



THE EARLY HISTORY OF GADHA-MANDLA

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The rise of Gond kingdom in eastern Narmadanchal is a unique event. This kingdom has got its name and identity not by the name of the state of Gonds, but by considering the place specific, ie Garha city, as the basis. Sanskrit sources call it Garha State, Akbarnama also mentions Gadha-Katanga (Katanga is a small village near Garha) and English and Marathi sources address it as *Gadha-Mandla*. The Sanskrit inscription of Ramnagar is the most important source in knowing the overall genealogy of the rulers of Garha-Mandla. It is situated on the banks of river Narmada at a distance of 20 km from Mandla city (which is present day Madhya Pradesh). In this Sanskrit article, starting from Yadavrai, Hridayshah has been described as the last ruler and a total of 54 rulers have been given. Its shortcoming is that it does not give the date of accession of any ruler. Its first English translation was done in 1825 by AD Fail. The British officer Captain Ward has also given a list of the names of the rulers. One source for knowing the names of the rulers of the state was the Sanskrit composition 'Gadeshnrupavarnanam', authored by Roopnath Jha. In this the names of 63 rulers and their period have also been given. By understanding the facts of learned scholars including Phal, Edward Hall, Cunningham and Sleeman on the basis of logic and examining them from the factual indications received from the Gond states of Akbarnama, Parmar of Damoh, Chandel of Rath, Deogarh and Chanda, it is known that The Gond power came into existence only after the end of the rule of the Kalchuris of Tripuri. Practically also it is not possible to have a Gond capital at Gadha, very near Tripuri. The date of the accession of Goraksha Das is considered to be 1460, if the 45 names before him which are given in different lists (Ramnagar inscription, Ward, Gadeshnrupavarnam) can be logically culminated that the Gonds attained power and attained the position of Rajgond. After doing this, according to tradition, the Brahmins added the names of some rulers to the ruling class as the approval of the very ancient dynasty, or some of these 45 kings are fictitious and some will be local vassals or rich generals or zamindars whose names were added to the above genealogies. The independent power of the Gonds starts from the time of Gorakshadas and Kharji.

Connecting the links of the establishment of the Garha-Mandla state is a very difficult task, many legends and superstitions are associated with it, even a



story has been given in the Mandla District Gazetteer, according to which the daughter of a farmer and the love of a snake and the love of Dhanushah. Born and this child became the king of Mandla. The same fact is also proved from Slimana, Ramnagar inscription, Gadheshnripavarnanam respectively that Yadavraya was the founder king but no historical facts are found about him. The establishment of the Gond kingdom can be ensured only when there is solid evidence available about the rulers, in the folklores, the original person has been described as Gond. 'Pultsyavanshi' is written on the coin of Sangramshah. This dynasty belonged to Ravana and the Gonds associate themselves with Ravana. Abul Fazl also refers to the rulers of Garha as being of low clan. It is clear that these rulers of Gadha were Gonds. After Yadavrai, Kharji, Gorakshadas, Sukhandas and Arjundas became kings in this order. The Ramnagar inscription mentions Sangramshah as the son of Arjundas. The exact date of the accession of the above four rulers is not available, the accession of Sangramshah took place between 1510 and 1513. Therefore, after examining and reasoning many facts, the date of Kharji's sitting on the throne can be fixed around 1440. After Kharji, Gorakshadas ascended the throne, then his son Sukhandas or Sangindas ascended the throne around 1480 AD. He was a king of sharp intellect, he made a strong army and cooperated with various people. There were many other small rajas and rayas in this region. Sangindas can be credited with the initial conquests and formation of the kingdom. His successor was Arjundas. Who ascended the throne in about 1500 AD. Abul Fazl clearly writes that Arjundas was 40 years old at that time. Arjundas had two sons - the eldest Amandas or Amandas and the junior Jogidas. Amandas was a defiant and disobedient prince; Arjundas, getting angry with his actions, kept him in jail, but even this did not change any change in Amandas. Due to the bitter relationship between father and son, Amandas fled and went to the shelter of the Baghel ruler of Rewa, Vir Singh. King Veer Singh Dev not only gave him shelter but also gave him the responsibility of his short son. Amandas also displayed bravery and good behavior. Arjundas was very upset by this whole incident and he decided to hand over the throne to his younger son Jogidas. Jogidas did not accept this succession plan of his father.

