

History and Culture of Madhya Pradesh

Ancient culture -

- ❑ Bhimbetika is a Middle Palaeolithic site located in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh, which was discovered by Wakankar, from here the oldest evidence of human painting has been received.
- ❑ Similarly, evidence of Chalcolithic culture has been found from a site called Kayatha near Ujjain, Kayatha is considered to be the birthplace of Varahmihir. Kayatha was discovered by Wakankar in 1964, it was excavated by H.D. Sankalia. Varahamihira was the chief astronomer of the Gupta period.
- ❑ The oldest evidence of animal husbandry has been found from Adamgarh located in Hoshangabad district, the evidence of the oldest human skull has been found from Hathnora of Narmada Valley.
- ❑ Out of 16 Mahajanapadas, 2 Mahajanapadas Chedi and Ujjayini (Avantika) are located in Madhya Pradesh itself, Chedi Mahajanapada was established by Mahameghavarman. This was the region of Bundelkhand, which extended to Orissa, its capital was Shuktimati, here there is also a mention of an ancient Mahabharata ruler, Shishupala.
- ❑ Ujjaini was a powerful Mahajanapada, it had 2 capitals - Ujjain and Maheshwar.
- ❑ Chandrapraghot was the most powerful king of Avanti.
- ❑ It is believed that Shri Krishna had received education from Sandipani Ashram in Ujjain.

Pre Medieval History

1. Chandela dynasty -

- **Founder** - Nanukya Chandel
- **Capital** - Khajuraho (KhajurWaho) and Mahoba

The Chandela kings founded Khajuraho in 950-1050 BC. Total of 85 temples were built, but at present only 25 temples are left like - Kandariya Mahadev Temple, Chatubhuj Temple, Boudhanath Temple, Chausathyogini Temple (It is also located in Bhedaghat).

2. Parmar Dynasty -

- Founder - Upendra Krishnaraj
- Capital - Mandu (Dhar) and Ujjain (later Rajabhoj made the city of Dhar as the capital)

3. Kalchuri Dynasty-

- Founder - Kokalya Dev
- Capital - Tripuri (Jabalpur)

(In Madhya Pradesh only one session of Congress was held in 1939 in Tripuri.)

Key facts:-

- ❑ An inscription of Skandagupta has been received from Supia inscription Rewa, in which the invasion of Huns has been mentioned.
- ❑ "Ashok" is mentioned in the Gurjara inscription of Datia, another inscription of Ashoka has been received from Roopnath near Jabalpur.
- ❑ The old name of Vidisha is Besnagar or Gyaraspur, it was also called Bhilsa, it was the capital of Shunga.

- ❑ Ashoka had built the Sachi Stupa in Raisen district and Pushyamitra Shunga had built its railing, in this stupa the ashes of Buddhist monks, Shariputra, and Mahamodhaglyana are preserved.

Medieval History of Madhya Pradesh

1. Bundela Dynasty - Founder - Sohan Pal

In 1531, Rudra Pratap Bundela made Orchha (Tikamgarh) his capital. Tikamgarh (Orchha) Veer Singh Bundela was a friend of Jahangir who killed Abul Fazl. Chhatrasal was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty. Bhushan Kavi was the court poet of Chhatrasal.

2. Baghela dynasty -

- Founder - Vyagraj
- Region - Rewa

The famous musician Ramtanu Pandey (Tansen) used to live in the court of the Baghela ruler Ramchandra, which he had given to Akbar as a gift. The first white lion (tiger) was seen in Govindgarh tehsil of Rewa, which was gifted to Queen Victoria by Baghela Raja Gulab Singh.

