

RAJPUT AGE

(From 750 A.D. to 1200 A.D.)

Origin of Rajputs and Prominent Rajput Dynasties

The mid of the 7th century A.D., present a changing scenario and carves out certain amazing facts. The suzerainty of Harsha Vardhan over the entire North India was a landmark in Indian history. The way he brought under his sway, different states to establish one organised state was remarkable feat but in the absence of able and worthy successors, the entire north India was divided into small estates and it remained divided till 12th century. In the meantime, many small estates sprang up in western India. All of these estates were called 'Rajput estates' and the main region where the Rajput dynasties ruled was, in course of time, designated as Rajasthan. The Rajputs were brave, fearless and self-respecting people. It is difficult to trace as to who were the Rajputs and how did they rise to power. The historians have propounded a number of theories regarding their origin. Main principle theories of their origin which can be relied on are as under—

1. Foreign Origin

There is occasional reference to the 'Gurjaras' in the record of the early period which enable us to trace their existence as from the latter part of the sixth century A.D. According to **Cunningham** they were the descendants of the Kushans or Gushans. **AMT Jackson** propounds another theory about their origin. He points out that a tribe known as the Khazars lived in South Armenia and Media in the fourth century A.D. The **Arab** writers believed that the Khazars were Geo-regions. A Georgian tradition relates that the Georgian king Vakhtang (469AD–500AD) led an army to India. About this time the white Huns also invaded India. It seems that the Khazars along with the Hun poured into India and settled.

There in the early years of the sixth century A.D. These Khazars were known to the Indians as 'Gurjaras.'

2. Theory of Descent from Kshatriya Heroes

Some Indian scholars do not agree to the theory of foreign origin of Rajputs. They assert that the origin of Rajputs came from Suryavanshi and Chandravanshi Kshatriyas. The main protagonist of this theory are Vaidya and Qjha etc. They assert that Anthropology, Totems and other factors emphasize upon the fact that the origin of Rajputs has been from the indigenous heroes and not from foreign races. They have supported their views as under—

(i) Many traditions of the Rajputs resemble the Aryan traditions.

(ii) The physical constitution of Rajputs is like Aryans.

(iii) The rulers of Mewar, Jaipur and Bikaner etc. feel proud on their Aryan ancestry. They consider themselves as Suryavanshi or the descendant of Ram.

(iv) The fire worship among the Rajputs came from the Aryans and not from the foreign races. The Indian literature refers to fire worship among the Aryans before the rise of Buddhism. It was not a tradition exclusively among the foreigners.

(v) Likewise the traditions of Sacrifice and Yajana existed among the Aryans.

3. Theory of Descent from Original Inhabitants of India

Some scholars hold that the castes of Rajputs who mainly lived near Vindhya mountain, have originated from the original inhabitants of India. This theory is supported

by the fact that Chandel Rajputs of Bundelkhand originated from the Gonds. The famous queen Durgawati belonged to this Gond tribe. The modern historians do not give any importance to this theory although there are many supporting proofs.

4. Origin from Fire (Agnikund)

This theory was propounded by Chandbardi in his book 'Prithviraj Raso'. According to this theory some Rajput clans believe that their forefathers were born from the holy fire burnt on the Abu Mountains. According to it when Parshuram killed all Kshatriyas and there remained no Kshatriya on the earth to protect the Brahmins, the Brahmins burnt holy fire on mount Abu and performed Yajna for forty days. They prayed to God to grant them for their security a heroic race. Ultimately their prayer yielded results and four heroes were born of the **Agni Kund** (fire place). These four heroes founded four lineage of Chauhans, Chalukyas, Parmars and Pratihars. Some historians do not agree to it. They assert the possibility of a big Yajna performed on mount Abu for converting the foreign races to Hinduism. No proofs have been available to support this view. And so the origin of Rajputs is still a controversy.

5. Most Plausible Theory of Mixed Origin

Though all the above mentioned theories have some truth, still no single theory completely satisfies the historians. Historians like V.A. Smith conclude that, "Rajput is a mixed race." Some Rajput castes were the descendants of foreign aggressors like Saka, Kushans and Huns and some were the descendants of ancient Kshatriya clans who could wield sword efficiently and fought in the battle field with extraordinary courage, began to be called as Rajputs transformed into a social group were the Rajputs.

