CHAPTER-1

NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE TOPIC

“Sri madalande pavitram
Somēshvara devarindalandapuradim
di mahi pavitravenitum
Tame pavitram sureshvara britiyandam”

The greatness of Alande (Aland), the present Taluka headquarter of the same name in Kalaburagi district of Karnataka is described in the phrases as a most holy place due to the Shrine of Someshvara and the most renowned pontiff Sureshvara muni, further it is recorded as Mahi Tala Tilaka Kuntala. The Crest Jewel of Kuntala Desha.

Alande-1000, the most celebrated administrative division, during the dynastical rule of the Chalukyas of Kalyana, the Kalachuri, the Seunas and the Silaharas attained its magnanimity during the most popular emperier Thribhuvanmalla Vikramaditya VI. The geographical survey reveals that the boundaries of Alande-1000 region consists with some parts of present Osmanabad, Solapur district of Maharashtra state\(^2\), Afzalapur, Aland, Chittapur talukas of Kalaburagi district and some of the villages of Basavakalyana taluka of Bidar district of Karnataka state\(^3\).

Human achievements find their marked expression in two fundamantle aspects, namely the political and social. The political life of the people is based on
the administrative organization to attain order and justice, which are the essential prerequisites of the society.

For a satisfactory reconstruction of the Alande-1000 region which was under the sway of the Chalukayas of Kalyana, Kalachuris, Seunas and Silaharas. There are no other materials than inscription, as the primary sources of information abundantly spread all over the region to be considered as fundamental basis.

The epigraphical records of the contemporary period reveals the perfection of their administration with details of their duties and powers.

The early Chalukayas who founded an empire first of its kind may be considered as pioneers in the field of administration. For the convenience of administration, the large empire was divided into several divisions such as Nadu, Kampana, Mandala etc.

The divisions were, as general practice denoted by the numerical Suffixes such as Gangavadi 96000, Nolambavadi-32000, Banavasi-12000. Though the exact meaning of numerical suffixes became a matter of debate among the scholars, generally the administrative units, scholars like Dr. G.S. Dixit, S.H. Ritti are the opinion of that the numerical suffixes are nothing but the number of villages. But Dr. Fleet stating those as the number of villages and adds it might indicate the number of townships also.
Most of the times the divisions were identified with the designation I,e Tardavadi Sasira, Shantalige Sasira, Alande-Sasira which clearly indicate the number of villages associated with respective division\(^5\). Nolambalige-1000 was defined as the district of Nolambalige consisting of 1000 villages and hamlets\(^6\). On the basis of the above examples it is clear that Alande-1000, means, the headquarter of Aland consisting of 1000 villages.

**Alande-1000:**

The division constituted 1000 villages. The modern time Aland one of the taluqa headquarters of Kalaburagi district in Karnataka state is identified as the Alande. Alande Sasira also includes several villages of Solapur, Osmanabad, Kalaburagi and Bidar districts.

Several inscriptions help in determining the geographical boundaries, ruling divisions of sub-divisions and also helpful to find out the location of the villages and of place names. The earliest reference to Alande Sasir is appeared in the Murum Inscription dated AD 1013 stating Jaisimha II ruling from Pottalkere under whom Morambe sing (The Lion of Murum) Rajarasa was a subordinate ruler\(^7\).

The sub-divisions of Alande-1000 containing the lesser number of village as Maniyur-12, to Ananduru-300 as a larger province.

**Ananduru-300:**

Anandur-300 included Ankuluge 50/80/Marudige-80, Kumbarigave-60.
Mandurva-30, Vangi-30, Aravattarumbada and other sub-divisions, present Ananduru of Solapur district is identified as ancient Ananduru-300.

**Morambe-94:** A separate sub-division of Alande-1000.
Gonkanadu 120 + 60, Gonkanadu 120+60 included with villages of Alanda Taluka and Kalaburagi taluka. Hunsi Hadgile inscription, help in determining the exact villages consisting of 120 + 60 (Gonkana Nooripattu arvattambada baliya) identifying with Hadagile, Manali, Kolanuru, Eradu Melakunde.

**Attinuru-80:**

The present Atnuru of Afzalpur Taluka is identified with the ancient Attanuru-80 identified with the ancient Attanuru-80.

