



MADHYA PRADESH

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

2023-24



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History of Madhya Pradesh

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1 CHAPTER

Ancient History of MP



- **65 million years old fossil found** in Ghughua National Park of **Dindori** proved that the **land of Madhya Pradesh** is as **ancient as the world**.
- Fossils of more than **100 dinosaur eggs** have been found in the **Bagh area of Dhar**.
 - **Scientists** have **estimated** these **fossils** to be **approximately 70 million to 65 million years old**. In addition to eggs, fossils of dinosaur nests have also been found in the area.
- In the **year 2003**, an American **scientist identified** the **fossil** of a giant dinosaur, which was named "**Rajasaurus narmadensis**".
- In **1930**, **Professor Ladkar** proved that **Madhya Pradesh** is the **land** of the **Jurassic period**, in 1877 AD he **found** the **fossil of a titanosaur dinosaur** near Jabalpur.
- East India Company **official William Sleeman** found **thousands of bones** in the **Jabalpur cantonment area**.
- In **1933**, **Matley discovered human-sized dinosaurs** near Jabalpur and named them Jabalpuria.
- Geologically, **Madhya Pradesh** is a **part of Gondwana land**.

Prehistoric period

- **Prehistoric** period- no written evidence.
- Main source of information- archaeological excavations.
- Based on geological age, the type and technology of stone tools, and subsistence base, the MP stone age is divided into-
 - **Palaeolithic age** (Old Stone Age): Period – 10,00,000 – 10,000 BCE
 - **Mesolithic age** (late Stone Age): Period – 10,000 – 6000 BCE
 - **Neolithic age** (New Stone Age): Period – 6000 – 1000 BCE



Palaeolithic Age (Old Stone Age)

- The term "Paleolithic" was coined by **John Lubbock** in 1865 AD.

- Men were called 'Quartzite' men in India as the stone tools made of quartzite.
- They were food gatherers and hunters.
- No knowledge of houses, pottery or agriculture.
- In later stages, they discovered fire.

Palaeolithic Sites in M.P.

- Oldest Paleolithic weapon in MP: Bhutra Village (Narsinghpur)
- **Hathnora** : Human skull "Narmade Nurnamedesis "
- **Betwa and Narmada valley** : Had Axe made of Quartzite discovered by R.B.Joshi and H.D.Sankalia
- Mandasaur in Chambal Valley
- **Bhimbetka (Raisen)**: Discovered by Vishnu Shridhar Wakankar.

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Mesolithic Period (Middle Stone Age)

- Derived from Greek words – 'meso' and 'lithic'. aka 'Middle Stone Age'
- Belonged to the Holocene era.
- The **first animal to be domesticated** - wild ancestor of the dog.
- **Sheep and goats**- most common domesticated animals.
- Lived in semi-permanent settlements along with occupying caves and open grounds.
- Believed in the afterlife and hence buried dead with food items and other goods.
- People started to wear clothes made of animal skin.

Mesolithic Sites in M.P.

- **Adamgarh** (Hoshangabad): Cave rock painting discovered by R.B.Joshi
- **Bhimbethka** (Raisen): 500 caves discovered by Vishnu wakankar
- **Singrauli**: Mara Caves and Bagh Caves (Dhar)
- **Kunjan**: A Neolithic site located in Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh.

Neolithic Period (New Stone Age)

- The Neolithic Age is dated between 7000 and 4000 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.
- Several cultural changes began to occur around the beginning of the Holocene in some parts of the world, leading to the development of Neolithic cultures.
- Major shift in climate, in many parts of the world, is suggested during the transition from Late Pleistocene to Holocene, after the end of the Ice Age.
- Warm climate began to set in across the world, leading to changes in the nature of animal and plant populations and their distribution.
- These environmental changes influenced Neolithic cultures and determining ways of life of Neolithic people to some extent.
- Neolithic term derived from the Greek word 'neo' which means new and 'lithic' meaning stone.
- Coined by Sir John Lubbock in 1865.
- The Neolithic cultures were pastoral and farming cultures, but without the knowledge of metal implements.
- They used polished stone tools, lithic tools, and pottery.
- In the Neolithic period, humans started to cultivate plants and domesticate animals.
- They began to effectively modify, control and manage the natural resources to their advantage.
- These measures increased their food security, but at the same time, altered their ways of life.

Neolithic Sites in M.P.

- **Kunjun in Sidhi:** Tools of copper and bronze
- Mama Bhanja Rock shelter (Pachmarhi)
- Hata - sangrampur, (Damoh)

Bronze Age in Madhya Pradesh

- Metals such as copper and low grade bronze were commonly used during this time period.
- The Chalcolithic or Stone - Copper phase was defined as a culture based on the use of stone and metals, primarily copper.

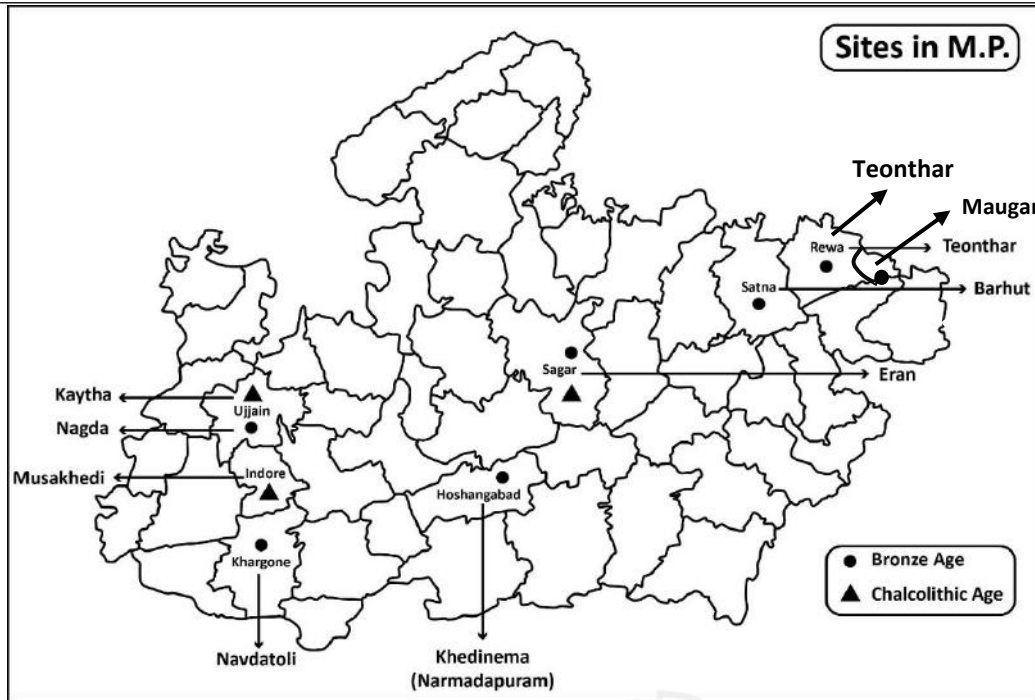
- During that time, most people lived near hills and rivers.
- Agriculture flourished during this time period.
- It was the time of the Indus Valley Civilization (2700 B.C. to 1900 B.C.).
- Copper and stone were used to make tools during that time period.
- Agricultural tools were also used during that time period.
- People at the time were familiar with weaving and spinning.

