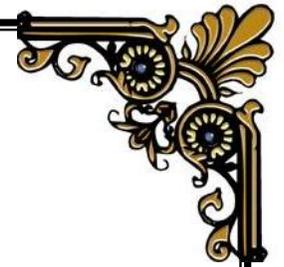

Chapter – I



Introduction



ORIGIN & GENEALOGY

The Chalukyas of Kalyana played an important role in shaping the history of *Andhradesa* during the eleventh and twelfth centuries A.D. They were the descendants of the famous Chalukyas of Badami and were able to emerge from the obscurity of two centuries when the Rashtrakuta power declined. Kalyana Chalukyas ruled most of the western Deccan, South India, between the 10th and 12th centuries. This dynasty is sometimes called the Kalyana Chalukya after its regal capital at Kalyani.

The Chalukya Dynasty was an ancient Indian dynasty that reigned over the Deccan Plateau in southern India. They controlled this region for over 600 years, between the sixth and twelfth centuries. This empire ruled as three close but separate dynasties. The earliest dynasty, the Badami Chalukya or early Western Chalukya Dynasty ruled from its capital of Vatapi (modern Badami, in Karnataka state) from 543 to 757 A.D. The Eastern Chalukya or Vengi Chalukya had their capital in Vengi (near present Eluru in Andhra Pradesh State) from 626 to 1070 A.D. The later Western Chalukya or Chalukyas of Kalyana ruled from the city of Kalyani (modern Basavakalyan in Karnataka) from 975 to 1189 A.D. At the close of the Kalyana Chalukya Dynasty, their reign extended from the state of Gujarat in the north to the Kaveri Basin in the south.

Dr. D.C. Sircar believes the origin of the Chalukyas dates back to an indigenous Kannada family, coming from the state of Karnataka in the southern part of India, who had obtained the status of Kshatriyas (the noble caste in Hindu society).¹ This theory is thought to be accurate since the Chalukyan kings wanted the Kannada dialect to be used in both their language and literature. Inscriptions found throughout the Chalukya temples are written in Kannada, as well as in Sanskrit. Professor N. Laxminarayana Rao notes that some of the names of the Chalukya princes end in a typical Kannada regal suffix, *arasa*, (king or chief).² However, Dr. A.F. Rudolf Hoernle believes their language is of a non-Sanskrit origin, as Chalukya is derived from a Turki root, *chap* (to gallop).³ The family name Chalukya is spelt in their inscriptions have been found recorded on rocks, caves, pillars, temples, images, walls, slabs, and tablets in various ways, such as, *Chalkya*, *Chalikya*, and *Chalukya*. Sircar believes the original name of their ancestors was *Chalka*, whereas Nilakanta Sastri suggests *Chalkya* was the original form and was later embellished to Chalukya.

The Badami Chalukya Empire then came under the control of the Rashtrakuta Dynasty who ruled large parts of central and northern India between the sixth and tenth centuries. However, in 967 A.D., the Rashtrakuta Empire was defeated by Somesvara-I, the king of Kalyana Chalukya, and the Chalukyan capital was moved from Vatapi to Kalyani.⁴

Inscriptional evidence suggests a possible rebellion by a local Chalukya King, Chattigadeva of Banavasi-12000 province, in alliance with local Kadamba chieftains.⁵ This rebellion however was unfruitful but paved the way for his successor Tailapa-II. A few years later, Tailapa-II re-established Chalukya rule and defeated the Rashtrakutas during the reign of Karka-II by timing his rebellion to coincide with the confusion caused in the Rashtrakuta capital of Manyakheta by the invading Paramaras of Central India in 973 A.D. After overpowering the Rashtrakutas, Tailapa-II moved his capital to Manyakheta and consolidated the Kalyana Chalukyan Empire in the western Deccan by subjugating the Paramara and other aggressive rivals and extending his control over the land between the Narmada River and Tungabhadra River. However, some inscriptions indicate that Balligave in Mysore region may have been a power centre up to the rule of Somesvara-I in 1042 A.D.⁶

A list of important kings belonging to this dynasty is provided here and that is followed by a brief account of their political history.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Ahavamalla Nurmadi Taila – II | 973-997 A.D. |
| 2. Alalanakacarita Irive Bedamga Satyasraya | 997-1008 A.D. |
| 3. Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya-V | 1008-1015 A.D. |
| 4. Jagadekamalla Jayasimha-II | 1015-1044 A.D. |
| 5. Trailokyamalla Ahavamalla Somesvara | 1044-1068 A.D. |

6. Bhuvanaikamalla Somesvara-II	1068-1076 A.D.
7. Tribhuvanamalla Permadi Vikramaditya-VI	1076-1127 A.D.
8. Bhulokamalla Somesvara-III	1127-1139 A.D.
9. Permadi Jagadekamalla-II	1139-1149 A.D.
10. Trailokyamalla Nurmadi Tailapa-III	1149-1162 A.D.
11. Tribhuvanamalla Vira Somesvara-IV	1182-1189 A.D.

Information regarding the Kalyana Chalukyas has come through numerous inscriptions both in Kannada and Telugu languages issued by the kings and their subordinates and from the contemporary literature such as *Gada Yuddha* in Kannada by Ranna and *Vikramankadeva Charitam* in Sanskrit by Bilhana.

