



# **MP - PSC**

**State Civil Services**

**Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission**

**Volume - 1**

**History, Culture and Literature and  
Geography of Madhya Pradesh, Water  
Management and Geology**



# HISTORY, CULTURE, LITERATURE AND GEOGRAPHY OF MADHYA PRADESH, WATER MANAGEMENT AND GEOLOGY

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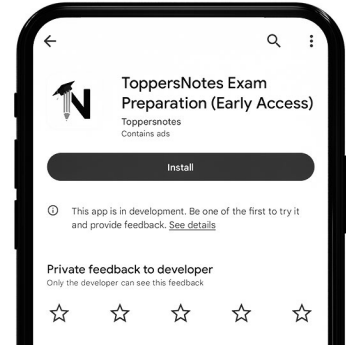
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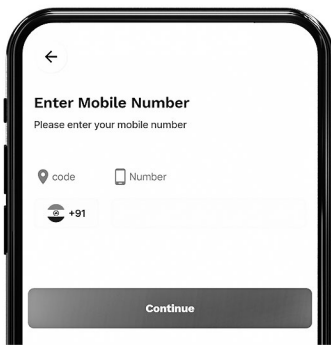
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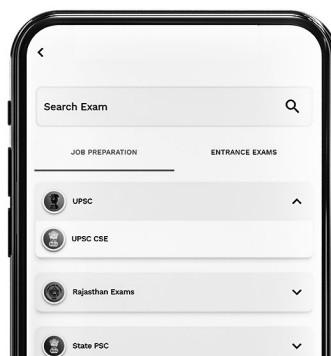
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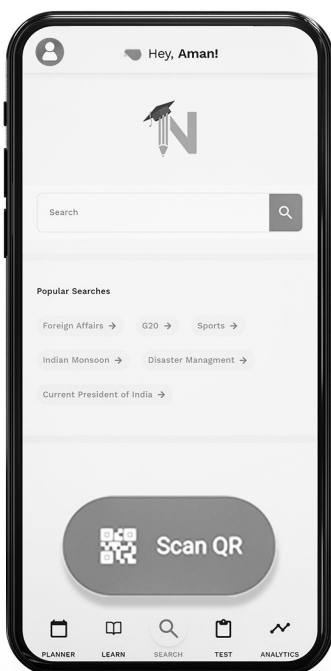
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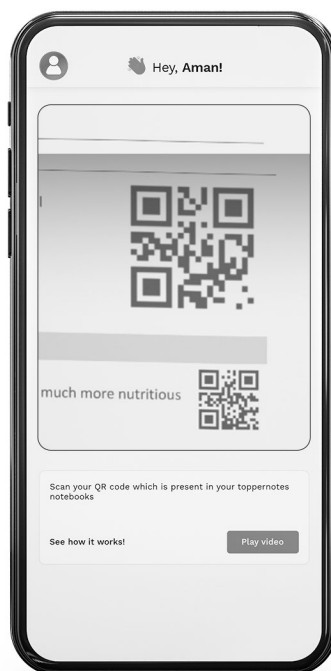
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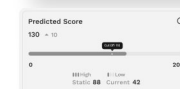
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# CHAPTER

## Ancient History of MP

- **6.5 crore old fossil** found in **Ghughua National Park**, Dindori proved that land of MP as old as the world
- **Fossils** of more than **100 dinosaur eggs** were found in **Bagh area of Dhar**
- Scientists have **estimated** these **fossils** to be **around 7 crore to 6.5 crore years old**. Apart from eggs, **fossils of dinosaur nests** have **also been found** in the area.
- In the **year 2003**, a **US scientist** had **identified fossils** of a **massive dinosaur**, which was **named** as **“Rajasaurus Narmadensis”**.
- In **1930**, **Prof Ladker** proved that **MP** was the **land of Jurassic Park**, in **1877** he found **Fossil of Titanosaurs Dinosaur** near **Jabalpur**
- East India Company's officer **William Sleeman** found thousands of **bones** in **Jabalpur cantonment area**
- In **1933**, **Mattley** found **Human sized Dinosaur** near **Jabalpur** and **named** it **Jabalpuriya**
- In **geological terms**, **Madhya Pradesh** is a part of **Gondwana Land**.

