

→ Religion
Indore

Indore District Part 2

Madhya Pradesh Through District

HWL - (4) - 5

10 - 8 - 5

1857
1819

Indore District

Presented by
Pavan Choudhary

Chawani → Malkaj → Sandat Icham
Mhow →

Jara Risala

6

1518

xim



Revolt of 1857

- Date- 1st July 1857 → खान साहिब
- Leader **Shahadat Khan, Bhagirath Silavat and Vansh Gopal** attacked on Indore Residency with the help of Holkar Kings on the same day revolt spread in MHOW Chhavani
- 1 जुलाई 1857 को शहादत खान भागीरथ सिलावट वंश गोपाल के तहत विद्रोही सैनिकों ने इंदौर रेजीडेंसी पर हमला किया, उसी दिन होल्कर किंग्स की मदद से एमएचओ छावनी में विद्रोह फैल गया
- The leader of the rebels in Mhow was **Murad Ali**, the rebels of Indore and Mhow looted ₹ 900000 from the residency.
- महू में विद्रोहियों का नेता मुराद अली था इंदौर और महू के विद्रोहियों ने रेसिडेंसी से ₹900000 लूट लिए
- Lord Elphinstone was Resident of Indore at that time / लॉर्ड एलफिन्स्टन उस समय इंदौर के निवासी थे
- Some soldiers came from Neemuch via MHOW-NEEMUCH road gave motivation to the soldiers / कुछ सैनिक नीमच से महू-नीमच सड़क मार्ग से आए और सैनिकों को प्रेरणा दी

Revolt of 1857

- Finally on 15th December 1857 British manage to entered in Indore and Mhow

15 दिसम्बर 1857 को अंग्रेजो ने महू और इंदौर पर पुनः नियंत्रण पाया

- Saadat khan was fled away, he was captured after 17 years

- सादत खान वहाँ से बच निकले और 17 वर्ष बाद अंग्रेज उन्हें पकड़ पाये

- He was hanged on Banyan tree in Indore Residency area

- उन्हें इंदौर में एक बरगद के पेड़ से लटकाकर फांसी दे दी गयी

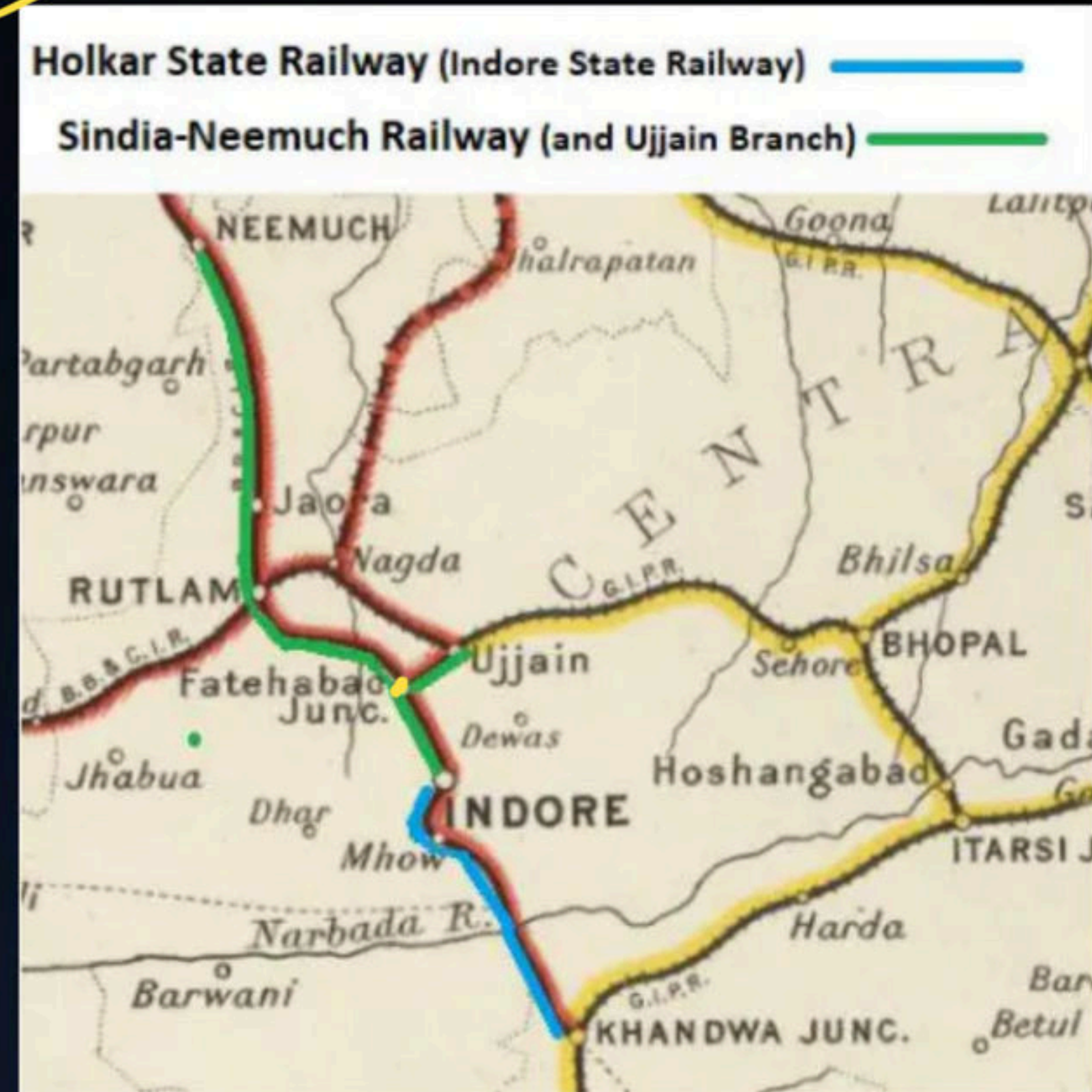
- After the rebellion in Indore, the soldiers reached **Biawara** via Dewas, Maxi, Shajapur.

- इंदौर में विद्रोह के पश्चात सैनिक देवास, मक्सी, शाजापुर होते हुए ब्यावरा पहुंचे।



Railway in Indore 1876 1853

- The Holkar State Railway opened in 1874 as a metre gauge(MG) line from the 'Great Indian Peninsula Railway'(GIPR) station at Khandwa running northward, reaching Indore in 1876 with the opening of the Holkar-Narmada Bridge over the River Narmada.
- The length of the line was 138km
- The Tukoji Rao II financed the line
- The line was initially worked jointly with the MG 'Sindia-Neemuch State Railway'.
- Together the two lines were worked as a joint operation under the title the Holkar & Sindia-Neemuch State Railways
- In 1881 amalgamated into Rajputana-Malwa State Railway (RMSR)



SHIVAJI RAO HOLKAR (1886-1903)

- He was educated at the Daly College, Indore, a school in central India along with the rulers of the Ratlam State, Dewas Sr. State & other Thakurs of the princely states in Madhya Bharat.
- He visited England in 1887 to attend the celebrations of the golden wedding of the queen-empress, and was made Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India on 20 June 1887. 1835 → Legis
- The currency of the state was replaced in 1902 by the currency of British India.
- Holkar College, Moti Bungalow etc. were built during Shivajirao's tenure. 1891
- He abdicated on 31 January 1903 in favour of his son Tukojirao Holkar III.
- He died at Maheshwar on 13 October 1908.