**Ujjalabe-30:**

Ujjalabbe of ancient division is identified with the modern Ujalamba of Basakalyana taluka. The numerical figures mentioned in the names of the territorial divisions noted above denote the numbers of villages located in those particular units.

**Historicity of Aland:**

This town is located at a distance of about 40 KM’s towards the north west of Kalaburagi. According to one tradition this town was known as Alakavati in the hey days of its glory.
Legendry stories and Padma purana refers to this place where the Nector fall down on this place during the fighting between Demons and Gods, where a river by name Amarja is emerged\textsuperscript{10}. It is said that Jina Sena Bhattaraka, the reputed preceptor of Amoghavarsha Nripatunga visied this place before founding the divine pontifical seat at Malkhed. This town has the credit of being the birth place of Ekantada Ramaiah, the militant protagonist of Saivate upheaval in the 12\textsuperscript{th} Century\textsuperscript{11}.

Balaghat copper plate inscription dated 5\textsuperscript{th} Century A.D. for the first time referred Karnataka as Kuntaladesh\textsuperscript{12}. The native inscription of the south Maharashtra and Gulbarga district of Karnataka proves that the region was under Kuntala Desha.

Dr. Viraktamath Shivanand acclaimed in his work Kalaburagi Jille Shasanagalu that Alande-1000, Aralu-300, Mannedadi-1000, Hagaratige-300 of Karnataka and Miraj-3000, Karahad-4000 region involved in Kuntaladesh\textsuperscript{13}.

However, the region stretches between of Bhima and Vedavati river which include present Karnataka, Madras and pratishtana of Maharashtra as the part of Kuntaladesh is the opinion of V.V. Mirasi\textsuperscript{14}.

Kuntala Desa stretching from the river of Narmada in north to Tungabhadra to South and Arabian sea at its border in the west to river Godhavari to north east, was a vast play ground (region) of the distinguished dynasties.
Alande-1000 was an administrative division during the reign of Chalukyas of Kalyana, Kalachuris and Seunas of Devagiri. Alande-1000 was oftenly mentioned, as the most famous and foremost region of the Kuntaladesh in the various inscription with the phrases like Mahiktltilaka\(^{15}\) and Nim bargi, the sub-division of Gonkanadu as the ‘glittering’ Golden flower of Kuntala’.\(^{16}\)

Rice opines, the administrative division which consists of 1000 villages to be called as a Nadu\(^{17}\).

Epigraphical evidences such as Hunsí Hadgila and Murum testifies that Alande as the head quarters of Aland-1000. Several inscriptions mentioned Alande as Alande-Sasira\(^{18}\).

The Inscription of Murum AD 1013 seems the first inscription which for the first time recorded the existence of Alande Sasira, the said inscription describes the geneology of the Chalukyas of Kalyana from Taílapa to Jaisimha-II. It is clearly mentioned in this inscription Rajarasa as the sub-ordinate ruler of Jaisimha-II.

Alande-1000 stands out as a great centre of historical importance on account of the fact that it had the privilege of becoming the most reputed administrative division from the time of Monarch Jaisimha II (1013 AD) of the Chalukyas to the Singhanadeva II of the Yadavas rule (1210 D).
Aland, the present taluka headquarter of the same name in Kalaburagi district has enjoyed the distinguished position as Aland-1000 an administrative division. It extended over a large area and attained great celebrity as metropolis and as a seat of Kalamukha sect, Swetambara sect and militant Saiva sect.

Aland was known for its contribution in the field of religion. The Thrilling events of its history is traced back to pre-Basava period by Alandaya Ekanat Ramaiah, who initiated the radical changes.

Several parts of the present Maharashtra were under the Jurisdiction of Alande-1000. To prove this several examples are available in the form of Inscriptions.

The study of the Kannada inscriptions found at Maharashtra throw more light on the dynasties of the Chalukayas of Kalyana, The Kalachuris, Sevunas, Silaharas and others who had their sphere of influence over Alande-1000.

These inscriptions help to know the cultural aspects and the way of life of the people.

Karnataka inscriptions Vol. II, Kannada Research Institute. Dharwar (1952) this book has been edited and published by R.S. Panchamukhi, in this publication, 13 inscriptions belonging to Maharashtra. The inscriptions related to Silaharars of Akkalkote have been mentioned for the first time in the book.19
Dr. M.M. Kalaburagi Maharashtra Kannada Sasanagalu (1987) gives information regarding the dynasties of the Chalukyas of Kalayana, Kalachuri, Silaharas of Akkalkote. These inscriptions help us to reconstruct the political, religious, social and cultural aspects of the Alande-1000.