Seeing the father contrary to his interests, Amandas returned to his home state and killed the father, Arjundas's two Vishwastra courtiers informed Amandas's refugee Veer Singh Dev about his behavior as well as inspired him to win the Garha kingdom. Veer Singh Dev prepared a large army and reached Gadha. Amandas expressed his inability to fight his refugee and also repented of his act before him and expressed his embarrassment before God and the people. Vir Singh Dev handed over the throne of Gadha to him. Amandas ascended the throne sometime between 1510 AD and 1513 AD, he assumed the title of "Maharaja Shree Raja Amandas Dev". Amandas proved to be a brave and diplomatic ruler, he took advantage of the immediate political instability and the process of the rise of provincial states and Expanded the state There is no



contemporaneous evidence of a definite boundary of state expansion. The extent of the state at that time was about 475 km from east to west and 390 km from north to south. Amandas made good relations with the immediate powers with great understanding and tact, ended the enmity and made himself strong.

Tarikh-i-Salatin-e-Afgana reveals that Amandas had a cordial relationship with Ibrahim Lodi. He was always indebted to the Baghel ruler of the North-East, Vir Singh Dev, and always expressed his respect for him and was always benevolent to him. By helping Sultan Bahadur of Gujarat in the Raisen conquest, he also got his friendship. He also maintained cordial relations with the small states of the south of his kingdom.

Sangramshah gave stability, splendor, and identity to the Gond state, with his vision, courage and diplomacy, established the Gond kingdom in the deep forest region. He strengthened the forts of Chauragarh and Sigorgarh, built a building near the fort, a lake named Sangram Sagar and also built Bajnamath. Ramnagar inscriptions and Gadheshnripavarnanam say that Sangramshah had 52 bastions. Here the fort means a territorial unit and not a fort. He also displayed talent in literature, he was a scholar of Sanskrit language, it is believed that the poem 'Rasratnamala' is his creation. He also called scholars from Mithila region and settled in his kingdom. Gold, silver and copper coins of his period are also available. Wills rightly says that "he was above all his predecessors, only his daughter-in-law Durgavati enjoyed equal power among his successors".

Dalpatishah and Durgavati:-

Sangramshah had two wives – Padmavati and Sumati. As is clear, the son of Sangramshah was Dalpatishah and the word 'Padmavatimay' is found in the inscription of this Dalpatishah. Mother is said to be 'My', so there is no difficulty in considering Padmavati as the mother of Dalpatishah. Dalpatishah and Durgavati were married in 1542 AD. Abul Fazl clearly states that "She (Durgavati) and Rath and the daughter of Chandel king Salbahan of Mahoba, that king married her with Dalpati, son of Amandas. Although he (Dalapati) was not of a good family, yet he was prosperous and the condition of King Salbahan was not good, so Salbahan had to do this marriage." In the folklore also Durgavati is described as Chandelvanshi. The caste highness of the Chandelas also increased the prestige of the Gond dynasty and led to their acceptance of Hinduism. On the basis of modern discoveries and arguments, it is believed that he ascended the throne in 1543 AD. In 1545 his son Veeranarayana was born.

There are two major events of his period, in one, the Zamindar of Partabgarh Pandaria, who was a person of Lodhi caste, revolted in 1546, after defeating him, a self-caste person named Shamchand was given the zamindari there. Second- An Afghan named Umarkhan Rahilla laid siege to the fort. But the



result of the circle is not mentioned anywhere. Possibly from the point of view of security, Dalpatishah chose Singorgarh for the capital, this fort is located on the Bhandar mountain range of Vindhyaachal and also gets its name Sinhadurg. He died suddenly in the beginning of 1550 AD. There is no description of the cause of death or any such conflict that would throw light on it, but it was an unexpected blow to the state of Gadha-Mandla.

