ramgarh. Visually appealing, these mountain ranges resemble an elephant in a sitting position.

The stunning area lures us with impressive tales going back to the age of the Ramayana. It is so thought that Siren Sita stayed in the Sita Bengra caverns and also this location belonged to the renowned Dandakaranya. The Renuka River streams persistently past the Ramgarh hills. The renowned chronicler Cunningham has actually described Ramgarh as the 'Chitrakoot' stated in Ramayana. It is likewise thought that the terrific poet Kalidasa penciled the epic 'Meghdoot' right here. It was among his most cherished artistic creations.

Tourist Attractions

Hathi Pol

In the reduced component on the north side of Ramgarh is a large cavern, which is nearly 39 meter long, 17 meter high at the beginning factor as well as 17 meter wide. This is called Hathi (Elephant) Pol or Hath Pol. As the name recommends, an elephant can stroll conveniently with the cavern. In the wet period, a gurgling springtime streams from it. Inside, there is a water resource which is called the Sita Kund and also its water is clear.

Sita Bengra

The most mythical and also traditionally essential visitor location of Ramgarh is the Sita Bengra Cavern, or the house of Siren Sita. Situated on a north-eastern incline of the hillock, the Sita Bengra Cavern is 14m long, 4.2 m wide with an elevation of 2m in the front which minimizes on the rear end.

Outside the cavern there are several round friends as well as benches took of old rock. Human impacts in the appropriate edge contribute to the magical mood and also stand statement to the reality that Sitaji resided in the cavern throughout her woodland remain.

Natya Shala

The creative framework of the Sita Bengra Cavern provides us an understanding right into the art types as well as social occasions of the stated time. It is consequently noticeable that the cavern was made use of as a theater throughout olden times.

Art and also theater need to have been really vital types of amusement as well as entertainers have to have been respected for their skill due to the fact that the cavern shows off 50-60 fifty percent round benches. At the entryway, 2 openings are made on the flooring for wood posts utilized to hold drapes.

Extremely comparable to Roman theater, this is among one of the most old Natya Shalas' on the planet. The total building of the system is exceptionally innovative and also passions enthusiastic chroniclers. Annually, numerous social tasks are arranged at this Natya Shala.

Shilalekh

Inside the Sita Bengra Cave are beautiful stone inscriptions or 'Shilalekh'. Brilliantly crafted stone statues crowd the inside of the cave among which one has a Shilalekh written on its head and feet. Each line of the Shilalekh measures 1m in length and are written in the mysterious Brahmi script.

Jogimara

Another popular cavern discovered in Ramgarh is the Jogimara Cavern. Outside and also inside part of the roof covering birds, blossoms, fishes, trees and also human porcelain figurines are repainted in red, yellow, brownish, environment-friendly and also black.

Gorgeous scenes are showcased on the wall surfaces as well as a chariot driven by 3 equines is discovered to be comparable to Sanchi and also Bharhut art. Consistent wetness has actually done enormous damages to the rock art items, yet they are very considerable due to the reality that they come from the third century.

The Jogimara cavern additionally showcases a fascinating Shilalekh (rock engraving) of 5 lines in pure Magadhi manuscript. This rock engraving is really comparable to those of Samrat Asoka in Brahmi manuscript.

Turrapani

As you move on from the Sita Bengra cavern, a tiny stream makes its program recognized among the bordering hillocks. Astonishingly, the water of this stream is very fresh as well as clear. This little stream is called Turrapani. The mud below is abundant in minerals and also red in colour, which provides this land the name of Tilak Mati.

Mythology has it that Shri Ramchandra placed a tilak on Sitaji's temple at this area. Parties and also celebration fill up the air with an one-of-a-kind typical fervour. Fairs are arranged below in the months of January-February, March-April and also May-June.

Pauri Darwaja

Made from numerous rock items is a door at the entry of the substantial hillock. Beyond of this entrance, large rock items are hing on wealth. These were when utilized to develop a round wall surface. After the door, there is a system called 'Kabir Chaura' which is really the tomb of a Yogi called Dharamdas. A really adored saint, Dharamdas was the last Yogi of Ramgarh. There is additionally an extremely little opening that takes one to the 'Vashishta Gufa. Ramgarh is a wonderful location for Caving Tourist.

Singh Darwaja (door)

After the Vashishta cavern you will certainly discover a big door crafted by assembling rocks as well as rocks. What is most unexpected is that this framework has actually stood the test of time on a straight cliff. This location is a popular vacationer location, called the 'Singh Darwaja'. A run-down staircase (Ganesh Sidi) takes you from the Singh Darwaja to the Ravan Darwaja.

The Ravan Darwaja shows off exciting sculptures of Ravan, Kumbhakaran, a dance lady, Siren Sita as well as Lord Hanuman. Different various other statuaries close by, outfitted in typical garments and also accessory designs appear like the rock art of the Gupta duration. Up of the hill is a stunning holy

place devoted to Lord Rama, Lord Laxman, as well as Siren Sita. 61m from the top, is an all-natural cavern externally of a cliff.

The cavern has damp chalk in lots and also after executing petitions, fans are recommended to scrub the white powder on their temple as a divine icon. Simply listed below the cavern, there is a water resource that is incredibly pure. It is claimed that the deepness of this resource never ever alters.

Maheshpur

Located on the financial institutions of the Ren River, 8 kilometres in the North of Ramgarh, is Maheshpur. The sacrosanct land of 12 old holy places, Maheshpur is a renowned trip location. The holy places discovered below are mainly devoted to Lord Shiva and also Lord Vishnu.

An extremely uncommon statuary of the Jain Tirthankar Vrishabhanath is located right here. This rock art is thought to be from the 7th-10th century. Maheshpur is an abundant display of art and also society developed by the Kalchuris of the Shaiva Kaal.