Tukoji Rao III (1903-1926)

18

- Ascended on throne at age of 13 years
- Under **Bahadur Nanak Chand**, the State Minister, a Council of Regency was formed for administering the State.
- बहादुर नानक चंद के तहत, राज्य मंत्री, राज्य के प्रशासन के लिए एक रीजेंसी परिषद का गठन किया गया था।
- He also had the privilege of welcoming the **Prince and Princess of Wales** in Indore in 1905, at the **Royal Edward Hall** of his palace.



↓
Gandhi Hall



Holkar State / होल्कर राज्य

- On 31st October 1916, the post of Resident to Holkar State was abolished and the state came in direct relationship with the Agent to the Governor General in Central India /
- 31 अक्टूबर 1916 को, होल्कर राज्य के निवासी का पद समाप्त कर दिया गया और राज्य एजेंट के साथ मध्य भारत में गवर्नर जनरल के सीधे संबंध में आ गया।
- In 1918, the then Viceroy of India; Lord Chelmsford visited Indore.
- 1918 में, भारत के तत्कालीन वायसराय; लॉर्ड चेम्सफोर्ड ने इंदौर का दौरा किया।
- Manikbagh Palace, Maharani Sarai, Gandhi Hall, High Court Building (old), Yashwant Niwas, Tukojirao Hospital were construct during his reign. ↓
- Electricity supply started in Indore in 1906.
- Fire Brigade Station established in 1909

→ Sir James Baird →

- In 1918, **Patrick Giddey's plan** for the systematic development of the city was made and to achieve this purpose, the City Improvement Trust was established in 1924.
- **Snehaltaganj, Manoramaganj, Palasia** are the success of the schemes of this trust.
- The Maharaja however, abdicated the throne in favour of his minor son **Prince Yashwant Rao Holkar**.

- हालांकि, महाराजा ने अपने नाबालिग बेटे प्रिंस यशवंत राव होलकर के पक्ष में सिंहासन छोड़ दिया।

RCR

Beridge

Holkar Group

↓
Yashwantrao Chitambar

Yashwant Rao II (1926-1948)

- He had received his secondary education in England. / उन्होंने अपनी माध्यमिक शिक्षा इंग्लैंड में प्राप्त की थी।
- He was deeply involved in charitable and public utility works.
- According to the Census of 1901, the population of the State was **850,690** persons which became **13,25,089** persons (1931 census).
- 1901 की जनगणना के अनुसार, राज्य की जनसंख्या **850,690** व्यक्ति थी जो **13,25,089** व्यक्ति (1931 जनगणना) बन गई।
- He was educated at **the Cheam School, Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford.**



- He established a legislative council for Indore state and created a cabinet with a prime minister and three ministers.
- The State later acceded to the Madhya Bharat Union in 1948 and Maharaja Yashwant Rao Holkar was made the **Up- Rajpramukh**.
- In 1931, Sanyogitaganj was included in the Indore border.

Pgraja Mandar

1935 - Govt → Autonomous

Praja Mandal in Indore

- इंदौर राज्य प्रजामंडल का पूर्व नाम इंदौर राज्य प्रजा परिषद था।
- प्रजामंडल युवाओं का वह संगठन था, जो अंग्रेजी राज्य और राजशाही के विरुद्ध कार्य कर देश को आजाद करवाने के लिए कार्य कर रहा मंच था।
- इस संस्था की स्थापना के पहले सभापति खंडवा के चटर्जी वकील साहब थे।
- प्रजामंडल के कार्यकर्ताओं में प्रमुख वी.सी. सरवटे, भालेराव वकील, प्रोफेसर भानुदास, सूरजमल जैन और डॉक्टर व्यास आदि थे।
- प्रजामंडल का पहला अधिवेशन 1922 में राज्य प्रजा परिषद के बैनर तले आयोजित हुआ था।
- इस अधिवेशन में शराबबंदी और पंचायती राज्य की स्थापना की मांग की गई थी।
- इस अधिवेशन के सभापति खंडवा के वकील साहब चटर्जी थे।

- प्रजामंडल का दूसरा अधिवेशन, जो वास्तव में प्रजामंडल के नाम से हुआ था।
- जो 21 मई 1939 को हुआ था।
- इस अधिवेशन में करीब 30 हजार कार्यकर्ताओं ने हिस्सा लिया था और इस अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता बैजनाथ महोदय ने की थी।
- 26 जनवरी 1940 से 'प्रजामंडल' पत्रिका का प्रकाशन आरंभ कर दिया था।
- 20 अगस्त 1942 को 'प्रजामंडल' पत्रिका के प्रकाशन पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया था।
- 26 जनवरी 1945 से पत्रिका का प्रकाशन पुनः आरंभ हुआ, जो 1947 तक जारी रहा।
- प्रजामंडल के कुल 7 अधिवेशन हुए और 20 मई 1940 को खरगोन में दूसरा अधिवेशन हुआ था।
- अध्यक्षता वी.सी. सरवटे ने की।

Shami

- तीसरा अधिवेशन 14 फरवरी 1942 को महिदपुर में हुआ जिसकी अध्यक्षता भानुदास शाह ने की थी।
- 30 सितंबर 1944 को दशहरा महोत्सव पर इंदौर के नरेश यशवंतराव होलकर द्वारा प्रजामंडल क़ानूनी घोषित कर दिया था।
- 7 अप्रैल 1945 को प्रजामंडल का चौथा अधिवेशन रामपुरा में आयोजित हुआ था जिसकी अध्यक्षता मिश्रीलाल गंगवाल ने की थी।
- प्रजामंडल को सफलता मिली और नगर पालिका इंदौर में 27 मई 1945 को 36 में से 19 सदस्यों को स्थान दिया गया था।
- 20 अप्रैल 1946 को प्रजामंडल का 6ठा अधिवेशन खातेगांव में हुआ जिसकी अध्यक्षता रामेश्वरदयाल तोतला ने की थी।
- अंतिम और 7वां अधिवेशन जुलाई 1947 में राऊ में आयोजित हुआ था जिसकी अध्यक्षता दिनकरराव परुलकर ने की थी।
- कर्नल दीनानाथ जिन्हें सिरेमल बापना के स्थान पर इंदौर राज्य का प्रधानमंत्री नियुक्त किया गया था, वे प्रजामंडल की गतिविधियों से काफी नाराज थे।

- प्रजामंडल आंदोलन को सीमित करने में कर्नल दीनानाथ का काफी योगदान था।
- प्रजामंडल द्वारा 23 मई 1945 इंदौर राज्य को भारतीय संघ में शामिल करने की मांग का आंदोलन, माणिकबाग पर जनता के मोर्चे पर पुलिस मंत्री हार्टन द्वारा हवाई फायर और लाठीचार्ज के आदेश का काफी विरोध हुआ था।

