

MPPSC

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PAPER-1, PART -A

Unit - 2
(ANCIENT +
MEDIEVAL HISTORY
OF MP)

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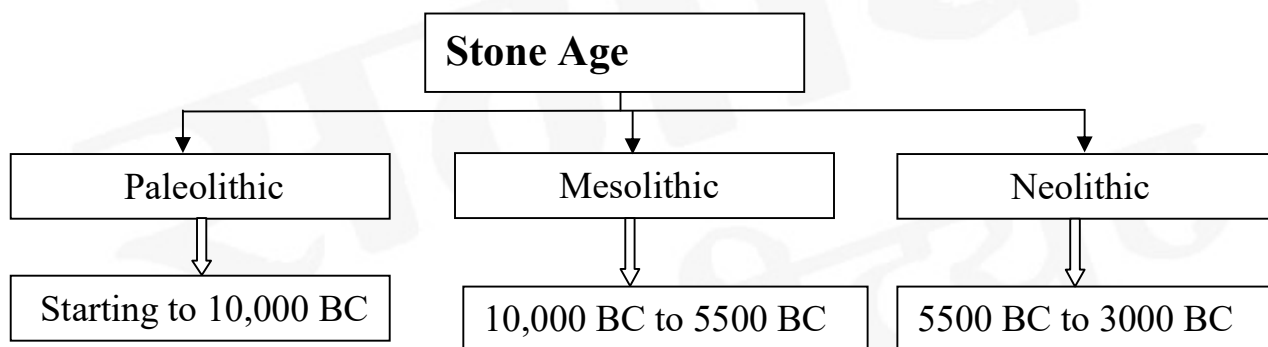
1. Pre-historic and Protohistoric Madhya Pradesh

"History is narration of events which have happened among mankind, including an account of the rise and fall of nations, as well as of other great changes which have affected the political & social condition of the human race"

The geographical position of a country or state greatly influences the historical events of that place and economic development. It also affects the attitude of its citizens and their behaviour. Madhya Pradesh, is geographically located at the central location of the country, is actually **the heart of India**.

Pre-History

Pre-history is the historical period of which there is no written record available because language was not developed then. It includes Paleolithic period, Mesolithic period, Neolithic period and Chalcolithic age.



THE PALEOLITHIC PERIOD:

- ❖ **Name and Definition:** The Paleolithic period derives its name from the Greek words "paleo" (old) and "lithos" (stone), reflecting the reliance on stone tools by ancient humans during this era.
- ❖ **Use of Stone Tools:** One of the defining features of the Paleolithic period is the emergence and widespread use of stone tools. These tools, initially crude and simple, marked a significant leap in human technological advancement. They were primarily crafted for activities like hunting, cutting, and processing food.
- ❖ **Dependence on Hunting and Gathering:** Early humans in the Paleolithic era were largely nomadic and relied on hunting wild animals, fishing, and gathering edible plants, fruits, and nuts for sustenance. This lifestyle shaped their social structures and cultural practices.
- ❖ **Major Sites in Madhya Pradesh:** Madhya Pradesh, with its rich geological and archaeological heritage, contains several important Paleolithic sites. The Narmada

Valley, Chambal Valley, Betwa Valley, and other regions have yielded valuable insights into the lives of early humans through excavations and discoveries.

- ❖ **Excavations in Chambal Valley:** The Chambal Valley in Madhya Pradesh has been a significant area of archaeological interest. Excavations in this region have unearthed a variety of Paleolithic tools such as selt (a type of stone tool used for cutting or chopping) and axes. These findings contribute to our understanding of early human technology and tool-making practices.

THE MESOLITHIC PERIOD:

- ❖ **Name and Definition:** The term "Mesolithic" originates from the Greek words "mesos" (middle) and "lithos" (stone), indicating its position between the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods in terms of technological and cultural developments.
- ❖ **Dependency on Hunting and Domestication:** Initially, during the early Mesolithic phase, humans continued their reliance on hunting, fishing, and gathering for sustenance. However, a notable shift occurred later in the period with the domestication of animals. This marked a significant advancement as it provided humans with a more stable and consistent source of food, contributing to settled communities and agriculture in the subsequent Neolithic period.
- ❖ **Discovery of Fire:** The Mesolithic period also witnessed the discovery and controlled use of fire by humans. The ability to create and maintain fire was a transformative development, enabling activities such as cooking, warmth, protection, and tool production.
- ❖ **Main Sites in Madhya Pradesh:** Madhya Pradesh is rich in Mesolithic archaeological sites that offer insights into human adaptation and innovation during this period. Some notable Mesolithic sites in the region include Adamgarh hills in Hoshangabad, Eastern Nimar region, Nagda near Ujjain, and Mandla. These sites have yielded artifacts, tools, and evidence of early human settlements, shedding light on their lifestyle, technology, and interactions with the environment.

THE NEOLITHIC PERIOD

The Neolithic period, often called the New Stone Age, represents a transformative era in human history marked by significant advancements in agriculture, animal domestication, and technological innovations.

- ❖ **Name and Definition:** The term "Neolithic" comes from the Greek words "neo" (new) and "lithos" (stone), reflecting the shift towards more refined stone tools and the emergence of agriculture as a dominant mode of subsistence.
- ❖ **Agriculture and Animal Domestication:** Agriculture was a defining feature of the Neolithic period, with humans transitioning from a hunter-gatherer lifestyle to settled agricultural communities. This period saw the cultivation of crops such as wheat,

barley, rice, and domestication of animals like cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs. The domestication of animals provided a sustainable source of food, labor, and materials for early human societies.

- ❖ **Pottery Making and Wheel Invention:** The invention of the wheel during the Neolithic period revolutionized transportation, trade, and craftsmanship. Pottery making became a significant craft due to the availability of wheel-made pottery, which was more efficient and durable than earlier handmade pottery. This advancement in pottery technology facilitated food storage, cooking, and cultural expressions through decorative and functional ceramics.
- ❖ **Important Neolithic Sites:** Madhya Pradesh is home to several important Neolithic sites that showcase the transition to agriculture and early urban settlements. Some notable Neolithic sites in the region include Handia, Eran (Sagar), Damoh, and others. These sites have provided archaeological evidence of agricultural practices, domesticated animals, pottery production, and early human settlements, offering insights into the socio-economic and cultural dynamics of Neolithic communities.

NARMADA VALLEY EXCAVATION

- The Narmada Valley is one of the richest and earliest fossil sites in India. Excavations at the Narmada Valley site have uncovered fossils and archaeological remains that date back 50,000 to 12.5 lakh years.
- Dr. H.D. Sankalia, Supekar, R. B. Joshi, Mac Crown and other archaeologists have surveyed the Narmada Valley.

DINOSAUR FOSSIL

- In **1828**, British Army Captain **William Henry Sleeman** discovered the first fossils in the Narmada Valley. Sleeman found two backbones from the Lameta Formation at Jabalpur that were later identified as those of a dinosaur, **Titanosaurus**.
- Fossils of mammalian animals have been found from **Bhedaghat (Jabalpur)**.

EARLY HOMINID FOSSILS:

- The oldest evidence of human 'fossil skull' (remains of a 30 year old girl) has been found from **Hathnaura (sehore)**. This is known as Narmada Man. It was discovered by Dr. Arun Sonakiya (5 December 1982). Experts believe it belonged to an archaic human ancestor, possibly Homo erectus.
- This find placed South Asia firmly on the map of human prehistory as it indicated early human presence in the region.
- The **central Narmada Valley (CNV) is known for its rich Paleolithic and fossil sites**. The earliest dated evidence in the CNV is at least 800 Ka old, and Acheulean is the most represented of all Paleolithic technologies.

CONTINUOUS HABITATION:

- Further excavations by **paleoanthropologist Anek R. Sankhyan** and his team between 1983 and 1992, and again between 2005 and 2010, yielded more hominid fossils and stone tools. This established a timeline of **continuous human habitation** in the Narmada Valley for over a million years.
- Dr. H.D. Sankalia and S. C. Supekar has received 860 tools from **Mahadev Pipariya (Narmadapuram)**.
- Narmada Valley has been the main land for the development of Stone Age human civilization. Narmada Valley is also famous for finding fossils.
- Fossils of buffalo and hippopotamus have been found from Hathnaura. The fossils of these animals have been called '**Namadikas**'.
- **George Armond excavated at Durkadinala** in Maheshwar and collected more than 100 tools.
- Stone Age tools have been found from a place called Bhutra (Bhatra) near Narsinghpur.

50,000-YEAR-OLD ARTIFACTS:

- In **2017**, excavations at Mehtakhedi village in Khargone led to the discovery of 350 archaeological remains, including tools and implements, believed to be 50,000 years old.
- This further strengthens the understanding of early human settlements and activities in the valley.

These findings highlight the Narmada Valley's potential to unlock crucial secrets about human evolution and migration patterns. Ongoing excavations and research continue to shed more light on this fascinating period in human history.

CHAMBAL VALLEY EXCAVATION**V.S. Wakankar, B. V. Lal, V.K. Tiwari's Contribution in Excavation:**

- V.S. Wakankar, B. V. Lal, and V.K. Tiwari played crucial roles during the excavation of the Chambal Valley. Their work involved identifying archaeological sites, conducting surveys, and excavating artifacts that shed light on the region's prehistoric past.

B. B. Lal's Discovery in Gwalior:

- B. B. Lal made a significant discovery of Palaeolithic period tools in the Gwalior area. These tools are important artifacts that provide insights into the early human occupation and activities in the region.

Surveys by V.S. Wakankar and V.K. Tiwari:

- V.S. Wakankar and V.K. Tiwari conducted surveys that resulted in the identification of numerous sites containing Palaeolithic tools. These surveys were instrumental in mapping the distribution of early human settlements and activities across the Chambal Valley.

S. Srivastava's Findings in the Lower Chambal Valley:

- S. Srivastava's exploration in the lower area of the Chambal Valley led to the discovery of tools dating back to the early and middle Paleolithic period. This discovery added to the timeline of human presence in the region.

A.P. Khatri's Microscopic Survey in Mandsaur:

- A.P. Khatri conducted a microscopic survey in the Shivna river area of Mandsaur. This survey resulted in the discovery of two important areas named Ramghat and Shamshanghat, where Palaeolithic tools were found. These findings provided detailed insights into the technological advancements and lifestyles of ancient inhabitants.

Discovery of Gray Quartzite in Neemuch and Subsequent Finds:

- An unknown geologist discovered gray quartzite known as 'Boucher' in Neemuch within the Chambal Valley. This discovery paved the way for further exploration, leading to the discovery of many Paleolithic period tools in Mandsaur by Wakankar. These tools and materials offer valuable information about ancient tool-making techniques and resource utilization.

Inclusion of Rock Art Sites in UNESCO's Tentative Lists:

- The Rock Art Sites of the Chambal Valley, showcasing ancient artistic expressions, have been recognized for their cultural and historical significance. Their inclusion in the Tentative Lists of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 2024 highlights the importance of preserving and promoting these unique heritage sites for future generations.

BETWA VALLEY SURVRY

The Betwa River excavation and associated discoveries provide intriguing insights into human history and prehistoric activities in the region:

V.S. Wakankar's Discovery at Bhimbetka:

- V.S. Wakankar made a significant discovery at Bhimbetka, where he uncovered the remains of adult Homo sapiens.
- These findings suggest human habitation and activities in the area dating back to ancient times.

Earliest Examples of Art:

- The well-shaped depressions observed on the walls of rock shelters in Bhimbetka are considered to be among the earliest examples of art created by members of the Homo species.
- This artistic expression provides valuable insights into the cognitive and cultural capabilities of early human populations.

Stone Age Sites in Rewa, Satna, and Sidhi Districts:

- S.R. Sharma's excavations in the Rewa, Satna, and Sidhi districts led to the discovery of more than a hundred Stone Age sites.
- These sites likely contain artifacts and evidence of human activities spanning a significant period of prehistory.

Tools from Bhimbetka and Rewa:

- Excavations in Bhimbetka and Rewa have yielded artifacts such as knives and chisels.
- These tools provide clues about the technologies and lifestyles of ancient inhabitants in these areas.

Presence of Quartzite Rocks and Early Human Settlement:

- The abundance of quartzite rocks in the region suggests that early human populations may have settled in areas along the Betwa River.
- Quartzite, a durable material suitable for toolmaking, could have supported early human communities in their daily activities.

Palaeolithic Tools in Lalitpur:

- During the survey of the Betwa River conducted by Singh and Khatri, Palaeolithic tools were discovered in the Lalitpur area.
- These tools add to the growing body of evidence regarding human presence and activities along the Betwa River and its surrounding regions.

SON VALLEY SURVRY

The Son Valley survey has uncovered significant archaeological findings that shed light on the region's ancient history:

1. Excavations by Nisar Ahmed and G.R. Sharma:

- Nisar Ahmed and G.R. Sharma conducted extensive excavation work in the Son Valley.
- During these excavations, they unearthed remains dating back to the Palaeolithic period at 35 different locations within the valley.

2. Stone Age Sites and Caves:

- G.R. Sharma and Desmond Clark's underground archaeological exploration in the Central Son Valley revealed numerous Stone Age sites and caves.
- These findings indicate a long history of human occupation and activity in the region, spanning back to ancient times.

3. Volcanic Ash and Geological Attention:

- Martin William and Clark brought attention to volcanic ash deposits in the Son Valley.
- The ash, likely from volcanic eruptions in the past, extends from Ghoghar to Khetauhi sites in the central Son Valley, highlighting the geological diversity of the area.

4. Tool Dating and Age of Artifacts:

- The tools recovered from the Son Valley have been dated to around four lakh years old.
- This dating places the artifacts within a significant timeframe in human prehistory, showcasing the early technological advancements and lifestyles of ancient inhabitants.

5. Excavated Sites in Sindhi District:

- Excavations have been conducted in various locations within the Sindhi district of the Son Valley, including Bachhor, Ghagharia, Nakajhar Khurd, Patpata, and Sohal.
- These excavations likely yielded a wealth of archaeological material, providing valuable insights into the cultural and historical development of the region.

Bhimbetka Rock Shelter

- According to V.S. Wakankar, the green paintings at Bhimbetka are the oldest evidence of rock paintings and probably belong to the Upper Paleolithic period.
- The style and themes of the rock paintings, the Upper Paleolithic/Mesolithic Age predominates with scenes of wild animals, hunting and food gathering.
- In the Neolithic-Chalcolithic period, paintings of domesticated animals and agriculture were made.
- The historical phase is considered till the Gupta period (fifth century). In this phase the figures of warriors riding on horses and elephants with swords and spears were inscribed.
- In prehistoric times, their favorite color was red, which was obtained from ochre. Different colors can be found from ochre to vermilion, orange and light red.
- The second major color used in these pictures is white. It must have been made of limestone. Green and yellow colors also seem to be used at some places.
- Fish paintings predominate in Lakhajuar near Bhimbetka. Figures of birds and plants are absent in prehistoric art.
- In a sad scene in Bhimbetka, some men and women are seen in a state of mourning while burying a child. A figure discovered here shows a man, a woman and a child eating together at home.
- Declared World Heritage Site in 2003.

Adamgarh Rock shelter

- The most ancient is the figure of a giant body elephant made of light yellow colour.
- The figure of a buffalo of the size of 10×6 is prominent, which is depicted in full detail in the upper part of the rock shelter in double lines.
- Horsemen with weapons are depicted in many styles under an elephant and near the feet. Near the trunk of an elephant is the figure of a Miniature Buffalo, whose legs are very thin and long. On the lower right bank there is a grand marking of a group of Four Archers.
- On one rock shelter, there is a big picture of peacock made in two straight lines and on one there is a figure of primitive Vanadevi (goddess of forest).

Rock shelters of Pachmarhi Region

- The maximum number of rock paintings are found in the 'Pachmarhi region' located in the Mahadeo mountain range.
- The credit of publishing weapons, art of war etc. in the rock paintings and presenting a research article on them is given to 'D.H. Garden'.
- Imlikhoh, Nimbu Bhoj, Laskariya Khoh, Madadeo, Sonbhadra, Baniyaberi, Kajri, Chhota Mahadev, Bada Mahadev etc. are the major places here.
- Apart from hunting, paintings related to the tableau of daily life are also inscribed from here.

- These pictures are called Rakat (Lal Rang ki Putariyan) in the local language. On the side of the Lashkaria Khoh (arket cave), the figure of a goat is inscribed.

CHALCOLITHIC AGE

The remains of Harappan civilization have not been found in Madhya Pradesh, but after the Harappan civilization, the remains of Chalcolithic age were found on the banks of Narmada, Chambal and Betwa rivers and places like Awara, Dangwara, Kayatha, Navdatoli, Eran, Besnagar etc.

In the discoveries made by Shri Wakankar from Chambal, Shivana, Retam, Chhoti Kali Sindh, Parvati, Betwa and Gambhir etc., 52 such sites were found, where materials related to Chalcolithic civilization, pottery, small stone tools etc. were found.

