CHAPTER-3

THE POLITY OF ALANDE-1000

3.1 ELEMENTS OF FEUDALISM, THE PRINCES AND THE QUEENS.

The Feudatories were normally known as the guardians of their imperial masters, used to render valuable services. The rulers used to confer honours and territories and at the same time placed the princes and Generals to control them as a part of check and balance these officials.

Maha Mahamandaleshvaras were allowed to enjoy their hereditary royal insignia, Flag, umbrella. They also acted as counsellors of the king.

The provinces, administered by Mahamandaleshvaras were in charge of the general administration of the province but they had quite often to participate in the battles on behalf of king. They were associated by them officials like Sunkavargade, nadaprabhu. While Mahamandaleshwara Bibbarasa was governing Alande-1000, his subordinate Gonkarasa was administering Gonkanadu. From the instances cited above it also becomes clear that quite often these officers were incharge of governance of more than one division.

The Feudal character of the western Chalukyas policy evident by the existence of large number of powerful political intermediaries in the form of
Mahamandalesvara, Mandaleshvara, Mahapradhanas etc. The Kalyana Chalukyas who hold their supremacy over Alande-1000 region were served by the Kalachuris the silaharas and the seunas in their conquests and maintaining administration of the realm.

The early concept of feudalism based on west-european experiences, especially that of France and England. Some emphasise the military aspect of feudalism stating the knight’s service is the key to feudal institutions, other emphasise the legal aspect the contrast between the landlord and Vassals.

A Nagai inscriptions of A.D. 1062 mentions Mahamandaleshwara chautinaveli of Hay Haya family and his over lord Tribhuvanmalla Someshwara, Mahamandaleshwara Lokaras, was served by a large number of feudatories.

The Samantas, Mandalikas, Mahasamantas were provided with extensive fifs for their maintenance this Mahamandaleshwara Bibbarasa ruling from Alande-1000, Mahamandaleshwara Lokarasa the governer of Aralu-300 were be noted.

Members of the royal family like the Yuvaraja (The crown prince) Queens and Rajagurus were also empowered to maintain and enjoy fiefs of their own.

Chandralekha or Chandaladevi D/o Silahara Marasimha and one of the accomplished queen of Emperor of Vikramaditya VI was ruling over the Alande 1000 and some of the bhattagram around Aland. Yuvaraja Mallikarjun was in charge
of Taradavadi 1000 and Alande-1000. The feudal lords were invested with the powers granting villages, plots of land, assigning the income of certain taxes etc. to the religion and secular institutions. Further they were empowered to enjoy civil, criminal and administrative powers within their fiefs.

Banumayyarasa and Sirivammarasi, by common consent, bestowed 300 mattars of land to God Svayambhu of Diggavi. Mahamandaleshwara Lokarasa in conjunction with the preceptor Aghorashakti Pandita made a grant of a large endowment of land measuring 1000 mattars besides small plots of wet and dry lands, flower gardens etc to the God Lokeshvara of the town of Pandarike.

The feudal of Alande 1000 were emphasized by the high sounding titles assumed by the feudal lords. According to Manasollasa, this signified by the use of five musical instruments such as Sringa (horn) Sankha (conchshell), bheri (drum) and Jayaghants (bell of victory). This was prerogative of the paramount power but later extended to vassals.

Prof. K.A. Nilakant Shastri records the Feudatories of the Western Chalukyas rule is often described (on par with the) Emperor himself. They too are said to be ruling from Nelevidus (Military camps) or Rajadhanis (capitals) to be suppressing the wicked and protecting others, and to be occupying their leisure in noble and pleasant social and intellectual pursuits, their comments were also minor replicas of the imperial establishments. Totally it was the miniature of the empire it self they were
maintained very close links and relations with the emperors clearly indicates the
growth of the feudal organization. The Feudal lords were expected to carryout royal
orders in their respective fiefs. They were to increase the taxes or to impose fresh
one. Some of the feudal lords went to the extent of contracting diplomatic
matrimonial alliances with their lords, Chandralekha the one of the accomplished
queens of Vikramaditya-VI was the daughter of Silahara Marasimha was one among
them.

The feudatories were allowed to continue with their respective Prashastis
subjects to the loyal recognition of the political paramountary of their emperor, with
some phrases like Tatpada padmopajivi (dependent upon the lotus feet of their
emperor. The chief obligation of these feudations was to render military services.
Mahamandaleshvara Revarasa helped his over lord Someshwara I in suppressing
Silahara Mummuni and paramara Bhoja.

The Kalachuri

It is stated that the Kalachuri were the Subordinate feudatories of the
Chalukayas of Kalyana hailed from Kalanjara of Madhyapra-desh and regarded as
'Kalanjarapura vardhishvara. Kalachuri's migrated to Deccan and settled in
Mangalavide. Dr. Fleet designated them as Kalachuryas of Kalyani where as Dr.
P.B.Desai designated them as Kalachuris of Karnataka.
Jogamarasa was referred as Kalachuri kula Marthanda and Rayasamuddharana in the inscriptions of Teertha 1082 registered the various grants for the services to God Rameshvaradeva.

An Epigraphical record of Akkalkot dated AD 1092 refers to Mahamandaleshvara Jogamarasa of Kalachuri family was Governing from Mangaliveda. The distinct feature of this inscription indicates Mangaliveda as the early capital city of Kalachuri before it was shifted to Kalyana.

The Walasang record furnishes details and it introduces Mahamandaleshvara Bijjaladeva as governing Karahad 4000. Jogamarasa had given his daughter in marriage to Vikramaditya-vi contrary to this Vikramaditya-vi gave his daughter born to Chandaldevi in marriage to Permadi. He was referred as Kalachuri bhujabala Chakravarti Tribhuvanamalla in 1158 AD inscription Mahapradhana, senapati, dandadhyaksha Kesiraja as the dweller of the lotus feet.

The two inscription from Harasur and Kalagi clearly state that Bijjala who succeeded permadi secured sovereignty by destroying the host prince of the ruling Chalukya family.

**Silaharas of Ankuluge nadu:**

The Silaharas were basically hailed from Tagrapura in Osmanbad district. Though they have not established their own kingdom but ruled as the subordinates of small provinces. Although various silaharas such as silharas of Kolahapur, Miringe,
Akkalkote are mentioned is Inscriptions of Ameulege-80 stock was referred in inscriptions of the same place dated AD 1092. as the gift of Chamundikadevi (Chamundikadevi labda vara Prasad) and the loyal vassal of Vikramaditya-vi (Tribhuvana malladeva padadharadhaka).

**Mahamandaleshvara Kavilasarasa:**

Mahamandaleshvara Kavilasarasa of silahara family chandraditya the Prabhu of Handikkhadi and his son Mallarasa granted the gifts to the temple of Chandreshvaradeva of Handikkhadi.

**Mahamandaleshvara Indrarasa-III:**

Indarasa of Silahara Akkalkote was mentioned as the son of Kavilasarasa and governing (as chief feudatory) of Ankuluge nadu Inscription dated AD 1122.

Indarasa along with Bhogibabbarasi foster mother of Kumar Tailapadeva and Dandanayaka Prabhu Kesari nayaka and his son Nimbarasa making offering in the temple of Siddha Gajjeshvaradeva of Karanjigai.

**Dandanayaka:**

The General of Indarasa by name Mahadeva bhatta gave various donations for kundarpeshvara and Keshaveshvara temples in Daithana. Dandanayaka Madiraj played a vital role in the expansion of kingdom of Vikramaditya-vi.
The Genealogy of silaharas of Akkalkote can be traced as follows from the available inscriptions.