Accommodation

P.W.D Shelters are available at Udaipur. There are Dharmashalas at Lakhanpur, hotels and guest houses at Ambikapur.

How to reach

- **By Air:** Raipur (350kms) is the nearest airport well connected to Mumbai, Delhi, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Vishakhapatnam and Chennai.
- **By Rail:** There are trains available from Bilaspur, Ambikapur and Vishrampur. **By Road:** Ramgarh is 3km away from Udaipur located on the Ambikapur – Bilaspur highway. Local taxis and private vehicles are available for transport.

Waterfalls and National Parks of Chhattisgarh

Verdant greenery all around, mesmerizing water droplets bathing the leaves, birds are shaking off water from their wings after a refreshing natural shower and waterfalls cascading down into a mist- these are but a few visual treats Chhattisgarh offers during the monsoons. Winding ghats and overflowing rivers will greet you in rich natural habitats.

Chhattisgarh is a natural beauty that is also recognized for its tribal culture, and is famous for its crafts. Among the most virgin and beautiful parts of India, it offers a quality of wildlife and ethnicity that is generally not seen in other parts of the country. During the monsoon the whole of Chhattisgarh sort of comes alive and brings great vistas for wildlife and nature lovers.

Wonderful Waterfalls

Chhattisgarh boasts of many breathtaking waterfalls, which cascade down in a milky white potion during the monsoon. The birdlife, flora and fauna in the areas surrounding these waterfalls are also transformed into scenic heaven by the magical monsoon.

Chitrakote Waterfall

The pride of Chhattisgarh, and happens to be India's best kept secret and one of India's biggest waterfalls comparable to Niagara Falls during monsoons. Stay at the resort and enjoy stunning vistas that is located very close to the waterfall. You can also opt for staying in tents, and enjoy the privilege of staying in such close proximity to the falls. Experience divine nature as you catch a glimpse of the golden rays cascading down, illuminating the water. During the monsoons, you will be filled with wonder as the exotic bird life comes out of hiding to enjoy the peaceful showers. Experience soothing sunrises and sunsets at the waterfall or spot a stunning white crane standing in introspection!

Chitradhara Waterfall

One of the most famous eco-tourism sites in Chhattisgarh. The Chitradhara is located in the serene village of Potanar, Bastar. During the monsoon the Indravati River gushes through forested lands and rocky terrains finally falling from a height creating the waterfall. It is a mesmerizing experience to hear the water splashing into the air. The natural beauty of the Chitradhara Waterfall with its dense forests, pristine waters and lakes ranks as the top eco-tourism site during the monsoons

Tirathgarh Waterfall

Another must visit waterfall during the monsoon, the Tirathgarh is a heart-stopping site. Water hops over the layered rocks with a height of 300ft creating a stunning spectacle. Decorated with lush greenery, striking rock formations, small temples and brilliant views, the waterfall is perfect for picnicking and hiking

Kanger Valley National Park

Sal trees drenched in the rain, birds at their liveliest best and the virgin forest earth emanating a beautiful aroma! The Kanger Valley National Park is brimming with unique biodiversity. Enjoy an exhilarating jungle experience as it rains in this wildlife abode. Take to photography and view the exotic avifauna of the jungle. There isn't any guarantee that you will witness a tiger on its prowl, but you can sure breathe in the fresh, wet air and soak in the picturesque surroundings.

Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary

Chhattisgarh has limitless eco-treasures to offer wildlife lovers. The breathtakingly beautiful Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary is a wildlife park in Chhattisgarh that houses a number of endangered animal species, including leopards, Tigers, and the wild bison.

Indravati National Park

With the Indravati River meandering through it, the Indravati National Park in Bijapur is home to many wildlife species. Along with Wild buffalo, Gaur (Indian Bison), Nilgai, Black Buck, Chausingha (Four-horned Antelope), Sambar, Chital, Indian Muntjac, Indian Spotted Chevrotain and Wild Boar, the park is also famous for the endangered Wild Asian buffalo. It's a thrilling experience during the rainy season.

Fascinating Festivals

Hareli Festival

Chhattisgarh has the most unique festivals in India. One of them is the Hareli festival. As the name suggests this festival is meant to evoke the blessings of Mother Nature during the monsoons. The farmers worship cows and farm equipments for bounteous yield of crops. Neem leaves are strung together and hung at the doors to ward off diseases.

Goncha Festival

Celebrated in the month of June, this festival comes alive every year during the "Rath Yatra" in Jagdalpur. A festival of fun and frolic, it involves the tribes using a Goncha (a sort-of pistol made from bamboo) and tukki (a fruit as the bullet) to shoot at each other playfully. It totally captures the spirit of the monsoon!

Chakradhar Samaroh

What can be more exciting than celebrating the monsoon with song, dance, music and art? Held in September, the Chakradhar Samaroh of Raigarh is a growing attraction. It is a grand union of art connoisseurs and renowned celebrities. Breathtaking dance performances and music maestros create fusion to the rhythm of the incessant rain tapping on window sills.

Bastar Dusshera

The golden glow of the October sun casts a charm over the tribal heart of India as people dressed in vibrant colours create a beautiful rainbow across nature's landscape. Charged with festive fervor, the people of Bastar begin preparations for the most unique of all festivals-The Bastar Dusshera. Known to be the longest and biggest Dusshera celebrated in India that goes on for 75 days, the Bastar Dusshera is an exuberant showcase of beautiful tribal traditions and ancient cultural ethos of the place.

Ravana burning at dusk in the town square, a blaze of fireworks, flames, smoke. That's Dusshera, right? Not in Bastar. Surprisingly, Bastar celebrates Dusshera the unique way, with singing, dancing, and different rituals on different days to revere the local deity, Shri Danteshwari Mal. Every festival in Chhattisgarh is inspired by nature in countless forms and the beautiful Bastar Dusshera is no exception.

