

CHAPTER 2

HISTORY

The district of Dharwad has played a pre-eminent role in the history of Karnataka. It was the core region of the major dynasties that ruled in Karnataka such as the Badami Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Kalyana Chalukyas and the Adilshahis of Bijapur. To establish their hegemony in the fertile region of Belvola-300, there have been pitched battles between the Seunas and the Hoysalas. Whenever Marathas invaded the South, they made use of the district as the highway. As the hinterland growing cotton, Hubli (Rayara Hubli or Old Hubli) was a major industrial centre. When the British in their early years of trade had founded a factory at Kadwad on the banks of the Kali, the supply of textile to the factory was through old Hubli. There was a land route from Hubli to Kadra, the higher point of the Kali (till which the river was navigable) and it was through this route that merchandise from Dharwad, Bijapur and Raichur was transported. Products of thousands of textile looms from Dharwad, Bijapur and Raichur could reach the port through Hubli. In the south, Haveri and Byadgi had communication with the Kumta port. Chilly cultivation introduced into India by the Portuguese was raised here and after the British took over, transportation of cotton and chillies was made through Kumta from Byadgi and Haveri. Haveri was the main centre of cardamom processing and for final transport to Kumta. Byadgi chilly earned the name Kumta chilly due to its export from Kumta port. In England 'Kumta cotton' was a recognised variety though it came from the Dharwad region.

Magnificent temples were constructed in places like Gadag, Konnur, Savadi, Sudi, Annigeri, Dambal, Lakkundi, Haveri, Chaudadanapur, Lakshmeshwar, Rattihalli and others by the Rashtrakutas during their reign over Dharwad district. Annigeri was the Kalyana Chalukyan capital for some time. When hundreds of temples were founded by these rulers, and many *agraharas* were also established, these places became the hub of religious, folk and cultural activities. The Veerashaiva Mutts that were founded in abundance after the 13th century, also paid maximum attention to foster education, art, literature and cultural activities. The rulers also created many tanks in the region to add to its agricultural prosperity. The Shiggaon inscription of the Badami Chalukyas speaks of 14 tanks excavated by them at Gudgeri.

Though lacking royal patronage (unlike Mysore), Dharwad became the thriving centre of education, literature, culture and political activities. The literary climate created earlier by such eminent classical

poets like Kumaravyasa, Kanakadasa and Sarvajna, got further fillip during the British rule by extensive interaction with the Christian Missionaries and the benefit derived from modern education coupled with the favourable circumstances thrown up by the Industrial Revolution, thus culminating in the Renaissance of Kannada literature. This churning of the life in the district due to these various historical factors helped the emergence of an atmosphere of enlightenment. This district, was famous for its cotton crop. The American Civil War (1862-66) gave a greater fillip to raise cotton on a larger scale. This surplus cotton helped the rise of modern industries, beginning with ginning. Cotton movement necessitated the improvement of transport, both road and rail. As Hubli and Gadag became railway junctions, Dharwad came to have the Administrative Office of the Railways and Hubli came to have Railway Workshop. Around these three major towns, various economic, commercial, educational and cultural activities grew. The Malaprabha river at the north of the district and the Tungabhadra at the south helped the district to have a separate secluded identity. But as it was the traditional centre of the seven kannada speaking districts, Dharwad district could develop economic and cultural contacts with all of these and influence them too.

In the days of Bijapur Adilshahis, Bankapur and later Savanur were administrative centres under them. But their rule through Persian or Urdu did not succeed in overtaking Kannada which was the regional language. Similarly though Nargund, Shirhatti, Kundgol and Gudgeri were centres of the rule of the Marathas, even the impact of Marathi could not replace Kannada. Though the widespread, handloom weaving industry here attracted weavers from Maharashtra and Andhra, they could not neglect Kannada. The Kannada-speaking Lingayats, Kurubas, Kannada weavers and Brahmins who had a rich religious tradition, did not allow Kannada to vanish from the central stage. What has been described traditionally as the 'core country' (*tirul* Kannada) with Okkunda, Koppal, Puligere (Lakshmeshwar) and Pattadkal as its four boundaries included major parts of Dharwad district. Both Pampa and the author of *Kavirajamarga* have spoken of this "core country". This very "core country" proved to be the fertile field for the growth of seeds of Kannada identity (*'Kannadatana' or 'Karnatakatva'*) and nationalism, and from here the seeds of this spirit could spread to other parts. There are many developments in this district, both inspiring and providing lessons, and such events of history that had unfolded themselves in the process of spreading of the new breed of seeds is attempted to be outlined here.

Myths and Legends

There had always been an enthusiasm among people to connect some place or the other in their region with mythological (Puranic) episodes. Thus Saundatti which is of course, beyond the limits of this district is described as the place where Sage Jamadagni had his hermitage. Some eleventh-twelfth century inscriptions from Lakkundi makes a mention that Sri Rama of Ramayana fame was the creator of the 'Mahagrama' of Lakkundi. Kishkindha connected with Sugriva is identified with Hampi, which is not far away from this district border. A twelfth-century inscription echoes the belief that Hangal was the "*Ekachakranagara*" of the Mahabharatha days. Similarly, Ron is called as Dronapura (named after Archerist and Statesman Drona). There is an image identified with Drona in the local Basaveshwara temple. Gadag is also called 'Krutapura', the place where Janamejaya is believed to have performed 'Yajna' or sacrifice. It is this puranic king to whom, the founding of the *agrahara* at Gadag is attributed. That Nala was connected with Haveri is described in a record of the place.

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD

The iron implements unearthed at Hallur dating back to 1200 BC. (Hirekerur-taluk) are supposed to be the earliest examples of South Indian Megaliths. This is an indication of the importance of the district even in pre-historic times. The Malaprabha and the Tungabhadra valleys have many pre-historic settlements. In the entire regions of Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur and Bellary districts, there are many sites of Palaeolithic Age. Renowned Geologist Robert Bruce Foote had located many pre-historic sites at the confluence of the Malaprabha and Bennihalla. At Bachigudda near Motebennur, many stone implements and potsherds of subsequent cultures have been located. At Konchigeri in Shirhatti taluk, is a site of the Early Old Stone Age. This is on the bank of Doddahalla, a tributary of the Tungabhadra. The implements found here include quartzite hand axe and cleavers. In Jallapur of Haveri taluk and Jiramadapur and Nittur in Shirhatti taluk, implements of early Old Stone Age have been found, and Dr. S.V. Padigar feels that man in the stage of being the gatherer of food, lived in these eastern parts of the district and men of this culture were found scattered in the maidan, contiguous to Bellary and Raichur district. In Benachamatti of Dharwad taluk and Vardi in Hangal taluk too, implements of this age have been found. They belong to Abbevillian and Acheulean technical groups. At Nadiharalahalli (Ranibennur taluk), Nalavagilu (Hirekerur taluk) and Hole Alur (Ron taluk), microliths have been located.

Man who used rough-stone tools during the early old stone age, started whetting the weapons and making them more smooth and sharp, during the Neolithic or New Stone Age. With this, his life, as a gatherer of food, and of a nomad ended. He took to a settled life. He raised his residential hutments and started agriculture and domestication of animals. The sites with black and red or grey ware pottery remains have been found at Arishinagodi, Bhairanahatti, Harogop, Kurugovinakop Lingdal and Shirol of Nargund taluk, Gudisagar of Navalgund taluk, Mannur, Menasgi, Nidagundi and Nidagundikop of Ron taluk, Battur of Shirhatti taluk, and Hallur, Mudenur. Nadiharalahalli of Ranibennur taluk, Belur Hadarageri (now Haragiri), Kunabevu and Niralagi of Hirekerur taluk. Long Knife-like stone chips have been found here. Together with Neolithic remains, iron implements of Megalithic Age along with pottery, have been found at Kunabevu, Hallur and Haragiri. They have potsherds with light white paintings and such sites are seen at Hirehal of Ron and Puradakeri of Hirekerur taluk

Almost a decade ago, Dr. H.R. Raghunath Bhat has found out certain Neolithic Axes and few tools made of quartzite of the Neolithic age at Kyarekop near Dharwad. But Dr. M.S. Nagaraja Rao, who conducted a regular excavation at Hallur, has succeeded in unearthing potsherds of Neolithic (1700 B.C.) Chalcolithic, Megalithic (iron age) and early historic period along with chips of quartzite, huts and other remains. The Chalcolithic people here, perhaps had contacts with the Jorway Culture of Gujarath. Neolithic people here knew the use of the horse. They raised ragi as a crop. Well laid beaten floor with pot-holes at the centre indicative of their circular hutments are found here. The earthen item called neck-rest, huge earthen pots used for depositing the dead, impression of woven mat at the base of the pots, copper axe, fishing hook are all found here. Arrow heads, knife and javelin of Iron have also been unearthed dating back to 1000 B.C.

Table-like Megalithic tombs (dolmens) raised by joining large stone slabs and Stone Henges are seen at many places in the district. Kurugovinakop of Nargund taluk, Gajendragad, Gowdgeri and Rajur of Ron taluk, Asundi, Kotihala, Kusanur and Malakanahalli of Ranibennur taluk, Benakanahalli of Haveri taluk, Kadarmandalgi and Motebennur of Byadgi taluk, Bellatti, Hosur, Belghatti and Tanagonda of Shirhatti taluk have such Megalithic tombs. These Stone Chambers are called Pandavarakatte,

Siddarakatte, Moriyara Angadi etc. by the local people. In addition, there are huge Stone Circles created by installing tall boulders. There are semi-globe like stone heaps created by heaping stones together. Black and redware or glazed black pottery, skeletal remains of man, beads, earthen dolls, iron implements, etc. are found inside these tombs. In the Megalithic habitation sites at Hallur and in the stone tombs of Tadakanahalli, mild white line drawings are seen on the polished black ware pottery. Dr. A. Sundara points out that such pottery were in use at Lothal and other centres during the early stages of Harappan Civilization. On the few huge pots found here, whose shoulder are having four openings at equi-distance. Musical instruments of this design have been seen in the later sculptures at Araluguppe and Pattadkal. But they have five openings. At Unachageri in Ron taluk, on the banks of a stream, in some burials, pots with pieces of bones have been unearthed. The period of Megalithic culture ranges from 1100 BC to 300 BC in this region.

THE SHATAVAHANAS

Just because some of the stone tombs in the district are called as *Moriyara Angadi*, one cannot conclude that the Mauryas ruled over this region. But as Ashokan edicts are found ranging from Sannati in Gulbarga district to Brahmagiri in Chitradurga district, one can conclude that the Mauryan rule was seen in the eastern belt of Karnataka. In the neighbouring Bellary and Raichur districts too, Ashokan Edicts are seen. But none in Dharwad district.