Bronze Age sites in M.P.

- **Eran (Sagar):** Tools were found- 2000BC to 700 BC
- **Kaytha (Ujjain):** 1st bronze Town
- **Khedinema (Hoshangabad):** 3500 Year old
- Akura; Nagada (Ujjain)
- Maheshwar- Navdatoli (1660 BC to 1440 BC): These two cities mentioned in Buddha's text and famous Bronze age civilization
- Dangwala (Ujjain): Red Coloured Pottery
- Teonthar (Rewa) and Bharhut (Satna): Urban civilization of 3rd and 4th C are found.

Chalcolithic Age sites in M.P.

- **Kayatha (Ujjain):** Copper Axe found here; 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):** Painted Red-Black and Grey-Whiteware found
- **Azad Nagar- Musakhedi (Indore):** Chalcolithic site
- **Dangwada** – Township located 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 Tamrapathaen settlement, pottery and small stone weapons have also been found.



Prehistoric Period: Iron age

- During this time period Aryans arrived and Vedic Period was started.
- Jainism and Buddhism cultures were implemented.
- Mahajanpadas were raised in that period.
- It is the first major Civilization found on the bank of the river Ganga after the Indus Valley Civilization.



Vedic Age

- During Rig Vedic Period of 1500-1000 BC the Aryan culture is confined to the north.
- The later Vedic period (1000-1600 AD), it crossed Vindhya and entered Madhya Pradesh.
- Karush (son of Manu) founded the Karush dynasty in Baghelkhand.
- Ila (Daughter of Manu) married Som and established the Chandravansh dynasty.
- Som's rule was in Bundelkhand.

Ikshvaku Dynasty

- This dynasty was established in the name of Ikshvaku (son of Manu), he ruled Dandakaranya.
- The Ikshvaku dynasty ruled India's eastern Krishna River valley from Vijayapuri (modern Nagarjunakonda in Andhra Pradesh) during the third and fourth centuries CE.
- The Ikshvakus are also known as the Andhra Ikshvakus or the Ikshvakus of Vijayapuri to distinguish themselves from their legendary namesakes.

- The Ikshvaku kings were Shaivites who practised Vedic rituals, but Buddhism flourished as well during their reign.
- Mandhata the king of this dynasty, 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.

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- Vidisha was ruled by Shatrughan's son Shatrughati.
- According to Raghuvamsa 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

- The Mahjanapadas were sixteen kingdoms or oligarchic republics that flourished in ancient India from the sixth to fourth centuries BCE during the second urbanisation era.
- It is mentioned in Anguttarnikay and jain text Bhagawatisutra.





- They represent the transition from a semi-nomadic tribal civilization to an agricultural society with a well-organized governmental framework.
- Many of these "kingdoms" were republics led by an elected king and governed by a general assembly and an elder council.

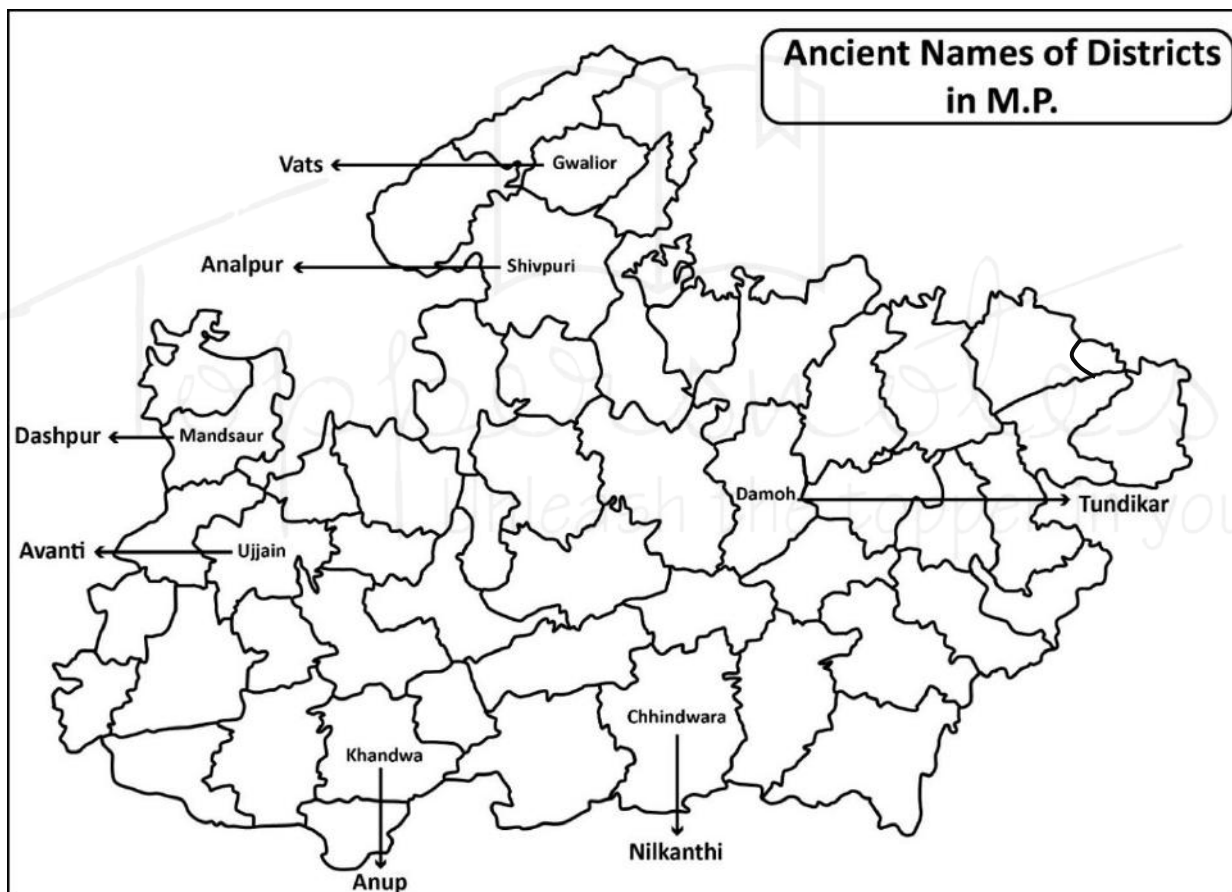
Avanti (Ujjain)