### Stone Age in Madhya Pradesh (40 lakh BC to 4000 BC)

- In **Bhutra Village** near **Narsinghpur** scientist **found Paleolithic aged weapon** which is considered to be **oldest** in **Madhya Pradesh**
- **Hand Axe** made of **Quartzite** discovered from **valley of Betwa and Narmada**
- In the **Narmada Valley Survey**, ancient **fossils** have been found in **Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur**
- The **skull** of the **human Narmade Nurnamedesis** has been **found** in **Hathnora**.
- **Wakankar** has received **tools** from **Mandsaur** in **Chambal Valley**

### Adamgarh (Hoshangabad)

- **Mesolithic sites** on the coast of **Narmada river**.
- **Cave rock painting** found.

### Bhimbethka (Raisen)

- It is a **Paleolithic** and **Mesolithic site**.
- **500 caves** are found.

### Singrauli

- **Many caves** were **found** eg. **Mara Caves** and **Bagh Caves** (**Dhar**) are also found
- **Red, White, Black, Yellow** natural **colors** were **used** in **Paintings** In all these caves.

### Kunjan

- The **Kunjun** in **Sidhi** district of **Madhya Pradesh** is a **Neolithic site**.
- The **Neolithic Age** in **India** is dated **between 2,600 and 800 B.C.**
- It is classified into **three phases** as -



- **Phase-I** - No metal tools were found
- **Phase-II** – It is marked with tools of copper and bronze but in a limited quantity.
- **Phase-III** – It is marked with the use of iron.