Gangrel Dam

Enchanting natural beauty and a rich reserve of wild animals make Dhamtari a must visit destination during the monsoon. The famous Ravishankar Water reservoir here, also called Gangrel Dam, is famous for its sunset that attracts many picnic lovers annually. It receives tourists from all places over Chhattisgarh and other states, especially during the monsoons. During this time, the dam fills with water which then falls from the top of the dam creating a stunning vista.

The Hasdeo, Sondur, Tandula, and Dudhawa are some other dams found in Chhattisgarh.

Mainpat Plateau

Lush greenery, charming picturesque landscapes and breathtaking natural sites make Mainpat the most charming destination placed atop a jungle plateau. The monsoons bring colour into the hills and nature wears the spirit of cheer. Viewed from Mehta Point and Pharphatia, the valley and hills of Mainpat offers beautiful waterfalls, like Tiger Point and Machali or Fish Point. The bouncing swamp of Jaljali and the scenic Chota Jharana waterfall are an absolutely scintillating sight. Other notable sights close to this remote hill station are the beautiful Bageecha and Ramgarh.

Rock Paintings of Chhattisgarh

Where classic innovative expressions create an important part of nationwide heritage ... Chhattisgarh stands apart mainly for its huge woodland cover, mineral wide range as well as considerable existence of ethnic people. There is even more to these typically well-known realities concerning the state. For those that like to discover the much less beaten courses, Chhattisgarh is an outstanding selection with its myriad marvels. Cavern art as well as rock craft going back to the pre-historic period is just one of one of the most fascinating topics for researchers, travelers as well as rock hounds. Chhattisgarh is a gold mine of Rock Age man's rock paintings.

These supply a fresh viewpoint on the lives they lived, their social and also social rate of interests. The atmosphere as well as tones of nature come active via age old rock paintings. The visibility of a variety of pre-historic websites raises its setting amongst the leading traveler locations of India. These classical times associate an unique location for Chhattisgarh amongst those couple of states that had a popular function in the old people of the nation. One of the most crucial of these pre-historic remains are the rock paintings of Chhattisgarh that can be identified in greater than 31 websites throughout the state. These rock paintings matter from the historical as well as historic perspectives. They disclose the life and also society of a human being that grew years earlier in a land which we understand just in its contemporary look. This is where Chhattisgarh orders the focus of a visitor that does not consider it from the academic perspective. The rock paintings show the mastery and also development of an age which we normally describe as primitive as well as make certain to take an observer by large admiration.

The expedition for rock paintings in Chhattisgarh was originally begun in 1910 by Anderson. In the Indian Paints area of Encyclopaedia Britannica, the 13th line has the reference of the rock paintings of Singhanpur, situated in Raigarh. In between 1923-1927, Amarnath Dutt executed different expedition tasks. Notable job was additionally done by Dr. N. Ghosh, and also H. Yard. Later on, Pt. Shri. Lochan Prasad Pandey removed tons of info pertaining to the rock paintings.

Various Rock Painting Sites

Singhanpur

This website is positioned regarding 20 kilometres northwest of Raigarh on the Raigarh– Kharsiya roadway. The cavern has rock paintings, which have actually come to be substantially pale. They represent a ladder male, mermaids, animal numbers, searching scenes and also far more. Usually reeled in red ochre, paintings of numerous pets can likewise be seen in the Singhanpur cavern. Kabra Pahar: Simply 8 kilometres to the eastern of the Raigarh management centre, rock paintings in red ochre can be discovered. These paintings remain in a much better state of conservation as well as reveal the turtle, wild buffalo, human numbers, geometric styles and so on.

Ongna

Found 72 kilometres north of Raigarh (6 kilometres southeast from Dharmjaigarh), are the Bani Hills. These hillsides are residence to greater than a 100 rock paintings. It interests understand that this sanctuary has several superimpositions of paintings. Large humped bulls and also enhanced head equipments of human numbers are unique to this sanctuary. Imaginative dancing kinds have actually likewise been represented with fantastic ability in the rock paintings of Ongna.

Karmagarh

If you take a trip simply 30km north of Raigarh, you stumble upon 325 enchanting rock paintings at Karmagarh. Geometric styles, multi-coloured numbers of people as well as pets make it a well-known vacationer destination.

Khairpur

The unlimited prize of art remains to appeal travelers at Khairpur, which is positioned concerning 12 kilometres north of Raigarh near Tilakhol tank. There are a number of dance scenes as well as animal numbers coming from the pre-historical duration existing in the sanctuaries right here.

Botalda

Situated on the Bilaspur-Raigarh roadway is Kharsiya. Simply 8km to the west of Kharsiya is the Botalda town. On the uneven variety right here is a cavern called the Singh Gufa, situated at an elevation of 2000ft. One-of-a-kind rock paintings varying from the Mesolithic to the Historic duration can be discovered below. These consist of animal numbers, human numbers, searching scenes, and also geometric styles. Bhanwarkhol: Regarding 66 kilometres northwest of Raigarh or 12 kilometres from Bilaspur on the Bilaspur-Kharsiya roadway, in between the towns of Sutighat as well as Patrapali, rock paintings are discovered in capitals of arrays. These are likewise recognized by the name of Bhanwarkhol. Below, we encounter paintings of mermaids, wild buffaloes, bear, searching scenes, hand impacts, geometric layouts, and also Swastikas. A few of the paintings have actually been severely influenced by weathering. These rock paintings are developed from white rock as well as various other various coloured rocks.