Kannada inscriptions found in Murum of 1013 AD is the first among the available various Kannada Inscriptions found in Maharashtra.

**Review of the work on the topic:**

B.L. Rice, fleet, Col. Macanje Strived at a lot and initiated for study about inscription of the Gulbarga district. Karnataka desh inscription volume composed by Sir Walter Eliat is not available. The systematic study of the inscription basically launched by the foreign scholars like Rice, Fleet, Macanje, Barnet and Sir Walter Eliyat.

Dr. P.B. Desai seems to be the first Indigenous scholar who published his magnum opus of Jainism in south India and some Jaina epigraphs” which reveals the History and culture of Alande 1000 region. Dr. B.R. Gopal, the eminent scholars work ‘The Chalukayas of Kalyana and the Kalachuris, throws light on the studies. Dr. S. Nagrajrao published some inscriptions by name Aland Talukina Tundu Shasanagalu in 1973 through the Bangalore University quarterly edition titled ‘Sadhane’.

An unpublished work of Dr. V.S. Kulkarni by name “Historical and cultural studies of the region around Basavakalyana’ studied about 68 inscription of the region.
Dr. V. Shivanand authored ‘Hyderabad Karnataka Kannada, Shila Shasanagalu’ where he edited 89 inscriptions of Carl. Macaunji.


Dr. Hanumaxi Gogi edited Kalaburagi jilleya Shasanagalu (1996). The mythic society of Bangalore published. The Chalukyas of Kalyana (Seminar paper) 1983, Dr. G.N. Upadhya and Dr. Devara Konda Reddy edited Kannada inscriptions in Maharashtra (2008) and Dr. Biradar Shrishail’s unpublished work ‘Jainism in Gulbarga district contributes the valuable sources of information for the studies undertaken.

1.1 ABOUT STUDY:

The study holds importance from the part of The Chalukyas, The Kalachuris, Seunas, Gonkas (Banas), Haya Hayas made enormous and rich contribution for the enrichment of culture. Alande-1000 had its unique and outstanding features, which played a vital role in shaping its history.

The topic has chosen for the study, firstly because, no detailed cultural study of the region had previously been under taken. However, the region and its culture
remains find little place in narration. A detailed cultural study would obviously fruitful and helpful in understanding and correlating the traditions of this region.

**Aims and Objectives:**

The aims and objectives of the study are in fact an academic pursuit of a researcher to know categorically about something on the basis of new findings such as:

- To make study of various cultural centres in micro level.
- To re-interprete the un-precedented socio-cultural contributions.
- To know how the common people of the region how far they were benefited by the cultural activities.
- To highlight the period, that evince alround growth and development in several spares of social solidarity, religions harmony, educational progress, epigraphical grandeur, fine-arts and cultural splendor.
- To evaluate dimensions, depths and height of the epoch making period.
- To project the organizations and institutions of the period and how undergone changes.
1.2 SOURCE MATERIALS

Primary sources:

The inscriptions constitute a major role to re-write history. Shukra Niti Sara refers to the various kinds of inscriptions. It emphasizes on the regulations and order of the rulers, which must bear the seal signature and date. A true king should issue the royal orders through his writings. The statement emphasizes the importance of inscriptions.

It should be recorded through the inscription. The king and officials who cannot issue orders to be considered as thieves.

The king who used to issue orders should mention the matters about his past three generations, which will help a lot to his future generations to understand the polity, social, economic, moral and cultural aspects of the period.

For the perusing of the study, I have got many published epigraphical records such as of Kannada inscriptions, Kannada inscriptions Volumes, in Maharashtra, south Indian Inscription, Epigraphia Carnatica. The works of eminent scholars like P.B. Desai, Smt. Hanumaxi Gogi who penned down the work on inscription of Gulbarga district.
Literary works:

Literary works for the study is classified into two groups which have been masterly recorded in Sanskrit and Kannada languages. The following are the works, which throws abundant light on the study.

