



MP - PSC

State Civil Services

Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission

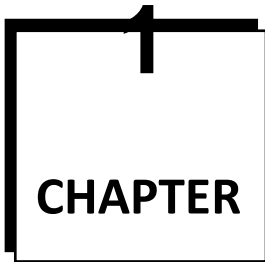
Volume - 3

**History, Art & Culture, Literature
and Geography of M.P.**



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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**

- 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.

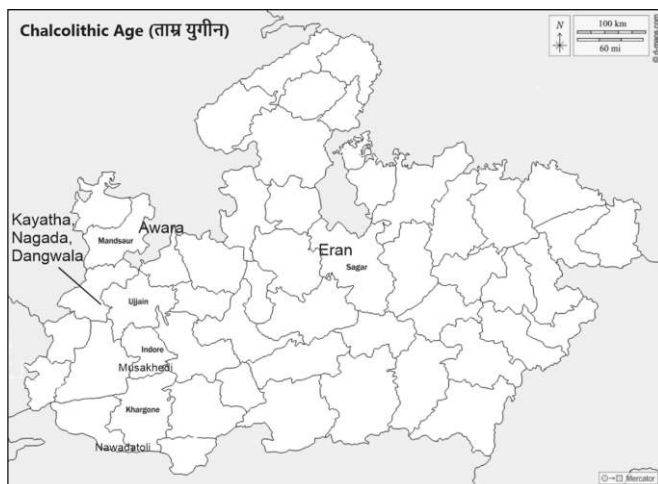
Bronze Age in Madhya Pradesh

- **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 Tamrapathaan 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 **Raghuvamsa** of **Kalidasa**, **Shatrughan** defeated **Yadavas** and Established his son **Shatrughati** as a **king** of **Vidisha**.
- During **Mahabharata** war, **Prince** of **Ujjain** **Bindu** 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**.

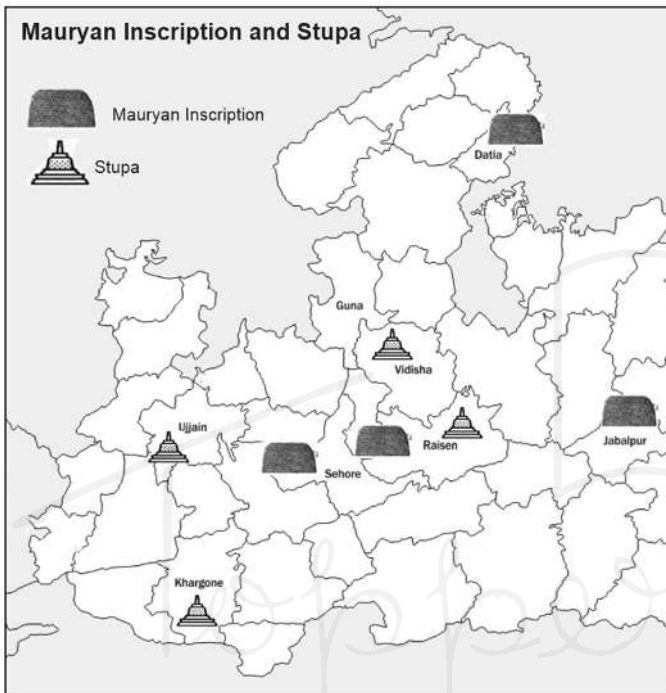
- Even after **Ashoka's death**, he **continued to serve as the provincial ruler**. After this, his son **Sampariti** became the **provincial ruler of Ujjaini**.
- **Samprati** gradually **conquered the area around the south post and occupied it**.

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.

Satavahana Dynasty

- 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.**

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 into **Buddhism.**

Saka Rule

- **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**".

Ujjaini Kshatrap (Kardhamak Dynasty)