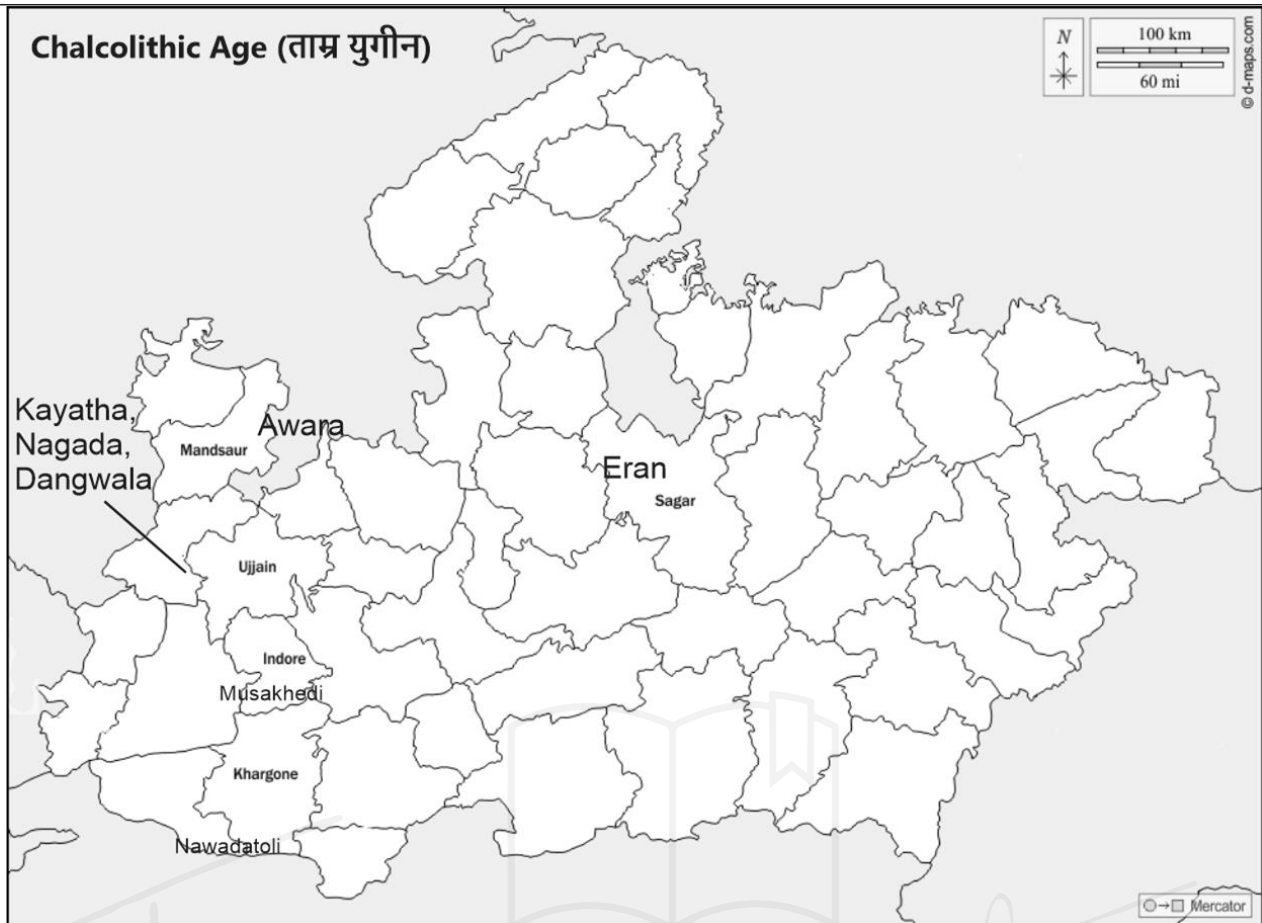
## Bronze Age in Madhya Pradesh

- **Eran (Sagar):** Tools of bronze age were found- 2000BC to 700 BC
- **Khedinema (Hoshangabad):** 3500 Year old bronze age found
- **Akura; Nagada (Ujjain):** Important bronze age site
- **Maheshwar- Navdatoli (1660 BC to 1440 BC):** These two cities mentioned in Buddha's text and famous Bronze age civilization
- **Teonthar (Rewa) and Bharhut (Satna):** Urban civilization of 3rd and 4th C found •



## Chalcolithic Age

- **Kayatha (Ujjain):** Copper Axe found of period 1800-1300 BC; Birthplace of Astrologer Varahamihir
- **Eran (Sagar):** Ancient name Arikini, oldest inscription of Sati was found. Black-Redware, Paintedware found
- **Navdatoli (Maheshwar):** Round shaped Mud Cottage, Rectangle Chulha, cultivation of wheat, gram was found
- **Avara (Mandsaur):** same as Navdatoli, painted Red-Black and Grey-Whiteware found **Azad Nagar- Musakhedi (Indore):** Chalcolithic site
- **Dangwala** - It is located in the township 32 km from Ujjain, it came into existence from the excavation of the last century.
- **Nagda** - It is on the banks of the Chambal River in Ujjain district. From this Tamrapatha settlement, pottery and small stone weapons have also been found.



## Vedic Age

- In fact, the **Aryan culture** is **confined** to the **north** in the **Rig Vedic period** 1500-1000 BC and in the **later Vedic period** (1000-1600 AD), it **crossed Vindhya** and **entered Madhya Pradesh**.
- **Karush**, one of the 10 sons of **Manu**, founded the **Karush** dynasty in **Baghelkhand**.
- **Chandravansh** - **Manu's daughter Ila** was **married to Som** and **established this dynasty**. **Som's rule** was in **Bundelkhand**.

## Ikshvaku Dynasty

- This **dynasty** was **established** in the **name of Ikshvaku**, son of **Manu**, whose **rule** has been **Dandakaranya**.
- The **glorious king** of this **dynasty**, **Mandhata**, sent his son **Purukutsa** to **help** the **Naga kings** of **Central India** (against **Gandharvas**).
- **Muchkund** of the same **Dynasty** **established** the **city** of **Mandhata** (**Omkareshwar** - **Mandhata**) in the **name** of his **ancestor King Mandhata** on the **banks of Narmada** between **Riksh** and **Paripatra** mountain ranges.
- Some **historians** mentioned that **Lanka** was **situated 15 Km** from **Jabalpur**.
- **Vidisha** was **ruled by Shatrughan's son Shatrughati**.
  - According to **Raghuvamsha** of **Kalidasa**, **Shatrughan** **defeated Yadavas** and **Established** his son **Shatrughati** as a **king of Vidisha**.
- During **Mahabharata war**, **Prince of Ujjain Bind** and **Anuvind**, king **Nil** (**Mahishmati**) **fought** from **Kauravas** side
- **Tevar** near **Jabalpur** is described in **Mahabharat** as a **Tripuri**.

## Mahajanapada Age

### Avanti (Ujjain)

- According to the Deepvansh, King Achuthagami founded the city of Ujjaini.
- The Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang mentions Ujjayini (u-she-yen-na) in his travelog in the seventh century
- Under the rule of Chanda Pradyota Mahasena (Contemporary of Buddha) Ujjain was the part of Mahajanapadas with capital Avanti and Mahishmati
- Bimbisar sent his physician Jivaka to cure Chand Pradyot
- Shishunag (Magadh) defeated Nandivarman (king of Ujjain) and merged it into Magadh empire

### Chedi Mahajanapada

- Capital: Suktimati or Sotthivati, it was a part of Bundelkhand and a branch of Kalinga under Kharavela. Later Magadh captured Chedi
- Shishupala was the king of Chedi who was slaughtered by Shri Krishna. After that his son Dhrishketu became the king of Chedi country.
- In the Mahabharata war, Shri Dhritketu supported the Pandavas.

