

2026

MPPSC

MADHYA PRADESH



STATE FOREST SERVICE

Medieval History of Madhya Pradesh

Module - 1

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Medieval History of **MADHYA PRADESH**

MODULE – 1.2



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Syllabus

- **Unit – 2 : History, Culture and Literature of Madhya Pradesh**

Major Events of Medieval era Madhya Pradesh and Major Dynasties of Madhya Pradesh.

मध्यप्रदेश का इतिहास, संस्कृति एवं साहित्य : मध्यप्रदेश के मध्यकालीन इतिहास की महत्वपूर्ण घटनाएँ, प्रमुख राजवंश ।

- **Unit – 1 : MPPSC Forest (Main) Section (A)**

मध्यप्रदेश का इतिहास : मध्यप्रदेश का मध्यकालीन इतिहास ।

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Early Medieval Period and Madhya Pradesh

The Early Medieval Period (approximately 600 CE to 1200 CE) is an important phase in Indian history when the **political structures of the ancient age weakened** and **regional powers emerged**. During this period, Madhya Pradesh, which was historically known as the regions of Malwa, Vidisha, Baghelkhand and Chhindwara–Gondwana, became the center of many important dynasties.

At first, dynasties such as the **Vakatakas, Nagas, Aulikaras** and **Parivrajakas** established their authority in **Madhya Pradesh**. During the same period, regional languages developed and Sanskrit literature also received royal patronage.

From the **political point of view**, this age was characterized by **decentralization**, but culturally Madhya Pradesh gave new heights to Indian civilization. Thus, early medieval Madhya Pradesh was not only a witness to political changes but also became a vibrant center of art, religion and culture.

1.1 VAKATAKA DYNASTY

The history of the Vakatakas is based on the writings of **Ajay Mitra Shastri** and **Vasudev Mirashi**, various inscriptions, and literary sources such as the Puranas. Their original homeland is disputed. According to some scholars, they **belonged to South India**. The basis of this view is the word “**Vakataka**” inscribed on a fragmentary inscription obtained from Amaravati, and the similarity of the vocabulary in the Hirehadagalli and Mayidavolu inscriptions of the Vakatakas and the Pallava ruler Shivaskandavarman. In the Basim plates of Vindhyashakti-II, Pravarasena-I is called **Haritiputra** and Sarvasena-I is described as **Dharmamaharaja**.

According to **Ajay Mitra Shastri** (1997), the early region of the Vakataka dynasty was the **Vindhya region** situated north of the Narmada, which is referred to as **Vindhyaka** in the Puranas. In the Puranas, the early ruler **Pravarasena-I** is associated with a city named **Kanchanaka**, which has been identified with **Nachna or Nachna-ki-Talai village** in present-day Panna district of Madhya Pradesh. Several early inscriptions and structures of the Vakatakas have been found from here.

These facts prove that the Vakatakas were **initially established in the Vindhya region** (including Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand) and **later expanded southwards** to become a **major political power of the Deccan**. Their rule lasted from the **middle of the third century CE to the end of the fifth century or the beginning of the sixth century CE**. The Vakatakas had **matrimonial relations** with the Guptas, the Nagas of Padmavati, the Kadambas of Karnataka, and the Vishnukundins of Andhra.

Political History and Branches

- According to the Puranas, **Vindhyashakti-I (250–270 CE) was the founder** of the Vakataka dynasty. In the **Ajanta inscription** (of the time of Harishena), his **military power is poetically described** as such that **the dust of his horses covered the sun** and he conquered the earth with the strength of his arms.
- He is compared with **Indra (Purandara)** and **Vishnu (Upendra)**. He is described as a **Dvija** (Twice Born)**, and the Vakataka inscriptions describe their rulers as **Brahmins belonging to the Vishnuvridha gotra**.



- **Pravarasena-I** (called Praveera in the Puranas) was the second ruler, who ruled from 270 CE to 330 CE. He expanded the kingdom to Vidarbha and the Deccan, and his **capital was Kanchanaka** (modern Nachna).
- Through a campaign he captured the **Naga capital Purika city** (possibly Vidisha), and from here the administration of the kingdom began to be conducted.
- Pravarasena's son **Gautamiputra married the daughter of the Naga ruler Bhavanaga**, which was an important political alliance.
- The Puranas mention Pravarasena's **Vajapeya** and **Vajimedha sacrifices**, and inscriptions mention **four Ashvamedha sacrifices*****.
- After Pravarasena-I, **the kingdom was divided into two parts** (according to the Puranas into four) – (1) **Padmapura–Nandivardhana–Pravarapura branch**, (2) **Vatsagulma branch**.
- This division probably took place during the lifetime of Pravarasena. After his death, the empire was divided among his four sons. Since the eldest brother Gautamiputra had already died, his son **Rudrasena-I** ascended the throne.