3. Scindia Dynasty

- Founder - Ranoji Scindia
- Real Founder - Mahadji Scindia
- Early Capital – Ujjain

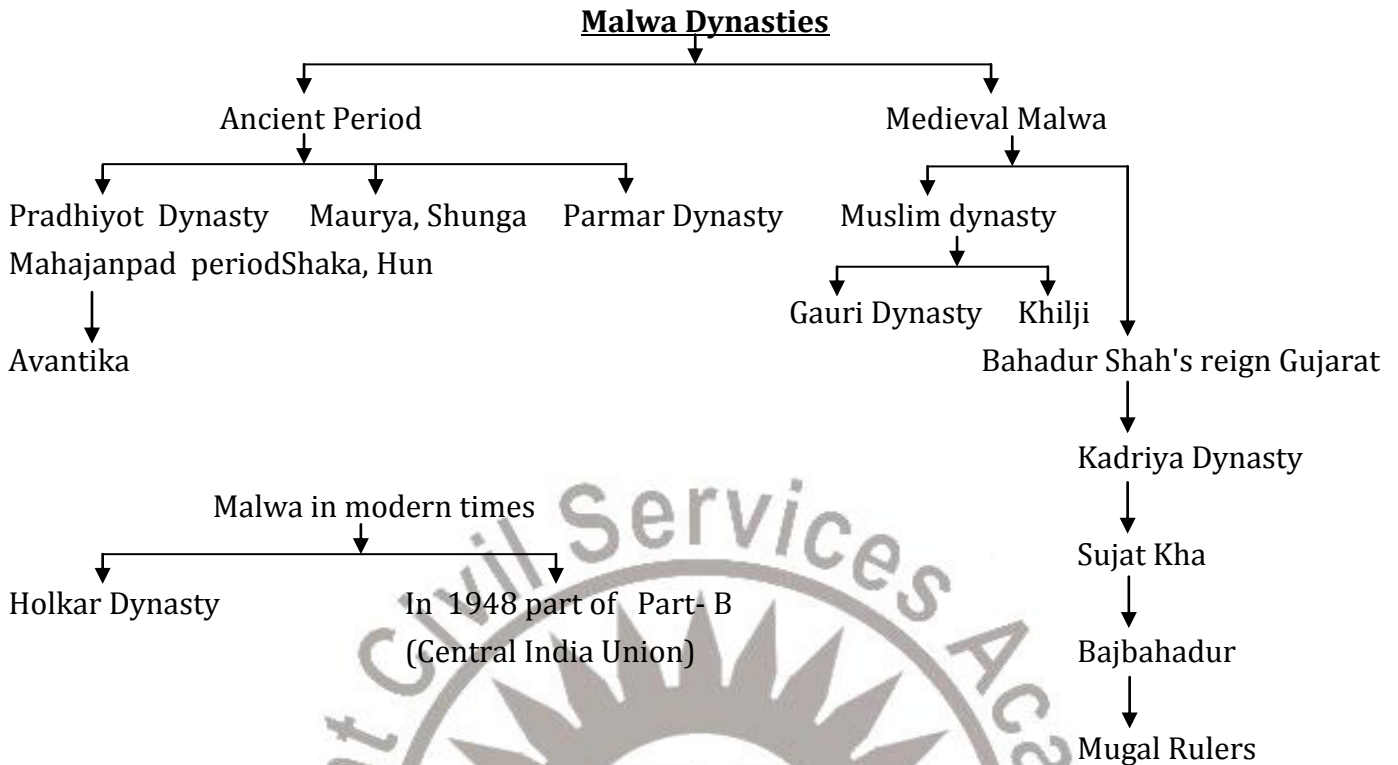
But in 1810 Daulatrao Scindia made Gwalior his capital. Jivajirao Scindia had formed a union of kings from the "Madhya Bharat Sangh" till 1948, he was also the president of this union. The initial capital was Bandhavgarh which was later shifted to Rewa. The Baghels supported the British in the struggle of 1857.

4. Holkar Dynasty -

- Founder- Malhar Rao Holkar
- Capital- Indore

Ahilyabai shifted her capital from Indore to Maheshwar. Khanderao became the next ruler after Malhar Rao Holkar, but Khanderao's widow Ahilyabai was the greatest ruler of this dynasty.

Important Dynasties Of Madhya Pradesh



Avanti Mahajanpada

In the Middle Ages, Avantika Mahajanapada was counted as a powerful Mahajanapada. According to Vishnu Purana the last ruler of the first Brihadratha dynasty of Magadha, Rinpuyaj was murdered by his own Amatya Pulik and all the Kshatriyas of Avantika also supported him. But he did not become the ruler, but appointed his son Pradyot as the first ruler of Avantika.