Evidence of the Proto-historic period is found from the following places-

- The remains of Navdatoli and Maheshwar in 1660 B.C. to 1440 B.C.
- Remains of Eran 2000 B.C. to 700 B.C.
- Remains of Besnagar 1100 B.C. to 900 B.C.
- Remains of Kayatha 2015 B.C. to 1380 B.C.

In 1932, a team of Cambridge University had received 424 copper tools and 102 silver ornaments from Jabalpur and Balaghat (Dongria) districts of Madhya Pradesh, respectively, as a symbol of Chalcolithic civilization.

Dr. H.D. Sankalia in Maheshwar and Navdatoli of Narmada Valley and Dr. V.S. Wakankar discovered Chalcolithic tools in Nagda and Kayatha.

Human civilization was no longer primitive during this period. The nomadic life was now over and farming was started.

Aawra (Mandsaur)

- It is a Chalcolithic site located 6 miles west of Chandwasa in Mandsaur district.
- In 1960-61, under the direction of H.V. Trivedi, the excavation work of the mounds found near the Chambal River was done.
- In the excavation, the remains of the foundations and floors of houses, bones of some fish, a copper ax, red- black colored pots were found. The word '(Aa)-paraya' was found inscribed on a clay stamp, which revealed that its ancient name was Apara.
- Evidence has been received from Chalcolithic to Gupta period.

Dangwara (Ujjain)

- It is a Chalcolithic settlement, 32 km far from Ujjain.
- From here remains from about 2000 B.C. to the Parmar period have been found.
- The remains of a pottery, pucca taurus idols and sambar and saucers, bones of bull and grains have been found from Dangwara.
- From here sacrificial altar (Yagyashala), Havan material, Brahmi script currency, Gupta period currency and idol have been found.

Kayatha (Ujjain)

- Kayatha (ancient name- Kapithya) is a copper age site situated on the Choti Kali Sindh River, 15 miles east of Ujjain.
- In 1965-66, the Archaeological Department of Vikram University, Ujjain got the excavation work done under the direction of V.S. Wakankar. Deccan College Research Institute, Pune collaborated in this work.
- Shri Wakankar named the Kayatha discovery as 'Kayatha Civilization'. The period of this civilization by radio carbon dating is assumed from 2200-2000 B.C.
- Evidence of three cultures Kayatha, Ahar and Malwa has been found from Kayatha.
- Thick and strong 'brown slipware' vessels have been discovered from Kayatha and copper animal figures have been found.
- The potteries of Malwa are light yellow and orange in color, with black and dark brown paintings.
- The people of Kayatha were proficient in copper technology. Two copper cast axes, the broken part of the chisel and 28 copper bangles have been recovered from two pots, and from the other two pots, a 175-beaded agate necklace and a 160-beaded carnelian necklace have been found.
- Bones of domesticated cattle, tortoises and horses have been found in Kayatha.

Nagda (Ujjain)

- The Central Archaeological Survey Department has started excavation under the direction of N.R. Mukherjee in 1955-56.
- It is a Chalcolithic settlement situated on the banks of Chambal River.
- Structures made of mud bricks and human ivory sculptures have been found from here.
- Red and Makhaniya colored pottery were found whose exterior was painted with black paint.

Navdatoli (Khargone)

- The excavation work of Chalcolithic site Navdatoli was done in 1952-53 and 1956-57 by Dr. Hasmukh Dhirajlal (H.D.) Sankalia, director of Deccan College, Pune.
- Located on the banks of Narmada, near Maheshwar.
- Navdatoli is the largest excavated Chalcolithic village site in the Indian subcontinent.
- Evidence of hut-shaped and circular houses has been found.
- Evidence of all types of cereals (wheat, barley, flax, gram, moong, lentil, amla, ber, khesari etc.) has been found.
- In Navdatoli, the figure of a man with hair, waving over a beaked pot, remains. Scholars have compared with primitive Rudra.
- Copper and stone tools have also been found in large quantities.

- A jar has been found for storage, on which the figure of a woman on the right and the shape of a crocodile or chameleon on the left and behind them is a temple-like figure.

Eran (Sagar)

- In the north-west of Sagar, there is a Chalcolithic site called Eran (Ancient Arikin).
- The excavation was done in 1960-61 under the direction of Prof. Krishna Dutt Bajpai of Sagar University.
- The modern Eran is situated on an ancient mound on the southern bank of the Bina (ancient-Benda) river.
- The civilization from 2000 BC to 700 BC was copper age.
- Black-red, painted red-black pottery, pieces of primitive copper axe, circular gold piece, conch bangles, round hearth etc. have been received from here.

Besnagar (Vidisha)

- The excavation work of Besnagar (Vidisha) took place several times between 1910, 1913-15, 1965-66.
- For the first time in 1910, excavation work was done under the direction of H.H. Lake. In this the dunes around Kham Baba (Heliodorus pillar) were excavated.
- Scientific Excavation took place in 1913-14 under the direction of D.R. Bhandarkar.
- In 1963-64, under the direction of M.D. Khare, its first mine (B.S.N.-1) was taken at Betwa and Bes river confluence. B.S.N.-3 was taken near the Heliodorus pillar. Chalcolithic remains were found from B.S.N.-4 mine.
- Red-black pottery has been received during this period.
- This Chalcolithic settlement is located in the 62.5 km far North-East of Bhopal.

2. GARDBHILL DYNASTIES

Gardabhilla, who was believed to be the father of a legendary ruler, Vikramaditya, was a king of Ujjain in the first century BC. This dynasty of Ujjain is named after him.

SOURCES OF GARDABHILLA DYNASTY

The Gardabhilla dynasty is an ancient Indian dynasty with its origins and history documented in various sources of information such as Vayu Purana, Trilok Prajnyapti, Jain text Harivansh Purana, and Theravali. These sources provide insights into the rulers and events associated with this dynasty.

Vayu Purana:

- Mentions the "Sapta Gardabhilla," indicating the existence of seven rulers in the Gardabhilla dynasty.
- This source offers a foundational understanding of the dynasty's early rulers and their reigns.

Trilok Prajnyapti:

- Discusses the rule of Gandyatvan, possibly a prominent ruler of the Gardabhilla dynasty.
- Provides information about governance, societal aspects, and possibly military or diplomatic engagements during this period.

Jain text Harivansh Purana:

- References the "Gardbhaanapath," highlighting the dynasty's lineage and notable figures.
- Offers cultural and historical insights into the era of the Gardabhilla rulers, possibly including their contributions to Jainism.

Theravali:

- Mentions a conflict between King Gardabhilla and Acharya Kalakacharya, indicating interactions between rulers and religious figures of that time.
- Provides a glimpse into the political and religious dynamics during the reign of the Gardabhilla dynasty.

The Gardabhilla dynasty is often associated with the Bhil tribe, as suggested by scholars. The name of Emperor Vikramaditya, a renowned figure in Indian history, is believed to have connections to the Bhil III, possibly indicating some ancestral or cultural ties between the dynasty and the Bhil community.

RULER OF THE DYNASTY

GARDABHILLA/GANDHARVASEN/MAHENDRADITYA -

- Gardabhilla, also known as Gandharvasen or Mahendraditya, is considered the founder of the Gardabhilla dynasty.
- The dynasty was centered around Ujjain, which was a powerful and mighty kingdom during that era.
- According to Theravali, an ancient text, King Gardabhilla forcefully imprisoned Sadhvi Saraswati, who was the sister of Jain Acharya Kalakacharya, in the harem of his palace (Prasad).
- The sage, possibly referring to Jain Acharya Kalakacharya, sought help from the Scythian king against Gardabhilla's actions. However, the Scythian king was hesitant to confront King Gardabhilla.
- Subsequently, a fierce battle ensued between the forces of Shako (possibly the Scythian king or his forces) and King Gardabhilla. Unfortunately, King Gardabhilla lost this war.
- King Gardabhilla is mentioned to have had two wives. From these marriages, he had two sons: Bhartrihari & Vikramaditya

BHARTRIHARI

- King Bhartrihari is estimated to have been born in 550 AD.
- Bhartrihari was the elder son of King Gardabhilla, belonging to the Gardabhilla dynasty.
- According to many texts like 'Prabhand Chintamani' and 'Prabhavak Charita', he was the king of Ujjaini and the Elder brother of King Chandragupta Vikramaditya.
- He is often regarded as a saintly king due to his philosophical and literary contributions.

Bhartrihari's Story:

- He ruled for 12 years and handed over the empire to Vikramaditya to become Monk .
- Bhartrihari was married to Pingla, whose story is significant in the narratives about Bhartrihari.
- There are two versions of the story regarding Bhartrihari and his wife Pingla:
 - ✓ In one version, when Pingla starts loving another man, Bhartrihari becomes a monk, renounces the kingdom, and leaves.
 - ✓ In another version, Queen Pingla loves Bhartrihari deeply, showcasing a different perspective on their relationship.

Major Compositions:

- Bhartrihari is basically known as a saint poet of Sanskrit language. Chunar in Uttar Pradesh is his workplace
- Bhartrihari is renowned for his major literary compositions, including:
- Tri-Shatak
 - ✓ Nitishatak: A collection of verses on ethics and moral values.
 - ✓ Shringaar Shatak: Focuses on themes of love and romance.

✓ Vairagya Shatak: Deals with the concept of detachment and renunciation.

- Bharthari is famous as Vyakarancharya, his main three grammatical compositions are famous Mahabhashya Tika, Vak Padiya and Shabd Dhatu Samiksha.
- Bhartrihari was the pioneer of Muktak and Shatak poetry.

Popularity of His Stories:

- Bhartrihari's stories and teachings are popular across various states in India, including Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan.
- Bhartrihari Folk songs are the most popular form of singing among the Nath community of the Malwa region.
- His work, Bharthari Charita, is particularly famous in Chhattisgarh and is passed down through generations in villages, akin to the popularity of epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Baba Bhartrihari:

- The path of Bhartrihari is called the path of renunciation (Vairagya path).
- He had adopted renunciation by becoming a disciple of Guru Gorakhnath, hence he is also called Baba Bharthari.
- Bhartrihari's Samadhi, a sacred memorial site, is located in the Aravalli mountain range in the Sariska , Alwar district of Rajasthan.
- Every year, the Lakshmi Fair is organized at this site on Shukla Ashtami of the Bhadrapada month, attracting devotees and visitors.
- There is a temple of Bhartrihari in Alwar, Rajasthan.
- His followers today live in Sai, 18 miles away from Pushkar.
- Bhirthari caves are located near Gadkali temple in Ujjain.

VIKRAMADITYA (57 BC - 19 AD)

- In 57 BC, Vikramaditya established his rule over North India after defeating Shakas.
- He is associated with two popular Sanskrit stories: Vetala Panchavinshati (Betala Pachchisi) and Simhasana-Dwatrimshika.
- Vikramaditya means "the sun of valour" (vikrama means "valour" and aditya means "sun"). He is also known as Vikrama, Bikramjit and Vikramarka (arka also means "sun").

Historical and Legendary Aspects:

- Some consider Vikramaditya to be based on a historical figure from the 1st century BC. The era from then onwards was called 'Vikram Samvat' after the 9th century AD.
- He is recognized for liberating India from Malechcha invaders the invaders are identified as Shakas in most, and the king is known by the epithet Shakari.
- Discovery of Ancient Throne:

- Parmar king Bhoj claimed that he discovered Vikramaditya's ancient throne, which had 32 statues representing Apsaras turned into stone due to a curse.

Few more stories-

- After listening to Vetala's stories, Vikramaditya performed the Ashvamedha ceremony, leading to the expansion of his borders.
- At the beginning of Kaliyuga, Vikramaditya convened a meeting of sages in Naimisha forest, where various Puranas and Upapuranas were recited.
- After Vikramaditya's death, Shakas attacked India again after a century. His successors, including Vikram Charitra/Dharmaditya, dealt with this situation.

Krita Samvat (Vikram Samvat or Malwa Samvat)

Vikramaditya began the Vikrama Samvat era in 57 BCE after defeating the Shakas, and those who believe that he is based on a historical figure place him around the first century BCE. However, this era is identified as "Vikrama Samvat" after the ninth century CE.

Later Kings of the dynasty:

- Vikram Charitra/Dharmaditya (ruled for 40 years)
- Bhaiyala (ruled for 11 years)
- Naila (ruled for 14 years),
- Naindra (ruled for 10 years).

3. Nag Dynasties

The Nag Dynasty emerged during the latter part of the second century in the Vidisha-Gwalior region. It was founded by Vrishnath, and under his successor Bhimnag, the capital was shifted from Vidisha to Padmavati. Following Bhimnag, rulers like Skandnag, Vasunag, and Brihaspatinag continued the dynasty, maintaining Padmavati as their capital.

BRANCHES AND SOURCES

The Nagas do not seem to be from a single dynasty. Most likely they were a group of families. Their power centre were these four ancient cities – Mathura, Vidisha (Besnagar in Madhya Pradesh), Padmavati (Pawaya in Madhya Pradesh) and Kantipuri (Probably Kutwar in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh). Unfortunately, the Naga dynasties at these places did not leave any epigraphic record. The sources from which the history of Nagas comes to light are mainly the numismatic evidence and the Puranas.

The Puranas which enlighten us about the Nagas are Vishnu and Vayu Purana. On their own, the evidence from only one Purana might seem insufficient but when cross checked with the other Puranas, a clearer picture emerges. These sources give us even the number of kings at these places.

“The Vishnu Purana discloses the existence of nine Naga Kings who ruled at Padmavati, Kantipuri, Mathura and the evidence is corroborated by Vayu Purana, which mentions two houses of Nagas, one at Padmavati. and the other at Mathura. The number of Kings at each of the places being stated to be nine and seven respectively.”

- The Puranas mention Kantipuri (modern-day Kutwar) as another capital of the Nagas, alongside Vidisha and Padmavati. This indicates the widespread influence and presence of the Nagas in different regions.
- There are some inscriptions of the Vakatakas that mention one of the Naga dynasty, the Bhara Shivas. Because they were associated with carrying a Shivalinga on their shoulders. This suggests a strong connection to Shaivism, a major sect of Hinduism worshipping Lord Shiva.
- Statues and coins discovered through archaeological excavations in places like Padmavati and Pawaiya are significant artifacts that provide insights into the Naga civilization.
- These artifacts are preserved and showcased in institutions like the Gujari mahal museum and Gwalior Archaeological Museum, highlighting the cultural and historical richness of the Nagas.

- Prayag Prashasti, an inscription composed by Harisena during the Gupta period, mentions Nagasen as the ruler of the Nagas in Padmavati during the reign of Gupta ruler Samudragupta. This historical record establishes the existence of Nagasen as a prominent figure and provides historical context about the Nagas' political and social standing during that era.

NAG DYNASTY OF VIDISHA

- The Nag Dynasty of Vidisha saw several kings, including Bhogi, Sada-chandra, Chandramsha (Candrāmśa), Vama-chandra (Rama-chandra), Dhana-dharma (Dhana-Varma), Vangara, and Bhuti-nanda.
- The lineage continued with King Shishunandi and his descendants after overthrowing the Sungas.
- Scholar K. P. Jayaswal explored this history in his "History of India 150 – 350 A. D.," attempting to link the Datta lineage coins of Mathura to the Nagas of Vidisha.
- However, another scholar, A.S. Altekar, disagreed, noting that Datta coins were primarily found around Mathura and were absent in excavations in Vidisha by Cunningham and Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar.
- Nonetheless, historical mentions, like in the Mahābhārata, suggest a connection between the Nāgas and rulers of Mathurā through matrimonial relations with Śurasena.
- The Naga dynasty was founded by Vrishnag, who established the dynasty in Vidisha during the late second century AD.
- Coins belonging to Vrishnag were discovered in Vidisha and preserved in the Gwalior Archaeological Museum. Numerous coins of the Nagas were also unearthed in the Besnagar excavation.
- Vrishnag's successor, Bhimnag, had to relocate the capital from Vidisha to Padmavati due to certain circumstances.
- The lineage continued with successors like Skandnag, Vasunag, and Brihaspatinag, with coins from these rulers found in Pavaya.
- Bahrispatinag's reign likely ended in the late third century AD.
- The last six kings of Padmavati were Vibhunag, Ravinag, Bhavanag, Prabhakarnag, Devnag, and Ganapatinag. Coins from all these rulers have been discovered in Pavaya, providing valuable historical and numismatic insights into the Naga dynasty's rule in the region.

Nagas of Padmavati

- The Nagas of Padmavati were another very important dynasty which even had close relations with the royal house of Vakatakas.