Nandivardhana Branch

- The representative of this branch was **Rudrasena-I**, who is described in inscriptions as the **grandson of Bhavanaga and a devotee of Mahabhairava**. He was influenced by the campaigns of the **Gupta emperor Samudragupta** and probably **accepted Gupta supremacy**.
- After Rudrasena-I, his **son Prithivishena-I** became the successor, who is described in inscriptions as a **great conqueror**. Because of his truthfulness, tolerance, patience and purity of intellect, he was **compared with Yudhishthira**. During his reign, Padmapura developed as an important administrative center.
- In the later part of the reign of Prithivishena-I, his **son Rudrasena-II married Prabhavatigupta, the daughter of the Gupta emperor Chandragupta-II**.
- After the early death of Rudrasena-II, his sons **Divakarasena** and **Damodarasena** were minors, therefore **Prabhavatigupta administered the kingdom** for a long time. In her inscriptions, special emphasis is placed on the Gupta dynasty and her paternal lineage. Her **Dharana gotra** was different from the Vishnuvridha gotra of the Vakataka rulers.
- After the death of Divakarasena in 420 CE, his **younger brother** ascended the throne under the name **Pravarasena-II**.
- During the reign of Pravarasena-II, the largest number of **Vakataka inscriptions were issued** – earlier from Nandivardhana and later from Pravarapura (Pavnar in Wardha district).
- Pravarasena-II is considered to be the **author of the Prakrit poem Setubandha or Ravanavaho** (based on the victory of Rama over Ravana), although this has not been conclusively confirmed. In the **Nachna and Ganj inscriptions**, the **king Vyaghraraja of Uchchakalpa** is shown as **accepting his authority**.
- Pravarasena-II **donated the land of Chammak village** in Amravati district to **one thousand Brahmins**.
- Out of the **twelve donation charters***** of Pravarasena-II, **seven***** have been found from the districts of **Chhindwara, Seoni, Betul, Balaghat and Indore** in Madhya Pradesh***.
- After his death, a **succession struggle** took place, in which eventually **Narendrasena became victorious**. His authority was challenged by relatives of the Vatsagulma branch.
- **Narendrasena married a princess of Kuntala** (possibly Kadamba). During the time of Narendrasena, **Bhavattavarman** of the Nala dynasty of Bastar **invaded and captured** a large territory. In the Balaghat inscription of his son, he is described as the **restorer of the fallen dynasty***** (निमग्नवंश का उद्धारकर्ता).
- The last known ruler of this branch was **Prithivishena-II**, whose inscriptions state that he rescued his dynasty from two serious crises and **expelled the Nala rulers** from Vidarbha.
- **The decline** of the Nandivardhana branch probably occurred due to **rivalry with the Vatsagulma branch or conflict with the Nala dynasty** of Dakshina Kosala.

Vatsagulma Branch

Rajput Dynasties in Madhya Pradesh

The medieval history of Madhya Pradesh is a witness to the **rise of Rajput power and culture**. After the decline of the Gupta Empire, when many regional dynasties emerged in India, Rajput dynasties also established strong authority in Madhya Pradesh. These rulers not only protected the frontiers but also contributed to religious and cultural revival.

Different Rajput dynasties dominated regions such as Malwa, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. The **Paramara dynasty** made Malwa a political and cultural center, while the **Chandela dynasty** developed a remarkable tradition of architecture in Bundelkhand. The temples of Khajuraho are symbols of the artistic achievements of this period. The **Kalachuri** rulers governed from Tripuri and continued to strengthen the administrative system in Madhya Pradesh.

During the period of these dynasties, the construction of forts, temples and cities increased, which led to the development of the region's economic condition and trade routes. Rajput rule provided Madhya Pradesh with military stability, cultural prestige and artistic identity.

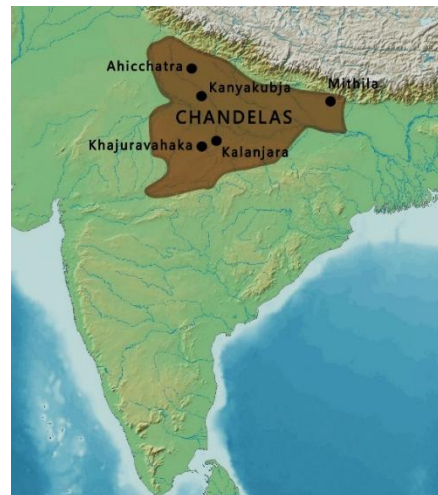
Thus, the Rajput dynasties provided Madhya Pradesh with a prosperous age in terms of both political power and cultural grandeur.

2.1 CHANDELA DYNASTY

The Chandela dynasty held special importance in the history of central India. After the decline of the Pratiharas, this dynasty ruled **Jejakabhukti (Bundelkhand)** from the beginning of the ninth century CE to the beginning of the fourteenth century CE. According to folk beliefs, their original residence was Maniyagarh in present-day Chhatarpur district, where the **temple of their family deity Mata Maniya Devi**^{***} was also located.

The **first ruler of this dynasty was Nannuka**^{***}, who laid the foundation of Chandela power around **831 CE**. According to beliefs, the founder of the Chandela dynasty was **Chandravarman**, who is considered a **descendant of the sage Chandratreya**. Most scholars consider Nannuka and Chandravarman to be the same person.

In the **Dudhi inscription**^{***} of **Devalabdi**, the grandson of Yashovarman, the founder of the dynasty is mentioned by the name **Chandrallavaya**^{***}. Similarly, the word "**Chandel**" is found in the **Deogarh inscription of Kirtivarman** and in the inscriptions of Prithviraj Chauhan, which historically confirms the identity of this dynasty. The **Arab historian Al-Kamil** also associated the Chandelas with **Kajurah (Khajuraho)**, which proves their cultural and architectural grandeur.



Sultanate Rulers and Independent Muslim Powers in Madhya Pradesh

The history of present-day Madhya Pradesh entered a new phase of political changes and conflicts from the thirteenth century. During this period the rule of the Ilbari Turks was established in Delhi in North India, who, making Delhi their center, began **campaigns of conquest against the declining Rajput states** around them. The impact of these invasions soon reached the Chambal valley, Gwalior, and thereafter the Malwa region.