- **Location:** Malwa and Madhya Pradesh.
- Avanti's capitals were Ujjaini (northern section) and Mahishmati (southern part).
- 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 .

- It had an important role in the emergence of Buddhism.
- Under the rule of Chanda Pradyota Mahasena (Contemporary of Buddha) Ujjain was the part of Mahajanapadas with capital Avanti and Mahishmati.
- Bimbisara sent his physician Jivaka to cure Chand Pradyot .
- Shishunaga (Magadh) defeated Nandivarman (king of Ujjain) and merged it into Magadh empire

Areas under Avanti Mahajanapada

- Vats – Gwalior
- Chedi – Khajuraho
- Anup – Nimar (Khandwa)
- Analpur – Narwar (Shivpuri)



Chedi Mahajanapada

- **Location:** Bundelkhand Region (Madhya Pradesh).
- **Capital:** Suktimati or Sotthivati
- It was part of branch of Kalinga under Kharavela.
- Shishupala was the king of Chedi who was slaughtered by Shri Krishna.
- During the Rajasuya sacrifice of Pandava monarch Yudhishtira, he was murdered by Vasudeva Krishna.

- After that his son Dhrishketu became the king of Chedi country.
- In the Mahabharata war, Shri Dhritketu supported the Pandavas.
- Vetravati (Betwa) makes the boundary between chedi and avanti mahajanpad.

Areas under chedi Mahajanapada

- Dasharna – Vidisha
- Tundiker – Damoh

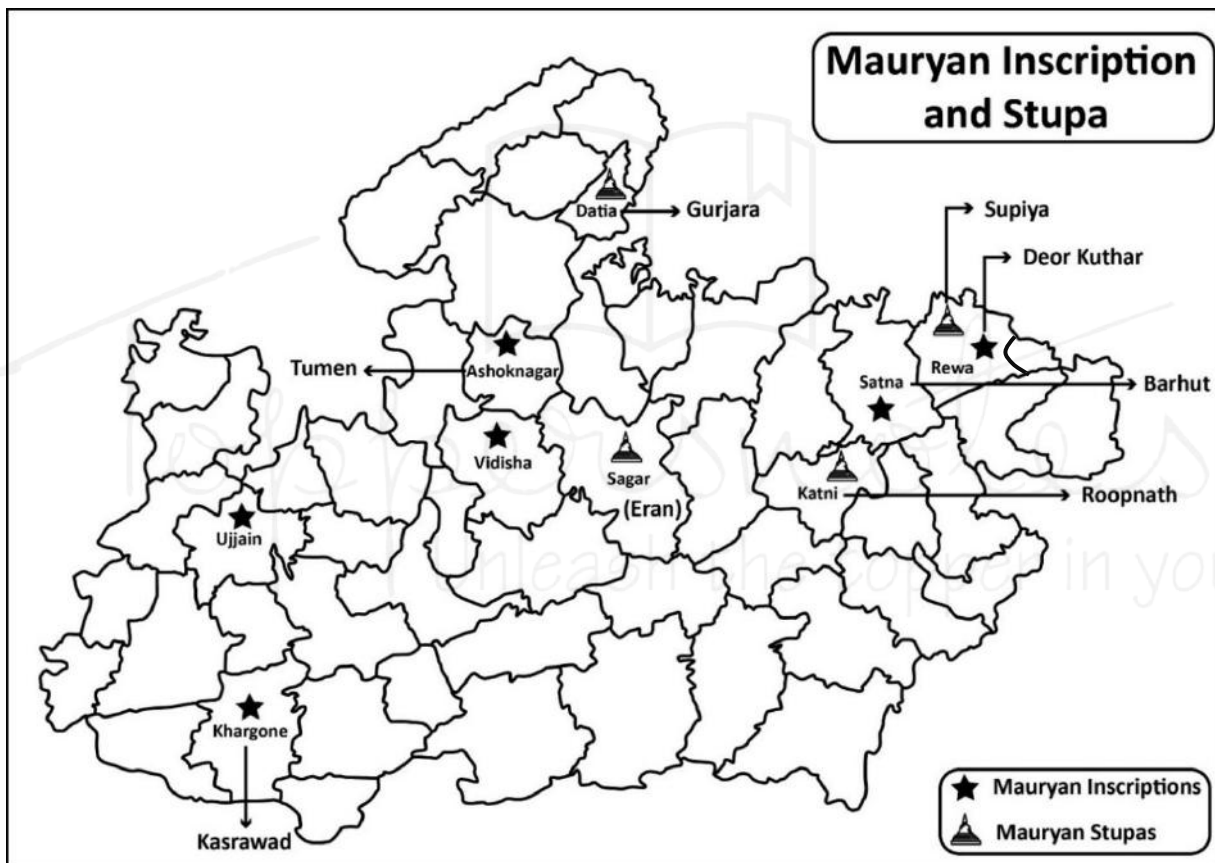
Maurya Dynasty

- It began around 321 BCE and lasted until 185 BCE, was the first pan-Indian empire, encompassing sections of central and northern India as well as modern-day Iran.
- **Capital:** Pataliputra (modern Patna).
- The conquest of the Indo-Gangetic Plain was the Mauryan Empire's focal point.
- Chandragupta Ruled From 321 BC until 297 BC.
- During the rule of Chandragupta Purugupta was governor of the Malwa area.
- Bindusara appointed **Ashoka as Governor of Avanti**.



- 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.