1947 Madhya Bharat - 1948 (B) → (RP)

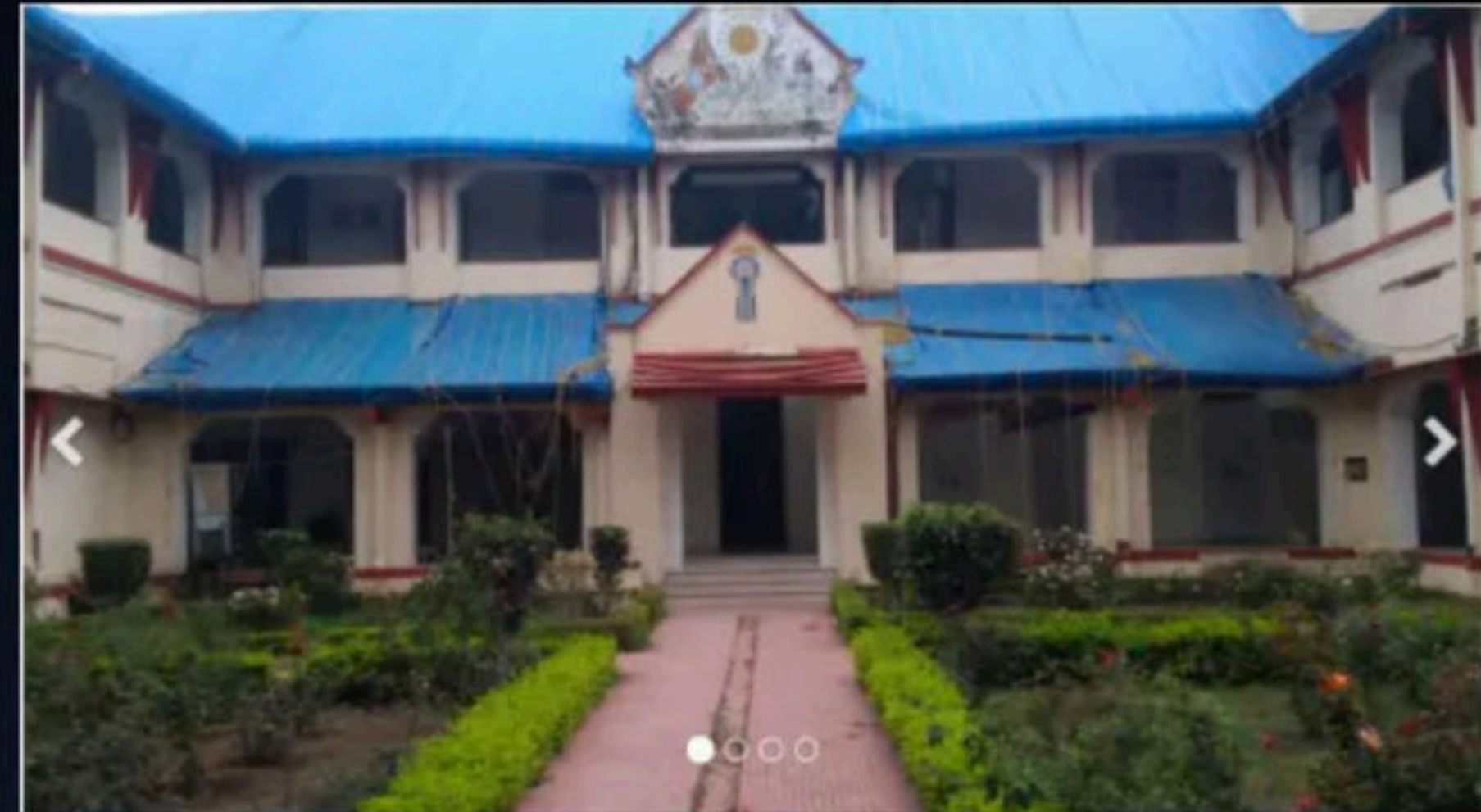
Judges 1948-1956 Dy. RP →

Cwl

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Manik Bagh

- In 1930 he commissioned the construction of the Manik Bagh ("Jewel Garden") palace in Indore.
- The architect was **Eckart Muthesius (1904–1989)** from Germany.
- The Musée des Arts Décoratifs, Paris had an exhibition in 2019 called "**Moderne Maharajah**" dedicated to Yashwant Rao Holkar II and Manik Bagh, featuring some of the interior pieces such as the aluminium bed by Louis Sognot and Charlotte Alix.



Education in Indore

- In 1860, Tukoji Holkar II announced the creation of 'Indore Shiksha Mandal' to inspect educational institutions.
- Chairman- Bakshi Khuman Singh
- In 1878, the general direction of the education department of the state was entrusted to **Mr. McCoy**, the principal of the Residency School.
- First Residency school established in 1841, it called Indore Madarasa
- Mr. Kunte was the first Graduate of Indore, he studied in Pune
- State provide free education from 1935
- First High school established in 1841, which was renamed Shivajiraj School in 1918
- Holker college was established in 1891

Education in Indore

- Sanskrit college established in 1876
- Canadian Mission Girls school established in 1884 for Girl's Education
- Ahilya ashram and Chandrawati ashram for girls education established in 1923.
- For Medical education Colonel Lubor Medical school established in 1878.
- Shanti Bai khon was the first female student of Medical School in 1891
- Engineering School was established in 1880.

Education in Indore

Malwa Vidyapeeth Gurukul

- Dewas Senior Dewan Sardar Narayan Prasad ji recommended the establishment of Malwa Vidyapeeth in Indore
- Under which Malwa Vidyapeeth Gurukul was established in Rau in 1927.
- Chairman M.R. Julka
- In this, children between the age of 7 to 10 years were given teaching of **Hindi, Sanskrit and Marathi** education along with Vocational education.

→ Marathi

- Farsi

हिंदी

Promotion of Hindi

- Shivaji Holkar had a special interest towards Hindi, he started issuing all the orders of his administration in Hindi.
- Initially, Urdu was the official language in the Holkar state and later Urdu was replaced by Modi language, but in the time of Shivajirao, Hindi became the administrative language of the state.
- Later in the Holkar state, the number of Hindi girls' schools doubled as compared to Marathi and Urdu girls' schools.
- When there was no special inclination towards Hindi in other princely states, at that time Hindi Sahitya Sabha was established in Indore in 1915 under the patronage of Holkar rulers.

हिंदी को बढ़ावा

- हिन्दी के प्रति विशेष रुचि शिवाजी होल्कर की थी इसीलिए उन्होंने अपने प्रशासन के सभी आदेश हिन्दी में जारी करना प्रारंभ कर दिया था।
- प्रारंभ में होल्कर राज्य में उर्दू राजकीय भाषा थी और बाद में उर्दू का स्थान मोड़ी भाषा ने लिया, परन्तु शिवाजीराव के जमाने में अब हिन्दी राज्य की प्रशासनिक भाषा बन गई।
- होल्कर राज्य में आगे चलकर मराठी एवं उर्दू की कन्या शालाओं की तुलना में हिन्दी कन्या शालाओं की संख्या दुगनी हो गई।
- जब अन्य देशी रियासतों में हिन्दी के प्रति विशेष झुकाव नहीं था उस समय होल्कर शासकों के संरक्षण में सन् 1915 ई. में इंदौर में हिन्दी साहित्य सभा की स्थापना की गई।

↓
M.S.