#### Other Areas during Mahajanapada

- Vatsa – Gwalior
- Chedi – Khajuraho
- Anup – Nimar (Khandwa)
- Dasharna – Vidisha
- Tundiker – Damoh
- Nalpur – Narwar (Shivpuri)

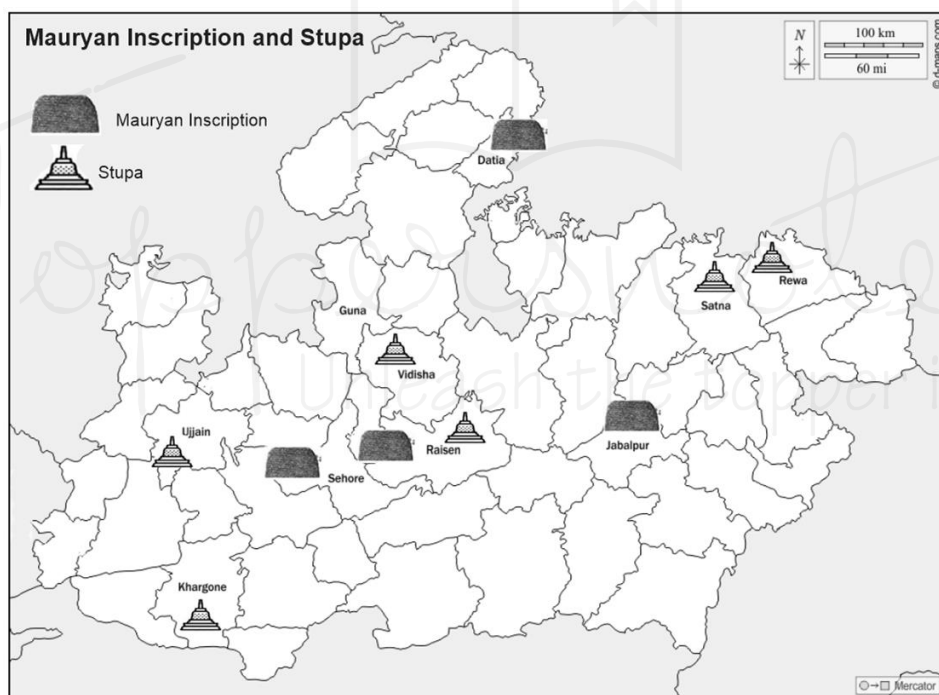
### Maurya Dynasty

- Purugupta was governor of Malawa area during the rule of Chandragupta
- Ashoka was appointed Governor of Avanti by Bindusara.
- Ashok ruled Ujjaini as a Governor for 11 years.
- Inscription from Gurjara (Datia), Rupnath (Jabalpur), Sanchi (Raisen), Pan Guradiya (Sehore) proved that Ashoka ruled these areas
- From Gurjara, Ashoka's name Devanampriya Ashok Raja was found.
- Ashok married Sridevi/Mahadevi of Besnagar (Vidisha).
- Kunal was among the four sons of Ashoka, he ruled for 8 years in Ujjain.
- Even after Ashoka's death, he continued to serve as the provincial ruler. After this, his son Samprati became the provincial ruler of Ujjaini.
- Samprati gradually conquered the area around the south post and occupied it.

### Stupa in Madhya Pradesh

- Buddhist Stupa of Ujjain: After the Mahaparinirvana of Buddha, Avanti was acquired in partition, on which the stupa was built in Vaishya Tekri. This is the largest of the stupas ever found
- Sanchi: There are mainly three stupas and there are other smaller stupas, Sanchi was called Vedic Giri or Chaityagiri in the 3rd century and Kakwan in the 2nd century BC.
  - Sir John Marshall got the Sanchi Stupa renovated between 1912 and 1920.
  - Stupa number 1 which is said to be of great importance, the ashes of Sariputra and Mahamouglayan have been kept.