But the Shatavahana empire included Dharwad region too. As the Bellary and Dharwad district regions have been described as '*Shatavaneehara*' in records, Prof. Sukhthankar opines that the dynasty might have originated from Dharwad area. But as the coins of Chimuka (Srimukha), the founder of this dynasty have been found in abundance in Karimnagar district of Andhra, it is difficult to accept their Karnataka origin. Near Belgaum, at Wadgaon - Madhavpur a township site of their times has been unearthed, and at Vasana a village lying on the borders of Nargund taluk, a Prakrit inscription of Vashishtiputra Pulumavi has been found. It speaks of a temple of Mahadeva Chandashiva and also the name of a sculptor. Dr. S.V. Padigar says that this is the earliest reference to a Shiva temple in Karnataka.

The dynasty had its capital at Paithan, on the banks of the Godavari (in the present Maharashtra), and they have left behind many rock-cut shrines (Chaityas) at Karle, Kanheri, Nasik etc. of Maharashtra and many stupas in Andhra Pradesh, at places like Amaravathi and others. By using iron tipped plough, they could undertake agriculture on an extensive scale. As the use of iron became widespread, creation of chaityas as at Karle was also possible. These princes were the followers of Vedic religion and practised Vedic sacrifices extensively. But many of their queens and officials who were mostly patrons of Buddhism, encouraged Buddhism.

The date of Chimuka is fixed as 30 B.C. by Prof. D.C. Sircar with enough reason, and his successor Kanna (Kanha) ruled between 03 BC and 15 A.D. Though the invasion of the Shakas weakened their power, Gautamiputra (circa 106 to 130 A.D) upheld the glory of the dynasty. His son Vashishthiputra Pulumavi (c.130-150) has left behind Prakrit records in Karnataka at Vasana in Dharwad district and Banavasi in Uttara Kannada. His coins are found at Wadgaon - Madhavpur also. His successors were mentioned as Shivashri (c-159 -166), Shivaskanda (167 - 174) and Yajnasri (174-203). Later the empire came to be divided and princes like Kuntala and Hala perhaps ruled from Banavasi itself. *Gatasattasati* is Hala's Prakrit work. The Shatavahana rule ended, in around 232 AD.

Dr. S.V.Padigar's view on the conditions of Dharwad region under the Shatavahanas are worth quoting. Their rule saw the increase in trade in the region and many towns came into existence. Urbanization was evidenced for the first time in South India. Sangur, Hosaritti, Kallihal (Haveri taluk), Tadas, Sidenur, Anur, Kadarmandalgi and Motebennur in Byadgi taluk, Honnatti, Kudrihal, Mudenuur, Kunabevu and Itagi in Ranibennur taluk, Belhatti, Nittur, Shankhadhal and Yelavatti in Hirekerur taluk, were all centres where Shatavahana remains have been identified. Remains of brick structures, earthen dolls, jewellery with beads, coins, russet (coated with white painting) pottery etc. are found in these places. The Greek geographer Ptolemy (130 A.D.) from Alexandria has spoken of places like Alur ('Aloe'), Mulgund ('Morunda'), making it easy for identification by scholars. In the flourishing trade between India and Rome, Dharwad district too must have had a share. Roman coins found at Akki Alur testify to this. Shatavahana territory was renowned for textile weaving and centres of this industry must have existed in this region too. The Shatavahanas are the first dynasty who have left behind the memories of their rule in the district. After their fall, Karnataka appears to have been subjected to the rule of the Pallavas of Kanchi.

THE KADAMBAS OF BANAVASI

The Kadamba dyanasty was founded by Mayura Sharma in about 325 A.D. at Banavasi. A brahmin from Talagunda *agrahara*, he had been to Kanchi for higher learning. There he was insulted, Enraged by it, he revolted and founded the first dynasty of Kannada origin and as a result, larger part of Dharwad district, came under the Kadamba rule. He thus put an end to the Pallava rule in at least north Karnataka area.

Mayura Sharma (325 to 345), his son Kanga Varma (c. 345-365), later his son Bhagiratha (c. 365-85), and Bhagiratha's son Raghu (c. 385-405) ruled from Banavasi. Though they had to face the opposition of the Pallavas and other enemies, they could defy all such forces and rule firmly. Like Prithu of Puranic fame, Raghu saved his territory from his enemies, says one record thereby indicating the obstacles he had to face.

Kakustha Varma who was the crown prince in the days of his father Raghu rose to be a powerful ruler and the Talagunda inscription of his times narrates the Kadamba history in detail. In his days the Kingdom expanded further. To his Jaina commander Shruthakeerthi at Halsi (Belgaum district), he awarded grants, according to the Halsi Plates. A Jaina Basadi was founded at Halsi during this time. Copper plate records from Devagiri (Haveri taluk) of his third and fourth regnal year speaks of his grant to Arhat Deva, and the second record speaks of his grant to a Basadi at Arhachala (Arhat Hill), and also to the ascetics of both the Shwetambara and Digambara sects. Kakusthavarma had married off his daughter to the Gupta, Vakataka, Ganga and Bhatari families and had maintained friendly relations with his neighbouring rulers.

His son Shantivarma was perhaps the joint ruler in the days of his father and the Talagunda record of his father also mentions him and registers a grant to the Pranaveshwara temple of Talagunda. He appears to have started his rule from c.430, but ruled for a short period, as the recently found Muttur plates (Byadgi taluk) is of the 13th regnal year of Shivamandhatri Varma, son of Kakusthavarma. Dr. Devarakonda Reddi feels that the script of the record is almost similar to Talagunda record and thus this second son of Kakusthavarma cut short the ruling period of Shantivarma. If Shivamandhatri was ruling from Banavasi, Shanti Varma's another son, Krishna Varma I who was a governor at Triparvata became independent. Though some scholars identify Triparvata as Murgod in Belgaum and

some others as Halebid in Hassan district, it is likely that it must be Devagiri where two records of the family are found. Dr. B.R. Gopal feels that Krishna Varma and Shantivarma appears to be sons of separate wives of Kakusthavarma. Krishna Varma I performed Ashwamedha. He had married a Kekaya princess from Haigunda. Kekaya Shivananda Varma appears to have fought against his elder brother Shanti Varma on behalf of his son-in-law Krishna Varma, and earlier Krishna Varma appears to have lost the battle against his elder brother Shanti Varma (EC IX, Dg 10)

Krishna Varma's son Vishnu Varma continued his rule (c. 490 - 516) from Tripurvata. Later he clashed with his younger brother Deva Varma. A copper plate record from Devagiri (Indian Antiquary VII) speaks of his grant to Yapaneeya Jaina ascetics. The grant was made from Tripurvata, but there is no news of him later. Vishnu Varma had married a Kekaya princess. He is said to have been helped by the Pallavas. Whether these Pallavas were from Kanchi or a local dynasty is not clear. "Devagiri grew to be a notable jaina centre like Halsi" under the Kadambas, says Dr. S.V. Padigar. Vishnu Varma's Birur copper plates (E.C. Kd 162) speak of him as "*Samagra Karnata Bhuvarga Bhartara*", Master of the whole of the Karnataka country. The word Karnata appears in an inscription for the first time here. For sometime, he might have been a subordinate of Shanti Varma of Banavasi. In fact, his Mudigere copper plate (Corpus of Kadamba Insc., No. 36) informs that not only the Pallavas but Shanti Varma also might have helped him. This Shanti Varma was of Banavasi and he appears to have helped Vishnu Varma against Deva Varma of Tripurvata. But later Vishnu Varma must have been killed by Ravi Varma of Banavasi. Simha Varma (490-516) who ruled from Tripurvata was the son of Vishnu Varma and his Asandyalur record speaks of his grant to a Jinalaya at the place. One cannot identify this place, described as in Sendraka Vishaya and some hold it as a spurious record. His successor and son Krishna Varma II (516 - 540) conquered Banavasi and put an end to the line of the Shanti Varma's successors. Banavasi became his capital.

At Banavasi, after Shantivarma, his son Mrigesha Varma (c. 450-80) and later for some time Shivamandhatri Varma (480-85 A.D.) ruled. The recently found (1995) Muttur Copper Plates indicates that Shivamandhatri Varma was a brother of Shantivarma. He could have even ruled before Mrigesha. Mrigesha had made Halsi as his second capital for sometime. His son Bhanu Varma was perhaps the governor of Halsi. Mrigesha had married Prabhavati of the Kekaya family. Later in 485 A.D. Ravi Varma, who was young, came of age and began his rule from Banavasi. This son of Mrigesha Varma was a capable prince and his Davanagere record (MAR, 1933) claims that he had his sway till the Narmada and that he had donated land to Buddha Sangha to the South of the Asandi Bund (*setu*). When his uncle revolted, Ravi Varma suppressed him and appointed his own brother as governor at Uchangi. Ravi Varma has also made grants to the Halsi Jinalaya. Ravi Varma (485 - 516) was succeeded by his son Harivarma, and the latter's Sangolli Plates speak of his initial year as 519 A.D.

But this Banavasi Branch of Mrigesha Varma's successors was overthrown by Krishna Varma II in 530 AD of Tripurvata (as seen above) and he took over Banavasi after defeating Hari Varma (Krishna Varma II was the son of Simha Varma and grandson of Vishnu Varma). But his success was short-lived. Perhaps his subordinate, Pulikeshi I of Badami defeated him in 540 AD, and the Kadambas became the subordinates of the Chalukyas. Though inscriptions speak of Hari Varma's son Aja Varma and Ravi Varma II and Ajavarma's son Bhoga Varma are mentioned in a later record, their rule was short-lived and the dynasty was totally overthrown by the Chalukyas. Later under Kalyana Chalukyas, the Goa and Hangal Kadambas ruled as subordinates claiming to be descendants of the Banavasi family.

There are no evidence indicating the rule of the Kadambas in Dharwad district. Temples and Basadis that might have been built 1500 years ago by them in the district are absent. Though there are tanks of their times at elsewhere (Gudnapur and Chandravalli), no written records are supplementing such acts done by them in the district are available. A record speaks of Asandi Setu, which could have been a small barrage. One is not sure whether this Asandi is of Dharwad district. But using Kannada for the first time in their Halmidi inscription of mid fifth century A.D. issued by Kakutsha Varma is a notable achievement of the dynasty.

The Suddikunduru Vishaya (district) mentioned in their records refers to modern Narendra near Dharwad and Panthipura has been identified as Hangal by eminent epigraphist Prof. R.S. Panchamukhi. He has identified administrative units called Palli, Grama, Mahagrama, Vishaya, Desha etc. Unchha, Danda, Vishti (free labour), Anthahkara (toll on roads), Panga and Utkota are the few taxes mentioned by Dr. B.R. Gopal. The administrative set-up evolved by the Kadambas was later continued by the Chalukyas of Badami.