- 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'**

Gupta Period

- 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**

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

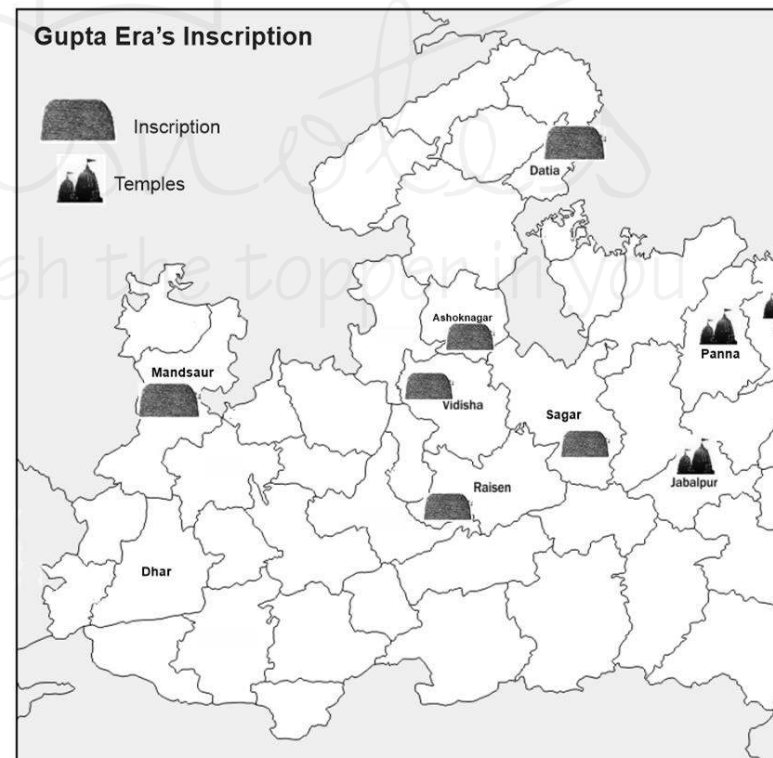
- It is located in **Sagar district.**
- Gives **information about the attack of Hunas**

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.**



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.
- **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**.

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 **Aran** 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 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**

Parivrajak Dynasty

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

Rulers of Uchhalp

- 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/Vardhan Empire

- **King Rajyavardhan** was killed by **Malwa king Devagupta** but next king **Harshvardhan** took **revenge** and **killed Devgupta** 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 **Tamma seal inscription** of Maharaj **Sarva Varman** of **Asingarh 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 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 **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**.

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**, on the **time of 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**.

Vakataka dynasty

- **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.

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 ruler** by the **Rashtrakuta emperor Govind-III**.
- He was **praised** in the '**UdaipurPrasasti**'.
- **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.

Vair Singh

- **Upendra's son Vair Singh succeeded him**.
- The **Paramaras** had their **initial capital** at **Ujjain**, but during the reign of **Vari Singh II**, the Paramaras **shifted** their capital from **Ujjain to Dhar**.
- The name of **Parmar dynasty 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.
- Its 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**"
- The **first independent king** of the **Parmar dynasty** was **Siyak II**.
- 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**.
- The **position** of '**Hunamandal**' was **between** the states of the **Paramara and Chedi** dynasty i.e. north of Narmada between modern '**Hoshangabad**' and '**Mahu**'.

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- Chandela's Khajuraho inscription (956 AD) shows that **Yasovarman Chandel** was the **god of death** for the **Malwa 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)**- This was **Manju's younger brother**, but **Manju had more affection** for **Bhoja**, son of Sindhuraj 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**. It 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**, which **lasted for 40 days**.
- **Rohak** was its **prime minister** and **Kulachandra, Shahad, Suraditya** were his **three great generals**.

Literatures 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 Kalika, 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, Gind, 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**.
- The **world famous diamond** named **Kohinoor** which currently adorns the palace of England is a **treasury of the Tomar dynasty** of **Gwalior**.
- It was **given by Tomar Jagirdar Ajit Singh** after **Vikramaditya** as a **condition to the Mughal dynasty not to attack Agra fort and itself**.

Major Dynasties of Madhya Pradesh and their Regions	
Dynasty	Region
Chandel Dynasty	Bundelkhand
Tomar Dynasty	Gwalior
Parmar Dynasty	Malwa (Dhar)
Bundela Raj	Bundelkhand
Holkar Dynasty	Malwa (Indore)

Scindia Dynasty	Gwalior
Karush Dynasty	Baghelkhand
Chandra Dynasty	from Baghelkhand to Bundelkhand
Yadav dynasty	Central part of the rivers of Chambal Betwa
Shunga Dynasty	Vidisha
Nagvansh	Vidisha - Gwalior
Bodhi Dynasty	Jabalpur (Tripuri / Tevar)
Magha Dynasty	Baghelkhand
Amir Dynasty	Ahisvash(Vidisha/ Jhansi)
Vakataka Vash	Vindhya Pradesh
Olicut dynasty	Daspur (Mandsaur)
Maukhari dynasty	Malwa (Daspur, Mandsaur)
Parivrajak Dynasty	Bundelkhand
Shail Dynasty	Mahakaushal
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)

- It **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).