The earliest inscription is dated 957A.D. during the rule of Tailapa-II when the Western Chalukyas were still a feudatory of the Rashtrakutas and Tailapa-II governed from Tardavadi in present day Bijapur district, Karnataka.⁷ In 973A.D., seeing confusion in the Rashtrakuta Empire after a successful invasion of their capital by the Paramaras of Malwa, Tailapa-II, a feudatory of the Rashtrakuta king Karka-II, ruling from Tardavadi–1000 (Bijapur district) defeated his overlord, re-established the Chalukya rule in the western Deccan. He extended his control over the land between the Narmada River and Tungabhadra River and recovered most of the Chalukya Empire. After overpowering the Rashtrakutas he made

Manyakheta as his capital. Subsequently this dynasty quickly rose to power and grew into an Empire under Somesvara-I who moved the capital to Kalyani.

The Kalyana Chalukyas ruled for over 200 years and the two empires of southern India, i.e., the Kalyana Chalukyas and the Chola dynasty of Tanjore fought many fierce wars to control the fertile region of Vengi.⁸ During these conflicts, the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi, distant cousins of the Western Chalukyas but related to the Cholas by marriage took sides with the Cholas enabling Cholas domination in the region. Vast areas between the Narmada River in the north and the Kaveri River in the south came under the control of Chalukya. During this period the other major ruling families of the Deccan, the Hoysalas, the Seuna Yadavas of Devagiri, the Kakatiya dynasty and the Southern Kalachuri, were subordinates of the Kalyana Chalukyas and gained their independence only when the power of the Chalukya waned during the later half of the twelfth century. Vikramaditya-VI is widely considered the most notable ruler of the dynasty. Starting from the very beginning of his reign, which lasted fifty years; he abolished the original Saka era and established the *Chalukya Vikrama* Era in 1076 A.D.⁹ Most subsequent Chalukya inscriptions are dated in this new era. Vikramaditya-VI was an ambitious and skilled military leader. Under his leadership, the Kalyana Chalukyas were able to end the Chola influence over Vengi (Coastal Andhra) and become the dominant power in the Deccan. The

intense antagonism between the kingdoms of the western Deccan and those of the Tamil kingdoms during the 6th and 7th centuries, again came to the fore in the eleventh century over the acutely contested fertile river valleys in the doab region of the Krishna and Godavari River called Vengi (coastal Andhra Pradesh).

RELATIONS WITH VENGI AND CHOLA

Andhradesa came into contact with the Chalukyas of Kalyani for the first time during the time of Chalukya Satyasraya, the second ruler of his family, in the last decade of the 10th century A.D. From that time onwards Telangana and south and south-western Andhra were under the direct occupation of the Chalukyas while Vengi on the east coast became the bone of contention between the Cholas of the south and Chalukyas of the west. The prolonged Chola-Chalukya wars had their repercussions on the fortunes of Vengi and the usurpations and disputed successions in the Eastern Chalukyan family which ruled Vengi, invited and encouraged frequent interference of the Cholas and the Chalukyas. Both the rival powers longed for the possession of Vengi as it served as a convenient field for divertive maneuvers. Thus, the history of Andhradesa, particularly of Vengi, is the history of the campaigns and counter-campaigns of the Cholas and the Chalukyas from the time of the Eastern Chalukyan king, Saktivarman-I to the end of the reign of the Chalukya-Chola ruler, Kulottunga-I. During the intervening period Vengi was under the Cholas for some more time.

The event in Vengi Chalukyan history that occasioned the first clash between the two imperial powers outside was an usurpation of the Vengi throne by a collateral branch of its ruling family.¹⁰ As if this was not enough, an enterprising and adventurous Telugu Chola chieftain, named Jata Chota Bhima, conquered Vengi and penetrated into Kalinga. Consequently, Saktivarman-I and Vimaladitya, the sons of Danarnava, the previous ruler of the main line, had to leave Vengi and seek asylum ultimately in the Chola capital in the south. This was the time when Rajaraja Chola the great, an ambitious monarch, was on the throne and the Later Chalukyan family, whose political power was recently founded by Ahavamalla Taila-II, (973-992 A. D.) was making rapid progress under Taila's son, Satyasraya (992-1008 A.D.). Anticipating from this rising power trouble and realising the advantage of having Vengi under Chola control, Rajaraja extended warm hospitality to the refugee princes from Vengi. Irritated by this, Chalukya Satyasraya took the war path, obviously prompted by the counter-ambition of securing a hold on Vengi. Rajaraja invaded Vengi in 1000 A.D., destroyed Jata Chota Bhima and placed Saktivarman I on the throne of Vengi. As a measure of precaution, he married his own daughter, Kundavai to Vimaladitya, the younger brother of Saktivarman. Chalukya Satyasraya retaliated by sending an expedition against Vengi under a general named Bayal Nambi in 1006 A. D.¹¹ The Chalukyan army burnt the forts of Dharanikota and Yenamadala and stationed itself at Chebrolu. The Cholas made a counter-attack on *Idatorai-nadu* which

consisted of the bulk of the Raichur district, Vanavasi and Kollipaka, a Chalukyan stronghold in the Telingana part of Andhradesa.¹² The Chalukyan forces were withdrawn from Vengi for the time being.