Rani Durgavati:-

In addition to local sources for the description of Durgavati's period, the writings of Abul Fazl play an important role in providing date-wise details about the queen.

The young and inexperienced queen decided to protect the inheritance of her husband and the succession of the young son, in which Aadhar Singh Kayastha and Maan Brahmin advised her and made the minor Veerananarayan on the throne and governed the kingdom herself. Abdul Fazl further writes that he did great things with foresight.

When the queen took over as the patroness of Veerananarayana, her kingdom was stable, but the political environment around was turbulent, which affected her as well, but the relations with her neighboring states in general remained fine. . First of all, the Baghel state of the North East where Veerbhanu son of Veer Singh Dev was sitting on the throne in Rewa, Veer Singh Dev is the same king who gave protection to Aman Das. The boundaries of Garha and Rewa states were shared with each other, but still there was no rivalry or animosity between these states. On the south-eastern border was the kingdom of the Kalachuris of Ratanpur, the Muslim Sultanate of Berar in the south-west and the Gond kingdom of Chanda in the immediate south, the Miyana-Afghan (who were headed by Muin Khan in the Hoshangabad region) at Raisen and the throne of Delhi. But the Survansh was in control.

There used to be conflict between Rajputs and Afghans in the Malwa region of the north-west of the Garha state. Sher Shah appointed Shujat Khan as the governor of Malwa. As soon as Sher Shah died, he declared independence, in 1556 his son Baz Bahadur ascended the throne. He planned to conquer Gadha-Mandla. In the initial raid, his uncle Fatah Khan died and he returned to Sarangpur. As soon as he entered the fort, he collided with the Gond army at the end of a pass, his soldiers were taken captive by the Gonds. Fight with Baz Bahadur Rani did not get any benefit of conquering the area, but the light of her bravery spread all around. His subjects revered him as a protector and guardian. At the same time, the Haihayvanshi ruler of Ratanpur, Kalyan Sahai, visited the Mughal court in 1563, so far after the Second Battle of Panipat in 1556, Akbar's power had been strengthened. The behavior of Baj Bahadur and Kalyan Sahay made the queen suspicious, so she decided to strengthen and secure the capital and made her capital at Chauragarh in the western part of the



state on the inaccessible high peak of Satpura. The tales of victory over Baj Bahadur and the prosperity of the queen were reaching the emperor and Kalyan Sahay's visit to the Mughal court increased the interest of the emperor towards the fort-state. The legends tell that Gopa Mohapatra and Narhari Mohapatra, two scholars of Akbar's court, visited the Garha-Mandla kingdom, both scholars told Akbar the saga of the state's prosperity and splendor. Probably Aadhar Singh Kayastha who was the Diwan of Garha also visited the Mughal court.

Crisis on the kingdom of Rani Durgavati:-

Full details of this Garha-Mandla invasion are found in the historical sources of the Mughal period. After the Second Battle of Panipat in 1556, Akbar followed an expansionist policy. In 1562, after defeating Baj Bahadur, Malwa province became a part of the Mughal Empire. This was the north-western border of the Garha kingdom, on the north-eastern border was Abdul Majeed Asaf Khan, the Mughal Subedar of Kada-Manikpur. The northern border of Garha also touched the Mughal territory, so it was a political necessity to conquer that state and merge it into the Mughal Empire, which was further intensified by the prosperity of the Garha Mandla state. Abdul Majid Asaf Khan, the Mughal Subedar of Kada-Manikpur defeated Raja Ramchandra of Rath. Now its boundaries started touching the state of Garha Mandla.