Pradyot Dynasty - Founder - Pradyot

In the Jataka tales, Pradyota is called Chandpradyota because of his harsh (kathor) military policies. During his time the whole of Malwa and some regions of the east and south had come under the kingdom of Avantika. It was an economically prosperous Mahajanapada and was mainly known for its iron industry. Avantika had opposed Magadha for a long time due to the high quality of iron weapons. Chandpradyota was a contemporary of Buddha and being a staunch follower of Buddha, he had invited Buddha to come to Ujjain many times but Buddha could never come to Avanti.

Chandpradyota had friendly relations with King Bimbisara of Magadha and once when Chandpradyota was suffering from jaundice, Bimbisara sent his royal physician, Jivak, to his court for the treatment of Chandpradyota, but the relations of Chandpradyota with Bimbisara's son Ajatashatru remained harsh.

Due to the fear of Chandpradyot, Ajatashatru had fortified the fort of Rajgriha. Chandpradyota also had a bitter relationship with Udayana, the king of Vatsa, but later Chandpradyota had married his daughter Vasvadata with Udayana and established friendly relations with Vatsa.

Note -

1. During the Gupta period, the court poet Bhas of Kumar Gupta and Skandagupta-I wrote the play Swapna Vasvadatta, which is the first complete play in India.
2. It contains the love story of Udayana and Vasvadatta, the king of Vatsa, although before this the Sariputra episode written by Ashwaghosha is considered to be the first incomplete play of India.
3. The author of Natyashastra is considered to be Bharatmuni.

Chandrapradyota ruled for about 23 years and later adopted Buddhism under the influence of the Buddhist saint Mahakachayana, at that time Ujjaini was the capital of North Avantika and Mahishmati, the capital of South Avantika.

After the death of Chandpradyota, his son Palak became the ruler of Avantika. Palak attacked the kingdom of Vatsa and occupied its capital Kosambi and made his son Visakhayup the deputy king there. Palak also ruled for 24 years, after that Visakhayup ruled for 50 years, Ajak ruled for 21 years and Nandivardhana for 20 years. At the time of Nandivardhana, Shishunaga of the Shishunaga dynasty conquered Avantika and included it in the Magadha Empire.

After the Shishunag dynasty, Ujjaini was ruled by the rulers of the Nanda dynasty. After the Nand dynasty, the Mauryan dynasty ruled here, Bindusara appointed his son Ashok as the governor of Ujjaini. During the time of Bhagabhadra, a ruler of the Shunga period, the Greek ruler of Taxila, Antialkidus sent his ambassador Heliodorus to Vidisha, the capital of the Shungas, and Heliodorus installed the Garuda pillar in front of the Vishnu temple at Besnagar, Vidisha. Vidisha was the second capital of the Shungas. After the Shungas, the ruler of the Naga dynasty is also mentioned here in some parts.

Shakshtrapi was also established here for some time during the pre-Gupta period. The Shakshtrapi of Ujjain was founded by Bhumak who was known as the Kshaharat dynasty. There is also a mention of the Shaka ruler Chastan, who separated from the Nasik Kshatrapi and established the Kaimak dynasty. The Kaimak dynasty ruled for a long time in Ujjain, but the greatest ruler of the Chastan dynasty is Rudradaman. The one who defeated the Satavahana ruler Vasishta's son Pulvami twice in battle. He is mainly known for the Junagadh inscription which is the first inscription written in Sanskrit in India. He also issued coins named Rudradaman.

During the Gupta period, first Samudragupta and then Chandragupta had badly defeated the Shakas. Chandragupta-II defeated the Shaka ruler Rudrasen-III and destroyed the Shakas from India and assumed the titles Vikramaditya and Shakari.

According to a Jain text, Kalkacharya, there is a mention of a ruler named Vikramaditya defeating Shakas in 57 BC and starting 'Vikram Samvat', it is also called Malvasavant.

After the Guptas, there is also a mention of the Hun rule over Ujjain for some time. The Hun rule in Malwa was established by Toraman and this Mihirkul was the most powerful ruler of this dynasty. But it is believed that Mihirkul was badly defeated by Yashodharman, the ruler of Mandsaur. Yashodharman along with the Gupta ruler Narasimhagupta Baladitya formed a union against Mihirkula. Mihirkul was also defeated by Ishanvarman, the Mokhari ruler of Kannauj.

