



REVIEW OF RESEARCH

ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)

VOLUME - 10 | ISSUE - 12 | SEPTEMBER - 2021



CULTURAL CONTRIBUTION OF NALVADI VENKATAPPA NAYAKA

Mrs. Leelavati N. Pujar

¹Assistant 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

Nayakas were military bosses normally referenced lawfulness in their areas of control. They kept up with backwoods and kept furnished allies. They use to control and extend ripe land and farming settlements. They ordinarily submitted to lords (to the power of Vijayanagara. He was in his mid 20s and had sent a specialist to Peshwa Nana Saheb in December 1857 A.D. The British had reports that Venkatappa Nayaka was intending to revolt on 8 August 1858, and was attempting to support the British Regiments at Kolhapur Dharwad and Belgaum to revolt. Nayakas of Keladi otherwise called Nayakas of Bednore and Ikkeri Nayakas, were an Indian line situated in Keladi in present-day Shimoga region of Karnataka, India. They were a significant decision line in post-archaic Karnataka. They at first controlled as a vassal of the well known Vijayanagar Empire. After the fall of the realm in 1565, they acquired autonomy and managed huge pieces of Malnad district of the Western Ghats in present-day Karnataka, most regions in the seaside areas of Karnataka, and portions of northern Kerala, Malabar and the focal fields along the Tungabhadra waterway. In 1763 AD, with their loss to Hyder Ali, they were retained into the Kingdom of Mysore. They had a significant influence throughout the entire existence of Karnataka, during a period of disarray and fracture that for the most part won in South India after the fall of the Vijayanagar Empire. The Keladi rulers were of the Vokkaliga and Banajiga ranks and were Veerashaivas by faith. The Haleri Kingdom that administered over Coorg between 1600 A.D and 1834 A.D. was established by an individual from the Keladi family.



KEYWORDS : military bosses , extend ripe land and farming settlements.

INTRODUCTION

Shorapur is a way off of 108 km from Gulbarga. Surapur was administered by Bedara Nayakas (Valmiki - a subset of Mudiraj). Previously known as Surapur, Shorapur is a hill locked town. Here sovereign 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 honorable undertaking of propagation of profound statement of faith. Otherwise called Surpur, is the pleasant town on an edge, encompassed by slopes. It is spotted with sanctuaries, royal residences, mosques and 'ashur-khanas'. An impressive post is close by. Taylor's Manzil, the home of Col. Glades Taylor, an Englishman selected by the British, as a political specialist to the state is a delightful structure. As the "teaching of pass" gave method for contradicting and opposition from royal states the nation over, Kittur Chennamma, Sangolli Rayanna and others led 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 matched 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.

RAJA VENKATAPPA NAYAKA OF SHORAPUR

Shorapur realm was established in 1636 by Gaddipida Nayak. The British attached it in 1858, subsequent to ruler Venkatappa Nayak was tracked down dead in puzzling conditions. The British said that it was a self destruction, yet Bedars accept that he was shot dead by British. Bedar or Vedar is a subset of Tamil Muthuraja people group today. Bhakta Kannappa or Bedara Kannappa, the well known fan of Srikalahasteswar have a place with this local area. In Karnataka individuals of Valmiki people group are additionally called as NAYAKA, BEDA, TALAVARA. Every one of these are having a place with VALMIKI people group as it were. These are non other than Bhil/Boya/Valmikis of India. Valmiki is a subset of Telugu Mudiraja in certain parts if Andhra Pradesh. Numerous Nayakas who administered pieces of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Maharastra are known as Nayaka rulers. Kamineni Muttaraju who managed pieces of Nellore was a Valmiki Nayaka. Today the Kamineni public are essential for Kamma people group.

Venkatappa Nayak from Shurpur, Karnataka is said to charge the Southern rulers against the British in 1857. History didn't record their courageous deeds; rather it made them history sheeters: the British announced the Berad-Ramoshis a criminal clan. Theirs is an excursion from five star champions to lawbreakers, civility the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871. As per Rajguru of Shorapur regal state, Berads come from Tamilnadu moving to Karnatake during Vijaynagar rule. Names of 14 progenitors are known to him yet not whereabouts. The latter was 'goshti pid nayaka', a contemporary of Shivaji Maharaj. This implies the set of experiences traces all the way back to a long time from Shivaji's known date of 1630. Epigraphs of eighth to eleventh century notice 'Bed-Beda', would they say they are for the local area?

