



## ADMINISTRATION OF NALVADI VENKATAPPA NAYAKA

**Mrs. Leelavati N. Pujar**

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor in History, Kaviratna Kalidas Arts Degree College,  
Gumpa Road, Chitta Cross Bidar.

**Dr.S.S.Wani**

MA, M.Phil. Ph.D

Associate Professor & Research Guide ,  
Department Of History (PG Center), Government College Kalaburagi.

### ABSTRACT :

*Venkatappa Nayaka was a noticeable and a last ruler from Nayak Dynasty of Shorapur/Surapura. He would not acknowledge the power of the British East India Company and pursued a conflict against them. Surapura (or Shorapur) is in the present Yadgiri area, one of the 31 areas of Karnataka state in Southern India. Though Venkatappa Nayaka got English schooling, the adoration for independence and enthusiasm were profound in him. Meanwhile, solid rushes of the First War of Independence (1857) additionally started to arrive at Surapura. Venkatappa Nayaka quickly chose to join the conflict. The youthful ruler got support from Mundargi Bhimaraya, Baba Saheb of Naragund and others. The British armed force laid attack to the post of Surapura; A horrendous battle followed. On the second day a senior official of the British armed force passed on in the war zone. This was a misfortune to the British. Subsequently the British chose to take the post by extortion. A significant official of the Nayaka uncovered to the English the mystery way to deal with the Surapura fortress, consequently assisted them with acquiring triumph. Venkatappa figured out how to disappear to Hyderabad. His point was to enlist more officers with the assistance of the Nizam. Yet, Salar Jung, The Nizam's Prime Minister, anticipating some compensation from the British, made Venkatappa Nayaka a hostage and gave him over to the British! The British granted a capital punishment to Venkatappa Nayaka.*

**KEYWORDS :** *Venkatappa figured, Surapura fortress, consequently assisted.*

### INTRODUCTION

Surapura Venkatappa Nayaka was the most compelling and last leader of Nayak Dynasty of Shorapur. The Shorapur locale was in southern India in the present status of Karnataka. This locale was administered by lords who had given extreme protection from Aurangzeb. When ruler Krishnappa Nayaka



passed on, there was an emergency in progression between the lord's more youthful sibling and the lord's exceptionally youthful child. The British named Philip Meadows Taylor as its Resident and Regent. He was shipped off to figure out the issue of the progression and he upheld the sovereign, guaranteeing that Venkatappa got delegated as the lord when he was as yet a young man. Taylor remained on as the British delegate and upheld him till the finish of his residency. Heavily influenced by Vijayanagara Empire, there were numerous

little rulers. They are called Nayakas (Chieftains) or Palegaras. The spots which were governed by these bosses are called Palepattus. Among these bosses, Nayakas of Keladi and Nayakas of Chitradurga are popular. Keladi was established in 1499CE during the Vijayanagara time frame and later became free. The heads of Keladi were administering the waterfront and malendu areas of Karnataka. This locale was controlled by Valmiki Nayaka's (berad) who had given intense protection from Aurangzeb. The British selected Philip Meadows Taylor, an essayist, as its Resident and Regent when the ruler there passed on, leaving a youthful prince<sup>[1]</sup> Venkatappa. Venkatappa Nayaka was taught in English and Taylor had charmed himself to the ruler, who tended to Taylor as "Appa".

Whenever the ruler began his own standard, being accomplished, he felt the British overlordship exceptionally disturbing. He was in his mid 20s and had sent a specialist to Peshwa Nanasahab in December 1857 A.D. The British had reports that Venkatappa Nayaka was intending to revolt on 8 August 1858, and was attempting to empower the British Regiments at Kolhapur (27th), Dharwad (28th) and Belgaum (29th) to revolt. Two specialists attempting to plant seeds of dispute in Belgaum armed force had been recognized on 2 February 1858, and they were dispatched by Venkatappa Nayaka and the Jamkhandi Raja, it was accounted for. Venkatappa had enrolled enormous number of Arabs and Rohillas. Capt. Malcolm posted an unforeseen at a town close to Surapur and one more brigade was posted at Sindhanur. Later the discipline was diminished to four years of imprisonment. When under bondage Venkatappa Nayaka was shot dead by the British. Not just this, the British spread the talk that it was a self destruction with respect to Venkatappa Nayaka. He was 24 around then. Hence the existence of an uncommon political dissident who sacrificed everything for his country, finished.

### VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE

After the fall of Vijayanagara Empire, Karnataka went under three regulatory decisions. They were Vijayapura (Bijapura), Keladi and Mysuru. After the decrease of Vijayapura, Mughals and Marathas controlled numerous districts of Karnataka. Indeed, even with presence of these rulers, Keladi and Mysuru states safeguarded themselves well from them and proceeded with the customs and practices of Vijayanagara Empire. With these, Palepattus (feudatory Kingdoms) filled in Chitradurga, Surapura and Yelahanka (Bengaluru) provincially. In this illustration, we will find out with regards to Nayakas of Keladi, Chitradurga, Surapura and Naada Prabhus of Yelahanka and their accomplishments. Capabilities

- 1] To comprehend the accomplishments of Senior Venkatappa Nayaka and Shivappa Nayaka.
- 2] To know valiant story of Rani Chennammaji.
- 3] To perceive the resilience of different religions by Keladi Nayakas.
- 4] To comprehend the boldness and accomplishments of Madakari Nayaka of Chitradurga.
- 5] To comprehend the accomplishments of Venkatappa Nayaka IV of Surapura.
- 6] To see the value in the social commitments of Surapura Nayakas.
- 7] To know the accomplishments of Kempegowda I and Kempegowda II, the Naada Prabhus of Yelahanka.

Hiriya Venkatappa Nayaka Venkatappa Nayaka is well known among the rulers of Keladi. In his period, the Keladi realm achieved total opportunity. He took out military endeavor till River Chandragiri in the seaside area. With the assistance of Queen Abbakkadevi, he crushed the Portuguese in Mangaluru. He crushed Adil Shahi powers of Vijayapura and laid out triumph support point in Hanagal. He energized all religions. The Nayakas figured out how to merge their successes under capable rulers like Sadashiva Nayaka, Venkatappa Nayaka and Shivappa Nayaka and assumed a pivotal part in molding the political, social and financial history of the Deccan for over 200 years.

### VENKATAPPA NAYAK BUILT TANKS & BUNDS

Shahapura, which is popular for its limestone has wells that are just five meters down yet water is accessible here 100% of the time. The adjoining town Surapura additionally has many wells. History expresses

that the King, Venkatappa Nayak, was instrumental in building tanks and bunds, wells and water stations. He energized afforestation as well as started many measures for soil and land preservation. Indeed, even today the vegetation of Surapura causes it to give the idea that it is a piece of Malnad, the place where there is green timberlands in the Western. Shorapur is a ways off of 108 km from Gulbarga. Surapur was governed by Bedara Nayakas (Valmiki - a subset of Mudiraj). Previously known as Surapur, Shorapur is a hill locked town. Here ruler Venkatappa Nayaka battled against British in 1857.. The ruler Venkatappa Nayaka rebelled against the British. There is a Gopalaswamy sanctuary around here. The Venugopla Swami Temple committed to Lord Krishna is seen as here. A fair is coordinated at this spot, consistently on the occasion of Sri Krishna Janmashtami. Venkatappa Nayaka delivered his administrations in assisting the mutt with continuing its respectable assignment of propagation of otherworldly doctrine.

Otherwise called Surpur, is the beautiful town on an edge, encompassed by slopes. It is dabbled with sanctuaries, castles, mosques and 'ashur-khanas'. An overwhelming stronghold is close by. Taylor's Manzil, the home of Col. Knolls Taylor, an Englishman named by the British, as a political specialist to the state is a wonderful building. As the "teaching of pass" gave method for contradicting and opposition from august states the nation over, Kittur Chennamma, Sangolli Rayanna and others initiated uprisings in Karnataka in 1830, almost thirty years before the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Different uprisings followed, like the ones at Supa, Bagalkot, Shorapur, Nargund and Dandeli. These uprisings which concurred with the 1857 conflict of autonomy were driven by Mundargi Bhimarao, Bhaskar Rao Bhave, the Halagali Bedas, Venkatappa Nayaka and others. 1857 - - Raja Venkappa Nayak of Shurpur Dist Gulbarga revolted. He kicked the bucket in battle.

### THE NAYAKAS OF SURAPURA

Surapura in Yadagiri locale is arranged in the middle of the streams Krishna and Bheema. From 1637 to 1858 CE, twelve Nayakas governed it. Gaddipidda Nayaka was the originator of this tradition. His predecessors were in the Vijayanagara armed force. They are one among the dissipated gatherings after the fall of the Vijayanagara Empire. Afterward, subsequent to getting the authority consent from Vijayapura Adilshahis, they began to govern from Vaginageri. Peethambari Baharipidda Nayaka made Surapura his capital subsequent to developing it. Afterward, as per the arrangement of the British and the Hyderabad Nizam, Surapura went under the control of Hyderabad. Raja Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka the child of Raja Krishnappa Nayaka came to drive. The fresh insight about the First War of Independence in India arrived at Surapura. Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka had an arrangement to battle against the British by bringing together the lords of South India. He enrolled Arabs and Rohilas in his military. Furthermore he additionally began to prepare the military. On hearing these turns of events, the British official Thornhill composed a letter to Captain Campbell on 24th December 1857 and guided him to make a quick move against Raja Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka. The British regiment entered Surapura in 1858 and fight resulted. The rankled multitude of Surapura broke the bones of Stuart. Newberry likewise fell. In the mean time, Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka ventured out to Hyderabad to bring the unique powers of Arab and Rohil. The British powers entered Surapura and annihilated it.