- H. V. Trivedi had done extensive research on the Naga coinage in his “Catalogue of the Coins of the Naga Kings of Padmavati” published in 1957.
- He stipulates that the Naga kingdom extended from the areas like Morena and Jhansi to Vidisha.
- The first prominent king of the Nagas of Padmavati is Bhavanaga, from the Bhara Shiva lineage. He probably ruled from around 310 – 335 C.E. The credit of limiting the Kushana empire to the west of the country after it’s weakening goes to the Bhara Shivas.
- Whenever an empire weakens, the latent ambitions of the other smaller ruling houses always result in strengthening their power at the cost of an already weakened empire.
- It’s been asserted that the Bhara Shivas performed many ashwamedha sacrifices.
- They had to be in a strong position for successful completion of sacrifices of this magnitude.
- Bhara Shivas were also precursors to the illustrious house of Vakatakas.
- According to Jayaswal, Vakatakas had *“inherited that paramountcy from the Bhara Shivas whose dynasty had performed no less than ten ashvamedhas on the Ganges – a repeated assertion of their imperial position in Aryavarta. It is needless to state that the ashvamedhas were at the cost of the Kushana Empire. That history written in the orthodox Hindu fashion sums up the breaking of the Kushana Empire and driving of the Kushans further and further north-west towards the confines of the Salt Range.”*
- As stated above, Bhara Shivas also had matrimonial connections with the Vakatakas. The daughter of Bharasiva king, Bhava Naga was married to the son of Vakataka king Pravarasena I, Gautamiputra. The significance of this marriage can be gauged from the fact that it was meticulously recorded in the inscriptions by the Vakatakas. This marriage provided a solid foundation to an emerging dynasty.
- “This event was so important in the history of Vakataka dynasty that it was incorporated in their dynastic history and repeated in all the official deeds of the Vakatakas.”
- Territorial expansion of the Bhara Shivas seems to be starting from the Baghelkhand in Uttar Pradesh and some part of Madhya Pradesh and reaching all the way to the current town of Goddess Vindhyavasini i.e. Mirzapur in U.P & thus following the ‘Ancient Deccan Road’. The famous ghat of Varanasi, Dashashvamedha Ghat also has a fascinating connection with this Nagas house. The literal meaning of the ghat itself gives us this hint – the ghat where ten ashwamedha sacrifices were performed. The same Vakataka inscription which talks about the matrimonial alliance between the Bhara Shivas and the Vakatakas also gives us information about these ten horse sacrifices.

- “There it is recorded that before this political marriage the rajavamsha (dynasty of the Bharasivas) had performed ten asvamedha sacrifices on the Ganges which they had acquired by valour, that with the holy water of the Ganges seems to me to be the sacred site come down to us as Dasasvamedha at Benares, the earthly home of Lord Shiva.”
- Jayaswal also opines that the Bhara Shivas and the Vakatakas were most probably neighbours and that for them (Bhara Shivas) to have conducted the said ten ashvamedhas, their existence must have been at the least a century earlier than the reign of Pravarasena I. Thus, he dates the rise of the Bhara Sivas to about 150 C.E. As to why the Bhara Shivas had this peculiar nomenclature, again we have to refer to the interesting Vakatakas inscription. Apparently, Bhara Shivas get their family name on account of a religious practice. The inscription of the Vakatakas describes the Bhara Sivas and the reason of their distinct nomenclature in these glorious terms –
- “Of (the Dynasty of) the Bhara Sivas whose royal line owed its origin to the great satisfaction of Siva on account of their carrying the load of the symbol of Siva on their shoulders – the Bhara Sivas who were anointed to the sovereignty with the holy water of the Bhagirathi which had been obtained by their valour – the Bhara Sivas who performed their sacred bath on the completion of their Ten Asvamedhas”
- By the time of the illustrious Samudragupta (335-375 C.E.), it seems that the Naga power was headquartered at two places, Mathura and Padmavati. The famous Prayag Prashasti or the Allahabad Pillar Inscription composed by Harishena gives us insight into this. The inscription talks about how Samudragupta “violently exterminated” nine kings of the Aryavarta, probably during his second campaign in northern India. The given names of the kings defeated are Rudradeva, Mattila, Nagadatta, Chandravarman, Ganapatinaga, Nagasena, Achyuta, Nandin and Balavarman.
- “The occurrence of four Naga names in the list indicates the serious nature of the threat to the Guptas from the power of the Nagas.”
- Here we have a very interesting and amusing connection between the Guptas, the Nagas of Padmavati and Mathura with the Vakatakas. As we read above, the Vakataka ruler Pravarasena I had his son, Gautamiputra marry a Naga princess Bhava Naga of Padmavati, daughter of Bhara Shiva king and the son of this couple, Rudrasena became the next ruler Rudrasena I of Vakatakas. When Samudragupta eliminated the Naga power at Mathura, the princess of the royal house, Naga Princess Kuberanaga was given in marriage to Chandragupta II, son and successor of Samudragupta. Offspring of this union was Prabhavati Gupta who was later married to the Vakataka king Rudrasena II.
- Bana Bhatta in his “Harshcharita” also talks about one Nagasena in these words, “the doom of Nagasena, born of the Naga lineage, occurred at Padmavati because he was foolish enough to have discussed his policy in the presence of a mynah bird who

declared them out loud". A lot is still very obscure about the Nagas, so much so that scholars are not even unanimous about whether they were one family that sprung into Mathura, Padmavati, Kantipuri and Vidisha or they were different families sharing the Naga surname. One can only hope that some more reseasrch can clear these questions.

समीक्षा
इंस्टीट्यूट

4. Olinkar / Aulikara Dynasty

The Aulikara dynasty, also known as the Avanti dynasty, was an ancient Indian dynasty that ruled the Avanti region, which roughly corresponds to present-day Malwa in central India.

Origin and Rise to Power:

During the reign of the Gupta ruler Samudragupta in the late 4th century AD, a branch of the Malavas, the Aulikara dynasty, was established at Dashpur (Mandsaur). The Aulikara dynasty gained prominence as rulers of Avanti.

The Aulikara dynasty rulers were formerly feudatories of the Guptas.

Capital and Territories:

- The capital of the Aulikara dynasty was located at Ujjain, an important cultural and political center in ancient India.
- They controlled significant parts of Malwa and neighboring regions, exerting influence over trade routes and cultural exchanges.

Rulers and Contributions:

- The first rock edict/inscription of Narvarman was found in Malav Era 461.
- The main rulers of Aulikara dynasty were Jayavarman, Singhavarman, Bandhuvarman etc. Narvarman, Yashordhaman,
- In the Mandsaur inscription of Prabhakar Varman of Malav Era 524 AD, Govindgupta and Chhatrabhatta, the son of his commander Vayurakshita, is mentioned.
- The Shiva temple and Vibhishana Tadag were built by the Aulikara dynasty ruler Prakashadharma before Yashodharman after defeating the Hun ruler named Toramana.
- After his victory over the Huns, Prakashadharma assumed the title of Adhiraja. Prakashadharma had also adopted another title named 'Bhagwat Prakash'.
- According to the Mandsaur inscription, Yashordhaman had held the titles of Janendra, Narodhpati, Rajadhiraja, Parameshwara etc.
- Yashodharman (Vishnuvardhana) was a famous ruler of the Aulikara dynasty in western Malwa, whose territory was mainly extended to Mandsaur (Dashpur).
- Yashodharman (Vishnuvardhana) defeated the Hun ruler Mihirkula.

- The inscription of Mihirkula has been received from Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh.
- The Dashpur (Mandsaur) inscription mentions the guild of silk weavers.
- According to the inscription, Yashordhaman in his Digvijay conquered all the land from the Lohitya (Brahmaputra) to the Mahendra Mountain and from the Himalayas to the western sea.
- The Mandsaur inscription of Vishwavarman's son Bandhuvarman gives a record of accepting the suzerainty of the Gupta emperors.
- Bandhuvarman got a grand Sun temple built at Dashpur (Mandsaur) in Malwa, whose information is found from the Dashpur rock edict.

Historical Significance:

- The Aulikara dynasty's rule marked a period of political and cultural activity in Malwa. They contributed to the region's socio-economic development and patronized art, literature, and religious institutions.
- Their reign also saw interactions with other dynasties and cultural influences from different parts of India.

Legacy and Decline:

- The Aulikara dynasty's legacy is primarily seen in historical records, inscriptions, and literary works of the time. They are noted for their administrative policies and contributions to regional governance.
- Like many dynasties of that era, the Aulikara dynasty faced challenges from external invasions and internal conflicts, leading to its eventual decline.

Invasion of Hunas

- In the end of the 5th century and the beginning of the 6th century, the Hunas under the leadership of Toramana and Mihirkula attacked Malwa, Sagar and Eran.
- The inscriptions of the first year of the reign of Maharajadhiraja Toramana are engraved on a giant Boar idol installed at Eran in Sagar district.
- It is known from the Eran inscription that 'Dhanya Vishnu' of Eran province had accepted the subordination of Toramana in place of the Guptas.
- It is known from the copper coins found from Eran that Toramana had assumed the title of 'Maharaja'.
- The western central region of ancient Madhya Pradesh was attacked by the Huna rulers. After the Hunas conquered any region, the title 'Maharaj' and copper coins were issued.

- The 'Risthal inscription' (Mandsaur) was discovered by Historian S.P. Tiwari and K.V. Ramesh, in which Toramana has been called Hunadhip.
- In 515 AD, Toramana was succeeded by his son Mihirkula, whose kingdom was from Kashmir to Malwa.
- In the Gwalior inscription engraved in the 16th year of Mihirkula's reign, Mihirkula has been called 'the son of the very mighty Prithvipati and Toraman'.
- The Chinese ambassador Sungyung named Mihirkula as Yethaj and the Greek monk Cosmas as Gollas.
- Hiuen Tsang has called Mihirkula the lord of Panch Bharat.
- The inscription received from Gwalior during the reign of Mihirkula mentions the construction of the Sun Temple on the Gopa Parvat.
- Yashodharman of Aulikara dynasty of Mandsaur defeated Mihirkula and drove him out of Malwa.
- After some time Mihirkula occupied a large part but the Huna Empire fell apart after being defeated by Emperor Narasimha Gupta (Baladitya).

5.

Parivrajak and UchhaKalp

PARIVRAJAKA DYNASTY

The Parivrajaka Dynasty is a lesser-known but historically significant dynasty that ruled in the former Nagod and Jaso princely states of Baghelkhand, an area in central India, around 475 AD.

- **Territorial Rule:** The Parivrajaka Dynasty held sway over the former Nagod and Jaso princely states within the Baghelkhand region around 475 AD, playing a significant role in the local political landscape.
- **Inscriptions:** Eight inscriptions discovered from sites like Khoh, Jabalpur, Betul, Bhumra, and Majhgawan provide valuable historical records shedding light on the dynasty's activities and territorial extent.
- **Territorial Boundary :** The boundary demarcation of the Parivrajaka Dynasty and related territories was indicated by a boulder situated in Bhumra. Such markers were common in ancient times to delineate territorial limits.

Notable Rulers and Establishment

- **Hastin's Reign:** Hastin, a prominent ruler of the Parivrajaka Dynasty, reigned from 475 to 517 AD, marking a period of stability and governance within the dynasty's domain.
- **Ancestral Lineage:** Inscriptions attributed to Hastin mention his ancestors, including Maharaja Devadhya, Prabhanjana, and Damodara. These references suggest a well-established lineage dating back to the establishment of the Parivrajak state in 415 AD.

Political and Territorial Dynamics

- **Uchchhakalpa Connection:** Within Hastin's kingdom, there was interaction with rulers from neighboring regions. For instance, Sarvanatha, an Uchchhakalpa ruler, received bhoga land in Hastin's realm, indicating political ties and land exchanges.
- **Succession:** Hastin's son and successor, Sankshobha (or Sakshobha), took over the reins of the dynasty. His rule is documented in copper plates discovered in Betul and Khoh, indicating his authority over the Dabhaal region (modern-day Jabalpur) and 18 Atavik kingdoms (Tribal Kingdoms).

End of Dynasty

- Samkshobha's rule, as documented in historical records, potentially marks the end of the Parivrajaka Dynasty. His connections with Samudragupta, as suggested by territorial arrangements, hint at the dynasty's interactions with larger empires of the time.

Significance and Legacy

- The Parivrajaka Dynasty's rule offers insights into local governance, political alliances, and territorial management in the Baghelkhand region during the mentioned period. Studying dynasties like Parivrajaka enriches our understanding of regional history and cultural interactions.
- The Parivrajaka Dynasty ruled in the former Nagod and Jaso princely states of Baghelkhand around (475 AD).
- Eight inscriptions of the Parivrajaka dynasty have been found from Khoh, Jabalpur, Betul, Bhumra and Majhgawan.
- The first notable ruler of the Parivrajaka dynasty was Hastin, who ruled from 475 to 517 AD.
- His inscriptions regarding land grants mention three ancestors of Hastin, Maharaja Devadhyia,
- Prabhanjana and Damodara. On the basis of this information, the Parivrajak state was established in 415 AD.
- In the kingdom of Hastin, the Uchchhakalpa ruler Sarvanatha had received a bhoga land..
- Sankshobha (or Sakshobha) was the son and successor of Hastin.
- According to the copper plates received from Betul and Khoh, Samkshobha ruled the Dabhaal region (present day Jabalpur). According to this, Samkshobha was the lord of Dabhaal and 18 Atavik kingdoms (Tribal Kingdoms).
- He probably got some part of the Atavik region from Samudragupta. Probably Samkshobha was the last ruler of this dynasty.
- The boundary of both the states was the boulder located at Bhumra.

UCHCHHAKALPA DYNASTY

- **Location and Period:** The Uchchhakalpa Dynasty ruled in the Baghelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh during the Gupta period, with their capital situated at Uchchhakalpa, known today as Uchehra in Satna district.
- **Inscriptions:** Nine inscriptions of the Uchchhakalpa Dynasty have been discovered from various locations such as Uchehra, Katni, Karitalai, Khoh, and Sohawal, providing valuable historical insights.

Rulers and Genealogy

- **Jayanath's Reign:** Inscriptions from Uchchakra mention Jayanath, a ruler of the Uchchhakalpa Dynasty. His inscriptions reveal the lineage of former rulers, including Maharaja Oghadev, Kumardeva, Jayasvamin, and Vyaghraraj.
- **Vyaghraraj:** Notable inscriptions mentioning Vyaghraraj are found in Nachna and Ganj of Baghelkhand. He is referred to as the madlik (administrator) of the Vakataka king, indicating a close association with the Vakataka dynasty.
- **Sharvanatha's Contributions:** Sharvanatha, the great-grandson of Vyaghraraj, ruled for a significant period and issued numerous land grants during his reign. Records of these grants have been found in locations like Khoh, Bhumra, and Panna, highlighting his administrative activities and patronage.
- **End of Dynasty:** King Sarvanatha is noted as the last ruler of the Uchchhakalpa Dynasty. However, historical records beyond his reign are scarce, and little is known about the fate or successors of the dynasty after his rule.

Historical Significance

- **Administrative and Cultural Influence:** The Uchchhakalpa Dynasty's rule during the Gupta period indicates a time of regional power and influence in Baghelkhand. Their administrative policies, land grants, and cultural patronage likely contributed to the socio-economic development of the region.
- **Dynastic Connections:** The dynasty's association with the Vakataka king and the continuity of rulers like Vyaghraraj and Sharvanatha suggest diplomatic and political ties with neighboring kingdoms, influencing regional politics and alliances.

The lack of information beyond Sarvanatha's reign creates a historical void, leaving unanswered questions about the dynasty's decline, succession issues, and potential external factors that may have contributed to its eventual disappearance from historical records.

- In the Baghelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh, where Uchchakra village is located today, there was the rule of the Uchchhakalpa dynasty during the Gupta period. Their capital was Uchchhakalpa (Uchchakra, Satna).
- 9 inscriptions of the Uchchhakalpa dynasty have been found from Uchchakra, Katni, Karitalai, Khoh and Sohawal.
- The inscriptions of the Uchchhakalpa ruler Jayanath reveal his former rulers, Maharaja Oghadev, Kumardeva, Jayasvamin and Vyaghraraj.
- The inscriptions mentioning Vyaghraraj have been received from Nachna and Ganj of Baghelkhand.
- In the inscriptions found from Nachne-ki-Talai and Ganj of Vyaghraraj, he has been called the madlik of Vakataka king (वाकाटक नृपति का माडलिक).
- Sharvanatha, the great-grandson of Vyaghraraj, issued many land grants during his long rule. His records have been obtained from Khoh, Bhumra and Panna.
- King Sarvanatha was the last ruler of this dynasty.
- After Sarvanatha there is no information available about this dynasty.

6. Gurjar- Pratihara

Pratiharas

The Gurjaras were originally pastoralists and fighters. The epic hero Lakshmana, door-keeper to his brother, was looked upon as their hero. The Pratiharas took on their title which literally means “door keeper”. The kingdom was founded by Harichandra (Brahmana) in Jodhpur (southwestern Rajasthan). The dynasty gained importance in the second quarter of the 8th century, during the rule of Nagabhata I.