The second phase in the relations between Vengi and the Later Chalukyas belongs to the reign periods of Rajendra Chola and Chalukya Jayasimha (1015-1042 A. D.) and centres round the disputed succession to the throne of Vengi after the death of Vimaladitya in 1018 A. D. Rajaraja *alias* Rajarajanarendra, the elder son of Vimaladitya, was the rightful heir to the throne. But his half-brother, Vijayaditya-VII obstructed his succession. Vijayaditya was helped by Chalukya Jayasimha and the rulers of Kalinga and Vodda. In this hour of trouble, Rajaraja appealed to his maternal uncle, the Chola king, Rajendra, for help. In 1022 A.D., a Chola army was sent to Vengi under a general named Ariyan Rajarajan who marched through Vengi and fought with the rulers of Kalinga and Vodda and put Vijayaditya to fight.¹³ In the same year, Rajendra Chola undertook another expedition to the north subjugated Vengi, Kalinga and Vodda and marched up to the Ganges. On his return journey he helped his nephew, Rajaraja to crown himself as ruler of Vengi on 16th August, 1022 A.D. and married to him his own daughter, Ammangadevi and then returned to his capital.¹⁴

The next phase falls in 1031 A.D. in the reign of Rajaraja, the ruler of Vengi. In that year, he was driven out and the throne was usurped by his half-

brother, Vijayaditya. The Later Chalukyas helped the usurper as before and encouraged by this, Vijayaditya crowned himself on 27th January, 1031. A Chalukyan force was sent to support him under *Dandanayaka* Chavundarasa and this army captured the fort of Bezwada and camped on the bank of the river Krishna.¹⁵ Rajaraja appealed to the Chota king for help. Rajendra Chola sent an army to Vengi under three Brahman generals, Rajaraja Brahma-*maharaja* Uttama-Choda-Choda-Kon and Uttama-Choda-Muddudayam. This army entered Vengi and attacked a Chalukyan army at Kalidindi. Though the Cholas had the best of it in the fight that ensued, they could not dislodge nor drive out the Chalukyan army. Hence in 1015 A.D., the Chola king sent another expedition under his son, Rajadhiraja, who succeeded in driving out the Chalukyan force and restored Rajaraja to the throne of Vengi.¹⁶

The next phase in the struggle for Vengi began afresh after the accession of Rajadhiraja to the Chola throne in 1044 A. D. and of Somesvara-I to the Chalukyan throne in 1042 A. D. Both Vengi and Kalinga were lost to the Cholas and came under the Chalukyas till they were re-conquered by Virarajendra in the 7th year of his reign.¹⁷ Rajaraja was ruling Vengi at this time but this did not prevent Chalukyan aggression. Somesvara-I seem to have conquered the greater part of Vengi in 1044 A.D. and sent his son, Somesvara-II as its governor.¹⁸ Rajaraja stayed in a corner of his kingdom and bided his time. The Chola king

marched on a retaliatory expedition in 1045 A.D. reached Dhanyakataka, met a Chalukyan army under the princes Vikramaditya and other Generals and defeated it putting the two Chalukyan princes to flight. The Chola then pursued the retreating Chalukyan foes to Kollipaka and besieged the city. But a Chalukyan general saved the city driving away the Chola army.¹⁹ The Chola could not free Vengi in this campaign. Unable to stand the vigour of Chalukya attack and not receiving any help from the Cholas, Rajaraja went to the Chola capital in order to secure effective help in 1050 A.D.²⁰ Next year, the Chola King, Rajadhiraja, invaded Vengi and reached Dhanyakataka but changed his plan suddenly and marched into the Chalukyan territory in the west. Thus, this attempt too to free Vengi ended in failure. Having no other go Rajaraja submitted to Chalukya Somesvara-I.²¹ Somesvara, sent to the court of Vengi, one of his ministers, Narayanabhatta, as his representative. The Chola was busy with his wars with the Chalukyas elsewhere and could not therefore come to the rescue of Rajaraja.

The fifth phase of this struggle corresponds to the period which immediately followed the death of Rajaraja in 1061 A.D. after a rule of forty-one years. He had a son, named Rajendra, who ought to have succeeded him but his half-brother, Vijayaditya, took the throne by force and crowned his own son, Saktivarman-II on 18th October, 1061.²² Subsequently, Vijayaditya left for the Chalukyan dominion and was governor of Nolambavadi between 1062 and 1066

A.D.108 Saktivarman-II ruled for one year and died. In 1062 A.D.,²³ the Chola king, Virarajendra invaded the Chalukyan country and Vikramaditya, the son of Somesvara sent an expedition against Vengi, as diversion. The Chola defeated Somesvara and his two sons, Vikramaditya and Jayasimha, in a battle fought at Kudala-Samgamam, the confluence of the Krishna and the Tungabhadra. He also vanquished a Chalukyan force sent by Vikramaditya to Vengi under *Dandanayaka* Chamundayya.²⁴ Saktivarman-II seems to have died in this skirmish with the Cholas.

The next phase commences with the resumption of the kingship of Vengi by Vijayaditya after the death of his son. Anticipating trouble from the Cholas, Chalukya Somesvara stationed an army on the bank of the Krishna near Bezwada under the command of the Paramara chief, Jananatha of Dhara. Vijayaditya was campaigning in the Chola country on behalf of his Chalukyan overlord. As a measure of retaliation, the Chola king invaded southern Andhra country and killed in a battle the king of Pottapi, a principality, consisting of the Chandragiri taluk of the Chittoor district and the Rajampet taluk of the Kadapa district, who was a Chalukyan subordinate and slew also a brother of Jananatha mentioned above.²⁵ Next year, Somesvara challenged the Chola to fight with him at Kudala-Samgamam but dispatched Vijayaditya on an expedition to the south. The Chola, not finding the Chalukya at the appointed place, retired to Kandai or Kandanavolu-(Kurnool) for a month. Then he defeated the stray Chalukyan force