The Prime Minister of Hyderabad Nizam Salar Jung gave over Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka on the appearance of aiding him, determined to get some help. English kept Nalvadi Venkatappa Nayaka in a jail at Secunderabad. Afterward, he was exposed to enquiry and was granted capital punishment. On the supplication made by a British official Medose Taylor, the Governor General of India dropped capital punishment censured him for a considerable length of time extradition. While he was taken to a post in Chengalpet close to Madras, the British sold out and shot the resting Venkatappa dead. Afterward, they spread the misleading news that he ended it all. Afterward, the British skilled Surapura to the Nizam of Hyderabad. The replacements of Surapura region invested their energy under the Nizam. At long last, when the area of Nizam of Hyderabad converged with the Indian Union on, Surapura additionally converged with India.

## REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The Surapura Nayakas have added to the field of culture. Their standard actually tracks down reverberation in the personalities of individuals because of their expert individuals programs. They fabricated tanks, sanctuaries, wells, fortifications and castles. Numerous Jahagirs were given. They had given Inam land to sustain the love of their Patron God Venkataramana at Thirupathi and Gopalaswamy. They had offered support to numerous specialists, stone carvers and artists. Numerous scholarly works of good worth were composed during their rule. They were known for their strict resilience. The Surapura rulers generally agreed noticeable spot to artworks. The plan and techniques of Surapura works of art are of excellent. The Surapura works of art stand exceptional from Vijaynagara, Vijayapura and Mysuru Paintings. These works of art should be visible the exhibition halls of London, Hyderabad's Salarjung.

In neighborhood epic showdowns, the Portuguese assumed the part of the middle people. All the while, they endeavored to deal to get pepper and to get other financial increases. The nearby powers, then again, were keen on acquiring Portuguese licenses (*laissez-passer*, *cartaze*) to send their boats to Muscat and to other West Asian ports. The Keladi and the sovereign of Ullala additionally kept up with exchange relations with the Muslims of Malabar, including Calicut and Cannanore. Moreover and incidentally, the lord of Banga, the partner of the Portuguese, needed to look for cover in Kerala to shield his independence from the Keladi ruler Venkatappa Nayaka.

## METHODOLOGY

In 1616, the 'little realms', for example, the Bangas, the sovereign of Ullala, the ruler of Carnate, Ajila and Condegare framed a coalition against Venkatappa Nayaka who needed to catch the southern piece of Kanara and add it to his region. The little realms were concerned that they would lose their freedom. Consequently they welcomed the Portuguese to assault Venkatappa and proposed to submit to Portuguese power. They offered the post of Mangalore and the bazar of Ullala to the Portuguese in return for this help. Additionally, they likewise vowed to convey of rice to the Portuguese in Goa. The Portuguese specialists, in any case, ruled against assaulting Venkatappa, considering that they relied upon him as far as pepper supply as well as far as admittance to rice. Manuel de Faria e Sousa expresses that "The little King of that Banguel, or District, who was our Friend, not ready to keep up with it against his Enemy Bentacanayque, made it over to us to guard it." Sousa here alludes to the ruler of Banguel as a "little lord" essentially on the grounds that he managed a nearly little region. The Portuguese assumed on the liability to protect him against his adversaries the sovereign of Ullala and Venkatappa Nayaka.

In 1618, the Banga ruler purportedly sent a minister to the Portuguese. The last option went to lengths to safeguard their advantage in Mangalore. In any case, they additionally chose to proceed with agreeable relations with the Keladi Nayaka, to keep their boats provided with pepper. Simultaneously, obviously the Banga ruler was taking up arms against Venkatappa, in which the last option acquired the high ground. Having lost, the Banga lord escaped to Canhoroto (Kasargod in present day Kerala). The Portuguese sent 500 troopers to shield the domain of the Bangas from Venkatappa Nayaka. Endeavors were made to propel Venkatappa to return the Banga lands. Meanwhile, reports arose that the lord of Banga was quick to get the assistance of the ruler of Cannanore along with Ada Raja of Malabar against Venkatappa. Quite, the sovereign of Ullala had straightforwardly pronounced herself a foe of the Portuguese.

