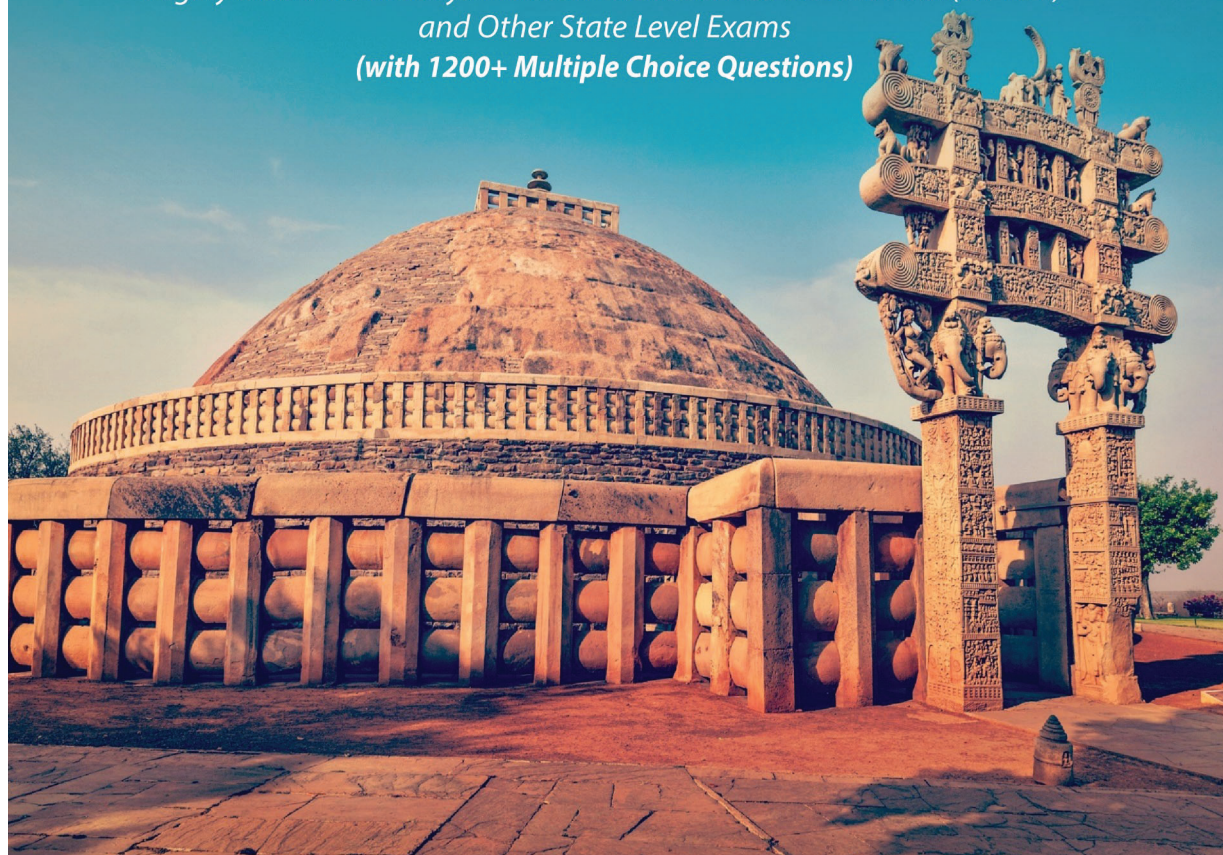




KNOW YOUR  
STATE

# Madhya Pradesh

Highly Useful for Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission (MPPSC)  
and Other State Level Exams  
(with 1200+ Multiple Choice Questions)





# Madhya Pradesh

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*Compiled By*  
Jagatsingh Maheshwari  
Madhumita Pattrea



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## ABOUT THE BOOK

General Knowledge of Madhya Pradesh is essential for the competitive examinations of the State. For the same purpose this book (Know Your State Madhya Pradesh) is designed to serve as a reference book for the students who appear in Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission (MPPSC) and other state level competitive examinations.

The book provides comprehensive information about Madhya Pradesh to familiarize the readers about the state. This book provides detailed study of History, Geography, Polity, Art and Culture and State Government Welfare Schemes and Current Affairs of Madhya Pradesh.

A systematic chapter by chapter study will result in marked improvement in the performance of the students. Box, Tables, Map, Figures are also used to make the presentation more clear.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) at the end of each chapter are given to test the candidates understanding of the subject from the examination point of view. The book provides the most relevant, authentic and up to date information on various aspects of Madhya Pradesh.

*We invite and welcome any feedback or suggestion for the further improvement of this book in subsequent editions.*

Authors  
Jagatsingh Maheshwari  
Madhumita Pattrea



<b>Madhya Pradesh : Basic Information</b>	<b>1-5</b>
– General Information	1
– Demography	1
– First in Madhya Pradesh	2
– Madhya Pradesh's Largest / Highest	3
– Position of Madhya Pradesh in India	4
– State Symbols	5
<b>1. Ancient History of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>6-22</b>
– Pre History of Madhya Pradesh	7-9
– Chalcolithic Culture (Bronze Age)	9-10
– Ancient History of Madhya Pradesh	10-12
– Ancient Dynasties of Madhya Pradesh	12-18
– Local Dynasties of Madhya Pradesh	18-20
<b>2. Medieval History of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>23-29</b>
– Other Ruling Dynasties During Sultanate Age	24-25
– Budela Dynasty and Mughals (16th-17th Century AD)	25-26
– Post Mughal Period (18th Century AD)	27
<b>3. Modern History and Popular Movements in Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>30-39</b>
– Maratha Rule in Madhya Pradesh	31-32
– Holkar Dynasty	32-33
– The Revolt of 1857 and Madhya Pradesh	33-34
– Important National Movements in Madhya Pradesh	35-36
– Prominent Freedom Fighters of Madhya Pradesh	36-37
<b>4. Regional History of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>40-48</b>
– Malwa Region	40-41
– Baghelkhand Region	42-43
– Nimar Region	43-44
– Gwalior State	44-45
– Rewa State	46

<b>5. Geographical Features of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>49-63</b>
– Extension of Tropic of Cancer	50
– Geological Structure of Madhya Pradesh	51-53
– Tertiary System	54
– Geographical Divisions of Madhya Pradesh	55-59
– Mountain Ranges of Madhya Pradesh	60
<b>6. Soils and Climate of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>64-74</b>
– Major Soils of Madhya Pradesh	64-67
– Climate of Madhya Pradesh	68-69
– Seasons of Madhya Pradesh	69-70
– Temperature of Madhya Pradesh	71
<b>7. Rivers and Drainage System of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>75-86</b>
– Major Rivers of Madhya Pradesh	75-82
– Waterfalls in Madhya Pradesh	82-83
<b>8. Agriculture in Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>87-99</b>
– Classification of Agriculture Regions	87-88
– Major Crops of Madhya Pradesh	88-90
– Major Commercial Crops of Madhya Pradesh	90-93
– Agro-Climatic Regions of Madhya Pradesh	93-94
– Agricultural Development Schemes of Madhya Pradesh	94-95
– Organic Farming in Madhya Pradesh	95-97
<b>9. Irrigation in Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>100-108</b>
– Irrigated Belts in Madhya Pradesh	100-101
– Major Irrigation Projects	101-106
– Government Initiatives for Irrigation Development	106
<b>10. Animal Husbandry in Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>109-117</b>
– Livestock in Madhya Pradesh	109-111
– Poultry Sector	111-112
– Fish Production in Madhya Pradesh	112-113
– Major Schemes Related to Animal Husbandry Sector	113-114
<b>11. Natural Vegetation of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>118-128</b>
– Classification of Forest in Madhya Pradesh	118-119
– On the Basis of Administrative Control	119
– Forests Belts in Madhya Pradesh	120
– Trees/Forests in Madhya Pradesh	121-122
– Medicinal Plants in Madhya Pradesh	122-123
– Madhya Pradesh Forest Policy, 2005	123-124
– Forest Related Schemes in Madhya Pradesh	124-126

<b>12. National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries</b>	<b>129-139</b>
– Wildlife Sanctuaries in Madhya Pradesh	129-132
– National Parks of Madhya Pradesh	132-133
– Tiger Reserves in Madhya Pradesh	134-135
– Biosphere Reserves in Madhya Pradesh	135-136
<b>13. Mineral Resources of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>140-149</b>
– Major Minerals of the State	140-145
– Mineral Policy, 2010 of Madhya Pradesh	145-146
– The Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	146
<b>14. Industries of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>150-162</b>
– Major Industries in Madhya Pradesh	150-151
– Mineral Based Industries	152-153
– Other Important Industries	153-154
– Madhya Pradesh Industrial Promotion Policy, 2014	154-155
– Special Economic Zone (SEZ) of Madhya Pradesh	155-156
– Industrial Development Centres of the State	157-160
<b>15. Energy Resources in Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>163-172</b>
– Conventional Energy Resources	163-164
– Source of Power Generation	164-166
– Thermal Power	166-167
– Non-Conventional Energy Resources	167-169
– State and Centre Schemes for Electrification	169-170
<b>16. Transport in Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>173-180</b>
– Means of Transport in Madhya Pradesh	173-176
– Rail Transport	176-177
– Air Transport	178
<b>17. Communication System of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>181-186</b>
– Means of Communication	181-182
– Telecommunication	182-184
<b>18. Formation And Reorganisation of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>187-191</b>
– Formation of Madhya Pradesh	188
– Reorganisation of Madhya Pradesh	189
<b>19. Administrative Structure of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>192-210</b>
– Legislature	192
– History of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly	193-195
– Madhya Pradesh Executive	195-197
– Chief Minister	197-199
– Important Government Institutions and Organisations	199-201
– Police Administration in Madhya Pradesh	201-202
– Central Government's Police Departments in Madhya Pradesh	202-203