at Kudala-Samgamam and marched towards Vengi.²⁶ Vijayaditya relinquished his governorship of Nolambavadi and returned to Vengi to defend it. The Chola defeated the Chalukyan army stationed on the bank of the Krishna and its generals, Jananatha, Rajamayya and Tipparasayya.²⁷ From here he marched through Vengi to the Godavari, Kalinga, and Chakrakutam.²⁸ Vijayaditya submitted to the Chola as a measure of expediency and was restored to the throne of Vengi in 1067 A.D.²⁹ Very soon after this the Chalukyan prince, Vikramaditya, laid siege to Chakrakutam and Vijayaditya took advantage of this, threw of his allegiance to the Cholas and resumed his subordination to the Chalukyas. Next year, the Chola reinvested Chakrakutam and Vikramaditya made a diversionary march to the Krishna but hearing of his father's death, returned to his capital. On his way back from Chakrakutam, the Chola king, Virarajendra, came to Vengi, and crowned his nephew, Rajendra, son of Rajaraja, as the king of Vengi. Vijayaditya took refuge in Kalinga at the Eastern Ganga, court and passed away in 1076 A. D.

The next phase relates the reign of Kulottunga Chola-1 (1070-1120) A.D. and Chalukya Vikramaditya VI (1076-1126 A.D). This phase witnessed the loss of Vengi for the Cholas and the establishment of Chalukyan rule in this region. After the death of his uncle, Vijayaditya-VII, Kulottunga Chola sent his sons, Rajaraja Mummadi Chola, Vira-Chola and Rajaraja Chola Ganga as viceroys of Vengi. In 1092 A.D., Vikrama Chola became tile viceroy and he returned home in

1118 A.D. This was the signal for the rise of troubles in Vengi. The Chalukyan king, Vikramaditya invaded Vengi and obtained control over it. From then onwards, Vengi was lost to the Cholas and was under Chalukyan control.³⁰ Vikramaditya's *mahasamantadhipati*, *mahapradhani*, *Dandanayaka* Anantapala was made the governor of Vengi-14000 in 1119 A.D.³¹ *Mahapradhani* Madhavarasa and *mahamatya Dandanayaka* Risiyana-bhatta figure in the Guntur district in 1120 A.D. *Dandanayaka* Aditya is mentioned in a record of 1121 A.D. *Mahapradhana*, *Banasavergade* and *Manavergade* figured along with Anantapalaya in 1121 A.D.³² Sauraraja *Dandanayaka*, the son-in-law of Anantapala is mentioned in 1123 A.D.³³ It is thus evident that in this phase in the Chola-Chalukya struggle for Vengi ended in complete triumph for the Chalukyas.

RELATIONS WITH THE KAKATIYAS

The Kakatiyas are a celebrated family of rulers who held sway over Andhradesa for over three centuries. They united most part of the Telugu speaking area and held it under their control at a critical period in the history of the Deccan. The ancestors of the family were originally inhabitants of the Vengi country and their first important ancestor, Kakatiya Gundyana, was a subordinate and *Samanta* of the Vengi Chalukyan king, Ammaraja-II. During the days of usurpations and confusion in Vengi politics at the end of Ammaraja's rule, Gundyana moved on to the west and settled down in *Natavadi* which was adjacent

to Vengi. From here, the Kakatiyas moved on further west into the Koravi country and there with the help of the kinsmen of the Viryala family. Gundyana's descendant Beta became independent and is known to history as Beta-I (1000-1030 A. D.).³⁴

This new independent principality was very limited in extent and was confined to the modern districts of Khammam in the Telangana part of Andhra Pradesh. It was situated in a dangerous position. The Later Chalukyas surrounded it and were frequently raiding Vengi after the installation of Rajaraja as its ruler with the aid of the Cholas. The frequent expeditions of the Cholas into the Vengi country constituted another menace. Kollipaka in the adjacent district of Nalgonda became the area of frequent Chola-Chalukya conflicts. An inscription from Kazipet in the Warangal district states that Beta-I "obtained great wealth by churning the ocean that was the army of the Chola king".³⁵ It is very likely that he plundered the Chola army while it was returning from the battle of Kollipaka in 1088 A.D.³⁶ This first Kakatiya king could not manage to keep his position.

The situation changed by the time Beta was succeeded by his son, Prola-I (1030-1075 A.D.). The Chola-Chalukya struggle was intensified after the accession of Somesvara-I. There was trouble from Chakrakuta-*vishaya*, *Purakudesa* and *Bhadrangapura*. He then prudently submitted to the Chalukyan emperor, Trailokyamalla Somesvara-I and obtained from him, *Hanumakonda-*

vishaya, which comprised the greater part of the modern Warangal district.³⁷ Banma, a general of Prola, is said to have fought with the Cholas at Kanchi, obviously on behalf of the Chalukyan emperor. This event must have taken place when after the tragic end of Chola Rajadhiraja in the battle of Koppam the Cholas retreated and were pursued by the victorious Chalukyan forces. Prola-I continued as a Chalukyan feudatory till the end of his life.

Beta-II (1075-1110 A. D.), the son and immediate successor of Prola I, was more favoured by the Chalukyas. He became the feudatory and subordinate of Vikramaditya-VI and bore the titles *Vikrama-Chakari* and *Tribhuvanamalla*.³⁸ Beta's minister *Vaija dandadhinatha*, made him bow at the feet of Vikramaditya-I³⁹ and obtain as present the *Sabbi-1000* district, which comprised the Karimnagar district and part of the Warangal district.⁴⁰ After this fresh recognition by the Chalukyan emperor, Beta assumed the titles of *Samadhigata-pancha-mahasabda* and *mahamandalesvara*.

