Chapter V

The Provincial Government
CHAPTER V

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1: Organization of the Provincial Government:

Division of the Empire

As a preliminary to a study of the salient features of the provincial government under the Chalukyas of Kalyana, it is necessary to have a clear idea of provincial rule in the previous period, i.e. under the Kadambas, the Chalukyas of Badami and the Rashtrakutas. This will help us to understand the system of provincial government under the Chalukyas of Kalyana.

Under the Kadambas the kingdom was divided into various administrative units. It appears that there were four provinces, the North, East, West and South. Over each one of these provinces there ruled a viceroy selected from among the members of the royal family. According to Dr. Morae, these viceroys rendered obedience to the king as long as he was in a strong position. But after his death they set up as sovereign masters in their respective regions. Incidentally it may be stated that this was not the case so far as the Chalukyas of Kalyana were concerned.

The Chalukyas of Badami superseded the Kadambas and established their rule in Karnatak. The subjugated many ruling families and made them accept their suzerainty. As a result of all this the Chalukya empire had become bigger and administrative needs greater than those of the Kadambas.
The vanquished dynasties like those of the Alupas, Sindas, Sendrakas, Gangas and others were permitted by the imperial sovereign to administer their respective territories as subordinate chieftains. The Chālukya monarchs entered into matrimonial alliances with some of their feudatories which must have evoked greater loyalty on their part to the sovereign. The territory of the Chālukyas of Bādami was divided into rāstra, vishaya and nādu for purposes of administration. Members of royal family were appointed as governors over territorial divisions.

The Rāshtrakūtas succeeded the Chālukyas of Bādami to the hegemony of the South. Their empire consisted of many feudatory kingdoms and directly administered areas. They maintained an effective check over their feudatories by appointing imperial residents at the courts of their feudatories and they used to keep their own representatives at the imperial court to watch the trend of events. At times, whenever, a feudatory became disloyal he was dispossessed of his territory. Any act of rebellion on the part of the feudatory was put down by the local imperial officials. Like the Chālukyas, the Rāshtrakūtas entered into matrimonial relations with some of their feudatories. The empire of the Rāshtrakūtas was divided into units called variously as rāstra, vishaya, and bhukti. Princes and princesses were also appointed to administer these provinces. Commons, like Bankeya were appointed for such posts on account of their distinguished
service to the imperial sovereign. The provincial governors had their own courts which closely resembled that of the emperor. They had large military forces under them which were employed for the maintenance of peace and order in the province and to keep in check the local officials and feudatories. The provincial governors did not enjoy much autonomy, in cases of making grants of villages and appointments of subordinate local officials. There is a solitary instance of a provincial governor being assisted by a council of elders (Rāṣṭramahattāras).⁹

Now let us take up for our analysis the provincial government of the Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa. The peculiar feature of attaching numerical figures to the various administrative units into which the kingdom was divided to facilitate administration commenced during the rule of the Rāṣṭrakūtas. But it came into more intensive use under the Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa. Thus there were bigger units and smaller units. Let us draw the line between these two sets of units at 1,000. The bigger divisions would be thousands and more and smaller would be less than thousand. The latter definitely stood for the villages and towns in them, while the former either signified the number of divisions called thousands or they may have stood for the revenue of the area or some may have signified the villages and some the revenue.¹⁰
The Chalukya governors and feudatories had their own courts and their capitals which were the replicas of the imperial court on a smaller scale. Thus, for instance, Māhāmandaleśvara Lakṣhmarasa who was governing Belvola 300 and Purīgare 300 had a council of ministers consisting of five members: Śrīkaraṇa Dēvanayya Nāyaka, Pergade Nākimayya who was the chief officer of the state (Samastarājyabharanīrupitamunyappa), Pergade Rēvanayya, the Karana Āyehapayya Nāyaka and Pēsāyita Kātimayya. We have seen earlier that Akkādēvi, the governor of Kiskād had a ministry of seven members and the Silāhāras and the Nolambas also had ministries of different sizes. The machinery of the provincial government like that of the central government had become much more complicated and the number of offices had multiplied greatly as the empire of the Chalukyas had grown in size. Prominent among the officers of the household were the Superintendent of the Household (Manevggade), Bearer of the Betel Bag (Adapada), and Chief of Robes (Mahāpāsāyita). In the court there was the chief counsellor (Hiriya Tantrapāla). Sandhivigrahi of the rank of Mahāpradhāna was employed in the conduct of diplomatic negotiations. He had an officer to assist him. Prominent among the military officers were the Chief of the Army (Śēnādhipati) and chief of the elephant corps (Āneya Sāhāni). The governor had, in one instance, at his command a force of 1000 soldiers. Perhaps this might have
been the standing army. There was another minister in charge of the revenue administration known as Kaditāmātya. He was assisted by Śrīkaraṇa who was in charge of the accounts department and piriya pergade who was in charge of the revenues. The latter officer had under him (1) Deva-
sāyada hegade in charge of taxes collected in kind and (2) Hejjunakada hegade in charge of customs. Yet another officer in the customs department was the Sunkada adhikari. Chief treasury officers of three ranks administered the financial matters of the province. In the province the dharmādhikāraka probably administered religious matters.
Section 2

The Provincial Heads:

From the source material at our disposal we learn that the Chalukyas followed certain definite principles in making appointments of provincial heads. Princes, Princesses, ministers, dandanāyakes and feudatories were entrusted with the administration of these provinces.