– Women Centric Initiatives by Police Administration in Madhya Pradesh	203-204
– Politicians of Madhya Pradesh	204-207
<b>20. Judiciary of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>211-215</b>
– Madhya Pradesh High Court	211-212
– Subordinate Courts in Madhya Pradesh	212-214
<b>21. Panchayati Raj System in Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>216-226</b>
– History of Panchayati Raj System in Madhya Pradesh	216-217
– Post Independence Period	217
– Development of Panchayati Raj Institutions after Formation of State	218-221
– Urban Local Self Government Administration in Madhya Pradesh	221-223
– Government Initiative for Panchayat	223
– Government Institutions in Madhya Pradesh	224
<b>22. District Profile of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>227-252</b>
– Bhopal Division	227-229
– Chambal Division	229-231
– Gwalior Division	231-233
– Indore Division	233-237
– Jabalpur Division	237-241
– Narmadapuram Division	241-243
– Rewa Division	243-245
– Sagar Division	245-247
– Shahdol Division	247-248
– Ujjain Division	248-250
<b>23. Historical Tourist Places of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>253-266</b>
– Historical Tourist Places in Madhya Pradesh	253-257
– Forts in Madhya Pradesh	257-260
– Major Caves in Madhya Pradesh	260-261
– Major Palaces of Madhya Pradesh	261-262
– Museums in Madhya Pradesh	263-264
– Tourism Policy, 2010	264
<b>24. Religious and other Tourist Places of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>267-277</b>
– Religious Tourist Places in Madhya Pradesh	267-271
– Major Temples of Madhya Pradesh	271-273
– Major Mosques of Madhya Pradesh	273-274
– Major Tombs of Madhya Pradesh	274-275
– Hill Station in Madhya Pradesh	275

<b>25. Language and Literature of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>278-286</b>
– Dialects Spoken in Madhya Pradesh	278-280
– Prominent Writer of Medieval Period	280-281
– Prominent Writer of Modern Period	281-283
– Folk Writers of Madhya Pradesh	283-284
<b>26. Folk Art, Craft and Cultural Institutions</b>	<b>287-300</b>
– Malwa Folk Paintings	287
– Baghelkhand Folk Paintings	289
– Main Artists from Madhya Pradesh	290-291
– Folk Crafts in Madhya Pradesh	291-297
– Cultural Institutions and Organisations of Madhya Pradesh	297-298
<b>27. Music, Dance and Theatre of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>301-321</b>
– Regionwise Songs and Music of Madhya Pradesh	301-304
– Musical Instruments of Madhya Pradesh	305-306
– Prominent Musicians of the State	306-308
– Regionwise Dances of Madhya Pradesh	308-311
– Tribal Dances of Madhya Pradesh	312-313
– Folk Theatres of Madhya Pradesh	313-315
– Theatre and Other Artists of Madhya Pradesh	315-317
– Cultural Institutions Associated with Music, Dance, and Theatre	317
<b>28. Fairs and Festivals of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>322-335</b>
– Festivals in Madhya Pradesh	322-326
– Samaroh and Ceremonies in Madhya Pradesh	326-330
– Traditional Fairs of Madhya Pradesh	330-332
<b>29. Sports in Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>336-350</b>
– Major Sports of Madhya Pradesh	336-338
– Other Sports of Madhya Pradesh	338-339
– Famous Sports Person in Madhya Pradesh	340-342
– Sport Awards in Madhya Pradesh	343-344
– Sport Organisations and Institutions for Sports Development	344-346
– Initiatives for Sport Development in Madhya Pradesh	346-347
<b>30. Awards And Honors of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>351-362</b>
– National Awards of Madhya Pradesh	351-354
– Madhya Pradesh Sahitya Academy Award	354-355
– Tribal Awards by Madhya Pradesh Government	355-356
– Journalism Awards of Madhya Pradesh	356
– Hindi Language Awards of Madhya Pradesh	357-359

<b>31. Education and Health in Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>363-377</b>
– Education in Madhya Pradesh	363-365
– Higher Education in Madhya Pradesh	365-367
– Technical Education in Madhya Pradesh	367-370
– Prominent Institutions in Madhya Pradesh	370-371
– Health Sector of Madhya Pradesh	371-373
– Health Programmes and Schemes	373-374
<b>32. Castes and Tribes of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>378-395</b>
– Tribes in Madhya Pradesh	378-379
– Main Tribes of Madhya Pradesh	379-383
– Primitive Tribes of Madhya Pradesh	383-386
– Other Tribe of Madhya Pradesh	386-388
– Tribal Organisation and Institutions in Madhya Pradesh	389
– Districtwise Highest and Lowest Data SC and ST	392-393
<b>33. Demographic Profile of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>396-401</b>
– Decadal Growth Rate	396-398
– Child Population in Madhya Pradesh	398-399
<b>34. Social and Welfare Schemes of Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>402-414</b>
– Schemes for Girl Child and Women	402-404
– Schemes for Employment	404-405
– Schemes for Health	405
– Schemes for Weaker Section	407-408
– Miscellaneous Schemes	409-410
• <b>Current Affairs</b>	<b>415-419</b>

# Madhya Pradesh

## BASIC INFORMATION

### General Information

Date of Constitution	1st November, 1956
Rajya Diwas	1st November
Capital	Bhopal
Latitude	21° 6'N to 26.30°N
Longitude	74°9'E to 82°48'E
Energy Capital	Singrauli
Industrial Capital	Indore
Main Tribe	Gond
Hill Station	Pachmarhi, Amarkantak
Highest Peak	Dhoopgarh
Total Geographical Area	3,08,252 sq km <sup>2</sup>
Expansion	870 km (East-West); 605 km (North-South)
Districts	52
Divisions	10
Lok Sabha Constituencies	29
Rajya Sabha Constituencies	11

### Demography

Population	7,26,26,809 (2011)
• Male	3,76,12,306
• Female	3,50,14,503
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	931
Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	918
SC Population %	15.6%
ST Population %	21.1%
Literacy Rate (%)	72.6% (2011)
• Male	80.5%
• Female	60.0
Population Density	236 persons per sq km

## ● National Parks of Madhya Pradesh

National Park	Location	Establishment
Madhav National Park	Shivpuri	1958
Bandhavgarh National Park	Umaria and Katni	1968
Pench National Park	Seoni and Chhindwara	1975
Van Vihar National Park	Bhopal	1979
Panna National Park	Panna	1981

## ● First in Madhya Pradesh

First Governor	Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
First Female Governor	Sarala Grewal
Chief Minister	Pt Ravishankar Shukla
Non-Congress Chief Minister	Kailash Chandra Joshi (BJP)
Female Chief Minister	Uma Bharti
First Chief Justice	M. Hidayatullah
First Speaker of Legislative Assembly	Kunjilal Dubey
First Chief Secretary	H S Kamath
First Female Chief Secretary	Nirmala Buch
First Advocate General	M Adhikari
First Adivasi Female Governor	Urmila Singh
First Chairman of Public Service Commission	D V Rege
First National Park	Kanha Kisli
First University	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University
First Biosphere Reserve	Panchmarhi
First Newspaper	Gwalior Newspaper
First Solar Energy Village	Kasturba village, Indore
First Opium Production District	Mandsaur
First Fossil National Park	Dindori

## ● First in Asia in Madhya Pradesh

Asia's First Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Amarkantak (Anuppur)
Asia's First and World's Third Laser Research Centre	Indore
Asia's Biggest Mosque	Taj-ul- Masjid, Bhopal
Asia's Biggest Soil Dam	Sanjay Sarovar (Bhimgarh Dam)

Asia's First Physical Training College  
Asia's Biggest Soyabean Plant  
Asia's Biggest Cottage Cheese Plant  
Asia's Biggest Underground Manganese

Gwalior  
Ujjain  
Khajuraho  
Bharveli (Balaghat)

## ● First and Only in Madhya Pradesh

First Lady Police Station in Madhya Pradesh  
First IT Park in Madhya Pradesh  
Madhya Pradesh's first Landed Satellite Center  
Madhya Pradesh's first Special Economic Zone  
Madhya Pradesh's first DNA Laboratory  
Madhya Pradesh's first Serpent Garden  
Madhya Pradesh's first Tribal Culture and Art Museum  
Madhya Pradesh's first Open Prison (C Navjeevan Ashram)  
Madhya Pradesh's first Sainik School  
First Sanskrit University of Madhya Pradesh  
First Zila in Madhya Pradesh to start a contract based cultivation  
Madhya Pradesh's first Tribal Sports School  
Madhya Pradesh's first Industrial Laboratory  
Madhya Pradesh's first Paperless Office  
First and only Agricultural Engineering College of Madhya Pradesh  
Madhya Pradesh's only Watch Making Factory  
Madhya Pradesh's only ISRO Center  
First ATM Service started in Madhya Pradesh  
First Newspaper published in Hindi in Madhya Pradesh  
Madhya Pradesh's first Project Tiger Launched (1974)  
First Mobile Police Station in Madhya Pradesh

Bhopal  
Bhopal  
Indore  
Indore  
Sagar  
Bhopal  
Bhopal  
Hoshangabad  
Rewa (Year 1962)  
Ujjain  
Neemuch  
Sehore  
Indore  
Balaghat  
Jabalpur  
Betul  
Bhopal  
Bhopal  
Malwa Newspaper  
Kanha Kisli National Park  
Dewas, Indore

## ● Madhya Pradesh's Largest/Highest

Madhya Pradesh's largest Tehsil with a view on the horizon  
Madhya Pradesh's largest District with a view on the horizon  
Madhya Pradesh's largest Constituency on the horizon  
Madhya Pradesh's largest Railway junction  
Madhya Pradesh's longest Bridge  
Madhya Pradesh's longest River  
Madhya Pradesh's largest Copper mine  
Madhya Pradesh's largest Coal field  
Madhya Pradesh's largest National Highway  
Madhya Pradesh's highest Peak  
Satpura's highest Peak in Madhya Pradesh