There was a change after Beta's son; Prola-II (1110-1158 A D.) became the ruler. He was the master of Koravi, *Hanumakonda-vishaya* and *Sabbi-1000* or the districts of Khammam, Warangal and Karimnagar in eastern Telangana at the time of his accession to power. He was a good fighter and had high ambitions. The powerful Chalukyan emperor, Vikramaditya, of whom he was a vassal, died in 1126 A.D. and was succeeded by Somesvara-III. The records of this king and his

two sons, Jagadekamalla-II and Taila-III, are found in very limited numbers in Telangana and perhaps the power of the Chalukyas declined gradually. This made Prola-II bold. The Hanumakonda inscription of his son, Rudradeva, states that he captured Tailapadeva, but released him. This must be Kumara Tailapa who was governing from Kollipaka, Kodur and other centres.⁴¹ This emboldened Prola and induced him to throw off the Chalukyan yoke. He is also known to have fought with Govindaraja, the famous general of Vikramaditya-VI who held the Kondapalli area.⁴² Then Prola attacked the strongholds of the Chalukyas in the Mahaboobnagar district and their feudatory rulers of Telugu Chola families. He subjugated Udaya Choda of Kandur and made him his vassal. Prola's next victim was Gunda, the chief of Mantrakuta or Manthani in the Karimnagar district who was shaved and branded and finally killed by Prola's general, Kama. Jaggadeva and other Chalukyan feudatories besieged Prola's capital - Hanumakonda, but the siege was fruitless. This attempt of the Chalukyan feudatories to curb the independence of Prola was thus of no avail. Prola probably helped the Kalachuri revolution and the consequent dethronement of Taila-III.⁴³

Prola-II's son and successor, Rudradeva (1158-1196 A.D.) made further conquests and consolidated his rule over the whole of Telangana and annexed part of the East Godavari district on the east coast and part of the Kurnool district in the south-west. The Kakatiya kingdom extended, as a consequence of his exploits,

up to Malyavan mountain in the north, Kalyani in the west, the sea in the east and Srisailam in the south.⁴⁴ Thus ended the rule of the Kalyana Chalukya in Andhra region. Rudradeva's nephew Ganapatideva (1198-1262 A.D.) annexed the coastal area and the greater part of Rayalasima and this wiped out even the semblance of Kalyana Chalukyan rule in Andhradesa.

DECLINE

The continual warring with the Cholas exhausted the empire, giving their subordinates the opportunity to rebel. In the decades after Vikramaditya-VI's death in 1126 A.D., the empire steadily decreased in size as their powerful feudatories expanded in autonomy and territorial command. The time period between 1150 A.D. and 1200 A.D. saw many hard fought battles between the Kalyana Chalukyas and their feudatories who were also at war with each other. By the time of Jagadekamalla-II, the Kalyana Chalukyas had lost control of Vengi and his successor, Tailapa-III was defeated by Kakatiya Prola in 1149 A.D. Tailapa-III was taken captive and later released bringing down the prestige of the Kalyana Chalukyas.⁴⁵ Seeing decadence and uncertainty sweeping into Chalukya rule, the Hoyasalas and Seunas also encroached upon the empire. In any case, in the internecine wars among the small Kannada kingdoms of the Kadambas, Hoyasalas, Vaidumbas and Kalachuris, the Kalyana Chalukya interference was to cause them dearly with these Kingdoms steadily increasing their stock and

ultimately the Hoyasalas, the Kakatiyas, the Kalachuris and the Seunas consuming the Chalukyas and sending them into oblivion. With the Kalachuris occupying the Chalukyan capital for over 35 years followed around 1149 A.D., after the defeat of Tailapa-III by the occupation of Dharwar in North Central Karnataka by the Hoyasalas.⁴⁶

The Chalukya Empire shrank in size due to revolts of many feudatories. The Kakatiyas, the Seunas and the Hoyasalas encroached upon the empire during the time of Taila-III (1149-62 A.D.). Bijjala of Kalachuri family occupied Kalyani in 1157 A.D. and Taila-III fled to Anneri where he died in 1162 A.D.⁴⁷ After the Kalachuri interregnum Somesvara-IV re-established his dynastic power in 1183 A.D. But he lost his empire by 1189 A.D. The Seunas captured the northern portions of the Chalukya territories and the rest of the empire fell into the hands of the Kakatiyas and the Hoyasalas.⁴⁸

The bulk of information that we have about the life and the administrative patterns of this period is gleaned from inscriptions. Kalyana Chalukya Empire was a huge kingdom stretching from the Kaveri to the Narmada River. It consisted of many parts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. The state was divided into a number of *mandalas* with appropriate subdivisions. Names like Banavasi-12000, Nolambavadi-32000, and Gangavadi-96000 indicate such divisions. These regions were ruled by the representatives of the Emperor who

enjoyed hereditary powers or were appointed by the king. Village was the smallest unit and it was looked after by a community of elders called '*mahajana*'s and representatives of various trades. '*Gavunda*' and '*Karana*' were the head official and accountant respectively.