Vikramankadeva Charite of Vidyapati Bilhana, a great Kavya comprised with 18 canto’s reveals the history of the Chalukyas, with special reference to the life and achievements of Vikramaditya VI, the towering peak also the founder of his own era. Vikramankabhudaya of Someshvara III throws the light on complete picture of the age old ideals are still inspiring the rulers and the commeners.

Manasollasa of Someshvara III emphasised on the qualities to be possessed by the rulers and given in the picturesque account of the Music and Finearts. Which enjoys the paramount authority in India. Mitakshara of Vijnaneshvara deals with several matters of hindu law eg. Adoption, inheritance and partition.

Kannada works:

Durgasimha wrote panchatantra, a translation of Vasubhaga bhatta Chandraraja composed, Madana Tilaka a work on Kamashastra, Kirti Varman’s work Govaidya, which deals with the veterinary sciences were the testimonies of the height of literary achievements.22.
Secondary sources:

Secondary sources are also furnishes very good information about ‘Alande-1000 region’. Following are the important secondary sources.

- Maharashtra Karnataka Samskritika Sambandhagalu, authored by Dr. G.N. Upadhya of Mumbai University. Which reveals the territorial sub-divisions furnished under the imperial Chalukyas of Kalyana and Kalachuris contains several information about the socio-religious life of Alande-1000.

- The Chalukyas Temples: A cultural study (K) of Gopalrao H.S. reveals the good deal of informations.

- The Mythic society of Bangalore published a work by name the Chalukyas of Kalyana (seminar papers) 1983 and the work of Dr. K.R. Basavaraja titled “The western Chalukayas Administration provides fairly valuable information.

1.3 METHODOLOGY:

The study is profoundly based on the survey method which required me to visit the various villages in the Alande-1000 region to add some informations, some new facts or ideas to achieve the objectivity and credibility on the two actual important sources of literary and archaeological sources. Which covers the published inscriptions pertaining to the subjects are surveyed.

During survey work, I have visited the various libraries such as Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi, Karnataka University, Dharwad, the Mythic society library Bangalore, Indian Council of History and Research Bangalore, Kannada University, Hampi, Central University of Hyderabad, Archaeological Museums of Bidar, Basavakalyan, Gulbarga and the research centres, Nripatunga College, Sedam, Solapur, Jain Centre and Basava Centre and others.

Research Design:

The thesis is divided into 6 chapters dealing with an apeendics and photographs all aspects of “Alande-1000 A Cultural study” is designed as shown below.

Chapter-I: Nature and Scope of the study: serves as an introduction to the entire thesis which includes aims and objectives, source materials, justification for the selection of topic and research method.
Chapter-II: Alande-1000, as the Administrative Division, yields the information of the historical background, the Chalukyas of Kalyana and the Kalachuri’s political history. The administrative sub-division is the last unit.

Chapter-III: The polity of Alande-1000: Reviews the polity with its imperial rulers, queens and crown princes the feudatory system particularly with regards to Mahamandaleshvara, Maneveraggades, Niyogis and Gaundas.

Chapter-IV: Social life and Economic Conditions: The Chapter discusses about the socio-economic condition of the Alande-1000, particularly with regards to social divisions, status of women and the guilds like Ayyahole-500 and Veerabananjus, Fairs, Festivals, Trade and Commerces etc.,

Chapter-V: Religious system: The chapter throw the light on the religious system. Religious hormony, the role of Yapania cult, the Kalamukha Saivism, Vaishnavism and Temple building activities.

Chapter-VI: Literary, Educational and Cultural Activities: This chapter highlights the Legacy of the Alande-1000 administrative division in the field of literary, educational and cultural out burst of the period and educational institutions like Agrahara, Brahma puries and Ghatika Stanas.

Chapter-VII: Epilogue: The chapter deals with the concluding part of the findings and appendices consisting a table, photograph, bibliography.
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14) Srinivas Havanoor, Expedition into South, p. 120
17) P.B. Desai, Jainism in South India and some jaina epigraphs, p. 214
18) G.N. Upadhye and Devara Konda Reddy, Kannada Inscription of Maharashtra, p. ii.


20) M Chidanand Murthy, Kannada Shasanagala Samsrutika Adhyayana p.13

21) Puttamani Devidas, Dr. V Shivanandara Hyderabad Karnataka Kannada Shasanagalu p. 17

22) S. Kamat, A Concise History of Karnataka, p. 98