(a) Princes:

Appointing princes as governors was a common feature in this period. It was in the fitness of things that these princes were put in charge of the administration as they were required to get themselves acquainted with the art of government. It was a part of their education and training in matters of statecraft. A few such examples may now be given.

PRINCE SOMEMVARA II

Prince Somesvara II was the son of king Somesvara I by his queen Bachaladevi. During the reign of Somesvara I in A.D. 1049 and again in A.D. 1053 and in A.D. 1054 he was administering the divisions of Belvola 300 and Puragere 300.

PRINCE VIKRAMADITYA VI

During the reign of Somesvara I in A.D. 1055 prince Vikramaditya VI was appointed governor over Gangavādi 96,000 and Banavasi 12,000 provinces. In addition to these during the year A.D. 1057 he was given the charge of the administration of Nolambavadi 32,000 province.
PRINCE JAYASIMHA

Since it is only Jayasimha's career that illustrates best how a capable prince could rise from being the governor of a few provinces into that of the governor of many provinces, we give more details about it. We have already seen how when his ambition exceeded his discretion he lost his life.

Prince Jayasimha was another son of Somesvara I by his queen Bachaladevi. Jayasimha started his political career as governor of Tardavadi 1,000 province under his father about A.D. 1064. He often used his father's title Trāilokyamalla. During the reign of Somesvara II, he became the viceroy of Nolambavadi 32,000 and Sindavadi 4,000 and he began to rule over these divisions from the capital Kempale in A.D. 1068. A stone inscription discovered at Siddapur in the Molakalmuru taluk of the Chitradurga district calls prince Jayasimha as Annagesinga (lion of his elder brother). In the strife between Somesvara II and Vikramaditya VI he took the side of the latter. Bilhana says that Jayasimha was made the governor of Banavasi as a reward on the day of Vikramaditya's coronation. The inscriptions support Bilhana and state that Jayasimha was made the governor of the two Six-hundreds (Belvola 300 and Purigere 300) as early as 25th June, 1077, and this division was usually the charge of the heir-apparent. Another stone inscription of A.D. 1077 August 6th calls
him Yuvarāja (the heir apparent) and tells us that he governed the territorial divisions of Kōgali 500 and Kundūr 1,000, Purigere 300 and Balvola 300 from the capital Etagiri. Very soon more and more territory was added to the charge of Jayasimha who became governor of the divisions like Sāntalige, Kadambalige, Mandali, Sindavādi and others. Jayasimha kept his place as viceroy till the end of A.D. 1082 and this information is found in the stone inscription dated A.D. 25th June, 1082, discovered at Kurtakoti in Gadag taluk of the Dharwar district, which incidentally tells us that Yuvarāja TrailokyaMahā-Vīra-Nolambha-Pallava-Permādi Jayasinghadēva ruled over Purigere 300, Balvola 300, Banavāse 12,000 and Kundūr 1,000. Thus, it can be said that Jayasimha till the end of A.D. 1082 enjoyed the full confidence of the ruling monarch Vikramāditya VI. The other later example of princess acting as governors are Mallikārjuna, Somesvara III, Tailapa and Somesvara IV.
(b) **Princesses:**

The part played by queens and other princesses as heads of the various territorial divisions of the empire has already been discussed in detail in Chapter II. That they were not mere figureheads and that their contribution to the welfare of the empire was considerable can be made clear by citing some examples of queens and princesses as governors.

Akkādēvi was the most distinguished princess of the Chālukya royal family. She was the daughter of Nīrāvadeanga Satyāśraya and the sister of Vikramāditya V. In a record of A.D. 1010 she is described as gunada bedamgi (adorned with virtues) and eka vākye (truthful). She was given in marriage to Mayūryarma, the Kadamba chief of Hāngal. She had a son called Toyimadēva. Akkādēvi was associated with the administration of territories over a very long period of about forty years ranging from A.D. 1010 to A.D. 1054. In A.D. 1010 she was administering Kīsukād 70. In the year A.D. 1054 she figures as the governor of Kīsukād 70, Toragēra 60 and Māsiyavādī 140. It is interesting to note that Akkādēvi administered these territories over such a long period of at least forty-four years and it is enough proof of her extraordinary efficiency in dealing with matters of administration.

It appears that Jayasimha had a queen called Lākshmādēvi. The Gudugudi inscription dated A.D. 1038 states that when Jayasimhadēva was ruling, Lākshmādēvi was administering the Banavāse 12,000 province while Mayūryarma of
the Kodenba family, was administering Panumgal 500. The record does not clearly say that Lakshmādevī was the queen of the Chālukya monarch, but still by taking into account the manner in which she is introduced in the record it may perhaps be assumed thus. Mailaladēvi was the senior queen of the Chālukya monarch Somēśvara I. In a stone inscription of A.D. 1053-54 found at Tilivalli in the Hirekerur taluk of the Dharwar district, it is said that Mailaladēvi was administering Banavasi 12,000 province.