It is written in the Ramnagar inscription - Prahitahkarai bachayva asapafkhanastato ragna. That is, there was an attack for tax collection. This cannot be justified at all, when Garha-Mandla was not a part of the Mughal Empire at all, then there could be no basis for collection of tax. The reality is that the ambition to expand the empire has neither logic nor moral basis.

On the orders of the emperor, Asaf Khan gathered cavalry and proceeded towards Damoh, this place is in the north near Jabalpur. Probably many small and big chieftains had joined Asaf Khan's army by then and its number increased. Surprisingly till now the queen was unaware of Asaf Khan's attack. Abul Fazl also writes that the queen was in a state of neglect. The Rani and her soldiers were astonished by the news of Asaf Khan reaching Damoh, at that time the queen and her soldiers were in Singaargarh fort near Damoh and they did not have time to deal with this disaster. Even with only 500 soldiers, the queen decided to fight. Dewan Aadhar Singh Kayastha tried to make the queen aware of the reality, but the queen decided to face the enemy firmly, she moved towards the Mughal army, Asaf Khan also reached Damoh and started making military arrangements. The queen's counselors advised her to stop for a while and regroup the army, the queen also, understanding the situation, decided to go to the dense forests of the west along with the army. After some time she reached towards the southeast at a place called Narhi (Narai). It was a very difficult place. There are high-rise mountains around here and there are



also two rivers, it was very difficult to enter and exit from here. Abul Fazl also narrates, "There were high mountains around this place and a river named Gaur in front. On the other hand was the fierce river Narmada. The road to the village was very narrow and inaccessible due to the ravines of the river." This move of the queen was unexpected for Asaf Khan. Leaving a troop in Garha, he went towards his goal i.e. the queen's halt, that inaccessible forest region and the sub-divisions made his task difficult. Rani Durgavati came to know about the arrival of Asaf Khan in the forest area, she addressed her soldiers and officers and made it clear that she would fight, whatever the outcome, those who want to leave her can go. The spirit of the queen's valor and honor gave inspiration to the soldiers too and they too became war oriented. The next day a small force of Mughals captured one end of that valley. The queen immediately decided to fight and instructed her soldiers to be patient till the enemy entered the valley so that the enemy would be trapped in that narrow valley. The queen's strategy and courage was victorious, she considered her trusted counselors, according to the queen, the enemy should be attacked again in the darkness of the same night, otherwise it would be difficult to win with Asaf Khan and artillery, but the queen's allies did not support his view. The next day Asaf Khan fortified with artillery, all the queen's apprehensions turned out to be true. The queen, her son Veerananarayana Shamskhan Miyana and Mubarak Biluch fought the battle with great valor. When Veerananarayana was injured, he was safely taken out of the battlefield. Even now the queen continued to fight with the same enthusiasm, but the queen riding on the elephant Sarman became the target of the enemy's arrow. There is no clear evidence of whether the injured queen died from her own dagger, the problem of the queen and her elephant. The storms are still on the same battle site today. Asaf Khan emerged victorious and in the words of Abul Fazl, "Asaf Khan got a thousand elephants and a lot of wealth and got the right over a vast area."

After this important victory, Asaf Khan took control of the fort, but the capital, Chauragarh, was still out of the Mughal suzerainty and the injured Raja Virnarayan was there. Even after victory, it was not easy for Asaf Khan to conquer Chauragarh, one, he was located on an inaccessible mountain in the deep, second route was also not safe, he first established and arranged himself in the fort and then proceeded towards Chauragarh. As it has been written in the past, in view of the inaccessible condition of Chauragarh, considering it as safe, there was a huge wealth of Gond kings, greed and curiosity about this treasure was in the soldiers of Asaf Khan.

King Veerananarayana had become physically fit by now and he had prepared from the military point of view too, but he was aware of his limitations as compared to the Mughals. Nevertheless, that young brave son of Veer Mata, being familiar with the situation, thought it appropriate to face the enemy and was ready to fight with the army present there. The Mughals conquered



Chauragarh, Raja Veernarayan attained martyrdom, the women of the fort committed Jauhar, Kamalavati, the daughter of the Raja of Puragarh and sister of Queen Durgavati, was alive, and was sent to Akbar's harem.