MPPSC Pre - 2015



Stupa in Madhya Pradesh

- Sanchi stupa:** It was originally commissioned by the emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE.
 - Its nucleus was a simple hemispherical brick structure built over the relics of the Buddha.
 - It was crowned by the chhatra, a parasol-like structure symbolising high rank, which was intended to honour and shelter the relics.
 - The original construction work of this stupa was overseen by Ashoka
 - Sanchi was birthplace of Ashoka's Wife Devi as well as the venue of her and Ashoka's wedding.

- 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 have the ashes of Sariputra and Mahamouglayan which is said to be of great importance.
- **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 in Kharwai in the Raisen district.
- 2. **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.
- 3. **Bharhut's Stupa:** is located in Nagod near Satna in Madhya Pradesh, it was discovered in 1873 BU Cunningham.
- 4. **Deor Kothar:** Comes under the Tehsil of Rewa district, one built in the 3rd century.
 - These stupas are credited to the Mauryan emperor, Ashoka.
 - P.K. Mishra (Archaeological Survey of India) along with Ajit Singh discovered Deorkothar in 1982.
 - It was declared a monument of national importance in 1988 by the Govt of India and is being preserved and conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India, Bhopal
- 5. **Tumain Stupa:** Located in Ashok Nagar, which was situated on the trade route connecting Vidisha and Mathura. It was called Tumbavan in ancient times.
- 6. **The stupas of Kasrawad:** located in the Kargone district, 11 stupas have been found in Kasrawad.
- 7. **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.
- 8. A stupa with circumambulation is also found from Paan Guradiya.

Post Mauryas

Shung Dynasty

- Founder- **Pushyamitra Sunga** in 185 BC.
- Ancestors of Shunga originated from Ujjain.
 - Capital- **Pataliputra** and **Vidisha** (MP).
- Information in- Ganga Samhita, Mahabhasya of Patanjali, Divyavadana, Malavikagnimitram by Kalidasa, and Harshacharita by Banabhatta.
- Bhagavata religion became important.
- The fine gateway railing which surrounds the Sanchi Stupa (built by Ashoka) was constructed during the Sunga period.



MPPSC Pre - 2018

- 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.

Satavahana Dynasty

- Considered the same as Andhras who ruled for around 300 years.
- **Earliest inscriptions** - 1st century BC - defeated Kanvas & established in Central India.
- As per the Nanaghat inscription- they claimed Brahmana descent and worshipped Krishna and Vasudeva.
- Adopted the title of Dakshinapatha Pati (Lord of Dakshinapatha).
- The inscription on the Vedika of Sanchi Stupa has knowledge of authority over Malwa before Shatkarni
- Satavahana coins: 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.
- **kingdoms of Satakarni:** Anup (Nimar), Aakar (East Malwa), and Avanti (West Malwa).
- **Sanchi (MP):** The **inscription of Satavahana** has been found.
- **Satakarni I** is considered to be the most powerful king of the Satavahana dynasty.

Indo-Greek Rule 200 BC to 50 BC

- Successor of Demetrius, Menander (Milind) attacked Madhya Pradesh as his coin was found in Balaghat.
- Nagasena converted him to Buddhism.
- Importance-
 - First to issue gold coins in India.
 - Introduced a large number of coins (silver, nickel, copper, and gold).
 - Introduced Hellenistic art in NWF of India giving rise to Gandhara art in India.

Saka Rule

- Rule: 1st century to 4th century AD
- **5 branches of Shakas:**
 1. Afghanistan.
 2. Punjab with Taxila as capital.
 3. Mathura.
 4. Western India.
 - Continued to rule till the 4th century AD.
 - Rudradaman - famous ruler - belonged to Shaka Kshtrapas (governor) of Western India lineage.
 5. Upper Deccan region.
- Saka replaced Indo-Greek rule from western 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".

Ujjaini Kshatrap (Kardhamak Dynasty)

- **Founded by Chashthan** and later ruled by Rudradaman
- **Rudradaman I (130-150 AD)**- ruled over Sindh, Gujarat, Konkan, Narmada Valley, Malwa, and Kathiawar.
 - He got Sudarshan lake repaired (mentioned in Junagadh inscription).
 - He issued the first ever long inscription in Sanskrit.
 - He defeated Gautamiputra Satkarni twice and married his daughter to Vasishtha Putra Pulumavi
- The most powerful ruler of the Chashtan dynasty was Nahapan.
- He was a contemporary of Satavahana King Gautami's son Shatakarni.
- The last Kardhamak King Rudrasen was killed by Chandragupta 'Vikramaditya'

Gupta Period

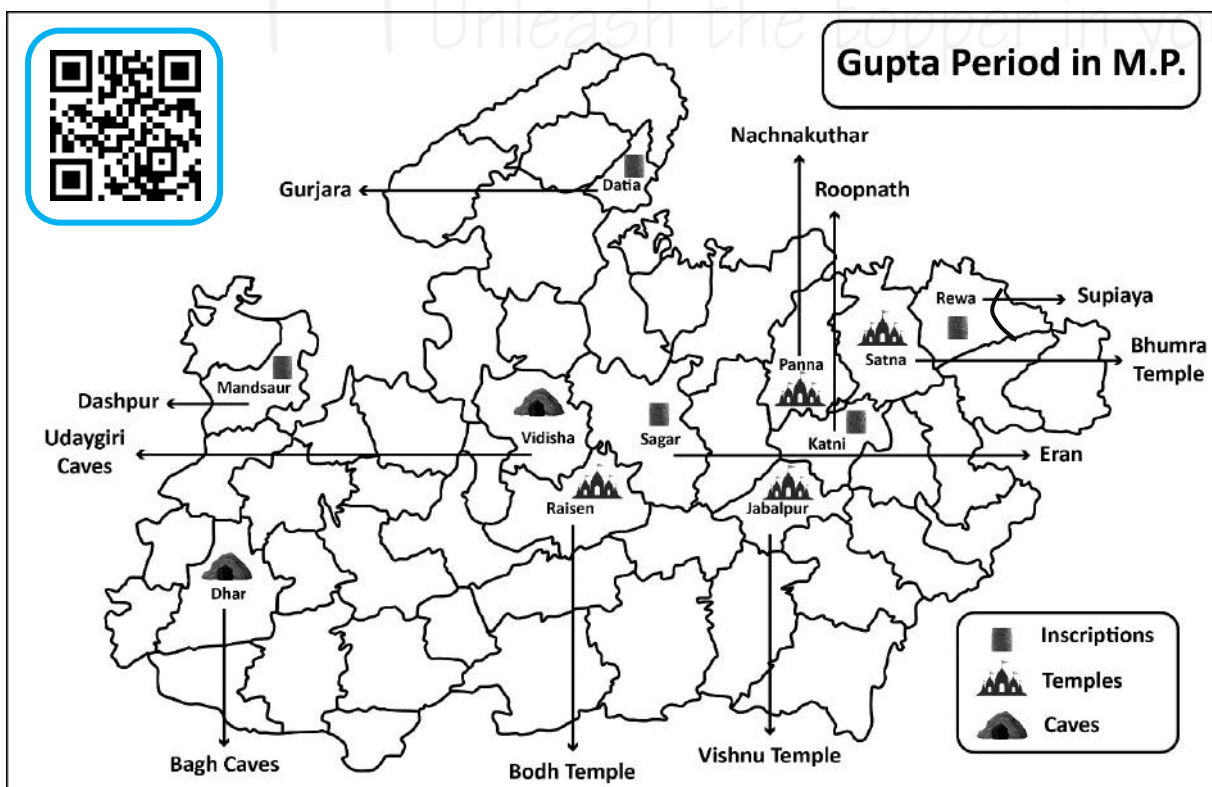
- Period: 320-550 AD.
- Feudatories of Kushanas.
- Origin: Vaishyas .
- Region: Ruled over Madhya Desha.
- Considered the "Golden Age" / "Classical Age".
- Founder: Sri Gupta.
- Science, Literature, and Art flourished during the Gupta era.