In the thirteenth century the dynasties such as the **Pratiharas, Paramaras and Chandelas** located in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh were **affected by the invasions** of the **Delhi Sultans**. By the fourteenth century the power of the **Delhi Sultanate** had spread to many parts of Madhya Pradesh.

At the same time, a Rajput state named Chorla emerged in the Satpura region, which maintained its independence for a long time among powerful neighboring states.

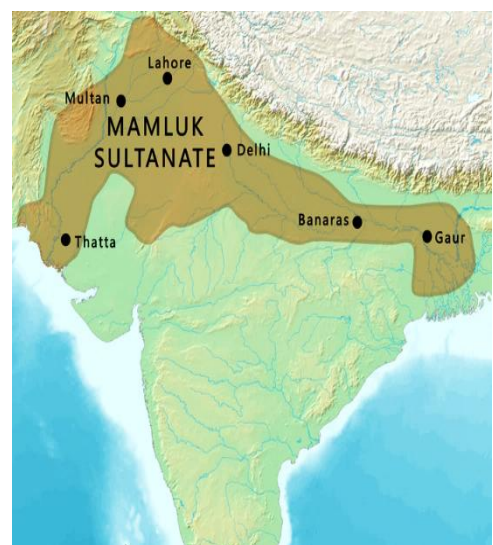
The thirteenth and fourteenth centuries remained centuries of continuous political conflict, which continued for the next two centuries as well. With the disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate in the fifteenth century, **three major regional states emerged in Madhya Pradesh – the rule of the Gauri and Khilji dynasties in Malwa, Tomar power in the Gwalior-Chambal region, and the Gond kingdom of Garha in southern Madhya Pradesh**. All three of these powers remained politically active until the establishment of the **Mughal Empire**.

3.1 SLAVE DYNASTY IN MADHYA PRADESH

In the series of Indian campaigns of **Shihabuddin Ghori**, the campaign of **1195 CE** was especially important. In this year Shihabuddin Ghori, along with his chief generals **Qutbuddin Aibak and Tughril**, attacked **Tribhuvangarh (Rajasthan)**. At that time the Yaduvanshi ruler Kumarapala was ruling there, who proved weak both politically and militarily. As a result, Kumarapala surrendered without offering major resistance.

After this victory Ghori appointed **Tughril as the administrator of Tribhuvangarh**, which clearly shows that Ghori was not limited to plunder, but was adopting a policy of establishing administrative control.

After this, in 1195–1196 CE, Shihabuddin Ghori attacked the strategically important Gwalior fort of central India. At that time the **Pratihara ruler Sulakshanapala** controlled Gwalior. Sulakshanapala could not withstand Ghori's military power and surrendered. As a symbol of submission, he presented ten elephants to Ghori. Later Tughril also attacked Gwalior and made a treaty with Sulakshanapala. According to this treaty the control of **Gwalior fort was handed over to Qutbuddin Aibak**, which strengthened the hold of Ghori's rule.



- The second phase of Malwa architecture began when Hoshang Shah made **Shadiabad (Mandu)** the capital. **The Mandu fort** has a 25-mile-long wall and 10 arched gateways, including the **Delhi Gate in the north** and the **Tarapur Gate in the southwest**. It was constructed by **Hoshang Shah**.



Tomb of Hoshang Shah (top left); Jama Masjid (top right); Hindola Mahal (bottom); Source – Wikimedia Commons

- At present about **40 important buildings** remain at Mandu. **The Jami (Jama) Mosque** of Mandu is one of the finest buildings; its construction was begun by Hoshang Shah and completed in 1454 CE by Mahmud Khilji.
- The **tomb of Hoshang Shah**, built by **Mahmud Khilji I**, lies behind the Jami Mosque. It was the **first tomb in India built entirely of white marble**, constructed on a **100-foot square platform, six feet high**. Its large dome, south-facing entrance and the half-opened lotus at the top are its special features.
- Before the construction of the **Taj Mahal**, **Shah Jahan ordered a study of its design**, which is confirmed by an inscription on the southern gate.
- Opposite the Jami Mosque is the **Ashrafi Mahal complex**, constructed from the time of **Hoshang Shah Ghorī to Mahmud Khilji**. It included a madrasa, the tomb of Mahmud Khilji, and a tower commemorating the defeat of Rana Kumbha. These buildings were made of **green marble** and now remain only in ruins.
- Important buildings of the period of **Hoshang Shah and Mahmud Khilji I** located at **Dhar** include the **Hindola Mahal** (audience hall) and the **Jahaz Mahal** (residential palace).
- Hindola Mahal is **T-shaped** and due to its sloping thick walls it appears like a **swing**. Jahaz Mahal is a **two-storeyed building about 360 feet long**, situated between the **Munja and Kapoor reservoirs**, and from a distance it looks like a **ship**. Its walls are made of brown sandstone, and the floors are of shining tiles.
- The **third phase** of Malwa architecture developed in the **late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries**. Since the sultans had greater wealth and time, these buildings were constructed in a **grand and beautiful manner**.
- Among them **the palace of Baz Bahadur** (built by **Nasir Shah Khilji**) is prominent, which includes bathhouses, shallow tanks, fountains and floors decorated with painted tiles.

The Gond Kingdom of Garha

4.1 The Gond Kingdom of Garha

The valleys of the Satpura remained difficult to access since ancient times because of dense forests and mountains; therefore, the historical description of this region is scarce. It remained like a **natural wall between North and South India**, on which the politics of both regions had little influence; and even if domination existed at times, it was not effective.