**SILAHARAS OF ANKULAGE NADU**

- Pittama-II
- Kavilas-II → Dhanasangraha → Appa →
- Kavilas → Danka-I → Kavilas-VI

**The Seunas of Devagiri;**

Medieval Deccan provinces were under the rule of Seunas of Devagiri, They were also called as yadavas. It is said that Seunachandra of the same dynasty supported in favour of Vikramaditya vi, during the conflict between someshvara II and Vikramadiyta-vi. Hence he was raised to the highest status and his son Airamadeva became the dweller at the lotus feet of Vikramaditya-vi.

Billaham V stated as the ruler of Devagiri and constantly tried to subdue Hoysalas who were powerful sovereign in southern part of Karnataka. Seunas had their supremacy over the silaharas as they were subordinates for some time. Jaitugi and Singhana II were ambitious and brave rulers of the Alande-1000 region.

The Supremacy of the Chalukyas of Kalyana, heralded in the Alande-1000 region appears in the Muram Inscription dated C.A.D. 1013. Hence its considered as the so for available early record mentioning the name of Alande sasira province.

The record belong to the reign of Kalyana Chalukya king Jaismisha II ruling from Pottalakere gives genealogical information of the Chalukya family from Tailapa.
to Jaisimha II. The name of the Rajarasa was appeared in the 33 and 34 lines of
inscription as the subordinate of Jaisimha of Morambe with the title of Morambe sing
(Lion of Murum) in the Alande-1000 division. Rajarasa was responsible for the
construction of Jinalaya and gave various gifts to that basadi.

Magarasa followed by Rajarasa, figured as the important Mohamandaleshwara
of Tribhuvanamalla. Magarasa with his mahapradhana Nachimayya, satimarasa and
Rechimarasa joined together and offered gifts to pogragachha basadi built by Dasi
Setti at Moramba Ammarasa or Ammugideva of Kalachuri was the other noted
Mahamandaleshwar (Chief feudatory) of the Chalukyas of Kalyana. Ell Nimbarge
record dated AD 1080 reveals the grant given by him to the lineage of the Jaina
teachers belonging to KundaKundacharya, Mulasangha, Desigana basadi. BandarKavate inscription dated AD 1069 records about Kalachuri chief
Ammugidevarasa and his subordinate officer Nagara Muddagavunda gave various
donation to temple Nageshwaradeva deva located at sub-divisions of Mandurva.

An Epigraphical record of Malakavate dated AD 1166 belong to the reign of
Kalachuri king Bijjaleshwara introduced Rambhadevi, the queen also gave gifts
along with his other subordinate.

The Banas.

The Gonkas, the chief feudatories ruled over the "Noorippattarvathu" the sub-
division of Alande-1000. The area governed by Gonkas called as 'Gonka nadu' These
Gonkas were styled themselves as the successful successors of the hereditary lineage of Mythological hero Banasura.

Veer Gonkarasa seems to be the most celebrated Mahamandaleshwara under the Bibbarasa of Alande-1000. Who has liberally given the gifts and endowements for the construction of a temple in surrounding area of Gonkanadu. The Epigraphical record of Harasur dated AD 1097 Dec 24 testifies the above sentence.

Gonkarasa was called as the most loyal subordinate of Bibbarasa of Alande 1000 in the phrases of Bibbana ankakar and styled as the lion among the Manne (small vessel) of Gonka nadu.

The most renowened and the multifaced personality Veera Gonkarasa referred as Khandava Mandalidishwara of Bana family was a valour of no mean order, hence designated as Veera Vedanga', who executed promises from to his words. He was a staunch devotee of God Sri Bibbeswara.

Inchuru Inscription of Bhalki Tq. registers a grant 40 Mattars of land for the service of God Sri Dhoreshwara.

An Epigraphical record of Martur throw the light on the geneology of Gankarasa. i.e. Bibba Bhupa ->Srikara—» Gonknripapila-Kattanripapila->Veera Gonkaras.
Maha Mandaleshvara Bibbarasa;

Bibbarasa was the most celebrated Mahamandaleshvara of Alande-1000. It is evident he was known as the most loyal governor (Rajana Ankakara) of Vikramaditya-vi. An epigraphical record of Huns Hadgile refers to Bibbarasa as the padapadmopajivi (The dweller at the lotus feet) of Chandaldevi the senior queen of Vikramaditya-vi. He was governed the entire Alande nadu except some Agrahara and Bhattagrama. He was a valour of no mean order and called as Alande Vedanga. It seems he was a man of word.

The promise made by him were executed in true perception, may be proved by the title he adorned "Satya Yudishtira"

The inscription of the region Gonkanadu and Morambe refers to the MahaMandaleshvara like Gonkarasa, Magarasa both were called as Bibbarasana ankakaras reveals the fact that they were the most trusted and loyal mandaleshvara of Bibbarasa.

Tengali inscription thrown the light on the liberal donation given by him to the Aditya Bhattopadhyaya for the services to God Jaganatha Temple.

It is stated that he has liberally granted several gifts to the Mahadeva and Keshavadeva temples of Martur, Where Bichiraj the pergade was installed the images of the above said Gods.
Several Epithets conferred upon him viz Kadana Maheshvara (Valour) Vijayalaxmi kant (The master of victory) Satya aradhyay (worshipper of Truth). vairi Narayana (Narayana to enemies) reflects that he was endowed with all loadable qualities which were the basic requites to a celebrated ruler.

Tengali Inscription dated AD 1106 reveals' that some of the other MahaMahdaleshvara of Alande-1000 were under his control.

Bibbarasa was figured in Hunsi Hadgali edict of AD 1098, bore the characteristic titles Kopanapuravardheshwara and Alande vedanga and was administering half the area of 60 villages in the region of 120 villages of Gonka

Bibbarasa appears to have belonged to a family chief, who claimed their descent in the age of Nabhiraja. It is evident that Gonka III was awarded with the epithet-Alande-Vedanga (ornament of Alande) in the Hodal record.

Bibberasa was mentioned as Mahamandaleshwara Bibbarasa in Tengli Inscription testifies, he was an early member of the Bana family.

Bibbarasa bore the titles Kampanpuradishvara (Lord of Kophal) and Alande Vedanga (ornament of Alande) An Epigraphical record and Hodal date 1180 AD reveals the genological information of the family of Bibbarasa, who hailed from the lineage of NabhiRaja as the lords of the Excellent town (Kopana) Kopbal. The
epithet Padmavatilabda Vara Prasad indicate that he was the ardent follower of Jaina faith.

**Gonka nadu:**

The sub-division of Alande-1000, Nooripattaravattu (120+60) was called as Gonka nadu. The Gonkas belonged to the 'Bana' dynasty ruled over this region hence called as the Gonkas. They boost that they were hailed from the mythological lineage of Banasura.

Mahamandaleshvara Veera Gonkarasa was under the services of Bibbarasa, the Mahamandaleshvara of Alande-1000, called him as Manneya sing (Lion of the Manne) and Bibbana ankakara (subordinate of Bibbarasa).

Harsur Inscription dated AD 1097 refers to the Endowments given to the temple was witnessed by Gonkarasa.

Veera Gonkarasa was called as Khandava Mandaladishvara (Marathi Inscription) and the saviour of Bana dynasty was mentioned in Markal edit of Bidar dist.

This Silaharas were the most reputed feudatories and known for their outstanding contributions in the glory of their sovereigns. The Chalukyas of Kalyana by their military deeds and efforts. Chandaladevi, the most celebrated queen of
Vikramaditya-vi was belonged to this dynasty. It is understood that they were the origin of "Kalanjara Pura" in the line of Jeemutavahana.