- It initially made **Kalinjar** its capital, then **Khajuraho** as its capital.
- It sent military aid against **Subuktigin** to **Jaipal**, the royal ruler of **Bhatinda**.
- **Dhang** built most of the temples of **Khajuraho**, it also allowed the people of the **Jain community** to build temples in **Khajuraho**.
- Khajurao has **two major temples** - **Parasnath** and **Vishwanath**.
- 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 **Permardeva** (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**.
- **Permadi Dev** died in the **Battle of Kalinjar**.
- **Alha and Udal** were courtiers of **Parmadidev**.

3 CHAPTER

Madhya Pradesh during 13-15 th century

QUTB-UD-DIN AIBAK (1206-1210 AD)

- In 1019 AD, Gwalior was sacked by Mahmud Ghaznavi
- In 1195 AD, Gwalior was attacked by Mohammad Gouri
- In 1231 AD, Iltutmish 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 Chandela ruler Parama 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.

Malawa Campaign

- Qutubuddin Aibak's first foray into Malwa was on 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, Iltutmish besieged Gwalior, the Pratihara ruler Malayabarmar 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.

Iltutmish

- 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 Iltutmish.
- Iltutmish 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, Iltutmish 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 Iltutmish 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 Uighu 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 **campaigns for Devagiri in 1234**, for which he **left via Malwa** While returning from Devagiri's expedition, he **attacked Khandesh**.
- At that time **Khandesh** was **under a chieftain** who was called the **king of Khandesh** and was **probably the Chauhan ruler of Asirgarh, Ravehand**, It is also **believed** that he **had an army of 40 to 50 thousand**.
- **Raavchand** and his **entire family** were all **put to death except one son**.
- In **1305 AD**, **Alauddin** sent a team of **10,000 soldiers** to **attack Malwa** under the leadership of **An-ul Mulk**.
- In a **fierce struggle** between the **Turkish army** and the **Paramara Commander Hermand Koka**, **he was killed** and the **Turks conquered**.
- **Koka's head** was sent to **Delhi**, where he was **crushed by horse feet** under the palace doors.
- On **23 November 1305 AD**, **Mandu** was **captured by Alauddin's army**.
- After the **fall of Mandu**, all the **adjoining areas** of **Ujjain, Dhar, Chanderi, Shajapur, Sarangpur, Mandsaur, Ratlam** etc. came **under the control of Delhi Sultanate**.
- Only **after this**, **Alauddin** had also **laid the foundation of a fort** in the **east of Mandsaur city**.
- **Ain-e-Mulk** was **appointed iqtadar of Malwa** and the **region** was **designated** as the **province of Dhar and Ujjain**.
- Thus the region of **Malwa** came **under the Delhi Sultanate** and proved to be the **key to the southern campaigns of Alauddin**.
- When the **commander of Alauddin Khilji** returned from the campaign of Devagiri in 1310, he **stayed in Dhar**.
- Due to its **proximity to Delhi**, **Gwalior** remained **under the control of the Khilji**.