- Promoted Hinduism, but supported Buddhist and Jain cultures as well.
- Much of the empire in the northwest was overrun by the Hunas.

Guptas In M.P

- During Gupta Period Samudragupta enters into Sagar, Damoh , Jabalpur and moved towards the 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.

Inscriptions of Gupta's Time





Mandsaur Inscription of Yashodharman

- The inscriptions were discovered on a pair of pillars near Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh, in what was then a small village called Sondani.
- The major inscriptions are found on two light red sandstone pillars.
- It is written in Sanskrit during early sixth century.
- It mentions about the victory of Malwa king Yasodharman over Hun king Mihirakula.
- According to the inscription, Yasodharman's dominions extended from the Brahmaputra River (Assam) to the western ocean (Arabian Sea, Sindh), and from the Himalayas (Kashmir) to the Mahendra mountains (either Odisha, or someplace in Western Ghats).

Tumain Inscription

- **Location:** Ashoknagar district
- It is an epigraphic record documenting the construction of a temple in the time of the Gupta king Kumaragupta I.
- Information about Kumaragupta (termed as winter's sun) is found.

Supiya Inscription

- **Location:** Rewa
- It described the chronology of the Gupta king From the time of Ghatotkach.

Eran Inscription

- Location: **Sagar district.**
- Gives information about the attack on Hunas

Mandsaur (Dashpur) Inscription of Kumargupta

- **Written by Vatsabhathi** in Sanskrit
- This inscription relating to the Gupta emperor Kumaragupta II has been obtained from Mandsaur (Dashpur),
- It is also known as the first advertisement of the World.

MPPSC Pre - 2021

- It mentions about many silk weavers migrating from Late (Gujarat) to Dasapura.
- Some took up other occupations, while those who kept to their original craft formed a guild.
- Tantuvaya was the name given to the guild mentioned in Kumargupta's Mandsore inscription.
- During his reign, the guild of silk-weavers built a temple dedicated to Surya in Dashapura in the Malava Samvat (436 CE). The same guild repaired this temple in 473 CE.

Sanchi Inscription

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

Temples of Gupta Period

- 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

Vakataka Dynasty (150 AD to 450 AD)

- Founded by **Vindhyashakti** (250-270AD) at Vidisha.
- It is the most important follow-up dynasty of the Satavahanas, contemporary with the Guptas.
- Important king was Pravarsena who performed 4 Ashwamedha Yajna and had a marital relation with the Nag dynasty of Pavaya (Gwalior).
- He ruled from Bundelkhand in the north to the present Andhra Pradesh in the south
- It is generally believed that the Vakataka dynasty was divided into four branches after Pravarsena I.
- Two branches are known and two are unknown.
- The known branches are the Pravarpura-Nandivardhana branch and the Vatsagulma branch.
- Another king Pravarsena II wrote this epic Setubandh.
- 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.



Attack by Huns

- 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 Eran near Sagar
- Mihirkul, the son of Toraman, ruled around Gwalior
- Aulikar dynasty of Mandsaur defeated Mihirkul and drove him out of Malwa.

Aulikar Dynasty of Mandsaur

- Founded by Narvarman 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

Parivrajak Dynasty

- Parivrajak ruled in Bundelkhand near Panna.



- First king- Devadaya
- Prominent king- Hastin
- Hastin's inscription- Khoh, Jabalpur and Majhganwa

Rulers of Uchchakalp

- 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.

Pushyabhuti Dynasty/Vardhana Empire

- King Rajyavardhana was killed by King Devagupta of Malwa but the next king **Harshavardhana** took revenge and defeated Devagupta on the south bank of Narmada.

The Shail Dynasty

- 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

- In the East Nimar district of Madhya Pradesh, a Tamra 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

- Amarkantak and the 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

- 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**
 - 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**

- 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 Naepoleon 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.

Rashtrakuta Dynasty

- 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

Gurjara-Pratihara Vansh

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



Nag Vansh

- 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.

Bodhi and Maghraj Dynasty

- 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.



2 CHAPTER

Medieval History of MP



Parmar Dynasty of Malwa



- The origin of the Paramaras in Parmar records is told by the sage Vashistha, announced from the 'Yajna altar held on 'Abu Parbat'.
- Other inscriptions - 'Udaipur Prasasti', 'Nagpur Prasasti', 'Vasantgarh Records', 'Pat Narayan Records', 'Jain Records'

Upendra

- He was appointed by the Rashtrakuta emperor **Govind-III**.
- He was **praised in the 'Udaipur Prasasti'**.
- Taking advantage of political conditions in the late eighth century, he became the ruler of 'Avanti'.
- Govind III died in 818 AD, taking advantage of which he started expanding the kingdom and took control of Malwa.

Bairi Singh

- Upendra's son Bairi Singh succeeded him.
- The Paramaras had their initial capital at Ujjain, but during the reign of Bari Singh II, the Paramaras shifted their capital from Ujjain to Dhar.
- The name of Parmar dynasty's Siyak I of Malwa is mentioned in Udaipur Prashasti.
- After Siyak I, till 893 AD, there is no mention of any king in the Udaipur Prashasti.