Hadapaval dandanayaka Madhavabhatta, the sub officer of Indarasa-III gave the grant to God Srikantapeshvara of Daithan Indarasa-III liberally extended the grant to God Siddha Gajshvara of Karanjige and exempted all kinds of taxes to be paid by making it as Sarvanamasvada grahara

The artisans of the village had shares from common land of the village. An inscription of Vikramaditya-vi informs, a grant made in the presence of Mantri (Minister) purohita (priest) Dauvariksa (doorkeeper) yuvaraja, Rashtrakuta and Katumbi, this indicates that all these were members of ministerial council

Others members like Mahapradhana, Sandivigrahikas, Dandadhikaris or chief justice are also mentioned. Specialization of office has been illustrated by titles like Tadeya dandandanayaka or general incharge of reserve army. Kannada sandivigrahi were the examples.

The Seunas, Silaharas, Kalachuri, Gonkas Hayhayas and other families were the fendatories of the Chalukays of Kalyan. They were assigned with autonomous power to rule over their territories by paying annual tributes contributing military help during the wars and conquests.
The provincial divisions like Gangavadi 96000, Banavasi 12,000 were further divided into small units such as Taradavadi 1000 and Alande 1000. Alande 1000, Administrative unit consist with Maniyar 12 as a smaller unit and Anandur-300 bigger unit.

It is evident that this division was governed by crown prince Yuvaraja Mallikarjuna, Chandaladevi, the celebrated queen of Vikramaditya-vi of the imperial family, or by feudatories like Mahamandaleshvara Bibbarasa, Gonkaras administered Gonkanadu. Lokarasa administered Aralu 300, Magaras administered Moramb 80.

The Haya Hayas:

Mahamandaleshvara Lokarasa-V:

Handarki epigraphical record registers the grant given to the upliftment and maintenance of students, teachers expenditures and prostitutes in the presence of Aghora Shakti Pandita.

Lokarasa with Dyavannabhatta donated grants to the 300 Mahajanas of Diggavige Someshvaradev.

Mahamandaleshvara Anemarasa:

Anemarasa is referred in the 1093 Inscription of Nagai as the chief of Aralu 300 and Liberally given gifts to Sri Siddeshvara temple of Nagai.

Mahamandaleshvara Lokarasa-V was mentioned as Padaradhaka or dweller of the lotus feet of Vikramaditya-vi in the Diggavi inscription reption dated AD 1107.
He being the most faithful subordinate ruler of his master Vikramaditya-vi was adorned with titles like Dalada ankakar and Gandagopal.

Handarki record refers to his geneology, were he was mentioned as the son of Anega-II and Mahadevi. Pandarke considered as the crest jewel of Aralu-300.

**Magarasa**

Magaras was the supremo of Morambe 94. Rudrawadi inscriptions mentioned him as the Manneya of Morambe-94. Further he was called as bibbana ankakar (The most loyal vassal of Bibbarasa).

Several land gifts were given to the Mahajan-50 of Rudrawadi on the advices of Chandaladevi. The celebrated sons of Magarasa by name Kambarasa, Dummarasa and many others were accompanied during the grant was given.

**The Princes:**

The princes should acquire the experience in state craft and administration in order to feel their responsibility is testified through Bilhanas remarks in Vikramankadeva charita, that Vikramaditya-vi during his early hood sported with whelps of lions set up in iron cages and mastered all the scripts and developed into a poet and warrior.

Manasollasa reveals that the princes must be given instructions in the studies of Vedas and the use of different types of weapons. (Shastra and sastravidya).
They must be trained in subjects such as sruti (Vedas) tarka (Logic) dharma (ancient lore) kavya (poetry) vyakarana (Grammar) dhanurvidya (archery) svra sastra (music) and others.

An Epigraphical record of Aland dated AD 1082 speaks about that qualities of a prince for becoming a well versed ruler and further denotes how Mallikarjuna alone was possessed all those qualities in the phrases as Mallikarjuna was born to Vikramaditya-vi as Pradhymana was born to Sri Krishna.

'Dushta nigraha sishta pratipalana' (to restrain the evil and to protect the good) is well depicted in the inscriptions of the Chalukyas of Kalyana as the major functions of the rulers.

Yuvaraja-

The status of Yuvaraja is found to be an important portfolio, next to the position of the emperor in administration of the Chalukyas of Kalyana usually the position is adorned by the eldest son of the emperor. The Chalukayas of Kalyan maintained the rule of primogeniture.

There is enough Literary and epigraphical evidence in this regard. The Third Canto (Sarga) of Vikramankadeva Charita denotes, that, Ahavamalla Someshwara offered the position of Yuvaraja to Vikramaditya-vi for his exceptional qualities, but being a noble minded Vikramaditya given it to his ier brother Someshwara II, who was really a rightfull claimant.¹
There are several examples that the brother of emperor also acted as Yuvaraja, in case either non possession of his apparent or the apparent was of minor. Jaisimha, the brother of Vikramaditya-VI was acted as Yuvaraja, followed by Mallikarjuna, son of Vikramaditya-VI after he came of age.

The eldest son of the emperor hold the position of Yuvaraja and the remaining other sons will rule as 'Kumaras' under the Kumar Vrithi.  

**Accession of Yuvaraja (Yuvarajabhiseka):**

Deelipkumar Gangooly denotes, that Yuvaraja of the western Chalukya kingdom was invested with a Kantika (necklace) but it is interesting to note that some of the crown princes were at the same time adored with a pattabhandha i.e., diaem.  

Yuvaraja should be proficient both in Shastra ad Sastra Vidya. He used to administer various divisions of administrations with the help of Vassals and feudatories (Mahamandaleshwara ad Maha Samathadhipati).

**Yuvaraja Mallikarjuna (1082-1123 AD)**

Mallikarjuna occupies the highest position in the Yuvarajas of of Chalukayas of Kalyana. Mallikarjuna the eldest son of Vikramaditya vi was the most celebrated Yuvaraja. After he attained Excellency in military, state craft and age of majority, he was made as the Yuvaraja, after overthrowing of Jaisimha.
The Epigraphical record of Aland-dated 25\textsuperscript{th} Dec. 1082 AD\textsuperscript{4} refers to the coronation of Mallikarjuna as Yuvaraja with pomp & splendour. In order to given to him for Administration.

\textbf{Early life and Carrer:} It is to note that, trie renowned Mallikarjuna was the eldest son of Vikramaditya-vi, but no definite evidences are available to which queen he was born he had his other three brothers namely Someshwara, Tailapa and Jayakarna, who were born to queen Chandaladevi.

Epigraphical record of Diggave refers\textsuperscript{5} to Malayamatidevi as (Srimat Piriyarasi Patta Mahadevi- Sri mat Abhinava Sarswati Malaya madevi). If she happens to be the Patta Mahadevi or main queen (Who bears the first male heir apparent) definitely she would be the mother of Mallikarjuna.

\textbf{Coronation:} The Coronation was performed with all due ceremony ad splendor on 25\textsuperscript{th} December 1082. It was an occasion of many festivities and gifts.

Yuvaraja has to watch the activities of his vassals. In case of expenditure he has to lead the army personally and fight against enemies.

\textbf{Mallikarjuna as an extraordinary warrior:}

Though, Yuvaraja was the lega authority to govern'the entire kingdom, but to gain administrative skills, some of the administrative divisions were given under his control.
Aland Inscription describes him as “Mallikarjun Kumara- Veer Narayanam” he was well versed in wars and conquests and also known for his virtues.

After his accession he was assigned to administer Alande-1000 followed by Taradavadi-1000 & later Karahada-4000.

**Mallikarjuna, as a man of religious bent of mind:**

True to the wishes of his father, he promoted the religion by several religions rituals, by Constructing temples and making liberal endowments for maintenance.

Kalamukha Saivism was very popular in this region. As it was liberally patterned by him can be shown as below.

Hebbal Inscription refers to Mallikarjuna, as he has given the endowments to Somanatha temple, through washing the feet of Chandrasekhar Pandita, on the appeal of Mahasamantadhipati Bheevanaiah. He has extended his liberal patronization, through the grant of land to the local deity of Someshwar of Bandar Wada.