THE CHALUKYAS OF BADAMI

Calling themselves as 'Chalukyas' (not Chaalukyas) in their early records, the dynasty became prominent with the building of a fort at Badami and performing *ashwamedha* according to the Badami Cliff Record of Pulikeshi I. His record informs that he having defeated the Gangas and the Kadambas earlier had declared himself free in 540 AD. It states that he was the son of Ranaraga and grandson of Jayasimha, perhaps ruling earlier under the Kadambas. The dyanasty has also called itself as *Chalki* and *Salki*. Though they claim to have come from Ayodhya, Nandimath says that the name Salki indicating an agricultural implement is a pointer to the fact that they must have belonged to an agriculturist stock.

Of their nearly 150 inscriptions, only 15 are found in Dharwad district. Five of these were, found at Lakshmeshwar, the former Puligere, which was an important administrative centre under them. They also started an *agrahara* at Kurtukoti. Gudigeri village was donated to a Jaina Basadi at Lakshmeshwar in 707 AD and as mentioned in their Shiggaon Plates it is evident that Gudgeri had 14 tanks at that time. This is indicative of the prominence that was given to irrigation by the rulers of yore including the Chalukyas. Pulikeshi II of this dyansty is the first ruler who brought Karnataka under a single rule. The Kadambas vanished from the scene, and the Gangas and the Alupas from the West Coast became subordinates of the Chalukyas. Pulikeshi II founded a vast empire stretching from the Cauvery in the south to Narmada in the north. This vast empire was later conquered by the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed and the Chalukyas of Kalyana. The prestige of Karnataka grew all over India and the army of the Chalukyas of Badami became famous as '*Karnata Bala*', and inscriptions also say that this army is described as 'invincible' ("*ajeyam*"). The Chalukyas were originally Vaishnavas having Varaha or the Divine Boar as their royal insignia. Later Vikramaditya I accepted Shaivism. But the Chalukyas maintained the policy of religious tolerance.

The Chalukyas have called themselves as belonging to the Manavya Gotra and also as the sons of Hariti. Pulikeshi I ruled between c.540 to 566AD. Sendraka Vanasatti was an officer with Mulgund as the headquarters. This is Banashakti, who is earlier mentioned as a feudatory of Kadamba Harivarma in the Halsi plates. He must be the same person, as identified by Dr. K.V. Ramesh. After the fall of the Kadambas, Banashakti must have accepted the overlordship of the Chalukyas. These Sendrakas originally belonged to Sendraka Vishaya in the modern Shimoga district with Bandalike as its

headquarters, and they later appear to be the subordinates and blood relatives of the Chalukyan family. Pulikeshi I had assumed titles like Maharaja and Vallabha, and perhaps Durlabhadevi of the Bappura family ruling from Konkan was his queen. The Mahakuteshwara temple at Mahakuta must have been raised by Pulikeshi I, is the surmise of Dr. K.V. Ramesh.

In the days of his son and successor Kirti Varma I (Kattiyarasa), the cave No. III at Badami was caused to be cut by his brother and crown prince Mangalesha in 578 AD. Kirti Varma completely defeated the Kadambas. The Mudhol copper plates call him Pugavarma and it must be 'Pugal' (Meaning 'fame' or 'Keerti') referring to the same prince according to Dr. K.V. Ramesh. Kirtivarma defeated the Nalas who ruled over Bellary - Kurnool region and the Mauryas of Konkan. He had married a Sendraka Princess. On the death of Kirtivarma, as his son Pulikeshi II was very young, Mangalesha assumed power in 592 A.D. In his Mahakuta Pillar inscription, he claims to have defeated the Gangas, Dramila (Pallava?) and the Alupa rulers. Buddharaja Indravarma of the Konkan Kalachuri family was also defeated by him and he conquered Revati Dwipa, identified as modern Iridige or Redi. The Rawalphadi rock-cut shrine at Aihole is ascribed to him by Dr. K.V. Ramesh.

As Mangalesha denied the crown to Pulikeshi II, even after the latter came of age, Pulikeshi killed his uncle and assumed power in 609 A.D. Soon after, he also defeated Appayika and Govinda, two recalcitrant Chieftains. The revolt (that was naturally witnessed on the death of Mangalesha) by the Gangas, Kadambas, Alupas and the Mauryas of Konkan was suppressed by Pulikeshi II. Then he marched northwards and defeated the Latas, Malwas and the Gurjaras and made them pay tribute to him. The Kosalas (Panduvamshis) ruling from Sirpur were also humbled, and the ruler of Kalinga at Pishthapura (Pithapuram) were defeated and the *Ikshawkus* at Vengi were exterminated. If the Pallava ruler withdrew into Kanchi fort, the Cholas, Cheras, and the Pandyas were made to pay tribute when he had crossed the Cauvery. The emperor from the North, Harshavardhana of Kanauj faced him on the banks of Narmada and withdrew without succeeding in facing the Chalukyan army. Thus Pulikeshi II assumed the title "*Dakshina Patha Prithviswamy*."

His minister Ravikirti, who was a Jaina and had raised a Jinalaya at Aihole, has mentioned all these details in the inscription which he himself wrote and got it engraved on the outer wall of the Jinalaya. Pulikeshi II appointed his younger brother Kubja Vishnuvardhana as governor at Vengi, and the Vengi Chalukyas carved out an independent kingdom, and continued to rule from there till 1070 A.D. Pulikeshi II had married an Alupa princess named Kadamba. Sendraka Durga Shakti who was administering in the region around Hubli taluk, donated 500 *nivartanas* of land to the Shankha Jinalaya at Lakshmeshwar. *Hiuen-Tsiang*, the Chinese pilgrim had visited Pulikeshi's Court. Pulikeshi had diplomatic connection with the Persian Emperor. Though a hero without a match and an Emperor who spread the fame of Karnataka all round, Pulikeshi II in his old age was defeated by the Pallavas and Badami was captured by them (642 A.D.) and are said to have indulged in looting Badami, the capital of the Chalukyas.

Thirteen years later, his third son Vikramaditya I defeated the enemies, reconquered Badami in 655 A.D. and pursued the Pallava Army till Kanchi. He laid siege to Kanchi and with the help of Ganga Bhuvikrama, conclusively defeated the Pallavas at Vilande. Vikramaditya's queen was Gangamahadevi of the Ganga Dyanasty. The Amulapadu Inscription (E.I. 32, pp.227-29) makes a mention that one Sudarshanacharya initiated him to *shivamandala deekshe*. Thus it is clear that till then the dynasty was practicing Vaishnavism. His Kurtukoti record speaks of him having founded an *agrahara* there (Kurita Kunte), but there is also a view that the record is spurious. Vikramaditya I's sister-in-law (wife

of his elder brother Chandraditya) Vijaya Bhattarika, the Governor in Konkan region, was a famous poetess in Sanskrit. The vast empire founded by Pulikeshi II was not at all an accidental achievement, but the '*Karnatabala*' (the Chlukyan army) was mighty and powerful, as proved by the reconquest of the Chalukyan empire by Vikramaditya I more than a decade after its loss. He not only laid siege to Kanchi, but conducted extensive campaigns in Pallava territory.

His son Vinayaditya (681 - 696 A.D.) had participated in the campaigns of his father even when he was a crown prince. Vinayaditya defeated the Pallavas, Kalabhras, Haihayas (the Kalachuris in Central India) the Parasikas, Simhalas (Sri Lankans), and the Khamers (Cambodia) and levied tribute from all of them. His son Vijayaditya, as a crown prince conducted campaigns in the north, made the prince described as 'Sakalottarapatha Natha' pay tribute to him. R.C. Majumdar feels that this northern prince could be Yashovarma of Kanauj. Not only the Chalukyan records, but also of the Rashtrakutas, who later overthrew the Chalukyas speak of this achievement of the Chalukyas in their own records. Vinayaditya's queen was Vinayavati; his daughter Kumkumadevi had married Alupa Chitravahana. Vinayaditya donated the village Hadagile to the Shankha Jinalaya at Lakshmeshwar (683 A.D. vide S.I.I.XX. pp.4). His Harihar record (694-95 A.D.) says that he had camped at Karanjapatra near Hareshapura (Harihar), and the place of his camp is described as modern Karjagi by R.S. Panchamukhi. Poggili of the Sendraka family was administering Nagarkhanda (Shimoga dist). Vinayaditya had appointed his another son as Governor of Bodhana in Andhra Pradesh.

His successor and son, Vijayaditya came to the throne and as seen above, had led a campaign to the north, and his army had returned victorious. But the prince himself had been taken captive in the north. This pangs of separation resulted in his father's death. But soon Vijayaditya escaped from captivity and returned to the capital and was crowned. In the early years of his rule, the Pandyas invaded the West coast, but his brother-in-law and Alupa ruler Chitravahana defeated the Pandyan army and protected Mangalore. At Lakshmeshwar, his sister and Alupa queen Kumkumadevi had built a Jinalaya called Aneseje Basadi, and Vijayaditya donated (in 707 A.D.) the village Guddigere (Gudgeri) to it. (Shiggaon Plates, E.I. 32, pp 317-24). In addition to this Basadi, Jinabhataraka Basadi, raised in the precincts of the famous Shankha Jinalaya at Lakshmeshwar, he donated the village Sembolal (identified as Shabal in Shirhatti taluk) in 723 A.D. In 730 A.D. the king donated the village of Kaddama to a jaina ascetic named Udayaditya Pandita. His queen was the daughter of the Sendraka subordinate ruling from Karhad. During his rule, his mother Vinayavati built a *trikuta* temple for Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara at Badami which is presently known as Jambulingeshwara. Vijayaditya raised the Vijayeshwara at Pattadkal. One Mupanna is said to have built a great temple at Kurutakunti (Kurtukoti) when Lokatinimmadi was administering the *agrahara* of Kurtukoti, and it is not clear whether she was a Chalukyan princess or queen. It was a great achievement that Vijayaditya defeated the Pallava Parameshwara Varma in 730 A.D.

Vijayaditya's successor was his son Vikramaditya II (734-44 A.D.) and he had a brother called Bhima, and the Kalyana Chalukyas later claim that they are his descendants as evidenced in their inscriptions. Not forgetting that the Pallavas had irritated him by undesired incursions, Vikramaditya lead an expedition in 730 AD and entered Kanchi Victorious. He made liberal donations to the Rajasimheshwara (Kailasnatha) temple of the place, and as his victorious memorial he got engraved a kannada inscription, which is even now visible in that temple. Considering the fact that the Pallavas during their earlier conquest of Vatapi or Badami (642 A.D.) had resorted to looting and destruction, Vikramaditya's conquest in retrospect (730 A D) had to be considered as a benevolent act by the Victor

on his conquest showing his magnanimity as opined by Prof. K.A. Nilakantha Shastri. Later his son and crown Prince Kirtivarma II again conducted a successful campaign against Kanchi, and these victories are recorded in an inscription at Pattadakal by highlighting that "Vikramaditya conquered Kanchi thrice." In commemoration of this victory two queens of his, (sisters from the Haihaya family), Lokadevi and Trailokadevi built two magnificent temples at Pattadakal, viz, the Lokeshwara and the Trailokeshwara, now known as the Virupaksha and the Mallikarjuna, respectively.