Krishnaraja or Vakapati I

- Pratihara Naresh Mahendra Pall (892-908), BhojII, and Mahipal (912-942) were contemporaries of the three.
- His name is mentioned both in 'Udaipur Prasasti' and 'Navasakasankritit'.
- **Vakpati I held** the imperial title 'Parama Bhattaraka Maharajadhiraj Parameshwara'.

Harsh / Siyak II

- He was also called "**Sinha Datta Bhatta**".
- First independent king of the **Parmar dynasty**.
- The Rashtrakutas were concentrated in the south and the Cholas were busy in the conflict.
- Taking advantage of such times, Siak II immediately assumed the titles of 'Maharajadhirajapati' and 'MahaMandalik Chudamani' in 949 AD
- In 'Navasahasankcharit' there is a detailed mention of the victories of 'Siyak II'. He also defeated the Huns.
- Position of 'Hunamandal' was between states of Paramara and Chedi dynasty i.e. north of Narmada between modern 'Hoshangabad' and 'Mahu'.
- Chandela's Khajuraho inscription (956 AD) shows that Yasovarman Chandel was the god of death for the Malawa king
- At this time Chandela's empire extended to Vidisha and he entered the border of Malwa.
- Seyak II asserted in the last period the 'Manyakheta', the capital of the Rashtrakuta.

Vakapati II or Munj or Utpal (974 to 994 AD)

- **Sindhuraj** (997-1000)- He was Munj's younger brother, but Munj had more affection for Bhoja, son of Sindhu Raj and appointed him as the crown prince.
- Sindhuraj assumed the title of Navasahasank, Navinasahansank, Kumar Narayana, Avantishwar, Parmar Mahabhrita, Malav Raj.
- **Sindhuraj conquered the Hunas**. He had special mention in Badnagar Prasasti (1151)

Raja Bhoj: (1000-1055 AD)

- He was a great patron of Art and Culture.
- Constructed **Bhojpur Shiv temple**.
- Open Bhojshala in Dhar for Sanskrit learning.
- He attacked Chandel king Vidyadhar but was defeated in 1008 AD.
- Bhoj helped Hindushahi king Anandpal against Mohammad Ghaznavi
- In 1047, Chalukya Prince Someshwar I defeated Bhoj and looted Dhar, which was recaptured soon.
- He built Bhojtal lake in Bhopal
- According to the Farishta, the king hosted a banquet twice a year, lasting 40 days.
- Rohak was its prime minister and Kulachandra, Shahad, Suraditya were his three great generals.
 - Dhanpal was a poet during King Bhoj who accepted Jainism

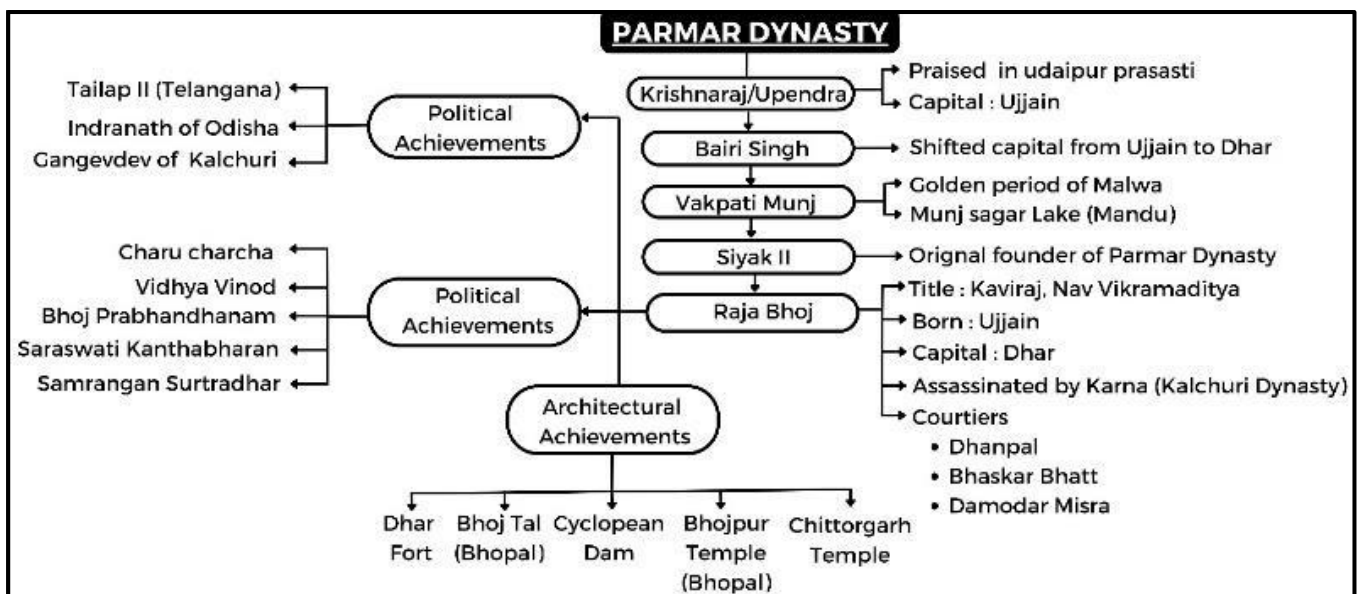
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Literature of Raja Bhoj

- **Tattva Prakash;** Samrangadh-Sutradhaar, Siddhant Sangrah
- Last Parmar King was MahalDev, who was defeated by Ain-UI-Mulk (commander of Alauddin Khilji) in 1305 AD
- After Raja Bhoj, Jai Singh I, Udayaditya, Lakshmadeva, Narmadev, Yashovarman, Jayavarman, Parmar Maha Kumar etc., became kings.
- After this, the Parmar kingdom was divided into several smaller pieces, the last king being probably Bhoj II after whom the date of 1305 is known as the reign of Mahalakdev in Malwa.
- Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji invaded Malwa and annexed it to the Delhi Sultanate.