Mandla  
Chhindwara  
Jabalpur  
Itarsi  
Near Hoshangabad on Tawa River  
Narmada  
Balaghat  
Sohagpur  
NH-3 (Agra to Mumbai)  
Dhupgarh  
Dhupgarh

The largest Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh  
 Madhya Pradesh's most Raniest place  
 The highest average Temperature in Madhya Pradesh  
 Maximum Forest Trees in Madhya Pradesh  
 Madhya Pradesh's largest Agricultural Product  
 Madhya Pradesh's most Widely Circulated Newspaper  
 Madhya Pradesh's largest Digambar Jain Temple  
 Madhya Pradesh's Asia's largest Pully Crop Research and  
 Technology Broadcasting Center  
 Madhya Pradesh's largest Wood Cutting Center

Bhil  
 Panchmarhi  
 Gwalior  
 Teak (Sagon)  
 Soyabean  
 Dainik Bhaskar  
 Habibganj (Bhopal)  
 Amlaha(Sehore)  
 Jabalpur

### ● Madhya Pradesh's Smallest/Least

The smallest Tehsil in the state of Madhya Pradesh  
 The smallest District in the state of Madhya Pradesh  
 Smallest Division in the state of Madhya Pradesh  
 Minimum Rainfall place in Madhya Pradesh  
 Madhya Pradesh's smallest National Park  
 District with lowest Urban Population in Madhya Pradesh  
 Madhya Pradesh's least Irrigated district

Ajaigarh (Zila Panna)  
 Nivari  
 Chambal  
 Bhindi  
 Fossil National Park, Dindori  
 Dindori  
 Dindori

### ● Position of Madhya Pradesh in India

In terms of	Rank
Area	2nd
Population	5th
Decadal Population Growth	13th
Population Density	23rd
Literacy rate	28th
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Male</li> <li>Female</li> </ul>	27th 28th
Sex Ratio	21st
Child Population	4th
Child Sex Ratio	22nd
SC Population	8th
ST Population	1st

# Madhya Pradesh

## State Symbols

### State Animal : Swamp Deer

Swamp deer is the state animal of Madhya Pradesh. Swamp Deer, also known as Barasingha, is one of the most vulnerable species of deer of the Indian subcontinent as well as the world. Presently, one can find them only in the protected sanctuaries of India.



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### State Bird : Dudhraj

Dudhraj (*Asian Paradise Flycatcher* or *Shah Bulbul*) is the state bird of Madhya Pradesh. The paradise flycatchers inhabit a range of habitat types, from rainforest to montane forest, woodlands, savanna, riparian forest, deciduous forests and bamboo groves, some species will also move into gardens and cultivated habitat. Generally they prefer thick forests and well wooded habitats.



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### State Flower : White Lily

White Lily (*Lilium Candidum*) is the state flower of Madhya Pradesh. It emerges in late spring and bears very fragrant flowers in summer. The flowers are pure white and slightly yellow in their throats.



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### State Tree : Banyan

Banyan is the state tree of Madhya Pradesh. It is the National Tree of India. It is also called Indian or Bengal Fig. This tree is considered sacred in India and can be seen near a temple or religious center. It is a big tree and gives a lot of shades to traveller in very hot summer months. There is an old custom to offer worship to this tree.



---

### State Game : Malkhamb

Malkhamb is the state game of Madhya Pradesh. It is a traditional sport in which a gymnast performs aerial yoga postures and wrestling grips in concert with a vertical stationary or hanging wooden pole, cane or rape. The word 'malkhamb' also refers to the pole used in the sport. On 9th April, 2013 the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh declared Malkhamb as the state sport.





## CHAPTER 1

---

# ANCIENT HISTORY OF MADHYA PRADESH

*History of Madhya Pradesh dates back to the pre-historic times of the evolution of the Earth, even older than the Himalayas. This central region of India belongs to the Gondwana land. As Madhya Pradesh occupies geographically the central position in the country, thus it is regarded as the heart of India. This region was ruled by most of the major dynasties of India.*

- The history of Madhya Pradesh goes back to the time of Stone Ages. There are many important stone age sites found in Madhya Pradesh *viz.* Eran, Jatkara, Jabalpur, Damoh, Nandgaon, Hata, Hoshangabad, etc. From the various caves found here, a continuous history of man from Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic to Chalcolithic ages are proved.
- After the pre historic period, ancient history of Madhya Pradesh consists of Megalithic age, Iron age, Vedic age, Epic age. After Epic age, Mahajanapadas age started. Among 16 Mahajanapadas, Chedi (Bundelkhand) and Avanti (Ujjain) belong to Madhya Pradesh. After this age almost, all ancient dynasties ruled Madhya Pradesh.
- This included Nanda dynasty, Mauryan dynasty, Shunga dynasty, Satvahana dynasty, Indo-Greek rule, Kushana dynasty, Gupta dynasty, Vakataka dynasty, Aulikara dynasty, Parivrajak dynasty, Pushyabhuti dynasty, Shail dynasty, Rashtrakuta dynasty, Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty, Paramara dynasty, Chandela dynasty, Kalachuri dynasty and Guhila dynasty.
- Besides these, there were some local dynasties which also ruled the ancient period of Madhya Pradesh. These local dynasties were Karush dynasty, Chandra Vansh dynasty, Kshaharatas dynasty, Kardamaka dynasty, Naga dynasty, Bodhi dynasty and Magh dynasty. Ancient history of Madhya Pradesh is very rich and significant which portrays the journey of the state from the past to the present.

## Pre History of Madhya Pradesh

Pre history is the time when human life is based on stone tools for their survival. The pre history age is divided into the Stone Age and Chalcolithic Age. *These are discussed below:*

### Stone Age

The important Stone age sites are Eran, Garhi-Morela, Kundam, **Jatkara**, Bhulue, Busiga, Munai, Artuiji, Jabalpur, Damoh, Nandgaon, Hata and Hoshangabad. *This age is further divided into the following:*

#### Paleolithic Age

- The Paleolithic age was basically age of hunters and food gatherers. The earliest part of the stone age was the paleolithic age (old stone) when mankind first began to use stone to create tools and weapons.
- During this period humans were hunter gatherers who roamed from location to location in the pursuit of animals used for food and clothing.
- Important Paleolithic sites from Madhya Pradesh are **Narmada valley, Betwa, Hathnora, Bhimbetka, Adamgarh** and **Jogdaha**.
- Hand axe made of quartzite was discovered from Betwa and Narmada valley.
- There are few Paleolithic sites which have yielded human remains of that period, include Hathnora and Bhimbetka. Among them skull found in Hathnora is considered as the oldest.

#### The Mesolithic Age

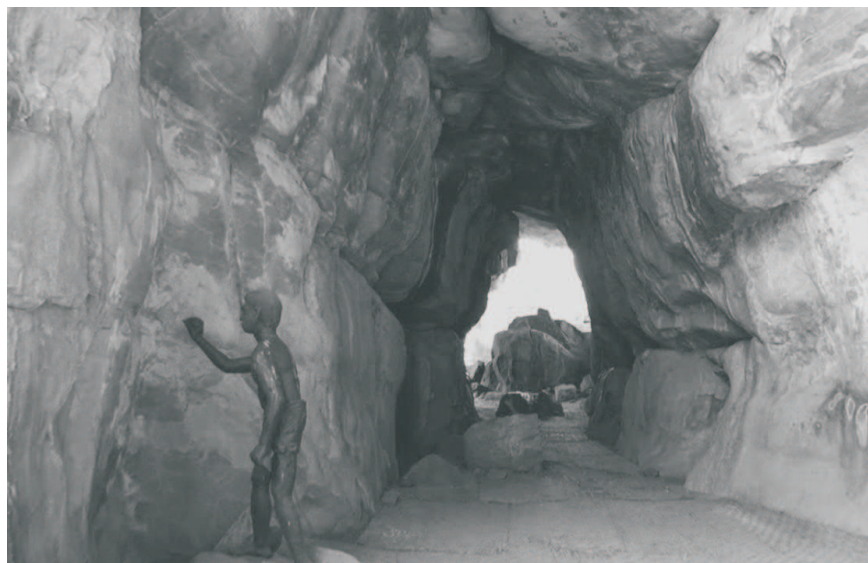
- In this age stone tools made of Jasper, Quartz, etc were found.
- The Mesolithic tools were smaller in size and better in finishing than Paleolithic age and are called **Microliths**.
- The most important site of Mesolithic age in Madhya Pradesh are **Adamgarh, Chaturbhujnath Nala** and **Bhimbetka**.
- Adamgarh hills is located in Hoshangabad of Madhya Pradesh. It is exactly a Mesolithic site located at the cost of Narmada river.
- In some caves rock paintings of hunting, dancing and domestic activities were found in Adamgarh.
- They are famous for pre historic rock shelters.
- Stone age artefacts, lower Paleolithic and Mesolithic implements have been excavated here.

## Bhimbetka Rock Shelters

The Bhimbetka rock shelters are an archaeological site that covers the pre historic, Paleolithic and Mesolithic period, as well as historic period. It exhibits earliest traces of human life on the Indian Sub-continent. It is located in Raisen district in Madhya Pradesh. It is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** recognised in 2003.

It consists of seven hills and over 750 rock shelters. Some of the Bhimbetka rock shelters feature pre historic cave paintings and the earliest are about 30,000 years old. Important characteristics of Bhimbetka rock shelters are discussed below:

- These caves provide continuous history of man from Paleolithic age to historical period.
- The paintings found in these caves are carved with human and animal figures, human activities, hunting, gathering, dancing, geometric designs and symbols, house and elephant riders, animal fighting, etc.
- The colours used in these paintings are **vegetable colours** which survived thousands of years of adverse weather conditions.
- Brushes used in these paintings were made of plant fibre.
- In Paleolithic paintings of these caves, dancing and hunting scenes and animals like tiger, elephant, bison, rhino, etc are shown.
- The Mesolithic paintings of these caves are smaller in size. These paintings depicts **hunting scenes, family life, hand prints and finger prints.**
- The Chalcolithic paintings of these caves depicts the use of different colours. White colour was extracted from limestone, red from haematite rock called geru and green from chalcedony stone.
- All these paintings of Bhimbetka caves helps to understand the early human beings, their lifestyle, their daily activities and their thinking.