Mandsaur inscription - This inscription was composed by a poet named Vatsabhathi is also known as Mandsaur Prashasti. According to Vatsabhathi, a class of 'silk weavers' came to Mandsaur from Gujarat during the Hun period, who got the Sun temple built at Mandsaur or Dashpur.

According to the Indore copper plate inscription of Skandagupta, a class of oilseeds who resided in Indore provided oil to the Sun Temple and the Mahakal Temple. According to the Mandasaur inscription, Vadhuvarma, the governor of Kumaragupta, later rebuilt the Sun temple (Mandasaur).

Note - The temple of Taili located in Gwalior is the only temple built in the Dravidian style in North India. It was built by Pratihara ruler Mihir Bhoj.

Parmar dynasty of Malwa

Parmar Dynasty - Founder Upendra or Krishnaraja It is believed that the Paramara ruler Upendra was a feudatory of the early Rashtrakutas and probably established this dynasty by Upendra Krishnaraja in Dhara Nagari between 800-818 AD. Although he did not behave like an independent ruler and he continued to rule from the city of Dhara as a feudatory of the Rashtrakutas. He had performed many Vedic yajnas and provided tax exemption to the people. After Upendra Krishnaraj, from 818 AD to 945 AD, Bairisingh I, Siyak I, Vakpati I and Varisingh II ruled respectively, but the condition of all was like the ruler under the Rashtrakutas and they do not have any special historical achievements.

The origin of the Paramaras is linked to the Agnikunda theory given by Chandbardai. According to another story, after Vishwamitra stole the Kamadhenu cow of Vashisht, the Yagya performed by Vashisht to retrieve it was the origin of the Paramara warriors. Parmar means the destroyer of enemies. The initial capital of the Paramaras was Ujjain, but by the time of Raja Bhoj, the capital was Dhar.

Sources of knowing the Parmar dynasty -

1. Archival Evidence -

- Horsol Records** - The co-records are of Siyak-II and from this the early genealogy of the Paramaras is known.
- Ujjain inscription of Munj
- Banswara, Betma, Kalvan inscriptions of Raja Bhoj
- Kakshapasa King Mahipalal - Saas-Bahu Record of Gwalior
- Udaipur inscription of Udayaditya (Vidisha)
- Nagpur Prashasti of Lakshmsen etc.

2. Literary sources -

- Padmagupta's novel
- Management of Merutung Chintamani
- Ain Akbari by Abul Fazal
- Compositions of Raja Bhoj
- Description of Muslim historians like Alberuni and Farishta

According to the Bhavishya Purana, the oldest known ruler of the Paramaras was Vikramaditya Parmar. Being endowed with 32 gunas, he was gifted thirty-two of the throne from Indra. According to ancient works, his courtier Betal Bhatt wrote books named Vikram and Betal and Throne Battisi.

Although this fact has been considered superfluous in history and considered to be a creation of the mind of Betal Bhatta, the Navratna of Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya). Bhrtarhari was the brother of King Vikramaditya. Who built the caves of Ujjain. Another ancient Parmar ruler Shalini

Vahana is also mentioned in the Bhavishya Purana but the history of the Paramaras begins in the 9th century when the Parmaras were established as a Rajput dynasty in the Malwa region.

Harsha or Siaka II (945-972 AD)

The first attempt by the Paramaras to liberate the Rashtrakutas was made by Siyak II, the son of Vairisingh II. It is said that during the time of Vairisingh II, the GurjarPratiharas had captured Malwa and for some time had made the Paramaras feudal under their control. But Harsha tried to become independent by attacking the Pratiharas. Vairisingh II took refuge in the Rashtrakuta capital Manyakhhet due to being exiled from Malwa by the Pratiharas. But later Siyak II attempted to free the Paramaras from the Rashtrakutas by killing the Rashtrakuta ruler Khottiya. There is also a mention of the defeat of the Huns by Siyak II in the book Navasamhasakacharita. Although Siyak II was defeated by the Chandela king Yashovarman and had to be confined to the south of the Narmada river. Yashovarman is called 'Kaal' for Malwa Parmar.

Siyak II did not have any sons in the beginning, so he adopted a child named Munj. Although later his queen gave birth to a son named Sindhuraj.

