



## THE GLORY THAT WAS CHITTAPUR IN KALBURGI DISTRICT

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### ABSTRACT :

*The District of Gulbarga is rich in ancient cultural traditions as also in historical associations with its ancient capital historic battle fields of architectural monuments it attracts the attention of any enlightened visitors & takes him back to those days of the glorious past when kingdoms after kingdoms more reigned & declined over this ancient land.*

**KEYWORDS :** *ancient cultural traditions , historical associations.*

### INTRODUCTION :

For nearly fifteen hundred years or more the district of Gulbarga had its influence on the historical & cultural life of the Deccan plateau several of the important ruling dynasties of the Deccan had their capital in this district. The capital of the Rastrakutas was Malkhed which is 22 miles from Gulbarga towards the last in the same manner Kalyana the capital city of the later Chalukyas&Kalchuris formed part of the Gulbarga district. Gulbarga city was selected as capital by alludinBahman shah. It remained the seat of the Bahamani govt. from 1347 to 1424 A.D. when during the reign of Ahamad Shah wali (1424-1436) the capital was shifted to Bidar. The Bahmani sultan during this period ruled over the Deccan plateau from the to river Krishna to river Tapati& from the western Ghats to the Telanganaarea. These facts therefore, have naturally left their indelible impression on the history & cultural of three parts.



### LOCATION :-

ChittapurTaluka which is 50 miles from Gulbarga District it liesbetween 76.52 & 77.12 northern longitude and 16.5 to 17.29 eastern latitude is bounded on the north by the Gulbarga district of Karnataka state.

In the ChittapurTalukastones & mineral are found in some places ChittapurTaluka such as Jewargi, Rawoor, Wadi, Shahabad here places were famous for blue mix stone & demand for its here flows the river like Bhima, Kagina etc.

The ChittapurTaluka was consisting of 50 villages. It was only in 1949 that Chittapur was raised to a taluka of Gulbarga district. The town has municipality. It has a fort, perhaps of the Bahamani period & is known for its Shahabad stones slab industry and weaving in the outskirts of the towns is the Dargha of ChittaShahawali a muslim saint. Remains of the temple &basadiwith a rich heritage history & cultural like forts,temples, mosques, churches, mathas, other monument of antiquity are notable for their industrial units, irrigation, projects, museums farm plantation or natural scenery.

**PLACE OF INTEREST & ANTIQUITIES :-**

The Chittapur taluka is rich in ancient cultural traditions & also in historical associations with the architectural monuments. It attracts the attention of many enlightened visitors & takes them back to those days of the glorious past when kingdoms after kingdoms rose & declined over this ancient land. The Taluka of Chittapur provides many attractions not only to the historians but also to the scholars, pilgrims, archeologist, geologist & industrialist etc. A brief account of some of the more important places of interest in the taluka of Chittapur is highlighted as follows.

**CHITTAPUR :-**

Taluka of Chittapur was stand upon the many religious in that taluka Buddha vihar, Jain basadis, In the out skirts of the town is the dargah of Chittawali Shah walimuslim saint.

**NAGAVIYALLAMMA TEMPLE CHITTAPUR**

Nagavi is a place of archeological interest situated at a distance of 3 Kms from the Chitapur Railway station is one of the most renowned centre of higher education which originated during the time of Rashtrakutas grew into prominence during the times of the chalukyas of kalyana. The Nagavi of the present day was known in ancient times as Nagavapi, Nagavi & mugal Nagaon & had assumed importance as a seat of learning an inscription dated 1058 A.D belonging to the reign period of chalukya king someshwar-I peace & war was responsible for founding the Ghatikasthan in agrahara village of Nagavi. The inscription registers as the sumptuous endowment of land for the maintenance of the Ghatikasthan. The object of the endowment of land was to provide food & clothing for 200 students studying the Vedas so student studying the shastras 6 teacher teaching the subject. 3 teachers expanding the philosophy of Kumarilabhata, grammar & prabhakaretc, the total strength of the ghatika was 257 in all according to a kalyanachalukya accord.

Several other inscriptions of the place record several land grant made by the members of the haihayafamily for the up keys of the educational institutions at Nagavi.

There are 64 pillars in the hall with beautiful carving these 64 pillars symbolized the 64 arts crafts that were taught in the education institution in ancient times. In front of the temple there is a rectangular pillar of 7 feet height contains an interesting inscription of chalukyan rule.