▲ BHIMBHETKA ROCK SHELTERS

## The Neolithic Age

- This age is mainly characterised by the development of settled agriculture and the use of tools and weapons made of polished stones.
- The people used Microlithic blades in addition to tools made of polished stones with very sharp edge like axe, saws, quern made of Jasper, etc. The people of Neolithic age lived in rectangular or circular houses which were made of mud and reed. Major Neolithic site from Madhya Pradesh is **Kunjun** in the **Sidhi district**.

## Other Archaeological Places of Pre Historic Period

*Tripuri (Jabalpur)* Sources of later Vedic Age and Mauryan era have been found here.

*Kalasp (Ujjain)* Sources found here gave information about the existence of civilisation about 3000 years ago.

*Mandsaur* Sources of Emperor Yashovarman of Malwa have been found.

*Pit Nagar (Khargone)* Sources of Buddha era have been found of about 2500 years old.

*Khalaghat (Dhar)* Sources found here shows the presence of followers of Lord Buddha. These are about 2000 years old.

*Ninnaur Village (Sehore)* Sources of Gupta era have been found here.

*Tyothar or Bharhut* Sources of urban civilisation have been found here dated 3rd-4th Century BC.

## Chalcolithic Culture (Bronze Age)

This period was **contemporary to the times of Harappa and Mohenjodaro civilisations of Indus valley**. *In and around Malwa, various Chalcolithic sites were excavated which are as follows:*

*Kaytha (Ujjain)* It is a village in Ujjain district. **Copper** axe or **copper claver** and some **animal structures** made of terracotta were found from this site. This region flourished as a good agro based economy during Gupta period. The great astrologer, Varahamihira was born in Kaytha.

*Eran (Sagar)* The ancient name of Eran was Arikini. The time period of this town is assumed to be about 2000-700 BC. It was also flourished under Gupta period. Copper axe, round shaped gold material, red and black wares, painted wares, etc were discovered from this site.

*Navadatoli (Khargone-Nimar)* Wooden cart, red and black wares, cultivation of wheat, brick stone (*chulha*), cottages having round and rectangular shape, copper and stone tools, etc have been found from this site.

*Avara (Mandsaur)* It reflected the various phases of civilisation from Chalcolithic to Gupta period. Painted red-black and grey-white wares were found from this site.

*Dangwada (Ujjain)* This site was excavated at a distance of 32 km from Ujjain.

*Nagda (Ujjain)* It is situated at the coast of Chambal river. Small sized stone tools and grey potteries were found from this site.

*Khedinama (Hoshangabad)* This site was as old as 1500 BC where evidences of Chalcolithic age were collected.

*Azad Nagar Musakbedi (Indore)* It is a Chalcolithic site located in Indore.

*Rulghat (Dhar)* Evidences of Bronze age have been found here.

### Archaeologists related to Excavation in Madhya Pradesh

Site	Archaeologist
Narmada valley	Sukhilya, Supekar, RB Joshi, BB Lal, Petersen, Khatri
Son valley	Nisar Ahmad
Rewa - Satna	GR Sharma
Chambal valley and Chalcolithic sites	Vakankar

## Ancient History of Madhya Pradesh

*Ancient period in Madhya Pradesh can be divided in the following periods.*

### Megalithic Age (1700-1000 BC)

- The effects of Megalithic age of Southern India could be seen in the state of Madhya Pradesh from 1700-1000 BC.
- From Seoni and Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh big Megalithic burial sites were recovered.

### Vedic Age (1500-600 BC)

- This period approximately starts from 1500 BC and continues till 600 BC. The Aryans, during later Vedic period, crossed Vindhya region to settle in Madhya Pradesh.
- The Nishad caste which is mentioned in Aitareya Brahmana, were basically residents of Madhya Pradesh forest region.

### Iron Age (1200-1000 BC)

- The painted greyware pottery of iron age were found in various regions of Madhya Pradesh, e.g., Sheopur, Gwalior, Morena and Bhind. Iron age begins in near about 1000 BC.

### Epic Age (1000-600 BC)

- During Ramayana epic age, Madhya Pradesh was covered with dense forest region of Mahakantara and Dandakaranya (now Chhattisgarh).
- According to Anushruti literature, Lord Rama spent most of the period of his exile in this region only.
- During the battle of Mahabharat, various regions of Madhya Pradesh took part.
- Vatsa, Chedi, Karush and Dasharna took part from Pandavas side and Mahishmati, Avanti, Bhoj and Vidarbha took part from Kauravas side.

## Mahajanapada Period (800-600 BC)

- **Malwa** established one of the first powerful empires in the region **Avanti**. Avanti became a key region for the establishment of Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism. Avanti, with its capital at Ujjain, comprised the major parts of Western Malwa.
- Besides Ujjain, **Mahishmati** was another important town of Western Malwa.
- Vidisha, on the bank of river Betwa was the biggest town of Eastern Malwa with Eran as its military headquarters.

*The major Mahajanapada in Madhya Pradesh were as follows:*

### Avanti Mahajanapada

- This region is related to present day Malwa region. The Janapada was divided into two parts by the Vindhyas, the **Northern part (Uttar Avanti)** had its capital at **Ujjayani** and the **Southern part (Dakshin Avanti)** had its centre at **Mahishmati**.
- Chanda Pradyota was the famous king of Avanti.
- According to puranic accounts, the Haihayas, were the earliest rulers of Avanti, who captured the region from the Nagas.
- The Haihayas were a confederation of five clans the Vitihotras, the Bhojas, Avantis, Tundikeras and Sharyatas.
- Avanti was a part of the Magadhan empire during the rule of Shishunaga and the Nanda dynasties.
- During the Maurya dynasty rule, Avanti became the Avantiratha or the Western province of the empire, with its capital at Ujjayani.
- The Junagarh rock inscription of Rudradaman I mentions Pushya Gupta as the Governor of the Western province during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya.

### Chedi Mahajanapada

- Chedi was an ancient Indian kingdom which fell roughly in the Bundelkhand division of Madhya Pradesh regions to the South of river Yamuna along the river Ken. Its capital city was called **Suktimati**.
- According to the Mahabharata, the Chedi kingdom was ruled by Shishupala.

### Vatsa Mahajanapada

- Vatsa was one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas of Uttarapatha mentioned in Anguttara Nikaya.
- Vatsa corresponded with the territory of modern Allahabad and parts of Madhya Pradesh. It had a monarchical form of government with its capital at Kaushambi.
- Udayana was the ruler of Vatsa in the 6th-5th century BC, the time of the Buddha.

### New Names of Ancient Mahajanapadas

<b>Ancient Mahajanapada</b>	<b>New Name</b>
Avanti (Avantika)	Ujjain
Vatsa	Gwalior
Chedi	Khajuraho
Dasharna	Vidisha
Anup	Nimar (Khandwa)
Kundalpur	Damoh
Nalpur	Narwar (Shivpuri)

## Ancient Dynasties of Madhya Pradesh

Nanda dynasty, Mauryan dynasty, Shunga dynasty, Satavahana dynasty, Kushana dynasty, Vakatakas dynasty, Gupta dynasty, etc are some ancient dynasties Madhya Pradesh. *These are discussed below:*

### Nanda Dynasty (343-321 BC)

- Mahapadma Nanda was the famous ruler of Nanda dynasty. He merged Chedi Janpada to Magadha, in order to extend his dominions. From Barwani, various coins of Nanda dynasty are found.

### Mauryan Dynasty (322-185 BC)

- During the Mauryan period almost the entire Madhya Pradesh region was included in the Mauryan empire.
- Sources of rule of Mauryan dynasty are found in Madhya Pradesh.
- Asoka before becoming the ruler of Mauryan dynasty was the Governor of Ujjain. Asoka married to **Mahadevi**, the princess of Vidisha district.
- Asoka set up a pillar inscription at Sanchi to promote Buddhism.
- Asoka also set up several Stupas like **Sanchi, Vidisha, Bhojpur, Bharhut**, etc. In these, Sanchi Stupa is the most magnificent.
- Four Asokan edicts are found from Madhya Pradesh i.e. Rupnath (Jabalpur) Gurjara (Datia), Saro-Marol (Shahdol) and Panguraria (Sehore).
- The administration of Mauryan dynasty extended from South to the Shravasti in the North.
- Mahishmati, Ujjain and Vidisha districts were included in its administration.
- Small inscriptions have been found from Gurjara region in Datia district of Madhya Pradesh which have name of Asoka carved on them.
- Inscriptions have also been found from Kasrawad (South Nimar), Karila (Jabalpur), Khakhai (Raisen), Bhanyapura (Sehore), etc.
- During later Mauryan period, some cities were famous commercially like Tripuri (Jabalpur), Eran (Sagar), Mahishmati (Maheshwar), Besnagar (Vidisha), Avanti (Ujjain), Padmabati (Gwalior) and Bhagil.
- During later Mauryan period, Avanti was regarded as the city of knowledge.



### Sanchi Stupa

It is located 5 km from Bhopal. It is a World Heritage site. There are three Sanchi Stupas. The first stupa has relics of the Buddha. This stupa was a small brick structure covered with stone. A stone wall and gateways were built around it. There are four gateways which are beautifully decorated. e.g., the image of Shalabhanjika (lady holding the branch of a tree) is remarkable. The second stupa has relics of ten arhats and the third stupa has relics of Buddhist monks i.e. Sariputta and Mahamoghlayana.