Nagabhata I (c. 730 – 760 CE)

- Around 730 AD, Nagabhata I established the Gurjara- Pratihara dynasty in Ujjayini and made Ujjain (Avanti) its capital.
- He successfully resisted the invasion of the Arabs and defeated the Arab army during the Caliphate campaigns in India.
- Ruled over the areas of Gujarat, Rajputana and Malwa.
- Dhruva, the Rashtrakuta king defeated him.
- According to the Hansot copperplate inscription, Mahasamantadhipati (महासामन्ताधिपति) Bhartrivad accepted the subordination of the Pratihara ruler Nagabhata I. From which it is clear that the rule of Nagabhata I was up to the Bharuch region. Nagabhata I was the greatest ruler of the Gurjara- Pratihara dynasty. Nagabhata I resisted the invasions of the Arabs on western India and drove them out.

Vatsaraja (c. 780 – 800 CE)

- After Nagabhata I, his nephews Kakkustha and Devaraja sat on the throne. After that, Devraj's son Vatsaraja became the ruler.
- According to Jain texts 'Kupalayamala' and 'Harivamsapurana', the rule of Vatsaraja was over Malwa region. Vatsaraj was known as "Agragnya".
- He expanded his rule over a large part of north India. He made Kannauj (western Uttar Pradesh) his capital.
- His expansion policy created enemies for him – Dharmapala (the Pala king of Bengal) and Dhruva (the Rashtrakuta king).
- With this started the tripartite struggle which continued for about 350 years. However, Pratiharas exercised their control over Kannauj till the last.
- The Pratihara ruler Vatsaraj and the Gaur ruler Dharmapal were defeated by the Rashtrakuta ruler 'Dhruva'. It is clear from the Baroda inscription that the Gaur kingdom was conquered by Vatsaraj.
- Vatsaraj was influenced by Jainism, during his reign the Jain text Harivamsapurana was composed.

Nagabhata II (c. 800 – 833 CE)

- After Vatsaraja, his son, Nagabhata II (805-833 AD) became the Pratihara ruler.

- In the Gwalior inscription, while exaggeratingly describing Nagabhatta II, it has been written that - "The kings of Andhra, Indus, Vidarbha, Kalinga were drawn towards him like kites, along with, he also forcibly occupied-Anarta (North Kathiawar), Malwa, Kirat (Part of the Himalayas), Turushka (Muslim state of western India), Vatsa (Kaushambi) and Matsya (East Rajasthan) ".
- Parambhattaraka, Parameshwara, Maharajadhrija, etc., were held by Nagabhatta II in Kannauj.
- The Rashtrakuta ruler Govind III annexed the kingdom of the Gurjara-Pratihara ruler Nagabhatta II in the beginning of the 9th century.
- Even after this, the areas of Gwalior and Kalinjar remained under the Gurjara-Pratiharas.
- According to the plateau inscription (Vidisha), it is clear that Govind III (Rashtrakuta) had appointed his own feudal lord Karkaraja in the plateau region to protect the Malwa region from the Pratihara king Nagabhatta II.
- Originally, the empire of the Pratihara dynasty was in the Avanti (Malwa) region.
- According to the Prabandhakosha, the capital was shifted from Kannauj to Gopagiri (Gwalior) by Nagabhatta II. Prabandhakosha was the main text related to Jainism. The feudatories of Nagabhatta II were Kakka and Bahukadhwala.
- The Pratihara ruler 'Nagabhatta II' was a Jain scholar.
- Nagabhatta II was consecrated to Jainism by his friend and then Jainism Acharya Bappibhatta.
- He was succeeded by his son Ramabhadra, who ruled for a short span of time and was succeeded by his son Mihir Bhoja.

Bhoja I/Mihir Bhoja (c. 836 – 885 CE)

- He is considered to be the popular ruler of the Pratiharas and ruled for over 46 years.
- Earlier, he was defeated by the Rashtrakutas, the Palas and the Kalachuris but later, with the help of his feudatories – the Chedis and the Guhilas, he emerged successful and won over the Rashtrakutas and the Palas.
- He had his capital at Kannauj, which was also called Mahodaya.
- The Barrah Copper Plate inscription mentions a military camp at Mahodaya called Skandhavara.
- Mihirbhoja reorganized his kingdom and re-occupied Bundelkhand.
- In Daulatpur inscription, Mihirbhoja has been adorned with Prabhas and the Chaturbhuj inscription of Gwalior and in some coins with "Adivarah" and 'Mihir' in Sagartal Inscription.
- It is clear from the analysis of titles that Mihirbhoja was a Vaishnavite.
- His supremacy was acknowledged by the Chandalas, the Kalachuris and the Arabs of Sindh.
- According to him, 'he (Mihirbhoja) is a formidable enemy of the Arabs (Muslims).'

- The Gwalior and Sagartal inscriptions of Mihirbhoj gives information about local administration and trade.
- At the time of Mihirbhoja, Sulaiman, an Arab traveller came to India.
- As per the Arab travellers, the Pratihara rulers had the best cavalry in India. He was titled “King Baura” by an Arab traveller named Al-Masudi.

Mahendrapala (c. 885 – 910 CE)

- He made significant contributions in further extending the Pratihara Empire – reached west to the border of Sindh, north to the Himalayas, east to Bengal and south past the Narmada.
- He fought a battle with the king of Kashmir but had to give some of his territories in Punjab which were won by Bhoja.
- Adopted the title “Maharajadhiraja of Aryavarta” (Great king of kings of northern India).
- An eminent Sanskrit poet, dramatist critic named Rajashekhar adorned his court. His works include Karrpuramanjari (written in Sauraseni Prakrit), Kavya Mimansa, Balabharata, Bhrijika, Vidhasalabhanjika, Prapanch Pandav, etc.

Mahipala I (c. 913 – 944 CE)

- The downfall of the Pratiharas started during his reign.
- The Rashtrakuta king, Indra III defeated him and destroyed the city of Kannauj.
- But after the return of Indra III, Mahipala again consolidated his position by occupying a large part of his lost empire.
- According to the Khajuraho inscription of the ruler of Chandela dynasty, Dhang, Kshitipal Dev (Mahipal) was again placed on the throne of Kanauj by the Chandel feudator Harsha.
- According to the Kahala inscription, the land was handed over to the Pratihara ruler Mahipala after winning the city by the Kalachuri feudatory Bhamant of Mahipal.
- During the reign of Mahipala I, Ujjain was demolished by Indra I (Rashtrakuta ruler).
- The Pratihara ruler Mahipala I has been called Vinayakapal, Kshitipal, Harembpal.
- **Alamsudi (who came to India under Mahipala's rule) in his book Murujuj Jahab has called the Gurjara-Pratihara king as Aljujr, Mihirbhoja as Baurand Indra III as Balhar.** The Rashtrakutas took control over Gujarat as is mentioned by Al-Masudi in his accounts – ‘the Pratihara empire had no access to the sea’.
- Mahipala I has been called Maharajadhiraja and Raghukul Muktamani by the royal poet Rajasekhar.

Rajyapala (c. 960 – 1018 CE)

- This Pratihara ruler was defeated by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna III.
- Mahmud Ghazni raided Kannauj and Rajyapala had to flee from the battlefield.
- He was killed by Vindhyaadhar Chandela.

Yashpala (c. 1024 – 1036 CE)

- It is clear from the 'Kurra inscription' that Yashpala was the last ruler of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty.
- By 1090 CE, the Gandhavalas conquered Kannauj.

The subsequent rulers could not revive the dynasty and gradually their feudatories declared independence and the empire was reduced to the area around Kannauj. After the fall of the Gurjara-Pratihara Empire, three feudatories belonging to Madhya Pradesh, respectively, the Kalachuri of Tripuri, the Parmar of Malwa and the Chandela of Bundelkhand, made themselves independent.

Rajasekhara

- Rajasekhara was a court poet in the Pratihara dynasty.
- He also described himself as a teacher/guru of Mahendrapala I in some of his works.
- Rajasekhara wrote during the time of the rulers Mahendrapala and Mahipala.
- Rajasekhara wrote Kapurmanjari in Mahipala's court which is written in Suraseni Prakrit. It is said that he wrote Kapurmanjari to please his wife.
- Kavyamimansa is also an important work by him.
- His other works include Balbharata, Balramayana, Viddasalabhanjika, etc.
- So to conclude, we can say that Rajasekhara was one of the known poets, teachers and gurus of the Pratihara dynasty. His works are found during the reign of Mahendrapala and Mahipala. Also, his work reflects women-centric aspects.

7.

Kalachuri Dynasty

Kalachuri Dynasty was a powerful dynasty that ruled over the Central-India region. There were two branches of the Kalachuri dynasty that ruled from different places during different centuries. The earlier rules were called the Kalachuri Dynasty of Mahishmati. They ruled in west-central India between the 6th-7th centuries AD. The Later Kalachuri dynasty ruler was known as the Kalachuri Dynasty of Tripuri that ruled between the 7th-13th centuries AD.

KALACHURI DYNASTY OF MAHISHMATI

- ❖ **Ancient Origins and Kalachuri Era:** The Kalachuri dynasty of Mahishmati was indeed ancient, with their era beginning in 248 AD, marking their prominence and long-standing presence in the region. The Mahishmati Kalachuri rulers is known as the Haihayas or the Early Kalachuris to distinguish them from the Kalachuris of Tripuri. They ruled during the 6th-7th Century AD.
- ❖ **Known Rulers:** While historical records provide limited information, the Puranas mention three rulers from this dynasty: Krishnaraja, who reigned around 550-575 AD, his son Shankaragana (575-600 AD), and Shankaragana's son, Buddharaja (600 AD). These rulers played crucial roles in shaping the dynasty's history and influence.
- ❖ **Founder and Coin Discoveries:** Krishnaraja is credited as the real founder of the Mahishmati branch. The discovery of silver coins attributed to Krishnaraja in locations like Nasik, Amravati, Betul, and Jabalpur provides tangible evidence of the dynasty's economic activities and reach.
- ❖ **Adhipatra and Military Campaigns:** The Adhipatra (royal decree) of Shankaragana found in Amon (Nasik district) indicates administrative and military activities during his reign. It was issued from the victorious camp of Ujjain, suggesting engagements in military campaigns and territorial expansions.
- ❖ **Grant and Conflict:** During the reign of Buddharaja, a grant was issued from Vidisha to Badnera in Batnagar (Badnera in Chander taluk of Nasik district). This grant signifies the administrative and political connections between different regions under the Mahishmati Branch. Additionally, Buddharaja's conflict with Chalukya ruler Mangallesh and subsequent defeat showcases the dynamic political landscape and rivalries of that era.
- ❖ **INSCRIPTIONS**
 - The Kalachuri inscriptions mentioned that the Kalachuri dynasty was ruling over the Ujjayini, Vidisha, Anandapura, and parts of Vidarbha.
 - The same inscription also mentioned the Three rulers of the Mahishmati's Kalachuri dynasty- Krishna Raj, Shankargana, and Buddharaj.

Rulers	Information
Krishna Raj	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ He issued coins with Brahmi script written on them, copying the design of the coins of Gupta king Skandagupta.○ The coins issued by him found in the Elephanta caves and Ellora caves suggest he contributed to the construction of Brahmaniscal <u>caves</u> and Shaivite monuments at these places.
Shankargana	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ He adopted the title of the Gupta emperor Skandagupta suggesting that he conquered western Malwa.
Buddharaj	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Buddharaja was the last known ruler of the early Kalachuri dynasty.○ He lost western Malwa to the Chalukya rulers of Vallabhi.

TRIPURI BRANCH

- After being defeated by the Chalukyas, the Kalachuri (the descendants of the Buddharaja) left Mahishmati, fled to the Chedi state, and established their capital at Tripuri (modern Teevar or Tewar located in Jabalpur).
- The territory of the Kalachuris was called 'Dahala Mandala'.
- The founder of the Kalachuri dynasty of Tripuri branch was **VAMRAJDEVA**, who conquered Kalinjar in the late 7th century and established his capital there and later again, Tripuri become the capital.

Kokkal-I (850-890 AD).

- He was the first powerful ruler of the Kalachuri dynasty.
- **Ratanpura Inscription** mentions him. One of his sons establishes the Ratnapura Kalachuri branch.
- He fought with the Pratihara king Bhoj I of Kannauj.
- Kokalla I assumed the title of Trilingadhipati. This fact is evident from the Sanskrit play Vidhashalbhanjika of Rajasekhara.

Yuvraj-Deva (915-945 AD)

- The Kalachuri dynasty of Tripuri became an independent dynasty.
- They assumed independence after the decline of the Rashtrakuta and Pratihara empires.
- Yuvarajdeva I was a great patron of literature. Rajasekhara, the author of Bal Ramayana, Bal Bharat, Karpurmanjari and Kavyamimamsa, was among the jewels of his court.
- Near his capital at Bhedaghat, Yuvarajadeva I built a circular and open (roofless) Chausath Yogini temple. The monastery located near it is called Golki Math.

- His queen Nohla had built the Nohleshwar Shiva temple at Nohta in Damoh district.
- After Yuvarajadeva I, his son Lakshmanaraja ascended the throne. Lakshmanaraja handed over the Bilhari Math (Jabalpur) to a Shaiva guru named Hridayasiva of the Mattamayur branch, who donated several villages for the Vishnu temple named Somaswamy at Karitalai (Mudwara, district Katni).

Shankargana-III

- He became the Kalachuri dynasty king around 970 CE.
- He adopted an aggressive expansion policy.
- He won against the contemporary Gurjara-Pratihara king Vijayapala.
- However he got defeated by the Chandelas of Khajuraho and died in a battle.
- He was followed by Yuvraj Deva-II and Kokkal-II on the throne.

Gangeya-Deva (1015-1041 CE)

- He was a vassal to the Paramara king Bhoja in the early part of his rule.
- In the East, he raided the Utkala kingdom, defeating the Bhauma-Kara king Shubhakara II and Yayati, ruler of Dakshina Kosala with the help of Kamalraj, the Kalachuri king of Tuman.
- In the north, initially he defeated the Chandelas of Jejak-Bhukti weakened by Ghaznavid invasions. Later he got defeated by the Chandela king Vijayapala.
- Alberuni in his Geographical description mentions Gangeyadeva as the ruler of Dahal, whose capital was Tripuri. Gangeyadeva issued gold coins with the mark of Lakshmi which were popular among the Chandelas, Gaharwars and Tomars. These coins were used as far as Kashmir.
- Gangeyadeva accepted the suzerainty of Chandela ruler Vidyadhra.

Laxmi Karna (1041-1073 CE)

- Lakshmikarna was the most powerful and popular king of the Kalachuri dynasty. He was an excellent military commander and fought many battles and expanded the territory.
- He was also called “The Napoleon of Hind” due to his military victories. He also assumed the title Chakravartin after several successful campaigns.
- In the east, he invaded Anga and Vanga kingdoms (modern Bengal).
- He invaded and looted the Gauda region ruled by the Pala rulers. He signed the peace treaty with them negotiated by the Buddhist monk Atisha. He also established a matrimonial alliance with the Pala rulers.
- In the southwest, he fought an inconclusive war with the Chalukyas of Kalyani.
- In the east, he defeated Gujrat Chalukya ruler Bhima I.

- He formed an alliance with Bhima-I and attacked the Parmara king Bhoja, killed him, and seized the Malwa territory. However, he lost the Malwa to Bhoja's successor Jayasimha.
- He also established dominance over the Chandela dynasty king Devavarman and took away a large part of Chandela territory. However, he lost control of that territory to Devavarman's successor Kirttivarman in the 1070s CE.
- The successor of Laxmi Karna was not as capable as him and could not able to expand the territory.
- He was succeeded by the weak rulers namely Yashah-Karna (1073-1123 CE), Gaya-Karna (1123-1153 CE), Nara-Simha (1153-1163 CE), Jaya-Simha (1163-1188 CE), Vijaya-Simha (1188-1210 CE), and Trailokya-Malla (c. 1210- at least 1212 CE).

The Architecture of the Kalachuri Dynasty

Laxmikarna was also a patron of architecture and built many temples.

The Kalachuri Temple Complex at Amarkantak

- The Karna Temple is also called Trimukhi Temple. It is the most prominent temple in the Kalachuridynasty. It has a towering Sikhara and built-in Nagara temple architecture.
- Pataleshwar Temple- It is a Shiva temple comprised of a sanctum, vestibule, and mandapa. The shiva idol was installed by Adi Sankaracharya in the 8th century CE. The mandapa is pyramidal. The sanctum is in Pancha Ratha's plan.
- Machendranatha Temple- This Shiva temple was built in the 11th century by Kalachuri Kings. The temple comprised a sanctum, vestibule, and mandapa.

