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HISTORICITY OF KALAGI

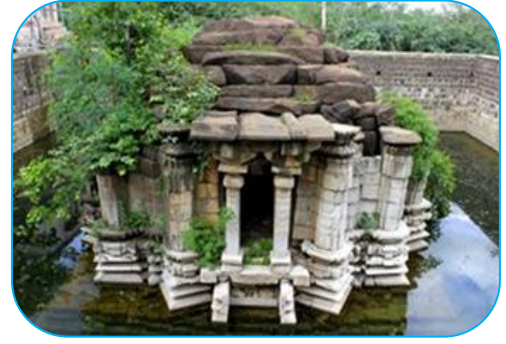
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ABSTRACT

Hyderabad – Karnataka, officially known as Kalyana Karnataka, is a region of the Indian State of Karnataka, which was part of Kingdom of Hyderabad ruled by the Nizams and the Madras presidency of British India. The region comprises Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal and Gulbarga of Hyderabad State. The district is situated in the northern part of Karnataka. The largest city of region is Gulbarga. The river Krishna runs in the southern side of the district forms the natural boundary between Gulbarga and Raichur districts. The river Bhima, another important river in the district, forms the western boundary between Bijapur and Gulbarga district for some distance. The Gulbarga district is noted for its long historical and cultural heritage that extends to the dim reaches of Antiquity. The Hyderabad – Karnataka region was officially renamed as Kalayana – Karnataka in September 2019.



KEYWORDS: river Krishna , historical and cultural heritage.

INTRODUCTION

Kalagi is town located in Gulbarga (Kalaburagi) district. Kalagi (new taluk) region is included total 61 villages, which are inhabited by people of different religions and castes with diverse culture.

Kalagi also religious place as it is included with temple, mosques, jain mandirs, etc. Since ancient day, Kalagi has been ruled by many of the rulers such as chalukyias of Kalyana, Badami Chalukyias, Rastrakutas, Kalachuris of Kalayana, etc.

It held a place of prominence in history and culture since 2nd century. The period of chalukyias of kalayana or later (western) chalukyias to the foundation of badami Kingdom at Gulbarga inscriptions mentioned Kalagi as 'kaluge' in ancient inscription it was the capital of mannedadi – 1000 division, it is also mentioned as Khandava mandala region in the inscriptions.

The impact of the rule of the kalyana chalukyias is visible throughout the district of Gulbarga an numerous epigraphically records of this dynasty have come to light there. With the defeat of Karka II at the hands of Taila II of the kalyana chalukya dynasty the fall of the Rashtrakuta empire was complete. In fact their power had been rudely shaken by the defeat of kottiga (AD 967 – 72) at the hands of the malva rulers named Siyka Harsha. Taila II occupied manyakheta in AD 973. The chalukyias of Kalyana claimed to have descended from the Badami chalukya family, Hundreds of ethic records of the period of Kalyana chalukyias are available in the Gulbarga district. Some of the information furnished by them may be noted. Kalagi is town located in Gulbarga (Kalaburagi) district. The inscriptions here, the one in

the Hanumana temple belongs to the region of Kalyana chalukyas ruler jagadekamalla dated 1043, records a grant of 300 matters of land for the someshvara temple by mahamandaleshvara bibbarasa.

The kalachuris, (Kannada ಕಲಚುರಿ) though generally called by the name Kalachuri, like ketachuri, terms the kalaturi, and kalachur are often seen in inscriptions. They claimed descent from yadu and shasrajit (kartaveerya) and to have originally hailed from central India. According to an inscription (AP 1170) of Rayamurari Sovideva the kalachuris descended from lord shiva himself. The kalachuries, who were matrimonialied with the kalyana chalukyas, seized sovereign power in AD 1162. Beginning with uchita, the kalachuris ruled tarikadunadu from mangalavada (modern mangalavede) as feudatories of the later chalukyas; and Bijjala I, Karna and Jogama ruled in succession the last named feudatory's daughter Savaladevi had married vikramaditya IV, the chalukya emperor. Jogama's son and successor permadi had married nagala devi, a daughter of vikramaditya VI, and Bijjala II was their son. Bijjala II succeeded to the position of Mahmandalaeshwara of karhada-4000 and tardavadi-1000 in addition to tarikadunadu from AD 1129.

There are fifty epigraphical records of the kalachuris in the Gulbarga district some of the important records may be noticed here. The kalagi inscription of AD 1173 makes reference to the administration of dandanayaka madhvaiiah while mentioning the visit of rayamurari sovideva to modiganur. It also calls the chief town Kalige as kaluge.

Among the Royal dynasties that ruled Karnataka. The rashtrakutas were one of the most important their capital was malakheda or manyakheta. Thus they were called the rashtrakutas of manyakheta. They became powerful after chalukyas of Badami and ruled for about two and half centuries (from 8th century) to 10th century AD). During their rule, jain mathematicians and scholars and Sanskrit. Amoghavarsha I was the best – known king of this dynasty and wrote kavirajamarga, a landmark kannada work. Rashtrakuta occupied a high place in ancient India. Architecture reached a high water mark in the Dravidian style, the best examples of which are seen in the ellora and elephant cave temples of the rashtrakutas strike the visitor and are really cared out of a monolith at Ellora, during the time of Krishna I is an unique achievement. Two big pillars and two big elephants have been carved near the temple.

Koravara:

It is situated 10 kms from Kalagi region headquarters. Mentioned a Koravara in ancient inscriptions, this place has so far yielded a solitary inscription of about 14th century, founder in a ruined shiva temple, informs of the grant of a site for god sangamadeva, which is identical with today's shiva temple. Located 10 km away from madabola, the village is famous on account of anirabhadra temple.

Mangalgi:

Mangalgi at kalagi region in the Gulbarga district. Mangalgi is very beautiful village and in there mallikarjn temple it has 100 pillar inside surround the temple made vival artis famous and jain statue it becomes Hindu temple, and muslim dargah famous festival in mangalgi grand celebration.

Ratkallu:

Is a place of historical importance of Kalgi region and 44 km north west of Gulbarga. An inscription of circa 12-13th century found on the base of a pillar in the mavarang of the temple Bankeshvara but no details are available. The place is even today famous because of circa 12th century temples of bankanatha, ramalingehhsvara and sangamantha. The ramalingeshvara temple nearby is a simple trikuta temple of 12th century containing sivalingas.

Tengli:

Is a place of historical importance on the left Bank of the Bennethora, about 14 km of Kalagi, the region headquarters. Mentioned in the ancient inscriptions as Sarva, namasyad – agrachara tenguli, it was an administrative headquarters of seventy villages. Seven inscriptions have been reported from here and it is curious to note that these records refer to this region of 1084 found in the mallikarjuna

temple in forms about the grant of sonmala and pattavade villages located in manne – 30 division to brahmanas by queen mailaladevi, white another inscription of 1087 records the gift of five sunya (empty) villages to brahmanas again.

CONCLUSION:

The place of Kalagi region is the most historically and the compatible in the all the respects. The place have the ancient cities and the place is having the historical importance. Kalagi has a historical background having monuments and temples such sri neelkant kaleshwar temple, surya narayana temple, etc. The place is popularly known as “Dakshina kashi”.

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