Tughlaqs In Madhya Pradesh

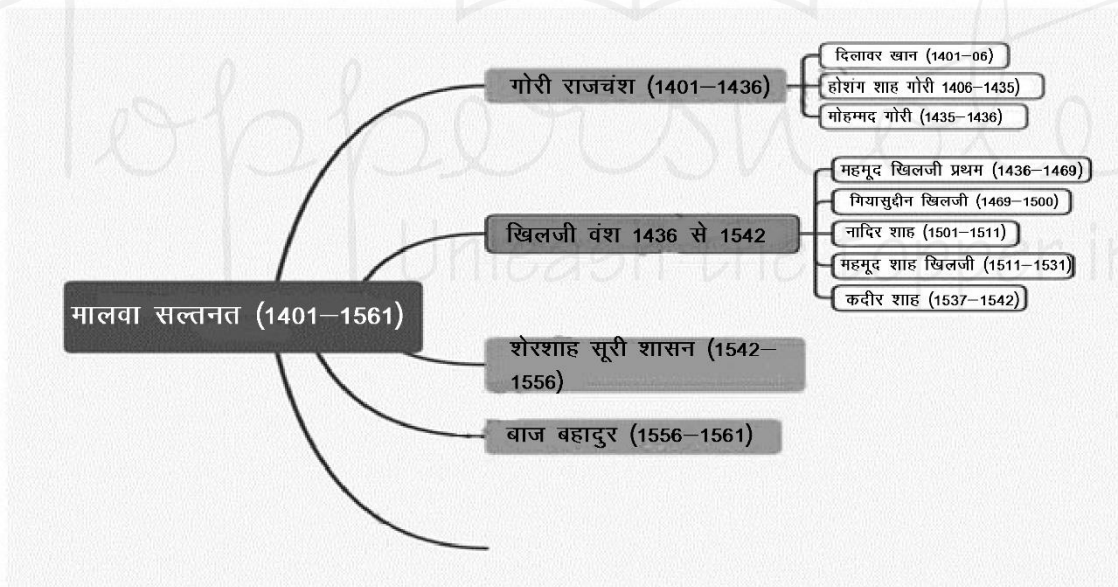
- **Damoh inscription** confirm that **Muslim dominance** over the region became **stronger during the Tughlaq period**, especially during the times of **Ghiyasuddin and Mohammad Tughlaq**.
- It is **clear** from the **Batiyagarh inscription (Damoh)** of the **year 1324 AD** that in which **period Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** was working in this area.
- **Khajuraho, Damoh, Chhatarpur** etc. areas in Bundelkhand **remained part of Delhi Sultanate**.
- **Ibn Batuta** confirms that **Gwalior, Chanderi, Narwar** remained **part of the Sultanate during that period**.
- After Sultan Ghiyasuddin, **An-ul-Mulk** was retained in the same post in Malwa.
- Later, **An-ul-Mulk** was **transferred from Malwa to** the province of **Awadh** and **Kutlag Khan** was given **command of Devagiri** as well as **Malwa**.
- **Jolik Khan** was made the **administrator of Chanderi** during the **time of Mohammad Tughlaq**.
- In **1335 10 1336** there was a **severe famine** in **Malwa**. **Sultan Mohammad** then **stayed in Malwa** while **returning from Devagiri**.
- **Ain-ul-Mulk Multani** and his **brothers** helped the **people suffering from famine** by **sending money and clothes** from **Awadh Malawa**.
- **Aziz Khammar** was **appointed in Malwa from 1344 10 45 AD**
- **After Aziz Khammar** took charge in Malwa, **Amir-e-Sada** (Revenue Officer **appointed for revenue collection** of 100 villages of **Malwa** was **directed to closely monitor and control**.
- **Aziz Khammar** imprisoned **Amir-e-Sada of Dhar** and **sentenced him to death**

- This led other officers to rebel for self-defense, in response to this incident, in 1346 AD, Amir-e-Sada of Gujarat challenged Aziz Khammar and killed him in war.

Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- Nizamuddin was appointed in Malwa in 1351, apart from Malwa, the area of Bundelkhand was also with Firoz Shah Tughlaq because the Persian inscription of 1383 mentions the power of Tughlaq ruler in Damoh.
- Dev Varma was the ruler of Chambal region at the time of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
- After the Tirhut campaign in 1353, he granted the jagir to Dev Varma and gave him the title of Rai.
- Dev Varma died in 1375
- His successor Vir Singh Deo captured Gwalior and became an independent ruler.
- The area around Chanderi, Eran, and Datia was under the Delhi Sultanate during the time of Firoz Tughlaq.
- It is noteworthy that the Sultans of Malwa also occupied the Sagar-Damoh region of Bundelkhand.
- Mahmud Shah ascended the throne of Malwa in 1436 and the other sultans of Malwa ruled the area of Damoh district from time to time.
- During his reign, the headquarters of the local authority was shifted from Batohagarh to Damoh.
- The Persian inscription of 1480 found at Damoh shows that at that time Ghiyasuddin was in authority, it was Ghiyasuddin Khilji of Malwa.
- Similarly, a Sati inscription of 1505 was found in Damoh district in which Ghiyasuddin's son Nasiruddin is mentioned.
- Another inscription of 1512 mentions the name of Nasiruddin's son Mahmud Shah II.
- Mahmud II died in 1531 and the rule of the Malwa sultans came to an end in Damoh region.

Malwa Sultanate (1401- 1561)



- The dark era ended with the establishment of the Ghori dynasty in Malwa by Dilawar Khan Gauri Real name - Hussain Khan or Amin Khan
- Sultan Mohammad Shah Tughlaq appointed Dilawar Khan Ghori as a Subedar of Malwa in 1390 Feroz shah Tughlaq named him Dilawar Khan
- In 1401 Dilawar established Independent Malawa dynasty.