After the decline of the **Kalachuris and Chandelas**, no central authority existed here for two centuries, which historians generally call a **dark age**. However, the **Gond rulers established a strong state**, which continued for a considerable time.

This state was known at different times as **Garha, Garha-Katanga, and Garha-Mandla**. Persian and Hindi-Sanskrit sources refer to it as the **Garha state**, while some sources such as the *Akbarnama* call it **Garha-Katanga**. Around 1700 CE, when the Gond ruler Narendra Shah shifted the capital from Ramnagar to Mandla, it came to be known as Garha-Mandla. In the Marathi and English sources of the eighteenth century also it was referred to as **Garha-Mandla**.



Information about the rulers of the **Garha state** is obtained from several reliable sources, such as the Sanskrit inscription of Ramnagar***, the account of **Colonel William Sleeman**, the **Mandla District Report of Captain Ward**, and the Sanskrit work **Garheshanripavarnanam**.

According to traditions and the Ramnagar inscription, the founder of this dynasty is considered to be Yadorai*** (Jadurai). In the Mughal source *Akbarnama*, rulers such as **Khariji, Gorakshdas, Sukhnadas, Arjundas, and Sangram Shah** are mentioned, which present the sequential genealogy of this dynasty.

Amhan Das / Sangram Shah

- ❖ The most powerful ruler of this dynasty was **Amhan Das (Sangram Shah)**. From the **Sati inscription of Tharraka (Damoh)**, it is known that Amhan Das came to power between 1510–1513 CE.
- ❖ In the coins of Sangram Shah he is described as belonging to the **Pulastya lineage**. This mention is important because **Ravana is considered the son of the sage Pulastya**, and the Gond rulers also consider themselves to be of the Ravana lineage. Therefore, the rulers of Garha may be considered to be of **Gond origin**.
- ❖ The earliest coin bearing the name of Sangram Shah, dated **1516 CE**, indicates that Amhan Das had assumed the title of **Sangram Shah** during this period.
- ❖ However, according to **Abul Fazl**, the title was conferred upon Amhan Das in **1531 CE** on the occasion of the **victory of Raisen**, as a reward for assisting the **Gujarat Sultan Bahadur Shah**. But in the presence of authentic numismatic evidence, Abul Fazl's statement does not appear acceptable.

Bundela Dynasty

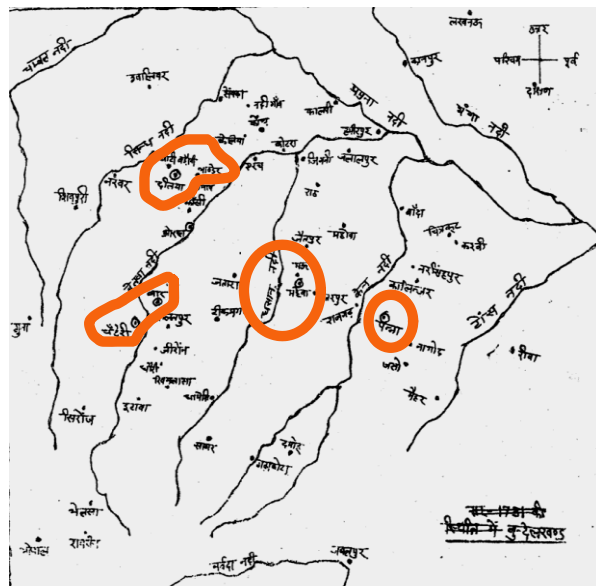
The rise of the Bundela dynasty took place in the central part of India, which included extensive regions of **present-day Madhya Pradesh** and **Uttar Pradesh**. In the medieval period, this central region of the country was known as **Bundelkhand**. From the perspective of language, lifestyle, food habits, folk customs, traditions, and cultural practices, this region even today reflects the cultural unity of Bundelkhand.

Geographically, it was an **area of rocky terrain, dense forests, mountain ranges, and rivers and streams** that flowed rapidly during the rainy season, where forests of *dhau*, *mahua*, *chhivla*, and thorny shrubs were found in abundance. The boundaries of medieval Bundelkhand were considered to extend from the **Yamuna River in the north, Narmada in the south, Tons in the east, and Chambal in the west**. Pratipal Singh described it in his book *Bundelkhand ka Itihas* in these words “इत जमुना उत नर्मदा, इत चंबल उत टोंस । छत्रसाल सों लरन की, रही न काहू होंस ॥”

Origin and lineage

Traditionally, the origin of the Bundela dynasty is believed to be from the lineage of Lav, the eldest son of **Lord Shri Ram**. In the eighth century, the descendants of King Kartraj of Kashi were called **Grahanivar**, who later came to be known as **Gahirbar**. From this lineage, the son of Pancham Bundela, **Veer Bundela**, established a state in Bundelkhand in the mid-13th century by making **Mau-Mahoni** (on the banks of the Pahuj River, in the Jalaun–Bhind border region) his capital. His grandson **Arjun Pal** strengthened the state by conquering the surrounding areas.

According to most scholars, because they established their state in the Vindhya region (Vindhyatavi), they were first called Vindhyela and later Bundela. Due to their state territory, the region came to be known as **Bundelkhand**, and by the end of the 14th century this name replaced **Jejakabhukti**.