At Navasari, the Governor of Gujarath belonging to the Chalukya family called Avaniashraya Pulikeshi had to face the attack of the Arabs from Sindh (who had conquered the Sindh in 712 A.D.) in 739, and he drove them back after a crushing defeat. At Gudgudi in Hangal taluk, there is a reference to Vikramaditya building a tank. After his death, a memorial for him was raised at Bhadranyakana Jalihal near Pattadakal. There are many group of shrines here, and they are surmised to be the *samadhis* of the Chalukyan rulers and an inscription found on it says that Devari, son of Benamma built the Karandada Parada here; Based on this single line record Dr. K.V. Ramesh surmises that, the Karanda having the funeral ash of King Vikramaditya II is being preserved by building a memorial over it. In an inscription of his times from Lakshmeshwar which announces his having recognised the authority of the 18 Prakritis (caste groups) of Lakshmeshwar. This is a record which has testified to the fact that the state recognised the authority or privileges of the village or town assemblies and guilds.

Kirtivarma II, Vikramaditya II's son and successor ruled for a very short period (744-51 A.D.). Even as a crown prince he had invaded Kanchi successfully in 735 A.D. Even after his succession to the throne, he again invaded Kanchi. He donated 50 *mattars* of land to the Dhavala Jinalaya at Lakshmeshwar. His subordinate officer, Sendraka Madhavatti Arasa made a donation on the Emperor's instruction to a Jinabhavana at Gangipandi (identified as Adur in Hangal taluk) A Jinalaya was built at Annigeri during his time. And in an inscription of circa 750 A.D. from Annigeri, there is a reference to a donation of 1000 cows (*gosahasra*). Dr. K.V. Ramesh is of the view (based on records) that during his last days, Kirtivarma II had been mentally deranged. This situation resulted in the Rashtrakutas attacking Badami and capturing it in 753 A.D. In 757 A.D. Dantidurga conclusively defeated the Chalukyas. As a result the empire fell into the hands of the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed.

The Chalukyas not only built a vast empire and added to their fame, but also organised a sound administration. The Aihole inscription speaks of 99,000 villages in their empire divided into three Maharashtrakas (zones). The Gargas, Sendrakas, Alupas, the Chalukyas of Gujarath, Bodhana and Vengi were their subordinates. Maharashtra, Rashtra (Mandala), Vishaya, Bhoga and Grama were the administrative units in their empire. Administrative units attached with numerals, such as Belvola-300 etc. was extensively used by them. To encourage agriculture, they created large number of tanks. The measuring rod to survey land for revenue settlement was of the length of 153". This standard rod found engraved on a rock at Kurugodu in Bellary district, has been brought to light by S. Rajendrappa.

In the field of art, both in the creation of rock-cut shrines and structural temples their contribution is unique. They raised large number of monuments at Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal. Aihole has been described as one of the cradles of temple architecture. But no monument of their period is in Dharwad district except at Lakshmeshwar have come down to us. The style they evolved was adopted in other parts of their empire like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarath. Though they were the followers of Vedic religion, they patronised Buddhism and Jainism. There are references to their founding *agharas* at Lakshmeshwar and Kurtukoti. The firm administrative frame they evolved

continued during the later centuries also. A coin called 'gadyana' is mentioned for the first time in their records. Later it is called *varaha*, perhaps because their royal insignia was *varaha*, and it might have been embossed on their coins. The federative guild of merchants called 'Ayyavole-500' was perhaps created in their times at Aihole.

THE RASHTRAKUTAS OF MALKHED

The Rashtrakutas who defeated the Chalukyas and assumed power had Dharwad district also in the core of the empire. Of over five hundred inscriptions of their times, about 100 have been found in Dharwad district. This dynasty has contributed enormously towards construction of temples, extending donations to temples, establishing *agraharas* and creating public works like tanks etc. Their most important temple is found at Ellora. But at Konnur and Gadag too other important monuments are seen. Dr. Sindgi Rajashekhar has identified many Rashtrakuta temples in Karnataka (*Rashtrakuta Art in Karnataka*, 1991). From the point of administrative arrangements, the picture of this region clearly emerges from their inscriptions.

Dantidurga of this family had been a subordinate of the Chalukyas. He had been ruling in the regions bordering the present Maharashtra and Gujarath. It is said that, his father Indra had forcibly taken away a Chalukyan princess of the Gujarath branch from the marriage pandal and had married her. Dantidurga, who was the son of this Chalukyan princess claims that "he had defeated the invincible *Karnata bala* (Chalukyan army) which had earlier defeated the rulers of Kanchi and Kerala, as well as the Cholas and Pandyas, Sriharsha and Vajrata." He snatched the title "*Chalukya Vallabha*" to commemorate this victory.

Originally belonging to Lattaluru (with the title "*Lattalura Puravaradhishwara*"), their origin has been traced to Latur, a place in Maharashtra (near the borders of Karnataka) by Fleet. Dantidurga conquered Lata and Malwa and soon died. He was succeeded by his paternal uncle Krishna I in 756 A.D. who not only humiliated his rival cousin Karka, who had opposed his succession but also defeated Chalukya Kirtivarma II (758 A.D.). Later having runover Konkan, he also got Sanapulla of the Shilahara dynasty, appointed as his feudatory. He also suppressed Vishnuvardhana IV of the Vengi Chalukyas, who was a constant irritant, often rebelling against him. However rivalry with the Vengi family continued for long. The wonderful monolithic Kailasa temple at Ellora, now in Maharashtra is the creation of Krishna I. The Hattimattur herostone of his times (*E.I. VI, PP: 60-62*) makes a mention of the death of Dasamma and Ereya in their fight against the Gangas at Maltarur (Hattimattur). There were bloody wars between the Gangas and the Rastrakutas during this period, and once Ganga Sripurusha came as far as Kampili (near Bellary), chasing the Rashtrakuta forces. Krishna I's second son, and successor Govinda II (774-780 A.D.) ruled for a short period. Later Govinda II's younger brother Dhruva usurped power.

Dhruva (780-94) was a remarkable warrior. When Gurjara-Pratihara Vatsaraja from central India was trying to take over Kanauj, the supposed seat of Indra's paramountcy, Dhruva defeated Vatsaraja and also Indrayudha of Kanauj. Pala ruler Dharmapala from Bengal who came to the succour of Kanauj was also defeated by him. He levied tribute on both Indrayudha and Dharmapala. Ganga Shivamara who had revolted against the Rashtrakutas, came to be taken captive and Dhruva appointed his own brother Kambarasa as Governor of Gangavadi in the South. He also defeated the Vengi ruler and married a princess of that family called Shila Bhattarika. He appointed his another son Indra as the governor of Gujarath. His Sidenur Inscription (S-1.1. XX pp 10) speaks of the fact that his war with

the Ganges and the administration of one Bineatiabbe in that region. The record also speaks of the rule of one Marakkarasa over Banavasi province. The Kachavi inscription mentions the administration of Banavasi 12,000 being run by Madeyura Mara and a grant to the Marabbe temple of Kachavi (Kacchapi).

Govinda III (794-814 A.D.), son of Dhruva was as valourous a ruler, as his father, and his valour was felt from the Himalayas in the north to Sri Lanka in the south. His capital mentioned as Mayurakhandi could be the Morkhandi in Bidar district (where Dr. R.M. Shadaksharayya has located some rock-cut shrines of the Badami Chalukyan period). Govinda III's elder brother Kambarasa administering Gangavadi, revolted and released Shivamara II, the Ganga ruler, from captivity. But Shivamara II also revolted. Govinda took both Shivamara II and Kambarasa captive and later appointed Kambarasa as the governor of Gangavadi.

Next he defeated Gurjara Pratihara Nagabhata in Central India and marched on to Kanauj and defeated its ruler Chakrayudha and caused the collection of tribute from him. Dharmapala of Bengal also surrendered to him and paid tribute. Govinda's horses drank water from the icy bubbles of the Himalayas and his war elephants enjoyed the water of the river Ganga, is the pompous description of his northern expedition found in a Sanskrit inscription. On his return from the north, Govinda camped at Sribhavan (Sobraon near Surat) during the rainy season, which was the headquarters of a subordinate ruler of him called Sharva. A son born at this place to Govinda III was named as Sharva in honour of his friend. This son was the future emperor Amoghavarsha Nrupatunga. Later Govinda III also defeated Pallava Dantivarman and in 803 A.D. he camped at Kanchi. During this time, the ruler of Sri Lanka sent his messengers to Kanchi and paid tribute to Govinda III. Govinda III was thus responsible for the fame of Karnataka spreading in the whole of India. In his Lakshmeshwar Inscription there is a reference to the guild of Pattedars (silk weavers) of the three streets in this place. The Gundgatti (Hirekerur taluk) inscription mentions the reign of Dantiga in Banavasi province.

Amoghavarsha Nrupatunga I (814-78), who succeeded Govind III was just 14 year old, and there were revolts in the empire against this adolescent king. His cousin from the Gujarath branch, Karka Suvarnavarsha came to his help and suppressed all the revolts. Though Amoghavarsha was a peace-loving prince and did not conduct any campaigns beyond his borders as his father and grand father had done, he broke the back of all his recalcitrant subordinates. He killed Ganga Shivamara II, Chalukya Vishnuvardhana V of Vengi (848 A.D.), the Gujarath subordinate of his own family called Dhruva (circa 850), Nolamba Mangi who had come to help the Ganges who revolted again, Alupa Vimaladitya and also Pandya Termara who had invaded the territory of Pallava Nandivarman III, who was also the son-in-law of Amoghavarsha. Thus the heads of six potentates rolled. These were indispensable wars. He had earlier married off his daughter Shankha to Pallava Nandivarman III, and he also had given in marriage two of his daughters to two Ganga princes and thus ensued conciliatory policies. Though he had married off a princess of his family to the Vengi ruler, the son of this princess later revolted against him, and lost his life as narrated above.