RASHTRAKUT DYNASTY

The southern neighbours of the Traikutakas were the Rashtrakutas who rose into prominence during the last quarter of the 4th century A.D. Their original home was Lattalura, modern Latur in the Osmanabad district of Maharashtra. The founder of the dynasty is said to be **Nannaraja** whose rule extended from 630 AD to 650 AD. He selected the eagle as the insignia of the family, which was accepted by his successors. **Nannaraja** was succeeded by **Dantivarman**, who ruled from 665 AD to 700 AD. Dantivarman was succeeded by his son and grandson. His grandson was succeeded by his son Karkkaraja from 700 AD to 715 AD. He was

Govinda II

Worthy son of Krishna I. Govinda II was a fun loving king and he practically left the whole empire to the care of his younger brother Dhruva.

Dhruva

Dhruva, served his elder brother Govinda II faithfully as a governor of Nasik and Khandesh. But his ambition compelled him to seize the throne for himself. He ruled from 780 AD to 793 AD. He wanted to rule over the entire Northern India. He defeated Vatsaraja, the Pratihara ruler. He also defeated Dharmapala of the Pala dynasty. The ruler of Vengi was humbled. He brought the Rashtrakuta power to its zenith.

Rameshwaram. He also invaded Bundelkhand. He led an expedition to Malwa. He usurped a large part of Chola Kingdom.

Kotting

During his reign, Parmara king Singaka reached Malked, in Rashtrakuta capital, he imperial capital was completely ransacked.

Karakka II

Taila II, who was as feudatory of the Rashtrakutas revolted in 973 AD and defeated Karakka II In 975 AD. It was under these circumstances that the Rashtrakutas disappeared from the history.

ADMINISTRATION

Village administration was carried on by the village headman and the village accountant. The headman was responsible for maintaining law and order. The headman had a local militia at his disposal.

Military

The Rashtrakutas were very ambitious and no wonder they did all that they could to make their military machine powerful and efficient. They maintained big and powerful armies to fulfil their aspirations.

Revenue

In Rashtrakuta empire, there were many sources of revenue. Jendatories contributed their share in the form of tributes. Besides, land tax brought in a huge amount of money. It was one-fourth of the produce. Taxes on fruits, vegetables etc. were also collected.

Religion(s)

The worship of Siva and Vishnu was popular. Besides, many Brahmanical sacrifices were performed during this period. Temples were constructed to install images. The only important temple of this period is Shiva temple at Ellora. Jainism was patronised by Amoghavarsha I, but Buddhism had witnessed a steep fall during this period.

Art

The Rashtrakutas made a splendid contribution to the Indian art. The rock-cut shrines at Ellora and Elephanta belong to this period. The temple of Kailasa at Ellora is the most extensive and sumptuous. The sculptured panels of Dasavatara, Bhairava, Ravana shaking the mount Kailasa, dancing Shiva, Vishnu and Laxmi listening to music are superb.

GURJAR PRatihARAS

The Pratihars, to which Nagbhata II belonged, appears to have been of foreign extraction. Indeed the phrase "Gurjara-Pratihara-nvayah" i.e. Pratihara clan of Gurjaras occurring in the line four of the Rajore stone inscription indicates that they were a branch of the famous Gurjaras. One of these central Asian tribes poured into India.

Nagbhata I was the first significant ruler who started this dynasty. He defended the western India from the onslaught of the Arab invaders. He captured the Gurjar state of Nandipur. He gave to his successor a mighty empire in which Malwa, Rajputana and Gujarat were included.

After Nagbhata I, Kakkuk and Devraj ascended the throne but they were not very influential rulers. The son of Devraj named Vatsaraj became a powerful king and he ascended the throne in 778 A.D. He included Malwa and Rajputana in his empire. Vatsaraj seized the kingdom of the Bhandi people, which was perhaps included in Kannauj. He defeated the ruler of Bengal named Dharampal and seized even his crown.

Taking advantage of the time, the Rashtrakut ruler Dhruva invaded upon Vatsaraj and defeated him. He was forced to take refuge in the Desert. Nothing is known about Vatsaraj after he was defeated by Dhruva. Possibly, his empire remained centralized in Rajputana.