The subtleties are referenced in a proposed ceasefire between Venkatappa Nayaka and the Portuguese. Venkatappa Nayaka, notwithstanding, likewise specified a couple of conditions on his part. The first was that the Banga lord would obliterate his stronghold, arranged inside his region, and would not be allowed to construct some other fortress anytime. Another limitation was that the Banga lord would convey to Venkatappa Nayaka the elephant named Padmanabha. The posts that the Banga lord had raised in Uppinangadi and Nandabar were to be annihilated. The Banga ruler the "little lord"- was constrained to acknowledge the agreements of the truce and not abuse them. Interestingly enough, the discussions in regards to the destiny of the Banga ruler continued in his nonappearance, as he had escaped to Kerala to stay away from one more conflict with Venkatappa.

In 1620, the Portuguese chose to safeguard the Banga ruler and simultaneously support the post of Mangalore. Reports guaranteed that fixes to the design were expected to guarantee guard against adversaries in this region. Another record makes reference to a Portuguese mishap at Mangalore, basically because of the indiscipline of the Portuguese officers, which incited issue in the military. The offenders liable for the disaster were to be punished. That very year, 1620, Venkatappa Nayaka and the sovereign of Ullala assaulted the Bangas. Numerous Portuguese officers who endeavored to help the Banga ruler died.<sup>46</sup> Having along these lines upheld the sovereign's foe, the Banga lord, the Portuguese normally turned into an open objective for Ullala threats.

The Portuguese expected to reestablish harmony in Mangalore, for this was fundamental to work with exchange. The primary issue they confronted, in any case, was non-participation by the Banga lord. They whined that the Banga lord wouldn't conform to the settlement they endorsed with Venkatappa Nayaka. As indicated by the Portuguese, such a disposition with respect to the Banga ruler impacted their relationship with the Keladi Nayaka, and they were not ready to challenge Venkatappa. The Banga lord, thus, kept on checking out sea pursuits, and presently he started requesting a permit for four boats. Furthermore, he additionally looked for authorization from the Portuguese to build a guarded construction, which was fundamental to shield him from adversary assaults.

The Banga ruler requested the assistance of the Portuguese, while the sovereign approached Venkatappa Nayaka to safeguard her. As per Della Valle's variant of the occasions, Venkatappa Nayaka acquired triumph against the Portuguese, which impacted the partners of the Portuguese in Mangalore. Venkatappa had oppressed the sovereign of Karnad, a partner of the Portuguese and he needed to catch Mangalore, however at the sovereign's solicitation of the sovereign of Karnad he didn't execute the arrangement. The sovereign in any case endured on account of Venkatappa, who was avaricious for region and monetary resources.

### CONCLUSION:

The last option recommended that the Banga lord should live either in his area or at Goa, so he would not make issues for the Keladi state. Interestingly, the Portuguese had the goal of safeguarding the interests of their partner in Kanara. Truth be told, the ruler of Spain had requested the emissary to get ready for battle against Venkatappa Nayaka to reestablish the Banga lord in his territory. In the 1630s, the Keladi lord kept on whining to the Portuguese foundation in regards to non-participation by the lord of Banga, who would not offer the Keladi lord recognition, consequently convincing the last option to wage a conflict against him. Portuguese authorities detailed that the Keladi lord rebuffed the Portuguese for their fellowship with the Banga ruler. They were additionally mindful of the way that the Keladi lord decided the costs of pepper and he could bring costs up because of his contention with the ruler of the Banga. This relationship went on under Virabhadra, the replacement of Venkatappa Nayaka. Venkatappa Nayaka is the popular lord of Keladi. In his period, the Keladi realm achieved total opportunity. He took out military undertaking till River Chandragiri in the beach front district. With the assistance of Queen Abbakkadevi, he crushed the Portuguese in Mangaluru. He crushed Adil Shahi powers of Vijayapura and laid out triumph support point in Hanagal. He energized throughout the entire religions. After endeavors of Taylor his solicitation Governor General, the British Government consented to move the full powers of Surpur Samsthan to the Young Raja Venkatappa Nayaka. After a short crowning ordinance function on 30th June, 1853 Taylor gave over all powers of the Surpur Samsthan organization to the youthful lord. Following this Taylor left Surpur in 1853.

### REFERENCES

1. Chisholm, Hugh, ed. "Taylor, Philip Meadows". Encyclopædia Britannica.
2. Raja Venkatappa Nayaka IV th or Nalvadi lakshya
3. Venkatappa Nayaka was a prominent and a last ruler from Nayak Dynasty of Shorapur / Surapura
4. Venkatappa Nayaka was educated in English and Taylor had endeared himself to the prince, who addressed Taylor as "Appa".

5. The British had reports that Venkatappa Nayaka was planning to revolt on 8 August 1858, and was trying to encourage the British Regiments at Kolhapur