This was a great achievement for Asaf Khan and he got immense wealth from Chauragarh which consisted of gems, pearls, gold coins, solid gold etc. In 1564 AD, the kingdom of Garha Mandla became completely under the Mughals.

Both Rani Durgavati and her son were the masters of brave, courageous and belligerent personalities. The young queen successfully ruled the kingdom by declaring her minor son as the king, she was a skilled administrator. She did not get disturbed even by the news of Asaf Khan's approach (up to Damoh), she determined to face the enemy patiently. Appreciating her bravery, Abul Fazl also says that she always went hunting and hunted animals with a gun. She was not distracted by any impending crisis, she would never deviate from the path of duty. Her defeat also gave her completeness and she became immortal in history as a heroine after attaining her bravery, her bravery and fearlessness are the source of inspiration for the people. Apart from the above established beliefs, it can also be evaluated from another point of view, the queen did not pay much attention to the establishment of a quick and efficient intelligence system, she got the information of the arrival of Asaf Khan when she reached Damoh. With the news of the arrival of the enemy's army, her soldiers, showing indiscipline, went to the safety of their families without the permission of the king, thus the neglect of the intelligence system and the inability to establish discipline had ensured the defeat of the queen.

The most positive and decisive aspect of the queen was that her kingdom was geographically inaccessible, dense forests, rugged mountain ranges, overflowing rivers, no means of transport, the Gonds living in these suburbs who were loyal to the queen, all this was done by the enemy. On the other hand, the queen herself was a brave hunter and went to the jungles to hunt lions, apparently she was familiar with these forest areas, she took advantage of this geographical knowledge in the battle of Narai, but she fought the war for a long time. And in that war, he did not plan to deviate the enemy in his area. He made this war a matter of prestige, he himself chose imminent defeat and death, that too after thorough deliberation, according to his concept of Rajput pride and pride, he chose honorable death, certainly it is a matter of pride and courage. But in the formation of the state and to give it stability, it is always more preferable to have a calm, diplomatic mind and to find a momentary retreat or some other way for long-term permanent gains. Taking a tough decision after the battle of Narai, the queen should have ended the war by attacking in the night, but the queen consulted her counselors who refused to do so, even her trusted followers refused to attack, The queen could not control anyone, she herself did not show perseverance. Perhaps he himself had



doubts about the complete success of his plan. The queen should have reoriented her struggle by using a long-term guerilla warfare style instead of direct fighting with her small incomplete army. She could not understand the real intention hidden in the cover of the visit-offering of Akbar's scholars Gopa Mohapatra and Narhari Mohapatra who came to the court (that they have come to estimate his prosperity and the fighting ability of the state), his advisory board under normal circumstances. Helps her and also gives right advice, but in times of crisis, she could not show the right direction to the enthusiasm and courage of the ardent queen, she opposed the queen's decision to fight, but what strategy should be made by not fighting, how to defeat the enemy. That group could not give any concrete plan to be removed from the goal or how to fight by keeping the queen and her son King Veer Narayan safe, the acceptance of defeat is visible in their attitude, the queen even after the experience of long reign. Depends on this advisory group. All of them ignorant of the politics of the whole of India outside the Garha-Mandla kingdom, were sure of the illusion of their own safety. She did not have any knowledge of the tsarist policy, which she considered as a question of her prestige and talent, it was actually just a step of Akbar's strong expansionist policy in which there was no place for regional autonomy. The Garha kingdom could not form a strong defense with its neighboring states, although they had stable, hostile relations with the neighboring states. He had to face Asaf Khan's attack alone, there were no relations or treaties to help him, this is also a diplomatic flaw. The importance of artillery was established with the arrival of Babur in India, artillery played an important role even during Sher Shah's time. The aura of power and splendor of the Garha-Mandla kingdom is visible from 1500 AD. But he could not establish artillery in the long period till 1564, at the same time Burhanpur located in present Nimar of Madhya Pradesh was ruled by the Farooqui Sultans. Farooqui and Gond were two different regional powers in about the same period, the guns of Farooqui Sultans are found, 'Goa' is engraved on a giant cannon, meaning she came from Goa, the artillery was also Portuguese, clearly Farooqui Sultan was not only conscious about artillery but Established it and also got Portuguese cooperation, while the Garha kingdom does not seem ready or eager for any such work and the historical mistake that the queen got from the traditional Rajput war system, that is, riding on an elephant, fighting the enemy and easy for the enemy. To become a target, this mistake proved to be decisive in this war as well. The queen and her son Veer Narayana were very courageous, fearless and extraordinary heroes who fought with all their strength, zeal and perseverance even against the imminent death and got the honorable death of the hero. With his death, the struggle for the Garha Mandla kingdom ended and the queen became a symbol of valor, courage, vitality and intelligence, which is an inspiration for generations to come. She is an example to all those women who do not give up even in the most difficult moments of life and keep the torch of struggle burning. This is the story of a devoted wife, who ran her husband's kingdom after an untimely death and a mother determined to