Literature, Art and Architecture

- Vakpati II Munj was a poet-heart prince, Dhanik, the author of Yashorupavaloka, Padmagupta, the author of Navasahasankacharit, Dhananjay, the **author of Dasharupak**, lived in his court.
- King Munj was also called Kavi Vrisha.
- The list of texts available in the name of Bhoj Kalin or Bhoj was recently published in the **book Bhojraj of Bhagwati Lal Rajpurohit** which is as follows
 1. **Sahitya Shastra:** Saraswati Kantabharan, Shringar Prakash
 2. **Literature:** Champu Ramayana, Shringar Manjari Katha, Subhashit Prabandha, Vidya Vinod, Shalikatha, Avanikurmasarka, Kodandakavya, Mahakali. Victory, Bhagyadevi Praise
 3. **Grammar:** Prakrit Grammar, Saraswati Kathbhavaran
 4. **Kosha:** Nammalika, Amkhayakhya, Anekarthakosha
 5. **Music:** Geet Prakash
 6. **History:** - Sanjivani
 7. **Darshan:** Nyayavartika - Tattva Prakash, Principle collection, Principle essence method, Raj Martand, Yoga Sutra Vritti, Shiva Tattva Ratna sKalika, Tattva Chandrika
 8. **Astronomy and Astrology:** Aditya Pratap Siddhanta, Rajmartand, Rajmrigaka, Vidyagyanvallabh (Question Science)



Kachchapgat Dynasty

- The Kachchapgat dynasty was an important dynasty of the Northern part of Madhya Pradesh.
- Its original place is Gopachal region under which the territory of Madhya Pradesh's Gwalior, Morena, Bind, Shivpuri, Guna, Ashoknagar and Datia districts are included.
- In the past, Kachchapgat works as feudatory of the **Gurjara Pratihara dynasty**.

Dev Varman

- Established **Tomar kingdom** in Gwalior.
- Constructed Chaturbhuj Temple, Laxminarayan Temple, Jeet Mahal, Jait or Jeet Pillar, and Mander Fort.
- During the reign of Kirtipal, Bahlol Lodhi attacked Gwalior.

- King **Mansingh** was the most powerful king of the Tomar dynasty.
- King Mansingh had to face the invasions of Bahlol Lodi, Sikandar Lodi and Ibrahim Lodi during his reign.
- In 1517 AD, Ibrahim Lodi invaded Gwalior and won the Gwalior Fort, King Mansingh died in this battle
- The Man Mandir and Gujari Mahal built by Raja Mansingh during his reign are the finest examples.
- Man Singh's son Vikramaditya was the last ruler of the Tomar dynasty
- **Vikramaditya was killed** in the **First Battle of Panipat** along with Ibrahim Lodhi.
- Thus came the end of Tomar dynasty of Gwalior state.
- World famous diamond named Kohinoor is a treasury of the Tomar dynasty of Gwalior.
- It was given by Tomar Jagirdar Ajit Singh after Vikramaditya as a condition to Mughals not to attack Agra fort and itself.

Major Dynasties of Madhya Pradesh and their Regions

| Dynasty | Region | Dynasty | Region |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Chandel Dynasty | Bundelkhand | Nagvansh | Vidisha - Gwalior |
| Tomar Dynasty | Gwalior | Bodhi Dynasty | Jabalpur (Tripuri / Tevar) |
| Parmar Dynasty | Malwa (Dhar) | Magha Dynasty | Baghelkhand |
| Bundela Raj | Bundelkhand | Amir Dynasty | Ahisvash(Vidisha/ Jhansi) |
| Holkar Dynasty | Malwa (Indore) | Vakataka Vash | Vindhya Pradesh |
| Scindia Dynasty | Gwalior | Olicur dynasty | Daspur (Mandsaur) |
| Karush Dynasty | Baghelkhand | Maukhari dynasty | Malwa (Daspur, Mandsaur) |
| Chandra Dynasty | from Baghelkhand to Bundelkhand | Parivrajak Dynasty | Bundelkhand |
| Yadav dynasty | Central part of the rivers of Chambal Betwa | Shail Dynasty | Mahakaushal |
| Shunga Dynasty | Vidisha | Pandey Dynasty | Maikal Pradesh (Amarkantak) |

Chandel Dynasty

- **Capital: Khajuraho**
- Establishment: 871
- Descendants of Chandrodaya Rishi
- First King: Nannuk
- It was named Jejakbhukti after the grandson of Nannuk, Jaisingh.
- Harshadeva was the first important king of the Chandela dynasty, under whose reign the Chandel

dynasty was counted among the powerful dynasties of northern India.

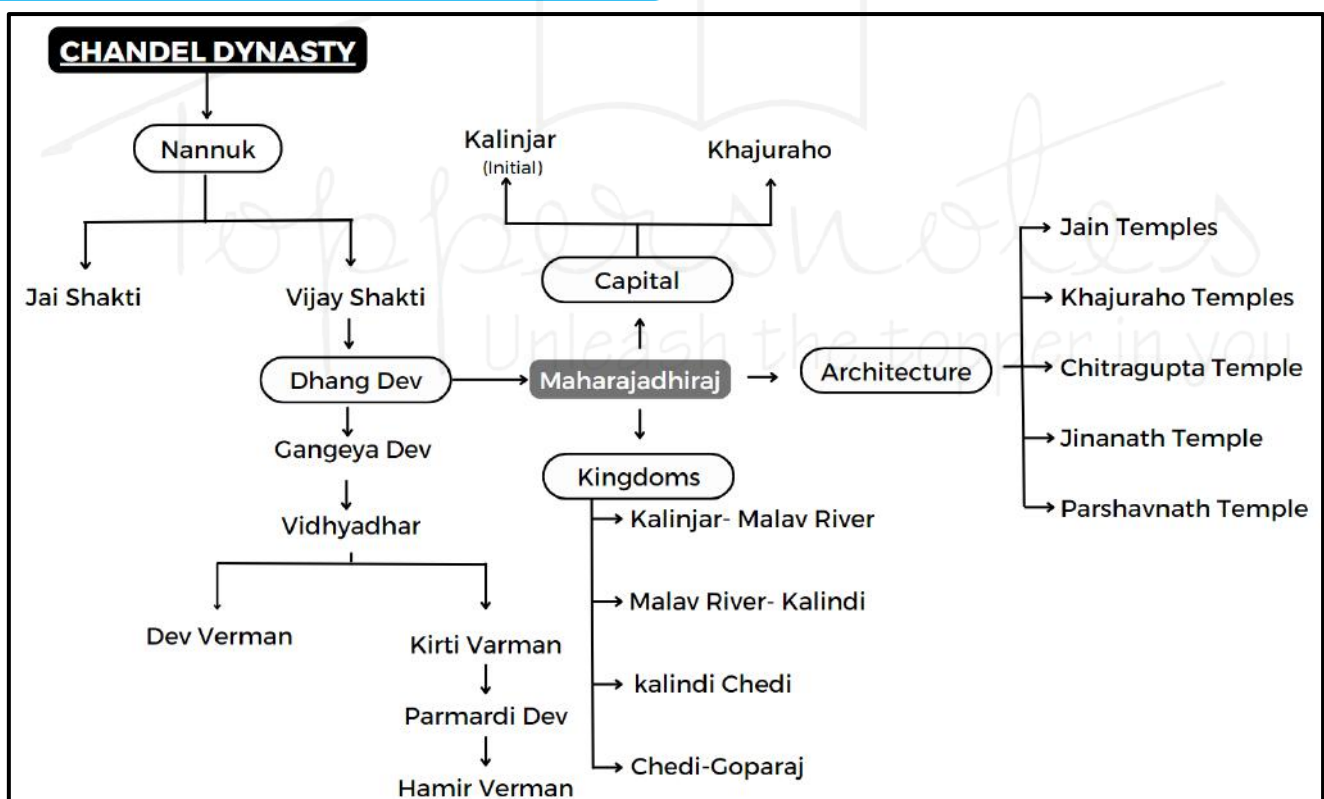
- After Harshadeva (905 to 925), his son Yashovarman ascended the throne, which ended the Pratiharas of Kannauj and won the fort of Kalinjar from Rashtrakuta.
- Yashovarman (Lakshmanavarman) built the famous Vishnu temple of Khajuraho.