The son of Vatsaraj, Nagbhata II ruled from 805 to 833 A.D. He tried to reinstate the lost glory of the Pratihara dynasty. He was defeated by the Rashtrakut ruler Govind III. Nagbhata II defeated Chakrayudh of Kannauj. He captured the hill forts of the kings of Aavert, Malwa, Kirat, Vatsa, Matsya and Tumshka. It is said that Nagbhata II went in hibernation due to fear of Govind III. The Pala rulers got an opportunity to extend their empire. Rambhadra, the son of Nagbhata II ascended the throne after him.

The son of Rambhadra named Mihirbhoj ruled from 836 A.D. to 885 A.D. During the reign of king Bhoja, the Pratihara dynasty was at the zenith of its glory. Within a few years he strengthened the empire and established his suzerainty upto the region of Himalaya. Later, he thought of taking revenge with Devpala but his pride was shattered away by Devpala. Then, Bhoja changed the direction of his expeditions towards south. He subjugated the regions of Narmada. In 867 A.D. he was defeated by the Rashtrakut ruler, Dhruva II. Mihirbhoj had to wage war upon Krishna II and the struggle continued for a long time.

The Arabian author writes about Bhoj that, "This king keeps a big army. No king had such a best cavalry as his. No other state in India was safe and secure from the dacoits as his state."

After him, his son Mahendrapal I ruled from 885 to 910 A.D. He conquered a large portion of Bihar and Bengal. It seems that he suffered a defeat at the hands of the king of Kashmir.

After Mahendrapal, his son named Bhoj II ascended the throne, but his step brother Mahipal deposed him. Mahipal ruled from 912 to 944 A.D. During his tenure, Indra III destroyed Kannauj. The Pala rulers took the advantage and extended their kingdom on the east bank of river 'Son.' Yet Mahipal again established his stronghold over his empire.

After Mahipal's death, Rajyapal successfully ruled his kingdom since 948 A.D. He was the last famous king of Pratihara dynasty. When the army of Mahmud Ghazni entered the city of Kannauj he fled away out of fear. Ghazni not only plundered the city but also destroyed beautiful buildings and temples. This act of cowardice offended the Rajputs who killed him and enthroned his son Trilochanapala. He too was defeated by Mahmud Ghazni. Yashopal was perhaps, the last ruler of this dynasty. The Pratihara kingdom was divided among the Chalukyas of Anhilwara, Chandels of Jajjakhukti, Chedi of Kalchuri, Parmars of Malwa, Guhils of eastern Rajputana and Chauhans of Shakambhari.

PALA DYNASTY

It is significant that the Palas do not trace their descent from any ancient hero. We merely learn from an inscription discovered at Khalumpur that the Pala dynasty, so called because the name of all its members had the termination—Pala, sprang from one Dayitavinsu, whose son was Vapyata. Probably this shows that the family rose from humble beginnings, and had no illustrious ancestry. Later on, however, attempts were made to connect it with sea or the Sun.

The foundation of Pala dynasty about the middle of the 8th century A.D. marks a new epoch in the history of Bengal. After the death of Shashank about a century, there was lack of a central authority in Bengal for Political instability continued. Due to political uncertainty there prevailed anarchy in entire Bengal. It was urgently felt in Bengal that a central authority was required. The people selected Gopal through a 'Sabha' (Great meeting) and enthroned him as king. Gopal removed all anarchy and successfully ruled over Bengal from 750 A.D. to 770 A.D. He became the founder of Pal dynasty in Bengal. He was a Kshatriya. His empire was extended in eastern Bengal. The historian Lama Taranath writes that Gopal built the famous monastery or 'Vihar' of Odantpur.

Dharampal who succeeded Gopal was a brave and illustrious king of Pala dynasty. He ruled from 710 to 810 A.D. He had to his credit many achievements. He sent military expeditions to some foreign countries. During his time, the Rashtrakuta and Pratihar rulers were busy in consolidating their strength and expanding their kingdom. It was quite obvious that both of them had to clash with Dharampal. Dharampal invaded Kannauj and defeated Indrayudh. He had enthroned Chakrayudh on the throne of Kannauj. His suzerainty was acknowledged by Bhoj, Matsya, Bhadra, Kuru, Yadu, Yavan, Avanti and Gandhar states. Dharampal established his power in north India. He is

In this battle, Dharampal was defeated. Nagbhatta, after some time, was defeated by Govind III. So Dharampal did not bear a heavy loss. In Swayambhoo Puran, it is referred that Dharampal conquered Nepal and adopted the title of 'Parmeshwar, Param Bhattarak' and 'Maharajadhiraj'. Dharampal founded the Vikramshila University and built the Sompur Vihar. He established the Odantpur Buddhist Vihar which earned great reputation.