Map of Bundela States

In the genealogical sequence, Arjunpal Bundela had three sons—**Veerpal, Sohanpal, and Dayapal**. After the death of Arjunpal, the eldest son Veerpal became the ruler of Mau-Mahoni and expelled Sohanpal and Dayapal. The ambitious Sohanpal sought assistance from the **Khangar ruler Hurmat Singh** of **Garhkundar**, located near the Betwa River (about 100 km east of Mau-Mahoni), to establish an independent state. However, disputes arose between them due to certain conditions of hurmatsingh.

In the mid-13th century, with the support of **Punyapal Parmar**, ruler of Pawaya, and **Mukutmanni Dhandhera (Chauhan)**, ruler of Shahabad, **Sohanpal killed Hurmat Singh** through diplomacy and ended the Khangar rule of

Baghel Dynasty

The region of Baghelkhand has been full of natural diversities. This area was covered with **mountains, valleys and caves** and was also covered with **dense forests**, due to which various kinds of wild animals lived here. From a geographical point of view, its **difficult structure** particularly influenced **the culture, lifestyle and historical development** of this region.

From the religious point of view, **Amarkantak** is the major pilgrimage place of this region, from where the **Narmada River originates**. In the Puranas, Narmada is referred to by the name **Reva**, and for this reason this region came to be called **Revakhand**. Later, the town of Rewa was established with this same name 'Reva', where the **Baghel ruler Vikramajit** (1605–1624 CE) established his capital and further strengthened the political importance of the region.

The territorial expansion of the Baghel dynasty was located in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, which bordered **Chhattisgarh** and **Uttar Pradesh**. From the natural point of view, this region is divided into three geographical parts – **Tarihar, Uparihar** and **Pahad-Dahar**. The **Tarihar** region represented the lower plain. It was located to the north of the Vindhya mountain range and was connected with the Ganga–Yamuna Doab. **Uparihar** was a comparatively higher plain which spread near the Kaimor mountain range. The **Pahad-Dahar** region was located south of the Kaimor mountain and included the mountainous area around Amarkantak.



Baghelkhand : Physical

Rise of the Baghel dynasty

The background of the rise of Baghel power was prepared in the **early 13th century**. During this period, because of the **decline of the Chandela and Kalachuri** rulers, a political vacuum was created in the areas under their control. Taking advantage of this situation, many local small dynasties began to establish their authority over those regions and in this process the **Baghel dynasty emerged**. In the Sanskrit text *Veerbhanuoday Kavyam* (author – poet Madhav Urvaya), **Vyagradev** is addressed as **sage Vyaghrapada** and the Baghels of Rewa are described as descendants of sage Vyaghrapada.

The Baghels are considered to belong originally to the **Chaulukya (Solanki) dynasty**. The ruler of Anhilwara (Gujarat), **Kumarapala**, appointed **Arnoraj** to the **feudal and ministerial post of Vyaghrapalli** (Baghelbari). His

Maratha Activities in Madhya Pradesh

With the weakening of the power of the **Mughal Empire at the beginning of the eighteenth century**, a decisive change became visible in the political landscape of **Central India**. During this transitional period the **Marathas entered Madhya Pradesh**, which gave a new direction to the regional balance of power.

Advancing northwards from the **Deccan**, the Marathas included the **Narmada valley, Malwa and Bundelkhand** within their sphere of influence. Through military campaigns, the system of **chauth and sardeshmukhi**, and administrative intervention, they established permanent rule here. This arrival of the Marathas was not only an indication of political change, but it also proved to have a **deep impact on the social and economic life of Madhya Pradesh**.

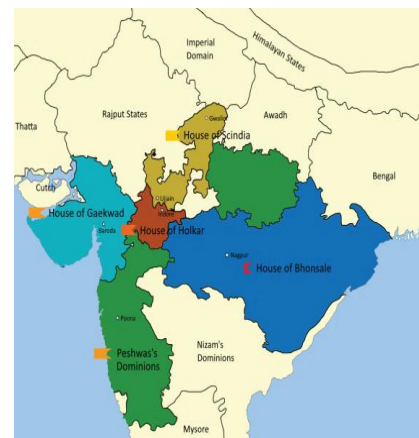
7.1 ARRIVAL OF THE MARATHAS IN MALWA

The background of the **arrival of the Marathas** in Madhya Pradesh was formed during the time of **Chhatrapati Rajaram (1688–1700 CE)**, when the Marathas had already crossed Berar, Khandesh and the Narmada River. With the objective of transforming their **Swarajya into an empire**, the Marathas continuously began attacks on the **Mughal Empire** while advancing from south to north, which was called **Mulukhgi**.

In this context the reference of the historian **Sir John Malcolm** is important, according to whom between **1690 and 1696 CE** Maratha groups had infiltrated the Malwa region and reached Mandu. After this in **1699 CE**, **Krishna Sawant**, along with about **15,000 soldiers**, crossed the **Narmada River and entered Malwa**, which further strengthened Maratha activities in this region.