Amoghavarsha who ruled for a long period was highly religious and was also a patron of learning. Famous Jaina *Sanyasis* like Virasena, Jinasena, Gunabhadra and Grammarian Shakatayana were in his Court. Mathematician Mahaveera Acharya and Srivijaya, the author of Kannada *Kavirajamarga* were patronised by him. His commander Bankeya was the creator of Bankapur town. He built the Konnur (Kolanur) Parameshwara temple (860 A.D.) which was earlier a Jaina Basadi. The stellar shape of this temple design was widely adopted later by the Hoysalas says Dr. A. Sundara. Amoghvarsha is said to

have built Malkhed (Manyakheta) in Gulbarga district as his capital but, this view is not yet been substantiated. When the empire was tormented by some pestilence, Amoghavarsha is believed to have offered blood to Kolhapur Mahalakshmi by severing his finger. Amoghavarsha has a pride of place in Karnataka history as a philosopher-king.

His Baradur record states that, Indra (Indappayya in other records) was ruling over Banavasi-12,000. It also speaks of an *agrahara* at Kimule. A unit called Unakal-30 is also referred to in the record. The Ranibennur inscription (859 A.D.) speaks of a grant to a Basadi built by one Pollabbe. The Mantravadi inscription speaks of an *agrahara* at Elpunise (865 A.D.). The people of this *agrahara* made a grant to the temple of Surya Bhatara. Shiggaon inscription speaks of 40 Mahajanas of the place making a grant to Moolasthanana Deva (Ishwara) temple. The *agrahara* at Shishuvinahalli (Navalgund taluk) received certain remission in tolls by the officer Devanayya who was administering Belvola-300 (872 A.D.). The same officer has extended a similar concession (868 A.D.) to the *mahajanas* of Nirgunda (Nilgund in Gadag taluk) Kuppana the Pergade of Nidagundi-12, built a Shivalaya at Nidagundi and made some donation to the *agrahara* created by him. This too is a record of Amoghavarsha's times. The donation of one thousand cows (*gosahasra*) to the 56 *mahajanas* of Chinchilu *agrahara* (Gadag taluk) is recorded in another inscription of the same emperor. The Guddada Channapur (Shiggaon taluk) record speaks of one Lokate ruling Banavasi and one Chandrayya being the Nadagauda of Kundavur-30.

Amoghavarsha's son Krishna II (878-914 A.D.) was educated under Gunabhadra, the great Jain scholar. Krishna II had to wage long wars against the Vengi Chalukyas and also had to face defeats. He married off his daughter to Aditya Chola, and in the succession wars of the Cholas at Uraiyur, he had struggled to secure the Chola throne to his daughter's son Kannara. These struggles proved futile. But in Central India, he succeeded in subduing Gurjara-Pratihara Bhoja and levied tribute on him. He also ended the viceroyal branch of the Gujarath Rashtrakutas who constantly rebelled. More than 15 records of Krishna II have been found in Dharwad district and they refer to the *agraharas* at Soratur (883 A.D.) and Chinchilu (897 A.D.), Vatsayya administering Belvola-300, raising of a Basadi at Mulgund by one Teekarya, a grant to Kuppeshwara temple by one Kuppadevarasa (perhaps built by the same person), grant by a sub-ordinate officer to the Koylaleshwara temple at Melividu (Mevundi), an administrative centre (now in Mundargi taluk) are notable (*S. I. I. XI, Part I, No. 30 and 22*). His Honnatti record speaks of Lokate ruling over Banavasi-12,000 and Kalivitta administering Ponnnavanti-12 (Honnatti) under him. An inscription now found at Hubli speaks of a tank built by a Moriyara Kalibittayya in 974 A.D. The location of the tank is not clear, but the person who raised it may be the same as Bittarasa mentioned above. The Kaujageri record of 912 A.D. mentions the administrative unit Belavanige-12 (Belavaniki).

Krishna II was succeeded by his grandson Indra III (He was the son of Krishna's son Jagattunga who is mentioned in a record of Hulihalli from Ranebennur taluk, and also speaks about Rajaditya administering Banavasi - 12000 and Jagattunga must have pre-deceased Krishna II) (914-29) who had to face Paramara Upendra's attack which he repulsed. Taking advantage of the rivalry for succession among the Gurjara-Pratiharas, Indra crossed the Jamuna, acquired Kanauj, and had it under his control for two years. This period in Indian history described as "Age of Imperial Kanauj" by the North Indian historians, ignores the fact that, the rulers of Kanauj like Harsha, Indrayudha and Chakrayudha were defeated by the Emperors of Karnataka, and Indra III held Kanauj under his control for two years. These historians are required to be convinced that the so-called "Age of Imperial Kanauj" was actually

the 'Age of Imperial Karnataka.' Indra III who was the son of Chedi princess Lakshmi of Tripuri (the family is also called the Haihayas or the Kalachuris) had married a princess of the same family called Vijamba. Indra III had to interfere often in the affairs of Vengi and struggled to crown a prince of the Vengi family. Sanskrit poet Trivikrama composed '*Nalachampu*' in his court and another Sanskrit poet Srivijaya was his commander.

While Indra-III's Itagi (Ranibennur taluk) record, dated 916 A.D. speaks of Dhora as the officer of Banavasi, his Hiremaganur (Ranibennur taluk) record (918 A.D.) speaks of Bankeya as the administrator of Banavasi. The village assembly 'Ayvattokalu' (of 50) of Hattimattur is spoken of in a record of 916-17 A.D. The Lakshmeshwar record (917 A.D.) speaks of Chavundanayaka as administering Puligere-300. The Dandapur (Nargund) record refers to Dhora, an officer, making arrangement for repairing the Pergere (bigger tank) of the place (920 A.D.). Itagi - 30 and Kuduvannaganda-70 had one Ayichanna as the Nadagavunda, according to Itagi record mentioned above and Asundi inscription of 916 A.D. also speaks of him.

Indra III's son Amoghavarsha II ruled for only one year (920 A.D.), and Indra's another son Govinda IV overthrew his elder brother and assumed power in 920 A.D. But the Vengi Chalukyas defeated Govinda as he was a weak king and the Rashtrakuta control over Kanauj was lost. Ballajja, the Gaunda of Kaujageri built temples at Kaujageri, Belavaniki and Yavagal besides a Mutt at Belvanki (students hostel) in the days of Govinda IV. Amoghavarsha III Baddegadeva the brother of Indra III dethroned Govinda IV in 936 A.D. Govinda IV's Kalasa record (930 A.D.) identifies the place as Kadiyur and the Emperor is spoken of as Gojjigadeva. He founded an *agrahara* there and provided for the stay of 200 brahmin scholars. The record informs the existence of a tank called Kondakere and a temple of Kalidevaswamy. Aralikatti inscription (Hirekerur taluk) speaks of an officer called Machiyarasa of the Matoora family (931 A.D). The Tambur (Kalghatgi taluk) record mentions the death of a hero Anniga of Tammalur and the rule of Kanaha Maharaja over Halsige-12,000.

Amoghavarsha III was sufficiently aged while ascending the throne. Crown-prince Krishna III (Kannara, Kandhara) took Charge of administration. He is the last great emperor of the dynasty (939-67 A.D.). He not only killed Ganga Rachamalla who had revolted against him, but also invaded the Gurjara-Pratihara territory and conquered Chitrakuta and Kalinjara. He also defeated the Chedis of Tripuri. (In fact, Amoghavarsha III had married a Chedi or Haihaya princess, had stayed at Tripuri and came to the Rashtrakuta throne with the help of the Chedis, and humiliated them, which ultimately proved to be disastrous to the Rashtrakuta family in the long run.) The Banas and the Vaidumbas who had extended shelter to Govinda IV (the dethroned prince) came to be defeated by Krishna III, and he proceeded against the Cholas and overran Kanchi, Tanjore and the whole of Tondaimandalam. With the help of the Gangas, at the Battle of Takkolam (near Arkonam), he killed Chola Rajaditya. For the help rendered by his sister's husband Ganga Butuga, he was honoured by being asked to administer provinces in north Karnataka like Banavasi, Puligere, Belvola etc. Krishna III also defeated the Pandyas and the Keralas and levied tribute on the ruler of Sri Lanka. He also installed a pillar of victory at Rameshwaram.

When the Chandelas in the North conquered Kalanjara and Chitrakuta, Krishna sent an army under Ganga Marasimha and this army defeated Gurjara-Pratiharas and the Paramaras and in memory of the victory, brought the huge image of Kalapriyanatha from Kalpi to Kandarapur, the new capital he had built (in the Nanded district of Maharashtra). There is a Kannada inscription of Krishna at Jura near Jabbalpur. He helped Danavarma to ascend the throne of Vengi (The Vengi Chalukya rulers had

developed matrimonial relations with the Cholas of Tanjore and this relationship could have proved dangerous to the Rashtrakutas).

Many inscriptions of Krishna III are in Tamilnadu, and over northern Tamilnadu, his hold was firm till his end. Krishna's Tuppada Kurahatti inscription speaks of one Achayya having built the Accheshwara temple at the place and having made a grant of land and 24 houses in Devangeri in the days when Butuga was administering Belvola (945 A.D). The record also speaks of Tondayya as the Nadgauda of Belvola -300 and it speaks of six other Gaudas (E.I. XIV, P.364-66). It also states that Nagagaunda made a grant to the Moolasthan temple of the place. Ganga Butuga's wife Padmabbarasi, built a Jinalaya at Naregal and one Marasingayya made a grant to run a feeding house at the Basadi (950 A.D.). In a Mutt being run by a temple at Soratur, and Pergade Achappayya and Gauda Sannakattayamma made a grant jointly for the feeding of the students in the Mutt. The Devihosur record of 961 A.D. informs that Garvindara was administering the *agrahara* of the place and also Banavasi province (961 A.D.). Krishna III (Kannara, Kandara) was succeeded by his brother Khottiga (967-72 A.D.) and the Paramaras invaded their territory and burnt Malkhed. Khottiga was followed by his son Krishna IV for a short period (972 A.D.) as made known by the Harishi record. Later Krishna's another brother Nirupama's son Karka II or Kakkala ruled for sometime (972-73A.D.), and by then the Rashtrakutas had become weak and their subordinates, the Chalukyas ruling from Taddewadi (Tardawadi) revolted, and Taila II defeated Karka II and usurped power. Thus the Rashtrakuta power ended. The Rattas of Saundatti who later became the feudatories of Kalyana Chalukyas claim to be the descendants of the Rashtrakutas.

