

**WOMEN ADMINISTRATION IN CHALUKYAS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
RAICHUR DISTRICT INSCRIPTION**

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ABSTRACT:

In the History of India and Karnataka, Kalyana Chalukyas remarked important role. They have ruled more than 200 years in Karnataka as well as the part of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and etc. In their Period, women has enjoyed maximum freedom in the society. As well as they have contributed a lot in the field of Socio-economically and administration of Chalukyas. Therefore the study is mainly aimed to highlights the Women administration and contribution in the chalukyas of Kalyana period.

Key-words: Women, Administration, Socio-economic contribution, Chalukyas of Kalyana.

INTRODUCTION:

As all of we know that the dynasties ruled in Karnataka from ancient period to modern age have played an vital role in the construction of Indian history in general and south India in special. Among all the dynasties which have ruled over Karnataka through the ages, the Chalukyas of Kalyana dynasty is important one because they not only ruled over north Karnataka region from 10th C.A.D to 12th C.A.D, have contributed a lot for the political and cultural growth of Karnataka. In the regard when we go through their history we will come across the names of great rulers of the dynasty namely Tailapa II, Vikramaditya VI and Someshwara III etc. In the same way many queens and eminent women have discharged their duties in political and cultural fields. In this artical an effort is made to point out the contribution of womens to the field of administration in Kalyana Chalukyan empire and the description of such women is followed with special reference to the Raichur district inscriptions. Raichur district being one of the prominent districts of North Karnataka has 5 taluks under its jurisdiction. In this region hundreds of inscriptions are found which are mostly belonging to Vijayanagar and Kalyana Chalukyan dynasties specially the inscriptions of Chalukyas of Kalyana will refers the rule of women in their empir among them are

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main objectives of the study are given below;

1. To Find out the women participation in the Chalukyas of Kalyana administration
2. To Trace out the women contribution in the Chalukyas of Kalyana period

Mahadevi –

According to the Ballanittige inscription ¹ of Manvi taluka tells as that she received land of Ayyanavadi – 300 from Lokaditya and donated the same land to Traipuruasha temple of Ballanittige which was established by Mallayya tantrapala. At the time of donation the queen Mahadevi had stayed at Puvvaravalli beedu.

Somaladevi –

As per the reference of Ballatige inscription ² Somaladevi the queen of Jagadkamalla had donated land to the Vishnu temple constructed by Heggade Kakkappayya at Ballanittige-2000 where as in yet another inscription ³ of the same village refers that when Somaladevi had stayed at Pandirkke. She had donated 24 mattars of land one matter of garden, five houses and an oil mill for jaina temple at Battagrama Ballanittige situated in Edadore-2000. The another inscription ⁴ also reveals that when Somaladevi had stayed in Pulipodare neleveedu on the request of Besavoja he donated 50 mattars of black soil land, an oil mill for the lamp, a flower garden for the service of Basadi. This Basadi is constructed by Besavoja himself.

Bijjaladevi –

As per the information of Tadakal inscription ⁵ when Jagadekamalla was administering from Yetagiri, his queen Bijjaladevi had made land donation to the temple at Agrahara Tadakallu on the day of solar eclipse. It seems that according to Sunkanuru ⁶ inscription she might have erected a agara stone of Duggapalli while her stay in pottalakere neleveedu.

Chamaladevi –

According to the one of the inscriptions ⁷ while her stay at Male (Malapura) Neleveedu. Chamaladevi the queen of Trailokyamalla Somesvara had made donations at places namely Ballanittige. The Bhattacharama of Mosalikallu-300 in Edadore-2000 as a mark of taking bath in the confluence of the rivers Thungabhadra and Krishna. A devotee of Shiva.

Trailokyamahadevi –

Trailokyamahadevi queen of Trailokyamalla had donated 12 mattars black soil land measured in ‘Gadimbada Kolu of Settikabbe’ and also donated a garden and an oil mill for the purpose of lightning when she was ruling over Agrahara Mukkundi near Nittarave 70. ⁸

Pampadevi –

Pampadevi was the wife of Bhuvanakamalla . She has been referred as Gotranidhane, Parivara Chintamani, Malepavedangie, Dvitiyalaksmi samane, in Kapagallu inscription ⁹. It also informs that she had made land donations of 24 mattars land and an oil mill to the god Bhogesvaradeva at kappakallu village in Gorikallu-12 near Mosalikallu-300. Also records a further grant of four matters of land to maths, five matters to well and an oil mill.

Malayamati :

She was one of the queens of Trivhuvanamall Vikramaditya –VI . She was ruling Mukkunde as a Tribhogyantha gift. The record from Bagilavada ¹⁰ refers to her as the Priyarsi of the king. She has exempted some taxes in the village Bammanahal.

Chandaladevi –

Her name has been mentioned in two inscriptions was a queen of Vikramaditya VI. According to the inscription of 1106 ¹¹ A.D. She gave a grant of lands and a site in the village Ballanittige to certain Hollimayya and Mallaya of Bramhapuri. The inscription ¹² of 1115 A.D speaks about the donations given by Chandaladevi in the form of 12 mattars of dry land, a flower garden, an oil mill etc for the angabhoga khanda sphutita renovation of god Kalideva.

Abbaladevi –

Lingasuru inscription ¹³ refers Tribhuvanamall who was ruling from Kalyana and his wife Abbaladevi, who was administering the village Linga situated in Karadikal – 300. Abbaladevi as Sahasraphala bhogabhagini, Dwiteeya laxmi samane, Kalahansayane, Roopa vidyadhari, Kasturikamade and it also says that she gave donations to the local deity Kalideveshwara at Linga.

Common Women :

Nalikabbe :

According to Gabburu inscription ¹⁴ Musyanabhatta and his wife Nalikabbe gave a grant of land for the dupa, dipa and worship of the God Mahadeva.

Lakshumakka -

She was the daughter of Somesvarabhatta. She had received her share of crop by her father's side which was grown in Masangi part of Hiriya Gobburu. All that share was donated by her to the koti homa and for the pooja activities of god Harihara and Siddha somanatha whose statues had been installed at Gobbur. ¹⁵

Hemavve –

Gabburu inscription ¹⁶ informs that a prostitute Hemavve have made donations in the form of money to god Jadesvara.

Nagaladevi –Kurudi inscription ¹⁷ states that Nagaladevi daughter of Mahpradhana Nimbannayya donated one half of the vritti to the gods Shankareshwara and Nageshwar which she had earned from the vritti of Tailapadevara agrahara which she had received as gift from her father.

Satikavve –

Kalluru inscription ¹⁸ mentions that Mahamandaleshwar Buchidevarasa made donations for the purpose of angabhoga, prasada, lighting and chaitra pavitra of Keshava devaru which was installed by Satikavve at Kalluru.

Chandiyakka –

The Mukkundi inscription ¹⁹ informs the pergade Beniwana his wife Chandiyakka, their son Nachana donated 6 mattars land for the purpose of the renovation of Keshava temple as well as for life expenses of priests of the same temple constructed by Benimaya.

Rabbaladevi –

Balaganuru inscription ²⁰ mentions that Rabbaladevi who was the wife of Allahulideva along with her children donated 18 mattars land to the god Laxminarayana of Balaganuru which was erected by settis.

CONCLUSION :

So thus when we go through Kalyana Chalukyan inscriptions of Raichur district it can be known that not only the women of high societies but common ladies had also involved in administrative matters donations etc.

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