Amargufa

Amargufa is situated about 11 km south of the Sonabarsa village, which is just 2 km from Kharsiya on the main road. Here animal figures, human figures, hunting scenes etc. are depicted.

Sutighat

This site is situated on the Bilaspur – Raigarh road near the Patrapali village. Agricultural activities like a farmer working in the field, and different animals are depicted through paintings at the shelters in Sutighat.

Gatadih

A rock shelter located near Sarangarh has animal figures, detailed hunting scenes, and human figures pictured through beautiful rock paintings.

Siroli Dongri

5 kilometres to the northwest of Sarangarh Nagar are the rock paintings of Siroli Dongri. Really unusual as well as special, this rock shelter website is sculpted in sand rock as well as comes from the Chandrapuri teams of Chhattisgarh. Human numbers, animal numbers, searching scenes, dancing scenes, hand perceptions, watercraft like numbers, lots of geometric numbers and also some weird looking pests are all crafted in red ochre. The well created cupules, after that counted to be 37, are sculpted right into a straight rock bed under a normally developed umbrella kind of rock development.

Bainipat

As you enter the dense bamboo jungle at Bhaigarh, located at 32 km northeast of Raigarh, you can find four rock shelters with rock paintings that have started fading out. There are geometrical designs, and animal figures illustrated at Bainipat.

Udkunda

About 33 km northwest of Kanker, in the village of Udkunda in Tehsil Charama, rock paintings are located at three places, viz. Jogibaba place, Chanda Parka, and Kachari. You can see palm and foot impressions along with different animal figures here.

Gadagoari

While going on the Charama-Kanker road, 12km from Kanapod is the Garagoudi village. The hilly ranges here are home to beautiful rock paintings. The Sheetalamata Place has a few carvings of animals that have dulled over a period of time.

Kharikheda

About 34 km northwest of Kanker, rock paintings of human and animal figures, archer, bullock cart etc. are found at Balera. This art belongs to the late historical period and intrigues tourists, archaeologists and adventurers all alike.

Kulgaon

About 12km from Kanker, this rock art site is located in the Kulgaon village. The paintings, mostly of animals, belong to the Upper Palaeolithic period. Kanhagaon: As you go from Kanker towards the west you come to Devri. 20km from there is Pedhapal, where rock paintings of human figures and

animals are found.

Gotitola- Charama:

Ancient figures are depicted in a place named Sitaramguda in Madhubanpara. Madhubanpara is located in the Gotitola village. Here, figures related to the legend of Lord Rama are drawn.

Ghodsar

In Koriya, rock shelters are located in the Sonhat area's Badra Hills. Animal figures and intriguing human daily life scenes are depicted in a rich white colour.

Kohbahur

In the Janakpur region, on the Murrergarh Mountains, rock shelters called Kohbahur are located. They give us a glimpse of the environment and fauna life during pre-historic times. Chitwa Dongri: This rock painting site is located in the Sahgaon Village. Paintings are done in red ochre. The rock paintings have a Chinese figure riding a donkey, figures of dragons and depictions of agricultural activity.

Accommodation

There are luxury hotels available in Raipur and Tourist Department rest houses too are great for a comfortable stay.

How to reach

- By Air: Raipur is the nearest airport well connected to Mumbai, Delhi, Nagpur, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Ranchi, Vishakhapatnam and Chennai.
- By Rail: There are trains available from Bilaspur, Raigarh and Raipur on the Howrah-Bombay mainline.
- By Road: Local taxis and private vehicles can be hired from Raipur.

Sonakhan Revolt in Chhattisgarh

The British Rule in India was so strong during the times of the independence struggle that their kingdom never saw the sun setting. Their immense strength and numbers snatched away every dream of Independence. During such difficult times, there was one region that fought the bravest, the Sonakhan region of Chhattisgarh. On this patriotic land, a great freedom fighter named Veer Narayan Singh was born. This great warrior etched the contribution of Sonakhan forever, in the golden history of Indian freedom struggle.

On the southern coast of the Jonk River, 150 km from Raipur, is the historically important village of Sonakhan. A small piece of land during the British times, Sonakhan is embraced from all sides by beautiful mountain ranges. These mountains are covered by dense forests. Sonakhan was initially a part of Raipur and then relocated to Bilaspur. Today it is an important part of the Baloda Bazaar Taluka. Sonakhan is 75km from Bilaspur and 25km from Shivrinarayan,

In the year 1818, Chhattisgarh was under the British rule. In 1855, Deputy Commissioner Eliot took Sonakhan into his regime. On 10th June 1855, a report published that there were 12 villages in Sonakhan and a total of 308 rupees 12 anas were

collected as taxes. The report also had a mention of Shaheed Narayan Singh as a Binjhavar Rajput, and it states that his family had the rights from the last 366 years. No taxes have been applicable to this place.

During the Maratha Empire (Bimbaji Bhonsle's rule) constructional wood and lac was transported from Sonakhan for Bimbaji Bhonsle. Later this practice was stopped because the landlord, Ram Sahay, believed that there was no such clause in the legislature. A Brahmin named Devanath Misra was murdered for a loan taken from him. He was also responsible for catching Surendra Sahay of Sambalpur and Shivraj Singh of Udaipur. After investigations in Nagpur, the landlord was disallowed all services offered by the system.