Khottiga had made a grant to run a choultry for the students residing in the Rameshwara temple at Nagavi in Gadag taluk in 969 A.D. Vatsayya of the Ganga family built a Shivalaya at Savadi (Ron taluk) in the days of Kottiga (921 A.D.). Guttiya Ganga was administering Puligere-300 and his wife Ankabbarasi made a land grant to Pullangurabbe at Hulgur in the days of Kottiga in 970 A.D. (Pullanguru could be the old name of Hulgur). Kakkala's Gundur inscription (Shiggaon taluk) speaks of a grant to the Mahadeva temple of this place. (The name 'Kundavur' mentioned in the Guddada Chennapur record could be referring to this Gundur itself). Kakkala's Koliwad record speaks of Ganga Marasimha, son of Butuga (Satyavakya Konguni Marasimha). He was administering Banavasi, Belvola and Puligere as his father's successor. He had under him an officer looking after Sebbi - 30 (modern Chabbi) and he had made a grant to the Malligeshwara temple at Adargunchi, according to a record of the same place (I. A. XII, PP: 255-56). The Rashtrakutas and the Gangas had matrimonial relations, and Ganga Marasimha II crowned his nephew Indra IV at Bankapur. Marasimha soon undertook '*sallekhana*' and thus terminated his life in 975 A.D. Later Indra IV also died in 982 A.D. by performing '*sallekhana*'.

The Rashtrakutas excavated many tanks in Dharwad district like the one at Kurtukoti. They expanded tanks like the one at Dandapur. They helped building of many temples, Basadis and Mutts to help imparting education and founded *agraharas* in places like Kadiyur. There were guilds of silk weavers, traders and other professionals. The reference to 50 Okkalu at Hatti- Muttur (916-17A.D.) vouches to the functioning of the village assemblies. The Trikuteshwara at Gadag, according to Dr. A. Sundara is initially a Rashtrakuta structure. At Asundi, Konnur, Bankapur, Naregal and Mulgund in the Dharwad district, we have their temples and Basadis. There is also reference to the Moolasthan (Ishwara) and Aditya (Surya) temple of their times at Kurtukoti in their records. Similarly, raising of temples at Mevundi (the Koyaleshwara and the Kuppeshwara), the Mahadeva temples at Ghalipuji (Byadgi taluk) and the temples at Kaujageri, Belvaniki, etc. are referred to in records. Though there

might have been similar activities under the Chalukyas of Badami, we do not get much details in the region. Though the Rashtrakutas were Vaishnavas and had Garuda as their royal insignia, it is a mystery that there are no Vaishnava temples of their times. A notable event of their times was the arrangement made by the *mahajanas* of a hamlet near Nargund for the maintenance of a tank called Kanthamagere. It is said that there was a system to levy a tax of three coins for the performance of marriage among Brahmanas, two coins for the performance of a upanayanam (thread ceremony) and one coin for marriage functions of non-brahmins besides, the defaulters were also penalised. The levy so collected was to flow into a fund earmarked for repairing the tank called Kanthamagere. The '*gosahasra dana*' (donating 1000 cows at a time), a practice started by the Chalukyas of Badami to encourage animal husbandry was continued by the Rashtrakutas. We see the '*gosasa*' memorial stones of their times at places like Chinchilu (793 A.D.), Soratur (833 A.D.), Gudageri (8th Century A.D.), Belahoda (800 A.D.), Asuti (920 A.D.), Haleritti (920 A.D) and others.

THE CHALUKYAS OF KALYANA

Hundreds of inscriptions of the Chalukyas of Kalyana have been found in Dharwad district and there is ample scope for knowing details about the nature of their rule. Chalukya Taila II dethroned Rashtrakuta Khottiga II and conquered Malkhed in 973 A.D. But an official of the Ganga family called Panchaladeva (who during the Rashtrakuta regime, was administering Sabbi-30, as a subordinate of Ganga Marasimha) assumed the powers of the Gangas and challenged the Chalukyan power. Taila defeated him. Uttama of the Chola dynasty whom Rashtrakuta Krishna III had humiliated, invaded Taila's territory. He too was repulsed. Taila II also forced the Shilaharas of Konkan into submission, Ekavakya Viranolamba of the Nolamba family was also subdued by Taila. Paramara Munja from Central India used to invade Taila's territory frequently. Taila took Munja captive and annihilated him. In this struggle against the Paramaras, the Seuna (Yadava) feudatory of Devagiri, Bhillama II helped Taila. Chola Rajaraja who became powerful later started encroaching upon Gangavadi. In the north, he came till Rodda near Penukonda. Taila defeated him and wrested 150 elephants from the Chola army. An inscription from Chikkerur speaks of installation of the Bhalaridevi in 995 A.D. by one Palliga, when Bhimayya administered Banavasi province, Kannappa was administering Puligere in 975 A.D. and later over Banavasi in 984 A.D. His younger brother Shobhanarasa looked after Belvola -300 and Puligere-300. The latter was succeeded by Keshavayya. Taila II who had the title Ahavamalla was the founder of the Chalukyan dynasty. He was a valiant prince who not only succeeded in usurping power from the Rashtrakutas, but was also successful in putting down all rebellions and marched upto Gujarath.

Satyashraya or Sattiga (997-1006 A.D.) succeeded Taila, and he had proved his prowess during the days of his father. He was the patron of Kannada poet Ranna. Though the Paramaras wrested back the territories which they had lost during Sattiga's times, the latter defeated Shilahara Aparajita of North Konkan. But Chola Rajaraja reached as far as Kudalsangama and Dhannur (Donur) near the confluence of rivers, and Unakal near Hubli (1004A.D.) saw bloody wars and the Cholas acquired Gangavadi fully. They also secured considerable parts of Chalukyan territory in Andhra Pradesh. But Sattiga drove him back beyond his borders. The Hottur record speaks of Sattiga's victory over Chola crown prince Rajendra. But in one of these wars against the Cholas, Sattiga's brother Dasavarma (Yashavarma) lost his life. In a record of 1006 A.D. from Eleshirur, death of Ketaya, a 'Lenka' in a fierce battle at the Unakal fort is mentioned. The Paramaras seems to have reconquered from him the territories which they had lost during Munja's reign. In Gujarath, Chalukya Badappa was defeated by Chalukya Moolaraja and he asserted freedom. Sattiga had married off his daughter Mahadevi to Iriva

Nolamba and crowned his own ally Goggiraja at Vengi. '*Sahasa Bhima*' and '*Irivabedanga*' are the titles of Sattiga. His successor, Vikramaditya V (1008-1015 A.D.) was the son of his deceased brother Dasavarma, who appears to have been the crown Prince earlier, and was an able administrator too as indicated by a Karjola record of 996 A.D.

In the days of Vikramaditya V, '*Danachintamani*' Attimabbe, the widow of a Chalukyan Commander built the famous Brahma Jinalaya at Lakkundi in 1009 A.D. Vikrama's sister Akkadevi was administering Kisukadu-70 (Pattadkal region) and she founded an *agrahara* at Sudi (Ron Taluk) in 1010 A.D. Vikrama V was succeeded by Ayyana (1015 A.D.) his younger brother for sometime and later his another brother Jayasimha II (1015-43) succeeded him.

The Cholas advanced as far as Maski (Masangi) in the days of Jayasimha, but he drove them back. But his capital Malkhed was destroyed by the Cholas and Yadgir ('Yetagiri') became his capital for sometime (circa 1019 to 1133A.D.) and later Pottalakere (Patlancheru) and Kollipake in Andhra became his capital for some times. Rajaraja, the son-in-law of Rajendra Chola was ruling at Vengi. Jayasimha tried to help and crown Vijayaditya VII at Vengi. But Rajaraja secured his throne back. Seuna Bhillama III who revolted, was subdued by Jayasimha, and he repulsed Paramara Bhoja who had extended his stay in Northern Konkan. Jayasimha's queen Suggaladevi had been initiated to Veerashaivism by Devara Dasimayya, according to literary tradition. Sanskrit poet Vadiraja composed '*Yashodhara Charita*.' *Sanskrita 'Panchatantra'* by Vasubhaga Bhatta was translated by Durgasimha into Kannada: '*Lokopakara*', a Kannada Encyclopaedia was penned by Chavundaraya-II. All these were in the court of Jayasimha-II. Jayasimha continuously waged wars against the Paramaras and the Cholas. *Agrahara* 'Kaldugu' (Gadag) attacked by Desinga (Jayasimha) says a record of 1002 A.D. and perhaps it was an attack to repulse Chola occupation of the place.

A grant to the Asundi Someshwara temple by Jayasimha's officer called Shauchanayaka is recorded in 1026 A.D. A Lakkundi record (1030) speaks of Banavasi province being looked after by Kundamarasa. At Hosur (Gadag taluk), Ayachagavunda, an officer built the Jinalaya (now it has become a Shivalaya). At Gundenahalli (Byadgi taluk), one Angiyabbe raised the Mallikarjuna temple (1024). The Traipurusha (Trikuteshwara) temple at Gadag received a grant from a merchant (1037 A.D).

A Kadamba ruler (perhaps ruling from Goa) excavated a tank in Sabbinad, according to a Belagali record. Belvola and Puligere were looked after by Vavanarasa in Jayasimha's times. An Officer at Toragale called Chattanayaka was also administering Lokapur-12, Holalgund-30, Navilugunda-40, Kolanuru (Konnuru)-30, and when this subordinate revolted against his overlordship, Vavanarasa suppressed the revolt. Another queen of Jayasimha was Devale of the Nolamba family. His another queen Lakshmidivi looked after Banavasi-12,000 (1030 A.D.). Earlier to this, Kundamarasa was looking after the province. Kadamba Mayursharma was looking after Hangal-500. He was married to princess Akkadevi. She was ruling over Kisukadu-70, and had led an army against an officer at Gokave and gained the title 'Ranabhairavi'.

Someshwara I (1043-1068), son of Jayasimha was an outstanding ruler. He created Kalyana as the new capital. In a war with the Cholas at Amaravati in Andhra, he was defeated by Rajadhiraja who plundered Kanchi. Someshwara pursued the Cholas and conquered Kanchi. The Cholas again chased the Chalukyan army and reached Koppam (across the Krishna, modern Khidrapur) where Rajadhiraja was killed (1054 A.D.). Someshwara's brother Jayasimha was also killed in this battle. Amriteshwara temple was built at Annigeri in memory of this conquest. When Chola Rajendra II again returned with

his army, he was defeated again on the banks of the Tungabhadra. At Vengi, as against a Chola relative Rajendra, Someshwara crowned Shaktivarma, a rival claimant who soon lost the throne to Rajendra. Chola Virarajendra who ascended the Chola throne claims to have defeated Someshwara five times. He had a major victory at Kudalsangam in 1064 A.D. But Prince Vikramaditya VI led a campaign upto the Chola capital in 1067-68 A.D. "Though the Cholas won many battles, they did not succeed in occupying any Chalukyan territory" says Dr. Ganguly.