The Kalamukh teachers were not only taught but were also responsible for the spread of education in this area. On the appeal of Manevergade (Superintendent) Govindamayya, Mallikarjuna granted endowments to Mahadeva, Keshavadeva, Adityadeva temples of Anandur-300. Anandur inscription dated: 16th Dec 1107 AD records Yuvaraj Mallikarjuna gave gift to Manikeshwara temple and to-several officials and merchants⁶.
The Epithets:

Bappan Singham (Lion of the orders of his father).

Sahasottunga (Elegant, adventures) epithets of Hebbal Inscription of Ripuraya Kuvara bhrungam of Nidoni-1115 AD and Kumar Chuda ratnam Boppana ankakara (Bandarvad) ascribed to him indicate his prominency.

‘As he was so generous in giving alms to the needy so vigorous and formiddable to his enemies’ is the living example of his personality.

Titles:

Veer sala raya kuvar, Javadanda. Malava bala bala hakasa meerana, and Padmanalagir, Vajradand are stated to have obtained by him were, left behind him for greatness.

Mallikarjuna as a stable administrator:

Mention is made of a number of administrative officials in the records as follows:

a) Bheevanayya Hebbal Epigraphical record of 1095 AD speaks about Mahasamantadhipati, Maha prachanda dandanayaka Bheevanayya

b) Chavundayya was refered as dandanayak Chavundayya of Karahad: naad pergade

c) Laxmarasa was mentioned as Mahasamantadhipathi in Bandarvad inscription of 28th June 1118

d) Govindayya was mentioned as Manevergade
e) Gommal Nayaka was known as Aland Pergade

f) Managrasa was figured as chief of Morambe

Mallikarjuna & his Raja Gurus:

a) Laxmidhara Bhattoppadhyaya was referred as 'Yuvaraja Mallikarjuna Paramadhyarappa Agarkhedada Sri Mat-ayyangalu Laxmidhara Bhattoppedhyaya.

b) Vasudeva Bhattopadhyaya was mentioned as an importat Guru and Chief of Rudrawadi Agrahara.

Mallikarjuna and his royal family members:

Siriyadevi was mentioned as the chief queen of Mallikarjuna in Maradi Inscription and she was also called as Dana Chintamani.

Mahadevi was the daughter of Mallikarjuna and Siriyadevi and was give in marriage to Mahamandaleswara Vikramaditya of Muttuge 30.

The queens

There are number of instances, where the Chalukyas and Kalachuri queens governed some parts of the Kingdom. Quite often they played an important role in the administrations of Alande-1000 region. The emperors were happy enough to entrust the authority. Epigraphical records speaks about the queens who governed some places as well as enjoyed the special status with their kings.
Since the rule of Jaisimha II, the queens were assigned to rule over some parts. Somaladevi was stated to be governed. Alande 1000 Rajaladevi, Rekhaladevi were possessed that credit at Muram.

During the reign of Someshvara I, some of the queens were put in charge of the administration. The principal queen Bachaladevi was a woman of strong will and energy.

Vikramaditya VI was possessed several queens. He was known as ‘Bahu Patni Vallabha.

Vikramankadeva Charita gives the detailed account of the queens of Vikramaditya VI as shown below.


The queens of the time were categorised as;

i) Piriyarasi (principal or senior queen), She seems to be the first queen, if she not bore any heirapparent will be called as just piriyarasi.

ii) Patta Mahadevi: Her position was high, more than the other queens. She is called as Patta Mahadevi as she has given the male heir apparent to the
throne. She used to participate herself in the socio-religious functions and allowed to offer the grants. She has got the privileges ‘pancha mahashabdas’ and wears all those royal symbols.

Only three queens such as Mailaladevi (1094-1107) Malayamatidevi (1107-1112) and Mallunidevi (1107-1126) were enjoyed the position of Patta Maladevi. It is learnt that several queens were governed some parts of the kingdom.

Dr. Chennakka Yalgara has rightly pointed put that, the queens were allowed to govern some provinces on the basis of their abilities, perhaps to avoid the quarrelsome among them.

As they were allowed to rule Bhattagramas or Agraharas “which were basically the religious centre and the most safe and secured places from the invasion of enemies.

It is learnt that, Vikramaditya VI possessed 28 queens, who were well versed in Music, Dance, administration field. Dr. Channakka Pavate and Hunumaxi Gogi are the opinion of that the number of queens of Vikramaditya VI exceeds to 28, as other 6 more names appears to be added.9

The monarchs of the Chalukayas of Kalyana, not only reigned their Empire but also actively ruled. Though king was the pivot of administration and the real executive of the state. They allowed their queens to take part in Administration of the
realm. The most celebrated queens and other members of the royal family was entrusted to administer their territorial divisions.

The queens of the dynasties, which ruled over Alande-1000 region were not like as panini’s observation of “Asuryam passey’ (Residing in the palace, always even without exposing themselves to sunlight)\(^{10}\). But shouldered the administration of the territorial divisions under their lords\(^{11}\). There are several instances that the region in and around Alande-1000 was governed by many queens. The queens also were highly accomplished as can be seen from the following examples.

**Somaladevi:**

The queen of Jaisimhasimha II (agadekamalla) is stated to be governing Alande-1000. An epigraphical record of Nippani dated AD 1035 brings, light, queen somaladevi is stated to be governing Alande-1000. Durghasimha, the Maneverraggade of the Somaladevi was responsible for building of a Saraswati mantapa at suppani (The modern Nippani) and installed the image of Goddess Saraswati and granted 03 Mattars of land and two gardens for the worship of the Goddess and maintaining Vidyarthis and a preceptors\(^{12}\).

It is evident the Epigraphical records from Ballatgi of raichur district dated AD 1092 and AD 1031, that the queen Somaladevi was governing Alande-1000. From the fore going information, it can be understood that Somaladevi must have governed the regions from about AD 1029 to about AD 1038 for nearly a decade.\(^{13}\)
**Chandaladevi:**

The most distinguished queen of Vikramaditya VI is stated to be the governor of the some Bhatagramas of Alande-1000. Chandaladevi, the most beloved queen of Vikramaditya VI was mentioned as Srimat Piriyarari (Senior queen) in several epigraphical records such as the Alande inscription dated AD 1082\(^{14}\), Kalagi inscription dated AD 1097, Hunsi Hadagile inscription and Rudrawadi inscription\(^{15}\) reveals that she was not only the senior queen but a influential queen. Alande inscription described her as she was known for her beauty (Chandravadane, Soubhagya Sadane) Sakala Kaladhari (proficient in all fine-arts) Nritya Vidyadhare and Abhinava Saraswati. These epithets ascribed to her indicate her proficiency in Dance, Music and other fine-art\(^{16}\).

Her title Malapa Vidyadhara acknowledges her learning towards the encouragement of education. It is evident that she made liberal grants to 50 Mahajanas of Rudrawadi Agrahara by paying 120 Gadhyanas, the grant was entrusted to Paramaradhya Vasudeva Bhattoppadhyaya.

Hunsi Hadgile inscriptions reveals her as “Srimat Piriyarasi Chandala deviyaru Alande Sasir Pramukha vaneka Bhatta gramangalugam dushta nigraha, Sishta pratipalanarindalada rasugi yuttimire” is the testimony of her for his supervision of several villages.
Dr. P.B. Desai opines that she even ruled Valasanga (The present Valasang of Akkalkote Tq.) in the light of the inscription of Jatta.