The early phase of Buddhism and later scenes of Jatakas were also depicted by these stupas. Jatakas are the events from the life of Buddha. Some main events were Buddha's renunciation, enlightenment, Dhammachakra Pravartan and Mahaparinirvana (death).



▲ A VIEW OF SANCHI STUPA

### Shunga Dynasty (187-75 BC)

- The Shunga dynasty covered area of Magadha. This dynasty was founded by Pushyamitra Shunga, after the fall of the Mauryan Empire in around 185 BC. Its capital was **Patliputra**.
- Bhagabhadra, the Emperor of Shunga dynasty established his court at Besnagar (modern Vidisha) in Eastern Malwa.
- Pushyamitra Shunga destructed the Sanchi Stupa during his rule.
- Agnimitra, son of Pushyamitra Shunga, was appointed as Governor of Vidisha.
- Kalidas started his career from the Court of Agnimitra, where he wrote his first little **Malavikagnimitram**.
- An Indo-Greek king Antialcidas sent his agent, Heliiodorus to the court of Agnimitra.
- Heliiodorus built Garuda pillar in Vidisha district during the rule of Bhagabhadra, fifth ruler of Shunga dynasty.
- Sources have been found of Stupa built during Shunga dynasty in Bharhut.



### Indo-Greek Rule (200-50 BC)

- It was a Hellenistic kingdom covering various parts of Afghanistan and the North-West regions of Indian subcontinent (including North-Western India).
- The kingdom was founded by Graeco-Bactrian King Demetrius, who invaded the subcontinent early in 2nd century BC.
- The most famous Indo-Greek ruler was Menander. The successor of Demetrius, Milinda (Menander) attacked on Madhya Pradesh as his coins in Balaghat district reflects this fact.

### Satavahana Dynasty (50 BC-300 AD)

- The Satavahanas also known as Andhras in Puranas were from Deccan region.
- The dynasty had different capital cities at different times, including Pratishthana (Paithan) and Amravati (Dharanikota).
- The Satavahana king Satakarni conquered the Eastern Malwa as inscribed on pillar inscription at Sanchi.
- The greatest Satavahana king **Gautamiputra Satakarni** defeated Shaka ruler of Ujjaini. Later on he issued various coins in Ujjain, Tewar, Tripuri, etc named as Satakarni.
- Some coins of Satavahana king 'Yajna Shree Satakarni' also discovered from some cities in Dewas and Vidisha.
- Some Nasik inscriptions gave information that the son of Satakarni, Vashishtiputra was the ruler of Anup (area of Narmada valley), East Malwa and Avanti region.

### Kushana Dynasty (1st Century-375 AD)

- The Kushanas basically originated from Western part of China and entered India displacing Shakas. They were partially successful against Shakas but they completely removed the Indo-Greeks from India.
- In Madhya Pradesh, Kushana's presence can be observed in terms of continuous struggle against Shakas (Ujjain) or Bhurshiv (Padmabati).
- Coins of Kushana ruler, Vima Kadphises have been found from Vidisha district.
- Coins of Kanishka and Huvishka were discovered from Shahdol and Harda.
- Kushana king Vasudeva's coins were discovered from Tewar (Jabalpur).
- During the Kushana rule of Vasishka, Madhukar built a large idol of Lord Buddha.
- From Bhedaghat (Jabalpur), two inscriptions of Buddha were recovered contemporary to Kushanas.

### Malwa Tribe and Malwa

- The Malwa tribe migrated to Malwa during 200-300 AD and founded their rule over the region. During their reign, this region was named as Malwa.
- The coins found in Malwa region gave information about their republic type of governance.

### Vakataka Dynasty (150-450 AD)

- The Vakataka dynasty originated from Deccan. The state extended from Southern edges of Malwa and Gujarat in the North to Tungabhadra river in the South.
- They were the most important successors of Satvahanas in Deccan and contemporary with Gupta in the North.
- The Vakataka dynasty was founded by Vindhyashakti in Vidisha district. Later on Vakatakas shifted to the Southern part of Narmada river, with capital at Vatsagulma.
- The rock cut Buddhist Viharas and Chaityas of Ajanta caves (a UNESCO World Heritage Site) were built under the patronage of Vakataka emperor, Harisena.
- The sources of the rule of Vakataka dynasty have been found from Nachna Kuthara (Satna) and Panna district.
- **Pravarasena I** had marital relation with Naga dynasty of Gwalior.
- He was the first Vakataka ruler, who called himself Samrat and conducted wars with the Naga kings.

### Gupta Dynasty (319-550 AD)

The Gupta empire existed from mid 3rd century AD to 590 AD. The ruling dynasty of the empire was founded by King Sri Gupta. The most notable rulers of the dynasty were Chandragupta I, Samudragupta and Chandragupta II. The Gupta rulers who had connections with Madhya Pradesh were Samudragupta, Bhangupta, Chandragupta II and Skandagupta. *The famous rulers of Gupta dynasty were as follows*

#### Samudragupta

- According to Eran (Sagar district) inscription, the city Eran was ruled by Samudragupta.
- According to Prayag inscription (composed by Harisena), Samudragupta on his expedition towards South, passed through dense forests of Madhya Pradesh and then conquered some rulers ruling inside the forest.
- Some coins were discovered from Vidisha district bearing the name Kanch (other name of Samudragupta).

#### Chandragupta II Vikramaditya

- He was the greatest Gupta king who assumed to be famous and popular Ujjaini king **Vikramaditya**.
- He uprooted Shakas from Ujjain completely and acquired the title as 'Shakari' (one who hunted Shaka). He was also known as Devraj.
- Chandragupta announced the Ujjain as capital for Gupta empire. He seated in Ujjain with his **Navratna** (Nine Eminent scholars of different fields). These nine scholars were Kalidas, Vetala Bhatta, Varahamihira, Dhanvantari, Amarasimha, Vararuchi, Ghatakarapara, Kshapanaka and Shanku. This was conferred from the three inscriptions found in Vidisha district.

- According to Sanchi inscription, Chandragupta halted at Sachi with his army chief on the way to a military expedition against Shakas.
- According to Devichandraguptam, a text compiled by Vishakahadatta, Ramagupta was defeated by Shaka king. Later, the Shaka king was defeated by Chandragupta II.
- Chandragupta II also killed his brother Ramagupta and became the king of Gupta dynasty. Fa-Hien, the Chinese Buddhist traveller visited Malwa during his reign.

### Kumaragupta

- He was also known as Shakraditya. He was the son of Chandragupta II.
- According to Mandsaur inscription, Kumaragupta served as local Governor.

### Skandagupta

- He was a great Gupta king, who was also associated with Madhya Pradesh.
- From Indore, a copper inscription was recovered depicting the fact that Skandagupta made grant-in-aid to a guild of oil manufacturers in Madhya Pradesh.

### Bhanugupta

- The Eran inscription gave information about Bhanugupta.
- One of his military man was killed in military expedition in Madhya Pradesh.

### Huns Attack during Gupta Period

During Gupta period, a dangerous tribe of China, Huns attacked Madhya Pradesh but was defeated by Skandagupta. They again attacked under the leadership of Toramana. The Varah Idol inscription of Sagar district depicts the presence of Toramana in Madhya Pradesh. The son of Toramana, Mihirkula, also attacked Malwa. The Gwalior inscription depicts the long presence of Mihirkula in Madhya Pradesh.

### Aulikara Dynasty (4th-6th Century AD)

This dynasty was founded by **Jayavarman** in Mandsaur. One of the king of Aulikara dynasty, Bandhuvarman constructed Sun temple, according to Dashpur (Mandsaur) inscription.

### Parivrajak Dynasty (5th-6th Century AD)

- This dynasty was settled in Panna and extended its territory to almost whole Bundelkhand.
- Devadhya was the first king of this dynasty. Their capital was located in Uchakalp (Unchhara) in Satna district.

### Pushyabhuti Dynasty (6th-7th Century AD)

- The Pushyabhuti dynasty or Vardhana dynasty ruled parts of Northern India. The dynasty reached its zenith under last ruler **Harshavardhan**. Harshavardhan killed Malwa king 'Dev Gupta', taking revenge of his brother's assassination.
- During this time, he also captured some part of Malwa region.
- Harshavardhan was defeated by Pulkeshi-II at the Southern side of Narmada according to Alhole inscription and Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang's illustrations.

### Shail Dynasty (8th-9th Century AD)

- This dynasty was functional in Mahakoshal region of Madhya Pradesh.
- Shreevardhan, was the founder of this dynasty. The Ragholi copper inscription obtained from Balaghat provides information about this dynasty.

### Rashtrakuta Dynasty (753 to 983 AD)

- This dynasty was founded by Dantidurga in Manyakheta (Malkhed in Maharashtra).
- The Rashtrakuta dynasty ruled over large part of Indian subcontinent including Madhya Pradesh. The earliest known Rashtrakuta inscription is a 7th century copper plate giving detail of their rule from Manapura, a city in Central or West India.
- The Rashtrakutas frequently entered into Madhya Pradesh to check the power of Palas and Pratiharas. Following this movement, they settled their branch in Betul territory.
- Govind III was a Rashtrakuta ruler who defeated Nagabhatt and organised a court ceremony in Ujjain.

### Gurjara-Pratihara Dynasty (Mid-8th to 11th Century)

- **Harichandra** was the founder of this dynasty. Gurjara-Pratihara basically originated from Medata-Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and later they migrated to Ujjain.
- Nagabhatt was the first ruler of Ujjaini who defended his rule by successfully defeating Arabs.
- According to an Arabian traveller, Suleman, **Mihira Bhoj** was the strongest ruler of North India. Gwalior and Khala inscriptions gave information about Mihira Bhoj.

### Guhila Dynasty (8th to 10th Century AD)

- The sources of the rule of Guhila dynasty have been found from Jiran (Mandsaur). Vighrahapala was the first ruler of this dynasty.