Peshwa Bajirao I's activities in Central India

- At the beginning of the eighteenth century the role of **Peshwa Baji Rao I** proved decisive. In **1721 CE** he sent the **Maratha army to Malwa**, while at the same time in 1722 CE, from the Mughal side **Giridhar Bahadur was appointed the Subedar of Malwa**.
- In 1723 CE, **Baji Rao I** reached **Handia** through the route of **Burhanpur**, but soon returned. After this in May 1723 CE, he again started a campaign in Malwa through the route of Hoshangabad, in which he **defeated the Nawab of Bhopal, Dost Mohammad Khan**. As a result of this victory the Marathas established their control over the southern part of the Narmada and Khandesh.
- In order to strengthen Maratha dominance further, in 1724 CE, **Udaji Pawar was granted the mokasa of Dhar and Jhabua**, while the Indore region was entrusted to **Chimnaji Appa**, the brother of the Peshwa, for the purpose of maintaining an army.
- The decisive phase of this struggle appeared in November **1728 CE in the Battle of Amjhera**, where **Chimnaji Appa**, along with **Udaji Pawar and Malhar Rao Holkar**, defeated **Giridhar Bahadur and Daya Bahadur**.
- The Maratha victory in this battle decisively established their position in **Malwa**. During the same period a conflict also occurred with **Muhammad Khan Bangash**, in which **Trimbakrao Dabhade**, the commander on Bangash's side, was defeated in the **Battle of Dabhoi**. Eventually Bangash was also defeated in **Malwa and Bundelkhand** and had to depart towards **Delhi**. Thus, Baji Rao received the opportunity to act freely in Malwa.



Maratha kingdom in Central

Bhopal State

The rise of the **Bhopal State in Central India** occurred in the early eighteenth century amid the weakening power of the Mughal Empire. Dost Mohammad Khan established Bhopal as an organized princely state through his **military ability and political insight**.

In the **nineteenth century**, the history of Bhopal took a distinctive form when the **Begums assumed power**. These Begums encouraged **administrative reforms, judicial arrangements, education, and public construction works**. During their rule mosques, palaces, and educational institutions were constructed, due to which Bhopal became an important centre of **art, architecture, and cultural awareness**.

8.1 RISE OF THE STATE AND RULE OF THE NAWABS

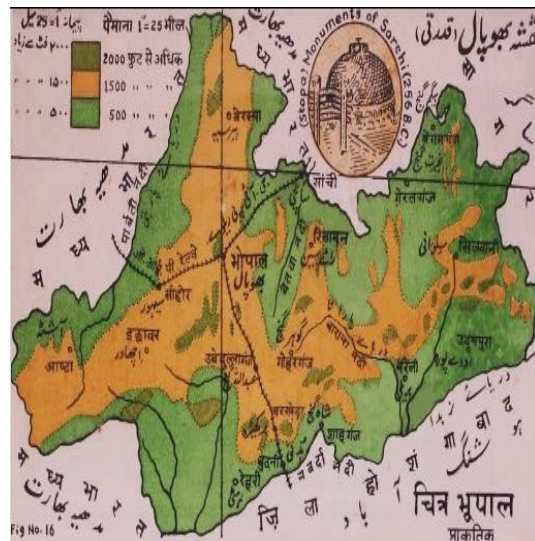
The rise and expansion of the **Bhopal State** took place during the time of **Aurangzeb**, through the efforts of warriors who had come from **Afghanistan**. The founder of this state was **Dost Mohammad Khan*****.

Dost Mohammad Khan

He was born in the **Mirzai Khel tribe of the Khyber region of Afghanistan**. His father's name was Noor Mohammad Khan. In 1704 CE, he joined the army of Aurangzeb, in the forces of **Mir Fazlullah (chief of the arsenal)**, and demonstrated his military ability by **defeating Tarzibeg, the rebellious Subedar of Aurangzeb, at Gwalior**.

After the death of Aurangzeb, Dost Mohammad Khan made the Malwa region the centre of his activities. Initially he served under the **Raja of Sitamau**, and later entered the service of **Thakur Anand Singh Solanki of Mangalgarh**, where he received the jagir of Mangalgarh.

Dost Mohammad **acquired the Berasia region** from Taj Mohammad Khan in return for 30,000 rupees annually, after which he began establishing control over the surrounding areas. First, he **deceitfully killed the Devra Rajput ruler** of Jagdishpur during a feast on the banks of the **Halali River**, and captured that territory. The name of **Jagdishpur**