Vakpati - II Munj (972-990 AD)

Munj is said to be the real founder of the independence of the Parmar dynasty. He was the adopted son of Siak II. He is also known as Utpal Raj. He had assumed titles like Prithvivallabh, Vallabhshree and Amoghavarsha. He had also constructed the Munjsagar pond in Dhar.

To expand his empire, Kalchuri ruler Yuvraj II attacked and for some time his capital Tripuri was captured. He attacked the Guhit Rajput Shakti Singh / Shaktikumar of Mewar and also captured his capital Aghat (Udaipur).

The Chalukya ruler Tailap II of Kalyani had attacked Munj, but only 6 times Tailap II was defeated by Munj, although for the 7th time Munj attacked the Chalukyas by ignoring the advice of the commander Rundraditya and was defeated. Munj was murdered by Tailap II for being betrayed by Mrinalvati, the sister of Tailap II in the prison.

Munj was a scholar of a high grade and he also patronized many scholars and poets in his court. In his court Padmagupta, the author of Navasahsankcharita, Dhananjay, the author of a book named Dasharupak, Dhanik, the author of the book Dashorupavaloka, Amitgati, the author of SubhashiratnaSandoh, the author of Mritysanjeevani (Pingal verses), Halayuddha, etc. got patronage. Munj was assassinated by Tailap II, the Chalukya ruler of Kalyani.

Sindhuraj (990-1010 AD)

After the death of Munj, his younger brother Sindhuraj ascended the throne. He had assumed titles like Kumar Narayan and Shahsanka. He attacked Chalukya king Satyashraya, the successor of Tailap-II, to avenge the murder of his brother Munj. The Navasahshankacharit composed by Padmagupta is a biography of Sindhuraj.

Raja Bhoj (1010-1050 AD)

Raja Bhoj is the son of Sindhuraj and the greatest and most glorious ruler of the Parmar dynasty. Eight important records were received regarding the cultural and political achievements of his rule, in which the most prominent is the Udaipur inscription from Vidisha. The Udaipur inscription mentions his victory over the kingdoms of Chedi, Lat, Gurjar, Chalukya, Solanki, Indraratna etc.

- ❑ **Political achievements of Raja Bhoj** - Rajabhoja first had to fight with the Chalukyas of Kalyani and he initially conquered the area around the Godavari with the help of the Kalchuri king Gangayadeva and the Chola ruler Rajendra I, but later the Chalukya ruler Someshvara II attacked his capital Dharanagari and destroyed, looted and set on fire.
- ❑ **Lat, Konkan and Kalart Vijay** - According to the Kalvan inscription, Rajabhoja also conquered Karlat, Lat and Konkan. Bhoja attacked Kirtiraj, the king of Lat, defeated him and made Yashovarma the ruler of Lat. Apart from this, he had also defeated the Silahar king of Konkan, as well as conquered Konkan through Kalart, besides he defeated a ruler named Indraratha.
- ❑ **War with Chandels** -Bhoj's contemporary Chandela ruler was Vidyadhar but probably Bhoja was defeated by Vidyadhar. From the Saas-Bahu inscription located in Gwalior of the Kachwaha feudal Mahipal, who ruled under the Chandela rulers, it is reported that the Kachwaha feudal Kirtiraj had defeated the armies of Bhoj.
- ❑ **Clash with Chauhans** - Raja Bhoj also had a conflict with the Chauhans in the northwestern part of Malwa, from a book named Prithviraj Vijay, it is reported that Bhoj had defeated the Chauhan ruler Viryaram and for some time occupied his capital Shakambhari. Bhoj also got the Tribhuvan Narayan temple built in Chittorgarh under the rule of the Chauhans, although Chamundaraja, the successor of Viryaram, recaptured Shakambhari in a short time.
- ❑ **War with the Chalukya Solankis** -Mairutung's book Prambandha Chintamani reveals that Bhoja sent a large army under the leadership of his general Kulchandra to attack the Solanki ruler Bhima-I. Kulchandra plundered Anhilwara, the capital of the Chalukyas.
- ❑ **The defeat of Bhoj and the end of power** -Bhoja defeated the combined forces of the Chedi ruler Gangeyadeva and the Telanga ruler of Telangana, but later, Gangeyadeva's son Lakshmikarna and the Solanki ruler Bhima I formed a confederacy against Bhoja and attacked Dharanagari. It was only after this attack that Bhoj had to face defeat and Bhoj died of anxiety and illness.

