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In Popular Culture, "jaichand" is Always Portrayed as a Traitor to Hindu Cause.

Truth, as always, is something else.



Jayachandra was Born to Gahadawala King Vijaychandra and Queen Chandralekha.

He was the Grandson of Famed Govindachandra of Kannauj Who levied reverse Jaziya on Moslems.

Jayacandra

Vijayacandra was succeeded by his son Jayacandra,[4] whose mother was Queen Candra-lekhā according to the *Rambhāmañjarī* of Nayacandra.[5] It is alleged that he was given this name on account of his grandfather having achieved a victory against the Daśārṇa country on the very day of his birth.[6] We learn the

He was declared Crown Prince (Yuvaraja) in 1168 and Was Crowned as King on 21st of June 1170.

actual date of his installation as crown-prince from an inscription which informs us that Jayacandra was "installed in the dignity of *yuvarāja* and endowed with all royal prerogatives" on the 10th *tithi* of the bright half of the month of Āṣāḍha of the Vikrama year 1224, corresponding exactly to Sunday, 16th June, 1168 A. D. It was on the same occasion that he was initiated as a worshipper of the god Kriṣṇa after bathing in the Ganges at Benares, and he granted the village of Haripura in the Jiavai *pattalā* to the preceptor of the performance of the Vaiṣṇava worship, the Mahāpurohita Praharāja Śarman.[1] We are further told definitely in another epigraph, recording the grant of the village of Osia in the Brihadgṛihakamisvara *pattalā* to the Mahāpurohita Prahlāda Śarman, that Jayacandra came to the throne on the 6th *tithi* of the bright half of the month of Āṣāḍha of the Vikrama year 1226, corresponding to Sunday, 21st June, 1170 A. D.[2]

He Ruled over One of The Richest Lands in India at That Time.

Muslim Historians Declare him as " The king of Benares was the Greatest King In India, and Possessed largest Territory"

possessed; according to the Tāj ul-Ma'āthīr, a contemporary account, Jayaccandra prided himself on the number of his forces and elephants and "had an army countless as the particles of sand". The Kāmil ut-Tawārikh, another contemporary record, relates that "the Hindu prince had 700 elephants and his men were said to amount to a million; there were many nobles in his army. Firishta's account also, refers to "a numerous army of horses, besides upward of 300 elephants" which "Jayachund Rye the prince of Kunowj and Banaras" led. Both the contemporary Muslim accounts indicate, that the invaders were much impressed by the size of the army and the territory, which the king of Vārāṇasī owned; "Jaichānd, the chief of idolatry and perdition.....was the greatest king of India and possessed the largest territory extending lengthwise from the borders of China to the province of Malwa and in breadth from the sea to within 10 days journey of Lahore". This account of the extent of his territory was, of course, an exaggeration, but this shows how considerable was the impression which the last great king of the Gāhaḍavāla dynasty made on the invaders.

Indologist A. Fuhrer Found an Inscription in Ayodhya Dated to 1184AD, which Praises King Jayachandra Of Kannauj who Erected a Vaishnava (Ram) Temple at Treta-ke-Thakur In Ayodhya.

Ironically, today He is labeled as Traitor to Hindu cause.

(3) Treta Ka Thakur inscription found by A. Fuhrer

A. Fuhrer had found one inscription at Ayodhyā in the debris of the Treta Ka Thakur temple converted into a mosque by Aurangzeb. He thus wrote about this inscription:

> "Inscription No XLIV is written in twenty incomplete lines on a white sandstone, broken off at either end, and split in two parts in the middle. It is dated Samvat 1241 or A.D. 1184, in the time of Jaychchandra of Kanauj, whose praises it records for erecting a Vaishnava temple, from whence this stone was originally brought and appropriated by Aurangzeb in building his masjid known as Treta-ki-Thakur. The original slab was discovered in the ruins of this Masjid, and is now in the Faizabad Local Museum."

The Most Popular Source which Adds to thi myth of Jayachandra Being a Traitor, is Prithviraj Raso of ChandBardai, Which is Grossly Inaccurate.

This theory has been Rejected by All Eminent Historians.

appreciate the necessity of presenting a united front to the powerful enemy, who had already planted his feet on North West India. Cānd's statement that Jayaccandra invited the Ghūrī Sulṭān to destroy his rival Pṛthvīrāja, has been rejected by all eminent historians and Dr. R. C. Majumdar has justly pointed out that "the invasion of this country was an almost inevitable corollary to Muḥammad's complete victory over the *Gaznavids* in the Punjab"[1].