Other Monuments

- Chausath Yogini Temple at Bhedaghat
- Group Temples of Sitamadhi
- Devi Temple of Deour Kothar
- Jwalamukhi Temple at Manpur
- Monastic Complex of Chunari
- Virateshvar Temple at Sohagpur
- Group temples at Turra Natha
- Jaina Temple of Pataura
- Vishvanath Temple at Maribagh

8. Chandel

- The earlier Chandela Dynasty rulers were ruled as the feudal lords of the Gurjara-Pratihara Dynasty of Kannauj who won the Tripartite war against Rastrakutas and Pala Rulers
- According to Mythology, the Chandela Dynasty of Khajuraho ruler consider themselves sons of Sage Chandrodaya and successors of Som or Chandra (moon) thus recognized as Chandravashi Kshatriya.
- **Devgarh inscription of kirtivarman (Lalitpur) mentioned CHANDREL and– DUDHAI INSCRIPTION (LALITPUR) mentioned CHANDRLLAVYA**

CHANDELA – Origin

- ORIGINAL HOME- MANIYAGADH (CHHATARPUR)
- DESCENDANT OF SOM AND HEMVATI (CHANDRABARDAI'S PRATHVIRAJRASO); HEMVATI WAS DAUGHTER OF HEMARAJA, A PRIEST OF THE GAHARWAR KING OF BENARES (MAHOBA KHAND TEXT)
- According to epigraphic records like Baghari (Bateshvar) stone inscription , Ajaygadh inscription (PANNA) and as well as contemporary texts such as Prabodha-chandrodaya, the Chandelas belonged to the legendary Lunar dynasty (Chandravansha).
- A 954 CE Khajuraho inscription states that the dynasty's first king Nannuka was a descendant of sage Chandratreya, (who was a son of Atri).
- V. A. Smith theorized that the Chandelas were of either Bhar or Gond origin. The Chandelas worshipped Maniya, a tribal goddess, whose temples are located at Mahoba and Maniyagadh.

Sources of History of Chandela Dynasty

- Prabodh-Chandrodaya by Krishnamitra
- Parimal-Raso by Jagnik
- Prathviraj-Raso by Chandravardayi
- Literature of Court poet Rajshekhar (Viddhasalabhanjika Balabharata, Karpuramanjari, Balaramayana, Kavyamimamsa
- Inscription of rulers of the Chandel dynasty such as Yashovarman inscription, Dhang Inscription, etc

Capital of Chandela Dynasty

- The capital of The Chandela Dynasty of Khajuraho was Jejak-Bhukti which was an earlier name of Khajuraho. It is placed in the Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh.
- Later the capital of the Chandela dynasty was shifted to Kalinjar by Dhang-Dev.

RULERS

Nannuk- (831-848 AD)

Founder of Chandela Dynasty

- Nannuk laid the foundation of the Chandela dynasty of Khajuraho. He was considered the Chandela Dynasty founder.
- According to the Lakshama temple inscription, he holds the title of Nripati or Mahipati.
- He ruled as the feudatory lord of the Gurjara-Pratihara rulers of Kannauj.

Vakpati (848-865 AD)

- He was the son of Nannuk.
- Maupratar inscription provided information about him.
- He attacked Avanti and conquered it.
- His Sons- **Jayashakti and Vijayashakti**
- His titles were **Kshatipati and Jananad sundar shrimaan**

Jayshakti (865-882 AD)- and Vijayshakti (882-899 AD)

- Vakapti had two sons Jayshakti and Vijayshakti who ruled during 865-882 AD & 882-889 AD respectively.
- Jayshakti was also Known as Jejak. The ancient name of Khajuraho- Jejak-Bhukti was derived from his name.
- **The Bandelas had marital relations with Kalchuri, Nattadevi, daughter of Jayashakti was married to Kokkal I.**

Rahil (899-916 AD)

- **Rahila was the son and successor of Vijayashakti.**
- Yashovarman's inscription of the Laxman temple mentioned his valor and bravery.
- He established a matrimonial alliance with the Kalchuri rulers of Tripuri marrying his daughter to Kokkal I.
- **In the inscriptions, the title of Rahila is mentioned as 'Narendra Chandra' and in the Paramalaraso, the name of his queen is described as Rajmati.**
- He conquered **Conquered Mahoba**
- He built Sun temple in Panchayatan style in Chatarpur. He further built lakes, dams, ponds, and temples.
- **The Panchayatan-style sun temple (Rahiliya) on the Mahoba-Chattarpur road was built by the Rahila.**
- **According to some historians, Rahli city situated in Sagar and Raisin city of Banda district.**
- Rahila had built 'Ajaygarh's temple' and 'RahilyaSagar' in Mahoba.
- Rahila's successor was Shri Harshadeva (916-925 AD)

Harsha (916-925 AD)

- He was the son of Rahil.
- **He was married to Chahman princess Kanchuka**
- **Chandles became powerful kingdom of central india**
- Nanora Copperplate's text talks about his personality.
- He helped the Gurjara-Pratihara rulers of Kannauj against the Pala Ruler Mahipala.
- **Matangeshwar temple was built by Harshavarman.**

Yashovarman (925-950 AD)

- He was the 1st independent ruler of the Chandel dynasty of Khajuraho.
- WIFE- PUSPADEVI

- The Laxma temple inscription mentions his rule expands from the Himalayas to Malwa and from Kashmir to Bengal.
- In the Laxman inscription, Yashovarman has been described as a sword for the playfulness of Gaur. (यशोवर्मा को गौड़ रूपी क्रीडालता के लिए तलवार बताया गया है।)
- KHAJURAHO EULOGY (KHAJURAHO PRASHASHTHI)
 - MINILATORY ACHEIVEMENTS (VICTORY OVER GONGS, KOSHALA, KASHMIR, MITHILA, CHEDI, KALINJAR ETC)
 - EXPANSION OF TERRITOR (HIMALYA TO MALWA AND KASHMIR TO BENGAL)

Military Conquests

- He conquered the Chedi Kingdom.
- He won the Kalinjar fort from Rastrakutas
- Defeated Siyak II a ruler of Malwa
- Yashovarman defeated Pratihara king Mahipala and Kalchuri king Yuvraj Dev I.

Contribution to the field of Architecture

- Vishnu Temple also called Chaturbhuj Temple (Cunningham was associated with it)
- Laksham Temple
- Built Belasagar (Bela Tal) lake located in Mahoba.

Dhang-Dev (950-1002 AD)

- He was the son of Dhang-dev.
- **According to the Khajuraho Inscription No. IV, Dhanga was born to the Chandella (Chandratreya) king Yashovarman and his queen Puppā (Puṣpā) Devī.**
- He is the first truly independent king in the Chandela dynasty's history.
- He shifted the capital of the Chandela dynasty to **Kalinjar** from Khajuraho.
- After ruling for 52 years he gave his life in Prayag Sangam. He is the only ruler to do such an act in Chandela dynasty history.
- He was also the longest reigning ruler of the Chandela Dynasty history.
- According to the Khajuraho inscription, after living for more than a hundred autumns, Dhanga attained moksha by abandoning his body in the waters of Ganga
- Inscriptions from Dhanga's reign include the Nanaora (or Nanyaura) inscription (998 CE) and the Lalaji inscription at Khajuraho (dated variously as 999 CE).

Military Achievements

- Conquered Gwalior fort from the Kachhwaha ruler
- Conquered Kashi, Prayag mentioned in Nannora Copperplate.
- He helped Jayapal of the Hindu Shahi kingdom against the invasion of Shubuktigin.
- The Vishvanath temple inscription of Khajuraho mentioned him as the conqueror of the kingdoms of Kaushal, Kritha, Sinhala, and Kuntal.

Contribution to the Architecture

- Completed the construction of the Lakshaman temple and Vishvanath temple started by Yashovarman.
- Vaidya-Nath Temple (by his military officer Kokal)
- **Raja Dhang built the Jinnath Temple (Parshvanath Temple) of Khajuraho.**
- He also built ADINATH TEMPLE of Rishav dev
- **King Dhang built Vishwanath Temple (Marcatmani Shivalinga) in Khajuraho**

Gand-Dev (1002-1003 AD)

- He was the son of Dhang-dev
- Kundeshwar copper plate gives information about him.
- The construction of Chitragupta Temple and Jagdambi Temple started during his reign.

Vidyadhar (1003-1029 AD)

- He was the son of Gand-dev.
- He is considered the most powerful ruler of the Chandela dynasty of Khajuraho.
- Nannora copperplate and Charkhari copperplate written by Dev-Verma and Inscription of Jay-Verma find mention of Vidyadhar.
- He built the **Kandariya Mahadeva temple** which was declared a UNESCO world heritage site in 1986.
- **Vidyadhar composed the poem Lugat-e-Hindavi.**
- **A copper-plate inscription of Vidyadhara's queen Satyabhama discovered at Kundeshwar (Tikamgarh) .**

Military Achievements

- Defeated Ruler of Malwa- Bhoj Parmar (mentioned in the Sas-Bahu Temple inscription of Mahipal).
- Defeated Kalchuri ruler Gangeya-Deva.
- He killed Pratihara ruler Rajyapal because he surrendered to Mahmud Ghaznavi without fighting.
- **Mahmud Gaznavi** attacked Bundelkhand twice during his reign. First, he attacked Kalinjar in 1019 AD and went back without any result. He again attacked in 1022 AD and laid siege in Kalinjar. This time a treaty was signed.

MEHMOOD GAZNAVI'S ATTACK ON VIDHYADHAR

- In 1019 CE, Mahmud launched a fresh invasion of India, and defeated the Kabul Shahi ruler Trilochanapala (not to be confused with the Pratihara ruler of same name). He then advanced towards Bari, the new Pratihara capital. According to Abu Sa'id Gardezi's Zayn al-Akhbar, the Pratihara ruler Trilochanapala fled from the town. After sacking Bari, Mahmud encountered the army of Vidyadhara (variously named "Bida" or "Nanda" in Muslim chronicles).
- According to Nizamuddin Ahmad's Tabaqat-i-Akbari, the two armies were encamped on the opposite banks of a river. Mahmud sent an envoy to Vidyadhara (called "Nanda" by Ahmad), asking him to accept Islam and Mahmud's suzerainty. Vidyadhara refused to make a submission. After seeing the Chandela ruler's vast army from an elevated spot, Mahmud became worried. However, at night, Vidyadhara withdrew with some of his companions, leaving behind his army. According to this account, there was no fight between the two armies. After Vidyadhara's withdrawal, Mahmud's army sacked his camp, and procured a great amount of wealth, including 580 elephants. Gardezi, in his Zayn al-Akhbar, states that the Chandela ruler (called "Ganda" in this account) had already deserted his camp by the time Mahmud's envoy reached there. Ali ibn al-Athir offers a different account, stating that the two armies fought a battle before retreating at the nightfall.
- In 1022 CE, Mahmud invaded the Chandela kingdom again, besieging the Gwalior Fort (Gopadri), which was controlled by a Kachchhapaghata feudatory of Vidyadhara. This feudatory is identified with Kirtiraja. According to Tabaqat-i-Akbari Mahmud lifted the siege after four days, in return for a tribute of 35 elephants. He then proceeded to besiege the Chandela fortress of Kalanjara. After a long siege, the Kalanjara ruler (called "Nanda" in this account), offered Mahmud a tribute of 300 elephants and "begged for safety". According to Firishta's account, the Chandela king intoxicated the elephants and sent them to Mahmud's camp without any riders. These wild elephants were tamed by Mahmud's Tatar soldiers. The

Chandela king, on seeing this act of bravery, sent a panegyric praising Mahmud and his army. In return, Mahmud also complimented the Vidyadhara, and awarded him 15 fortresses and other presents before turning to his capital Ghazna.

- S. K. Mitra theorizes that the encounter between Vidyadhara and Mahmud ended with an "exchange of gifts", which must have been depicted as "tribute" by the Muslim historians.

Vijayapala (1030-1050 AD)

- After the death of Vidyadhara, Vijayapala became the successor of Chandelas in about 1030 AD.
- Vijayapala became a weaker ruler than his father, who was unable to protect the great legacy of the Chandelas.

Devavarman (1050-1060 AD)

- Devavarman was the son and successor of Vijayapala.
- Chandela ruler Devavarman has been described in the 'stone inscription' as 'Nripanarendra', the destroyer of the wicked, the one who pleases the gentlemen, and the one who ends Kaliyuga.
- Devavarman has been compared with Yudhishtira, Bali and Vishnu.
- He defeated Lakshmikarn.
- The reign of Chandela ruler Devavarman (1050-1060 AD), has been called a dark chapter in Chandela history, due to the Chandelas being defeated by the Kalachuris.

KIRTIVARMAN (1060-1100)

- Kirtivarman was the younger son of Vijayapala who ascended the throne after the death of Devavarman.
- He defeated Lakshmikarn.
- The Chandela ruler Kirtivarman (1060-1100 AD) regained the Chandela territories conquered by Ghaznavi.
- Deogadh inscription (1098 CE) names one Vatsaraja as Kirtivarman's chief minister.
- Kirtivarman built the Kirtsagar/Kirtisagar Lake of Mahoba.
- He also constructed the Budha-Buddhi pond in Kalinjar.
- It is known from the play Prabodhchandrodaya composed by Krishna Mitra that Kirtivarman revived the Chandelas.

Sallakshanavarman (1100-1110 AD)

- Hallakshanavarman, name has been inscribed on the coins of Sallakshanavarman (1100-1110 successor of Kirtivarman. AD),

Jayavarman (1110-1120 AD)

- After Sallakshanavarman, the mighty Jayavarman ruled.
- In the Mau stone inscription of Madanavarman, he is described as the son of Sallakshanavarma, but the name of his father is not mentioned in the Augasi copper plate.

Prithvivarman (1120-1128 AD)

- After the death of Jayavarman, his uncle Prithvivarman became the successor of the Chandela rule.
- In the Mau inscription, he has been described as 'Kulrajyadhuranddhaidhurya', that is, capable of carrying the burden of the ancestral kingdom.

- Like his ancestors, Prithvivarman popularized the coins of Hanuman.

Madanavarman (1128-1165 AD)

- The Chandelas again became a political power during the reign of Madanavarman (1128-1165 AD). The re-occupation of the Chandelas near Vidisha in Malwa is confirmed by the Vidisha inscription.
- 48 silver coins issued by Madanavarman have been found at Panwar village of Tyonthar tehsil of Rewa district, from which it is known that during his reign the Chandelas had control over the Baghelkhand region to the north of the Kaimur mountain range.

Paramardideva (1165-1203 AD)

- Parmardideva also known as Parmal, made Kalinjar and Mahoba his capital.
- **BATTLE OF MAHOBA/ SIRSAGARH** - Parmardidev was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan in 1182 and had to hand over the Mahoba region to him.
- **PARMAR RASO** - The famous poet Jagnik lived in his court, who composed Parimalaras.
- **ALLAHA- UDAL** - Alha and Udal were the main commanders of Paramardidev, in whose honor Jagnik composed the Alha Khand filled with heroic spirit.
- Alha Khand is said to be the longest poem in the world in which 52 battles of Alha Udal are mentioned
- **.THE ATTACK-** In the face of a long siege by Qutab-ud-din Aibak's forces in 1203, the fort's water supply ran dry and the garrison was forced to surrender
According to Taj-ul-Maasir of Hasan Nizami, Paramardi surrendered to the Delhi forces. He promised to pay tribute to the Sultan, but died before he could keep this promise.
- The 16th century historian Firishta states that Paramardi was assassinated by his own minister, who disagreed with the king's decision to surrender to the Delhi forces. The Chandela ruler Paramardideva's minister was Ajayadeva, by whom Parmardideva was killed in 1202 AD due to the acceptance of the subjugation of Qutbuddin Aibak.

Trailokyavarman (1203-1245 AD)

- Paramardideva's son Trailokyavarman (1203-1245 AD) withdrew his entire empire including Kalinjar by resisting the Muslim invasions.
- He Reclaimed Kalinger Fort After winning Kalinjar, he assumed the title of Kalanjaradhipati.
- Ajaygarh Inscription is related to him
- He faced ILTUTMISH'S ATTACK (1233)

Viravarman (1245-1285 AD)

- Viravarman (1245-1285 AD) was the successor of Chandela dynasty ruler.

Bhojavarman (1285-1288 AD)

- After the death of Viravarman, Bhojavarman Chandela ascended the throne.
- Five inscriptions of Bhojavarman have been received from Ajaygarh.
- Evidence of any specific event of his reign is not available.

Hammiravarman (1288-1311 AD)

- Bhojavarman's successor was Hammiravarman (1288-1311 AD), who was the last ruler of the Chandela dynasty.
- Hammiravarman had donated land in Vaidesaith Vishaya (Vidisha).
- It appears from the Bahmani inscriptions that Damoh and Katni were included in his kingdom.
- Kalinjar was the initial capital of the Chandela dynasty and Khajuraho was the second capital.
- In Charkhari inscription, Hammiravarman has been called Kalinjaradhipati. In the Sati inscription of Ajaygarh, he is described as the Chandela ruler.
- At the end of the 13th century, Alauddin Khilji finally put an end to the rule of this dynasty.