Sonakhan Zamindari

A land of gold, Sonakhan melted away with the atrocities of situations that the Zamindari faced. An inevitable catastrophe changed everything. In the year 1856, Chhattisgarh was hit by severe drought. People were begging for food. There was a food merchant called Makhan in the same village, who had a huge supply of food locked away in his storehouse. It became increasingly unbearable for Narayan Singh, that the Zamindar was not bothered about people starving but still thinking of his business. Narayan Singh requested Makhan to distribute the food grains among the hungry, but he arrogantly refused to do so. Veer Narayan Singh finally broke the lock of the storehouse and distributed the food among hungry farmers and labourers. Eventually, Makhan complained to the deputy commissioner Elliot and he issued a warrant against Veer Narayan Singh. The Zamindar of Sonaidian was at a Tirth Yatra during this time and a group of soldiers were sent on horsebacks to track him. After much difficulty, they found him in Sambalpur on 24th October 1856 and arrested him. The news was then given to Commissioner Plauden of Nagpur through a letter. In the letter, the Commissioner also mentioned that Veer Narayan Singh, the Zamindar of Sonakhan, never paid any taxes but instead he took 564 rupees 4 Anas 7 Paisa every year from the East India Company. Veer Narayan Singh's audacious act was a challenge to the British System.

On the other side, the villagers of Sonakhan were desperate for food and water as the famine had hit the village badly. People were leaving the village where death had spread its dark wings and all form of life was draining out quickly. Veer Narayan Singh dedicated himself to collecting food for the people, and stopping them from leaving the village. He soon called for a meeting and the villagers decided that the Mishra family of Kasdol be asked to give grains on loan, which will be returned with complete interest later. But they refused this offer in greed of more interest that they could get. Veer Narayan Singh did not give up, he kept meeting different people from the nearby villages. He inspired them by saying that come what may, we shall never tolerate injustice. His positivity and confidence

motivated the people of Sonakhan Folks from nearby villages started coming to Sonakhan to extend their help towards the famine struck. Kurarpat was his region and the Mukhiya, along with the villagers took an oath by drinking its water and pledging to not tolerate the atrocities of the Sahukar (Moneylender). Even the farmers who were faithful to these Sahukars had become agitated and ready to fight them.

Under the leadership of Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh, all the farmers became united and picked up their weapons to fight injustice. Marching towards Kasdol, they looted the storehouses of various Sahukars who had hidden all the food, and Veer Narayan Singh distributed it among the poor farmers. In the history of Chhattisgarh, this came to be known as the first war against the British.

Infuriated by his audacity, the British Government charged Veer Narayan Singh for destruction and theft. They imprisoned him with some of his other followers, thinking that this would end the agitation. They realised they were mistaken when Adivasi farmers from the 18 villages of Sonakhan started protesting against the injustice done to their leader. They approached the powerful patriot and leader of Sambalpur, Surendra Sahay for help. Together they sketched out a plan of escape. After living in Raipur jail for 10 months and four days, the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur ordered the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur to free Veer Narayan Singh and 3 of his companions through a huge tunnel.

Revolt by Sonakhan

In 1857 when the flame of revolution was ignited in the country, it sparks in the forest-region of Chhattisgarh and the people unanimously elected the imprisoned Narayan Singh as their leader. For the first time, he brought all the farmers together and pledged to attain the iron taken from our country back in Sonakhan. The entire village became a battalion of soldiers driven by the dream of their freedom. Sounds of guns firing and arrows piercing became prominent in the forests. Lieutenant Smith's battalion was searching every nook and corner for Veer Narayan Singh. Meanwhile, he was busy traversing the unknown roads amidst ghats and uniting the villagers in smaller villages. The British were unaware of these routes and therefore, couldn't find Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh and his gang. Smith requested the company for more soldiers and for assistance from the landlords of Bhatgaon and Bilairgarh and Katangi. These landlords joined hands with the East India Company and ordered for guns and bomb supplies from 26-29th November 1857. On 1st December 1857, the commissioner of Raipur sent 100 fully equipped soldiers. Unfortunately the Zamindars succumbed to the pressures of the British and told them about the secret passages and routes used by Veer Narayan Singh. The Zamindars of Katangi, along with 40 others joined forces with Smith's team and the forest became a battleground on 2nd December 1857. Veer Narayan

Singh's soldiers started dying and the Indian weapons were no match for the English arms. Veer Narayan Singh had planned an attack of cannons on the British, just 10km away from Sonakhan, but it did not materialize as Devri Zamindar Maharaj Sahay backed away at the final moment. His army was lost in the jungle and his strength started waning away. He realized that he was not in a position to fight the British army. On 2nd December 1857, Veer Narayan Singh surrendered himself to Smith without the possession of any weapons. The British army arrested him, as Veer Narayan Singh army fled. On the 5th of December he was surrendered to Raipur's Dy. Commissioner Eliot.

Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh was publicly executed on 10th December, 1857 by hanging. He sacrificed his life willingly for the country. The army contingent stationed at Raipur and the public revolted at Raipur, on 18th January, 1858 under the leadership of Hanuman Singh. A British Officer was killed. People were inspired by the immortal sacrifice of Veer Narayan Singh. Veer Narayan Singh's martyrdom, was a memorable event in the history of Chhattisgarh which gave momentum to the freedom movement. Unfortunately very few people outside the state of Chhattisgarh know about Veer Narayan Singh.

Today, the people of Sonakhan still revere him as the greatest patriot in the history of India. His memorial is a famous 'Swatantra Tirth' and the legends of his bravery continue to inspire the younger generation!

How to reach:

- **By Air:** Raipur is the nearest airport (150 kms) well connected to Mumbai, Delhi, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Vishakhapatnam, Bengaluru and Chennai.
- **BY Rail:** Raipur is the nearest railway station on the Bombay.
- **By Road:** There are regular buses from Raipur. Taxis are available at Raipur

Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary Mahasamund Chhattisgarh

Resting in the lap of deep valleys in the Northern part of Mahasamund district, this heavenly abode of flora and fauna is one of the finest in the Chhattisgarh region. Established in 1976, it covers an area of 245 sq km and includes plains, plateaus and hills of an altitude ranging between 265m to 400m. This region of Chhattisgarh is highly gifted with rich flora and fauna. As you enter the forest teak, sal and bamboo trees decorate the high hills and fresh aroma of the jungle air fills you with joy. Other important plants found in the Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary include semal, mahua, ber and tendu.

