

## Bappa Rawal's Management as Ruler of Mewad in the History of Rajasthan

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**Abstract:** Mewad is very famous Dynasty. Its history and kings are very attractive and inseparable. There Maharana Pratap, Maharana Khumbha and many more are had a special place in Indian great people history. Why Mewad's king was an example of valor, bravery, heroine, hardihood, pluck, stoutness, courage, adventure, daring, boldness, stuffing, bravery, masculinity and bravery. Its main reason is because there first Rajput founder was like Kalbhoj. Here's all kings was follow older kings law. So they like freedom. As per concern with previous articles and research we would like to through light on life of Bappa Rawal : Mewar Ruler of history of Rajasthan.

Rajasthan is famous for their bravery and here's golden words history. The Bappa Rawal is a great man and Imperial ruler which are very famous in Rajasthan history. He was belonged to Mewad region and he was also founder of this emperor. He was eighth ruler of Rajput Dynasty (Guhilot) If in India Mahatma Gandhi is very famous like that this Mewad Imperial ruler also famous in Rajasthan. Name meaning of Bappa is Bapu like Mahatma Gandhi. He was great king of Mewar Dynasty. His real name was not Bappa Rawal his name was Kalbhoj but inspire his great work for humanity and for country conferred the title Bappa. So he is very famous in Rajput community and also all Rajasthan.

**Key Words:** Dynasty, Imperial ruler, Mewad region, Tribe,

### Introduction:

If you read complete history of Bappa Rawal than you will know that Bheel Tribe was do many help of this great king. When his father Mahendra Guhilot assassinated by some bad mans. When Bappa Rawal only 3 year old. He and his mother was not secure on that time. She was can't do anything for security of his son. He was totally helpless on That time Bheel Tribe (Kbila) helped Bappa Rawal and his mother. They took both into safe place. Some best Warriors and Bheel Tribe (Kbila) taught him war skills, military and all useful battle tips and trick. So on that time Bheel tribes also called A char of Bharat.

Dr. Gauri Shankar Hirachand Ojha agree that Ajmer's golden coin is considered by Bapa Rawal. There is trident. On left side of coin there is a Trisul and right side Shivling. On coin there is stand a cow calf is weaned. There is a also sun sign and roof sign. Also according this we can say that Bappa Rawal was a powerful and Imperial ruler of Mewad. Bappa Rawal was also known to be a just ruler. After having ruled his kingdom for almost 20 years he abdicated the throne in favour of his son, he became a devout Siva 'upasak' (worshipper of Shiva) and became a 'Yati' (an ascetic who has full control over his passions).

He is also known as Prince Kalbhoj was the eighth ruler of the Guhilot Dynasty and was the founder of the Mewar Dynasty. It is said by experts that Bappa Rawal is the 80th in descent from Lord Rama. Eventually, around the age of 21, he succeeded his father Rawal Mahendra II. Bappa Rawal is one of

the most powerful and eminent rulers of the Mewar Dynasty. Although Bappa Rawal's original name was Kalbhoy yet he never used this name. Bappa Rawal's father, Rawal Mahendra II had married a woman of the Paramara Rajput clan, from Mt. Abu. Bappa Rawal's mother was also the sister of Maan Mori, the Paramara king who ruled much of the State of Mewar. King Mahendra ruled from the town of Nagda in the southwestern sector of Mewar. However he was impious and inactive in his kingdom's affairs and unfortunately in 716, he was assassinated. His son, Prince kalbhoy, was only three years old and it is from then the stories about Bappa Rawal began.

One account of Bappa Rawal's early childhood suggested that his existence had to be kept a secret from either Maan Mori, his Paramara uncle or quite possibly from his father's assassin-there is a report that the ruler of Nagda had tried to kill the young successor to the Guhilot throne, but two of his close Bhil friends (local tribals) did not let the attempt be a success. Later, for better security, he returned to the wild and precipitous countryside around Nagda, his father's previous capital. This was also the abode of Brahmans, who worshipped Eklingji, a local idol of Lord Shiva. The boy being far too young to rule the kingdom, the rule started in his name until the child came of age, and before committing sati, Mahendra's widow offered her young son into the affectionate care of a Kul Purohitan, the wife of a local Brahman priest.