- **Satdhara Stupa:** An ancient **Buddhist center near Sanchi**. **Cunningham discovered** it in **1853**, so far **40 stupas** and **17 Vihar** have been **found here**.
- **Stupas of Andher:** **Remains of three stupas** have been **found** from a place called **Andher**, **12 km** from **Vidisha**.
- **Sonari Stupa:** **9 km from Sanchi**, the remains of **8 stupas** have been **found** here, out of which **Stupa number 1** is the **largest**, which is **situated in a 240 feet square courtyard**.
  - **37 remains** have been **found** at the **Distance of 10 km** from the **Stupa-Vidisha of Bhojpur**.
  - Similarly, the **remains of two stupas** and **viharas** have been **found** from **Kharwai in Raisen district**.
- **Bharhut's Stupa** is located in **Nagod near Satna** in **Madhya Pradesh**, it was **discovered in 1873**.
- **Deur Kothar:** Comes **under Tehsil of Rewa district**, one **built** in the **3rd century** at the time of **Ashoka**.
- **Tumain Stupa:** Located in **Ashok Nagar**, which was **situated** on the **trade route** connecting **Vidisha** and **Mathura**. It was called **Tumbavan** in ancient times.
- **The stupas of Kasrawad:** located in **Khargone district**, **11 stupas** have been **found** in **Kasrawad**.
- **Maheshwar and Navdatoli:** **Maheshwar** has been **identified with Mahishmati**, the **capital of ancient southern Avanti**.
  - This city was **situated between Pratishthan and Ujjain** on the **road on the south**.
- A **stupa with circumambulation** is also **found from Paan Guradiya**.



## Post Mauryas

### Shung Dynasty

- According to **Malvikagnimitram**, **Agnimitra ruled Vidisha** as a **representative** of his **father Pushyamitra Shung**
- During the rule of **king Bhagvat**, **Heliodorus** (**Antialcidas** (**Indo-Greek King of Taxila**))) **came to Vidisha** and **established Garuda Stambha** or locally known as **Kham Baba**
- **Bharhut Stupa** (**Satna**) **built during the Shung period**.
- **Outer wall of Sanchi** was also **constructed during this time**.

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## Satavahana Dynasty

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- The **Satavahanas** ruled in **27 BC** before ending the **Kanva** dynasty.
- The **inscription** on the **Vedika** of **Sanchi Stupa** has **knowledge of authority over Malwa** before **Shatkarni**
- Some **Satavahana** coins were **received** at **Dewas, Ujjain, Jamulia, Tevar, Bhedaghat**.
- **According** to the **Puranas**, **Simuk** established the **Satavahana** dynasty by **ending** the power of the **Kanvas** and **Shungas** who ruled the **eastern Malwa** (Vidisha) region.
- The **kingdoms** of **Satakarni** include **Anup** (Nimar), **Aakar**(East Malwa), and **Avanti** (West Malwa).
- The **inscription** of **Satavahana** has been **received** from **Sanchi** in **Madhya Pradesh**.
- His son **Pulumavi** lost area to **Kardaman** dynasty (Scythian Dynasty)
- **Satakarni I** is considered to be the **most powerful king** of the **Satavahana** dynasty.

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## Indo-Greek Rule 200 BC to 50 BC

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- Successor of **Demetrius** , **Menander** (Milind) **attacked** **Madhya Pradesh** as his **coin** was **found** in **Balaghat**.
- **Nagasena** converted him into **Buddhism**.

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## Saka Rule

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- **Saka** replaced **Indo-Greek** rule from **western** part of **India** & established **4 Kshatrapas** viz. **Punjab, Mathura, Ujjaini** and **Nasik**.
- There was a **tradition** in the **joint governance** system of the **Shakas** that the **senior ruler** assumed the **title** of "**Mahakshatriya**" and other **junior rulers** were called "**Kshatriyas**".

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## Ujjaini Kshatrap (Kardhamak Dynasty)

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- **Founded** by **Chashtan** and later **ruled** by **Rudradaman**
- The **most powerful** ruler of the **Chashtan** dynasty was **Nahapan**.
- He was a **contemporary** of **Satavahana** King **Gautami's** son **Shatakarni**.
- It is **known** from the **Nashik** inscription that **Gautami's** son **Shatakarni** came and **captured** **Nahpan** by **Aakar** (Eastern-Malwa) and **Avanti**(Western-Malwa).
- The **last Kardhamak** King **Rudrasen** was **killed** by **Chandragupta** 'Vikramaditya'