### Paramar Dynasty (9th to 14 Century AD)

- This dynasty was founded by Upendra Krishna Raja in Dharanagar (Dhar). Siyaka (Shree Harsh) was the first independent ruler of this dynasty.
- Vakpati Munja of this dynasty constructed Munja Sagar in Dhar.
- **Raja Bhoj** was the famous ruler of this dynasty. He constructed **Bhoj Tal** in Bhopal, a temple of Lord Shiva in Bhojpur and a temple of Maa Saraswati in Dhar.

### Chandela Dynasty (9th to 13th Century AD)

- The Chandelas initially ruled as feudatories of the Gurjara-Pratiharas of Kannauj. Nannuka founded the Chandela dynasty in Bundelkhand with capital at Mahoba. Bundelkhand was known at that time as Jejakabhukti.

- During the rule of Dhangdev, various territories were freed from the seize of Pratiharas. Under his rule famous temples at Khajuraho were constructed.
- **Vidyadhar**, was the greatest among all Chandelas. He fought many battles and successfully defended his state against Mahmud of Ghazni. He killed Pratihara ruler 'Rajyapal'.
- The Kandariya Mahadeva temple was constructed under his reign.
- The last ruler of Chandela dynasty, Paramardi Dev was defeated by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who later merged Mahoba in his kingdom.

### Kalachuri Dynasty (10th to 12th Century AD)

- This dynasty was founded by Vam Devraj. In Madhya Pradesh, Kalachuri dynasty have two branches i.e. **Mahishmati** (Maheshwar) and Tripuri.
- In Tripuri (now Tewar in Jabalpur) Kalachuri dynasty was founded by Kokalla I.
- The first independent ruler of this dynasty was **Krishnaraja**.
- After Krishnaraja, Shankaragana and Buddharaja became the rulers of this dynasty. Raja Mangalesh defeated Buddharaja and captured Mahishmati from him.

## Local Dynasties of Madhya Pradesh

Karush dynasty, Kshaharatas dynasty, Kardamaka dynasty, Naga dynasty, Magh dynasty, Bodhi dynasty and Chandra Vansh dynasty are local dynasties in Madhya Pradesh. *These are discussed below:*

### Karush Dynasty

- According to Anushruti literature, the last remaining man on Earth, Manu Vaivasvata had ten sons. Out of them Karush established Karush dynasty.
- The rulers of this dynasty, established their control over present day Baghelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh near Rewa river.

### Kshaharatas Dynasty (35-405 AD)

- Nahapana and Bhumak were two prominent rulers of Kshaharatas dynasty. Nahapana had rivalry with Gautamiputra Satakarni.
- Various coins of Nahapana were recovered from region of Shivpuri and Jorhalthambi.

### Kardamaka Dynasty (1st to 4th Century AD)

- Indo-Scythians or popularly called Shakas established in India in post Mauryan period. The Shakas extended their supremacy over North-Western India, conquering the Indo-Greeks and other local kingdoms. They created Kshaharatas System of government.
- Out of all the Kshatraps, the Ujjaini Kshatraps were most important.
- The Ujjaini Kshatraps were founded by Yashomitik or Chastan. This dynasty was also known as **Kardamaka dynasty**. The most popular ruler of this dynasty was **Rudradaman**. He was also a great Sanskrit scholar.

- Rudradaman was the first person who started the use of silver coins.
- According to Girnar inscription, Rudradaman ordered the reconstruction of Sudarshan lake.
- The last ruler of this dynasty and Ujjain was Rudrasena who was killed by Chandragupta Vikramaditya.

### Naga Dynasty (3rd-mid-4th Century AD)

- This dynasty was founded by Vrishnath in present day region of Vidisha in 300 AD.
- Initially, Naga dynasty ruled over Mathura region of Uttar Pradesh. Ganpati Naga, the ruler of Naga dynasty fought against Samudragupta and lost his empire to Samudragupta.

### Magh Dynasty (200 AD)

- This dynasty basically ruled over Baghelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh.
- Some of the prominent rulers of Magh dynasty are Bhimsena, Bhadramagh and Shivmagh.

### Bodhi Dynasty (300-400 AD)

- The Bodhivansh ruled over Tripuri region of Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh.
- Four prominent rulers of Bodhi dynasty were Shree Bodhi, Vasu Bodhi, Chandra Bodhi and Shiv Bodhi.

### Chandra Vansh Dynasty (900-1050 AD)

- The daughter of Manu, Ela was married to Som Chandra. On his name, the Chandra dynasty was established. It was also known as **El dynasty**. The Chandra dynasty controlled regions of Bundelkhand. Chandra has two sons, Aayu and Amavasua.

### Modern Name of Ancient Cities

<b>Ancient Name</b>	<b>Modern Name</b>	<b>Ancient Name</b>	<b>Modern Name</b>
Viratpuri	Sohagpur	Mahishmati	Maheshwar
Indrapuri	Indore	Kuntalpur	Kutwar
Ujjaini	Ujjain	Bhojtal	Bhopal
Dharanagar	Dhar	Bhatha (Bharhut)	Rewa
Anchhara	Satna	Kavya	Sanchi

### Timeline

<b>Dynasty</b>	<b>Period</b>
Nanda dynasty	343-321 BC
Mauryan dynasty	322-185 BC
Shunga dynasty	187-75 BC
Indo-Greek rule	200-50 BC
Satavahana dynasty	50 BC-300 AD
Kushana dynasty	1st century -375 AD
Vakataka dynasty	150-450 AD
Gupta dynasty	319-550 AD

<b>Dynasty</b>	<b>Period</b>
Aulikara dynasty	4th-6th century AD
Parivrajak dynasty	5th-6th century AD
Pushyabhuti dynasty	6th-7th century AD
Shail dynasty	8th-9th century AD
Guhila dynasty	8th to 10th century AD
Rashtrakuta dynasty	753-983 AD
Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty	Mid-9th-11th century AD
Paramar dynasty	9th to 14th century AD
Chandela dynasty	9th to 13th century AD
Kalachuri dynasty	10th to 12th century AD
<b>Local Dynasty</b>	
Kshaharatas dynasty	35-405 AD
Chandra Vansh dynasty	900-1050 AD
Kardamaka dynasty	1st-4th century AD
Magh dyansty	200 AD
Naga dynasty	3rd-mid-4th century AD
Bodhi dynasty	300-400 AD

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Which of the following is an important Paleolithic site of Madhya Pradesh?
  - Narmada Valley
  - Hathnora
  - Jogdaha
  - All of the above
- Bhimbetka Rock Shelters, a UNESCO World Heritage Site is located at which place?
  - Indore
  - Bhopal
  - Raisen
  - Mandla
- Kunjun in the Sidhi district is a major site of which age?
  - Neolithic
  - Mesolithic
  - Paleolithic
  - Stone
- Kaytha village in Ujjain district was an example of [Jail Prahari 2017]
  - Mesolithic age
  - Neolithic age
  - Chalcolithic age
  - All of the above
- Copper made utensils and tools have been found in which of the following places?
  - Balaghat
  - Jabalpur
  - Sagar
  - Both (a) and (b)
- Which among the following is/are the major centres of chalcolithic centre?
  - Khedinama
  - Nagda
  - Azad Nagar
  - All of these
- According to Anushruti literature, Lord Rama spent most of his exile in which of the following region(s)?
  - Mahakantara
  - Dandakaranya
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - None of the above
- Ujjayani was the capital of which Mahajanapada? [Police Constable 2017]
  - Avanti
  - Matsya
  - Ashmak
  - Vajji

- 9** As per the Buddhist text Anguttara Nikaya, which of the following Mahajanpadas belong to Madhya Pradesh?  
(a) Avanti  
(b) Chedi  
(c) Vatsa  
(d) All of the above
- 10** Which Mauryan ruler did establish firm control over Madhya Pradesh?  
(a) Chandragupta Maurya  
(b) Bindusara  
(c) Asoka  
(d) All of the above
- 11** Before becoming king Asoka was the Governor of [Group A 2018]  
(a) Shivpuri (b) Satna  
(c) Ujjain (d) Asoknagar
- 12** Sanchi stupa was built by [Police Constable 2017]  
(a) Chandragupta  
(b) Gautam Buddha  
(c) Mahavira  
(d) Asoka
- 13** Pushyamitra Shunga destroyed the Sanchi Stupa during which dynasty?  
(a) Shunga Dynasty  
(b) Kanva Dynasty  
(c) Satavahana Dynasty  
(d) Mughal Dynasty
- 14** Which Satavahana king defeated the Shaka rulers and conquered part of Malwa?  
(a) Gautamiputra Satakarni  
(b) Rudradaman-I  
(c) Pratapdaman  
(d) None of the above
- 15** Coins of Kanishka and Huvishka were discovered from which of the following places?  
(a) Shahdol and Harda  
(b) Tewar (Jabalpur)  
(c) Bhedaghat (Jabalpur)  
(d) None of the above
- 16** Name the Gupta king who made a vast empire according to Prayag-Prasasti?  
(a) Chandragupta II  
(b) Samudragupta  
(c) Ramagupta  
(d) Chandragupta I
- 17** Ujjain was the capital of Avanti, which was ruled by [Police Constable 2017]  
(a) Rana Pratap  
(b) Asoka  
(c) Rani Durgabati  
(d) Vikramaditya II
- 18** What was the capital of Chandragupta II? [Jail Prahari 2017]  
(a) Vidisha (b) Ujjain  
(c) Sanchi (d) Maheswar
- 19** What was the capital of Parmar dynasty? [Jail Prahari 2017]  
(a) Dhar (b) Indore  
(c) Rajgarh (d) Mandu
- 20** Raja Bhoj was a [ANM Training Selection Test 2016]  
(a) Paramar King  
(b) Chalukya King  
(c) Maurya King  
(d) All of the above
- 21** Who was not a ruler of Paramar dynasty? [MPPSC Pre 2017]  
(a) Upendra  
(b) Munja  
(c) Bhoj  
(d) Gangeyadeva
- 22** Who among the following was not the ruler of Paramar dynasty? [State Forest Service 2018]  
(a) Siyaka (b) Bhoj  
(c) Parmardi Dev (d) Munja
- 23** The temples of Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh were built by the rulers of which of the following dynasties? [MPPSC 2014]  
(a) Baghela (b) Paramar  
(c) Chandela (d) Bundela
- 24** Which of the following kings was not related with Chandela dynasty? [Assistant Registrar 2018]  
(a) Vidyadhar (b) Dhangdev  
(c) Nannuk (d) Devpal
- 25** Which dynasty is not related with Madhya Pradesh? [Platoon Commander 2015]  
(a) Paramar  
(b) Kalachuri  
(c) Chandela  
(d) All of the above