Cultural Achievements of Raja Bhoj

In Indian history, Raja Bhoj is known more for his scholarship and as a patron of art and literature. According to the Udaipur inscription, King Bhoj got all that, gave all that to the Parmar dynasty, all that was known and accomplished which was not endowed by anyone. He made Dhara city his capital and built many palaces, temples there, in which the Saraswati temple of Bhojshala is the most prominent. He built a 250-mile long lake to the southeast of Bhopal and named it Bhojsar. He also built a Vijaystambh near the Saraswati temple and established a city called Bhojpur, a Shiva temple, which is called the Somnath of the East. Tribhuvan Narayan temple was built in Chittor and donated hundreds of acres of land in the Nagaur region for the construction of temples.

Raja Bhoj had also built a Sanskrit school in Bhojshala and the Shiv temples of Badrinath/Kedarnath were also rebuilt. Raja Bhoj was a great patron of scholars, according to Abul Fazl's Ain-Akbari, there are more than 500 scholars and pundits in his court.

Rajabhoj himself was a poet of a high grade, he assumed the title of Kaviraj, his wife Padmavati (Lilavati) was also a woman of high grade. It is said that Raja Bhoj composed more than 84 texts on various genres of literature. Although only 21 texts are famous, the main ones are -

1. BhojPrabandham - This is the autobiography of Raja Bhoj.
2. Yuktikalptaru - This book is related to Political Science, Shilpshastra, Vastu Shastra, Animal Examination, Science and Technology.

3. Rajmrigank
4. Behavioral Sets
5. SaraswatiKantabharan
6. Elemental Light (On Shiva Worship)

Vidyavinod, Rajmartand, Champu Ramayana, Ayurveda Sarvasva, Kodandaram Kavya, Avni Kumar, Siddhartha Sangrah, Charucharcha, Word discipline, Vyavharmanjari, Aditya Pratap Siddhanta, Naammalika etc.

The title of 'Kaviraj' has been conferred on Raja Bhoj in Udaipur Prashasti. Scholars and poets like Bhaskarbhatta, Ubat, Dhanpal and Damodar Mishra found shelter in the court of King Bhoj. Poet Ubata also wrote a commentary on Vedic literature named Mantrabhasya. After the death of Raja Bhoj, this proverb became popular that today Saraswati has become destitute.

Note -

1. In honor of Raja Bhoj, a 32 feet high statue of Raja Bhoj has also been installed in the big pond of Bhopal.
2. Simultaneously named the Bhopal airport Raja Bhoj Airport.

Later Parmar Rulers And The End Of Parmar Power

After the death of Bhoj, his successors ruled independently till about 1210 AD, but it does not have a significant contribution in history. After the death of Bhoj, his son Jai Singh-I (1060-70) ascended the throne, but the Kalchuri ruler Lakshyakarna and Chalukya Solanki Bhima had captured the city of Dhara, after which Someshwar-II, the ruler of Kalyani, attacked Dharanagari. Jai Singh was defeated and killed.

After Jai Singh, there is a mention of a Parmar ruler named Udayaditya, who with the help of Chauhan ruler Vighraha Raj once again took control of Dhar and defeated Lakshyakarna. He had rebuilt the ruined city of Dhara. He had established a village called Udaipur near Vidisha and built the Neelkantheshwar temple there.

After Udayaditya, his eldest son Lakshmasen became the ruler, possibly he had control over some areas of Nagpur. And he also attacked the local kings of Bengal and Bihar. Nagpur Prashasti gives information about his achievements.

After Lakshyadev/Lakshyasen, his younger brother Narvarma became the ruler. He built many temples and ponds. Tha Nirvana Narayan had assumed the title. He was defeated by the Chauhan rulers Ajayraj and Arnoraj.

Narvarma was succeeded by his son Yashovarma. It was during his time that the area of Malwa started coming out of the hands of the Paramaras. Chandela ruler Madanvarma occupied the area of Vidisha, Chaulukya Solanki ruler Jai Singh Siddharaj attacked Malwa and imprisoned Yashovarma and assumed the title of Avantinath after taking control of Malwa. After this, the Paramaras ruled in the form of small local rulers like Arjunavarma, Devapala and Jayavarma.