**Allolli village**

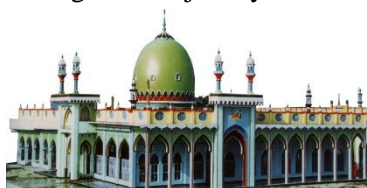
Such as Ayyappa a Gadgi at Allolli village and Basaveshwar temple at Dandgund village.

**Ladlapur :-**

The Ladleshwali Dargah at Ladlapur village A Muslim saint Haji sarvar its symbol of Hindu Muslim religious equality.

**Halkatta :-**

The Dargah of Hajaratsyed Badshah Quadrichisti at Halkatta near Wadi.



**Hongunta :-**

Hongunta village in the taluka of Chittapur here we found goddess of ChandralaParameshwarisculptures also many people believed her like goddess & worshiped the Chandralaparameshwari by all at the spot were two rivers unite such as the river Bhima& the river Kagina.

**Rawoor :-**

Rawoor village is situated at a distance of 11 KM from the Chittapur here we found ancient matha of EdeyuruSiddhalingeswar temple is one of the most renowned centre of education which originated during the time of ShanmukaShivayogi. Here provided the hostels for student & facilities like food, cloths, books etc it is like ancient agrahara.

**Kalagi :-**

Kalagi is yet another place noted for its temple architecture. Now we called Deccan Kashi& in the ancient inscriptions. Kalagi was mentioned Kaluge here worshipped by all mallikarjuna like a shiva. In 10-11 A.D Kalagi village during the Chalukya of Kalyana were build the Shree Kaleswar temple, Suryanarayana temple, Siddeshwar Temple, Banashankari Temple, Narasimla swami temple, Neelakanta temple etc especially we found out side of the Suryanarayana temple many more moral stories &sculptures.

**Diggaon :-**

It is a distance of 8 KM from the Chittapur here Shambulingeshwar temple. Is situated. We found also its famous for Nagolli teacher houses. During the RashtakutasKings were dig the three hundred above of wells for using the teacher.

**Pethasiroor :-**

During the chalukyias of kalyana were built theMallikarjun temple. It is famous for its architectures in the inner courtyard of this temple, images are popular of sculptures.

**Shahabad :-**

Shahabad which is 20 miles from Chittapur. It has an elegant masonry endosure in the central of the town Madava saint Jayateertha also known as Teekacharya Bhankur here we found ancient jain basadis and Ganesh temple.

Shahabad has come into prominence on account of its big cement factory owned & worked by the association of cement companies, Shahabad has now become an important industrial area & lanelabour population insides here.

**Wadi :-**

Wadi has a big railway junction in Chittapur taluka which is 20 miles from Gulbarga district headquarters Wadi has a large railway & loco shed & cement factory is also located in Wadi.

**Sannati :-**

Sannati is about 12 miles away from Nalwar railway station. It is famous for Chandralamba temple. The sacred river Bhima flows it's to south according to local belief Chandralamba is none other than Sitadevi an avator of Goddess Lakshmi AdiShankaracharya composed a fine stotra of the goddess in from of

Ashtottara. Among those who became bhaktas of the goddess were Jagannathapandita & Mudduranga guru Praneshvillahala of lingsugur.

The Chalukyas of Kalyana were highly attached to the goddess. To manage the affairs of this temple there is an organization called the Sri Chandralambasevasangha.



### KanaganaHalli :-

Indian archeological department were invention the (1994 to 2001) mahastupa in the BC 3<sup>rd</sup> century. After the inventions many more Buddha sculptures stupas, Buddha related life stories beautiful birds & nature sculptures chaityas were found the great Ashoka's images inscriptions also found inscriptions is in Brahmi language here Buddha image were the famous because Buddha image is an ordinary man. Many historians think that Kanaganahalli was declined from the earthquake.

Recently some important Buddhist relics of Shatavahanaperiod including the remains of a stupa & inscription in prakrit & kannada have been discovered in this place.



### CONCLUSION :-

The present taluka of Chittapur has a village in Gulbarga district. The civil affairs of the city are managed by the municipality though not a major industrial city it has a number of factories of which ACC, Orient, J.P. Cement factory etc. Taluka of Chittapur is surrounded by geographical mountains. Flat land, black soil here we found and custard apple famous fruit of in this taluka so we decided that taluka of Chittapur is rich heritage center.

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