(c) Ministers:

The Chālukyas entrusted the administration of some of the provinces to their ministers. Epigraphs of this period throw a flood of light on this. As the ministers were distinguished men the king placed them in charge of the administration of some of the territorial divisions. When ministers were appointed as governors, it is likely that one of the following happened: (1) They appointed deputies to look after the provincial administration or (2) they stayed in the provinces and had their agents in the capital. We have examples for the first and they are the following:

In A.D. 1123 Mahāpradhāna Rāmayya was governing Banavase 12,000 on the order of Mahāpradhāna Sāyipayya who was the Superintendent of the Royal Household (Maneveggade). In A.D. 1149 Mammarasa Dandādhinātha was governing Belvola 300 on behalf of Mahāpradhāna Āneya Kesīmaya.
Dandanäyaka Vāvanarasat:

Instances of ministers being placed in charge of territorial divisions may now be cited. Dandanäyaka Vāvanarasat was the eldest son of Kesavarasa. The stone inscription\textsuperscript{54} of Śaka 950 (A.D. 1028–29) describes Dandanäyaka Vāvanarasat as Mahāprachandadandanäyaka who had obtained the distinguished honour of pañchamahāsabda. The record styles him as Mahāsandhivigrhasahipati. In A.D. 1028\textsuperscript{55} he was governing Purigere 300 and Belvola 300. In a stone inscription\textsuperscript{56} of A.D. 1037 Dandanäyaka Vāvanarasat is described as a comet (or fire) to the Konkan, an uprooter of Pannāla, a grindstone to Beleyavattana, a shatterer of the pride of the fortress Bijavādi and a scatterer of Dora.

Dandanäyaka Nāgadeva:

A stone inscription of A.D. 1060 records the military exploits of Dandanäyaka Nāgadeva. He was holding the high office of Manevēggaḍe and attained the status of Mahāsамmantāsahipati. He was also administering the divisions of Kisu-kād 70 and Toragere 60.

Dandanäyaka Anantapāla:

Anantapāla Dandanäyaka whom we have considered earlier as one of the most illustrious ministers played a vital role in the administration of the Chālukya empire. He is found bearing the arasa title. He comes on the scene in about A.D. 1098 and is found soon after enjoying the trusted position of the governor of the Two-Six-hundred (i.e.
Purigere and Belvola), the Yuvarājapāda. Banavāsi 12,000 was added to his charge in the following year (A.D. 1099)\(^5\) and he held it for about eight years (till A.D. 1107). Besides, he is seen administering the aschupannāya tax of the Seven-and-a-half-lakh country in A.D. 1100.\(^6\) His responsibilities did not cease here. Because he took the lead in the conquest of Vengi from the Chōlas he was put in charge of the administration of the newly conquered province. —

Anantapāla's rule in Vengi province was in a semi-regal style, but it leaves no room to doubt that his rule there was established only after a hard-fought struggle in which the Chōla viceroy and his feudatories like the Velanānti chief Gonka suffered decisive reverses in the field.\(^7\)

In an inscription found at Tripūrāntaka in Markapuram taluk of the Kurnool district, Dandanāyaka Anantapāla is described as Maḥāsāmantādhīpati and Maḥāprachandadandanāyaka. And he held the offices of Bhānasaveggaḍe, Maneveggade and Astānavastunāyaka. With him the other minister was entrusted with so many offices and enjoyed so many privileges and honours as Anantapāla.

Gōvinda Dandanāyaka:

Anantapāla's right hand man was his nephew Dandanāyaka Gōvindarasa whom he brought to the king's notice. The ruler came to have as high a regard for him as for his uncle. He is described as the right arm in Vikramāditya's victories (Trībhuvaṇamallādeva Vijayadekshina bhuja dandaṃka) meaning thereby that he was indispensable both in the king's con-
quests and in punishing the recalcitrant vassals in the empire. He was the Superintendent of the Royal Household (Maneeverggade) and in A.D. 1114 he was administering the Banavāse 12,000, the Sāntalige 1,000 and the two Six-Hundred provinces and the customs, vaddarāvula and pannāya, evidently of those districts from the royal city of Balipura (Baligēmve).

It is evident from this record that Gōvindarāja was a subordinate of Anantapāla in the same province of Banavāse 12,000. Like his uncle, he was both a minister as well as a governor. As a minister he held the office of Maneeverggade. As the governor, he ruled over Banavāse 12,000 with Balipura as the capital. He was deputising for his uncle Anantapāla in his administration in the South-west and thus enabled him to devote all his energy in the conquest and administration of Vengi in the North-east of the empire.

Among the later ministers who acted as governors Dandanāyaka Bamarasa and Dandanāyaka Kēśirāja were outstanding administrators.

