



CHHATTISGARH FACTSHEET

MSMSV QUIZZING
SOCIETY



Brief Overview

Government	
• Governor	Anusuiya Uikey
• Chief Minister	Bhupesh Baghel (INC)
• Legislature	Unicameral (90+1 seats)
• Federal representation	Rajya Sabha 5 Lok Sabha 11
• High Court	Chhattisgarh High Court, Bilaspur
Area^[3]	
• Total	135,191 km ² (52,198 sq mi)
Area rank	9th
Population (2020)^[4]	
• Total	32,186,262
• Rank	17th
• Density	240/km ² (620/sq mi)
Time zone	UTC+05:30 (IST)
ISO 3166 code	IN-CT
HDI	▲ 0.600 (medium)
HDI rank	31st (2017)
State Animal	Wild Asian Buffalo
State Bird	Hill Myna
State Tree	Sal
State Song	Arpa Pairi Ke Dhar
Literacy	70.01% (2011, 27th) ^[5]
Official language	Chhattisgarhi and Hindi

History

The history of the Chhattisgarh region dates back to about the 4th century CE, when it was known as **Southern (or South) Kosala**. The name Chhattisgarh, meaning “**thirty-six forts**,” was formerly applied to the territory of the **Haihaya dynasty of Ratanpur**, founded around 750 AD. Under British rule the present region of Chhattisgarh consisted of a division comprising 14 feudatory princely kingdoms under the Eastern States Agency. Raipur was the headquarters of that division.

1. CREATION

Within the Republic of India, Chhattisgarh was part of Madhya Pradesh until Nov. 1, 2000. Although the campaign for Chhattisgarh statehood began in earnest only in the 1970s, its roots go back to the early 20th century, when local leaders began to claim a distinct cultural identity for the region. In the early 1990s the push for statehood was manifested in the election platforms of various political parties, and promises of a separate state were again prominent during the elections of 1996 and 1998. In **August 2000** the Indian legislature passed the **Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Bill** to create Chhattisgarh. The formation of Chhattisgarh was especially noteworthy in that it was peaceful; it was not associated with any of the agitation and violence that marred the establishment of two other new states—Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand) and Jharkhand—about the same time.

2. MONUMENTS

Kawardha Palace, Shiva Bhoramdeo Temples and Ratanpur Fort



Kawardha Palace



Ratanpur Fort



Shiva Bhoramdeo Temple

3. IMPORTANT FIRSTS

First Chief Minister- **Ajit Jogi (INC)**

First Governor- **D. N. Sahay**

First Chief Justice of the High Court of Chhattisgarh- **Jt. R.S. Garg**

Provincial Emblem- It includes 36 spokes, signifying the 36 forts, which lend the state its name.



Culture

1. POPULATION COMPOSITION

Chhattisgarh supports a population of diverse ethnic, social, religious, and linguistic backgrounds. More than one-third of the state's residents officially belong to the Scheduled Castes or to the Scheduled Tribes. Of the Scheduled Tribes, the **Gond** are most prominent.

The vast majority of Chhattisgarh's people practice Hinduism, but there are sizable minorities of Muslims, Jains, Christians, and Buddhists. There also is a small community of Sikhs.

2. LANGUAGE

Hindi, the official language of Chhattisgarh, is the most widely spoken language, followed by **Chhattisgarhi**. Many of the Gond speak **Gondi**. **Marathi, Urdu, Oriya, Gujarati, and Punjabi** are spoken by significant numbers.

3. DANCE

Some of the folk dances performed in Chhattisgarh are **Karma, Sua Nacha, Raut Nacha, Pandwani, Panthi, Jhirliti** and **Gendi**.



Arpa Pairi Ke Dhaar, Mahanadi- Song composed by **Dr. Narendra Dev Verma**, has been announced as the State's **Official Song** by the Cabinet.

4. IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES

- Surendra Dubey
- Habib Tanvir
- Dada Dharmadhikari
- BS Moonje
- Thakur Pyarelal Singh
- Hanuman Singh
- Netaji Kanhaiya Lal Bajari

Find out which field these people belong to, or their claim to fame.

Geography

Chhattisgarh is bounded by the states of **Uttar Pradesh** and **Jharkhand** to the north and northeast, **Odisha** to the east, **Telangana** to the south, and **Maharashtra** and **Madhya Pradesh** to the west. Its capital is **Raipur**.

Area: 52,199 square miles (135,194 square km).

Population (2011): 25,540,196.

1. IMPORTANT TREES

The most valuable hardwoods are **teak** and **sal** (*Shorea robusta*). A type of tree called **salai** yields a resin used for incense and medicine, while leaves from **tendu** trees are used for rolling **bidi** (Indian cigarettes). **Bamboo** is abundant and is harvested for many purposes.



2. WILDLIFE

Tigers, striped hyenas, and blackbucks are found here. Other species include the **chital** (spotted deer), **gaur** (a type of wild buffalo), **sambar deer, sloth bear, wild boar, four-horned antelope**, among others.



Important National Park- **Indravati National Park**

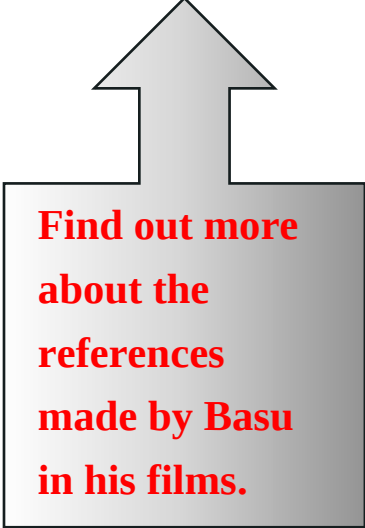
Economy

The state's manufacturing activities focus largely on **mining** and **metals production**. The state has major deposits of **coal, iron ore, dolomite**, and other minerals. The central lowland is known especially for its abundant **rice** production, and the state as a whole provides the bulk of the country's **tendu** leaves for **bidis**. Chhattisgarh also is a significant regional supplier of electricity, from both thermal and hydroelectric generators.

Popular Culture

Newton, India's Oscar nomination, was shot largely in Chhattisgarh.

Famous Bollywood director Anurag Basu also hails from Chhattisgarh, in fact, most of his movies contain a reference to the state.



**Find out more
about the
references
made by Basu
in his films.**