

# **RAJA MANSINGH TOMAR MUSIC AND ARTS UNIVERSITY**

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Raja Mansingh Tomar Music and Arts University has been established at Gwalior under the Madhya Pradesh Act No. 3 of 2009 vide Raja Mansingh Tomar Sangit Evam Kala Vishwavidyalaya Adhiniyam, 2009. Unity in diversity is the cultural characteristic of India. The statements is fully in consonant with reference to Madhya Pradesh. It is one of the most recognized cetnres of arts and music from ancient times. It was also a centre for the teaching of Lord Krishna during the period of the Mahabharata in Sandipani Ashram of Ujjain. During the period of the Ramayan it was Chitrakoot which became the witness of Lord Rama's penances. So many rivers create the aesthetic beauty of Madhya Pradesh, Apart from the various rivers such as Narmada, Kshipra, Betava, Sone, Indravati, Tapti and Chambal. Madhya Pradesh has also given birth to many saints, poets, musicians and great persons. Ashoka the great, was associated with Ujjaini and Vidisha, Mahendra and Sanghamitra started spreading the teachings of Buddhism from here. Madhya Pradesh is the pious land of Kalidas, Bhavabhuti, Tansen, Munj, Raja Bhoj, Vikramaditya, Baiju Bawra, Isuri, Patanjali Padmakar, and the great Hindi poet Keshav. This is the province which always encouraged and motivated the artists. Raja Man Singh Tomar also nutured the arts of music, dance and fine arts here. From time immemorial Madhya Pradesh has been resonated with the waves of Music. Rani Roopmati, Tansen, Baiju Bawra are the witnesses of these facts. Gwalior and Raigarh Gharanas are very famous for classical Music. Who does not know the famous Pakhawaj playher Kudausingh and Ustaad Baba Allauddin Khan, Hafiz Ali Khan and Raja Bhaiya Sahab Poonchwale, Pandit Krishna Rao, Kathak Dancer Bapu Rao Sinde, Lata Mangeshkar, the melodious qeen of the art of singing and music, associated with Indore and Kishore Kumar with Khandwa. Bhim Betka is associated with paintings with primordial time. The caves of the Bagh are also comparable to the caves of Ajanta. Archaeological signs are still available in Gwalior, Ujjain, Bhopal, Dhar and Indore in various monuments, palaces and temples. Madhya Pradesh has a long history in the art of sculpture. The following monuments, such as the pillars at Sanchi, temples at Khajuraho, the famous court at Gwalior, Man Mandir, Gopachal, the temples at Mandu, the temple of Bhojpur and Rajwada and Lalbagh of Infore, the fort at Asirgarh, the pillar at Vidisha, the palace at Chanderi and Taj-ul-Mosque at Bhopal, Mahakaleshwar at Ujjain, the temples and palaces at Orchha are symbolic of cultural and an abiding importance of the heritage of the country. Madhya Pradesh is India in miniature in which we can visualize the composite culture which insunates the blood in the veins of positive actions and keeps the people together. The courses conducted by the University include Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral Degrees and Diplomas in the areas of Hindustani Music, Violin, Tabla, Sitar, Painting, Sculpture, Applied Art, Drama, Theatre etc.