The Architecture of the Chandela Dynasty of Khajuraho

- The greatest contribution of the Chandela dynasty to the architecture of Madhya Pradesh was the construction of temples and sculptures. Khajuraho is dubbed “the pilgrim of Sculpture” due to its very beautiful, vivid, and brilliant sculptures.
- Khajuraho became the first UNESCO world heritage site of Madhya Pradesh in 1986 due to these temples and sculptures of Khajuraho.
- The temples of Khajuraho are built in the Nagara Style of temple architecture with a mix of indigenous features.

Rani Durgavati

- Rani Durgavati was born in 1524 to Shalivahan, brother of Chandela ruler Kirat Singh.
- Durgavati, the last princess of the Chandela dynasty, was married to the Gond ruler Dalpatshah.

Prabodha Chandrodaya

- Prabodha Chandrodaya or 'Rise of the Moon of Knowledge,' is a Sanskrit Drama written by Krishna Mishra.
- It is a play in six acts dating from about the end of the eleventh century, deserves special attention as one of the most remarkable products of Indian literature.

9. Paramara dynasty

The Paramara dynasty was an Indian dynasty that ruled Malwa and surrounding areas in west-central India between 9th and 14th centuries. The medieval bardic literature classifies them among the Agnivanshi Rajput dynasties.

- **Branches** of Paramaras ruling in Rajputana, including AABU, VAGDA, JALOR, KIRADU, AND MALWA . Parmars of Abu were the oldest branch and Paramaras of Malwa (Dhar) were the most powerful of all.
- Pratiharas were initially in charge of Malwa.
- Literal meaning of Parmar - destroyer of enemies (शत्रुओ का नाशक)
The Parmara ruler of Malwa was initially feudals of Rashtrakutas.
- Around 812 AD, Rashtrakuta King Govind III conquered Malwa by defeating Pratihara King Nagabhata II and put Malwa under the control of his feudatory Upendra or Krishnaraja.

ORIGIN

- Parmar belong to the Agnivanshi lineage.
 - Paatnarayan Mandir Inscription (Sirohi, raj) – Parmar inscription
 - Basantgarh inscription (Sirohi, raj)
 - D S Ganguli- decentents of Rashtrakuts of Manyakhet
 - Halyudh – vakpati munj' court poet – parmara rulers are related to brahman clan
- Agnikul kshatriya theory-** The poet Chand Bardai in his book 'Prithviraj Raso' has recorded a legend that the Rajputs of Parmar, Chauhan, Pratihara and Chalukya clans sprang from Vasishta's agnikund at Mount Abu. This is known as the theory of Agnikula origin

RULERS OF PARMAR DYNASTY

Upendra or Krishnaraja

- Krishnaraja was the founder of the Parmara dynasty.
- Although the rule of this dynasty ended on Malwa after the Pratiharas re-conquered Malwa and till 946 AD it remained in the perpetus of Pratiharas.
- In the 'Udaipur inscription', Upendra 'Krishnaraja' has been called 'Dwijavargratna' and a poet named Sita has written many songs in his praise.

Vairisimha-I

- Upendra's son Vairisimha-I became the successor.
- It is not mentioned in Navsahsankacharita, but according to the Udaipur eulogy, he conquered the region covered with a quadrant coastline and construct victory tower.

- This may be traditional praise that would have been transient because Pratihara King Mihirbhoja soon acquired the throne and Malwa had become independent.

Siyaka-I

- Siyaka-I is not mentioned in Navsahsankacharita, but he has been praised in Udaipur Prasasti (Eulogy).
- There is no mention of any king in Udaipur eulogy till 893 AD after Siyaka 1.

Vakpati-I

- He was contemporary of Pratihara King Mahendrapala I (892-908 AD), Bhoja II and Mahipala (912-942 AD).
- He has been mentioned in both Udaipur Prasasti and Navsahsankacharita. Both Padmagupta and Udaipur Prasasti have praised him.
- It is clear from this that he established dominance on Avanti. With the opinion of Hemchandra Rai Chaudhri, there is disagreement among scholars that he did a war with the Pratiharas from the side of Indra III and received Ujjayini.
- It is an evidence of only an incident that Indra kept his horses in Kalpriya, when he had campaigned over Kannauj.
- Hemchandra rai, Altekar and Ganguly has confirmed Kalpi with Mahakal of Ujjain but it is evident from description that this place is on the shore of Yamuna and V.V. Mirashi has confirmed this with Kalpi (Uttar Pradesh), which is situated in the route from Manyakhet to Kannauj.
- Vakpati held the titles Parambhattaraka Maharajadhiraja Parameshwara.
- It is estimated that he increased his power after the death of Pratihara ruler Mahendrapala I and announced independence from Pratiharas, taking advantage of Sandhar Yatra of Indra III.
- His favorite queen's name was Kamaladevi.

Vairisimha-II

- Vairisimha II of Parmara Dynasty captured the Malwa region again under his dominance with the assistance of Rashtrakuta King Krishna III.
- According to the Udaipur Prasasti, he has proved it on the strength of his sword that, Dhara city (Dhar) belongs to him.
- During the reign of Vairisimha II, Parmara transferred their capital from the original place Ujjain to Dhar.

Siyaka-II "Harsha"

- Vairisimha II's son Siyaka II defeated the Rashtrakuta King Khottim in 972 AD and established the independent kingdom in Malwa, which borders Banswara in the north, Tapti in the south, Bhelsa in the east and Sabarmati in the west.

- In fact, the first Parmara king was 'Harsha' or 'Siyaka II', who declared himself independent in 945 AD and defeated the then Rashtrakuta ruler Khottim on the banks of the Narmada River.

Vakpati-II

- Parmara King Vakpati II or Vakpati Munja built 'Munjsagar Lake' in Dhar and 'Munjsagar' in Mandu.
- Vakpati Munja took the titles of the Rashtrakutas such as Amoghavarsha, Srivallabh, Prithvivallabh etc.
- Vakpati Munj defeated Chalukyan Kings 6 times in the war.
- The Parmara ruler Vakpati II was taken captive by the Chalukyan King Tailapa.
- Halayudha, Padmagupta (Parimala) Vishnu and Mahasen were the court poet of Vakpati II (Munja), the ruler of the Parmara dynasty.
- The poet Hriday Rajkumara, also known as poet Vrisha was in the court of Vakpati-II (Munja).

Sindhuraja

- After Munja, his brother Sindhuraja became the ruler.
- There is a mention of the establishment of Shivling in Dhar by Sindhuraja in (Padmagupta). Navsahsankacharita
- The Parmara ruler Sindhuraja was the contemporary of Chandak, the Huna ruler.

Bhoja

- After Sindhuraj, his son Bhoja (approximately 1000 to 1055 AD) sat on the throne of Malwa.
- King Bhoja was a great warrior and a great scholar. Bhopal (Bhojpal) city is named after King Bhoja.
- King Bhoja established a village called Bhojpur near Bhopal and built a Shiva temple.
- A huge dam was constructed in Bhojpur by King Bhoja, which was later destroyed by Hoshang Shah, the ruler of Malwa.
- This scholar king composed 23 texts on various subjects.
- According to 'Parijatmanjari', 'Udaipur Prasasti' and 'Falvan inscription', King Bhoja defeated the Kalachuri ruler of Tripuri, Gangayadeva.
- King Bhoja also defeated King Kirtiraja of Dhar and Bhima Solanki of Gujarat many times.
- Dhar, Ujjain and Mandu were demolished by Someshwara-I, son of Chola King Jai Singh at the time of Malwa ruler king Bhoja.
- During the South campaign, king Bhoja defeated Indrastha, the ruler of Adinagar (Odisha) with the help of Rajendra Chola.

- Raja Bhoj was a great scholar. King Bhoja was famous with the title 'Kaviraja' due to his scholarship.
- According to Ain-i-Akbari, there were about 500 scholars in royal court of Bhoja.
- Parimal Padmagupta was awarded the title of Kalidasa by Bhoja, a contemporary and royalty poet of king Bhoja. He praised the works of Bhoja's father Sindhuraja in a book called Navagrahasankacharita.
- The 'Yuktikalpataru' written by Bhoja gives information about various societies - weavers, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, carpenter and many industries, while Tilakm Manjari written by Dhanapala and Shringaar Manjari written by Bhoja mentions metal, wooden and stone industries.
- Dhar city was an important center of learning and art during the reign of Bhoja
- King Bhoja built a Bhojashala in his Dhara city in 1034- 35 AD. Many palaces and temples were built here, in which 'Saraswati Temple' was prominent.
- Bhoja built a lake in an area of 250 square miles in the south-east of Bhopal which is known as 'Bhojsar'.
- The Tribhuvan Narayan temple of Chittor was built by Parmara king Bhoja. Hence, it is also known as Bhoja's temple.
- King Bhoja had superiority in both pen and sword.
- The eleven records of Bhoja-I reign have been found from Ujjain, Depalpur, Dhar, Betma, Bhojpur and Mahndi.
- It is known from the Chirwa inscription that Chitrakoot fort was under the dominance of Bhoja.
- It is known from the Vardhamanapura inscription of Jayavarman I, that King Bhoj gave many villages to Brahmins.
- The kingdom of Bhoja extended to Chittor, Banswara, Dungarpur, Bhilasa, Khandesh, Konkan and the northern part of the Godavari valley. The Capital of this vast kingdom was transferred from Ujjayini to Dhar city (modern Dhar).
- Rohak was the Prime Minister of Raja Bhoj.
- The empire of the Bhoja is compared to Samudragupta (Napoleon).
- The contemporary of Bhoja I was the Kachchhapaghata dynasty ruler Abhimanyu, Chandela dynasty ruler Vidyasagar, the Chola dynasty ruler Someshwara I, Karna of the Kalachuri dynasty.
- The city of Mandu was demolished by Chola ruler Someshwara I during the rule of Bhoja I. During the time of Bhoja I, Malwa was captured by Karna of the Kalachuri dynasty and Chalukya King Bhima-I.
- In Shringar Manjari Katha, King Bhoja is compared to famous scholar Subandhu, Bhaas, Gunadhya and Baan.
- Dhanapala was the court poet of King Bhoja, who wrote Tilakamanjari.

- He named himself Dhanapala Jaina after adopting Jainism.
- The rulers of the Chedi dynasty and the Chalukya rulers of Gujarat were defeated by the Parmara ruler Bhoja-I under the Tripuri branch in Madhya Pradesh. Later Bhoja I was defeated by the rulers of the Kalachuri dynasty and the Chalukya dynasty.
- According to the information received from the Nagai inscription, the Chalukya King Someshwar-II attacked the Dhar city of the Bhoja, in which King Bhoja was defeated.
- After the death of Bhoj in 1055 AD, Kalachuri King Karna and Chalukya King Bhima became the ruler of Malwa.

Jayasimha-I

- A copper plate of the Bhoja's successor Jayasimha I, which was prevalent from Dhar in Vikramera 1112, has been found from Mandhata.
- In this, there is a mention of giving one village for the Brahmins residing in the Pattashala on the Amareshwar temple.
- After Jayasimha-I, Udayaditya (Around 1070-1080 AD), Lakshmadeva (Around 1086-1094 AD) and Naravarman (Around 1094-1133 AD) became the ruler of the Parmara dynasty and then Yashovarman became the ruler.

Yashovarman

- In the period of Parmara ruler Yashovarman (1133-1142 AD), Chandel feudal lord Madanavarman captured the Vidisha region.

Jayavarman-I

- It is known from the record found from Vardhamanpura;
- Jayavarman-I (1142-1143 AD) had donated villages to the Brahmins.
- He received the title of "Paramabhataraka- Maharajadhiraja-Parameswaraya".
- Chalukya's of Kalyani invaded Malwa with Hoysala from whose records it is known that they destroyed Malwa and Jayavarman I died during the war.
- At the end of the twelfth century, the successor Vindhyavarman of the Parmara ruler Jayavarman I had defeated Mulalraja-I and again captured the Malwa region.

Devapala

- After the death of Vindhyavarman, Devapala Parmara became the ruler of Malwa. During his reign, in 1233-34, Iltutmish looted Vidisha, Raisen and Ujjain during his Malwa victory. But his victory was temporary.
- Afterwards Parmaras continued to rule over Malwa.

In 1305, **Mahalakadeva** was defeated by Alauddin Khilji's commander Ayn-al-Mulk Multani. From here, the power of Parmaras in Malwa is believed to have an end to the end

10. Kachchhapghaat Dynasty

- The Kachchhapaghat dynasty was an important dynasty in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh. Its original place is Gopachal area.
- Taking advantage of the declining state of the former Gurjara Pratihara dynasty ruling in the region, the Kachchhapaghat dynasty asserted its political ambition and emerged as a powerful political force.
- Formerly Kachchhapaghat existed as a feudatory of the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty.

ORIGIN

- It is believed that the Gwalior fort was owned by a Kachchpanavya (caste). After defeating them, the dynasty which took over the reins of governance became famous as the Kachchhapaghat dynasty.
- The words Kachchhapaghat and Kachchpari (enemies of tortoises) are found for this dynasty in the Saas-Bahu temple inscription.
- Cunningham has given them the name of Naishadh and has mentioned King Nal as his ancestor. According to Cunningham, the first ruler of the Kachchhapaghat Raj dynasty was Surajsen.
- According to the Charan Bhat tradition, the Kachchhapaghat dynasty has been revered as the progeny of Dasharathi Ram's son (Kush) and after being promoted from Ayodhya, one of their branches started living in Shivpuri district Narwar.
- In their early phase they appear as vassals of the Gurjara Pratihara ruler. But as the first ruler of this dynasty, Vajradaman defeating the Pratihara rulers in 950 AD and establishing suzerainty over Gwalior was an important event in the political history of the medieval period.
- Important information about this dynasty is obtained from the Saas Bahu temple inscription at Gwalior, which is regarded as the masterpiece of the Kachchhapaghat rulers. According to this inscription, Singhpaniya (Sihonia) was their capital before taking over Gwalior.

There were three main branches of the Kachchhapaghat dynasty.

1. Gwalior - Sihoniya's
Kutchpaghat

2. Kachchhapaghat of
Narwar (Nalpur)

3. Doobkund's
Kutchpaghat

Kutchpaghat of Gwalior - Sihoniya

- According to the Saas-Bahu Inscription of Mahipala (1093 AD), the first king of this dynasty was Lakshmana.
- The initial capital of Vajradaman was Sihoniya, later he made Gwalior Fort his capital.
- The main source of knowing the history of this branch is the Saas Bahu temple Inscription of Mahipal.

Vajradaman

- The Jain Image Inscription of Vikram era 1034 (977 AD) of King Vajradaman, the founder of the Gwalior branch of the Kachchhapaghata dynasty, has been found from Sihoniya.
- In past, the capital of Vajradaman was Sihoniya, but he defeated the Gurjara-Pratihara ruler Vijaypala and occupied the Gopadri fort and made it his capital and established his independent power in about 977 AD.
- In the Jain idol inscription obtained from Sihoniya, he has been given the title of "Maharajadhiraja".
- In the Saas-Bahu temple inscription and Gwalior museum inscription, he has been decorated with the title of "**Kachchhapaghata Vamsa Tilkam**" and "**Kshauniprati (क्षयोनपति)**" etc. This means that he was an independent and very powerful ruler of the Kachchhapaghata dynasty.
- He is also bestowed with the title "Maharajadhiraja" the Rajor inscription. It is also known from the above evidences that he defeated the king of Gadhinar (Kannauj-ancient Kanyakubja) and snatched the Gopadri fort from him.

Mangalaraja

- Mangalaraja was the successor of Vajradaman who ruled from 995 AD to 1015 AD.
- It is mentioned in the Saas-Bahu temple inscription that "just as thousands of sun rays destroy the darkness, in the same way Mangalaraja used to destroy his enemies".
- Scholars have identified the Kachchhapaghata Mangalaraja of Gwalior from a king named Mangalaraja mentioned in the 12th line of the Usha temple inscription at Bayana (Rajasthan).

Kirtiraja

- Kirtiraja was the son of Mangalaraja and successor who ruled from 1015 AD to 1035 AD. He was a contemporary of Mahmud Ghazni (998-1030 AD) and Vidyadhara Chandela (1019 AD).
- Located in the Sihoniya area of Morena district, the Kakanmath temple was built by the ruler of Kachchhapaghata dynasty, Kirtiraja, on the banks of the Asan river in the name of his queen Kanakathe.
- Kakanmath Temple (Sihoniya) is dedicated to Shiva- Parvati.

Muladeva

- Muladeva became the successor of Kirtiraja. In the Saas- Bahu temple inscription, he has been decorated with the title 'Bhuvanpala' and 'Trailokyamalla'.