Various tributaries of the Mahanadi River are the source of life-giving water for the Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary. Balmadehi River is on the West and the Jonk River is on the North-east side. Reflections of the bright blue sky and the rich green trees on the little lake-like formations give the whole

Park a dreamy and mystical look. There are many manmade reservoirs and the famous Turturiya Stream is also located here

Rich Wildlife

A beautiful, agile beast, the leopard, prowls the jungle here and is found in the largest density. A large number of them in India are found in the Barnawapara Wildlife sanctuary and the gorgeous spotted animal has been seen here by many tourists. The park is also home to the tiger, sloth bear, flying squirrel, jackle, four-horned antelope, chinkara, black buck, jungle cat, barking deer, porcupine, bison, striped hyena, wild dog, chital, sambhar, nilgai, gaur, muntjac and wild boar.

A treat for bird lovers and avid photographers, the Park is a treasure trove of exotic species like, the parrot, bulbul, white-rumped vulture, green avadavat, lesser kestrel, peafowl, woodpecker, racket-tailed drongo, etc.

The Barnawapara wildlife sanctuary is a thrilling ride in the sprawling greens and a trip to the park introduces one to a very beautiful, unique and intense side of nature.

Core Zone

At the heart of the park an area of about 45 km is marked as the core zone. No tourists are allowed here in order to protect the privacy of the jungle. The remaining buffer zone is open for the tourists. Safaris and trails are extremely enjoyable in the Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary as nature opens up in its most virgin form.

Favorable Climate

From Feb to June, the climate is great for wildlife sightings. The winter season is best for visiting the park and the jungle can be seen in its full bloom. Winter is also the most comfortable month for traveling and wildlife is at its liveliest best. One must plan a tour of at least 3 days here for a good sighting of nature and exotic wildlife.

However, from 1st July to 31st October the Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary is closed due to the unfavorable rains during monsoons.

Nature-friendly attire

When planning a tour to the Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary the right kind of attire is very important. You must blend in with nature and wear light earthy colors. Carrying woolen clothes is a must as the climate is quite cold early in the morning and evening. Strong deodorants and dark coloured clothes are to be strictly avoided during the tour.

Other Attractions Nearby

- **Sirpur:** 32 kms away from Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary, Sirpur is perched on the banks of the Mahanadi. This ancient land is a living example of Dakshin Kosala's golden period. Sirpur is an endless treasure of brilliant architecture and exquisite archaeological remains of Shaiva, Vaishnav and Buddhist religions. India's most ancient brick temple, the Laxman Temple, is found here. The most

brehtakingly beautiful brick temples dating back to the 7th AD are found in Sirpur.

- **Turturiya:** A place of great archaeological and anthropological interest, the forest village of Turturiya is situated on the banks of a spring called Turturiya or Sursuri Ganga. It contains numerous Buddhist remains of the 8th Century A.D. and the Brahmanical remains of a later period. Also of deep religious importance, Turturiya is the birthplace of Luv and Kush who were born in Saint Valmiki's Ashram. In the month of Paush, a 3 day fair is also held here.
- **Matagadh:** Just 2kms away from Turturiya is an ancient temple where the Goddess resides. This beautiful temple on the west of the Balamdehi River is worth a visit.
- **Narayanpur:** Just 10kms away from Turturiya, situated on the banks of the Mahanadi River, the Shiva Temple is one of the most important tourist attractions. Dating back to the 11th century AD, this temple flaunts erotic carvings inside and outside. The amazing architecture will leave you completely spellbound!
- **Shivrinarayan:** 55 kms away from Barnawapara, on the banks of Mahanadi rests this beautiful pilgrimage destination. During the Shivratri Festival, a huge fair is held here and Lord Shiva is adorned with flowers.
- **Girodhpuri Dham:** About 40 kms from Barnawapara is the holy birthplace of saint Ghasidas. Ardent followers and devotees can find time to visit this sacrosanct pilgrimage.
- **Malhar:** Located 55 kms North of Barnawapara, Malhar boasts of exclusive statues and artistic remains of the Shaiva, Jain, Vaishnav and Buddhist religions. Malhar is very much a Buddhist destination that has the oldest and most beautiful remains.

Accommodation: Hareli Eco Resort operated by Chhattisgarh Tourism Board विथ 12 luxury rooms. Forest shelters are available in Barnawapara, Devpur, Pakreed, and Nawagaon. A 28 bed dormitory is available at Barnawapara. The Mumba Jungle Resort and Celebration Jungle Cottages are well-suited for the adventurous at heart, looking for a comfortable stay.

How to reach

- **By Air:** Raipur (100Km) is the nearest airport well connected to Mumbai, Delhi, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Vishakhapatnam and Chennai.
- **By Rail:** Raipur is the nearest railway station on the Bombay-Howrah main line.
- **By Road:** Located 32 Kms away from Sirpur, the Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary can be entered from the Barbaspur barrier. Going by national Highway No.6. Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary is located

just 28 kms away from the village of Petwa, which is 27kms away from Raipur.

Economy of Chhattisgarh- Current Fact file

Chhattisgarh is in the central part of India. The state shares its border with Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in the west, Uttar Pradesh in the north, Odisha and Jharkhand in the east, and Andhra Pradesh in the south.

