APPENDIX 'B'
ROYAL TITLES AND PRANASTIR

The Chalukya kings styled themselves by several titles. Some of them were the usual ones assumed by the kings after the foundation of the empire. Some others were those taken by a few of the kings to signify their conspicuous merit, triumphant victories and acquisition of power.

The Badami inscription of Pulakesi I provides the ancestry and mentions a Chalukya Vallabhesware who performed several sacrifices and built the fort of Vatapi. He was doubtless Pulakesi I. Dr. Fieet is of the opinion that the name Pulakesi denotes the meaning 'tiger haired'. According to Monier Williams the name stands for 'the great Lion'. However, the name Pulakesi is a purely Kannada name. Pulakesi styled himself as Maharaja, Satyasastra, Ranavikrama, Sri Prithivivallabha. Of these titles, the term 'Satyasastra' was held by all the kings of the Chalukya dynasty. In fact the imperial house was generally known as 'Satysastra Kul'. The term 'Satyasastra' evidently means one who is the adherent of truth.

Mannalaśad continued to have the usual titles; but he was known by a special title 'Pururama parakrama'. This distinctive title evidently means, 'puissant in many
battles'. Kirtivarma extended his dominions in all
directions. He won several victories in battles and after
performing the Vedic sacrifices, assumed the title.

Pulakesi II is well known by a few additional titles
which indicate his prowess and supremacy. 'Pulakesi's
distinctive title was 'Parameswara' or supreme lord.
Dr. K.A.R. Sastry is of the opinion that this title
'Parameswara' was assumed by Pulakesi after defeating
Harsha. But some other scholars are of the
opinion that the title was in use much earlier to and
later on came to be associated with Pulakesi after his
defeat of Harsha. But evidence to show that the title
was in use earlier are not forthcoming. He is stated to
have assumed the title of 'Parameswara' according to the
Naidersabad grant. It is significant to note that a few
Rastrakuta kings bore this title also. Besides this
title, Pulakesi took a few other high-sounding titles
also, like Maharajadhirastra and Parama Bhatara and
these titles show his undisputed sovereignty and
particularly, the last one, which means, 'Lord of the
eastern and western waters', prove his authority over
extensive territories. Pulakesi is also referred to as
a favourite of fortune and of the earth. In the Aihohe
inscription, Pulakesi has styled himself as 'Vallabha'
with the prefix, 'Prithvi-vallabha' which means 'Enjoyer
of wealth and land or the husband of the Goddess Lakshmi
and earth. Possibly, this title was intended to represent 
Pulakesi as the incarnation of Vishnu.

Vikramaditya I assumed titles indicating Paramountcy. He styled himself as Maharajadhiraja and Bhatara. Henceforth, the Chalukya kings were called by the full titles—
"Satyaraya, Sri Prithivillabha, Maharajadhiraja, Paramesvara, Parama Bhatara" which indicate their status as imperial rulers power. One or two distinctive titles of Vikramaditya are, 'Banasika', (Lust for war), Anivara (The indispensable and removal of obstacles), and Rajasvall (Brave among kings). In some other records, Vikramaditya has styled himself as 'ParamaMahaswara' or devout worshipper of Rta. Another inscription gives the other titles of Vikramaditya, which are 'taruna Vasanta', 'Samanta kesari', and as one ruling Ayarsa. Vikramaditya is also described as 'one who became the favourite of fortune and Sri Valabha, probably, after his conquest of the South Indian kings.

Vinaayaditya took the distinctive title of 'Yuddhama' in addition to the other imperial titles. He is also known by the name 'Samanta Bhuvanashraya'. The Balgame inscription refers to his still another special title, 'Rajasvall', (the asylum of kings). He was 'like the epic hero, Bharata, by being the asylum of kings.
Vijayaditya continued to have the usual imperial titles. Sometimes, he styled himself as paramabhatvara in place of Bhatara.

Vikramaditya II and Kirtivarman II continued to use the imperial titles. But, the latter took a few special birudas like Nripacisaha\textsuperscript{15} (Lion among kings), Parakramanka (Valabhus)\textsuperscript{16}. He is referred to as 'Vanavasyadhiparanripati mandala pranitaddha visuddha'\textsuperscript{16}.

Among the kings of the Eastern Chalukya kings, we may mention that Vishnuvardhana, brother of Palakesi IV, the founder of the dynasty, had the title, 'Vishmasiddhi',\textsuperscript{17} as borne out by his inscriptions.