After Dharampal, his son Devpal ruled from 810 to 850 A.D. He extended his empire and established his power in north India. He conquered Pragjyotishpur and defeated the Gurjar and Dravida rulers. His brother Jaipal and other family members were his main supporters. Rambhadra, the son of Nagbhatta II and Amoghvarsh, his grandson were defeated by Devpal. He was a great patron of Buddhism. He provided shelter to the Buddhist monks. He donated five villages for the maintenance of Vihar constructed by Balputradeva. Devpal built a number of Vihars and temples of Buddha.

After Devpal, Vigrahpal ascended the throne. He abducted the throne after three or four years and became a Sanyasi. After him, Narayanpal became the king and ruled about fifty years. The kingdom faced many ups and downs and at a time his kingdom shrunk to the region of Bengal only. In his later years, he reconquered the lost territories. In 908 A.D., just before his death he established his power in Bihar and Bengal,

the Kalchuri ruler Karnadev. But the Professor of Vikramshila Deepankar Shri Gyan gave shelter to Karna. The ruler of Kosala, Mahasiv Gupta also had to face Nepal's invasion.

During the time of Vigrahpal III, clashes between the Pals and the Kalchuris became the order of the day. Karnadev again invaded the Pal ruler but he himself was defeated. He married his daughter, Yovanshree to Vigrahpal III. In 1068 A.D. the Chalukya ruler Vikramaditya VI defeated Vigrahpal III who died in 1070 A.D. After him three rulers—Mahipal II, Sukhpal and Rampal became kings, but Sukhpal ruled only for two years and Rampal was the last successful ruler of this dynasty. He had defeated the leader of Kaivert named Bhim. He had also invaded upon Kamrup and Kalinga. Yadav Verma tried to secure his protection. Rampal jumped into Ganges and died.

Kumarpal succeeded Rampal. His minister Vidyadeva suppressed the rebellion which occurred in Kamrup and then established his independent Kingdom there. All rulers were incapable and weak after Rampal. The rise of feudal lords into independent rulers and the emergence of Vijay Sen limited the Pala dynasty. The last of the Pala rulers was Govindpal whose reference has been found in an inscription of 1175 A.D.

**TRIPARTITE
STRUGGLE**

central India. It was very important to its situation in the midst of Ganga and Yamuna. So the Gurjar Pratiharas and Palas were restless to occupy it. Rashtrakuts, keen to unfurl their conquest flag in north India, used to fight with these two powers. It therefore assumed the shape of a tripartite struggle. It is notable that by participating in these wars, Rashtrakuts became the first southern power to interfere in the politics of north India and the first southern power to attack north India. They played the same role as later was played by the Marathas in 18th century.

To establish their ascendancy upon Kannauj, the Gurjar Pratiharas were very keen and restless. The Rashtrakuts had become all powerful and were hammering regularly on the Gurjar Pratiharas. So they decided to establish themselves at a distance

in view of a struggle between Dharmapal and Vatsaraj. In the meantime, the Rashtrakut king Dhruva also invaded north India. He first defeated the Gurjar Pratihar and drove Vatsaraj to Rajputana. Afterwards he defeated Dharampal in the plains of Doab, situated in the midst of Ganga and Yamuna. For the ascendancy of Kannauj, a long struggle thus started.

The interference of the Rashtrakuts in the politics of north India, proved of immediate benefit to Dharampal because after the defeat of Gurjar Pratiharas at the hands of Rashtrakuts had led to a fall in their prestige and power. When the Rashtrakut ruler Dhruva returned to south India after his conquest of north, Dharampal snatched the opportunity to invade Kannauj. He defeated Indrayudh and enthroned Chakrayudh

Tripartite Rulers

Pala Rulers	Pratihara Rulers	Rashtrakuta Rulers
1. Dharampala (780-815 A.D.)	1. Vatsaraj (783 A.D.)	1. Dhruva (779-793 A.D.)
2. Devapala (815-855 A.D.)	2. Nagabhatta (815 A.D.)	2. Govinda III (793-813 A.D.)
3. Vigrahapala (855-860 A.D.)	3. Rambhadra	3. Amoghavarsha (814-877 A.D.)
4. Naryanpala (860-915 A.D.)	4. Bhoja (836-885 A.D.)	4. Krishna II (877-914 A.D.)
	5. Mahendrapala (885-910 A.D.)	