Devapala

- The successor of Muladeva was Devapala who ruled till 1055-1075 AD. In the Gwalior Museum inscription, it has been decorated with 'Aparajita Virudha'.
- **In the Saas-Bahu temple inscription, he was said to be greater than Karna in charity, .**
- Chausath Yogini temple situated in Morena was also built by Devpal, the ruler of Kachhvaha dynasty.

Padmapala

- " After the death of Devpala, his son Padmapala became the ruler of Gwalior in 1075 AD.
- In the Saas-Bahu temple inscription, he has been described as very mighty, beautiful in shape and similar to Mandha in the upbringing of his subjects.
- He built the Vishnu temple built on the Gwalior fort, which is popularly known as Saas Bahu Ke Mandir. Padam Pal named the Vishnu temple as Padam Nabha Mandir. During his reign, the construction of this temple was almost completed, in which the work of consecration of idols and other arrangements was left and only then it died.
- According to Manikantha, Padmapala has been described as the Destroyer of the Paripanthis (Dasyus).

Suryapala

- After Padmapala, his brother Suryapala became the ruler of Gwalior.
- According to the Saas-Bahu temple inscription, Suryapala was the brother of Padmapala. Here it is referred to as 'Suryanripa'.

Mahipala

- In 1080 AD, Suryapala's son Mahipala sat on the throne of Gwalior.
- In the Saas-Bahu temple inscription, Mahipala is worshiped with the 'Suryanripanandan' etc. names of 'Suryajanita' and Prashashtikaar Manikantha has adorned him with titles like 'Bhuvanaikamalla' and 'Kachhparikulbhushan'.
- Mahipal had taken two vows at the time of state consecration. The first vow was that he would complete the remaining work for the completion of the Padmanabha temple built by his uncle Padampala and the second was that he would marry his daughter to a handsome Rajputra like Kaamdev.
- King Mahipal completed the Vishnu temple (Saas-Bahu or Sahastrabahu Temple or Harisadanam temple) in Gwalior fort in 1093 AD , this temple is dedicated to Padmanabha of Vishnu. Mahipala also installed the idols of Aniruddha along with Baikuntha in the big temple.

Ratnapala

- Ratnapala (1104-1109-10 AD) was the son and successor of Mahipala.
- After Ratnapala, the information about the history of Kachchhapaghata dynasty of Gwalior-Sihoniya branch is not found in order and date but in scattered form.
- There is a mention of the construction of a temple dedicated to Balarama (Chhirpani) by Kulhan (Shandilya Gotra Brahmin) on Gopa hill during the reign of Ratnapala.
- Ratnapala's name is also mentioned in a broken inscription engraved in the wall of the Gwalior fort near the Saas-Bahu temple.

Ajayaladeva

- The name of Ajaypaladeva is found in an image inscription from Naresar (District Morena).
- Some of Ajayapala's coins have been found from Tumain, which confirms his influential rule.
- After Ajaypal, the name of a king named 'Askaran' of Gwalior is known from a Gangoltal inscription during Akbar's period. In this, he is referred to as 'Paramabhagavata'.
- Thus, in the Kachchhapaghata dynasty of Gwalior, Ratanapala was followed by Jayapala, Ajayaladeva, Askaran, Suhaldey, Sulkhandev, Saharipal and Vachharajdev etc. After Ratnapal, this dynasty declined and the above mentioned king continued to rule in Gwalior till the Mughal period as a feudatory.
- The book titled Tajul-Masaar also mentions Solankhpal (Sulakshanapal) who had to face Muhammad Ghori in Gwalior in 1196 AD.

Dovkund Branch

- The Dovkund branch of the Kachchvaha dynasty, located in **Sheopur** district.
- The ancient name of Dubkund was Chandobha / Dobha, which was written as Dubkund during the British period.
- **FEUDATORY STATUS:** Initially, this branch of the Kachchvaha dynasty served as feudatories of the Chandelas during early times.
- **SOURCE:** In the Tithyankit inscription (तिथ्यांकित शिलालेख) of Vikramasimha of 1145 AD, the names of five generation rulers of Kachchhapaghata dynasty Yuvaraja, Arjuna, Abhimanyu, Vijaypala and Vikramasimha are found.
- **FOUNDER:** The first ruler of the Kachchhapaghata dynasty of Dubkund was King Yuvaraja. He ruled from 1000 - 1015 AD. In the inscriptions, the Yuvaraja has been called 'Kachchhapaghatkula Bhushan' and 'Prasidha'.
- **ARJUNA** (1015-1035 AD) was the son and successor of Yuvaraja who also defeated Raja Bhoja of Malwa in 1018 AD. Arjuna, the ruler of the Kachchhapaghata dynasty, was a feudatory of the Chandela ruler Vidyadhara. Arjuna was the contemporary of the

Chandela ruler Vidyasagara, the Paramara ruler - Bhoja, the Gurjara Pratihara ruler - Rajyapala and Mahmud Ghaznavi. Ruler Arjun defeated the Paramara ruler Raja Bhoj on behalf of Chandelas, showcasing their military prowess and political influence in the region.

- **ABHIMANYU** (1035-1045 AD) was the son and successor of Arjuna. Abhimanyu was contemporary to Muladeva, the ruler of Kachchhapaghata dynasty of Gwalior.
- **VIJAYAPALA** (1045-1070 AD) was the son and successor of Abhimanyu. Shwetambar Jain Acharya was Maheshwar during the reign of Kachchhapaghata ruler Vijayapala. The title of 'Adhirajavijaya' was adopted by Vijayapala.
- Vijayapala's son and successor **VIKRAMASIMHA** (1070- 1100) is mentioned as 'Maharajadhiraja' inscription dated Vikram era 1145.
- Vikramasimha was the first independent ruler under the Dubkund branch of the Kachchhapaghata dynasty.
- During the time of Vikramasimha, a grand Jain temple was built in a village called Mahachakra and a pair of footwear of Jain Mahaacharya Shri Devasena was installed in the temple.
- The title of 'Shreshthin' was conferred on Jain Acharya Daahar in Dobha Nagar by the Kachchhapaghata ruler Vikramasimha.

Narwar Branch

- **Founder:** Sumitra is credited as the founder of the Narwar branch of the Kachchvaha dynasty. The founder of the Kachchhapaghata dynasty of Nalpur (Narwar) Vajradaman. Sumitra, was the son of Vajradaman.
- **Location:** The Narwar branch's geographical location along the Sindh River in Shivpuri likely influenced its strategic and cultural developments over time.
- **Sources:** The Sati pillar (iconograph), related to the Narwar branch of Kachchhapaghata dynasty of has been found from Guna district. The copper plate inscription found from Narwar is the only evidence from which information about the limited history of this branch is obtained.
- **Prominent Rulers:** Among the prominent rulers of the Narwar branch were Gagan Singh, Sharad Singh, and Veersingh Dev. These rulers would have contributed significantly to the dynasty's governance, military affairs, and cultural patronage during their respective reigns.
- In this copper-plate inscription, information about the genealogy of Narwar's Kachchhapaghata dynasty up to three generations is available.
- Accordingly, the first name is of Gaganasimha (1075-1090) who has been called 'Maharajadhiraja Parmeshwar'. After that he was succeeded by Sharadasimha (1090-

1105), who has been embellished in the article with 'Prabalparambhattaraka Maharajadhiraja'.

- The last Kachchhapaghata ruler of Narwar branch and Sharadasimha's successor was Virasimhadeva (1105-1125 AD).
- **Dholamaru Song:** The Dholamaru song is a cultural treasure associated with the Kachchvaha dynasty. It narrates the love story of Prince Dhola and Princess Maru, who hailed from Bikaner. This song reflects the rich cultural heritage and storytelling traditions of the dynasty, showcasing themes of love, loyalty, and royal life.

समीक्षा
इंस्टीट्यूट

11. Tomar dynasty

- The rule of the Tomar dynasty was established in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh, whose main center was Gwalior.
- Tomara dynasty is **one of the minor early medieval ruling houses** of northern India.
- Puranic evidence (writings of the Puranas) gives its early location in the Himalayan region. According to bardic tradition, the dynasty was **one of the 36 Rajputs**.
- As a universal power, the Tomar dynasty was established around 1388 (1394) AD under the leadership of a king named Veer Singh Dev.
- Some areas of Morena and Ambah tehsils of Morena district of Madhya Pradesh are still called Tanwarghar or Tomar Griha.
- The main book to know the history of Tomar dynasty of Gwalior is – Khadgarai's Gopachal Akhyan
- **The origin of the Tomar dynasty** is believed to be from the sage Atri in the Gopachal Akhyan narrative of Khadgaray, the authentic history of the Tomar dynasty.
- According to the records, the origin of Tomaras is believed to be from Somvansh or Pandava dynasty.

SOURCES OF TOMAR DYNASTY

- Taarikh-e-Nama Gwalior (Author - Ghanshyam Pandit)
- Kulyate-Gwaliari (Syed Faizal Ali)
- Gopanchal-Akhyana (Composer-Khadgaraya)- For Krishna Singh Tomar in the period of Shah Jahan. (Most Popular)
- Gwalior Nama (Hiraman Munshi) - During the reign of Aurangzeb, the officer of Gwalior fort was the scribe of Mautibind Khan.
- Taarikh-e-Gwalior (Jalal Hisar)
- *Gangoltaal Inscription (Gwalior)*
- *Tikoniya Taal Inscription (Gwalior)*
- *Ambika Devi Mandir Inscription (Sehoniya)*
- *Gujri Mahal Inscription (Gwalior)*

EARLY HISTORY

- Although the history of the Tomar dynasty is very ancient, whose existence is known in the Gwalior region from the third decade of the eighth century (724 AD).
- Many scholars believe that during the reign of Pratihara Nagabhatta I, a Tomar descendant of Gwalior Chambal region was appointed as a feudatory here, his remaining descendants probably acted as feudatories of the Pratihara dynasty. The name of a Tomar descendant was "Jaul".

- According to the description of Pehwan inscription, during the reign of Mahendrapala Pratihara, three Tomar brothers, had come to Prithudak (Pehwa), who built a temple of Vishnu with three sanctums and got the said inscription engraved. His genealogy is also given in this inscription. Accordingly Jaul, Vajrata, Jajjuka, Gogga, Poornaraja and Devaraja became the kings of this dynasty.
- After Gogga, probably a feudal lord named **Vitthaladeva Tomar** was established in the Chambal region.
- The original place of the Tomar dynasty was **Aisah (Morena)** and the extension was from Pawaya to Narwar.
- The capital of the Tomar dynasty was established by Vitthaldev Tomar in the Aisah (Morena) region.
- While describing the Somvansh, Khadgaraya has presented the lineage up to Parikshit. After that the names of Tejpala, Madanpala and Khandashiva etc. have been mentioned.
- Achalbrahma started participating in the ongoing conflict between the Hindu kings and the Turks in the Chambal valley and thus, over a period of time, the Tomar feudatories and descendants of this place honoured him as their king.
- In Khadgaraya's 'Gopachal Akhyan', a list of Tomar kings has been given after Achalbrahma, which is as –Virshah, Madanpal, Bhupathi, Kunvarsi, Ghatamdev, Devabrahma & Vir Singh Deo
- Kunvarsi (possibly Kamal Singh), Ghatamdev Devabrahma (Devavarma) were contemporaries of Firozshah Tughlaq as there is a mention of Devavarma's involvement with Firozshah Tughlaq's army in the 'Battle of Tirhut' in 1351 AD. Devavarma was the father of Veersinghdeva.
- In 'Veer Simhavalok', Devavarma has been called 'Bhupati', but he was not an independent ruler but a vassal of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.

IMPORTANT RULERS

VIR SINGH DEO

- The credit for the establishment of the independent Tomar state is given to Veersinghdev, who established this state in 1388 AD, which was strengthened till 1394. (SOURCE- GANGOLTAAL INSCRIPTION.)
- He obtained the suzerainty of Gwalior from Alauddin Sikander Shah, the Sultan of Delhi.
- Virsinghdev - Defeated Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah of Kalpi
- Vir Singh Deo himself was a scholar of Sanskrit and Ayurveda.

- He composed the texts 'Virsimhavalok' and 'Durgabhakti Tarangini' ('वीरसिंहावलोक' और 'दुर्गाभक्ति तरंगिणी').
- Vir Singh Deo was not only a great warrior and skilled politician, but also a scholar and patron of scholars.
- Dhiman Sarang, Lakshmidhara, Sharangadhara and Krishna were prominent among the composers of the Vir Singh Deo period. Among the Jain composers, Jai Singh Suri who composed 'Kumarpalcharit', Napachandra Muni and Prasannachandra Suri were prominent.
- Music was also at its peak during this period. A music teacher named Damodar Bhatt wrote a book called 'Sangeet Darpan'.
- The characteristics of Gwalior's Tomar dynasty are known in Indian history, all of them originated under the encouragement of Vir Singh Deo Tomar.

UDDHARANA DEVA

- After the death of Vir Singh Deo, his crown prince Uddharanadeva took over the administration of the Tomar kingdom.
- The Gangolatal inscription was engraved by him, which was composed by Vensuri Gayadhar.
- It is known from the 'Gangolatal inscription' of Uddharanadeva that he saved the earth by destroying the chaotic Shakas (Ranoshakaganhatva Aratyuddharanomahi) (रणोशकगणहत्वा अरात्युद्धरणोमही).
- On the occasion of his father Vir Singh Deo's annual death anniversary, he got Gangola pond cleaned up and erect an inscription which was composed by Vensuri Gayadhra.
- Uddharanadeva died in the beginning of 1402 AD.

VIRAMDEVA / VIRAMENDRA

- Viramdeva or Viramendra was the son and successor of Uddharanadeva.
- His contemporary poet Padmanath had composed a book named 'Yashodhar Charita'.
- In the inscription of 17th century AD, Viramdeva has been called 'Virakshitipati' (वीरक्षितिपति).
- Naychandra Suri has also adorned him with the adjective 'Veermakshitipati' in 'Hammir Mahakavya'.
- In the inscription engraved on the rock outside the circular temple at Mitavali (District-Morena), Viramdeva has been given the title of "Tejoratnam' (तेजोरत्नम).
- Viramdeva also encouraged Shaivism and Shakta religion. He got the Shivling established in the circular temple of **Mitaoli** and also got the 'Sabhamandap' constructed in the temple of Ambikadevi situated at Sihoniya in 1405 AD. This temple was a famous temple of the Tomar dynasty.

- Bhattaraka named Ganakirti was a contemporary of Viramdeva Tomar, after whose teachings Padmanabha composed the book "Yashodhar Charita".
- He faced **attack of khizra khan in 1416.**
- **Hoshangshah of Malwa attacked Gwalior in 1423 (encircled / siezed the fort)**
- **His minister's name was Kushraj. (Jain temples in Gwalior and sihoniya)**

GANAPATIDEVA

- Ganapatideva ascended the throne of Tomar dynasty in 1423 AD. Gulab Khan Gauri has considered the beginning of its rule from 1422 AD.
- The inscription on the Jayastambha of Narwar (17th century AD) also mentions Ganapatideva as the Tomara ruler. In this article, Vani Bhattarak Shubhachandra Deva has been called the Patta disciple (पट्ट शिष्य) of Kamalkirti.
- Ganapatideva has also been described in the inscription of Mitrasen of Rohtasgarh. Accordingly, "even the imagination Delhipati (Dillieshwaranam) (दिल्लीश्वराणां) could not reach over the strong fort of Ganapatideva, that is, there was no attack on Gwalior during his time".

DUNGAR SINGH / DUNGARENDRA SINGH

- During the reign of Dungar Singh / Dungarendra Singh, Jain statues were engraved on the walls of Gwalior Fort, which presents evidence of their patronage to Jainism.
- The door named Ganesh-Paur located in Gwalior fort was built in the memory of Ganapatideva by his son Dungar Singh.
- During the reign of Dungar Singh/Dungarendra Singh, Gwalior was first attacked by Sultan Mubarak Shah of Delhi in 1425-27 AD and the second attack was done in 1429-30 AD. After that Dungar Singh became a feudatory or friend of the Sultanate power of Delhi.
- Dungar Singh / Dungarendra Singh had friendly relations with the ruler of Kashmir, Zainul-Abidin.
- During the reign of Dungar Singh / Dungarendra Singh, there was an unprecedented progress in literature. Great poet Raidhu composed 'Sammatgunnidhan' and 'Parsva Purana'. Royal poet Vishnudas composed 'Pandavacharitu', 'Swarga Rohan' and 'Ramayana' etc.

KIRTISINGH

- Kirtisingh took over the reins of Tomar dynasty in 1459 AD. He used to be active in the administrative and philanthropic work of the state during the lifetime of his father.
- The most ancient evidence is an inscription from a cave located near Marimata, a small Jain idol near Lashkar, in which he is called "Maharajadhiraja Kirtisinghdeva" ("महाराजाधिराज कीर्तिसिंहदेव").