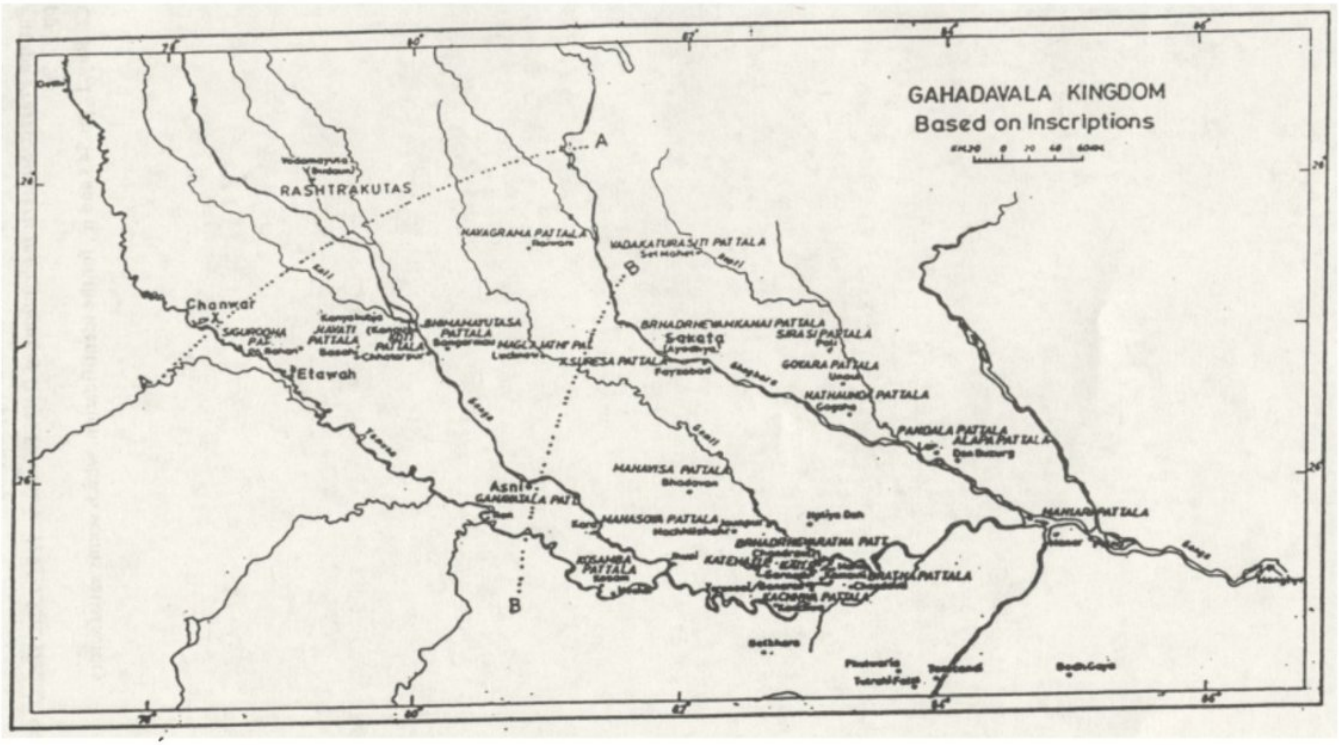
After Defeat of Prithviraj in 1192 AD, Mlecchas Turned their Attention towards Rich kingdom of Kannauj.

A Brutal Battle took Place in 1194 AD, where, Unfortunately Jaichandra was struck by An Arrow and killed.

Later, His Treasury was Looted, and 1000 Temples were Razed.

and Kol the Sulṭān turned his attention towards the Gāhaḍavāla dominion; an army of fifty thousand was mustered and a vanguard under the generalship of Quṭb ud-Dīn met and defeated "the army of the enemies of Religion"[1]. This army, however, seems to have been a body of Gāhaḍavāla frontier guards and not the main army. Ibn Athīr in the Kāmil ul-Tawārikh also mentions this incursion of Quṭb ud-Dīn, in the province of Hind, where he killed many and returned home with prisoners and booty. When Jayaccandra was informed of this inroad, he collected his forces and in 590 A.H. entered the territory of the Muhammadans, with a vast army[2]. Then the second encounter between the Gāhaḍavāla army and the Muslim army took place at Candwar. "The infidels were sustained by their number, the Mussalmans by their courage, and the faithfuls were victorious". Jayaccandra who was fighting on an elephant was killed in the battle, according to Firishta, by an arrow shot by Quṭb ud-Dīn himself[3]. Great slaughter followed the victory of Candwar and some 300 elephants were captured alive. The fort of Asni, where the Gāhaḍavāla kings kept their treasure, was then plundered and an immense booty, consisting of gold, silver and precious stones was carried away. At Banaras, which was the centre of the country of Hind, "nearly 1000 temples were destroyed and mosques were raised on their foundations, the Rāis and chiefs of Hind came forward to proffer their allegiance. The Government of the country was then bestowed on one of the most celebrated and exalted servants of the State in order that he

Jayachandra Ruled over an Extensive territory Including Most of Present Day UP, in South East Upto River son, in East Nearly Upto Patna and Gaya.



Here's the Inscription found by A. Führer, Now in Lucknow Museum.

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Fig. 10.1: The inscription discovered by A. Fuhrer presently at Lucknow Museum.

Sources:
Proceedings of the Indian History Congress
Vol. 63 (2002)

History of Kanauj to the Moslem Conquest by Rama Shankar Tripathi

The history of the Gahadavala Dynasty

Roma Niyogi