वेदशाळा

संस्कृत को बढ़ावा

- संस्कृत की प्रथम वेधशाला राजोपाध्याय निवास में 1 875 में शुरू की गई।
- 1891 में होलकर महाविद्यालय की स्थापना के समय वहां भी संस्कृत विभाग खोला गया।
- 1911 तक इंदौर में संस्कृत पाठशालाओं की संख्या बढ़कर 13 हो गई थी

Holkar College Indore



Punit Kumar Rai Kulkarni

12-13%

B.Sc

- Founded by Shivajirao in the memory of his father Holkar King Tukoji Rao
- It was founded in 1891
- Before this, E.C. Chamle was the first principal.
- The college was affiliated to the University of Kolkata till 1904, after which it was affiliated to the University of Allahabad.
- In 1985, the state government declared it a model college and in 1988, the UGC declared it autonomous.



क्रिश्चियन कॉलेज →

- केनेडियन मिशन कॉलेज (वर्तमान क्रिश्चियन कॉलेज) की स्थापना 1888 ई. में हुई थी।
- नगर व राज्य में स्थापित यह पहला महाविद्यालय था।
- उन दिनों इस महाविद्यालय का संचालन यूनाइटेड चर्च ऑफ इंडिया की शाखा सेंट्रल इंडिया मिशन के द्वारा होता था।
- 1910 में जब यहां स्नातकोत्तर कक्षा प्रारंभ हुई तो सर्वप्रथम दर्शन-शास्त्र को चुना गया।
- इस महाविद्यालय से 'दी बुलेटिन ऑफ क्रिश्चियन कॉलेज' नामक पत्रिका का प्रकाशन भी किया जाता था

DEVI AHILYA University

- It was established in **1964**, by an Act of Legislature of Madhya Pradesh.
- DAVV is an affiliating State University whose jurisdiction includes seven tribal dominated districts of Indore division.
- It is catering to the educational needs on one hand to the most industrially developed district of MP.
- It is the First State University of Madhya Pradesh which has been accredited with **"A⁺"** grade by NAAC.
- motto "**Dhiyo Yonah Prachodayat**"

Indore

8

7

A⁺

NAAC

Education

VAE

IIM Indore ✓

- IIM Indore, which came into existence in 1996, was established as the sixth Indian Institute of Management
- It is the first IIM to have started operations outside India
- IIM Indore started offering its two-year full-time (residential) Post Graduate Programme in Management (PGP) at Ras al-Khaimah (UAE) in 2011
- It is promoted and nurtured by the Ministry of Education, Government of India and is an institute of national importance under the Indian Institutes of Management Act 2017.

717,725



Education

IIT Indore

- Established in 2009.
- It was one of the eight new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) started by the government of India in the year 2009.
- IIT Indore is officially recognized as an Institute of National Importance by the Government of India



Education and Institute

-> Chandra Prasad - 1948

MGM Medical College

1898 -

- MGM Medical College (MGMMC), Indore was established in 1948. 2nd
- Its teaching hospital Mahararaja Yeshwantrao Hospital (M.Y. Hospital) was established in 1955. M.Y.
- It is the first government hospital to be computerised.



Daly College

- Established by Sir Henry Daly in 1870 for education of Royal Princes
- In 1876 renamed as East Rajkumar College → Kitchener
- Motto – The Sanskrit motto "Gyanamev Shakti" or "Knowledge is power"
- From 1882 known as Daly College.
- It was established by the Resident Governor of the erstwhile Presidency, to educate the children of the royalty, nobility and aristocracy of Central Indian Princely States of the 'Marathas', 'Rajputs', 'Jats', 'Mohameddans' and 'Bundelas'.
- In 2007, the first **International Round Square Conference** was held at Daly College, and was attended by former King Constantine II of Greece.
- The main building was officially inaugurated on 8 November 1912 by Lord Hardinge (1st Baron Hardinge of Penshurst) Viceroy and Governor-General of India, after which the old campus was given up.

Daly College

- Field **Marshal K. M. Cariappa**, first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army; studied at Daly College,
- ✓ **Jyotiraditya Scindia**, Indian Politician, former President of MPCIA, Hereditary Patron of Daly College,
- ✓ **Digvijay Singh**, Indian politician; former Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh; senior leader of the Indian National Congress political party; studied at Daly College in Indore;

Shri Govindram Seksaria Institute of Technology and Science ✓

- यह 1952 में इंजीनियरिंग में लाइसेंस और डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करने वाले तकनीकी संस्थान के रूप में स्थापित किया गया था
- 1989 में स्वायत्त दर्जा प्राप्त करें

MA

Education and Institute

Indian Agriculture Research Institute - Indore

- ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Regional station, Indore was established in October, 1951 as an aftermath of wheat rust epidemic during 1946-47 in Central India.
- The station did the pioneer work of durum wheat revival in central India during last two decades. Now it is internationally acclaimed as major research centre for durum wheat and rust diseases.
-

Education and Institute

2-3

Indian Institute of Soyabeen Research → Indore

- Established in year 1987 ✓
- For Soyabeen Research.
- To carry out basic and strategic research on Soybean the National Research Centre for Soybean was established in 1987 and was further upgraded into a Directorate during XI Plan.

Police Training Centers

RAPTC Indore

- Armed Police Training Centre ✓
- Police Wireless Training Centre ✓
- Police Radio Training School ✓
- Police Fire Wing (1905) ✓
- Rustom Ji Police Training and R/C Institute ✓

Education and Institute

Baba Saheb Ambedkar Social Science Institute MHOW

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(3)

- Dr. B R Ambedkar University of Social Sciences (BRAUSS) is the first university of social sciences in the country.
- Established 2016 → Pravara Mandel
- The University aims at accelerating socio-economic development and educational excellence among marginalized sections for their upliftment and empowerment; and confluence of new technologies and latest modules of social sciences with ideology of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar for alleviation and eradication of social evils, social disparities & injustice and establishment of egalitarian society.



Architecture

नगर निर्माण:

- नंदलाल मंडलोई ने नंदलालपुरा बसाया था।
- जहाँ मुगल अधिकारी से अनुमति प्राप्त कर करमुक्त व्यापार की अनुमति भी प्राप्त कर ली।
- मल्हारराव होल्कर को 1734 में 9 परगने प्राप्त थे उनमें उसे इंदौर के समीप का वह क्षेत्र प्राप्त हुआ जहाँ उसने छावनी (सेना शिविर) बनाया जो मल्हारगंज कहलाया।
- 1740 ई. में उन्होंने राजवाड़ा निर्मित किया व 1743 ई. में व्यापारियों व महाजनों को यहाँ आमंत्रित किया व सराफा विकसित हुआ।
- 1754 ई. में छतरी बाग क्षेत्र बसाया गया यहाँ चंद्रभागा के नदी किनारे खंडेराव होल्कर तथा गौतमाबाई होल्कर की छतरियाँ बनवाई गईं।

Bada Rawda



जामा

→ Ahilya ku

- निकट ही "गौतमपुरा" गौतमाबाई होल्कर के नाम से कृष्णपुरा, कृष्णाबाई (यशवंतराव होल्कर) 1784 ई. तथा 15 अक्टूबर 1789 ई. के पत्रों में उल्लेख है कि उज्जैन धार, देवास व मुंबई के लोग स्थाई रूप से बसने हेतु इंदौर आये थे।

Khadiji Jyoti

→ wife -

होल्करों द्वारा छतरी निर्माण :