RAJA VENKATAPPA NAIK REFUSED GOVERNOR GENERAL DALHOUSIE

As a feature of the British strategy of controlling and at last taking out old august expresses, the British Governor-General Dalhousie had requested that Raja Venkatappa Naik designate a British official at his court. The Raja declined, and in anticipation of a revolt started fortifying his military. Expecting a revolt by the imposing Bedars under the administration of Venkatappa Naik, the British sent a power under Captain Newberry to catch the principality. The Bedar armed force withdrew to the Wagingera Fort (that actually stands tall on the edges of the city encompassed by rough slopes) and pursued a wild fight against the British power, rebuffing the primary assault and killing Captain Newberry. The British armed force got back with new fortifications and in the resulting assault took the fortress.

BRITISH SOLDIERS LOOTED SURPUR RESIDENTS

The John Company was engaged with a conflict with Surpur a little realm close to Gulbarga city. The leader of Surpur rebelled against the John Company in 1857. Surpur was crushed and added by the British. The warriors of the Company were permitted to plunder the homes of home in Surpur. All occupants of the fortification were approached to abandon their homes. The troopers entered their homes and took resources like gems, coins, gold and so forth and this plunder was accumulated and gathered in one spot. The officials then, at that point, split the plunder between the fighters and

themselves as indicated by their position. The Berad Naiks were separated themselves in the attack of Wakinkheda, a fortress where the family escort and the gold of the Marathas was kept. Wagingera was caught by Mughals, yet its boss and his military got away and lived to give incredible difficulty to the Mughals. Wagingera was the last fight for Aurangzeb, who passed on two years after the fact yet not for the Berads. They caught the stronghold of Penukonda the exceptionally one year from now and later fabricated another fortress of Shorapur, scarcely two kilometers east of Wagingera. Gurugunta, in Lingsugur taluk, was the main town of a little territory (samsthana) of Naiks connected with the heads of Kankgiri and Shorapur. In the days of yore, these bosses owed devotion to Vijayanagara lords or Adil Shahs of Bijapur. The Gurugunta samsthana had made due under the Nizams and was converged in the area in 1949. In the days of yore, these bosses owed loyalty to Vijayanagara lords or Adil Shahs of Bijapur. The Gurugunta samsthana had made due under the Nizams and was converged in the locale in 1949.

HISTORIC AGREEMENT DISCOVERED

Noteworthy settlement have been found in Rayan Kollur in Shorapur taluk and Vibuthi halli in Shahapur taluk and on the bank of Bhima stream in Jewargi taluk. Sri Veerabhadrapa Nisty, Prime Minister of the past Surpur realm. Venkatappa Nayak fabricated tanks and bunds Shahapura, which is renowned for its limestone has wells that are just five meters down however water is accessible here all of the time. The adjoining town Surpura 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 Surpura causes it to give the idea that it is a piece of Malnad, the place where there is green timberlands in the Western. Surapura Venkatappa Nayaka was the most powerful and last leader of Nayak Dynasty of Shorapur.

The Shorapur area was then managed by Bedar Nayaka's (Ramoshi). Before long the British delegated an essayist, Philip Meadows Taylor as its Resident. After the passing of the ruler (who left behind a youthful sovereign Venkatappa) Taylor became Regent. The youthful sovereign was given schooling in English and before long fostered a sincere relationship with Taylor, whom he even alluded as "Appa". The ruler before long observed the British overlordship exceptionally choking. In December 1857 he then, at that point, conveyed a specialist to Peshwa Nanasaheb. The British got data which recommended that Venkatappa was attempting to carry out an insurrection on eighth August 1858. They additionally questioned that he was somehow or another attempting to prompt the British regiments at Kolhapur, Dharwad and Belgaum to revolt. He and Jamkhandi Raja delegated two specialists on second February 1858 to induce the Belgaum armed force against the British. An enormous number of Rohillas and Arabs were selected by him. Detecting inconvenience Capt. Malcolm posted a military unexpected close to Sindhanur and Surapura town.