- At current prices, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Chhattisgarh is estimated at Rs. 4.38 trillion (US\$ 57.34 billion) in 2022-23. GSDP (in Rs.) of the state at current prices grew at a CAGR of 9.98% between 2015-16 and 2022-23.
- It is among the richest Indian states in terms of mineral wealth, with 28 varieties of major minerals, including diamonds. In April 2021, Chhattisgarh accounted for ~14.4% of the total mineral production in India.
- Total mineral production in the state during 2019-20 was Rs. 11,125 crore (US\$ 1.53 billion). Moreover, considerable reserves of bauxite, limestone and quartzite are available in the state. Chhattisgarh is the only state in India that produces tin concentrates. The state accounted for ~35.4% of tin ore reserves of India. From April 2021-March 2022, tin concentrate production in the state is estimated to be at 12,177 kgs.
- Chhattisgarh's combined exports of aluminium and products, iron and steel, iron ore and iron and steel products from Chhattisgarh reached US\$ 1,629.76 million in FY22. Non-basmati rice, aluminium products, iron ore are the main exports, contributing ~25.5%, ~22.6% and ~17.7%, respectively, to the state's merchandise exports.
- Natural resources, policy incentives and infrastructure in the state support investment in iron and steel, cement, and power sectors. Korba district in Chhattisgarh is known as the power capital of India. Moreover, considerable reserves of bauxite, limestone and quartzite are available in the state, making it the ideal location for low-cost production of end products such as cement and aluminium.
- As of August 2022, Chhattisgarh had a total installed power generation capacity of 13,439.52 MW, comprising 8,805.79 MW under private utilities, 1,971.05 MW under state utilities and 2,662.68 MW under central utilities.
- Chhattisgarh is making significant investment in industrial infrastructure. Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation (CSIDC) has set up industrial growth centres, seven industrial parks and three integrated infrastructure development centres (IIDC). The state has a notified special economic zone

(SEZ) in Rajnandgaon District. As of February 2020, the state had two formally approved SEZs.

- Total merchandise exports from Chhattisgarh is estimated at US\$ 1,278.69 million in FY20, US\$ 2,320.29 million in FY21, US\$ 3,388.69 million in FY22 and US\$ 1,311.06 million in FY23 (until August 2022).

Below are some of the major initiatives taken by the Government to promote Chhattisgarh as an investment destination:

- In April 2022, Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Mr. Nitin Gadkari, laid the foundation stone for 33 National Highway projects in Raipur, Chhattisgarh worth Rs. 9,240 crore (US\$ 1.12 billion).
- In February 2021, the Chhattisgarh government signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with ICICI Bank for digitalisation data and information up to village panchayat level across the state. The bank will collect, digitise and provide information about village panchayats, rural families and their income, impact of government schemes in improving their lives.
- In May 2021, the state government announced an input subsidy of Rs. 10,000 (US\$ 137.88) per acre, under Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana, to farmers for the cultivation of crops other than paddy, from Kharif year, FY22.
- In February 2021, the Indian government, the Chhattisgarh state government and the World Bank signed a US\$ 100 million project to develop sustainable production systems that allow tribal households in remote areas of Chhattisgarh to practice production of diversified and nutritious food throughout the year. Chhattisgarh Inclusive Rural and Accelerated Agriculture Growth project (CHIRAAG) will be implemented in the southern tribal-majority region

where a large population is undernourished and poor. The project will benefit >180,000 households from ~1,000 villages in eight districts of Chhattisgarh.

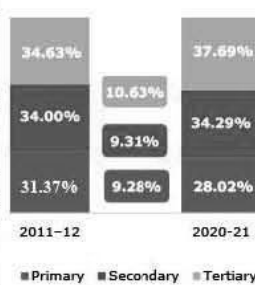
- Following completion of the 30-kms Korichhapar-Dharamjaigarh section by IRCON International in January 2021, the complete section of 74 kms between Kharsia and Dharamjaigarh is functional
 - Commencement of this section has made way in evacuating coal from the North Chhattisgarh area
 - Goods train can reach up to Durgapur, and the Baroud and Chhaal mines of Southeastern Coalfields
- Under the State Budget 2022-23, Rs. 2,570 crore (US\$ 336.18 million) has been allocated for urban development, out of which Rs. 1,052 crores (US\$ 137.61 million) were allocated to provide financial assistance to urban local bodies.
- Under the State Budget 2022-23, the state government has allocated Rs. 19,574 crore (US\$ 2.56 billion) towards education, sports, arts, and culture.
- Under the State Budget 2021-22, Rs. 5,902 crore (US\$ 793.69 million) has been allocated by towards health and family welfare.
- In July 2021, the Chhattisgarh government announced its plan to accelerate production process of ethanol plants.
- In June 2021, Minister of Food Processing Industries, Mr. Narendra Singh Tomar, inaugurated the Indus Best Mega Food Park in Raipur, Chhattisgarh, to boost the state's food processing sector. The food park is expected to employ ~5,000 individuals and benefit ~25,000 farmers.
- In 2021, 98 IEMs have been filed in Chhattisgarh with a proposed investment of Rs. 31,564 crore (US\$ 4.12 billion).



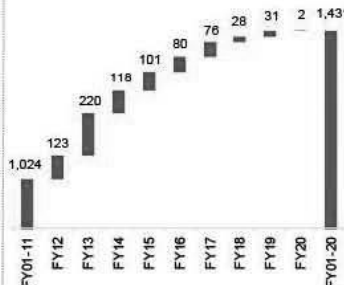
GSDP of Chhattisgarh at Current Prices



GSVA Composition by Sector at Current Prices



FDI inflow in Chhattisgarh* in April 2000 -March 2020 (US\$ million)



Note: ^ - CAGR in Rs., GSDP - Gross State Domestic Product, GSVA - Gross State Value Added, ** - Includes Madhya Pradesh, FDI- Foreign Direct Investment
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Chhattisgarh, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)



Rich labour pool

- High worker-participation rate and one of the lowest reported losses of man-days attributed to labour problems in the country.