Vidyapati Billhans, in his great Kavya Vikramankadeva Charitamu which consists eighteen Sargas, is a contemporary chronicle of the Vikramaditya VI. Bilhana called Chandaladevi as Chandralekha and devoted his 8th and 9th Sarga to Svayamavara, where in Vikramaditya married Chandralekha, the daughter of the king of Karahata. Sarga 10 gives the pen picture of Enthrilling romantic movements of their Vana Vihara, where as Sarga eleven describes the king spending a holiday with Chandaladevi. These poetical conventional discipline, which enhances the personification of Chandaladevi. It is to note she got the revarences by his son Kumara Tailapa, who was constructed a temple in memory of Chandaladevi. Chandaleshvara temple is the symbol of the tenderly attitude of Kumara Tailapa towards his mother.

Silharas inscriptions and Kalachuri inscriptions refers Chandaladevi as Muttabbe (grant mother of) of Kalachuri Bhujabala Chakravarti Bijjaladeva. Chaudhare Rakkasayya paid his tributes and respect to Chandaladevi by receiving her sympathy and calling himself as the dweller at the feet (Pada Padmopadivi) Chandaladevi.
**Bhagaladevi (Bhaghala Mhaadevi):**

Bhagaladevi was one among the queens of Vikramaditya VI, she belonging to Pandya family known for her stability and sagacity. It is evident that she was put incharge of the administration of Saybjikaranjige. It is stated that she was governing Saybji Karanjige and responsible for the construction of Ratna Traya Jinalay in the same place.

She was referred as Patta Mahadevi in the inscription of Saybji Karanjge (The modern Karajige of Afzalpur Taluka) dated AD 1099. Her learning was towards the Jaina faith as she was the ardent and committed to that philosophy was described as “Her Loyality towards Jaina philosophy was thousands time more than that of the most revered Jain Nans viz., Revakka Nimmagi, Ghatantaki and Dana Chintamani Attimabbe. She was liberally donated the land grant of 70 Mattars land by measuring it with “Kolavayyana Genu Kolu’. The grant was entrusted to Vimala Chandra Pandita.

**Achaladevi:**

Epigraphical records mentions her as Piriyarasi, (senior queen) she too appeared as one among the most celebrated queens of Vikramaditya VI.

Dhuttargaon Inscription of AD 1109 reveals she along with village Prabhu gave gifts of 50 Mattars of land for the worship and perpetual lamp of God Keshava devaru.
**Jakaladevi**, the beloved queen of Vikramaditya VI was a renowned woman for her beauty and attainments particularly in fine art; she was known for her state crafts by becoming an administrator of Ingulige. She was a staunch follower of Jaina doctrine. Looking towards the indespensible devotion of Jakaladevi while a sculptor was exhibiting an image of Maha-Manikya, (Mahaveera) Vikramaditya VI generously told (exherted) her to purchase and install it in her administering township of Ingunige.

Jakaladevi was the daughter of Tikka of Kadamba stock. The phrase of the records reveals her as “Samastantapura – nitambini – Kadamba Chudamani” appears, she was hailed from that stock. But P.B. Desai suggests that the name Tikka is rather familiar in Telugu country who was ruling at this period over the Nellore and Chittor district\(^2\). She being the Sweet heart of Vikramaditya VI, well versed in art, generous towards the poor and needy.

### 3.2 MAHAMANDALESHVARAS

Master of the vast land. It is stated that these Mahamandaleshwaras used to rule one or one more divisions. The post of Mahamandaleshwara was hereditary in nature. Hence the hereditary subordinates were continued to rule the divisions of their predecessors excising their abuadant power and functions. They were indebted to their lords by paying annual tributes.
To control the immense power of Mahamandaleshwara, king authorized his eldest son as Yuvaraja and the other sons as ensured the posts of Kumar vrathi.

Mahamandaleshvara were allowed to enjoy their hereditary royal insignia, Flag and Epithets.

**Kinds of Mahamahdaleshvara**

Those who were enjoyed the positions of their ancestral and dynastical lineage and lost their prominence and became a mere Mahamandaleshwara under the royal families are called as (1) Royal family Mahamandaleshwara and those who acts as independent Mahamandeleshwara were called as Mahamandaleshvara of Mahamandaleshvaras.

These Mahamandaleshvara acts as the Mahamandaleshwara of their petty units of administration i.e. Veera Gonkarasa of Bana family of Gonka nadu 120+60 was mentioned as the loyal subordinate feudatory ruler of Bibbarasa (Bibbana ankakar) of Alande 1000 region the Mahamandaleshwara of the Morambe 94 sub division Magaras, was excercised his spare of influence as a loyal subordinate of Bibbarasa of Aland (Rudrawadi Inscription of AD 1111) Kavilasarasa of Silaharas stock was the Mahamandaleshvara to his petty Division of Ankulge-80 under the Jogamarasa of Kalachuri family.
Mahamandaleshvara Kovanarasa

A reference to Mahamandaleshvara Kovanarasa was made in the Bandarwad inscription dated AD 1118.21 was approved, it further reveals that on the advices of prince Jayakarna, Kovanarasa and Gopanayya exempted the various taxes.

Mahamandaleshvara kumar permadi:

Mahamandaleshvara kumar permadi was mentioned as Rayakuvara and Ajjana ankakara (grand son of Vikramaditya-vi) Hadapaval Gopanayya was mentioned as secretary of Kumar Jaikarna, who constructed Someshvara temple to which huge donations were given.

Mahamandaleshvara Kaliyammarasa:

Mahamandaleshvara Kaliyammarasa was the governor of Pangal-500. Bankapur Inscription refers him as Sri Someshvara devalabda Varaprasad possessed and with the title "dana vinoda" was a Gandhavarana of queen Chandaladevi. He was liberally donated to the temple and chaultaries at Diggavi of Alande-1000 region.

Mahamandaleshwara Echabhupa of Marinte Nadu helped the faith by his attitude of sympathy and patronage.

Mahamandaleshvara Dankarasa:

Mahamandaleshvara Dankarasa was the feudatory subordinate during the region of seuna king Jaitugi, According to Inscription of Kesegaon dated AD 1198,
Dankarasa along with Magara murai Sangamdevanayaka gave various gifts to God Kapilasiddha Mallikarjuna of Sonnalige. Mahamandaleshvara Dankarasa extended his Military services to upheld the glory of Jaitugi and fought various battles against Hoysalas who were regarded as the formidable enemies of seunas.  

Dankarasa was known as Silahara kula Marthanda gave the gift and endowments to the Revaneshwar Devaru of Afzalpura.  

The Epigraphical records of Afzalpur dated AD 1107 refers to Mahapradhana Nachimaras and Yuvaraja Mallikarjuna.

Kalachuri Bhujabala Chakravarti Tribhuvanmalladева along with Mahamandaleshwar Ramadevarasa and Heggade Revannanayaka were given the 5 mattars of land for maintenance of perpetual lamp and the chief priest Kalyanshakti is recorded in the Gobburu inscription belonging to 12th Century AD.  

Mahamandaleshwaras Ramadevarasa:  

Ramadevarasa of Gobbur (Kalachuri time) AD 1190 Gobbur inscription also refers him as Mahamandaleshwar.

Ahavamallaras. Mahamandaleshwar endowed Mannur grant along with Veera Gonkarasa to Gonkadevaru is depicted in Hodal inscription of AD 1185.

Maha Prachanda Dandanayaka: Mahapradhana: Bhahattar Niyogadhipati (Head of 72 departments) Kalimaya. Mahapradhana Kalidasayya Dandanayaka of
Alande-1000 was a renowned general who extended the political influence of
Alande-1000 abroad India.

Mahamandaleshvara Dankarasa referred as Silahara Kula Kamala Marthand
(Sun to the totus family Silahara) and Kadama Prachanda (A volur of nomean order)
in Afzalpur inscriptions dated AD 1107. He made several gifts and donations to
temple and its chief Revanabhattar for the maintenance of Brahmapuri at Bichavalli.

Ramadevarasa mentioned as Mahamandaleshvara under the reign of
Kalachuris, was responsible for the lavish endowment to the god Kallideva of
Gobbur as described in Gobbur Inscriptions.