Dandanāyaka Bammadevara:

Mahēpradhāna Dandanāyaka Bammadevarasa played a vital role in the administration of the empire during the reign of Jagadēkamalla II. In A.D. 1140 he held the office of the Superintendent of the Royal Household (Maneeverggade) and administered Banavāse 12,000 province. He appears again as the governor of Banavāśē in A.D. 1144 and A.D. 1146. In A.D. 1147 he held the offices of Antahpurādyakṣa, Kari-turaga Śāhāni, Śrīkarana, Kannada Sandhivigrahi, Pasēyite,
Manevēgēde, Sēnāḍhipati and Adapada. During this year A.D. 1147, he was governing Banavāse nāḍ.

Dandanāyaka Čēirāja:

Dandanāyaka Čēirāja was another minister of great reputation. In a stone inscription dated A.D. 1147 found at Lakshmesvar, Gadag taluk, Dharwar district, he is described as skilled in shattering the Chōla, Lāla and Gurjara monarchs. And the record tells us that he was holding the offices of Karituraga Ṣāhāni, Ṣrīkarana, Sarvāḍhyakeha, Hēri-lāle Sandhivigrahi, Pasāyata and Sēnāḍhipati. He was governing Belvola 300, Purigere 300, Halasige 12,000 and Hāmugal 500.

(d) The Evolution of the Office of the Dandanāyaka:

It appears that in the beginning the Dandanāyakas were only military officers. Later as Jayaswal has pointed out the dandanāyakas were also civilian officers. Under the Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa we invariably find that the governors of provinces and even the administrators of smaller areas being designated as dandanāyakas. Hence it seems as Dr. — — Mahalingam has shown that the term dandanāyaka "was largely used to denote only an administrative officer to whatever department he belonged."

Here are a few instances of governors, who were deemed nāyakas, placed in charge of the administration of territorial divisions.

During the rule of Sōmeśvara II in A.D. 1075 Danda-nāyaka Kottimayya was governing the divisions of Kīsukāḍa
70 and Chandravarti. A stone epigraph of A.D. 1115 speaks of the rule of Dandanāyaka Śripati over the divisions of Belvola and Purigere. In A.D. 1116 when Vikramāditya VI was ruling, Dandanāyaka Gopanarasa administered the province of Banavasi 12,000. When Somesvara III was ruling in A.D. 1138, Dandanāyaka Mahādevarasa was administering Belvola and Purigere divisions. In A.D. 1142 Dandanāyaka Chiyamarasa was governing Sindavadi 1,000.
Section 3:
The Feudatories and their Relation with the Imperial Power

The feudatories constituted a different category from that of the imperial officers who functioned as governors of provinces. The difference lay in the fact that these imperial officers held their positions only as long as they enjoyed the pleasure of the sovereign and they could be got rid off by the monarch the moment he felt so. But this was not the case with the feudatories. They were hereditary royal families though small in size and strength. Besides, some of them had matrimonial relations with the suzerain. Hence these feudatories who functioned as governors are to be treated separately as a class by themselves.

The Feudatories:

A considerable portion of the Chalukya territory was being administered by the feudatory chieftains who had accepted their suzerainty. There were great feudatories who ruled over extensive areas and minor feudatories who administered smaller divisions. Thus we find the Śilāhāras of Southern Konkan administering the area around the present Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra. The Śilāhāras of Northern Konkan ruled in the neighbourhood of Kolhapur. The Śilāhāras of Karad
governed the Karahāta province which comprised the Southern part of the modern Satara district of Mabārāshta and the extreme north of the Belgaum district in Mysore state. The Rattas were the hereditary governors of Kūndi 3,000 province. The Kadambas of Hāngal administered the area comprising the Southern part of Dharwar district, while another branch of the Kadambaś ruled over the area around Goa and the North Kanara district in Mysore State, and a small strip of land extended above the Western Ghats. The Sindas of Yalburga administered the territory which is now represented by the eastern part of the Bijapur and Dharwar districts, the northern part of the Bellary district and a substantial portion of the former Nizam dominion.

The Pāṇḍyas of Ucchhamgi administered the Nolambavādi province corresponding to the present day Chitradurga district in Mysore State. The Hoysalas ruled over a large territory which extended over the greater portions of the modern Hasan and Kadur districts in Mysore State. The Sindas of Kurugōdu held charge of a large part of the modern Bellary district. The Guttas were the chiefs of Guttavolalu, a small tract now occupied by the Haveri and Ranebennur taluks of the Dharwar district. The Sindas of Belagavartti ruled the territory round their capital corresponding to the modern Honnali taluk of the Shimoga district and also a small tract of Ranebennur taluk in the Dharwar district. The Sēnavarās held the western part of the area now included in Kadur district in the Mysore State. The Sāntaras governed the Sāntalige province now represented by the Tirthahalli taluk and its neighbouring parts.
The feudatories were permitted by the imperial power not only to administer their respective territories as subordinate chieftains but also to use their own emblems and royal insignia. Further in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by the feudatories the emperor granted titles and honoured them generously. In a record found at Banavasi it is stated that Chattuga, a Kadamba chieftain, acquired the title "Guardian of the camp" (Katakada gôvaj) of his suzerain Jayasimha II when he drove into flight the Mālavas. In A.D. 1112 Vikramāditya VI who was greatly pleased with the valour shown by his feudatory chief Bommaya in a battle, conferred on him several titles of honour and presented him with a palanquin, an umbrella and an escort of fifty cavalries and 1,000 foot-soldiers.