Malcom then, at that point, sent Campbell to Surapur to exhort the youthful sovereign. Venkatappa's men assaulted the British armed force close to Surapura on seventh February which lead to a ridiculous degree of numerous British officers. In counter the exceptionally following day the British assaulted Surapur stronghold. During the assault drove by the sovereign's military at the Surapur fortress numerous British fighters were killed. Yet, Surapur was not in a situation to confront the enormous unexpected of British armed force. English spy Vagangeri Bhimrao from Surapur deceived Venkatappa by recommending him to visit Hyderabad and ask help from Salar Jung. The youthful sovereign trusted him and got away from the post to advance toward Hyderabad. The following day, Bhimrao permitted the British to enter the stronghold by opening the entryway for themselves and soon Surapur was taken over with next to no solid obstruction. Indeed, even the primary Anna Chatra at Tirumala was worked by the leaders of Surpura Samsthana and in addition, the Nandanavana at Tirumala, from where blossoms are culled each day for proposing to the Lord at Tirumala, was additionally constructed or laid by the imperial group of Surapura.

NAYAKA'S CULTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS

As indicated by history specialists, Raja Mundagai Venkatappa Nayaka (Mundagai implies the hacked impromptu. Venkatappa Nayaka was called so on the grounds that he had lost his left lower arm and was utilizing a counterfeit arm) was welcomed by the Britishers and furthermore the Nizam to prevail upon the Puducherry Fort. The Fort which was heavily influenced by the French, was viewed as one of the most secure fortifications then, at that point. However the Britishers and Nair Jung, the Nizam of Hyderabad had made a decent attempt with their huge armed force, they had neglected to catch it. Raja Venkatappa Naik went there with his profoundly contentious brigades of 12,000 Beda officers and 900 kootagararu and prevailed upon the post in a brief time frame. On the return venture when he discovered that Tirupati had been assaulted by Muslims champions, Raja Venkatappa Naik went there with his legions and beat back the assailants. He likewise gave a huge amount of gold and different trimmings which he had plundered from Puducherry following its loss, to Lord Venkateshwara.

Raja Raghva Pama Nayak who succeeded Raja Venkatappa Naik, proclaimed Einapura town an inam town and saw that the income gathered from the town was shipped off Tirupati consistently for proposing to the Lord. The regal individuals had such high respect for this town which was additionally called Venkatapura that they guaranteed they were shoeless when they entered the town. As indicated by Mr Bhaskar Rao, advocate from Shahapur, who has played a key in laying out the Surpura Samsthana Research Center at Shahpur and has composed a book 'Maretu Hoda Surapurada Itihaasa,' the silver bunk which is as yet utilized for the 'Shayana Karyakrama' after the marriage between Lord Venkateshwara and Padmavathi during the customs consistently at Tirumala, is the one which was given by the illustrious group of Surpura. "The silk navaara utilized in the bed was woven by a family at Dodda Sagara town in present day Shahapur taluk. The weaver would hand them over to the regal family which would take it to Tirumala alongside cows and different contributions. After the pooja, the regal relatives used to wear the naavara as an arm band", he says.

It involves extraordinary pride for all Kannadigas that the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam Committee, which currently administers the administration of the sanctuary, has proceeded with the practice by perceiving the commitments of the Surpura illustrious family. A descendent of the family, Raja Pidda Nayak was welcome to Tirupati by the TTDC and a welcome befitting a lord was concurred to him when an arrangement was endorsed among TTDC and the Surpura illustrious family in 1934," clarifies Mr Bhaskar Rao. Citing research done by senior IAS official Rajneesh Goyal, Mr Bhaskar Rao has composed that the Tirputi region was under the suzerainty of Surpura Samsthana. After the fall of the Vijayanagar domain, the Rajas of Surapura Samsthana proceeded with every one of the strict customs of the temple. But is astonishing that was that however the Rajas of Surapura Samsthana sent contributions and money to Lord Venkateshwara consistently and guaranteed that all ceremonies were directed according to custom, not even one of them went to Tirupati. This was on the grounds that in the 'Deva Vaaani' to one of their progenitors, the Lord had let him know that he would give darshan at their own place, ie. Surapura and they need not go to Tirupati for it as he was monstrously satisfied with their commitment. Henceforth a fabulous sanctuary named Venugopalaswamy sanctuary was worked by Raja Pitambari Pidda Nayaka in 1705 at Surapura. The sanctuary is as yet in great condition and venerated by the descendents of the recent Rajas.

