

# India's Brave Son Maharana Pratap

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## ABSTRACT

In the research paper presented, an attempt has been made to deeply highlight the sacrifice, conscientiousness and unity of Maharana Pratap, the leader of the people of Mewar in Rajasthan; For example, Maharana Pratap was that hero of the history of India, about whom not only Rajasthan but every child of the world knows. He is the only king of Rajasthan, who did not inherit the state but was given by the public, this is the establishment of democracy in the monarchy, this is an example of how popular a king must have been among the public, how popular the former king was. Disobeys the order of Jajmal and makes Pratap king And Maharana Pratap was born in the 210th generation "This is the story of the one who used to say that slavery is not good for anyone, neither for strangers nor for loved ones" Maharana Pratap's painter was Naseeruddin, it can be said that Maharana Pratap was not only involved in wars Rather, his contribution was also an important contribution to art and culture, this proves that Pratap was a secular ruler, in this way it can be said that the person was not dependent on history, the work done by him proves that he will be remembered for ages. will be done Researchers and students of the history subject can benefit from the information given in this research paper and can implement their ideals in their lives.

**KEYWORDS:** Conscientiousness, Establishment, Democracy, Culture, Generation, Secular Ruler

## INTRODUCTION OF MAHARANA PRATAP

It is about that time, when Maharana Uday Singh of Mewar was there. On May 9, 1540, Maharana Pratap was born from the womb of Uday Singh's head queen Jaivanta Bai. He was the eldest of his brothers, that's why Pratap was the most beloved of the palace, not only in the palaces but in the whole of Mewar, people used to call him by the name of Kika. Maharana Udai Singh died on Holi in 1572 AD, at that time the custom was that the one who would become the next king did not participate in the funeral of Maharana because the throne could not be kept vacant. So Jajmal did not participate in the funeral of Maharana. Uday Singh goes to take Jajmal as Maharana instead of Pratap due to the influence of Dhirbai, a Bhatiyani queen on Maharana, so Pratap goes to participate in Rana's funeral. At that time, Akshay Raj Songara asked what Maharana Pratap was doing here, then he looked at Chunda and said that since the time of Chunda's descendants, this custom has been going on that who would be the heir to the throne of Mewar. Krishnadas Chundawat said that Rana ji will not decide the next king of Mewar, we will decide the next king of Mewar, thus Pratap was declared Maharana by the people and feudal lords of Mewar in Gogunda. When Pratap's coronation was taking place on February 28, 1572, all the

clocks were indicating at that time what would be the condition and direction of Mewar in the coming times.



**Figure-01**

## **OBJECTIVES**

1. To study of the importance of Maharana Pratap
2. To study of the bravo of Maharana Pratap
3. To study of the pratap's true friendship with Chetak

## **PRATAP AS YUVRAJ**

From a young age, Prince Pratap is a true patriot, a great warrior like his forefathers, and treats his land as his mother. He follows the principles and teachings of his mother Jaywanta Bai. Pratap's stepmother Rani Dheerbai planned against Pratap by using her influence on Udai Singh to make her son Jagmal the legal heir. Pratap was popular among the masses from the very beginning because of his actions. He used to think that he loved his motherland very much, used to talk about patriotism with his friends since childhood.

Pratap falls in love with his childhood friend Ajabde Panwar and they later get married. Ajabde gives birth to Pratap's eldest son and heir, Amar Singh. Pratap was shaken by the death of Ajabde during the Battle of Haldighati. Pratap also marries Phoolbai due to political issues.

The show traces the journey of Maharana Pratap as a loyal son, caring brother, faithful lover, loving husband and father, great king, great warrior and a true patriot. It also traces Akbar and his struggle against the Mughals.

## CORONATION OF KING



**Figure 2**

Maharana Pratap was the most majestic and powerful ruler of Mewar. The first state consecration of Maharana Pratap was done on 28 February 1572 at the place of Gogunda. Maharana Pratap's formal state consecration took place in 1572. After the death of Maharana Udai Singh, Kunwar Jagmal was made the ruler of Mewar by the conspiracy of Udai Singh's wife Dheer Bai. But due to lack of any qualities of a king in him, Maharana Pratap was considered as the ruler of Mewar by his subjects and courtiers. His coronation was done in Gogunda by Krishnadas Chundavat of Salumbar.

## AKBAR'S EFFORTS TO SUBJUGATE PRATAP

When his objectives could not be fulfilled in the court set up by Akbar, he personally sent four delegations to Pratap, because taking an important princely state like Mewar under subordination meant bringing almost the whole of Rajputana under subordination. Therefore respectively 4 people who were important courtiers of Akbar. First of these, Jalal Khan was sent to Korchi in August, 1572, but Pratap gave a feast on this occasion, but he himself did not go to this feast and sent his son Amarsingh, due to which Mansingh got angry and went back, after this Akbar sent his Mansabdars and Mansingh's father Bhagwant Das was sent in October, 1573 but he also failed to persuade Pratap to submit to Akbar, finally Akbar sent his most eloquent minister Todermal in December, 1573. But Todermal also returned unsuccessfully. Now there was only one way left of the war. When Akbar could not accept his submission to Pratap, the battle of Haldighati took place on June 18, 1576.