A proper control over these feudatories, whose number was sufficiently large, did really demand much tact and diplomacy on the part of the emperor. We learn from their political history that the Chālukyas were generally successful in firmly maintaining their hold over the feudatories although some of them like Hoysala Vishnuvardhana whose territories lay on the borders had to be constantly watched.

Their Relationship with the Suzerain:

Numerous records of these feudatories clearly indicate their subordinate position to the monarch. Usually the terms like tatpāda padmopajīvi and mahāmandaśevara occurring in almost all inscriptions generally denoted their subservience to the monarch. It is to be noted that sometimes, this was
only an outer garb to cover their designs to overthrow the suzerain. The Kalachuris, for example, continued to append the title mahāmendalāśvāra to their prāṣasti even when they usurped the Chālukya throne.

Guardians of the Empire:

The feudatories rendered meritorious services to their suzerain and thus generally acted as the guardians of the empire. They bore arms and led legions against external enemies of their overlord. Thus, we come across in epigraphs descriptive accounts of battles fought by these feudatories on behalf of their imperial monarch. An excellent instance of the Kākatiyās may be cited here.

The Kākatiyās:

The Kākatiyās came into notice first in the reign of Somesvāra I whom they helped in his campaigns. But they rose to prominence as a potent political force a century later. Prōla I took part in the wars of Somesvāra I against Konkana and Chakrākūta and in other minor engagements which finally made him the master of the territory around Warangal.

The Kāzipet inscription of A.D. 1090 states that in recognition of his services and of his merit as a general victorious in many battles Trailōkyamalla bestowed the Anumakonda vishaya on him in perpetuity. The same inscription states that Prōla's son Bēta was a lion to the elephant the Malava and the Chōla. This is a clear reference to Somesvāra's wars against the Paramāras and the Chōlas. That Bēta took part in the Chālukya expedition which threatened Kāñchipuram is
clear from other records which describe the achievements of Barma, the Kakatiya general of the period. According to an inscription from Pillalamarri, Barma is said to have uprooted the tree of the Chola king's honour by breaking the gates of Kãhêhi after a hard fight. Another record from Palampet refers to the same incident in more poetic terms and says that Brahma - for that is the real name - brought the bride of victory over Kãchipura face to face with the Kakativallabha after drawing aside as it were the curtain, viz., the doors of the city, at the very moment when his musical instruments sounded a peal of melody. The use of the word Kakativallabha suggests the happy relations between the Chalukya emperor and his Kakatiya feudatory.

The Extent of Their Authority:

Regarding the authority of the feudatories we may examine the views expressed by some scholars. George M. Moraes says thus: "They (i.e. Kadambas, the feudatories of the Chalukyas of Kalyâna), exercised supreme authority in their respective kingdoms and even possessed the right of waging war with each other. The latter privilege rendered them almost equal in status to the independent sovereign." The fact that the feudatories at times waged wars mutually does not, however, mean that the paramount sovereign was a dumb witness. Such wars were many times fought by a loyal feudatory of the king to put down the recalcitrant chief or chieftains. Thus, for instance, during the reign of Jayasimha II when Yãdava Bhillama declared independence, Bijjarasa, another
subordinate of the king, assisted the latter in subduing Bhilama. Once when the Hoysala and the Goa Kadamba chief rose in revolt against Vikramaditya VI, the latter took prompt measures to subdue the rebellious feudatories. However, Hoysala Vishnuvardhana persisted in his attempts to become free and at one time invaded Uchchangi and the Belvola territory. Then Vikramaditya VI entrusted the task of crushing him to Achugi, a Sindia chieftain, who prevailed upon the Hoysala Mahamandalesvara. These instances clearly show that up to the end of Vikramaditya VI's reign whenever the feudatories disobeyed the imperial authority they were put down with an iron hand. Hence it cannot be said that when the sovereign was strong "the feudatories had the right to wage war." It is also far from the truth to consider them always as "almost equal in status to independent sovereigns." These feudatories never enjoyed any sovereignty beyond the rights of an internal administrator and there were many checks over their internal sovereignty too.

Besides using force to keep the feudatories under check the sovereign expressed his supremacy by appointing his ministers and officers to collect revenues in the territories governed by the feudatories. Thus we see in A.D. 1102 during the reign of Vikramaditya VI Dandanāyaka - - Bhivanayya was in charge of the ṣeṭhupannāya revenue of the entire Seven-and-a-Half Lakh country. In A.D. 1104 Mahāpradhana Dandanāyaka Anantapālarasa held the charge of collection of the pannāya tax of the Seven-
and a Half Lakh country. He had many other means of exercising control over them. As already discussed above, the king placed princes, ministers and generals in charge of the territories of many of these feudatories. Such appointments helped the paramount sovereign to keep an eye on the feudatories and to curb their attempts at revolt.