Greater number of stone inscriptions was installed during this period as compared to copper plates. Most of them are in Sanskrit or Kannada. Combination of prose and poetry is preferred. There is a literary flair in many of them. Vikramaditya heralded a new era called '*Vikrama Saka*' as indicated in these epigraphs. The numismatic output of the Kalyana Chalukyas is quite profuse. '*Gadyana*' was a gold coin. The name of the place where it was minted was prefixed to this name. Hence names such as *Lokki gadyana*, *Kataka gadyana* etc. have come in to vogue. Mints were located at places such as 'Sudi' and 'Lokkigundi'. Each design or symbol on the Chalukya coin has been impressed by a separate punch. Many coins with a punch mark are found to be made of gold as well as silver. Other coins mentioned in the inscriptions are *pana*, *honnu*, *haga*, *kagini*, *visa*, *gulike* and *bele*.⁴⁹

With a view of the archaeological and historical importance of the Chalukyas of Kalyana, the present study is concentrated on the State and Society in Andhra during the 'Rule of Chalukyas of Kalyana'.

The primary aim of the present study is mainly to focus on the rule of Chalukyas of Kalyana in Andhradesa. The present study is based on the survey to trace the history of Chalukyas of Kalyana in Andhra based on the Epigraphical evidence which is available in Andhra Pradesh. The published works on the history of Chalukyas of Kalyana, the Epigraphical Reports, Archaeological Reports, Gazetteers and other literary works are to be brought together and generalised for the purpose of the present study.

PREVIOUS WORKS

There are several works on the History of the Kalyana Chalukyas. Col. Mackenzie surveyed and recorded Village Kaifiyats which contains history of this dynasty. But the information about the history of the Kalyana Chalukyas was outdated and not authentic. The information provided in the Kaifiyats at many points contradicting with the recent evidences. The other works viz., B.R. Gopal's "The Chalukyas of Kalyana and the Kalachuris"; K.R. Basavaraja's "Administration under the Chalukyas of Kalyana"; "The Chalukyas of Kalyana" (seminar papers, Mythic Society, Bangalore), edited by M.S. Nagaraja Rao, and Vishwanath Hiremath's, "Chalukyas of Kalyans: A Study of Religious Conditions" deals with history, socio-religious cultural conditions, Administration of Kalyana Chalukyas in Karnataka only. All these works do not contain

sufficient and reliable information about the history of Kalyana Chalukya rule in Andhradesa.

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the present study are:

- (i) to describe the history of Kalyana Chalukya rule in Andhradesa;
- (ii) to explain the state and society in Andhra during rule of Kalyana Chalukyas;
- (iii) to understand the importance and other aspects of Kalyana Chalukya rule in Andhra; and
- (iv) to examine the development of Kalyana Chalukya rule in Andhra from its genesis to the downfall.

SOURCES

Epigraphical Sources

The first and foremost among them are the Epigraphical records which are numerous and prolific. These Chalukyas who ruled over large areas of Deccan, have left behind a rich treasure of valuable inscriptions which number much more than those of any other single dynasty that preceded or followed them. Their authenticity and utility is further enhanced by the fact that they contain verifiable chronological details which are essential for any historical sketch. The search, collection, decipherment and publication of these records themselves, scattered in

different parts of the Deccan, has its own history to narrate. Since, on account of the peculiar circumstances under which this province was placed till recently, the work was carried out severally at different times, by different agencies, according to their own plans.

The Epigraphical Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India, Government of India, undertook a systematic village to village survey of the Bombay--Karnataka area from 1925-26 onwards and the inscriptions copied therein were all listed every year as an Appendix to the Annual Reports on South Indian Epigraphy. A few important inscriptions among them were reviewed in the Epigraphical resume of the Annual Reports of the Archaeological Survey of India. Before this project, the only voluminous Kannada records copied by the Epigraphical branch were from of the Bellary and Mangalore Districts besides a few from other places as well. This was so because till then the work of Epigraphical survey was confined only to the former Madras Presidency. From 1945-46, however, the Annual reports on South Indian Epigraphy were replaced by those on Indian Epigraphy. The latter have a wider scope than the ones replaced, for they no longer confined themselves to South India but embraced the whole of India. Consequently, the Appendix containing a list of inscriptions copied in the Bombay-Karnataka area formed a part of the whole report itself from that year, and in the Introduction of these reports, important inscriptions are reviewed.

The Districts of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur, which were once a part of the former Hyderabad State, are being surveyed by the Epigraphical Branch of the Archaeological Survey of India and also the Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar. This area has yielded quite a good number of inscriptions and of these many belongs to the Kalyana Chalukyas. Through these records many interesting and new facts pertaining to the history of this dynasty have now come to light.

Besides the above the Archaeological Survey of India has been bringing out Epigraphia Indica and South Indian Inscriptions in which contains a number of Kalyana Chalukyan inscriptions. Four Volumes in the series of South Indian Inscriptions (Vol. IX, XI, XV and XX) contain texts of Kannada inscriptions with their English summaries, though in earlier volumes too, a few Kannada inscriptions are published. While Vol. IX (Pts. I and II) contains 711 Kannada inscriptions copied in the former Madras Presidency, most of them coming from the Bellary District, Vol. XI (Pts. I & II) contains 211 inscriptions copied in the Bombay-Karnataka area during the years 1925-26 to 1930-31. The inscriptions of those kings of the Chalukya and other dynasties that ruled over Karnataka after Vikramaditya-VI, copied in these years, have been published in Vol. XV edited by Dr. P.B. Desai. Vol. XX edited by Dr. G.S. Gai contains texts of 421 inscriptions copied between 1935-36 to 1938-39.