Map of Medieval era Bhopal



Islamnagar Fort

1. खजुराहो में चतुर्भुज मंदिर का निर्माण किस चंदेल राजा ने करवाया? [MPPSC Assistant Professor 2024]
 - (a) हर्षदेव
 - (b) यशोधर्मन
 - (c) धंग
 - (d) विद्याधर
2. कलचुरि संवत् का प्रारम्भ कब माना जाता है? [MPPSC Assistant Director Technical / ITI principle 2025]
 - (a) 606-607 ई.
 - (b) 248-249 ई.
 - (c) 319-320 ई.
 - (d) 750-751 ई.
3. 'पत्थुवर्धन' जिसने गुर्जर प्रदेश जीता था किस वंश का शासक था? [MPPSC Assistant Professor 2022]
 - (a) राजर्षितुल्य वंश
 - (b) औलिकर वंश
 - (c) वर्धन वंश
 - (d) शैल वंश
4. प्राचीनकाल में 'दहाल' का क्षेत्र कहाँ पर स्थित था ? [MPPSC Assistant Professor 2022]
 - (a) बैतूल
 - (b) जबलपुर
 - (c) खण्डवा
 - (d) मंदसौर
5. परिव्राजक वंश किस जगह से संबंधित है? [MPPSC Assistant Director Veterinary 2024]
 - (a) बुंदेलखंड
 - (b) बघेलखंड
 - (c) निमाड़
 - (d) मालवा
6. जेजाकभुक्ति के संस्थापक थे- [MPPSC Assistant Director Veterinary 2024]
 - (a) धंग
 - (b) यशोधर्मन
 - (c) हर्षदेव
 - (d) नन्नुक
7. कालिदास कृत कुमारसंभव किस देवता को समर्पित है? [MPPSC Assistant Director Veterinary 2024]
 - (a) शिव-पार्वती
 - (b) विष्णु-लक्ष्मी
 - (c) ब्रह्मा-सरस्वती
 - (d) राधा-कृष्ण
8. मालवा के परमार वंश के संस्थापक थे- [MPPSC Assistant Director (Horticulture) 2023]
 - (a) विजयसेन
 - (b) चंद्रदेव
 - (c) उपेन्द्र
 - (d) जयसिंह
9. वाकाटक महाराज प्रवरसेन II का ताम्रदान पट्ट प्राप्त हुए- [MPPSC Assistant Director (Horticulture) 2023]
 - (a) देवबड़ला
 - (b) सांची
 - (c) बड़ोह
 - (d) सिवनी
10. किस कल्चुरी नरेश को "उज्जयिनी भुजंग" भी कहा गया है? [MPPSC Assistant Registrar 2023]
 - (a) कोक्कल I
 - (b) शंकरगण II
 - (c) गांगेयदेव
 - (d) केयूरवर्ष (युवराजदेव I)
11. सास-बहू (सहस्रबाहु) के मंदिर का निर्माण कच्छपघात वंश के किस राजा ने करवाया था? [MPPSC Assistant Registrar 2023]
 - (a) कीर्ति राज
 - (b) महिपाल
 - (c) मंगलपाल
 - (d) भुवनपाल
12. खजुराहो स्मारक समूह, चंदेल वंश द्वारा किस काल में निर्मित किये गये थे? [MPPSC Assistant Geologist 2023]
 - (a) 850-950 AD
 - (b) 950-1050 AD
 - (c) 1050-1150 AD
 - (d) 1150-1250 AD
13. निम्नलिखित में से किस लेखक ने रानी दुर्गावती की राजधानी चौरागाढ़ की लूट का वर्णन किया है ? [MPPSC ADPO 2021]
 - (a) बरनी
 - (b) अबुल फज़ल
 - (c) फैज़ी
 - (d) फिरदौसी
14. मालवा के परमार वंश का सर्वश्रेष्ठ शासक कौन था? [MPPSC Shakha/Sampada Prabandhak 2021]
 - (a) मुंज
 - (b) भोज
 - (c) उपेंद्र
 - (d) उदयादित्य
15. मध्य प्रदेश के किस संग्रहालय में 'शालभंजिका' की दुर्लभ प्रतिमा प्रदर्शित है ? [MPPSC Shakha/Sampada Prabandhak 2021]
 - (a) मुंज
 - (b) भोज
 - (c) उपेंद्र
 - (d) उदयादित्य

- (a) सप्रे संग्रहालय, भोपाल
(b) परमार संग्रहालय, धार
(c) होल्कर संग्रहालय, इंदौर
(d) गूजरी संग्रहालय, ग्वालियर
16. कलचुरि राजाओं में से सर्वप्रथम सिकके चलाने का श्रेय निम्न में से किसे प्राप्त है ? [MPPSC Computer Programmer 2021]
(a) पृथ्वीदेव
(b) गांगेयदेव
(c) जाजल्यदेव
(d) रतनदेव
17. बुंदेलखंड का 'आल्हाखंड' काव्य किस सुप्रसिद्ध लेखक की रचना है ? [MPPSC Computer Programmer 2021]
(a) जगनिक
(b) सूरदास
(c) चंदबरदायी
(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं
18. रानी दुर्गावती के पिता का नाम क्या था ? [MPPSC DSP (Radio) 2021]
(a) दधिवाहन
(b) शालिवाहन
(c) दंतिवाहन
(d) बलवाहन
19. 'राजा भोज' की राजधानी थी? [MPPSC Dental Surgeon 2022]
(a) उज्जैन
(b) देवास
(c) धारानगरी
(d) भोपाल
20. गुर्जर प्रतिहार राजवंश संबंधित था ? [MPPSC Assistant Director (kisan kalyan) 2019]
(a) भोपाल
(b) उज्जैन
(c) ग्वालियर
(d) जबलपुर
21. कन्नौज के 'गुर्जर प्रतिहारों' का मूल स्थान था? [MPPSC Assistant Registrar 2022]
(a) उज्जैन
(b) गुजरात
(c) महोबा
(d) जबलपुर
22. भास्कर भट्ट को 'विद्यापति' की उपाधि किसने दी? [MPPSC Assistant Director (kisan kalyan) 2019]
(a) त्रिविक्रम
(b) विद्याधर
(c) भोज
(d) धंग
23. आभीर वंश ने कहाँ अपनी राजधानी स्थापित की थी? [MPPSC Mining Inspector 2023]
(a) खानदेश
(b) मरुप्रदेश
(c) कामरूप
(d) जांगलदेश
24. हूण शासक मिहिरकुल, औलिकर वंश के किस शासक के द्वारा पराजित हुआ । [MPPSC Mining Inspector 2023]
(a) विश्ववर्मन
(b) नरवर्मन
(c) यशोधर्मन
(d) बन्धुवर्मन
25. प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन स्थल मांडू में कौन-सा स्मारक स्थित नहीं है ? [MPPSC Mining Inspector 2023]
(a) हवा महल
(b) जहाज महल
(c) अशरफी महल
(d) हिन्डौला महल
26. चन्देल शासक विद्याधर ने किस मुस्लिम आक्रमणकारी का प्रतिरोध किया ? [MPPSC Assistant Director (Handloom) 2023]
(a) महमूद गज़नवी
(b) मुहम्मद गोरी
(c) मुहम्मद-बिन-कासिम
(d) अकबर
27. औलिकर राजवंश किस स्थान से संबंधित है ? [MPPSC Assistant Director (Handloom) 2023]
(a) दशपुर
(b) रतनपुरी
(c) काकनाव
(d) मन्धाता
28. प्रसिद्ध ग्रंथ 'प्रबोध चंद्रोदय' किस शासक के समय लिखी गई ? [MPPSC Assistant Director (Handloom) 2023]
(a) कीर्ति वर्मन
(b) यशो वर्मन
(c) मदन वर्मन
(d) देव वर्मन
29. 'नवसाहसांकचरित' किस परमार शासक के जीवन पर आधारित पुस्तक है? [MPPSC Taxation Assistant 2022]
(a) राजा भोज
(b) उदयादित्य
(c) सिन्धुराज
(d) वाक्पतिराज
30. 'उज्जयिनी भुजंग' किस कलचुरि शासक को कहा जाता था? [MPPSC Taxation Assistant 2022]
(a) युवराजदेव-1
(b) कोक्कल-1
(c) शंकरगण
(d) कृष्णराज
31. हूण नरेश मिहिरकुल को परास्त करने वाले यशोधर्मन का संबंध किस राजवंश से था? [MPPSC Taxation Assistant 2022]
(a) बोधि
(b) औलीकर
(c) गर्दभिल्ल
(d) वर्धन
32. निम्नलिखित में से किस अरब लेखक ने कलचुरी शासक गांगेयदेव एवं उसकी राजधानी त्रिपुरी का विवरण दिया था? [MPPSC Civil/Forest (Pre) 2022]

