

Recorded Actual Of Khalji And Tughluq Era In Sanskrit Signature Of Madhya Pradesh And Gujarat

Dr.Jagruti Rathore

Department Of History, Barkatullah University, India

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ABSTRACT

Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat contain various Sanskrit engravings of khalji and tughluq era. in the current paper an endeavour is made to gather verifiable proof from these engravings that falsehood dissipated either in distributed structure or in announced outlines in different diaries. these are organized in two gatherings: group i for those found in Madhya Pradesh, and group ii for gujarat. these epigraphic confirmations illuminate the historical backdrop of khalji and tughluq eraadding to the all around existing corpus of chronicled information.

KEYWORDS

Sanskrit signature, khalji and tughluq era, madhya pradesh, gujarat, sati pillar

INTRODUCTION

The last era of thirteenth century and start of the fourteenth century show that sultans of delhi expanded their force into madhya pradesh which was administered by the rulers

and heads of various traditions. the two sati column signature1 dated 1302 and 1303 a.d. of jubbalpur and patan record that these locales were represented by mahārājaputra pratihara boss vaghdeva. yet, then again, a sati record2 from town bamhani of damoha region makes reference to that maharajaputra vaghdeva administered these regions under the power of hammiradeva.3 a sati record at saliya4, three miles from bamhani, dated 1309 a.d., shows that alayadina sultāna alaud-clamor most likely vanguished this district from vahadeva. the kadahawa inscription5 of guna area reveals to us that one parsimonious bhūteśwar "rehearsed stark compensation when the entire earth was overwhelmed by the mlecchas". it appears to be that by 1310 a.d. alauddin khalji had vanquished the entire of madhya pradesh.

DISCUSSION

In the last era of the13thcentury, a few pieces of gujarat were administered by various lines like the chaulukyas, vaghelas and paramaras. from the signature26 of sārangadēva-a vaghela ruler, and of the paramara rulerspratapsimha and visala27 who later on turned into the feudatory of this vaghela ruler, it turns out to be certain that they additionally saved the region of gujarat from the intrusions of turuskas. however, another inscription28 demonstrates that they additionally quelled neighborhood bosses. the vanthalī inscription29 dated 1290 a.d. illuminates us that sārangadev's legislative leader of vāmanasthalī bijayanandadeva, child of kshēmānand and grandson of viradhavala, attacked bhubhrit palli and battled with one bhanu.30 in this fight his mahāsādhanika31 haripālla, child of malla, kicked the bucket while attempting to save kedārputra. in his memory a rana stambha32 was raised by his sibling who succeeded him as mahāsādhanika

CONCLUSION

While the sanskrit engravings don't themselves comprise an extensive wellspring of data in this era, however they do add subtleties not known to us in any case. as it were they are significant social records, since muslim rulers and officials show up in them as easily as their hindu archetypes or counterparts. unmistakably, there is a need to additionally investigate this sort of proof.

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- **4.** yearly report of archeological department of gwalior state, 1993, no.3.
- **5.** on the same page., 1928-31, no.34.