- स्थापत्य में मंदिरों के साथ शासक वर्ग द्वारा छतरियाँ निर्मित की गई थीं। प्रायः प्रत्येक रियासत का अपना छतरीबाग है।
- इंदौर छतरी बाग में **खंडेराव होल्कर, गौतमाबाई, हरिराव होल्कर** व अन्य लोगों की सुंदर छतरियाँ हैं।
- हरिराव की छतरी किसी दक्षिणात्य मंदिर का आभास देती है।
- मल्हारराव होल्कर की छतरी **आलमपुर** में बनवाई गई है।
- महेश्वर में घाट में समीप परकोटे में **यशवंतराव व कृष्णाबाई होल्कर** द्वारा निर्मित अहिल्याबाई व विठोजी होल्कर की छतरी अति सुंदर व उंचे चबूतरे पर बनी है।
- भानपुरा में **यशवंतराव होल्कर** की छतरी अपर विशालता, निर्माण के कारण मंदिर का आभास देती है।
- कृष्णपुरा पुल के पास व नदी की तलहटी में होल्करों की सुंदर छतरियाँ हैं। कृष्णाबाई की छतरी गुंबदयुक्त विशाल मेहराबी गलियारे से सुसज्जित है।

- यशवंतराव की पुत्री **भीमाबाई बुळे** द्वारा अपने पुत्र की मृत्यु पर एक अति सुंदर अष्टकोणीय निर्माण चित्रकला महाविद्यालय, महात्मागांधी मार्ग के समीप निर्मित करवाई थी।
- यह काले व लाल पत्थर से निर्मित जगती पर बनाई गई इमारत है जो सुंदर गुंबद, उकेरे गये पशु-पक्षियों की आकृति तथा अपने निर्माण की समरूपता के कारण अत्यंत आकर्षक बन पड़ी हैं।

TOURISM- PALACES OF INDORE

Lal Bagh Palace ✓

- Renovated during reign of Tukoji Rao III
- Main gates of the Palace are a replica of the gates of **Buckingham palace**.
- The construction of the present 45-room palace happened in three phases. Starting with **Tukojirao Holkar II** in **1886**, who acquired this property and was completed under his grandson, **Tukojirao Holkar III** in **1926**.
- It was built in the **Italian Renaissance Revival architecture style**.
- Designed by British architects Mr. Harvey, Mr. Carey and Mr. Camphel for the Holkar's

1857 1966
Malwa Akhadas



TOURISM- PALACES OF INDORE

Rajbada

- 7 Stories Royal Palace
- Construction Started by Malhar Rao Holkar and completed by Tuko ji Rao II
- Excellent example of Indo-Maratha-French Architecture.
- The lower three floors are made of stone and the upper floors are made of wood, which makes it very vulnerable to destruction by fire
- Destroyed during the 1984 Sikh Riots.
- In 2017, ASI started the renovation of Rajbada Palace, which is completed in 2022.

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TOURISM- PALACES OF INDORE

Manik Bagh: ✓

- **Manik Bagh**, also spelled **Manig Bagh**, is a palace of the Holkar Maharaja of Indore State in Indore. The name means "**Ruby Garden**" or "**Gem Garden**".
- It was designed and built by the **German architect Eckart Muthesius** on behalf of **Maharaja Yashwant Rao Holkar II** in 1930.
- On the outside and the inside it was in the **Bauhaus** and **Art Deco style**, making it a *Gesamtkunstwerk*.
- The palace was commissioned by Maharaja Yashwant Rao Holkar II for the use of himself and his wife **Sanyogita Devi**.



TOURISM- PALACES OF INDORE

Hawa Bungalow ←

- Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar built this bungalow in 1884 A.D on Indore- Rangwasa road.
- This is a three storied building with a rectangular shape.
- On the top of the northern and southern entrance bore a pyramid and semi-circular design over them Overall whole building is looked like an Italian villa from outside and inside.



TOURISM- PALACES OF INDORE

Phuti Kothi

- Phuti Kothi construction was started by the Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar (1886-1902 A.D.) on the Rangwasa- Indore road.
- This building was constructed to encounter the probable attack of British army which has its army base in Mhow near Indore.
- But unfortunately, British administration unearth the original objective behind the construction of this building thus construction was abandoned and it left uncompleted.



TOURISM- PALACES OF INDORE

Shiv Vilas Palace ✓

- Shiv vilas Palace was built in the reign of Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar, situated on the north side of the Rajbada built in the classical style.
- Basically, it is a three-storied building.
- Ground floor is constructed in the Greek style with red stone while second storey is built with concrete and wood.

TOURISM- PALACES OF INDORE

Moti Bungalow

Moti Mahal

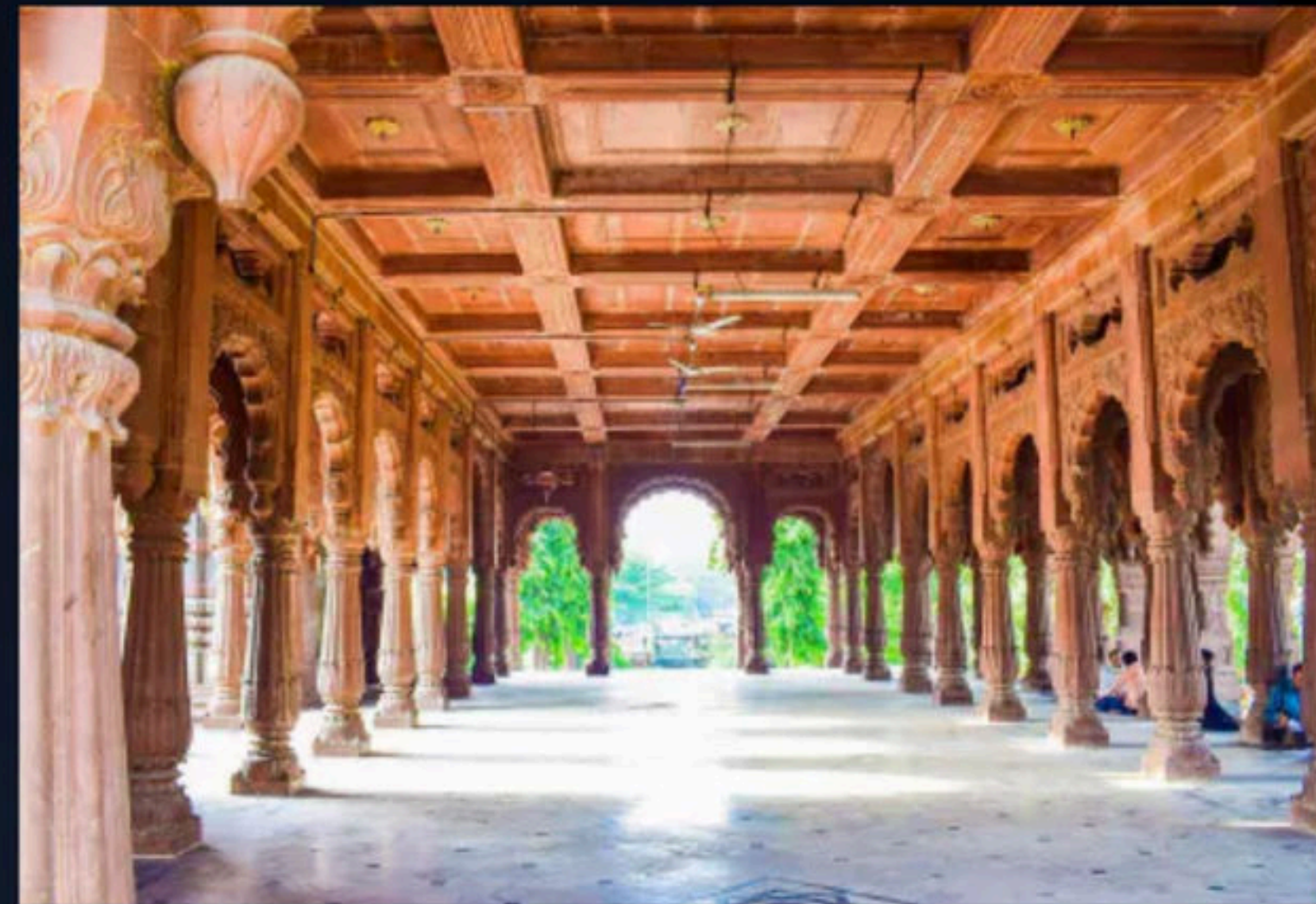
- Moti bungalow is situated on the west side of the Gandhi hall.
- Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar constructed this building in 1893 A.D.
- This building was used as the secretariat building of the Holkar State.
- It is based on the British architecture built with brick, lime mortar and wood.
- After Independence Palace used as a Vidhansabha of Madhya Bharat