Their Matrimonial Relationship with their Sugerain:

The policy of matrimonial alliances generally resorted to by the imperial power of the period was also a means of controlling the feudatory chiefs and converting them into powerful allies. Thus, we notice Akkādevī, the daughter of Trīvai-bedanga Satyāsraya was given in marriage to Mayūravarma, the Kadamba chieftain; Mailaladēvi, the daughter of Vikramāditya VI, was married to Jayakēsi II, the Goa Kadamba chieftain. The Chālukyas also married the daughters of their feudatories. To take one example, Vikramāditya VI married Mailala Mahādevī, a Silēhara princess.

But much depended upon the capability of the king. A weak ruler could not only fail to keep the feudatories under check but lose his dominion as well. A glaring example of this is the usurpation of power by the Kalachuri chief, Bijjala, who ousted Taila III and declared himself the king.
Inscriptions of this period throw much light on the mode of payment to the officers of the state. Dr. Mahalingam says: "The usual method of remuneration of the officials of the government was the grant or assignment of a particular territorial unit, the income from which was to be enjoyed by them as their jīvita (maintenance). In such cases, all the income of the government from a particular area was transferred to such officers. But when probably the remuneration of a particular man was not so much as would necessitate the transfer of all the income to the government from a particular place, only certain sources of income, which would meet the remuneration of the officials were granted to them. But, in all such cases, it was only the share of the government that was assigned to the officers, and not the proprietorship of the soil, which, in the occupied areas, belonged either to the individual or the community, unless bought over by the government." 

The terms like bilavritti, bilāmuvritti, kutumbitti, amugasājīvita and others that we come across in the records indicate such grants to officers. In fact, besides officers, even princes, queens, were given such assignments for their maintenance. The Bannigol inscription of Śomēśvara I states that Ketaladēvī, the queen, was governing the agrahāra.
Basnaigola as kutumbittī (family maintenance) which was situated in Karikal 300 division. This agrahāra was something like a personal fief of the queen. The Hirahadgali inscription of the same ruler refers to his son Vikramāditya Ganga Permādi governing Gangavādi 96,000, Banavāsi 12,000 and Nolambavādi 32,000 divisions as Kumāravṛttī (prince's maintenance). The Hombal inscription says that Sōmesvara II was governing Belvola and Purigere divisions as bijānvṛttī. According to the lexicon vṛttī means livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence. From the aforesaid examples that the queen and the princes were administering those areas as vṛttī. In the case of the queen it was kutumbittī. This term may be the same as kutumbavṛttī, and it is quite certain that the income derived from the agrahāra went to the queen for maintenance of her kutumba, i.e. family. Similarly, the Hottur inscription states that Mahāmandalesvara Jāmarasa was administering the villages of Pottiyyūr, Elavattī and other villages as kutumbavṛttī, while his son Mahāśāṃarta Jōgiyarasa was administering the village Pottiyyūr as kumāravṛttī. According to Talgunda inscription, Bhīmarasa, the feudatory of Taila II was governing Banavāsi and other areas and also agrahāras of Savasi and Gudigere as anuṣṭa (brother's maintenance). The record is damaged but from what is extant it appears that while he was in charge of the administration of major divisions, the agrahāras of Savasi and Gudigere were something like a personal fief of this chief.
There is clear evidence to show that during this period the provincial heads appointed by the king were transferred from one division to another. Although reasons for such transfers cannot be laid down definitely it may be said that the Chalukyas might have taken into account the capability and efficiency of the persons for making such transfers. Further, it is proper to assume that such transfers were prompted by the need for not allowing these chiefs to develop vested interests in any one place and thus constitute a menace to the central authority. This can be illustrated by considering the governors who ruled one after another over certain divisions.

Let us first take some of the governors who administered the Banavasi division. Chattayya, a Kadamba, was its governor under the Rashtrakutas. When they were replaced by Taila II he continued to be its governor under the Chalukyas as will be clear from the following inscriptions. Two epigraphs from Bennur belonging to the period of the Rashtrakuta ruler Kakkala mention Chattayya who is stated to have been governing Banavasi as early as A.D. 972. Another record dated A.D. 968(?) mentions a certain Chaitragadheva as ruling perhaps the same area. These two persons may be identical with Chattayya of the Kadamba family who was a subordinate of Taila II. There are five records of this chief ranging from A.D. 979(?) to A.D. 993 mentioning him as the governor of the Banavasi division. But he
he does not appear to have ruled the area continuously throughout this period. Thus, we find that there was a break in his governorship in A.D. 984, for, from a record dated September-October A.D. 984 we find Chattayya governing Banavāsi while in November-December of the same year Sobhanarasa is seen ruling the same division. Perhaps between these two months, for some or the other reason, the administration of the Banavāsi division was made over to Sobhanarasa. Once again in A.D. 991, November 4, Sobhanarasa was administering Banavāsi besides Eradunūru while in A.D. 993 Chattayya was back at Banavāsi. He was succeeded by Bhimarasa.

Instead of taking the different provinces, if we consider the careers of individual governors, we will find the same result, viz. transfers of governors from place to place. A stone inscription found at Āland (Gulbarga district) and dated A.D. 1082 states that during the reign of Vikramādiya VI Yuvarāja Mallikārjuna was governing Āland, 1,000 division. But in A.D. 1095 we find him administering Tardavādi, 1,000 province, which means he was transferred at some date between A.D. 1092 and A.D. 1095 from Āland to Tardavādi, where he continued to administer for some years between A.D. 1095 and A.D. 1116.