- (a) सागर
(b) दमोह
(c) जबलपुर
(d) छतरपुर
83. महाराजा छत्रसाल की राजधानी थी?
[MPPSC Assistant Manager 2021]
(a) सागर
(b) छतरपुर
(c) विदिशा
(d) पन्ना
84. पेशवा बाजीराव प्रथम की मृत्यु म.प्र. के नर्मदा तट पर निम्न स्थान पर हुई थी?
[MPPSC Assistant Manager 2021]
(a) रावेर खेड़ी
(b) महेश्वर
(c) खलघाट
(d) जबलपुर
85. निम्नलिखित में से कौन बुन्देली लेखक नहीं है? [MPPSC State Engineering Service 2020]
(a) जगनिक
(b) महाराज विश्वनाथ सिंह
(c) ईसुरी
(d) गंगाधर व्यास
86. अकबर के आक्रमण के समय असीरगढ़ दुर्ग किस वंश के अधिकार में था? [MPPSC ITI Principal 2024]
(a) गोंड
(b) फ़ारूक्री
(c) खिलजी
(d) परमार
87. प्रसिद्ध गोंड दुर्ग देवगढ़ किस जिले में स्थित है? [MPPSC ITI Principal 2024]
(a) छिन्दवाड़ा
(b) सिवनी
(c) अनूपपुर
(d) सोहागपुर
88. गोंडकालीन प्रसिद्ध साहित्यिक ग्रन्थ गदेश नृपवर्णनम एवं रामविजय महाकाव्य के लेखक कौन थे? [MPPSC ITI Principal 2024]
(a) हृदयशाह
(b) रूपनाथ झा
(c) वैद्यनाथ झा
(d) निजाम शाह
89. प्रसिद्ध हिण्डोला तोरण कहाँ स्थित है ?
[MPPSC Forest Service (Mains) 2024]
(a) माण्डू
(b) सांची
(c) ग्यारसपुर
(d) भरहूत
90. 'आनन्द रघुनन्दन' नाटक के लेखक कौन है?
[MPPSC Forest Service (Mains) 2024]
(a) रमेश नानवानी
(b) अनंत हर्ष
(c) विश्वनाथ सिंह
(d) अमृतलाल
91. मालवा के अंतिम परमार शासक महलकदेव को किस मुस्लिम शासक ने पराजित किया?
[MPPSC Assistant Research Officer 2024]
(a) अलाउद्दीन खिलजी
(b) इल्तुतमिश
(c) बलबन
(d) फ़िरोज तुगलक

Answer Key

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. b | 3. d | 4. b | 5. a | 6. d | 7. a | 8. c | 9. d | 10. d | 11. b | 12. b |
| 13. b | 14. b | 15. d | 16. b | 17. a | 18. b | 19. c | 20. b | 21. a | 22. c | 23. a | 24. c |
| 25. a | 26. a | 27. a | 28. a | 29. c | 30. a | 31. b | 32. c | 33. d | 34. b | 35. d | 36. b |
| 37. d | 38. a | 39. a | 40. d | 41. c | 42. d | 43. b | 44. a | 45. a | 46. a | 47. c | 48. b |
| 49. c | 50. a | 51. a | 52. c | 53. a | 54. d | 55. b | 56. a | 57. d | 58. d | 59. d | 60. b |
| 61. a | 62. c | 63. a | 64. d | 65. c | 66. c | 67. a | 68. c | 69. d | 70. b | 71. d | 72. a |
| 73. c | 74. b | 75. d | 76. d | 77. c | 78. a | 79. d | 80. c | 81. a | 82. b | 83. d | 84. a |
| 85. b | 86. b | 87. a | 88. b | 89. c | 90. c | 91. a | | | | | |

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