

Rao Chandrasen, the Forgotten King of Marwar

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ABSTRACT

In the presented research paper, an effort has been made to uncover some unknown facts about such a self-respecting king of marwar, rao chandrasen and the events related to his life, that great self-respecting king of marwar who fought with the mughals throughout his life and made his kept fighting for the motherland. Rao chandrasen is called the pioneer king of rana pratap because chandrasen fought akbar throughout his life even in the absence of resources. Rao chandrasen was also as self-respecting as rana pratap of that great mewar who never accepted the submission of the mughals while alive. Therefore, the information presented will play an important role in the study and research work for the researchers and students of the history subject in the coming future and will prove to be important in living the future life.

KEYWORDS: Self-Respecting, Motherland, Resources, The Mughals, Fighting, Effort, Pioneer King, Researchers, Prove

INTRODUCTION



Figure (1)

Rajasthan's Marudhara has been the workplace of heroes, in which more than one hero has taken birth, one of these pearls was the self-respecting king of Marwar whose name was Chandrasen. He is also known as the Pratap of Marwar and the forgotten king of Marwar. Maharana Pratap earned a big name by following the struggle started by Chandrasen. For this reason, Chandrasen is also known as 'Forerunner of Pratap' and 'Pratap of Marwar'. Due to lack of proper importance in history, Chandrasen is called the 'forgotten hero of Marwar'. In 1570, at the time of the Nagor court, Chandrasen also had the

idea of accepting Akbar's subordination, but his self-respect awakened and he returned to his kingdom without meeting Akbar again. Rao Chandrasen was born on 16 July 1541 AD in the palace of King Maldev of Marwar. Chandrasen Rao was the sixth son of Maldev. His mother's name was Jhalirani Swaroopde. Rao Chandrasen got married on March 23, 1560 with Baijilal Surajde. There were five more brothers elder than Chandrasen. He was earlier given the jagir of Siwana by Rao Maldev. His eldest brother was Ram, who was adopted by Umade, the queen of Maldives. Second elder brother Uday Singh, who is also known as Mota Raja Uday Singh. A brother named Raimal who was given the jagir of Siwana by Chandrasena after he became king. When Rao Chandrasen became the king, the crown of Marwar was a crown of thorns, because at that time the Mughal emperor Akbar was eager to make treaties with all the princely states of Rajputana and bring them under his flag, in such a time it was not easy to maintain its independence. | But Rao Chandrasen, facing all the difficulties, did not allow his native land to be dependent on foreigners, faced the Mughals with great bravery.

OBJECTIVES

1. Highlighting the importance of Rao Chandrasen
2. Study to help promote Education & research

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- In the present research survey method is used by the researcher.

CORONATION OF CHANDRASENA (1562)

Maldev died in 1562 AD, but before dying, he made his younger son Chandrasen his successor, not making his elder sons the king. Because he had expelled the elder son Ram during his lifetime, he went to the shelter of Akbar. Due to the influence of his favorite queen Swaroopade on Maldev, he declared his younger son Chandrasen as the king. He was crowned after the death of his father. After becoming the king, Chandrasen tried to please his elder brothers, so he gave them different jagirs in Marwar. For example, Ram was given the jagir of Gundoj, Phalodi to Uday Singh, and Siwana to Raimal, but he failed to please his brothers. Because of this, there were many wars with his brothers, the most important of which is the battle of Lohawat with Uday Singh. In which Chandrasen was victorious and Uday Singh was defeated and fled towards Phalodi. Other brothers got angry and went to the shelter of the then Mughal emperor Akbar. But Rao Chandrasen alone with his companions continued to fight with Akbar.

NAGOUR DURBAR (1570)

In 1570 AD, Mughal Emperor Akbar had come to pay obeisance at Ajmer Dargah, and at this time in 1570 AD there was a famine in Rajputana. Therefore, the Mughal emperor Akbar organized the Nagour court to negotiate with the kings of Rajputana on the pretext of dealing with the famine, but his main objective was to get the kings of Rajputana to make treaties with him and bring them under the Mughal flag. All the kings of Rajputana gathered, mainly Chandrasen's brother Ram, Uday Singh, Raimal, King Kalyanmal of Bikaner, King Rawal Harrai of Jaisalmer accepted the submission of the Mughals in this court. The kings of Amer had made a treaty with Akbar in 1562 by marrying their daughter. That's why Amer Naresh Bharmal played an important role in this court. Except for Rao Chandrasen and Maharana Uday Singh in Nagour court, almost all the kings had come under the Mughal flag. Rao Chandrasen also went to this Nagour court, but he saw that Akbar was favoring his brother Uday Singh and was not

giving him any importance, so he returned to Marwar without telling Akbar, and prepared for war with the Mughals. started doing

STRUGGLE WITH AKBAR

After completing the subjugation of Chandrasen and Rana Pratap at the Nagor court in 1570 AD, Akbar sent a huge army against Chandrasen under the leadership of Hussain Quli Khan, who besieged Chandrasen's capital Jodhpur, then Chandrasen left Jodhpur and went to Bhadrachal. But when Akbar's army chased him, Chandrasen went to the border. In 1573, Akbar sent Jagat Singh, Keshavdas Medatiya, Bikaner's Raisingh etc. along with Shah Kuli Khan to subdue Chandrasen. This army reached Siwan after defeating Chandrasen's nephew Kalla in Sojat, then according to the advice of his generals, Chandrasen Rathod Entrusting the defense of the fort, he himself went to the mountains and from there started attacking the Mughal army and started guerrilla warfare. Due to the joint resistance of Patta Rathor and Chandrasen, Raisingh demanded additional military help from Akbar, during which Chandrasen went to the mountains after Akbar sent an army, the Mughal army failed to capture him. For this reason, Akbar reprimanded his nobles.