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## Gupta Period

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- During **Gupta** Period **Samudragupta** enters into **Sagar, Damoh , Jabalpur** and **moved** towards **South** he **defeated** **Saka** king **Shri Dharvarman** and **inscribed** **Eran** Inscription in **Sagar**
  - The **proof** of which **exists** in the **Jain** cave in **Udayagiri**, whose **article** mentions **Maharajadhiraj Ram Gupta**, **copper** coins have been **obtained** from **Vidisha** and **Eran** in **eastern Malwa**.
  - **Three** statues of the **fourth** century are **found** from **Durjanpura** village near **Vidisha**, on which **Maharajadhiraj Ramgupta** is **mentioned** in the **Brahmi** script.
  - **Chandragupta II** **defeated** **Saka** King and **established** **Ujjaini** as his **second Capital**, first. **Pataliputra**
  - **Inscription** found from **Udayagiri** (Vidisha), **described** about **Virsen** (war and **peace**) minister of **Chandragupta II**)
  - **Udaygiri** Caves were **built** by **Guptas**, where **Varaha Avatar** is **important**
  - **Bagh** Caves of **Dhar** is also **related** to **Guptas**
  - **Tigwa** in **Jabalpur** is an **important Vishnu Temple** from **Gupta** Time
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## Inscriptions of Gupta's time

### Mandsaur Inscription

- Written by **Vatsabhathi** in **sanskrit**
- It is **related** to **Bandhuvarman**

### Tumain Inscription

- located in **Ashoknagar district**
- **Information** about **Kumaragupta** is found

### Supiya Inscription

- Located in **Rewa**
- It **described** the **chronology of Gupta king** From the time of Ghatotkach.

### Eran inscription

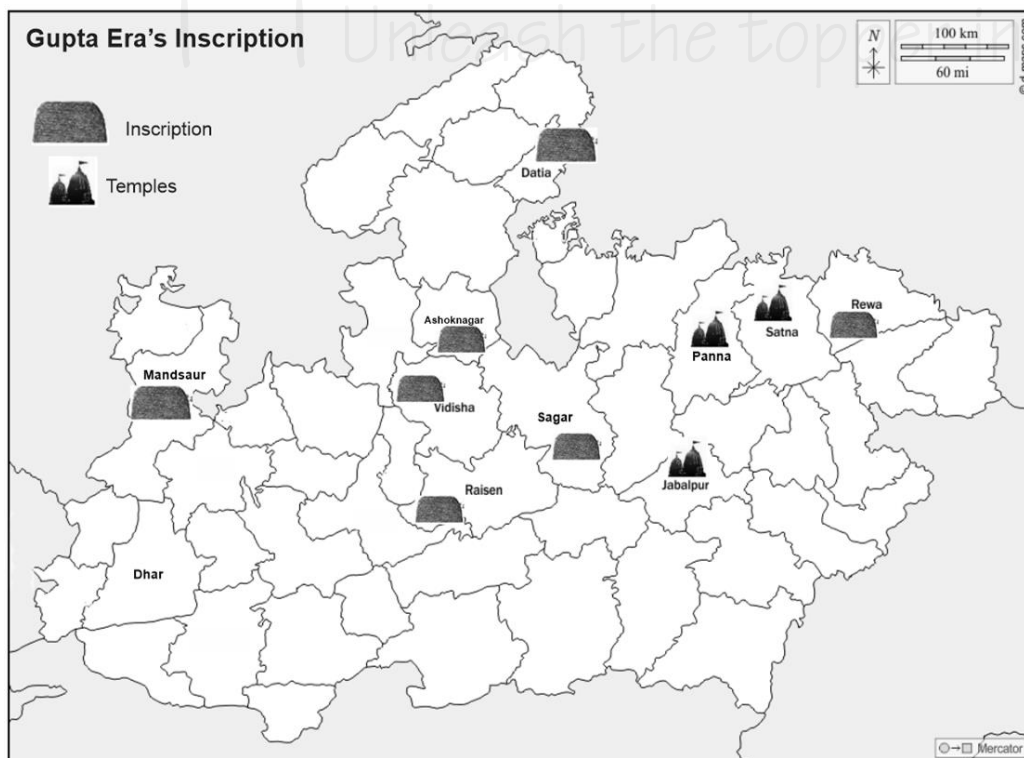
- It is located in **Sagar** district.
- Gives **information** about the **attack of Hunas**

### Mandsaur inscription

- This **inscription** relating to the **Gupta emperor Kumaragupta II** has been **obtained** from **Mandsaur** (Daspur),
- This **inscription** was engraved in **Sanskrit language**.