**26** Which Paramar ruler constructed Bhoj Tal in Bhopal?

- (a) Mihir Bhoja
- (b) Raja Bhoja I
- (c) Bhoja III
- (d) None of these

**27** The modern city of Satna was previously known by which of the following names?

- (a) Dharanagar
- (b) Bhatha
- (c) Anchhara
- (d) Kuntalpur

**28** Consider the following statements about Avanti

- I. It comprised major part of Western Malwa.
- II. It was one of the sixteen great kingdoms of Northern India during the time of Buddha.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (II)
- (c) Both (I) and (II)
- (d) Neither (I) nor (II)

**29** Consider the following statements about Paramar dynasty

- I. Paramar dynasty was founded by Upendra Krishnaraja in Dhar.
- II. Vakpati Munja of this dynasty constructed Munja Sagar in Dhar.

Which of the following statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only (I)
- (b) Only (II)
- (c) Both (I) and (II)
- (d) All of the above

## ANSWERS

1. (d)    2. (c)    3. (a)    4. (c)    5. (c)    6. (d)    7. (c)    8. (a)    9. (c)    10. (c)  
 11. (c)    12. (d)    13. (a)    14. (a)    15. (a)    16. (b)    17. (d)    18. (b)    19. (a)    20. (a)  
 21. (d)    22. (c)    23. (c)    24. (d)    25. (d)    26. (b)    27. (c)    28. (c)    29. (c)

## CHAPTER 2

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# MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF MADHYA PRADESH

*The medieval history of Madhya Pradesh was dominated by various Delhi Sultanate, regional dynasties and Mughal Empire. Developments in the later medieval period were not only significant for Madhya Pradesh but it eventually influenced the history of whole India.*

- After the death of Aurangzeb, the Marathas took control of most of Madhya Pradesh. The most prominent Maratha rulers belonged to Scindia, Holkar and Bhonsle dynasties. There were some small states like Rewa, Bhopal, Orchha in Madhya Pradesh.
- The Medieval period saw the rise of the Sultanate age. Northern Madhya Pradesh was conquered by the Turkic Delhi Sultanate in the 13th century.
- The Gond kingdoms emerged in Gondwana and Mahakoshal. After the collapse of the Delhi Sultanate at the end of the 14th century, independent regional kingdoms re-emerged, including Gond dynasty, Tomar dynasty and Kachhapaghats dynasty.
- In 14th century, the capital of Malwa was Mandu. The sultanate of Malwa was founded by Dilawar Khan Ghori and Mandu became its capital. In 16th century, Mughal rule was established in Madhya Pradesh.
- The Malwa Sultanate was conquered by Gujarat Sultanate in 1531. The Mughal rule lasted till 18th century.

## Madhya Pradesh and Sultanate Age

### Invasion of Muhammad of Ghor (1195-1206 AD)

- In 1195-96 AD, Muhammad Ghori attacked Lohanga Dev of Gwalior. He defeated Lohang Dev and captured Gwalior.
- Till 1206 AD, Gwalior, Kalinjar and Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh came under the Muhammad of Ghor.

### Slave Dynasty (1206-1290 AD)

- This dynasty was founded by Qutb-ud-din Aibak. He defeated the last ruler of Chandela dynasty, Parmal Dev and captured **Kalinjar fort**.
- In 1228 AD, the famous ruler of Slave dynasty, Iltutmish conquered the Mandu, Gwalior, Malwa and also captured Mahakaleshwar temple in Ujjain.

### Khalji Dynasty (1290-1320 AD)

- The Khalji dynasty was founded by Jalal-ud-din Khalji who ruled over Mandu and Gwalior. Another ruler of Khalji Dynasty, Alauddin Khalji captured Ujjain, Kalinjar, Bhilsa, Chanderi, Dhar and Mandu.
- In 1305, Alauddin Khalji's military chief, Ainul Mulk defeated Malhak Dev of Malwa.

### Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1413 AD)

- This dynasty was founded by Ghiyats-ud-din Tughlaq. According to Batiagarh inscription, he constructed a place at Damoh. His son Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq captured Chanderi and Malwa.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq of this dynasty had relations with Dulanipur (Sagar).

### Other Ruling Dynasties During Sultanate Age

Other ruling dynasties during Sultanate age in Madhya Pradesh were Gond dynasty, Tomara dynasty, Kachhapaghat dynasty, Mughal dynasty, Bundela dynasty and Baghel dynasty. There are discussed below:

### Gond Dynasty

(14th-16th Century AD)

- This dynasty was founded by **Yadav Rai** in Garh Katanga. The famous ruler of this dynasty was Sangram Shah (1480-1530 AD).
- The Gond raja of Garh Katanga, Aman Das assumed the title of Sangram Shah. His son, Dalpat Shah married princess Durgavati, the daughter of Salbahan, the Chandel Rajput Raja of Mahoba.
- Rani Durgavati gave birth to a son, named Vir Narayan in 1545. In 1550 after the death of her husband, Rani took the reins of the Gond Kingdom. She looked after the administration successfully. She fought bravely against the Mughals. But she died on 24th June, 1564.
- The Gonds ruled over Gondwana region of Madhya Pradesh.
- The Mughal king, Akbar defeated Gonds and established the Mughal rule in Gondwana region.

### Tomara Dynasty

(15th-16th Century AD)

- In 1398, the Tomaras took over Gwalior. Raja Suraj Sen of this dynasty built the fort of Gwalior which is also known as **Gem of Fortresses or Gibraltar of Fortresses**.
- The area of Morena, Bhind and Gwalior in Northern Madhya Pradesh is referred as 'Tomarghar' means 'Home of Tomaras' due to its large population of Tomar Rajputs.

- The most notable ruler of Tomara dynasty in this area was **Man Singh Tomar** (1486-1517). He built **Saas-Bahu temple** and **Gurjari Mahal** in Madhya Pradesh.
- The last ruler of Tomara dynasty, **Vikramaditya** was defeated by Ibrahim Lodi, who captured Gwalior from him.

### Kachhapaghat Dynasty

- The first king of this dynasty was **Laxman**. The sources of the rule of this dynasty have been found from Saas-Bahu temple (Gwalior).
- The successor of Laxman, **Vajradaman** defeated the king of Kannauj and established their rule over Gwalior.
- The rulers of Kachhapaghat dynasty like **Arjun**, **Abhimanyu**, **Vijaypal** and **Vikram Singh** ruled over Duvakund (ancient Chandobh) according to inscriptions found in Duvakund.
- Some ruler of Kachhapaghat dynasty like **Jagat Singh**, **Sharpad Singh** and **Veer Singh** ruled over Narwar (ancient Nalpur) according to copper plate inscriptions found in Narwar.

### Mughal Period and Madhya Pradesh (16th-18th Century AD)

**Babur** The Mughal rule was founded in 1526 by Babur in India. He defeated Ibrahim Lodhi, the last ruler of Delhi Sultanate in the first battle of Panipat in 1526. Babur defeated Rana Sanga in Battle of Khanwa in 1527 and thus ensured his control over Malwa region. Battle of Chanderi (1528) took place in the aftermath of Battle of Khanwa in which Mughal emperor Babur had defeated a confederacy of Rajputs and

Afghans which was headed by Rana Sanga of Mewar. Later on Babur defeated Medini Rai Khengar who was the ruler of Malwa.

**Humayun** He stayed at Sarangpur (Gujarat) for a war against Bahadur Shah of Gujarat as queen of Karnavati of Chittor had invited Humayun to help her against Bahadur Shah.

Due to Humayun's expedition, Bahadur Shah migrated to Mandu. Humayun also came to Mandu following Bahadur Shah.

**Sher Shah Suri** He attacked on Madhya Pradesh and captured Malwa, Raisen and Gwalior. He also captured the Kalinga fort.

**Akbar** After Hemu's defeat by Akbar at the second battle of Panipat in 1556, most of the Madhya Pradesh came under the Mughal rule. During Akbar's rule, the king of Malwa was Baz Bahadur Khan. In 1561, Akbar's army led by Adam Khan and Pir Muhammad Khan attacked Malwa and defeated Baz Bahadur in the battle of Sarangpur on 29th March, 1561.

Later Baz Bahadur made alliance with the rulers of Khandesh and Berar and defeated the Mughals in 1562. Akbar sent another army led by Abdullah Khan which finally defeated Baz Bahadur and Baz Bahadur died. The capture of Gondwana was the most important achievement of Akbar.

### Bundela Dynasty and Mughals (16th-17th Century AD)

- The Bundela dynasty was a dominant force in the regions surrounding Orchha, which is in Tikamgarh district of Madhya Pradesh. Orchha was the capital of Bundela dynasty.