In Central India, Someshwara defeated Paramara Bhoja and looted their towns namely Mandapa (Mandu) and Ujjain. The Nagas ruling at Chakrakoota were defeated at the hands of Kakatiya Prola, a subordinate of the Chalukyas. Seuna Bhillama III who had revolted was also forced to surrender. As Someshwara was suffering from an incurable disease, he drowned himself in the Tungabhadra at Kuruvatti (Bellary region) in 1068 A.D. Bachaladevi, Ketaladevi who was administering the agrahara at Honnavada and Hoysaladevi of the Hoysala family and Mailaladevi who administered Banavasi-12,000 for sometime, were his prominent queens. The Belavatti record states that his another queen Achaladevi was administering the place.

Mugunda-30 (Mugad) had a Nadagauda in the days of Someshwara and this officer built a Basadi and also a Natakashala (theatre) at the place (1045 A.D.). Sindha Kancharasa of Yelburgi (Yerambarage) made a grant to the Jinalaya at Mulgund (1053 A.D.). Nagadeva, an officer at Sudi built the Nageshwara temple at Sudi (1050 A.D.). In the same year Masanaya Nayaka raised the Uttreshwara temple at Sasarawad. Princess Akkadevi who was administering Kisukadu-70, Toragale and Masawadi-140 made a land grant to the Akkeshwara temple at Sudi (1054 A.D.), perhaps caused to be built by her. She also built a bund (*Sethu*) across the Tungabhadra at Korlahalli and made a land grant for its maintenance (1054 A.D.). Urodeya of Chillurabadni (Shiggaon taluk) Nayamma built the Rameshwara temple of this place (1062 A.D.). Mahamandaleshwara Lakshmarasa made a grant to a Basadi built by Lacchiyamma at Bennevur (Motebennur) (1067 A.D.). He also made grants for the repair of the Baichavalli tank in 1047. The son of the officer called Ketagaunda, granted lands at Ingalagundi to the Malleshwara temple of the place and also a tank (1049). A record of 1058 gives a vivid description of a tank at Mahatataka grama (present Hirekerur) and speaks of the grant made to the Vishaparihareshwara temple of the place in 1058 A.D.

Someshwara I's elder son Someshwara II who succeeded his father (1068-76 A.D.) was earlier administering Belvola and Puligere regions. On ascending the throne he repulsed, the Cholas who had captured the Gutti Fort (1069 A.D.). They were driven back. Then ensued a struggle for succession between him and his younger brother Vikramaditya VI. When Chola Adhirajendra died, Chola throne was to go to Kulottunga of Vengi. Vikramaditya who was administering Govindavadi had married a Chola princess. He entered Tanjore and crowned his brother-in-law Adhirajendra at Tanjore. But Adhirajendra was dethroned and Kulottunga who secured the Chola throne in 1070 A.D. But with the help of Seunachandra of the Seuna family and the Kadambas of Hangal, Vikramaditya-VI secured the Chalukyan throne, setting aside Someshwara II.

Jakkagavunda of Kaginelli and others made a land grant to the Grameshwara temple of the place in 1072 A.D. Mahamandaleshwara Lakshmarasa renewed a grant to a Jinalaya at Annigeri in 1072 A.D. The merchants (Nakaras) of Kuntoji in Ron taluk made a grant to the Nakeshwara temple of the place (1072 A.D.). The Manevergade of Tiluvalli made a grant to the *agrahara* of the place. For the renovation of the tank at Tiluvalli, the Bantas of the place made a donation (1072 A.D.). Dandanayaka

Jannimayya built the Traipurusha temple at Nidagundi (1073). The 12 Gaundas of Nulve (Nuli, Hubli taluk) made a donation to the religious dignitary or perhaps to a temple in 1073 A.D. Someshwara's sister Suggale was administering Nidagundi and the Swayambhu temple of the place received a donation from her.

Vikramaditya VI (1076-1127 A.D) has a pride of place in Karnataka history. The emperor who ruled for a long period waged many battles and expanded his kingdom. He even conquered many territories which were under the Vengi Chalukyas. But he was a pacifist, and built many tanks, *agraharas* and temples in his times. The poet from Kashmir, Bilhana who came to his court and composed '*Vikramankadeva Charitam*' in sanskrit, in which the King was made the hero. '*Mitakshara*' a work on Hindu law was written by Vijnaneshwara and he was also at the Kalyana court. There was no city like Kalyana earlier, and that an emperor like Vikramaditya ever lived earlier nor in the future, is the praise by Vijnaneshwara of his patron. Though this appears to be an exaggerated account, Vijnaneshwara was a great scholar. As brahmins belonging to Vedic tradition received extensive patronage, the increased ritualistic activities must have caused unrest among other sections of the society, and caused the social revolt led by Basaveshwara is also a point worth pondering over.

Vikramaditya conducted three campaigns in the Paramara territory. In 1077 A.D. he had to punish the Paramaras for their relentless irritations and reached Dhara. In 1087 A.D. he looted Dhara and erected a pillar of victory in the city. To help his friend Paramara Jagadeva, he led a third expedition in 1097 A.D. Though he did not succeed in crowning Jagadeva, he was settled in the Chalukyan territory as an officer at Kollipake. The river Narmada continued to be the border of the Chalukyan territory. Vikrama's younger brother Jayasimha who had helped the former in his revolt against Someshwara and was administering Banavasi province, revolted against Vikrama. Vikrama defeated his brother and forgave him. But later Banavasi had governors like Ananthapala in 1103 A.D. and his relative Govindanatha. Hoysala Vishnuvardhana who had regained Gangavadi from the Cholas started encroaching upon Chalukyan territory by crossing the Tungabhadra, and in 1122 A.D. Sindha Achugi defeated him and drove him back. In 1088 A.D. Kollipake which belonged to Vengi came under his control. Chalukya Karna of Gujarath and Jaajalladeva ruling from Rathnapur (Bilaspur) also were defeated by the Chalukyan army. Though Vengi came under his control in 1093 A.D., the Cholas took it back in 1099 A.D. Vengi was again conquered in 1118 A.D. and continued under the Chalukyas till 1124 A.D. Hoysala Vishnuvardhana helped the Chalukyas in their Vengi campaigns. The Goa Kadambas too revolted against their overlordship. They were subdued and Kadamba Jayakeshi was married to Vikrama's daughter Mailaladevi. Vikrama had his crowned queen, Chandaladevi, who was the princess of the Shilaharas of Karhad. He had many other queens. His younger brother Kirtivarma wrote '*Govaidya*' in Kannada (a work on veterinary science). Aggala and Brahmashiva were the two other Kannada poets of his times and Kirtivarma seems to be their friend.

The officers of Vikrama, with the permission of the emperor undertook many public and charitable works. The inscriptions of his times, throw much light on the conditions in the district including administrative arrangements. Vikrama's brother Jayasimha was taking care of Kundur-1000 (around Narendra) and was the Mandaleshwara of Puligere and Belvola. A tank called Nolamba Samudra had been created and later he helped its up-keep by land grant, according to a Morab record (1077 A.D.). The same year he renewed the grant to Lakshmeshwar temple. The Kalideva temple at Tegur was renovated in 1082 A.D. At Nittur one Kaliyanna had excavated a tank called Benakankere and the Gavunda of the town made a land grant for its up-keep. A record of 1080 A.D. speaks of renewal of

the grant of Galageshwara temple at Pulluni (Galaganath) by the Mahamandaleshwara. One Danagaunda raised a Shivalaya at Ukkunda and Dandanayaka Someshwara donated the tolls of the town (1089 A.D.). When Vikrama had camped on the banks of the Tungabhadra he made a donation to the Shankara Narayana temple of Mudenur in 1096 A.D. A grant for the up-keep of the tank at Kurtukoti is recorded in 1082 A.D. To the Daneshwara temple at Kurtukoti the guild of Jaragars (*Jaragaradoni Sasirvaru*) made a grant in 1087 A.D. A record in Gadag mentions of a donation for education and it informs that one Someshwara Battopadhyaya had been running at Lakkundi a school to interpret *'Prabhakara' Vyakhyana* (This work is on Poorva Mimamsa philosophy). The Ramalingeshwara temple at Belavatagi, called as Bairumbeshwara in early records was raised by one Bairumbaramayya in 1093 A.D.). Construction of the Madhaveshwara temple at Chikkahandigol (1099 A.D.), the Shankara Narayana temple tank at Gadag built by Muddimayya Dandanayaka (1101 A.D.), the Jinalaya at Malakanakop by one Bommisetti, Anantamayya Dandanayaka excavating (renovating?) a tank called Suligere and making grant for its upkeep (1107 A.D.), installation of Mooladeva at Nigadi (1111 A.D.), land donation by Mahamandaleshwara Achayya for the repair of Devingere tank at Abbigeri (1113 A.D.), repairing the Basadi at Jakkali and making grants to it, renovation of the Basadi at the place, and making grants to the Someshwara temple of the same place on a request by the *mahajanas* of Jakkali and donating lands to it, and many other such religious activities of the time are recorded in several inscriptions of the district. At Agadi, Birudaladeva raised Birudeshwara temple (1116 A.D.). At Ambargol (Amargol) an officer called Jakkarasa raised Keshava and Bhairava temple (1120 A.D.). One Dasimayya built a Surya temple at Naregal (1121 A.D.). One Jatachola constructed the famous Mukteshwara temple at Chaudadanapura. One of the emperor's queens, Malayavatidevi looked after the administration of the *agrahara* at Eleya Poorvadahalli (Hubli) in 1111 A.D. The Kodikop record speaks of a grant to the Malleshwara temple at Kirunareyangal (Naregal) in 1122 A.D. At Kaginele, Kalasetti of Basavur built the Kaleshwara temple in 1121 A.D. and the Brahmeshwara temple in 1123 A.D. At the now extinct Rameshwara temple at Lakshmeshwar, there was a Mutt, in which for teaching *'Kaumara Vyakarna'*, a donation was made to a teacher. At Aratal, Ganga Pommisetti built a Basadi in 1123 A.D. One Udayagavunda in 1123 A.D. made a donation to the Kalideva temple. At Googikatti, a Keshava image was installed in the temple in 1125 A.D. At Belavatti, Madhavayya excavated a tank in 1125 A.D. and another officer named Shrishha Dandanayaka sunk another *'Hirekere'* in the same place. These are all recorded in the inscriptions of Vikramaditya VI. The subordinates like the Hangal Kadambas, Goa Kadambas, the Sindhas of Yelburgi and others have also undertaken many laudable endeavours. When the long rule of Vikrama ended, his son, popularly known as *'Sarvajnyabhupa'*. Someshwara III ascended the throne.