Mahamandaleshvara Malladevarasa:

Malladevarasa was an important Mahamandaleshvara or chief feutatory during
the reign of Bhulokamalla III, is referred in the Nimbargi inscription dated AD 1134.
Nimbargi being possessed with a noted Brahmapuri which was institutionalized as
the important centre. Malladevarasa, along with the peoples of Mundankeri gave
grant to the Kotishankara temple of Madiyala Mahamandaleshvara Malladevarasa’s
name was also appeared in the Hodal Inscription dated AD 1180 belongs to the reign
of Sankamadeva of Kalachuris.

Mahamandaleshvara Hermadi:

Epigraphical record of Kadganchi dated 1118, during the reign of
Tribhuvanamalladeva, which depicts Hermadi as the Mahamandaleshvara residing at
Kadganchi who gave gifts to God Sri Mallikarjunadeva and the grant was entrusted to Govindajiya, the Sthanika of the temple.

Mahamandaleshvara Chauttanaicharas of Aral 300 stated to have extended land grants for the Ghatikasthana of Nagai.

Mahamandaleshvara Lokaras of Aral 300 was also a patron of many educational institutions of his Jurisdiction including the Matha of Handerki a famous seats of Kalamukha faith. Handerki of Sedam Taluka also had a school of Kannada Language.25

Mahapradhana Senapati Madhavayya was the subordinate of Kalachurideva, was the chief trustee of the educational institution of Chinchavalli (The present Syed Chincholi of Aland Tq.) who provided feeding facilities for the students studying in the school on June 11, AD 1137.

Mahasandhivigrahi Madhuvappanasa was the most trusted Sandavigrahi under the Chalukyas kings. He was the decendent of most rehance general Kalidasa.

Madhuvapparasa was a versatile scholar who was a paragon in many branches of the knowledge. He had a commandable authority on the works of Mudra Rakshasa, he has given immense gifts for the construction of several temples after obtaining the landgrants by the Chalukaya rulers.26
Dandanayaka Madhavarasa had keen interest in the development of Ghatikasthana of Nagai. It seems he acted as a trustee of this institution. Kalidas a Dandanayaka was the son of celebrated Dandanayaka Madhavarasa was also known for his liberal patronization towards Nagai institution, he continued the activities of his father Madhavarasa.

**Mahamandaleshvara Magarasa:**

Magarasa was a noted Mahamandaleshvara during the reign of Chalukya Vikramaditya VI. His name appears in the inscription of Murum dated 1118 and refers him as the Mahamandaleshvara, along with him Mahapradhana Dandanayaka Nachimayya, Sattimarasa and Recharasa joined together and gave various gifts to Mulasanga Senagana, Pogarigachha basadi built by Dasisetti at Moramba Magarasa continued as Mahamandaleshvara during Someshvara III also is reflected by Narangavadi inscription dated AD 1129 Magarasa along with his subordinate Bocharasa the ruler of Moramba gave gift to Bhogeshvara temple. The grant was entrusted to Sri Gurudeva.

**Mahamandaleshvara Ahavamallarasa:**

The epigraphical record of Dalim dated AD 1107 belongs to the reign of Vikramaditya VI denotes that Mahamandaleshvara Ahavamallarasa was the subordinate of Vikramaditya VI ruling from Dalim was mentioned as Veerarati madan Maheshwara and awarded with the title of Cholas Kula Kamala Marthanda. Ahavamallarasa constructed Keshava temple at Dalim and gave various gifts for the
anabhaga and perpactual lamp and 2 matters land for the garden and further it mention about the grant to the Nagara Narayana of Alande. It also records the grant given to various scholars like Sangameshwara Pandita and Kaleshwara Bhattopadhyaya.

Mahamandaleshwara Jogamarasa of Kalachuri Family was mentioned as Kalachuri Kula Kamala Marthanda Varibha Kantiravans was known for his valourship.

Mahamandalesvara Ammugidevarasa was the Kalachuri chief during 1069 AD ruling over the Mandurva 30 sub-division of Ananduru 300 is recorded in the inscription of Bhandarkavate dated 1069 AD.

Nagara Muddugaunda was the subordinate of Ammugidevarasa both of them gave various donations to Nageshwara temple at Bhandarkavate.

Mahamandaleshvara Manneya Kupparasa was the subordinate ruler of Singhanadeva of Devagiri offered the grants to God Sangameshvara. He liberally granted 50 Matters of land to the Brahmanas of Brahmapuri along with Mallagaunda of Kavutage and Chandgaunda.

Mahamandaleshvara Mallidevarasa was the other noted Mahamandaleshwara of Singhanadeva under Sangamadevanayaka involved him self in the liberal grant to the Manikeshwaradeva temple at Bevugahalli.
Akkalkote Inscription dated AD 1092, April 24, belongs to the reign of Vikramaditya VI and introduces his subordinate Mahamandaleshvara Jogammarasa of Kalachuri family, as governing from Mangaliveda.

Mahamandaleshvara Jogamarasa and Mahamandaleshvara Kavilasarasa of Silahara family of Akkalkot, Chandraditya, the Prabhu of Handikkadi and his son Mallarasa gave gift to the temple of Chandreshvaradeva of Handikkadi.

The distinct feature of this inscription is that Mangalaveda was an earlier capital of the Kalachuri before it was shifted to Kalyana.

### 3.3 MAHAPRADHANAS, MANEVERGADES AND OTHERS

**Mahapradhanas:**

Mahapradhanas Kalimayya was referred as the head of 72 commissions or Bahattaraniyogadhipati and Mahaprachanda Dandanayaka during the reign of Kalachuris, as described in Gobburu inscription dated 1170 AD.

**Mahapradhana Kalidasayya:**

He was also mentioned as pergade of Alande-1000, he along with his officer Aditya nayaka and Mahajanasa together gave 30 Mattars of land as grant to the Sarvanamasyada Agrahara of Mannuru.\(^{33}\)
**Chandungidevarasa:**

Chandungidevarasa was called as Mahapradhana Bahattara niyogdhipati and Hiriya Dandanayaka in the epigraphical record of Hodal dated AD 1180. Chandungidevarasa was under the Mahamandaleshvara of Gonkarasa.

**Bocharasa:**

Mahasamanta Bocharasa was the subordinate ruler of Someshwara IV of Chalukyas of Kalyan, ruling over Moramba-80. Bacharasa gave gifts to Bhogeshwara temple according to the direction of Mahamandaleshwara Mangarasa. The grant was entrusted to Sri Gurudeva. It also records that Gonnenayaka, tax office of Alande-1000 gave gifts to the same temple.\(^{34}\)

**Mahapradhana:**

Nachimayya was under the services of Mahamandaleshvara Magarasa of Murum he was a Dandanayaka who was responsible for offering the grant to Hulasanga, Senagana Pogragaccha basadi, along with his master Magarasa and others such as Sattimarasa Racharasa and other\(^{35}\) as reflected in 1118 AD.

Mahapradhan Raimayya was a feudator subordinate during the reign of Bijjaladeva along with his local officer Sovarasa and Sahani Somayya, gave various gifts to God Bhimeshvar of Vangi is referred in Vangi inscription dated AD 1162.\(^{36}\)
**Mahapradhana Nachimarasa:**

An epigraphical record of Anduru dated AD 1107 refers to officer Nachimarasa as Mahapradhana of Tridhuvanmallaeru he was called as the dweller of the Lotus feet of Mallikarjuna devaru Nachimarasa gave gift to Manikeshwara temple at Anduru as per the order of Yuvarasa Mallikarjunadeva. He was known as patras of scholars and protector of noble people. He was also known as Manevergade Dandanayaka Nachamarasa.

Mahapradhana Gangadharayya, was introduced in the epigraphical record of Anduru dated AD 1184 as the Mahapradhana of Seuna king Bilhama V.