- In the inscription obtained from Tilor (a village located near Malanpur, Bhind) "Maharajadhiraja कीर्तिसिंहदेव". he has been inscribed Kirtisinghdeva" as ("महाराजाधिराज
- Jainism, Sangh and Bhattarakas had full encouragement through Kirtisingh to promote institutional activities in their state.
- Near the Dhodha Gate of Gwalior fort there is an inscription on the pedestal of a Jain idol, in which the names of Kirtisingh and some Jain Bhattarakas are mentioned.
- The name of Kirtisingh is also mentioned in the Jaystambh pillar of Narwar inscribed by Sangram Singh Tomar. This is probably the last inscription to mention Kirtisingh
- There are four chief among the princes of Kirtisingh, whose little information is available about their work. Kalyanmalla became the successor of Kirtisingh.
- The second son Bhanusingh was a literary genius. He got the Gita translated from
- Thebhanabha and lived till the reign of Man Singh.
- Badalgarh was built in Gwalior in the name of the third prince Badal Singh. The fourth prince was Dhurmangad, who after the defeat of Tomar Vikramaditya tried to recapture the Gopachal fort several times.

KALYANAMALLA

- Kalyanamalla was the son and successor of Kirtisingh His rule started in 1537 AD. Only one article related to the information of his reign is reported so far, but there is no description of any political achievement of Kalyanamalla in it.
- This article is dated 1542, Jyeshtha Sudi 01, Monday, (1542, ज्येष्ठ सुदी 01, सोमवार तिथि) in which the name of the king is mentioned as "kalyanamallasingh".
- The kingdom of Kalyanamalla was described in Gopachal on Vaishakh Sudi Dashami, 1537 (वैशाख सुदि दशमी, 1537) (20 April, 1480) in the 'Vilhan Charit' composed by the poet Damodar.
- Kalyanamalla himself composed a book called 'Sulaimcharit'. Narayandas, the royal poet of Kalyanamalla, composed the epic named 'Chhitaicharit' for the entertainment of Hindus and Afghans.

RAJA MAN SINGH (1486- 1518)

- The most majestic king of the Tomar dynasty was Man Singh (1486 AD to 1518 AD) who had to fight with Bahlol Lodi, Sikandar Lodi and Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi.
- In 1517 AD, Ibrahim Lodi won the fort of Gwalior, Man Singh died in this war.
- The name of Man Singh is inscribed in the inscription on the Charan Chowki of a Jain statue of Gwalior fort as "Mallasinghdeva". In this, the details of the consecration of Jain idols are found.
- Man Singh was an art lover. During his reign, huge architecture like Gujari Mahal, Manmandir, Badalgarh and Rasgriha at Barai were built.

- During the reign of Man Singh, Baiju, Bakshu, Pandavi, Mahmud Lohang etc. composed the verses.
- Aurangzeb's Subedar Fakirulla Saif Khan has called Man Singh the author of the songs of ragas like Sawant, Lilavati, Sadhav, Manshahi and Kalyan.

Books Composed during the Reign of Man Singh

Manik Kavi Krit, 'Baital Pachisi', 'Gita' translated by Thaiknath, Prachiptansh added to 'Chitacharit' composed by Damodar, 'Mankutuhall' by Mansingh, 'Gita Granth' by Baiju, Bakshu and Nayak Pandey, Sangeetsar by Tansen, Ragakaldrum, Sangeet Ratnakar, Ragamala and Shri Ganesha stotra, 'Gyabhagyabhabhaktamal' by Nabhadass, 'Shripal Charit' by Parimal, 'Nemishwar Geeta' by Chataru etc.

VIKRAMADITYA

- After the death of Man Singh, his son Vikramaditya ascended the throne, who was killed in the First Battle of Panipat (1526 AD).

RAM SINGH

- Ram Singh Tomar was the crown prince of King Vikramaditya.
- His age must have been about 5 years at the time of the defeat of the Tomars.
- As an adult, he also made efforts to regain the Gwalior fort, the pride of his ancestors.
- His period is considered to be in 1526 AD till 1576 AD.
- After Ram Singh went to Mewar, Ram Singh and his 3 son participated in battle of Haldighati.
- Akbar had complete control over Gwalior.
- The Gwalior region was ruled by the Mughals till 1754 AD.

The world-famous diamond named Kohinoor, which currently adorns the palace of England, is a treasure of the Tomar dynasty of Gwalior.

Tomar Jagirdar Ajit Singh, the successor of Vikramaditya, gifted the Mughal dynasty with Agra Fort and on the condition of not attacking himself.

ARCHITECTURE OF TOMARS

MAN MANDIR –

- Its construction was completed in 1508 by mansingh.
- This palace is mentioned in Narayandas's Chitaicharit.
- The intricate latticework here is called the Gwalior Jhilmili.
- The craftsman and father of Gwalior Jhilmili art was Khedu.

GUJRI MAHAL –

- It was built by Mansingh for Gujri, the beloved and wife of Mansingh Tomar.
- Gargi and Gundas have been described as the main architects of Manmandir and Gujrimahal in Narayandas's Chitaicharit.

- The novel Maganayani was composed by Chandravanlal Verma.

GOPANCHAL

- There are around 1500 idols on the Gopachal Hill
- Most of the idols were built in 1341-1479, during the period of King Dungar Singh and Keerti Singh of Tomar dynasty
- It is said that in 1527, Mughal emperor Babar after occupying the fort ordered his soldiers to break the idols, when soldiers stroked on the thumb, a miracle was seen and invaders were compelled to run away.

TOMB OF MOHAMMAD GHAUS

- Azam Humayun, the general of Ibrahim Lodi, demolished the temple of Tirthankara Chandraprabh and built the tomb of Mohammad Ghaus in its place.

LITERATURE

- Nayan Chandra Suri's 'Hammir Mahavakya
- Padmanath Kayastha's Yashodhara Charitra
- Amarkirti's 'Shatkarmopadesh
- Nayanachandra's "Rambha Manjari “
- Raidhu - Sammatgunnidhan (सम्मत्तगुणनिधान).
- Padyanath composed Yashodhar Charit.

INSCRIPTIONS RELATED TO TOMAR DYNASTY

- Pehwan Inscription -Gogg Tomar
- Gangolatal Inscription -Uddharanadeva Tomar
- Rohtasgarh Inscription - Dungar Singh / Dungarendra Singh Tomar

QUESTIONS- ANSWERS

Que. Who were the Rajputs? The origin of which Rajputs in Prithvirajjarasan is told from Agnikund?

Ans.

- Rajput, an aberration of Sanskrit 'Rajputra'
- Many theories of their origin prevail
- Four brave Pratiharas, Chalukya, Parmar and Chahamanas were born from the fire pit.

Que. What were the four distinct Rajput clans in the ninth and tenth centuries?

Ans. Pratiharas, Chahamanas, Chalukyas and Paramaras

Que. Name the major Rajput states.

Ans.

1. Chandels of Bundelkhand
2. Chauhans of Shakambhari
3. Parmars of Malwa
4. Chalukyas of Anhilvad
5. Guhils of Mewar
6. Rathores of Marwar

Que. What do you know about Rajasekhar?

Ans.

- Scholars and courtier of Pratiharas
- Honorable in the reign of both Mahendrapal I and Mahipal
- Compositions - Karpoomanjari, Kavyamimamsa, Bhuvankosh etc.

Que. Write the names of important texts composed by Raja Bhoj.

Ans.

1. Saraswati Kanthabharan
2. Samrangsutradhar
3. Yoga Sutra Vritti

Que. Where was the Bhojshala built?

Ans.

- Construction- Dhar City
- At that time it was a famous Sanskrit college.
- Here Bhoj got the statue of Vagdevi consecrated.

Que. What do you know about Prithviraj III?

Ans.

- Was the son of Someshwar (1177 AD)
- At the age of 11, the king was under the protection of Mother Karpoor Devi.
- Tarain war with Gauri in 1191 and 1192.

Que. Mention the major wars of Prithviraj III.

Ans.

- Defeated Paramardidev (Chandel ruler) in 1182 AD.
- Failed attack on Gujarat in 1187 AD
- Won first Battle of tarain in 1191AD

Que. Who was Mihirbhoj?

Ans.

- The most powerful ruler of the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty
- Capital - Kannauj
- The biggest enemy of the Arabs
- Took the title of Adivaraha

Que. Write the names of four major rulers of Gurjara Pratihara dynasty.

Ans. 1. Nagabhatta I 2. Vatsaraj
3. Nagabhatta II 4. Mihir Bhoj

Que. Write the names of famous scholars of Prithviraj Chauhan's court.

Ans. Chandbardai, Jagnik, Janardan and Vidyapati.

Que. Write the names of four rulers of Parmar dynasty.

Ans. 1. Munj 2. Sindhuraj 3. Jai Singh 4. Bhoj

Que. Who was the founder of Chandela dynasty?

Ans. Nannuk Chandel was the founder of the Chandela dynasty.

Que. Write the names of the major rulers of Chandela dynasty.

Ans. 1. Yashovarman 2. Dhanga
3. Ganda 4. Kirtivarman
5. Paramardidev (Last Ruler)

Que. Which Chandela ruler built temples in Khajuraho?

Ans. Yashovarman, Dhanga, Gand had built the Khajuraho temples (950 to 1950).

Que. What do you know about

Chandbardai?

Ans.

1. Prithviraj Chauhan's court poet
2. Composition - 'Prithvirajraso'
3. The main source of knowing the history of the Rajput period

Que. Sen dynasty of Bengal

Ans.

- Founder - Samant Sen
- Capital- Nadia (Lucknauti)
- Other rulers- Vijay Sen, Ballal Sen and Lakshman Sen
- Laxman Sen - last Hindu Emperor of Bengal

Que. Khajuraho Temple

Ans.

1. Made in Nagara Style
2. Situated in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh
3. Built by Chandela rulers

Que. Vidyadhar

Ans.

- A mighty king of the Chandela dynasty.
- The Pratihara ruler Governor (Rajpal) was assassinated.
- Surrendered to Mahmud Ghaznavi.

Que. How did the decline of the Pratiharas begin?

Ans.

- The disintegration of the empire begins.
- Declaring itself independent of the subordinate provinces.
- Incompetence and weakness of heirs.

Que. Who is considered the founder of the Pala dynasty of Bengal?

Ans.

- Founder- Gopal
- He was a capable general.

Que. Who was Devpal? Why is he considered the successful ruler of the Pala dynasty? Give reason.

Ans.

- A worthy son and successor of Dharmapala.
- Ended the pride of Utkal, Huna, Dravidian and Gurjar kings.
- Reign - Golden Age of Pala Dynasty

Que. When and who founded the Parmar dynasty?

Ans.

1. Establishment- Upendra or Krishnaraja
2. Capital - Dhara Nagari (present-day Dhar)
3. The early kings of this dynasty were feudatories of the Rashtrakutas

Que. Where did the rise of the Chandela dynasty take place? Name their capital.

Ans.

- Rise - in the present Bundelkhand region
- Major cities- Chhatarpur, Mahoba and Kalanjar
- Capital- Khajuraho

Que. Examine the social structure of Rajputs. [MPPSC 2018, 300 words]

Ans.

- Rigid caste system, run by Jajmani system.
- Poor condition of women & Sudras.
- Strong patriarchy.

Que. Briefly tell the early history of Chauhan dynasty of Rajputs.

Ans.

- Rule in the Sambhar (Shakambhari) region in the early period
- The early rulers were feudatories of the Pratihara rulers of Kannauj.

Que. Jaydev

Ans.

- Great poet of sanskrit
- The court poet of Lakshman Sen, the ruler of the Sen dynasty
- Composition - 'Geet Govind'

Que. Kumarghosh

Ans.

- Famous Buddhist monks of Bengal
- Guru of the Shailendra dynasty of Java
- Construction of a grand temple in Java (by his order)

Que. Kumaril Bhatt

Ans.

- Founder of Bhat sect
- Vowed to expel Buddhism from India.
- And compositions - Shlokavartik, Tantravartik

Que. Mandan Mishra

Ans.

- Acharya of Purva Mimamsa philosophy
- Contemporary of Shankaracharya
- Wrote texts on both Mimamsa and Vedanta philosophies

Que. Short note on Hathnora–

- Hathnora is a village in the **Sehore** district of Madhya Pradesh, India.
- In 1982, geologist Arun Sonakia discovered the fossil known as the Narmada Fossil (Female Homo erectus) and is about 70,000 years old.

Que. Short note on Paleolithic period in MP

Ans-

- It is known as **Old Stone Age**.
- In this period, primitive man used stone tools for the first time.
- They were just dependent on hunting and food gathering.
- Main sites of this period in Madhya Pradesh are Narmada Valley, Chambal Valley, Betwa Valley etc.
- From Chambal valley excavation many tools were founded like selt,axe etc.

Que. Short note on Bhimbetka discover-

Ans-

- Discovered by V.S. Wakarkar (1957-58)
- In 2003, it was declared as UNESCO heritage site.
- 800 cave are found here in which 500 cave have painting of hunting dancing and other domestic activities.

Que. Short note on Mesolithic period

Ans

- It is known as **Middle Stone Age**.
- In this period primitive men were dependent on hunting but in the later part they domesticated animals for the first time.
- Use of fire was also discovered in this period.
- Main sites of this period in Madhya Pradesh are Adamgarh hills (Hoshangabad), Eastern Nimarregion, Nagda (Ujjain), Mandla etc.

Que. Short note on Adamgarh [Narmadapuram]

Ans-

- 1 st evidence of Animal Husbandary
- Dog buried with human being.
- R.B. Joshi excavated this site.

Que. Short note on Neolithic period

Ans-

- It is known as **New Stone Age**.
- Agriculture and domestication of animals were the important features of this period.
- Pottery making was the only craft emerged due to invention of wheel.
- Important Neolithic sites are - Handia, Eran (Sagar), Damoh etc.

Que. Short note on Chalcolithic age

Ans-

- Chalcolithic means stone - copper age, in this age, stone along with metal began to be used by man.
- Main sites in Madhya Pradesh are Nagda, Navadatoli, Kayatha etc.
- Kayatha was the first chalcolithic site in Madhya Pradesh.

Que. Write a short note on BETWA RIVER EXCAVATION.

Ans-

- V.S. Wakankar discovered the remains of adult Homo sapiens from Bhimbetka.
- Seeing the well-shaped depressions on the walls of a rock shelter in Bhimbetka, it seems that these are the earliest examples of art created by members of the Homo species.
- S. R. Sharma has discovered more than a hundred Stone Age sites in the excavations conducted in Rewa, Satna and Sidhi districts.
- Knives and chisels have been found from the Bhimbetka and Rewa areas.
- Due to the presence of quartzite rocks in large quantities, it is estimated that the first modern humans of India might have lived here.
- Palaeolithic tools have been found in Lalitpur area during the survey of Betwa river conducted by Singh and Khatri.

Que. Write a note on CONTRIBUTION OF KK MOHAMMAD IN CHAMBAL VALLEY EXCAVATION in recent years.

Ans.

KK Muhammed played a pivotal role in the Chambal Valley, though it wasn't exactly an excavation for human prehistory like the Narmada Valley. His focus was on the **restoration and conservation** of the Bateshwar Temples. Here's how his contribution stands out:

- **Leadership:** As the Regional Director (North) of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), he spearheaded the Bateshwar temple restoration project .
- **Overcoming Challenges:** A crucial aspect of the project involved negotiating with dacoits who held sway in the area. Muhammed's skills in diplomacy and negotiation were instrumental in securing cooperation for the restoration work .
- **Restoration Expertise:** Muhammed's experience in archaeological conservation came into play when meticulously reassembling the scattered temple fragments. He's credited with reviving over 80 temples.

While the Chambal Valley might not have extensive digs for human prehistory, KK Muhammed's contribution lies in **preserving a significant chapter of the region's cultural heritage** through the successful restoration of the Bateshwar temples.

Que. Short note on Mahishmati Branch of Kalchuri.

Ans-

- The Kalachuri dynasty of Mahishmati was very ancient; they started Kalachuri Era in 248 AD.
- The names of only three rulers of this dynasty are known from the Puranas - Krishnaraja (about 550-575 AD), his son Shankaragana (about 575-600 AD) and grandson Buddharaja (600 AD).
- The real founder of this dynasty was Krishnaraja. Silver coins of Krishnaraja have been found from Nasik, Amravati, Betul and Jabalpur.
- The Adhipatra of Shankargana (576-600 AD) has been found from Amon in Nasik district, which was issued from the victorious camp of Ujjain.
- → Grant was issued from Vidisha to Badnera in Batnagar (Badnera in Chander taluk of Nasik district) during the time of Buddharaja (son of Shankargana). He had to fight with Chalukya ruler Mangalesh in which he was defeated.