protect the right of the son, which is written with these values in a new environment in a new light in every age.

Garha Mandla State- Gond and Mughal Powers:-

So far, the history of Garha Mandla is an interesting saga of the gradual rise of the Gond kings, but after the Mughal invasion, complications are seen in it and two power centers are also visible, one nominally the successor of King Veeranarayan and the other Mughal Subedar.

After Queen Durgavati and King Veeranarayana, Chandra Shah got the throne, this was the brother-in-law of the queen, that is, the younger brother of King Dalpati Shah. Mughal power was also protected by declaring the gentle, simple-tempered Chandra Shah as king, he was naturally less ambitious, practical intelligence and status quo maintainer. After the death of his brother, he also maintained relations of peaceful harmony and cooperation with his minor nephew and his patron Queen Durgavati. In return for his succession, he had to give ten strongholds to the emperor whose names- Raisen, Karubag, Kurwai, Bhopal, Rahatgarh, Makadai, Chakigarh, Barigarh, Garh Gunaur and Bhauraso! In Ramanagara inscription and Gadheshantapavarnanam, a citation has also been written for Chandrashah. But in reality Chandrashah was neither Shri Maharajadhiraj nor Shri Maharaja Shri Raja, but he was only a zamindar under the Mughal emperor Akbar, this also indicates Abul Fazl. Chandra Shah's younger son Madhukar Shah was very ambitious. Chandrashah, who followed the policy of gentle and non-intervention, was murdered by Madhukar Shah. In Gadheshnrupavarnanashloka, the poet Vitthal Dixit also writes that Chandrashah was killed, further the sin of Madhukarshah has also been written in sign language, possibly because of the desire to get the throne, Madhukar Shah killed his father and elder brother.

Madhukar Shah :-

The name of Madhukar Shah is found after Chandrashah in the genealogy list of Ramnagar inscription. Rajpurohit Damodar Thakur categorically refused to do the coronation of patrihanta Madhukar Shah, then Madhukar Shah appointed Madhav Pathak as his priest and got the coronation done.

From the time of Madhukar Shah, the woes of the Garha-Mandla kingdom began to end and the revival began. There are three major events that indicate the re-establishment of the state, they are- First Madhukar Shah met the emperor in the Mughal court, second he conquered Singhwada, Dharhar, Munda, Basahi, Manora and Girari. And thirdly he donated a village named Paviyi to Acharya Chudamani. Brass coins of his period are also found. The exact year of his death is not known, but Premshah who was his successor was on the throne in 1594 i.e. Madhukarshah had died before 1594.