During the rule of Vikramādiya VI in A.D. 1110 Priya Dandanāyaka Anantapāla was governing the Banavāsi division. In A.D. 1118-19 we find him administering
Vengi 14,000. In A.D. 1121 he figures again as the governor of Banavasi 12,000 division. And once again we see him in A.D. 1126 administering the Vengi mandala. Regarding Dandanāyaka Anantapāla being placed over Vengi it may be observed that the conquest of that territory which was the long cherished desire of Vikramāditya VI had at last been realised when it was annexed during the last years of his rule. Hence it was in the fitness of things that the monarch entrusted the administration of that province to his most trusted officer Dandanāyaka Anantapāla who was capable of administering the province most vigilantly. This also establishes the prevalence of the practice in those days, which is followed even now of making the military conqueror its first administrator.

Promotions:

The Chalukyas gave due recognition to the merit in their officers and suitably rewarded them by promoting them to offices of higher rank. This acted as a great fillip to the officers who were always ready to render devoted service to their masters. This can be seen best in the career of Dandanāyaka Ravidēva who has been noticed earlier. He was appointed as Lāte Sandhivigrahi (Minister for Peace and War for Lāta) by Somesāvara I. Subsequently under Somesāvara II we find him holding the office not only of Sānāhīpati but also of Hērisandhivigrahi. Years later, in A.D. Vikramāditya VI bestowed on Ravidēva all the insignia of royalty. Thus, Ravidēva had the unique honour of having served three successive monarchs like "a mirror
in their hands." (Karnamadhyadam). Yet another outstanding example is that of Dandanayaka Bammanayya. In A.D. 1140 during the reign of Jagadéka-malla II, Dandanayaka Bammadeva II held the office of Maneverggade (Superintendent of Royal Household). He rose to great eminence and became a very important official of the kingdom by A.D. 1147. In this year (A.D. 1147) he held many offices like those of Antahpuradhyaksha (Superintendent of the Female Apartment), Karituragepattasahan (Officer in charge of Elephant and Cavalry Corps), Pattalakarana (Officer in charge of Accounts), Herisendhivigrah for Kannada (Senior Minister for Peace and War for Kannada déśa), Pasayita (Master of Robes), Sēnādhípati (Chief of the Army), Adapada (Bearer of the Betel Bag) besides Maneverggade (Superintendent of the Royal Household).

**Titles:**

As an incentive to greater efforts, the system of conferring titles on military commanders, civil administrators and men of who distinguished themselves in their service was very common. We come across innumerable titles of this kind. A few of them may be noted.

The provincial chief Sōbhanarasa had such titles as Neramodeganda (fighter in the front), giridurggamalla (the wrestler of mountain strongholds), Katakaprakāra (the campus rampart) and Konkanabhayanākaram (Terror to the Konkana region). Mahāmandalēvar Malla-rasa is called in the epigraphs as Dravila mamdalika sira-hakhandanam — (slayer of the heads of Dravilas) and Gurjjara dirāpattam
(caused the Gurjara king to run helter skelter). Mahā-
mandalēśvara Bijjarasa had many titles which speak of his
distinction in various battles: He was Patterali pralaya
kālam (to Patterali the final deluge), Bhillama disāpattam
(displacer of Bhillama), Palaha kōta gherettam (to Palubakota
a grindstone), Bantuga made bhanjanam (breaker of the pride
of Bantuga), Jayēmgana manorareśam (pleasure to the lady
Vācīrīy), Chattugamadebhē pañchēnana... (a lion to the
rutting elephant Chattuga), bedarane-ide-kittura didirama-
raātu līda vīra bhatāragana bija gamge hum Toraharamāri
yemba peserdudu (Goddess of Death to Torahara without fear
plucked out the Bedars by the root and obtained the name
Toraharamī). These military titles served not only to
commemorate the important military events; they also provide
information for an account about The conquests of the
generals.

The provincial chiefs were given the titles of endear-
ment which clearly indicate the pleasing relationship that
existed between the chiefs and their overlord. In A.D. 997
Bhīmarasa, the governor of Banavēsī 12,000 was called --
Tailapanamkakera (Champion of Tailapa). In A.D. 1047
Chāvunḍa Rāyara, a Kadamba chieftain, is hailed as --
Āhabequalladēvane Hanuvam (perhaps Hanuman) of
Āhabequall), Mahāmandalēśvara Mallarasa, the chief of
Sindavādi division was called Śrīmatribhuvanamalladeśarā
kattidalugu (sword in the hand of King Tribhuvanamalla).
Dandarāyaka Anantapāla who was one of the most distinguished
generals had the title Ayyana-singa (lion of his lord).
Section 5:
The Relation between the Central Government and the Provincial Government

Having dealt with the different types of the administrators of the province we now propose to deal with the relation between the central government and the provincial government in certain spheres of administration about which alone material is available.