Later the branches of the Paramaras were divided into Dhar, Chandravati (Mount Abu), Bagour, Baswara, Jawalipur (Jalore Rajasthan) and Kiradu (Badmer Rajasthan) etc.

Among them, Ujjain and Dhar have considered are powerful.

In 1305 the local ruler was Mahalak Dev. He was attacked by Alauddin Khilji's general Ain-ul-Mulk Multani and conquered Malwa and merged it into the Sultanate. Multani was made its first

Muslim Subedar. It is said that during the time of Mohammad bin Tughlaq, the Subedar Dilawar Khan built a mosque near the Sanskrit temple of Bhojshala.

Note- Burhanuddin took the poor Sufi saint from North to South India, in his name Malikkafur founded the city of Burhanpur.

Mazar- Daulatabad (Aurangabad)- Aurangzeb was buried after his death in Daulatabad.

The reason for the establishment of independent Muslim rule in Malwa was the invasion of the Sultanate in 1398 AD by Timur Lung and due to this the weakening of the Sultanate. Taking advantage of this situation, the Subedar Dilawar Khan Hussain Khan Ghori of Malwa declared himself independent and laid the foundation of independent Muslim rule in Malwa around 1400. Although he did not declare himself the ruler.

Alp Khan Hoshang Shah (1406-1435 AD)

Dilawar Khan's son Alap Khan declared himself an independent ruler and assumed the title of Hoshangshah. In 1407, Muzaffar Shah, the ruler of Gujarat, attacked Malwa and captured Hoshang Shah and went to Gujarat, but Hoshang Shah freed himself and made Mandu his capital in place of Dhar. He is said to be the founder of the city of Mandu. He was a disciple of the famous Sufi saint Burhanuddin Garib. Hoshang Shah had helped Jain merchants a lot to encourage trade. He also established a city named Hoshangabad. Hoshang Shah had also built the famous Hindola palace of Mandav. And also started the construction of Hoshang Shah's tomb in Mandu. Although the complete construction of this tomb was done during the period of Mahmud Khilji. He made this mausoleum the first mausoleum in India made of full marble and it is also said to be the predecessor of the Taj Mahal.

Hoshang Shah also started the construction of forts of Mandu. Although it was completed by Baj Bahadur. Similarly, Hoshang Shah had also built the famous Ashrafi Mahal (Madrasa) of Mandav.

Mohammad Shah Ghori (1435-1436)

Hoshang Shah's son Ghazni Khan ascended the throne after his death with the title of Mohammad Shah Ghori, but he was an incompetent and autocratic ruler, he used to stay in alcohol throughout the day. And he had put the entire reins of governance to his brother-in-law, Mahmud Khan. Mahmud Khan started conspiring with his father Malik Mugith and upset by this, Mohammad Khan himself left the throne and the Ghori dynasty of Malwa came to an end.

Founder- Mahmud Shah-I Khilji (1436-1469)

Mahmud Shah Khilji ascended the throne of Malwa on 14 May 1436 and he is considered to be the most powerful majestic ruler of Medieval Malwa. He appointed his special Amir Mustihar-al-Mulk as his vizier and conferred the title of 'Ajay Humayun' to his father Mugir Khan. It is said that Mahmud Khan I expanded his empire the most and during his time Malwa was extended up to Bundelkhand in the east, Gujarat in the west, Bundi, Gangron, Ajmer in the north, Ranthambore in the south to the Satpura range and Berar. According to medieval historian Farista - there was no year when Mahmud did not fight, his military camp became his home and the battlefield his resting place. He fought with Ahmad Shah I of Gujarat, Muhammad Shah-III, the ruler of Bahmani and Rana Kumbha of Mewar. It is believed that Rana Kumbha defeated Mahmud and conquered Chittor. Kirti Stambh was built. But according to the historians of Mahmud, Mahmud was victorious in this war and he had built a 7-story victory pillar in Mandav.

Mahmud went to Surguja, Raipur and Ratanpur to get the elephant. The regional kings of Ratangarh were also attacked. Raja Bhoj of Surguja had established a friendship with him and provided him with a large number of elephants.