Energy rich

- Presence of coal makes Chhattisgarh an ideal location for pit-head-based thermal power plants.
- Among the few profitable states in terms of utility-based electricity.



Mineral resources

- Chhattisgarh has deposits of limestone, iron ore, copper, bauxite, dolomite & coal.
- In April 2021, Chhattisgarh accounted for ~14.4% of the total mineral production in India.



Policy and fiscal incentives

- Wide range of fiscal and policy incentives for businesses were announced under the state's Industrial Policy 2014-19.
- Well-drafted policies for the IT/ITeS, minerals and energy sectors.



Industrial Policy 2014-19

Boost industrialization and attract private sector participation for infrastructure development.



Electronic & IT/ITeS Investment Policy 2014-2019

Developing ecosystem for aiding improvisation in the knowledge economy.



Biotechnology Policy-2015

Facilitate an environment for research through development of infrastructure and appropriate incentives.



Chhattisgarh Solar Policy 2012

Encourage and promote solar power generation in the state.



National Food Security Act

As of FY22 (until July 2021), ~2.01 crore beneficiaries were covered under the National Food Security Act to leverage monthly benefits of highly subsidised foodgrains.



Transport

Develop a world class rail and road network for better connectivity with metros.



Agriculture

Encourage contract farming with the benefit of assured prices and efficient use of irrigation, rainwater harvesting.



Tourism

Promote religious, adventure and heritage tourism.



Infrastructure

Connect all villages with better roads and increase reliance on renewable energy.



Skill development

Implemented the Skill Development Act 2013 to develop employment skills among youth.



Environment

Be a pollution free industrialised state and put in place proper pollution control and environment management systems.



Education

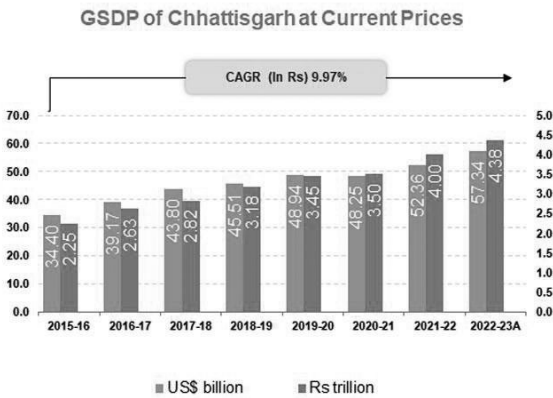
Build a primary school within every five kilometres and improve distance learning programmes.



Investment promotion

Simplify procedures and ensure speedy clearances and balanced regional development.

- In February 2022, 13 IEMs were filed in the state with a proposed investment of Rs. 2,196 crore (US\$ 287.26 million).
- In May 2019, Swami Vivekananda Airport of Raipur bagged fifth position in the country for Airport Service Quality (ASQ) survey.
- In December 2019, Airports Authority of India (AAI) recommended to privatise Raipur airport.

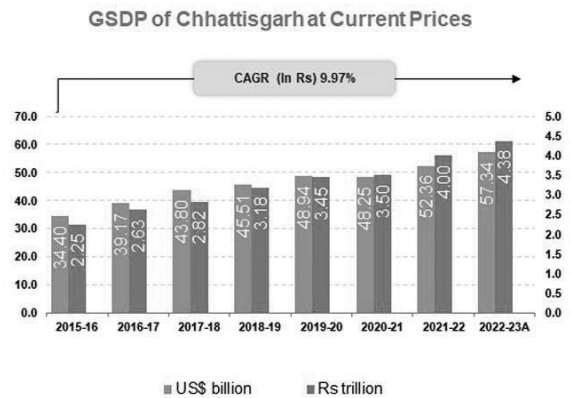


Note: A – advanced estimates
 Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Haryana, MOSPI

KEY SECTORS

- **Metals and Mining:** Chhattisgarh is the only state in India to produce tin concentrates and accounts for 36% of the country’s tin ore reserves. Dante Wada is the sole district producing tin from 6 mines. From April 2021-March 2022, tin concentrate production in the state is estimated to be at 12,177 kgs. Chhattisgarh’s combined exports of aluminium and products, iron and steel, iron ore and iron and steel products from Chhattisgarh reached US\$ 1,629.76 million in FY22. Non-basmati rice, aluminium products, iron ore are the main exports, contributing ~25.5%, ~22.6% and ~17.7%, respectively, to the state’s merchandise exports. In April 2021, Chhattisgarh accounted for ~14.4% of the total mineral production in India.

- **Cement:** Chhattisgarh has abundant limestone reserves that support a strong cement sector. Chhattisgarh accounts for around 5.4% of the total limestone reserves in India. Limestone production in the state reached 38.05 million tonnes in 2021-22 (Until February 2022).
- **Agriculture:** Around 80% employment in the state is dependent on agriculture. The state’s position as the ‘Rice Bowl of Central India’ and its reliance on agriculture has led to brisk growth in the food processing industry as a special-thrust industry. Non-Basmati rice is the most exported commodity from the state. Its exports reached US\$ 257.67 million in FY20 and US\$ 474.82 million in FY21. Total horticulture production in the state reached 9671.25 thousand metric tonnes in 2021-22 with 774.75 thousand hectares of area under cultivation. Between 2011-2012 and 2019-20, the Gross Value Added (GVA) from the primary sector in the state increased at a CAGR (in Rs.) of 9.28 %.
- **Apparel:** Chhattisgarh is one of the leading producers of tussar and kosa silks in the country and has the potential to be a strong player in the Indian apparel industry. Raw silk production in the state reached 349 metric tonnes in 2018-19, 480 metric tonnes in 2019-20, and 224 metric tonnes in FY22.



Note: A – advanced estimates
 Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Haryana, MOSPI