(a) Religious Matters

There is a controversy among historians whether the king was the owner of the land or not. It is not proposed to enter into the controversy here. What is intended is to explain the practice as it existed then. The chief officers of the crown were kept informed of gifts including those of land made by the provincial governors. This practice is clearly indicated in the Vālipattana plates of the Śilāhāra Rattarāja wherein he announces the gift he made in A.D. 1010 (December 24), . . . to the Chief Officers of the crown. All such gifts were made either to temples or to religious leaders.

In religious affairs the central government issued mandates to the governors indicating the lines on which the latter must proceed. The Chōla king Koparakēsari Rājēndradēva, deserting the religious policy of his own race, set upon the province of Belvola and burnt down many a Jain temple. In A.D. 1071 Somēśvara II gave a
mandate to Mahêmândâlêôvâra Lakshmâpa who was governing Belvola and Purigere provinces at this time, to promote the welfare of the Jain doctrine and repair the damage done to it during the course of the Chôla invasion. The Mahêmândâlêôvâra carried out the instructions.

The king made religious endowments at the request of the provincial governor and those endowments were taken care of by the latter. In A.D. 1070 Dandânyâka Udayâditya was administering the Banavâse nâd. On his petition Sômêvâra II granted for the decorations of god Anantakôti-bhuvañêvâra for the great illuminations, vessels, clothes, great ceremonies and ornamental buildings, the villages the Thousand Kershalli and Pundagrâma and directedMahâjanae of the locality and Udayâditya to look after them. Dandânyâka Barmmahèva was protecting Banavâse 12,000, Sêntalige 1,000 and the eighteen agrhârâs in A.D. 1077. On his petition the king granted the village Manevane in Jidulîge 70 for the services of god in Chalukya-Ganga-Permânadi jinâlaya which Dandânyâka Barmmahèva had built in the royal city of Balligève.

(b) Social Affairs:

Sometimes the king along with the provincial governor made grants for certain social purposes. Thus, for instance, in A.D. 980 when king Taila II was ruling, Mahâsâmanta Sôbhanarasa governed Belvola 300 and Purigere 300. In his time there flourished Chaturvêdibhatta and Châmunḍâlêbhatta
who were Vedic scholars. The last mentioned person, Chamundabhata, was also called Gumanidhi. The king along with his subordinate Mahasamanta Sobhanarasa made a gift of the village Karanaguripati as an agrahara to the Vedic scholar Gumanidhi.
FOOT-NOTES

1. The Kadamba Kula, p. 264.
2. EHD, p. 236.
3. Ibid., pp. 224, 246 and 261.
4. Ibid., p. 209.
5. Ibid., p. 303.
6. Ibid., p. 275.
8. The Rashtrakutas, pp. 173-78; also EHD, p. 280.
9. The Rashtrakutas, pp. 175-76.
10. This conclusion is derived as a result of the discussion which has gone on from the beginning of this century about the meaning of the numerical suffixes of territorial divisions. The details of the discussion can be studied in Fleet, JRAS, 1902, p. 708; Rice, Mysore and Coorg from Inscriptions, Altekar, The Rashtrakutas and their times; Pren Nath, A Study in the Economic Condition of Ancient India; G.S. Bikshit, Local Self-Government in Mediaeval Karnataka, pp. 24-8.
13. Ibid.
15. SII, Vol. IX(I), No. 270.
17. Ibid.
18. SII, Vol. IX(I), No. 233.
19. Ibid., No. 206.
33. *ARS* No. 23 of 1936-37
34. *EI*, Vol. XI Dg. 11.
36. As cited, p. 39 and also *canto* XIV.
This was a title which, normally applied to the king. But it was given to the most distinguished ministers and in later times it was applied to all the members of the community to which the ruling dynasty belonged. This was most at any rate the practice under the Mysore Wodeyars.

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70. SII, Vol. XI(I), Bk. EIII, No. 109.
71. ARIE, No. 60 of 1932-33, p. 98.
73. ARIE, Bk. No. 70 of 1933-34, p. 128.
74. SII, Vol. IX(I), No. 240.
75. FL, Vol. XVI, p. 357.
76. ARIE, 1925-26, p. 93.
78. Telengana Inscriptions No. 9.
79. HAS, 3, p. 3.
80. The Kadamba Kula, p. 266.
83. JBFRAS, Vol. XI, pp. 234, 244 and 260.
84. SII, Vol. XII(I), No. 150.
86. SIP, pp. 135-36.
87. ARIE, for 1957-58. BE, Nos. 68, NO 342.
88. SII, Vol. IX(I), No. 118.
89. Ibid. No. 84.
91. FL, Vol. XVI, p. 81.
91-A. See also Summaries of inscriptions, pp 3-4
92. FF, Vol. VIII, Sb. 454 and 455.
93. Ibid., Sb. 465.
94. ARIE, Bk. Nos. 84, 85, 27, 87, 90, 91, 92 of 1939-40; ARIE for 1947-48, No. 204.
95. ARIE, Bk No. 86 of 1939-40.
96. ARIE of 1950-51, No. 59, App. B.
These examples may sustain the point of view that the king was the owner of all the land.