Other Prominent Rajput States

Chandelas of Jijakbhukti

There is no definite view accepted by all the historians regarding their origin. Different theories propounded about their origin are as follows :

1. Inscriptional evidence describe them as the Kshatriyas of Chandravansi. According to Chandbardai, they were born out of a Brahmin girl Hemavati and Moon. According to V. A. Smith they were mixture of Gonds, Bhars and Gahadvals.

2. The original home of the Chandellas were Khajuraho, Chhattarpur, Mahoba, Kalinjar, Rajgarh etc. Nannuka was the first ruler of this dynasty. The other important rulers of this dynasty includes Vakapati, Jayasakti, Yasovarman, Ganda, Vidhyadhar, Vijaipal etc. Parmardi was the last important ruler of the Chandellas who was defeated by Prithviraj Chauhan.

3. Chandella dynasty immensely contributed in the field of Art and architecture. Jaganika's composition of 'Alaha-Udal' is a famous book written during the reign of Parmardi. The Chandellas are chiefly known for the temples of Khajuraho. Fort of Kalinjar, palace of Mahoba etc.

The Paramaras

In the beginning, the Pratiharas possessed Malwa but after their downfall, the Parmar dynasty captured it. Vakpati II and Bhoja were two prominent kings of Parmar dynasty. Vakpati II ruled from 973 to 996 A.D. During his period, the military strength of Malwa increased much and lot of development took place in cultural field. The boundaries of his empire spread far and wide. After Vakpati II, Sindhuraj ruled for some years. After Sindhuraj,

Bhoj became the king who was the most powerful king of this dynasty. He ruled from 1010 to 1055 A.D. i.e., about 45 years. During his time, he fought many wars and conquered Chedi, Karnad, Laat, Turushk etc. Bhoja fought throughout his life.

Besides being a great ruler and conqueror, Bhoja was a great poet, scholar and a lover of art and literature. He has been described as Kavirai. His wife Arundhati was also a great scholar. He accorded patronage to scholars like Dharampala, Solhara and poetess Sita. After Bhoja many rulers succeeded him but all were weak and incapable. In 1135 A.D. Malwa was captured by the Chalukya ruler, Jai Singh Siddhraj. Till 1155 A. D. Malwa remained under Chalukyas. But Vindhya Varman of the Parmar clan defeated the Chalukya king Moolraj II and captured again the region of Malwa. At the time of the invasion of Muhammed Ghori, Vindhya Varman ruled over Malwa. He died in 1193 A.D. In the thirteenth century, Malwa came under Muslim rule.

Chalukyas of Anhilwara

The Chalukyas are also called as Solankis dynasty. This state of Chalukyas had much significance because the foreigners (Muslims) ruled over the north-western regions of this state. The bravest and ablest ruler of this dynasty was Jai Singh Siddhraj who ruled from 1094 to 1142 A.D. He successfully tried to extend the frontiers of his empire. After him in 1143 A.D., Kumarpal became the king of Chalukyas. He defeated the king of Konkan named Mallikarjuna. He also conquered the ruler of Ajmer named Amoraj. He captured Saurashtra. After him Ajaypal ruled from 1173 to 1176 over this region. His son Moolraj II, succeeded him as ruler of Anhilwara. During his time Mahmud Ghori attacked on India. Moolraj defeated him in a war. After his death Bhim II succeeded him. He bravely faced the invasion of Qutubuddin Aibak and forced him to go back.

Senas

The Senas, who gave the death blow to the Pala power in Bengal were probably of Southern origin. The founder of the dynasty, Samantasena, is described as descendent of

as Brahma-Kshatriyas which signifies that the Senas were at first Brahmans, but subsequently adopted the military profession and became Kshatriyas.

Vijayasena—Grandson of Samanta sena, brought the family into prominence during his long reign of over sixty two years. Vijayasena drove out the Palas from Northern Bengal. He extended his authority over Eastern Bengal also. He defeated a number of his contemporaries, the chief among them being Nanyadeva of Tirhut and the kings of Kamarupa and Kalinga.

Vallalsena—He succeeded his son, Vallalasena, whose mother was vilasadevi, a princess of the sura line of western Bengal. Traditions affirm that he introduced Kulirism and reorganised the caste-system in West Bengal.