### Sanchi inscription

- It mentions the **donation** made **by Hari Swamini** to the **Arya Sangha**.



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## Temples of Gupta Period

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- Vishnu Temple of Tigawa - Jabalpur
- Shiva temple of Bhumra - Nagaud (Satna)
- Parvati Temple - Nachna Kuthar (Ajay Garh Panna)
- Bodh Temple Sanchi (Raisen)
- Shiva Temple - Khoh (Nagaud)

## Other Dynasties

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### Vakataka Dynasty (150 AD to 450 AD)

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- **Founded by Vindhyashakti** (250-270AD) at **Vidisha**.
- **Important king** was **Pravarsena** who **performed 4 Ashwamedha Yagya** and had a **marital relation** with the **Nag dynasty** of Pavaya (Gwalior).
- Another king **Pravarsena II** wrote this **epic Setubandh**.

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### Attack by Huns

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- In the **5th century Mihirkul**, the **leader of the Huns**, **invaded conquering Punjab to Sagar of Madhya Pradesh**
- **Records of the first year of the rule of Torman** are **found on the huge Varaha idol** available at **Aran near Sagar**
- **Mihirkul**, the **son of Toraman**, **ruled around Gwalior**
- **Aulikar dynasty** of Mandsaur **defeated Mihirkul** and **drove him out of Malwa**.

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### Aulikar Dynasty of Mandsaur

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- **Founded by Jayavarman** in **Dashpur**.
- Another **king Bandhuvarman** **accepted supremacy of Kumaragupta**
- **First inscription** found on name of **Narvarman**
- **Yashovarman** **defeated last Huna King Mihirakula** and **ended Hunas rule** in India
- **Name of the area Malwa** was **given by Aulikars**

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### Parivrajak Dynasty

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- **Parivrajak** ruled in **Bundelkhand near Panna**.
- **First king-** Devadaya
- **Prominent king-** Hastin
- **Hastin's inscription-** Khoh, Jabalpur and Majhganwa

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### Rulers of Uchchakalp

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- The **modern part** of the **higher kalpa** is **Uchehra** (Satna).
- These were the **neighbors** of the **Parivrajak Maharajas**.
- **Devady**, the **first king** of this dynasty

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### Pushyabhuti Dynasty/Vardhan Empire

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- **King Rajyavardhan** was **killed by** Malwa king **Devagupta** but **next king Harshvardhan** **took revenge** and **killed Devgupta** on the South bank of **Narmada**.
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## The Shail dynasty

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- The **establishment** of the **Shail dynasty** in the **eighth century** in the **western** part of the **Mahakaushal**.
- A **copper plate** derived from **Radholi** (Balaghat district) gives the **genealogy** of the **Shail vansha**.
- **First King** - **Srivardhan**, his son **Patthu Vardhan** who won the **Gurjars**.

## Maukhari dynasty

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- In the **East Nimar district** of Madhya Pradesh, a **Tamma seal inscription** of Maharaj **Sarva Varman** of **Asirgarh fort** has been **received**, in **relation** to which **some scholars** are of the **opinion** that the **Maukhari kingdom** extended up to the **East Nimar district**.

## Pandava dynasty of Maikal

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- **Amarkantak** and surrounding area of **present Anuppur district** was known as **Maikal**.
- **Information** about the **kings** of the **Pandava dynasty** is **obtained** from **Basni Tamra Patra** of King **Bharata Bali**.
- **First king**- **Jaibal**, his son **Vatsaraja**.
- **Later the king** became **independent** after **taking advantage** of the **situation** due to **loss of power** of **Gupta dynasty**.
- **Last Emperor** – **Bharata Bali**

## Kalchuri Dynasty

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- **Kalchuri** is a **branch** of **Haihayas**, the **Kalchuri dynasty** has an **important place** in the **ancient history** of **Madhya Pradesh**.
- The **Kalchuri dynasty** had **two major branches** in Madhya Pradesh - the **Kalchuri of Mahishmati** and the **Kalchuri of Tripuri**.

## Kalchuri of Mahishmati

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- The **ancient capital** of this **Kalachuri dynasty** was **Mahishmati**.
- **Mahishmati** included three places named **Maheshwar**, **Omkareshwar** **Madhata** and **Mandla** in the state of Madhya Pradesh.
- The **names** of its three **major kings** are found - **Krishnaraja**, **Shankargarh** and **Buddha Raja**.
- **Other prominent rulers** were **Shankargarh** and **Budh Raj**.