In 1934 when the TTDC specialists obliterated two structures a Ghanti Mantapa and a Teru Mantapa worked by the Surpura Rajas at Tirumala-as a feature of the all-inclusive strategy, they offered a pay of Rs 9 lakhs to the illustrious family. In any case, the then ruler Raja Pidda Nayaka wouldn't acknowledge it saying "as the cash had a place with the Lord himself, I would rather not touch a solitary paise". In acknowledgment of the commitments of the Samsthana, the TTDC has authorized a major site at Tirumala for them. The current descendents of the Samsthana propose to construct a Kalyana Mantapa there. Sovereignty no longer orders the stunningness it did in before hundreds of years however in blessed spots like Surpura, one can see the imperceptible bond which bound royals, aristocrats and the ministers together, with the realm and its prosperity their main point. Surpura's interface with the popular Tirupati hallowed place, found very nearly 200 km away is a suggestion to us

of the basic string of solidarity, of the shared trait of confidence, which held our old ages together and keeps on joining individuals so different across the sub-landmass as we pursue our fantasy of a magnificent future.

CONCLUSION:

A sum of twelve lords controlled over the Samsthana from 1636 to 1858 AD. The rulers have contributed as a lot to legislative issues as to workmanship and culture. The primary leader of this line was Gaddi Pidda Nayaka. The administration assumed a major part in governmental issues and furthermore added to the field of workmanship and culture. However the last extraordinary sovereign of the Mughals, Aurangzeb, assaulted the Waganagera Fort in January 1705 after the disappointment of his incredible commandants to oppress the leaders of Surapura, he was unable to assume responsibility for it. The upset Mughal ruler, who had treasured an aspiration to turn into the sovereign of India in the wake of expanding his command over South India, kicked the bucket with a wrecked heart. Raja Venkatappa Nayaka IVth or Nalvadi Raja Venkatappa Nayaka was the last leader of the Nayaka line of Surapura. He was the person who brought solidarity among all south Indian rulers, during the first conflict of Independence in Quite a while He wouldn't acknowledge the sway of the British and pursued a conflict against them.

However, Surapur needed more solidarity to confront the enormous British armed force. One Vagangeri Bhimrao from Surapura, a spy of the British, encouraged Venkatappa to go to Hyderabad and look for help from Salar Jung. Venkatappa got away from the fortress and advanced toward Hyderabad. The following day, Bhimrao opened the post entryway, and Surapura was involved absent a lot of obstruction. Venkatappa was caught at Hyderabad, attempted and condemned to life detainment. Whenever Meadows Taylor, the British Regent at Surapura, met him, Venkatappa said he didn't wish to live and if he somehow happened to be condemned to death, he should not be hanged like a crook, however killed by putting him at the mouth of a gun. Taylor, who had extraordinary friendship for Venkatappa, had his life term diminished to four years by persuading the Governor General. He was to be reestablished after this four-year term and was taken to Kurnool fortress to be interned there with his two sovereigns. One morning while he was being taken to Kurnool, Venkatappa on seeing that his gatekeeper was nowhere to be found, took the gun he had abandoned and fired himself dead.

REFERENCES

- ❖ Raja Venkatappa Naik refused Governor General Dalhousie
- ❖ Raja Mundagai Venkatappa Nayaka Mundagai means the chopped off hand
- ❖ **Gaddipidda Nayaka** was the founder of Surapura Province.
- ❖ Venkatappa Nayaka was planning to revolt on , and was trying to encourage the British Regiments at Kolhapur
- ❖ Venkatappa Nayaka and the Jamkhandi Raja, it was reported.