He spent his childhood in a religious retreat in the foothills below Nagda and moved about with the Brahmans' sacred cattle, an honorary and honorable occupation, even for children of the sun. Bappa Rawal developed a close association with the local Bhils. Since childhood, Bappa Rawal became proficient as horsemen and in the use of the sword. His guru was an introspective and perceptive sage and hermit named Harit Rashi, he taught the young boy about morality, was initiated into the mysterious rites of Shiva, and came to recognize Eklingji as the supreme lord of the state of Mewar. Bappa Rawal eventually became Harit Rashi's disciple, and the sage quickly recognized in his young pupil's unique intelligence and sympathy. Delighted with the boy's adoration of Eklingji, Harit Rashi predicted that Bappa Rawal, then about 16 years of age, would come to rule Mewar, not in the conventional manner but as the Diwan (Prime Minister or Vice-Regent) of the supreme ruler, Eklingji. He then bestowed Bappa Rawal a special blessing, and a specific code of conduct to follow.

When Bappa Rawal learned of his royal ancestry, he despised a shepherd's slothful life and decided to claim the entire Mewar kingdom, including the provinces of his Guhilot ancestors annexed by the Paramaras. Though young, he accepted his destiny, and the massive responsibility that Harit Rashi had placed upon him. Accompanied by some of his Bhil companions, including Baliya and Dev, Bappa Rawal quit Nagda and emerged into the eastern plains towards Chittor. Thus began the significant journey towards the formation of a most unique dynasty.

Some ancient chroniclers suggested the year was 734, and that Bappa Rawal captured the capital immediately. However, there is evidence that he was 21 when he became the king, and quite a lot occurred before that. Thus it is more than likely the year was 731 when he went to Chittor, when he was only 18 years old. It is said that he arrived in the town below the fort when a fair was in progress, and there he performed a fight that awed Maan Mori and the Paramara nobles.

The Paramara king gave his nephew a good reception, enrolled him amongst the fort's savants and offered a suitable estate to Bappa Rawal. Shortly, Mohammed Bin Kasim, an Arab, attacked Chittor. Maan Mori called upon his subjects to provide an attack force, but instead of obeying the summons they relinquished their grants, and teasingly wanted Maan Mori to call on his favorite. So the Paramara king appointed Bappa Rawal as the commander-in-chief of his army. The youth took the

responsibility of the campaign against the Arabs. The chiefs, though expelled of their estates, went along with him from a feeling of shame. The Arabs were defeated and driven out of the country. Bappa Rawal proclaimed that his new dynasty would be called as Mewar-which suitably appropriated the entire kingdom-and made the fortress his capital. By general consent, he took the additional titles of Preceptor (Raj Guru, teacher and mentor) of Princes, Sun of the Hindus (Hindua Suraj) and Universal Lord (Chakravarti). At the Chittor coronation, two of the Bhil tribesmen had accompanied Bappa Rawal to the fort and were given the opportunity of renewing their special allegiance to Kalbhoj and his new dynasty, by applying the Raj Tilak to his forehead. From that very day, every ruler of Mewar has received the similar kind of honor by the descendants of these two tribesmen.

Eventually, when Bappa Rawal proved himself to be a staunch supporter of India's culture and a virtual father figure, his devoted subjects started to call him with their adorable name 'Bappa Rawal'. This name of endearment, where bappu meaning father, in this case founding father, and Rawal being the traditional Rajput title for a king, brought him more close to his subjects. Having already won the loyalty of the Paramara nobles, Bappa Rawal further gained their support and also appointed many of them to trusted positions, including guardians of the royal treasury. To honour his true sovereign, Bappa Rawal built a temple on the site where he first met his guru, Harit Rashi, and where he received the sage's final blessing on the Mewar family's god Eklingji.

The town that developed under Bappa Rawal was called, appropriately, Eklingji. The town was later renamed as Kailashpuri. Throughout the centuries, and even to this day, the ruling Bappa Rawal made a regular pilgrimage to the temple. In the present day, the temple is reconstructed and each Monday is a big day for Shiva's worship. When Bappa Rawal visited the city of Deeg he married a princess of the ruling clan. While returning with his wife to Chittor, it is said he also brought a statue of the god Banmata. He built a temple on the fort's western side and installed the statue that still exists.

### **Winding up :**

Bappa Rawal is eternally remembered historically and in legend as a great warrior. Bappa Rawal combined his army, including Paramara vassals, with those of the rulers of Jaisalmer, Ajmer, and other smaller Rajput kingdoms. It is said that, to celebrate the victories of Bappa Rawal, he married several Persian princesses and sired a large family of warriors. Bappa Rawal had over one hundred children. Bappa Rawal's was always blessed with legends.

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