Mahmud Khilji also patronized education and literary activities in Malwa, he built a grand madrasa in Mandu. Apart from this, Madrasas were also established at places like Dhar, Ujjain, Sarangpur, Depalpur, Chanderi, Hoshangabad, Raisen etc. He also invited the Shihab Hakim of Jonpur to his court, from whom he wrote a book named "Asir-e-Mehmudshahi". The painting book 'Jain Kalpasutra' was compiled under the patronage of Mahmud. He also established a public hospital at Mandav. Due to this the people were given free favors. It is said that the fame of his works was so widespread that in 1468, the Abbasid Caliph of Egypt had conferred the title of Sultan and Khallat. Sultan Abu Sayid of Egypt in his court. Sayyid also sent a delegation of his. Like Hoshang Shah, Mahmud also encouraged Jain capitalists in his kingdom.

Architecture - Mahmud had built many grand buildings, temples, palaces and mosques in his time. He completed the tomb of Hoshang Shah in Mandav, and built the famous Jami Masjid in Mandav. He had established a city named Mustafabad in Gagron (Rajasthan). And the Kushak Mahal (seven stories) building was constructed in Chanderi. After the death of Mahmud Khilji, the dynasty was shattered.

Giathshah 'Ghiyasuddin Shah' (up to 1469-1500)

Ghiyasuddin Khilji was the eldest son of Mahmud. And he sat on the throne of Malwa on 3 June 1469. But during his time, the Sultan of Gujarat, Mahmud Baigra, attacked Champaner and occupied it. He also attacked Chittor twice but he was defeated. He was very religious, he had also provided many religious grants. He entrusted the entire burden of governance to his son Nasuruddin. It is said that his son had killed him by giving him poison. According to historians, he had also built a Haraj for himself named Jahaz Mahal, in which there were more than 16000 women.

Nasiruddin Shah Nasir Shah (1500-1510)

Nasiruddin's real name was Abdul Qadir and after the death of his father Ghiyasuddin he became the Sultan of Malwa with the title of Abul Muzzafar Nasir. He was of a cruel and merciless nature. He defeated one of his sons, Shihabuddin on charges of rebellion, but left him and nominated his younger son Azam Humayun as his successor.

He gave the title of Mahmud Shah-II to Azam Humayun. Nasir Shah died due to slipping in the pond of Kaliyadeh palace in Ujjain. The palaces built by Nasiruddin at Mandu later became famous as the palace of Baj Bahadur and Rani Roopmati.

Mahmud Shah Khilji-II (1510-1531 AD)

He got his coronation done in Vishtapur, but during his period the flourishing of small Rajput rulers started in Malwa. Vasantarai was its vizier. It is said that during the time of Mahmud, Maidni Rai emerged in the politics of Malwa and Maidni Rai is also called the King Maker of Malwa.

It was Madinirai who saved Mahmud-II from the conspiracies from the throne. Therefore Mahmud-II had given him the post of vizier, but in 1531 AD, the ruler of Gujarat, Bahadur Shah I invaded Malwa and conquered it and merged it into Gujarat and the independent existence of Malwa ended. But when Humayun conquered Gujarat in 1535, Malwa became a part of the Mughal Sultanate.

From 1535-1542 AD, it was ruled by a ruler named Qadir Khan or Maltu Khan, but in 1542 Shershah Suri defeated Maltu Khan by campaigning in Malwa and appointed Sujat Khan as the governor of Malwa. Taking advantage of the political chaos in 1555, a ruler named Baj Bahadur re-

established an independent Muslim kingdom in Malwa. Baj Bahadur and his wife Rani Roopmati were music lovers. 1561-62 due to the prosperity of Malwa, on the orders of Akbar, generals Adam Khan, Pir Mohammad, Atga Khan invaded Malwa and Malwa was conquered and made a diocese of the Mughal Empire. Pir Mohammad became the first Mughal Subedar of Malwa. But in 1728, on the orders of Bajirao-II, ChimnajiAppa killed the Mughal Subedar and Girdhar Bahadur and Himmad Bahadur in the battle of Amjhera (Dhar). And under the Maratha Ikrar Nama of 1731, this dynasty was granted to Malhar Rao Holkar and laid the foundation of the Holkar dynasty.