Dhang Dev (950 to 1007)

- He declared an independent state as soon as the Pratihara power was weakened.
- Dhangdev assumed the title of '**Maharajadhiraja**'.
- His kingdom was bordered by Kalinjar to Malav river (Betwa), Malav river to Kalindi, Kalindi to Chedi and Chedi to Gopradi (Gwalior).
- Capital: Kalinjar(initial) then Khajuraho
- He sent military aid against Subuktagin to Jaipal, the royal ruler of Bhatinda.
- Dhang built most of the temples of Khajuraho and allowed Jain temples to be built in Khajuraho.
- During his reign, the Vaishno temple named Jagdambi and the Sun temple named Chitragupta were built in Khajuraho by King Dhang.
- He renounced his body in the holy confluence of Ganga-Yamuna in Prayag.

Vidyadhar (1017 to 1029)

- Successfully opposed the ambitions of Mahmud Ghazni.
- Parmar ruler Bhoj and Tripuri Kalchuri ruler Gangeya Dev were also defeated.
- After Vidyadhar, his son Vijayapala ascended the throne, but later he had to accept the subjugation of Gangeya Dev.
- The last ruler of this dynasty was Parmardi Dev (1165 to 1203) (Parmal).
- He adopted the title of Dashain Dahapati
- He was defeated in 1182 by Prithviraj Chauhan and in 1203 by Qutubuddin Aibak.
- Parmardi Dev died in the Battle of Kalinjar.
- Alha and Udal were courtiers of Parmadi Dev.





Qutb-Ud-Din Aibak's Campaign in Madhya Pradesh

- In 1019 AD, Gwalior was attacked by **Mahmud Ghaznavi**
- In 1195 AD, Gwalior was attacked by **Mohammad Gouri**
- In 1231 AD, **Illutmish** captured **Gwalior**



Bundelkhand Campaign

- The important success of Qutubuddin Aibak during the reign of Ghori in Madhya Pradesh was the victory of Bundelkhand.
- He defeated Chandel ruler Paramardi Deva and took control over Kalinjar, Mahoba and Khajuraho.
- In 1202 CE, Aibak laid siege to the fort of Kalinjar, a powerful fort under Chandel.
- Paramardidev resisted for some time but he had to surrender to the fort along with some money and elephants.
- But even before the conditions of the treaty were fulfilled, Paramardidev died.
- Despite the establishment of Ajaypal, the new ruler of Chandel, the attack of Turks continued, but due to drought, all the water sources of the fort were dried up.
- For this reason, Ajaypal's army surrendered unconditionally.
- In this way, Chandell fell after a long reign.
- Qutubuddin handed over the fort of Kalinjar to Hassan Arnal.

Malwa Campaign

- Qutubuddin Aibak's first entry into Malwa was at Ujjain.
- In 1196 - 1197 AD, Aibak looted Ujjain but even this victory was not proved to be permanent.
- After the death of Qutubuddin Aibak in 1210, Aram Shah became the ruler, during this time Hindus regained their power.

- In 1231, Illutmish besieged Gwalior, the Pratihara ruler Malayabarman fought steadily, the siege lasting 11 months
- Finally, the Pratihara ruler was defeated, the women of the fort did Jauhar near the pond, this pond is known as Jauhar Tal.

Illutmish

- Two years after the Gwalior conquest, Malik Nusrat Uddin Tayati was made Chief of Gwalior fort
- Thus, the area of Guna-Chanderi went into the possession of Illutmish.
- Illutmish sent Malik Tayati, the governor of Bayana and Gwalior, to win Kalinjar.
- The Chandel king Trilokyavarman could not compete with the Turkish army and fled, leaving Kalinjar.
- In 1234, Illutmish attacked Bhelsa during his Malwa campaign and destroyed it.
- After capturing Bhelsa, he moved towards Ujjain, at this time Devpal Parmar was ruling in Malwa.
- The author of Tabakat-e-Nasiri, Minhaj-us-Siraj, writes that Illutmish had looted the idol of Vikramaditya and the Shivling of Mahakaal to Delhi, which was later confirmed by Farishta in his book.

Balban's Kalinjar Campaign

- In 1251, **Balban** attacked **Kalinjar** under the leadership of Ulugh Khan.
- It was only in November 1251 that Balban attacked Chahardev or Zahardeva, the king of Chanderi and Narwar, a powerful ruler of Malwa.
- In 1251, Balban invaded Gwalior during Nasiruddin but was not able to retain his power.

Alauddin Khilji's Campaign In Madhya Pradesh

- Alauddin sought permission from Sultan Jalaluddin to attack Chanderi and Vidisha (Bhilsa).
- Took control over Chanderi in 1292 and then attacked Bhilsa
- Alauddin campaigned for Devagiri in 1234, for which he left via Malwa While returning from Devagiri's expedition, he attacked Khandesh.