TOURISM- CENOTAPH OF INDORE

Krishna Pura Chhatriya

- Resting place of Royal family on bank of River Khan
- Consist 3 Chhatri
 - Krishna Bai Holkar (queen) ✓ Station
 - Tukoji Rao Holkar ✓ 7th
 - Shivaji Rao Holkar ✓ maten
- The complex contains three chhatris and five cenotaphs. Steps from the back of the site lead to the bank of the nearby Kahn river.

1st



TOURISM

Gandhi Hall ✓

- Built in Indo-Gothic Style by Charles Frederick Stevens in 1904
- Built in 1904, it was originally named King Edward Hall.
- In 1948, it was renamed Mahatma Gandhi Hall.
- It has a remarkable Indo-Gothic structure and is made in Seoni stone.
- Its splendid domes and steeples are the landmark of Indore city. It has a clock tower in front and is popularly known as Ghanta Ghar.



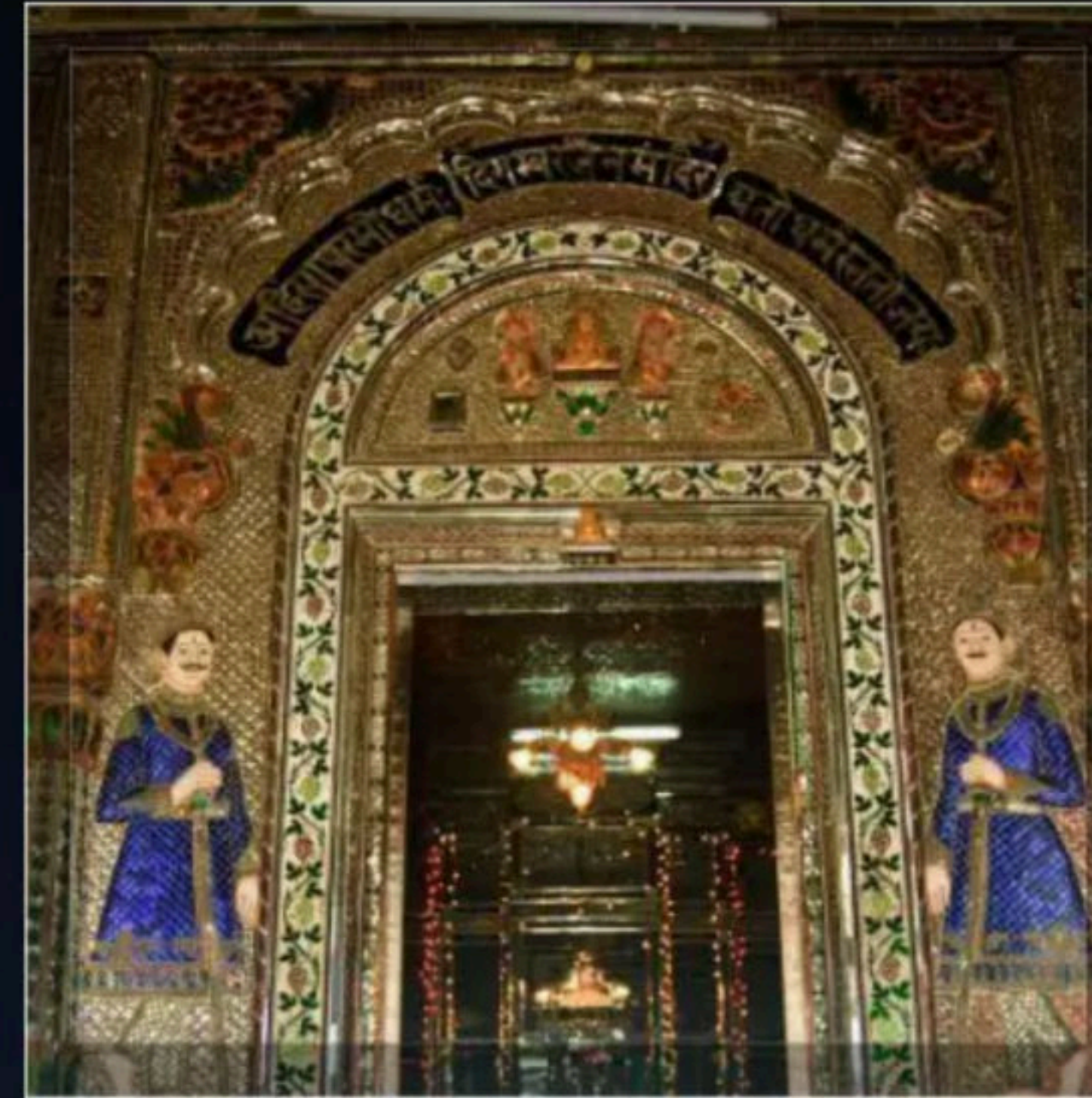
1948 - 5

TOURISM

Kanch Mandir — Jain

1000 Cere

- Jain Shrine constructed by Cotton King of India Seth Hukumchand.
- He also donated two Golden Lions, which are used in the procession of Mahavir Jayanti every year.
- He built a mansion at Itwaria Bazar called Shish Mahal and adjacent to it the Kanch Ka Mandir, both elegantly built using a white stone.
- Seth Hukumchand hired craftsmen from Jaipur and some even from Iran to work on the temple.



TOURISM- CENOTAPH OF INDORE

Cenotaphs at Chhatribagh

In 1754 A.D. chhatribagh was made habitable where we can now see the cenotaphs of Holkar family.8 Cenotaphs at the Chhatribagh can be divided into two groups

First group

- First group of cenotaphs at chhatribagh had the cenotaphs of following rules and royal persons of Holkar family.

a) Malhar Rao Holkar- Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar constructed the cenotaph of Malhar Rao in Alampur but as a memorial she also constructed the cenotaph at Indore also.

b) Gautama bai Holkar- Cenotaph of Gautamabai was also constructed near the Malha Rao (I) in 1784 A.D.