Dr. Desai has published some volumes of inscriptions wherein texts of epigraphs from the former Hyderabad State have been included. No.18 of the former Hyderabad State's Archaeological Series entitled "A Corpus of Inscriptions in the Kannada Districts of Hyderabad state" and No.9 of the Andhra Pradesh Government Archaeological Series entitled "Select stone inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh" are two such volumes. He and the late Dr. P. Sreenivasachar are the joint editors of epigraphs in the series, No.3, "Kannada Inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh".

The Department of Archaeology and Museums of Andhra Pradesh Government so far brought out three Annual Reports on Epigraphy for the year 1965, 1966 and 1967, and for District Volumes of Inscriptions for Warangal, Cuddapah, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Medak and Mahaboobnagar and also six Volumes of Epigraphia Andhrica have also been brought out.

The following Epigraphical publications are also very useful for the study of the source material: P.B. Desai's "Jainism in South India and some Jaina Epigraphs", K.G. Kundanagar's "Inscriptions of North Karnataka and Kolhapur State", M.G. Dikshit's "Select Inscriptions of Maharashtra"; "Sources of Medieval History of the Deccan", in three volumes edited by G.H. Khare; two volumes of Telangana, *Sasanamulu* edited by G. Ramakrishna Sarma and Dr. P. Sreenivasachar; 'A Corpus of Inscriptions in the Telingana Districts of Andhra

Pradesh', in three parts edited by P.Sreenivasachar; 'Stone Sculptures in the Alampur Museum' by Md.Abdul Waheed Khan; 'Copper Plate Inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh State Museum', Volume-I by N.Ramesan; 'Corpus of Inscriptions in the Telangana Districts of Andhra Pradesh', Part-IV by M. Somasekhara Sarma.

But the published inscriptions from only a small number when compared to those that remain unpublished. The value of inscriptions as source materials for reconstruction history is too well known. Many problems which could not be otherwise solved may be solved by careful examination of the clues offered by these records. More important is the fact that the conclusions arrived at on the basis of epigraphs are more sound, since the epigraphs are contemporary evidences.

LITERARY SOURCES

Literary sources are the next important source material for the present study. There are very few literary works which helps us in the course of present study. They are: Ranna's *Gadayuddha* and *Ajitapurana*; Bilhana's *Vikramankadevacharitra*; *Manasollasa* or *Abhilashitardhachintamani* by Bhulokamalla Somesvara-III and *Navasahasankachartra* by Padmagupta etc.

SCHEME OF THE STUDY

The present study is presented in **Five Chapters**.

The **First chapter** is an Introduction and deals with the importance of the rule of Chalukyas of Kalyana in Andhradesa and Sources. The political history of Chalukyas of Kalyana and their subordinates, and their relation with Vengi Chalukyas and Cholas in Andhradesa right from their inception to their downfall to be described in the **Second Chapter**. The Chalukyas of Kalyana appear to have begun their early career as subordinates / military generals of the Rashtrakuta kings. The first member of this family i.e., Taila-II was the son of the Kalachuri princes Bonthadevi. He started his career as a feudatory chief under Krishna-III. In 957 A.D., he was the governor of a *nadu*, with his headquarters at Melpati, as is known from an inscription at Karjol. Here he simply described as a subordinate of Krishna-III. In the next two years, however, he appears to have risen to prominence, bearing the title *mahasamanta* and governing the division of Tardavadi 1000 (Taddevadi in Indi taluk, Bijapur district) according to an inscription of 965 A.D. from Narasalgi. He is also described as *Ahavamalla* and *Satyasrayakulatilaka*. Thus even as a subordinate Taila, seems to have been watching the situation, waiting for an opportunity to assert his right over the kingdom. In this context, the Rashtrakuta kingdom was invaded by Paramara Siyaka and their capital sacked in 972 A.D. Khottiga was killed in the raid and his nephew Karka-II came to the Rashtrakuta throne. He took advantage of the resultant confusion and immediately overthrew Karka and established himself in

Manyakheta, in spite of the opposition of Ganga Marasimha, finally succeeded in overthrowing the Rashtrakutas.

The period of nearly two centuries i.e., from 956 to 1150 A.D. The history of the whole Telangana under the Imperial Chalukyas of Kalyana and the subordinate families of this period namely The Kakatiyas, Vemulavada Chalukyas, the Mudigonda Chalukyas, the Polavasa chiefs and the Choda chiefs of Kanduru. Their activities during this period were relative to their overloads on one hand and the neighbouring subordinate chiefs on the other which from the main topic for discussion in this chapter. The last date of the Chalukyas of Kalyana rule is fixed as 1163 A.D. by several authorities and there is no sufficient reason to deviate from that date. Although the Hanumakonda inscription of 1163 A.D. is considered to be Rudra's proclamation of independence he was exercising sovereign power even before that year. But last known record of Kakatiyas as subordinates is the Sanigaram inscription of Prola-II dated 1149 A.D. With regard to the sphere of their political activities, most of the present Andhra Pradesh and parts of Tamilnadu in the south and Karnataka in the west are concerned.

The **Third Chapter** deals with the Polity and Administrative system of the Chalukyas of Kalyana in Andhradesa. The Chalukyas of Kalyana kingship was hereditary, passing to the king's brother if the king did not have a male heir. The administration was highly decentralised and feudatory clans such as the Kakatiya,

Vemulavada Chalukyas, the Mudigonda Chalukyas, the Polavasa chiefs and the Choda chiefs of Kanduru were allowed to rule their autonomous provinces, paying an annual tribute to the Chalukya emperor. Inscriptions record titles such as *Bahattaraniyogadhipati* (Head of 72 departments) *Mahapradhana* (Chief Minister), *Sandhivigrahika*, and *Dharmadhikari* (chief justice). Some positions such as *Tadeyadandanayaka* (commander of reserve army) were specialised in function while all ministerial positions included the role of *Dandanayaka* (commander), showing that cabinet members were trained as army commanders as well as in general administrative skills.