- The founder of the Bundela dynasty was Jagdas. His younger son Sohan Pal was a great warrior.
- Sohan Pal founded the Bundela state after defeating Khangar.
- In 1501 AD, Orchha was founded by **Rudrapratap Bundela** who became its first king.
- Bundela King Veer Singh Dev, was a friend of Jahangir. Jahangir appointed him as king of Orchha.
- Jujhar Singh was the next Bundela king who revolted against Shah Jahan.
- Champat Rai was a dominant ruler in Bundela state. He was a good friend of Aurangzeb but later became a rebellion due to Aurangzeb's non-secular policy.
- The earlier capital of the Bundelas was a place called Garkhurar. The capital fell to the Tughlaqs in the 16th century and the Bundelas were forced to move their base to Orchha.
- Numerous palaces, forts and temples were built under Bundela dynasty.
- The Bundela dynasty came to an end with the capture of Orchha by the Mughals under the leadership of Aurangzeb.
- Orchha still retains many of the buildings built by the Bundela rulers. These buildings contain the famous Bundela wall paintings. Some of the finest specimen of the Murals can be seen in the Sheesh Mahal and Laxmi Narayan Temple.

### Independent Bundela State

- Chhatrasal was the most famous ruler of Bundela dynasty. He revolted against Aurangzeb. He occupied Panna in 1675 and declared it as his capital.
- Inspired by Chhatrapati Shivaji, Chhatrasal revolted against the Mughals at the age of 22. During his long period of revolt he captured a large tract of land between Chitrakoot and Panna on the East and Gwalior on the West. His domain stretched from Kalpi in the North to Damoh in the South.
- Aurangzeb executed a peaceful treaty with Chhatrasal and conferred on him with the title 'Raja'. Thus, **Chhatrasal was regarded as the founder of independent Bundela state** with Orchha as its capital.
- Hridyashah Bundela of this dynasty made **Gangasagar reservoir** near Garha.

### Baghel Dynasty and Mughals (16th-17th Century AD)

- The Baghel dynasty was established in Rewa region of Madhya Pradesh. Baghel was earlier named as **Bhatha**.
- **Vyaghra Dev** was the first Solanki ruler who came to Baghel from Gujarat and established his rule in this region.
- The first known ruler of Baghel dynasty was **Vir Dhawal**.
- Veerbhan, the ruler of this dynasty helped Humayun in the Battle of Chausa.
- **Raja Ramchandra Singh** was the most powerful ruler of Baghel dynasty. He had control over Kalinjar fort.
- **Tansen**, the great musician was from the court of Ramchandra.
- Birbal was born in Sidhi district of Rewa region.

- Akbar's military chief defeated Ramchandra. Later, Tansen and Birbal were shifted to royal court of Akbar from Bhatha and became Navratnas of Akbar.
- The last ruler of Bhatha was **Martand Singh**.

### Post Mughal Period (18th Century AD)

- The Mughal control over Madhya Pradesh became weak considerably after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, Between 1720 and 1760, the Marathas took control of most of Madhya Pradesh.
- It resulted in the establishment of semi-autonomous states under the nominal control of Peshwa of Puna.
- The Holkars of Indore ruled much of Malwa, the Puars ruled Dewas and Dhar, the Bhonsles of Nagpur dominated **Mahakoshal-Gondwana area**, the Scindias of Gwalior controlled the Northern parts of the state.
- The most notable Maratha rulers of the region were **Mahadji Scindia**, **Ahilyabai Holkar** and **Yashwantrao Holkar**. Besides these, there were several other small states like Bhopal, Orchha and Rewa.

### Timeline

<b>Dynasty</b>	<b>Period</b>
Invasion of Muhammad of Ghor	1195-1206 AD
Slave dynasty	1206-1290 AD
Khalji dynasty	1290-1320 AD
Tughlaq dynasty	1321-1413 AD
Gond dynasty	14th-16th Century AD
Tomara dynasty	15th-16th Century AD
Mughal dynasty	16th-18th Century AD
Bundela dynasty	16th-17th Century AD
Baghel dynasty	16th-17th Century AD
Post Mughal Period	18th Century AD

# MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

**1** The capital of Malwa in 14th century was  
[Jail Prahari 2017]

- (a) Mandu (b) Gwalior
- (c) Gond (d) Indore

**2** Dilawar Khan founded the Sultanate of Malwa and established his capital in  
[Police Constable 2017]

- (a) Mandu (b) Vidisha
- (c) Burhanpur (d) Ujjain

**3** Malwa Sultanate was conquered by Gujarat Sultanate in which year?

- (a) 1530 (b) 1531
- (c) 1541 (d) 1540

**4** Which ruler defeated Lohang Dev in 1195-1196 AD and captured Gwalior?

- (a) Mohammad Ghori
- (b) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak
- (c) Babur
- (d) None of the above

**5** Which ruler captured Kalinjar fort?

- (a) Lohanga Dev
- (b) Jalal-ud-din Khalji
- (c) Mohammad Ghori
- (d) Qutubud-din-Aibak

**6** Which ruler of Slave Dynasty conquered Mandu, Gwalior, Malwa and Mahakaleshwar temple in Ujjain?

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Qutbud-din Aibak
- (c) Primal Dev
- (d) None of the above

**7** Name the Khalji ruler who expanded his empire by capturing Ujjain, Kalinjar, Bhilsa, Chanderi, Dhar and Mandu.

- (a) Jalal-ud-din Khalji
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Balban
- (d) None of the above

**8** According to Batiagarh inscription, Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq constructed a palace at which place?

- (a) Gwalior
- (b) Vidisha
- (c) Damoh
- (d) Mandu

**9** As per the Batiagarh inscription, which ruler constructed a palace at Damoh?

- (a) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
- (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Jalal-ud-din-Khalji

**10** Tomaras took over Gwalior in which year?

- (a) 1319 (b) 1390 (c) 1398 (d) 1399

**11** The area of Morena, Bhind and Gwalior in Northern Madhya Pradesh is referred to as

- (a) Tomarghar (b) Guptaghar
- (c) Bhonslegar (d) Scindiagar

**12** Who was the most notable ruler of Tomara dynasty in Madhya Pradesh?

- (a) Sangram Singh Tomar
- (b) Man Singh Tomar
- (c) Jai Singh Tomar
- (d) None of the above

**13** Who built the Saas-Bahu temple and Gurjari Mahal in Madhya Pradesh?

- (a) Raja Suraj Sen
- (b) Man Singh Tomar
- (c) Vikramaditya
- (d) None of the above

**14** Gond dynasty reached its peak under

- (a) Bikram Shah
- (b) Sangram Shah
- (c) Dalpat
- (d) Rani Durgawati

**15** Name the Gond king who was the husband of Rani Durgawati.

- (a) Aman Das
- (b) Dalpat
- (c) Sangram Shah
- (d) None of the above

**16** Which area of Madhya Pradesh was ruled by Rani Durgawati?

[Police Constable 2017]

- (a) Gondwana (b) Bundelkhand
- (c) Maheshwar (d) Gwalior

**17** Vajradaman was a notable ruler of which dynasty?

- (a) Tomara (b) Gond
- (c) Kachhapaghat (d) All of these

- 18** *Arjun, Abhimanyu and Vijaypal were the kings of*  
 (a) Gonds dynasty  
 (b) Kachhapaghats dynasty  
 (c) Tomara dynasty  
 (d) None of the above
- 19** *When did Battle of Chanderi take place?*  
 (a) 1525 (b) 1526  
 (c) 1527 (d) 1528
- 20** *Sultan Baz Bahadur of Mandu was defeated by*  
 [Block Development Officer 2016]  
 (a) Babur (b) Humayun  
 (c) Akbar (d) Jahangir
- 21** *Which Mughal ruler established the Mughal rule in Gondwana region?*  
 (a) Jahangir  
 (b) Shah Jahan  
 (c) Akbar  
 (d) None of the above
- 22** *Who was the founder of Bundela state?*  
 (a) Sohan Pal  
 (b) Rudrapratap Bundela  
 (c) Veer Singh Dev  
 (d) None of the above
- 23** *When and by whom Orchha was founded?*  
 (a) In 1502 by Sohan Pal  
 (b) In 1501 by Rudrapratap Bundela  
 (c) In 1510 by Champat Rai  
 (d) None of the above
- 24** *Name the most famous ruler of Bundela dynasty.*  
 (a) Chhatrasal  
 (b) Champat Rai  
 (c) Veer Singh Dev  
 (d) Sohan Pal
- 25** *Which of the ruler of Bundelkhand fought with Mughals for a long period to free Bundela state?* [Group 2018]  
 (a) King Chhatrasal  
 (b) Champat Rai  
 (c) Jujhar Singh  
 (d) Veer Singh Dev
- 26** *Which of the following cities was the capital of Bundela dynasty?*  
 [Police Constable 2016]  
 (a) Bhind  
 (b) Shivpuri  
 (c) Chhatarpur  
 (d) Orchha
- 27** *Who made the Gangasagar reservoir in Bundela Kingdom?*  
 (a) Chhatrasal  
 (b) Champat Rai  
 (c) Hridyashah Bundela  
 (d) None of them
- 28** *The Baghel dynasty was established in Madhya Pradesh in*  
 (a) Rewa Region (b) Sagar Region  
 (c) Shahdol Region (d) None of these
- 29** *The first known ruler of Baghel dynasty was*  
 (a) Veerbhan  
 (b) Chhatrasal  
 (c) Vir Dhawal  
 (d) None of the above
- 30** *Which ruler of Baghel Dynasty, helped Humayun in the Battle of Chausa?*  
 (a) Dhawal  
 (b) Veerbhan  
 (c) Ramchandra  
 (d) None of the above
- 31** *Who was the most powerful ruler of Baghel dynasty?*  
 (a) Vyaghra Dev (b) Dhawal  
 (c) Ramchandra (d) None of these
- 32** *Name the great musician of Baghel ruler Ramchandra.*  
 (a) Aryabhatta  
 (b) Bhimsen  
 (c) Tansen  
 (d) None of the above
- 33** *The Mughal control over Madhya Pradesh became weak considerably after the death of*  
 [Jail Prahari/Police Constable 2017]  
 (a) Jahangir (b) Shahjahan  
 (c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb

## ANSWERS

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (c)  
 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (c)  
 21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (a) 25. (a) 26. (d) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (b)  
 31. (c) 32. (c) 33. (d)