## THE WAR OF HALDIGHATI

Maharana Pratap displayed his valor in songs against Akbar Battle of Haldighati On 18 June 1576, the world famous Battle of Haldighati was fought between Mughal emperor Akbar Mewar's brave Shiromani Maharana Pratap, in this war Akbar's army was led by Mansingh while The leadership of Pratap's army was famous, most of the historians believed Akbar's victory in this war but the reality was



something else, in this war Akbar's historian Abdul Qadri Badayuni was present in this war, he writes that the number of our army was 5000 while Maharana The number of Pratap's army was 3000. For the first time in this war, it was so fierce that our army ran 7 miles near Banas river in the narrow pass of Haldighati. Badayun further writes that when we reached Gogunda, there was so much fear in us. was so pervasive that we heard the wall all around After this, when both Mansingh and all of them reached Akbar's court, both of them were refused by Akbar to come to the court and said that after today you will not show me. Many copper plates are found in Haldighati from which information is obtained That Maharana Pratap donated the land here, all these facts prove that Akbar was defeated and Maharana Pratap won in this war.

## **BATTLE OF DIWAIR 1582**

Rajasthan, the holy land of heroes and heroines, has seen hundreds of wars, but this war between Maharana Pratap and Akbar at a place named Divar in Mewar is known as "Marathon War" in history. This war proved to be a decisive battle between the Rajputs and the Mughals. Maharana Pratap got Vijayashree in this marathon. The war can be called India's first surgical strike, in which Pratap killed the Mughal army, Pratap's decisive victory in this war, in which Pratap's son Amarsingh demonstrated amazing bravery. Akbar's commander in this war was Asaf Khan.

## **PRATAP'S LAST TIME**

After the Divar war, Akbar could not pay more attention to Pratap, because now he was busy in the campaigns of South India, which benefited Pratap and till his death, he freed all the territories of Mewar won by Akbar from the clutches of the Mughals, only Chittor. except | One day in 1597 AD, Maharan Pratap was stringing a bow, when suddenly the string broke and Pratap was injured after being hit in the chest and eventually he died. In memory of this, his 8-pillar umbrella is built in Chavand, which reminds of the worshiper of self-respect and independence. Everything in this world is going to end. Wealth will pass away but the qualities of a great man will live forever."Pratap gave up wealth but never bowed down his head. He alone maintained his honor among all the princes of Hind.

## **PRATAP'S TRUE FRIEND CHETAK**



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**Figure 3**

Chetak was the name of Maharana Pratap's favorite and famous Nilavarna horse of Iranian origin. Chetak Horse The fodder traders of Gujarat brought three Kathiawad breed horses Chetak, Tratak and Atak to Mewar. Stuck test worked. Tratak Maharana Pratap gave it to his younger brother Shakti Singh and kept Chetak himself. In the battle of Haldighati, there was a fierce battle between Mughal Emperor Akbar and Maharana Pratap. During this war, his horse 'Chetak', which was considered a great ally of Maharana Pratap, was also recorded in the pages of history forever. It is believed that Chetak was a very intelligent and brave horse. In the Battle of Haldighati, Chetak jumped from a 25 feet deep river to save the life of his lord Maharana Pratap from the Mughal army.

Maharana Pratap had to leave the battlefield after being badly injured in Haldighati and in the end Chetak died near this battlefield after getting injured. Even today the temple of Chetak is built there and the story of Chetak's bravery is described.

There were many creations about Chetak in Hindi literature. Actually Chetak was very excited and agile and he himself used to find his master, Chetak chose Maharana Pratap as his master. It is said that there was a deep connection between Maharana Pratap and Chetak. In fact, if seen, Maharana Pratap also loved Chetak very much. He was not only honest and agile but also fearless and powerful.

### **AKBAR'S RESPONSE TO PRATAP'S DEATH.**

The character of Maharana Pratap was not like that of any contemporary king. Because of all these, Maharana Pratap became the patron of Indian culture. Akbar was the biggest enemy of Maharana Pratap, but still he praised Maharana Pratap in his heart. Used to do Akbar was very sad on the death of Maharana Pratap because he used to praise his qualities. On the death of Pratap, the poet Dursa Ada, who was present in Akbar's court, recited a poem whose expressions were as follows that “who ever gave his horses to the royal army Who never showed his turban in front of anyone, who was able to pull across the whole of India, under whose banner all the kings came but Maharana Pratap never came, so even in the eyes of Emperor Akbar, Maharana On the death of Pratap, water was filled, he has pressed his finger under his teeth, Pratap you have won and after that Akbar rewarded that poet.

### **PRATAP'S CONTRIBUTION TO ART AND CULTURE**

Maharana Pratap's childhood was spent in the culture of the Bhil tribe of Mewar. In the Mewar region, the word Kika lovingly calls the child in the Bhil tribe. The Bhil tribe of Mewar supported Maharana Pratap till the end for the protection of Marwad, establishing the capital of Mewar in Chavand and fighting with Maharana Pratap in the jungles of Mewar. | The credit for keeping Pratap safe with the family is given to the Bhil tribe. By supporting Maharana Pratap for the protection of Meawad, the Bhil tribe gave the introduction of extreme sacrifice, duty, loyalty, self-devotion, bravery and unique sacrifice, even today it is written in golden letters on the pages of Indian history.

### **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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