In Andhradesa the kingdom was divided into provinces such as Adavani-500, Aleru-40 Kampana, Ane-marga-70, Anmakonda-7,000, Anmanballe-11, Ayije-300, Ayyanavadi-300, Bagi-12, Belvala-nadu. Enmadale-6,000, Eruva-vishaya, Garuje-70, Gudikallu-24, Hambulige-30, Kadipalu-70, Kalvachedu-40 kampana, Kandukuru-24, Kanduru-1,000/- 1100, Kaniyakal-300, Kanne-300, Kandravdi-1000, Kasavulu-70, Kavutalu-12, Kodada-12, Kodiyana-nadu, Kogalinadu Kollipaka-7,000, Kondapalli-300, Kosavala-1,25,000, Kudala-12, Kudiya-pe/Kudiyana-40, Kulakuliya-13, Lombulike-70, Manchalu-35, Mottavadi-nadu, Mulki-300, Naravadi-500/Nalavadi-nadu, Nolambavadi-32,000, Panugal-500, Pedekal-800/- 5,000, Pulgunuru-70, Pullanuru-70, Rodda-300, Sabbi-1000, Sarimale-12, Saulu-70, Sindavadi-1000, Sire-nadu, Suliyannuru-70, Tumbula-30,

Vaddavana-500, Velpugonda-24, Vengi-14,000, Yettapi-90 each name including the number of villages under its jurisdiction. The large provinces were divided into smaller provinces containing a lesser number of villages. The big provinces were called *Mandala* and under them were *Nadu* further divided into *Kampanas* (groups of villages) and finally a *wada* (village). A *Mandala* was under a member of the royal family, a trusted feudatory or a senior official. Tailapa-II himself was in charge of Tardavadi province during the Rashtrakuta rule. Women from the royal family also administered Nadus and Kampanas. Army commanders were titled Mahamandalesvaras and those who headed a Nadu were entitled Nadugouvnda.

The **Fourth Chapter** deals with the information on the Socio, Economic and Religious Conditions that prevailed during the rule of Chalukyas of Kalyana in Andhradesa. The Chalukyas of Kalyana minted gold coins with Kannada and Nagari legends which were large, thin gold coins with several varying punch marks on the obverse side. They usually carried multiple punches of symbols such as a stylised lion, *Sri* in Kannada, a spearhead, the king's title, a lotus and others. Lakkundi in Gadag district and Sudi in Dharwad district were the main mints. Their heaviest gold coin was *Gadyana* weighting 96 grains; *Dramma* weighted 65 grains, *Kalanju* 48 grains, *Kasu* 15 grains, *Manjadi* 2.5 grains, *Akkam* 1.25 grains and *Pana* 9.6 grain.

Agriculture was the empire's main source of income through taxes on land and produce. The majority of the people lived in villages and worked farming the staple crops of rice, pulses, and cotton in the dry areas and sugarcane in areas having sufficient rainfall, with areca and betel being the chief cash crops. Taxes were levied on mining and forest products, and additional income was raised through tolls for the use of transportation facilities. The state also collected fees from customs, professional licenses, and judicial fines. Records show horses and salt were taxed as well as commodities (gold, textiles, perfumes) and agricultural produce (black pepper, paddy, spices, betel leaves, palm leaves, coconuts and sugar). Land tax assessment was based on frequent surveys evaluating the quality of land and the type of produce. Chalukya records specifically mention black soil and red soil lands in addition to wetland, dry land and wasteland in determining taxation rates.

Hinduism and Jainism were flourished under the rule of the Chalukyas of Kalyana. Kalamukhas, Pasupatha, the radical types of Saivism were followed and practiced by the people. Jainism was affected by the raids of Vira Saivaites. Basavesvara led the Vira Saivates against the Jains in spearheading the Virasaiva movement. He was responsible for the disappearance of Jainism in the region. The Virasaivaites in spreading their religion they have produced excellent Kannada literature. The Chalukyas of Kalyana were builders of many Saiva temples in Andhra–Karnataka Region. The style of architecture introduced by

them during this period in construction of the temples was made perfect and complete by the time of the Kakatiyas and Hoyasalas. The temples were not only built by the kings but also by the nobles and the local chiefs. The feudatory chiefs Kakatiyas and Chieftains of Manthana and Naganur also built the temples. There were only a few temples of Vishnu built by them like Kesava Swamy temple at Gangapur and Vishnu temple at Naganur.

In a Hindu caste system that was conspicuously present, Brahmins enjoyed a privileged position as providers of knowledge and local justice. These Brahmins were normally involved in careers that revolved around religion and learning with the exception of a few who achieved success in martial affairs. They were patronised by kings, nobles and wealthy aristocrats who persuaded learned Brahmins to settle in specific towns and villages by making them grants of land and houses. The relocation of Brahmin scholars was calculated to be in the interest of the kingdom as they were viewed as persons detached from wealth and power and their knowledge was a useful tool to educate and teach ethical conduct and discipline in local communities. Brahmins were also actively involved in solving local problems by functioning as neutral arbiters (*Panchayat*).

The **Fifth Chapter** highlights the Summary and Conclusion of the Study and a list of all the sources in the form of a consolidated Bibliography.

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