**Mahapradhana Sangamdeva Nayaka:**

Sangamadevanayaka was the Mahapradana (subordinate) of Seuna king Singhana. Epigraphical record of Itkal dated 1217 refers to the gift made by him to Kapilsiddha Mallikarjuna at Sonnalige on this auspicious day village Itkal was renamed as Lingapur located at Ankulge Sangamadevanayak gave gift to to God Sangameshvara and also stated that he worked for the development of Seuna Kingdom According to Akkalakote inscription dated 1210 Mahapradhana Senapati Dammugi (his son Dandanayka Hannaja) was subordinate officer of Sevuna king Jaitugi Jamgaon Inscription dated 1195 introduces him as he gave various gifts to God Kapilsiddh Mallikarjun at Sonnalige.
Mahapradhana Kheyidevanayaka was a subordinate officer during the reign of Seuna king Billamadeva. Kheyideva and Mallikarjuna from Vijayapura gave gifts to God Mallikarjuna at Sonnalige is depicted in Neelegaon Inscription dated AD 1192.

Khayideva and his wife Hamsaladevi and their 4 sons Lakhmideva, Vijjanna, Sangama and Kheyidevi gave various gifts to the temple of Siddashvara at Mandubbe mentioned in inscription dated AD 1187.

Singhanadeva Seuna king introduces his subordinate Mahapradhana Soyaladevanaka supreme among the mighty heroes, brother in law of Sangameshvaranayaka (i.e., brother of Sangameshwara nayaka’s wife Mayidevi) in conjunction with Hiriyakkapparasa, Indayavnayaka and Indaya granted gifts to God Mallikarjunadeva of Samantara Dudhuni.\(^{40}\)

**Mahaprachand Dandanayakas:**

Mahaprachanda Dandanayak Kalimayya, who was known as Bhattara niyogadhipati, (Head of 72 departments) along with Mahamandaleshvara Mallideva granted the land surrounding Melkundi for the maintenance of Sri. Revanarasa temple of Gobbur in 1170\(^ {41}\).

Mahapradhan Kalidasayya dandanayaka enjoying the Chief of the army of Alande-1000 along with his Mahamandaleshvara Ahavamallarasa granted 32 Mattars to Sarvanamasya Agrahara of Mannur in 1121 AD\(^ {42}\).
Mashiyal located in the Ananduru 300, known for a Agrahara to which Yuvaraja Mallikarjun and Dandanayaka Govindamayya of Mashal, liberally granted for the constructions of a well at Mashal nearer to Mannur 12\textsuperscript{43}.

**Mahaprabhanda Dandanayaka Prabhu Kesarinayaka:**

It is evident by the Akkalkote Inscription dated 1114 AD, Prabhu Kesarinayaka was mentioned as Maha Prachanda Dandanayaka seems to be enjoying that official cadre. He was known as ‘Gajankush Kula tilaka’ may be considered as he belonged to the hereditary lineage of Kavi Gajankush of Salotgi.\textsuperscript{44}

**Kalidas Dandadish:**

Kalidas was mentioned as the most revered ambassador of Chalukya supremacy, discharged his duties as incharge of war and peace (Maha Sandhi Vigrahi). In due course of time he became superintendent of royal household. It is said he was hailed from the lineage of Manu and a man known for his liberal outlook.\textsuperscript{45}

Nachi Dandadish was the son of Kalidas Dandadish who played a major role in the administration of Alande-1000 region.

**Mahaprabhand Dandanayaka Laxmarasa:**

Lakshmarasa was mentioned in Bandarwad inscription. He was known for his exceptional qualities such as so pure of sacred, friendly and co-operative to the
Brahmanas. He was a dweller at the feet of crown prince Mallikarjuna. The land grant of village ‘Hasirugunde’ of Vatti Ghanapura Kampana was given to the Someshvara temple.46

Dandanayakas:

**Kallanna Danda Nayaka:** Kallanna, dandanayaka Shivappa Dandanayaka – were mentioned as close associates played a vital role in protection of their masters sovereignty.47

**Maddanna Nayaka:** is mentioned as a general in Bandarvada Inscription daed 1118.

**Govindadevarasa** was referred as Dandanayaka of Raya Murari Sovideva of Kalachuri king and he served at his best.

**Govindamayya dandanayaka:** of Mashal appeared to crown prince Mallikarjunadeva to offer donation to the Agrahara of Mashivala, which is located at Anandur 300 (reference to Mashyal in 1119 AD Mallikarjunadeva offered the land of Sayabbe Karanjege located near Manniyur 12.48

**Chandimarasa:** Chandimarasa was known as Dandanayaka of Gonkarasa was responsible for the massive donations made by Gonkarasa along with him to the Tengali Mahajanas and the grant was entrusted to the three temples of Chandreshvara, Tribhogeshvara, Srikanteshvara and Srikesahava for the worship and conduct of Sacred rituals49.
**Chamanayya:** was mentioned as Raya Dandanath in Hodal Inscription of Hodal AD 1185. Madiyal Inscription of 1184 also speaks of this Chavanayya who along with Kumar Padmarasa gave gift to Swayambhu Shankardeva.

Sri Bamanayya Dandadish (Chief of army) was mentioned as he born to Lakkadevi and Hemmadi and obtained the honour of five soundings (Pancha Mahashabda Samadighata) is mentioned in inscription of Harasuru AD 1097.\(^50\)

**Dandanayakas:**

Haannaga was mentioned as Dandanayaka who was the son of Mahapradhana senapati Damugi under the Seuna King Jaitugi is referred in 1195 from the Jamgaon.

Dandanayaka prabhu Kesarinayaka was under the subordinate feudatory of Indarasa submitted his offerings to the temple Siddha Gajjaeshwara at Karanjige. Dandanayaka Madiraj was also known as Madhavabhatta played a major role in the expansion of Kingdom of Vikramaditya VI, was constructed Kandarpeshvara and Keshaveshvara temples in Dhaithana.\(^51\)

**Pergade Dandanayaka Acharasa:**

The word Perggade was frequently appeared in the epigraphical records means to be a head of the village or Nadu as opined by G.S. Dixit. Perggades were further enthrusted to collect the taxes hence they have been called as Sunka Perggades. Some of the Perggades were purely hold this post as an administrative post. The Heggade terms is used equalent to perggade.
Acharasa was known as the The perggade (supreintendent) of Alande-1000, it is evident that on the appeal of Acharasa, crown prince Mallikarjuna made several donations to the temple of Swayambhu Someshvara of Alande.

**Pergade Bichiraja:**

Pergade BichiRaja was the son of renowned Jurist Vijnaneshvara who was responsible for the construction of Keshavadeva temple at Marturu. Bibbarasa Gonkarasa were liberally given the land grants to Keshvadeva temple at Maratur.

Tripurantakayya was mentioned as chief officer of Alande-1000, his name occurs after Laxmarasa. On the directions of Tripurantakayya, Vaijaras the chief of Alande-1000 granted the donation to the Someshvara temple Agrahara Bondaravade.

Kalidasayya enjoyed the superintendent position (Pergade) of Alande-1000 according to the Mannur inscription dated March 10-1121 AD.

The Pergade of Maniyur by name Aditya nayaka and Chikka Govanarsa both of them demolished the Shiva Temple during the encounter Ganga rasi jiya became martyr. Ahavamallarasa consoled singarasi jiya (son of Ganga rasi jiya) by giving them land gift.
Heggade Gommala Nayaka of Aland Town:

Heggade Gommalanayaka was mentioned as ‘Pattanada Heggade’, which clearly shows that he was the Tax collector of Alande Pattana. On the appeal made by Gommalanayaka Kumar Someshvara liberally gave gift for the burning of Lamps.55

Perggade Laxmarasa:

Laxmanarasa was mentioned as Alande Sasirada Perggade in Bandarvad inscription dated AD 1118.