TOURISM- CENOTAPH OF INDORE

b) Male Rao Holkar- Male Rao Holkar was the son of Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar and he ruled the State for very short time. Constructed by Ahilya bai.

c) Khande Rao Holkar- Khande Rao was the son of Malhar Rao Holkar (I).

d) Tukoji Rao (I)- Constructed by Maharaja Yashwnat Rao Holkar

e) Malhar Rao Holkar (I)

f) Tara bai Holkar

g) Snehalata Raje

h) Indira bai Holkar

TOURISM- CENOTAPH OF INDORE

Second Group

This group has cenotaphs of Hari Rao Holkar, Tatya Jog (Vitthal Rao Kibe), and Bapu Rao Holkar.

TOURISM- TEMPLES

Khajrana Ganesh Temple

- Built by Rani Ahilya Bai in 1735.
- She retrieved the idol of god Ganesha from a well where it had been hidden, to keep it safe from the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.



TOURISM- TEMPLES

Temple at Kesharbagh

- The Rajmata Krishna Bai Holkar founded this temple on Keshar Bagh road that's why this temple is called Keshar Bagh temple.
- Inside the main hall of this temple idol of lord Ganesha, Shiva and Parvati is installed.
- This temple is also called Tukeshwar temple because of the names associated with the gods inside this temple.



TOURISM

Annapurna Devi Temple ✓

- Excellent Example of Dravid Style temple Architecture
- Dedicated to Devi Annapurna
- The temple resembles the famous Meenakshi Temple of Madurai in the architecture.
- The temple is recognized for its elephant gate in Indore city.
- It was built in 1959 by Mahamandaleshwar Swami Prabanandagiriharaj.
- The main gate of the temple was constructed in 1975.



TOURISM

Gommatgiti Temple ✓

- Famous Jain Pilgrimage center
- Consist 21 feet statue of Gomateshwar
- This statue is a replica of the Bahubali statue of Shravanabelagola
- It comprises 24 marble temples, each of which is dedicated to 24 Tirthankaras of Jain religion



Harsidhhi Temple

- The is very old temple of Indore, situated near the Harsidhhi Bridge.
- Goddess Durga is the deity of this temple and the Devi Ahilya Holkar built it in 1793 A.D.
- Ahilya Bai also said to be donated a charity to appoint a priest in this temple on a regular basis.
- Pandit Janardhan Bhatt was the first priest of this temple

Indreshwar Temple

- The Rashtrakuta king built this temple Indira in the 10th century A.D. this is lord Shiva's temple.
- In a historical perspective, this temple was built by Subedar Malhar Rao Holkar in 1741 A.D.⁵⁰

Temple at Deo-Guradiya

- Deo-Guradiya temple is said to be thousand years Old, situated on the Indore-Nemawar road.
- This temple belongs to the Gutekshwar Mahadev.
- It is believed that this temple was built by the Parmar rulers of Malwa and it is said that this temple is again rebuilt during the times of Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar.
- The Holkar Kings near the temple premises organized festival of Mahashivratri

Gopal Temple ✓

- Gopal Temple was built was the Maharani Krishna Bai Holkar in 1832 A.D. Krishna Bai was the wife of Maharaja Yashwant Rao Holkar.
- Total cost incurred in the construction of this temple was around 80,000 rupees at that time.
- In 1937 A.D. Maharaja Yashwant Rao II lifted the ban on harijans to enter inside the temple as a secular policy.



Narsingh Temple

- Maharaja Yashwant Rao I founded the temple of Narsingh bazaar, Rajwada.
- It is two hundred years old temple.
- Maharaja Yashwant Rao I donated a copper plate to temple which is still preserved in the temple premises.

Vaiyenketesh Temple

- Vaiyenketesh temple is situated at Chhatri Bagh Indore.
- It is around 162 year's old temple.
- Maharaja Tukoji Rao II donated a land in charity for the construction of this temple.
- About hundred years ago an idol of lord Vaiyenketesh was brought down to Indore from Tirupati.
- Now on the pattern of Jaganathpuri, a procession of Rath Yatra is carried every year from the premises of this Temple

TOURISM

White Church

- St. Anns Church (White Church) was built in 1858 by Protestant Christians
- It is built by Governor-General of India, Sir Robert M C Hamilton.
- Inspired by European architecture, the Church was designed by Engineer Ross McMahan



TOURISM —

Ralamandal Wild life sanctuary

- Established in year 1989.
- Area- 2.79 sq km.
- It has an ancient palace built by Holkars which was primarily used as a hunting hut also known as shikargah (hunting lodge).
- Smallest Wild Life Sanctuary of Madhya Pradesh