Premshah, 1586:-

Prem Shah sat on the throne of Garha Mandla kingdom in 1586-87, he also tried to regain the lost prestige and power of his kingdom like Madhukarshah. The emperor was worried about Premshah's efforts to gain power and Khan-e-Azam Aziz Koka and nine hundred mansabdar Mir Jalaluddin were sent on the Gadha-Mandla campaign. Since the information of any conflict is not available from the sources of both the sides (Mughals and Gonds), it can be concluded that Premshah and the campaigners had peacefully and respectfully found a middle path which both agreed. Later Premshah went to Jahangir's court in 1617 and himself Be present and take presents to the emperor.

Conflict with Bundelas:-

For the first many years, there was no enmity or war between the Gond kings of Garha Mandla and their neighbors, but seeing the defeat of the Gond kings, this sweetness of relations also started coming to an end. Jujhar Singh was the son of Veer Singh Dev, the ruler of Orchha. In 1634, Jujhar Singh attacked Premshah. Abdul Hameed Lahori gives an account of this incident. In 1634 AD, taking advantage of the absence of Emperor Shahjahan from Agra and the instability of the Deccan, Jujhar Singh Bundela attacked the Rajgond ruler Premshah of Chaurabh and soon besieged the fort of Chauragarh.

The king was aware of his weak condition and the state of Garha-Mandla which was going through the process of reconstruction, the king did not want to put it in an undesirable struggle again, he proposed the Jujhar Singh agreement and demanded the emperor to end this deadlock. That, the emperor sent a messenger only and asked Jujhar Singh to lift the siege, it is surprising that the emperor did not put pressure on Jujhar Singh by active intervention. Premshah found himself surrounded and seeing that there was no initiative to help the emperor with Aarey, he decided to surrender to Jujhar Singh. The Bundelas also assured him that Prem Shah came out, the Bundelas attacked him, realizing this betrayal, he was killed by killing the women and fighting himself.

Premshah's son Hridayshah gave detailed details to the Subedar Khan of Malwa and took him to meet the emperor, he informed the emperor about the whole incident. The emperor was also enraged by this incident, the siege of Chauragarh and killing Premshah was a violation of the order. Nevertheless, in order to give Jujhar Singh another opportunity to rectify his mistake, the emperor sent Sundar Kaviray to him – in his message, the emperor called Premnarayan's betrayal and killing him a condemnable act. Then ordered him to surrender the conquered territory to the emperor and pay a fine of Rs 10,000. Jujhar Singh did not accept the decision of the emperor and decided to fight. First of all he called his son Jagatraj, who was with him during the Khan period, he came to meet Jujhar Singh's army in Sagar (Madhya Pradesh).



Jagraj's escape from Mughal service and Jujhar Singh's arrogance forced the emperor to take drastic steps. He ordered Khandauran, Devisingh and Abatulla Khan to quell the rebellion of Jujhar Singh by giving an army of twenty thousand, possibly Premshah's son Hridayshah also went with the Mughal army to avenge his father.

Understanding the gravity of this crisis, Jujhar Singh tried to compromise, but the royal conditions became more stringent and once again Jujhar Singh did not accept them and the struggle became inevitable. The command of the army was given to the war-loving prince Aurangzeb. Jujhar Singh reached Chauragarh, the royal army followed him, Jujhar Singh destroyed Chauragarh's property, residence, cannons and fled, the royal forces pursued him intensely and Jujhar Singh was killed. The ruler of Bhopal had assisted Hriday Shah in this campaign, in return for this favour, Hridayshah presented him as a gift of the Opadgarh Mahal. According to Abdul Hameed Lahori, this incident is of 1635 AD. In the campaign of Jujhar Singh, the powerlessness of Mandla State was made clear. In 1651, the Bundelas captured Chauragarh forever. The Gond kings had to go deep into the forest area in search of a safe place. This event was forgotten in the historical sources of the Gonds. Premshah remained on the throne for a long time, he maintained cordial relations with the Mughal Empire and like his ancestors, he was also a patron of scholars, and he patronized scholars Vishnu Dixit, Gangadhar Bajpayee etc.

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