Lakshmanasena—Lakshmanasena or Rai Lakhmaniya was the last important member of the dynasty. He is credited with extensive conquests. But if the Moslem historians deserve any credence, he must have been extremely cavern hearted man, for he fled, as has been told, from the back door without offering any resistance, at the approach of Mohammad ibn Bakhtyar Khilji. After his death, the Senas continued to exercise authority in eastern Bengal, for almost another half a century when it ultimately passed into the hands of the Moslims.

In fact the Senas were generous and devout Shaiva. They took many tasks for the welfare of the common being. They excavated an artificial lake, and built a splendid temple of Pradyumnesvara Siva at Deopara. Besides, vallalsena was also Shaiva and he is said to have compiled two well known works, the 'Danasagar' and the Abhutasagara. Under the guidance of his preceptor. On the top of everything, Laxman encouraged the cultivation of literary hands. Among the literary ornaments of his court, Dhokiya, who wrote the Pavan-duta and Jaidev, the celebrated author of the Gita Govinda deserve special mention. Laxmanasena himself was something of a poet, because he is credited to have completed the Adbhuta-Sagara, begun by his father.

Gurjar Pratiharas rulers and some facts about them

1. Nagbhatt I	—	He was the founder of the Gurjar Pratihar state. During his time, the Arabs invaded upon India. The Gwalior inscription tells that he defeated the Arabs.
2. Kakkuk	—	He was nephew and successor of Nagbhatt.
3. Devraj	—	He was younger brother of Kakkuk and a follower of Vaishnav Cult.
4. Vatsaraj	—	He extended the empire and conquered Rajputana and Kannauj. He conquered Dharampal. He was defeated by the Rashtrakut ruler, Dhruva.
5. Nagbhatt II	—	He changed the capital from Ujjain to Kannauj. He subjugated Andhra, Sindh, Vidarbha, Kaling, Malwa, Turasp and Vatsa. He was defeated by Gobind III in 802. He defeated Dharampal in Moongheyr.
6. Raj Bhadra	—	He was the weak successor of Nagbhatt II and many kingdoms declared their freedom.
7. Mihirbhoj	—	He was son of Rambhadra and he succeeded him. He adopted the title of Adi Varah and Prabhas. He defeated Bundelkhand, Gahil and Kalchuris. He conquered southern Rajputana and Saurashtra. Gunambodhideva was a feudal lord of Mihirbhoj.
8. Mahendra Pal	—	He was son and successor of Mihirbhoj. He defeated Pals and captured Bengal. He conquered the Rashtrakutas. He gave patronage to the poet Raj Shekhar.
9. Bhoj II	—	He ruled from 910 to 912 A.D.
10. Mahipal	—	No important event occurred and after him no worthy ruler occupied the throne.
11. Rajyapal	—	During his time, Mahmud Ghazni invaded Kannauj. He ran away and was killed by Chandela ruler Vidhya Dhar.
12. Trilochanpal	—	He was appointed the king under Vidya Dhar. He had to face the invasion of Mohammad Ghori.

Sindh—In 8th century the Arabs conquered Sindh. After them Mahmud Ghazni occupied it. Later, the Sumra rulers of the Shia sect captured it.

Multan—In north of Sindh, Multan is situated in western Punjab. In 12th century, the Karmathian Muslims established their kingdom in Multan. They were also Shias. When Mohammad Ghori invaded India, they were ruling over Multan.

north it spread upto Peshawar and Sialkot. In 1186 Mohammad Ghori invaded upon the capital of Punjab i.e. Lahore and occupied it. The local ruler Malik Khusrav was imprisoned and he died in 1192.

Theories of Rajput Origin

1. Foreign Origin
2. Kshatriya Origin
3. Indian Origin
4. Agnikul Origin

5. Mixed Origin

most powerful ruler of this dynasty was Govind Chandra who defeated the Turk aggressors. His great grandson was Jai Chandra, who was the ruler of Kannauj when Mohammad Ghori invaded India contemporary historians have described him as a powerful king of north India. He was the last ruler of Kannauj. He was defeated by Mohammad Ghori in the battle of Chandawar.

Chedi—Kalchuris ruled over Chedi and their capital was Tripuri. Its founder was Vamrajdev. Gangey- and Karna are consi-