## Kalchuri of Tripuri

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- After **being defeated** by the **Chalukyas**, the **descendants** of **Budhraj** left **Mahishmati** and **fled** to the **Chedi country** and **established** their **capital** at **Tripuri**.
  - The **founder** of the **Tripuri branch** was **Vamraj**.
  - The ruler **Kokkal I** was a **capable** and **majestic king** of this dynasty.
  - **Lakshmi Karna** or **Karna Dev**, son of **Gangeydev**, was the most **majestic king** among the **Kalachuri kings**.
  - **Karna Dev** is called **Napoleon of Hind**.
  - **Karna Dev** established the **city** of **Karnavati** in his name **near Jabalpur** and **built** the **temples** of **Amarkantak**.
  - The **last ruler** of the **Kalchuri dynasty** was **Vijay Singh**.
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## Rashtrakuta Dynasty

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- **Two branches** of the Rashtrakuta dynasty remained in **Madhya Pradesh** from the **seventh to the tenth century**.
- **First branch**
  - A branch of this dynasty **ruled the Betul-Amravati region**.
  - **Four branches of the state** - Durgaraj, Govind Raj, Swamikraj and Nannaraj.
  - **Two copper sheets** of Nannaraja are **obtained** from **Titar Khedi** and **Multai (Betul)**.
  - **Danti Durg** may have **merged** this **branch** under **his rule**.
- **Second branch**
  - Its **powerful king** was **Dantidurga (744)**.
  - He **fought many wars** around **Mahanadi** and **Narmada**.
  - The **Gurjara rulers** of **Ujjain** **defeated** and **ruled Ujjain**.
  - He **established himself** by **performing** the **Hiranyagarbha Yajna** at **Ujjain** around **750 AD**.
  - **Dantidurga's successor Krishna** **took control** of the **entire Marathi region** of **Madhya Pradesh**

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## Gurjara-Pratihara Vansh

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- **Founded** by **king Harishchandra**, on the **time** of **Nagabhata I dynasty**
- He **defeated Arabs** and **protected Malwa** from **Muslim attack**
- He was **defeated by Dantidurga**

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## Nag Vansh

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- The **rise** of the **Naga dynasty** originated in the **Gwalior-Vidisha region**,
- The **Puranas** mention **Shesha, Bhogin, Sadachandra, Dhana Dharma, Bhutanandi, Shishu nandi** and **Yashanandi** **among** the **Naga-dynasty kings** who **ruled** in **Vidisha**.
- In the **last phase** of the **second century AD**, a **new Naga dynasty** of **Vidisha Gwalior region** emerged.
- **Founder-** **Vrishanag**, a coin of which is derived from **Vidisha**
- **After Vrish Nag**, **Bhimnag** was the ruler, who **shifted** his **capital** from **Vidisha** to **Padmavati (Gwalior)**.
- The **last ruler** of this **dynasty**, **Ganapathinag** was **defeated** by the **Gupta ruler Samudragupta**, ending the **Naga dynasty**.

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## Bodhi and Maghraj dynasty

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- In the **second -third century AD**, the **Tripuri region** of present day **Tevar (Jabalpur)** was **ruled** by the **kings of the Bodhi dynasty**.
  - The **names** of the **four rulers** - **Shri Bodhi, Vasu Bodhi, Chandra Bodhi** and **Shiva Bodhi** are **mentioned** in the **Soil-Mudra marking** obtained from the **excavation of Tripuri**.
  - **Around** this time the **Bundelkhand region** of **Madhya Pradesh** was **ruled** by the **Magh dynasty rulers**.
  - The **first ruler** of this **dynasty** was **Bhimsen**.
  - The **coins, muhras, and inscriptions** of the **rulers of the Maghag dynasty** have been **received** from the **Bandhavgarh district Umaria** in **addition** to **Kaushambi** and **Bhata**.
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## Vakataka dynasty

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- **Historians differ** about the **origin of the Vakataka dynasty**.
- Yet **some** historians **consider Bundelkhand** the **original place** of the Vakataka dynasty.
- The **founder** of the Vakataka dynasty was **Vindhya Shakti**, who **in the Puranas** was originally **called the ruler of Vidisha**.
- The **kingdom of Rudra Sen I** included **Jabalpur and Balaghat**.
- The capital of Rudra Sen I was Nagpur.
- The inscription of Prithvi Sen II, the last ruler of the Vakataka Raj dynasty, is from Balaghat district.