TOURISM

Dr. Ambedkar Nagar–Kalakund Heritage Train

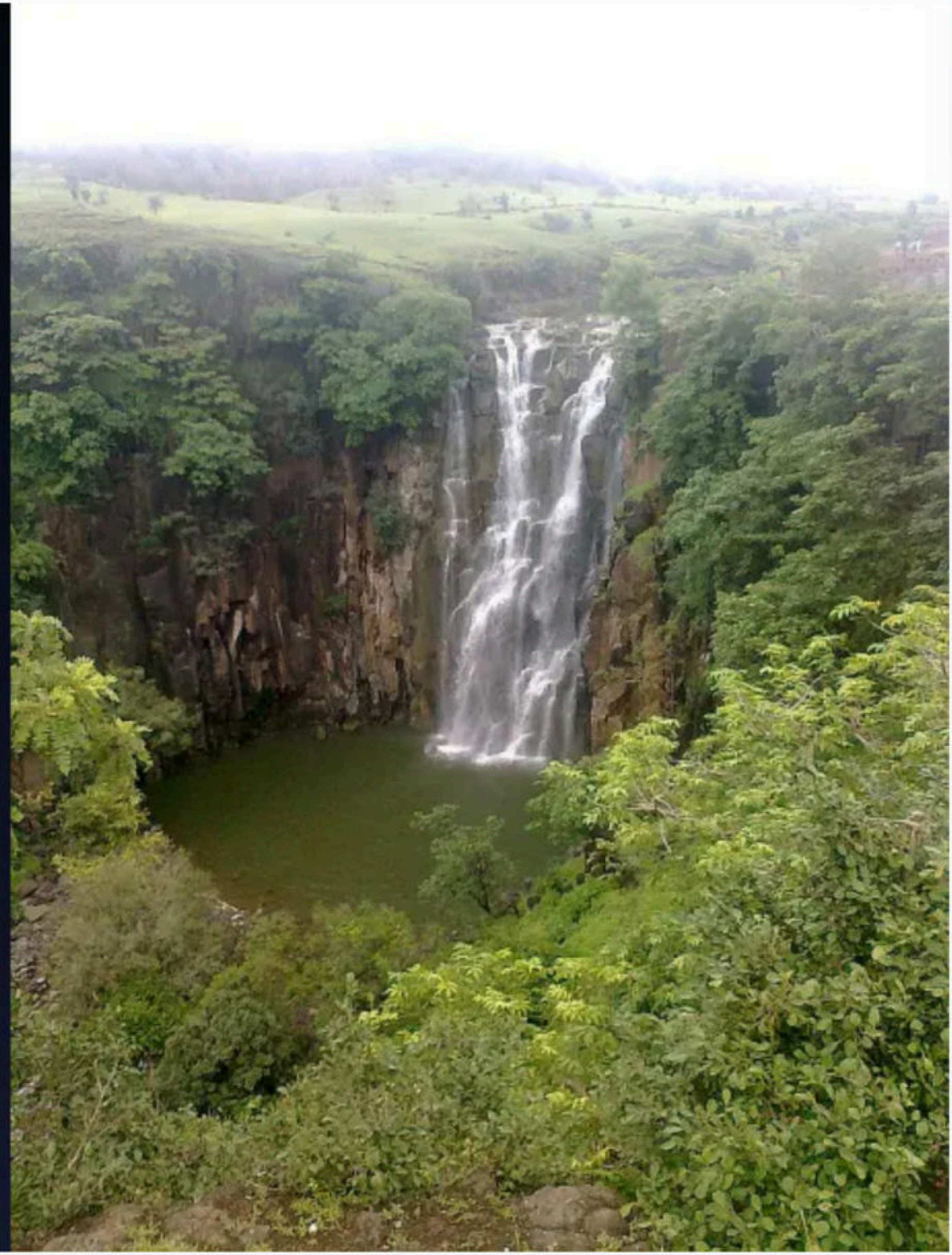
1870

- Dr. Ambedkar Nagar–Kalakund Heritage Train is a metre-gauge passenger train of the Indian Railways, which runs between Dr. Ambedkar Nagar railway station, Mhow and Kalakund in Indore.
- Also known as **Paataalpaani (Mhow) - Kalakund Heritage**. The 9.5-km journey, passing through several tunnels and 29 sharp curves, offering spectacular views of waterfalls and lush green mountain ranges along the Paataalpaani - Kalakund route.



Patalpani Waterfall

- 300 feet high waterfall, located in the Mhow Tehsil
- On river Chambal; approximate 91 metres (300 ft)
- Famous Picinic Spot



Tincha Waterfall

- Famous Picnic Spot; Located in Tillore
- Tincha Fall name derived from the village Tincha, near which this fall is situated.



Sirpur Ramsar Site

- Bombay Natural History provided certificate of Bird Area to Sirpur
- The total area of the lake and its surrounding protected region is 800 acres (around 3.6 square kilometers)
- the Holkars of Indore State created Sirpur Lake in the early 20th century.
- BirdLife International recognized the lake as one of the 19 important bird areas (IBAs) of Madhya Pradesh in 2015.
- In July, 2022, the Sirpur wetland was declared a Ramsar site.

Yashwant Sagar Ramsar Site

- Yashwant Sagar is a dam reservoir on Gambhir river.
- Located at Hatod village, Indore district.
- It supplies water to Indore.
- It was built in 1939.
- It is one of the strongholds of the vulnerable Sarus crane in central India.
- It is also one of the 19 Important Bird Areas of Madhya Pradesh.
- The reservoir has been designated as a protected Ramsar site since 2022.

Yashwant Club

- Established by Tukaji Rao III for his son Yashwant Rao II in 1934.
- The club was established out of affection for his son, Yuvraj Yeshwant Rao Holkar.
- Initially only Maratha Chief and officers were allowed to enter
- Maharani Usha Devi, the daughter of Major General Maharaja Shrimant Sir Yeshwant Rao II Holkar of Indore, is the chief patron of the club, and Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is the president of the club.



MUSEUMS OF INDORE

Central Museum

- Central Museum Indore was established as institution of education department named 'Nararatna Mandir' in 1923 by then holkar state, during the period of Holkar king Tukoji Rao III.
- In 1929 a museum was formed in Nararatna Mandir.
- finest collection of Parmar sculptures from Hinglajgarh
- They usually depict **Harihara, Shiva and Parvati** seated on Nandi, standing Parvati and a damaged Chamunda
- In 1975, coins gallery and antiquity galleries were formed in this museum named Devi Ahilya mudra withi.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF INDORE

Khan river

- Originated from Umaria village 11 km South of Indore.
- From 1990s river convert into Drainage.
- In 2015 GoI started Project to rejuvenate river.
- Khan is the tributary of Shipra



Kanh River

- The Kanh river is a river flowing through Indore.
- The Kanh rises from the Kakri Bardi hills which is also the source of the Shipra River.
- The river does not carry freshwater and turned into sewage during the early 90s.
- The river, along with the Saraswati River, is a part of the Smart City Indore project, and a riverfront spanning 3.9 kilometres has already been developed along the river.
- Both the rivers are being rejuvenated under the Smart Cities Mission.

Saraswati River

- The river Saraswati is a river flowing through Indore.
- It is a tributary of the polluted Kahn River.
- It also doesn't contain freshwater but instead has become polluted over the course of time and carries sewage due to pollution.

Chambal river:

- Old name Charmavati or Dharmavati /पुराना नाम चार्मावती या धर्मवती
- Origin: Singar Cliff, Janapava, Mhow (Indore)/उत्पत्ति: जनपवा, महू (इंदौर)
- This is a major tributary of Yamuna which is 965 km long.
- 2nd largest river of MP /मप्र की दूसरी सबसे बड़ी नदी

Gambhir River

- It originates from Janapav near Mhow.
- It flows from south to north until it joins the Shipra River in Ujjain city, which later joins the Chambal River at the MP-Rajasthan boundary in Mandsaur district.
- **Narmada-Malwa-Gambhir river link project** is a project linking Gambhir river to Narmada river will be commenced in 2024 with an estimated cost of Rs.2,143 crore.
- The project will fill lake in Indore as well as will provide irrigation facility in 158 villages covering 50,000 hectares of area in Indore and Ujjain area.

Shipra River

- **Origin-** Kakari Baradi near Indore
- **Mouth-** Chambal
- **Length-** 195km
- Called- **Ganga of Malawa**
- **Tributaries-** Khan & Gambhir.

- There are no major lakes in Indore.
- **Bilawali Tank, Sirpur talav** and **Pipliya pala talav** are important ponds.

Bilawali Lake:

- Holkars built Bilawali Lake.
- It completed 100 years of existence in 2016.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF INDORE

Choral River:

- Choral is a right bank tributary of river Narmada.
- It turns south after exiting the Vindhya near Patalpani waterfall and joins with Narmada River in Barwaha city.
- The Choral river has a length of 55 km
- Main waterfall- **Patalpani** waterfall

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF INDORE

No. of dams, embankments:

- Main dam is **Yashwant Sagar dam**- Tehsil Hatod. Yashwant Sagar is a dam reservoir on Gambhir river. It is spread over around 2,650 hectares. It was built in 1939.
- It is one of the strongholds of the vulnerable Sarus crane in central India.
- It is also one of the 19 Important Bird Areas of Madhya Pradesh.
- The reservoir has been designated as a protected **Ramsar site** since 2022.



GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF INDORE

Sirpur Lake

- In July, 2022, the Sirpur wetland was declared a **Ramsar** site.
- Sirpur Lake was created by the Holkars .
- BirdLife International recognized the lake as one of the 19 important bird areas (IBAs) of Madhya Pradesh in 2015.
- In early 1980s, **Bhalu Mondhe**, a renowned photographer and artist of Indore started restoring the lake, Later joined by **Abhilash Khandekar**.
- Mondhe and Khandekar co-founded an NGO in 1992, **The Nature Volunteers**, primarily to restore the lake's ecology and develop it as an ideal birding site.



GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF INDORE

- Banedia dam- Depalpur
- Choral dam, Nahrkhedi dam- Mhow