In 1575 AD, Akbar sent Syed Ahmed, Syed Hashim, Shimla Khan, etc. to Siwana under the leadership of Jalal Khan. Chandrasen, along with his associate Devidas, attacked the Mughal army, in which Akbar's commander Jalal Khan was killed. This time Akbar sent Shahbaz Khan, he captured Devkor and Dunada and besieged Siwana, in 1575 Akbar got possession of the troubled capital of Rathod. Now Chandrasen went to Piplund but even then the army followed him. In 1576, Pokaran was also given to the Bhatias by Chandrasen due to his poor economic condition, but Chandrasen still did not despair and after living in Sirohi, Dungarpur, and Banswara for about one and a half years, in 1579 Chandrasen looted the Mughal Thanas of Sarwar and captured it. took in

After this, he started raiding Ajmer province as well. After receiving this news, Emperor Akbar sent an army under the leadership of Mohammad Khan, Rao Chandrasen faced the army in 1580 AD but failed and had to return to the hills, for a few days. After that Chandrasena again assembled the army and attacked Sojat on 7 July 1580. After taking over Sojat, he made the mountains of Sharan his permanent abode.

DEATH OF RAO CHANDRASEN

After taking control of Sojat, he established his residence at a place called Sichiya in the mountains of Saran (Pali). Chandrasen's army and allies were tired due to continuous fighting with the Mughals till 1580 AD, but Chandrasen was still not agreeable, due to this one of Chandrasen's chieftain Varsal cheated and one day he mixed poison in Chandrasen's food. given | Chandrasen died on January 11, 1581, due to food poisoning. This is where Chandrasen's tomb remains. After this, the state of Marwar was given by Akbar to Chandrasen's brother Uday Singh, Uday Singh married his daughter with Akbar's son Salim, this Salim later became the Mughal emperor after Akbar in the name of Jahangir.

In the 21st century, the inauguration ceremony of Chhatri Pratishtha and Kirti Stambh of Rao Chandrasen, who fought for independence throughout his life, was done by Gaj Singh of the former royal family of Jodhpur and Mahant Ayas Bakhtavarvan of Saran Math in the Mahakaleshwar temple premises of Saran village located on Sojat Road. On this occasion, the descendants of Veer Chandrasen and distinguished citizens from different places of Marwar offered floral tributes.

The chief guest of the program Gaj Singh said that today after 441 years, we have paid true tribute to Veervar Rao Chandrasen's work and sacrifice by setting up his chhatri. He talked about bringing more and more literature and research on Rao Chandrasen to light. So that the fame of this freedom fighter of Marwar can remain immortal for ages. He said that the statue of such a great hero and protector of freedom should be established on the Masuria hill in Jodhpur, for which everyone's cooperation is needed.

Former chairman of Rajasthan Heritage Protection and Promotion Authority Onkarsingh Lakhawat while addressing at the function said that Charan Samaj will play an important role in bringing Veer Chandrasen's literature to light. He said that it is a matter of great dignity that today we are present on the holy land of Saran village and are paying homage to such a braveheart who fought against Mughalia power by living in these hills of Saran and who was the source of inspiration for Maharana Pratap. .

RAO CHANDRA SEN'S SUCCESSOR

After the death of Chandrasen, his brother Uday Singh became entitled to the throne of Marwar. Rao Chandrasen was the first independent ruler of Akbar's Rajasthan. After his death, Akbar gave the kingdom of Marwar to Uday Singh, who is known in history as Motaraja Uday Singh. Akbar used to call him elder brother, in the surrounding areas of Gujarat, elder brother is called Mota Bhai, hence one name of Uday Singh is also called Mota Raja.

SIMILARITY BETWEEN RAO CHANDRA SEN AND MAHARANA PRATAP



Figure (2)

Rao Chandrasen is considered the pioneer of Maharana Pratap and the guide of Pratap. Both Rao Chandrasen and Maharana Pratap are known for their lifelong struggle with the Mughal emperor Akbar, it is said about them that –

Anadagiya turi ujla asmar, chakar rahan na digiyo cheet.

All Hindustan, all underworld, no Chandrasen Pravit .

(At that time Maharana Pratap and Rao Chandrasen were the only two heroes in India who neither accepted Akbar's subordination nor allowed porcupine markings on their horses and whose weapons always shone against the Mughal emperor.)

Both Chandrasen and Pratap had to face opposition from their brothers. Like Chandrasen, most of Marwar was not in his control, Madalgarh, Merta, Nagor, Ajmer and Chittor etc. of Marwar were under Mughal authority, two rulers with equality. There was also a fundamental difference in activities. Both cheated the Mughals by staying in the mountains, but Chandrasen could not make a permanent capital like Pratap's Chavand. On special occasions, Chandrasen helped Pratap with his presence and decentralization of the Mughal army.

It would not be wrong to call Rao Chandrasen the pioneer of Maharana Pratap. Because the geographical conditions of Mewar and Marwar were completely different, apart from this, Chandrasen did not get any Bhamashah like Pratap. Despite facing all these circumstances, Chandrasen struggled throughout his life like Pratap.

IMPLICATIONS

- Providing variety of experiences about history
- Emphasis on development of historical
- Emphasis on facilities for education & research

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- Do your background research
- Understand the objectives
- Choose the most suitable research methods
- Expect the unexpected
- Maintain a child-like enthusiasm
- Be empathic but maintain objectivity
- Analyze the results with a colleague

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