Perggade Chavundayya Nayaka:

Inscriptional record of Nagai dated AD 1094 referred him as he was officially discharging his duties as Perggade. He was also known as the responsible person as he built number of Mansion for Gods.

Maneverggades: Govinda Dandadish:

Govinda Dandadish, the vassal of prince Mallikarjuna was a famous Manevergade or superintendent. His geneology was mentioned in the epigraphical record of Mashal dated Dec 28-1119, Which reveals he belong to Aagastya Gotra followed by Bapannabhatta Ganganavee, Mayurasa Kalikabbe. Lebrally donated the grant to God Mahadeva, Aditydeva of Sayabji Karanjige nearer to Mannur-1256.
Hadavapala Neelakant

An Epigraphical record of Bandarvad, dated June 28-1118 refers to Hadavapala Neelkant as a very close associate of Vikramaditya-vi’s son Jayakarna. He belongs to Kashyap gotra and born to Chandimayya and Bayakka. He being the Staunch devotee of Shiva, built the Someshvara temple in memory of his mother.57

Hadaval Gopanayya exempted the taxes of the temple of Someshveradeva of Bandarvada reveals, he was under the services of Kovanaras, the Mahamandaleshvara.

Heggades:

Revanayya Nayaka was mentioned as Heggade of Gobburu in the inscription dated 12th Century Heggade Bammanayya of Chinmalli was under the services of Kalachuri King Raya Murari Sovideva is mentioned in Chinmalli inscription dated 1175.

Provincial tax officials:

Acharasa: Alande inscription 1082 Dec 25 refers to the prince Mallikarjuna, as he liberally granted donation to Swayambu Someshvara of Aland on the appeal of Aacharasa the pergede of Alande-1000.

Mahadevabhatta:

An Epigrapical record of Mirkal dated 25 Feb 1097 refers to Mahadevabhatta that he started his career as pergade and became dandanayaka further it deals with his donations of perpetual lamp to the lord Someshvaradeva.
Tax Officials:

Laxmarasa:

Laxmarasa was incharge of the collection of Taxes. He was known as Alande sasira sunkanda Mahasamanta Kanchaya nayaka was under the Laxmarasa as a sub officer of the tax collections of Alande-1000.58

Laxmarasa as a vassal of prince Mallikarjuna was known as "parabale sadhaka" on whose appeal Mallikarjuna was liberally given the donation of land of Hasar gundige to Someshvaradeva of Bandarvade.

Malli Dandinath:

Mallidandinath was called as "Malla Chamupa" valour of no mean order was mentioned in Rudrawadi Inscriptions 1103 AD. He belongs to Vasishta Gotra and responsible for the construction of Vishnu, Mahalaxmi and Ishvara temples respectively in the same village. Another epigraphical record of the same place dated July 9-1117 mention his Geneology where the parents of him were mentioned as vasudeva and Sridevi.59

Sunkaverggade (Tax Officers):

Gonnenayaka was referred as Sunkavargede or tax officer of Alande-1000, who was associated with the ruler Bacharasa and Mahamandaleshvara Magarasa and given the gifts to Bhogeshvara temple of Moramba is depicted in Narangavadi inscription dated AD 1129.
Goydarasa Padmaras was the tax officer of Alande-1000 referred in the Kumbangane inscription of AD 1167, he too involved, while the various gifts were offered to the local deity Belleshwara.

Sunkarnagade Dandanayaka Govindarasa was mentioned as a tax officer of Ananduru-300 parharpated himself in the Donation being paid by Rambhadevi and other various Merchants to a basadi referred in 1166 AD inscription of Malkavate.

**Sunka Vergade:**

Aliya Vaijarasa was mentioned as the tax officer of Alande-1000 mentioned in Bandarvada inscription dated 1118.

**Prabhus:**

Prabhu of Gobbur Malliga gave donation for the burning of perpetual lamp to God Kallideva and the grant was entrusted to Kalyanashakti, the prominent acharya.

Prabhu Ammarasa was mentioned as Prabhu of Attinuru in Chinmalli inscription dated 1175 AD.

**Duggagaunda of Muddudge:**

Duggagand was mentioned as the Prabhu of Muddudge in the inscription of Hodal dated AD 1180. He being the village headman use to control the bada (village) of Muddudge, located at Saravadgi Kampana.
Prabhu Chiddarasa of Salgara:

An epigraphical record of Hodal dated AD 1180 gives the details of the village headmans around the Hodal, which was situated in the Saradige Kampana. Chiddarasa was mentioned as Prabhu Chiddarasa of Salegara the present Salgara of Alande Taluka.

Prabhu Banasveggade Naranadeva of Pattasavalge:

Naranadeva seems to be the very important village head man of Pattasavalige made several grants along with the Magaras of Moramba gave grants interms of 12 Mattars of land to God Singeshvara is mentioned in the Padasavali Inscritpion dated AD 1110.62

Prabhu Naranadeva of Bodhan:

Naranadeva Dandanayaka, the Prabhu of Bodhan was responsible for the construction of trikuta temple for Gods Mallikarjuna, Keshava and Mulasthanandeve to which Bhamannayya nayaka gave land grant in 1142 AD.

Chandraditya, the prabhu of Handikadi is mentioned in the Akkalkota Inscription of 1092 AD who along with his son Mallarasa and his master Kavilasarasa gave gift to the temple of Chandreshvaradeva of Handikadi.

Muliga Vaijarasa, Prabhugavunda of Aravattarambada (Kumbarigave-60) him self involved in offering grants to god Belleshvara of Kumbarngave is mentioned in
edict of the same place dated AD 1167 belongs to the reign of Kalachuri king Bijjaladevaras who was ruling from Kalyan.

Ellanimbarge Muliga Nagagaumda and Bhogagavunda constructed a Jaina basadi. Lineage of Jina acharyas belonging to Kunda Kundacharya Mulasange, Desiyagana and Pustakagacha. Ammarasa gave various grants (Kalachuri Ammarasa or Ammugideva) in the year 1080 was depicted in Nimbargi inscription.

**Prabhu Dapanayaka:**

Inscription belongs to 12th Century AD found at Chinchanasur reveals, a person by name Dapanayaka, the Prabhu of Sayideva and Kallamburge city made a grant to Brahmeshvara temple.

Kalideva, the Prabhu of Nimbarge Epigraphical record of the place of Nimbarge dated AD 1134 belonging to the reign of Someshvara III refers to the approval made by Vkramaditya VI to considered Chimala, father of Kalideva and Kalideva as the Prabhu of Nimbarge.\(^{63}\)

**Hadavala (Gopanayya):**

Hadapaval Gopannayyas name appeared in the Bandarvada inscription dated june 28 AD 1118\(^ {64}\). It is said that he exempted the taxes of as per the order of Kovanarasa, the Mahamandaleshvara. It is continuation of the gifts of Hadapavala Neelakanth. Gopannayya served as an underofficer of Kovanarasa.
**Bahattara niyagadhipati:**

Chandungidevarasa was known for his multifaced talent and acted as Bahattara inyogadhipati under Gonkarasa is depicted in Hodal inscription dated 1180 belongs to the reign of Kalachuri Sankadeva.

**Chavanayya:**

Chavanayya was acted as Bhahattara niyogadhapati and also mentioned as Sri Raya Dandanath in the inscription of Hodal AD 1185.

**Department of Education:**

It seems the officials of the Dept of Education was appointed on the basis of merit and excellence. The education officers were desirable to possess honour in society though they were appointed by the local rulers but Emperor used to look at them with great honour was the ancient practice.⁶⁵

The reference was made to the Vasudeva bhattoppadyya, eminent head of the Brahamapuri of Rudrawadi, in Rudrawadi inscriptions.
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