In the days of Someshwara III (1127-39 A.D.), Vishnuvardhana revolted again. He was suppressed. The Hoysalas were subsequently able to capture Uchchangi in 1136 A.D. Though Vengi slipped out of the hands of Someshwara in 1130 A.D., major parts of the Vengi Kingdom remained under his control. Areas upto Nandedla were under the Chalukyas. Konkan and Halsige were under the control of his subordinate Kadamba Jayakeshi of Goa. Someshwara was more than 60 years old when he came to the throne, and hence was not able to rule for long. *'Abhilashitartha Chintamani'* or *'Manasollasa'* is a Sanskrit encyclopaedia composed by him. Known also as Bhulokamalla, his Kotumachigi inscription speaks of the *agrahara* of the place. The grant to the tank of the Kadamba Mallikarjuna temple of Haveri was renewed by Someshwara. He also made grants for the renovation of the tank at Hungund in Shiggaon taluk His commander Mahadevayya renovated the tank at Jakkali and made grants for its upkeep (1139 A.D).

After the death of Someshwara III, his already old son Jagadekamalla came to the throne (1139-49 A.D.). Vishnuvardhana Hoysala made rapid advance and reached Lakkundi and finally was killed at Bankapur in 1141 A.D. Jagadekamalla lost many regions in Andhra also. Though Kakatiya Prola II revolted against him, was ultimately suppressed. Jagadekamalla also defeated Paramara Jayavarma. But Jagadekamalla died in 1149 A.D. His Kaditavergade (officer in charge of revenue records) Malappayya built the Trikuteshwara temple at Kurahatti in 1142 A.D. One Bammisetti raised the Parshwanatha Jinalaya at Balehalli, the Nadprabhu Malligavunda of Neralige (Niralgi) built Mallinatha Jinlaya at the same place and a merchant from Karagudari, Kalliseti built Vijaya Parshwa Jinalaya at the same place is mentioned in inscriptions. A record from Gudgudi speaks of the '*arvattokkalu*' (assembly of the sixty) of the place. There was a revolt by the people against Jagadekamalla at Kaginelli and Nadprabhu Ketiseti a warrior died, fighting for the emperor (1146 A.D.).

His successor was his brother Taila III (1149-62 A.D.) and his son Someshwara IV jointly ruled with him. Taila in his fight against the Kakatiya Prola was taken captive and thus lost his prestige. The Seunas from the North and the Hoysalas from the South encroached upon his territory. In 1157 A.D. his subordinate at Tardavadi and Tarikadu, Kalachuri Bijjala acquired Kalyana. He was the grandson of Vikramaditya VI. Taila had to remain at Annigeri and later died in 1162. A.D. On the basis of an inscription, Sitaram Jahgirdar infers that Taila was beheaded by Hoysala Narasihma. Taking advantage of his death, Bijjala usurped power at Kalyana and declared himself emperor.

From 1162 to 1184 A.D. the Kalachuris ruled from Kalyana. In 1184 A.D. Someshwara IV assumed power again. But his rule was short-lived. Tailapa III's Arekurahatti record makes a mention of fifty Vokkalu (village assembly) of 'Kurihatti'. An inscription from Haveri of 1185 A.D. registers a land grant by Rudradeva, an officer for the repair work of the Haveri tank. The Kadambeshwara temple at Araleshwara (Hangal taluk) was renovated and extended during Taila's days.

THE KALACHURIS

The Kalachuris who were subordinates and relatives of the Chalukyas, usurped power. Uchita, Bijjala I and Jogama were earlier Mandaleshwaras of the family in succession, administering Tarikadunadu from Mangalavede, and Jogama's son Permadi had married Savaladevi, daughter of Vikramaditya VI. Savaladevi's son Bijjala II became the administrator over the province of Tarikadunadu, Karhada-4000 and Tardavadi-1000 in about 1129 A.D. Later he declared himself free in 1157 A.D. In a record of 1156 A.D. Bijjala's brother Mailugi was ruling over Belvola-300 from Mulgund. When Taila-III died in 1162 A.D., Bijjala II usurped imperial authority and shifted himself to Kalyana. Bijjala's treasury officer was the famous religious leader and the promoter of Veershaivism and social revolutionary, Basaveshwara. Bijjala subdued Hoysala Narasimha and Vijaya Pandya of Uchchangi, who had revolted against the empire. In addition, he also tamed the recalcitrant Seunas, the Cholas of Nidugal, Cholas of Andhra, Ganga Raghava of Kalinga and Chalukya Kumarapala of Gujarath. The Abbalur record says that Ekantada Ramayya who defeated Jainas in disputation was granted '*Jayapatra*' (certificate of victory) by Bijjala. Ballarasa, the Tantrapala under Bijjala made a grant to the Gejjehalli Tailleshwara temple in 1154 A.D. When we take into account the revolt at Kagineli in 1146, a doubt arises, whether this region was indeed under the domains of Bijjala. Two Records of Bijjala are at Annigeri, one stating that his commander Shridharayya making a grant to the Amritheshwara temple for the recital of the Puranas in 1161 AD, and the other by the same person making grant to the Chandikeshwara temple of the same place in 1162 A.D. Bijjala had made two grants to the *agrahara* and the temple of Lakshmeshwar,

one in 1164 A.D. and another in 1168 A.D. respectively. Bijjala's last record is of 1168 A.D. and it states that Kamagaunda raised the Rameshwara temple at Emmiganur in Hangal taluk

Bijjala's Treasurer Basavanna initiated a Socio-Religious Revolution and he attracted Sharanas from far and wide to Kalyana and the concept of Anubhava Mantapa evolved here which is a historic event. Basavanna tried to remove caste differences and evils like untouchability and even arranged for the marriage of a brahmin bride with a boy of the so-called untouchable community. The parents of the couple Madhuvayya and Haralayya were beheaded by royal orders as the conservative people made much fuss against these transgression of *Varnashrama Dharma*, which the king was expected to protect. Depressed by this royal action, Basavanna deserted the capital and went to Kappadi (*Kudala Sangama*). The commotion that followed resulted in the murder of Bijjala. Under that pretext, there was a witchhunt against the Sharanas (Veerashaivas) and they left Kalyana and migrated to far off places. Basavanna's nephew Channabasavanna and Basavanna's sister Akka Nagamma passed through Belgaum and Dharwad districts and reached Ulavi in Uttara Kannada via, Dharwad, Sattur, Hubli, Adaragunchi and Sambrani in Uttara Kannada district. The impact of their journey was not ineffective. It is believed that at the Ulavi Basaveshwara temple in Dharwad, the Sharanas had halted during their journey.

Bijjala during his life time had crowned his elder son Sovideva (1167-1172 A.D.). But Sovideva's uncle Mailugi, Bijjala's grandson (Vajradeva's son) Kalideva or Karna questioned the authority of Sovideva. A hero-stone of the third regnal year of Sovideva is found at Handarige (Handalige). To the Traipursha temple at Nidagundi, to god Narayana, one Siriyadevi renewed a grant in 1173 A.D. in the days of Sovideva. There is a reference that an officer named Nagagavunda constructed the Nageshwara temple at Annigeri in 1173 A.D and on the same year at Kanavi, a commander named Chauda Nayaka made a grant to the Moolasthanadeva of the place.

There is a reference to the grant made by Sindha Bopparasa of Yalburgi, to Guppeshwara at Abbigere in 1174 in the days of Sovideva. In 1176 A.D. Bijjala's another son Mallugi (Mallikarjuna) became the successor to the throne which was already shrunk due to intensive quarrels for power. He was later succeeded to the throne by his own brother Sankama in 1180 A.D. There are no epigraphs of Mallugi found in this district. Further Dr. P.B. Desai opines, "that none of the inscriptions pertaining to the reign of Mallugi after 1176 is found in the district" Gejjehalli's (Hangal taluk) Tailleshwara temple received a grant from Tantrapala Ballarasa under Sankama in 1178 A.D. Similarly Sindha Vikramaditya's two records of 1179 A.D. makes a mention of two grants to two temples at Ron with Sankama as the overlord. An inscription of the Sindhas at Sudi also makes a mention of Sankama, and Keshavayya Mahapradhana of Sankama, made a grant to Naregal's Kedara temple in 1189 A.D. Sankama's successor was his brother Ahavamalla who ruled till 1183 A.D. One of his copper plates is of 1182 A.D. in which an officer called Udayagavunda of Rayapura made a land grant to the Kalideva temple. At Harlahalli (Haveri taluk). Ahavamalla's officer Joyidevarasa made certain grants (1181 A.D.). An inscription from Kalkeri (Hangal taluk) speaks of Ahavamalla and makes a mention of a war at Rattihalli against him in about 1183 A.D. After him, Bijjala's younger son Singhana ruled for one year, and no records of his are found in Dharwad district. The commander of the Chalukyan king Someshwara IV, named Narasimha who was already active in the areas around Dharwad district killed Sankama in 1184 A.D. which resulted in recrowning of Someshwara IV. P.B. Desai while deciphering the Minajagi inscription of 1184 A.D. infers that Kalachuri Ahavamalla was for sometime a commander under Someshwara IV.

Annigeri appears to have been the capital of Chalukya Someshwara IV. In 1184 A.D. one of his officer made a grant to the Maheshwara temple of Annigeri. In a grant to the Trikuteshwara at Gadag in 1186 A.D. there is a reference to Someshwara IV. In a grant to the Bontheshwara temple at Hombal in 1189 A.D. by one Rudrashaktideva, his name is mentioned. But the Chalukyan power which had become weak by then, could not be saved from the revolt and encroachment by the Hoysalas, Seunas and the Kakatiyas of Orangal. In 1189 Someshwara lost his power and stayed as an emperor in name sake only, under the Kadambas in their territory of Goa. Kalyana was conquered by the Seunas. Someshwara enjoyed the support of the Kadambas and the Sindhas of Yelburgi and he is being mentioned in their records even after 1189 A.D. Of these, there are inscriptions at Managundi (Dharwad taluk) between 1203 to 1215 A.D. He lived till 1225 A.D. with the support of the Kadambas of Goa, says Dr. B.R. Gopal.

The main administrative units of the Chalukyas in Dharwad area were Belvola-300 (Annigeri as centre), Puligere-300 (Lakshmeshwar as hq), Kundur-1000 (modern Narendra as hq), Panungala-500 (Hangal), Masavadi-140 (Dambal), Basavur-140, (Basavur as Hq) Banavasi-12,000 (which had Balligame of Shimoga dt. as hq.), Rattapalli-70 (Ratti halli), Ittige-30 (Itagi), Beluhuge-70 (Belavigi), Honnavatti-12 (Honnatti), Bennevr-12 (Motebennur) and Binnavur-12 (Ranibennur); the tanks constructed or repaired, temples erected and *agraharas* formed in the Chalukyan times far exceed when compared with all earlier times. They were responsible for the all-round development of the district. On administration one gets more details of this period, from inscriptions, than all previous periods. This vast empire gave much scope for the protection of life and property of the people. Of the major subordinates of the empire in the region, the Kadambas of Hangal, the Guttas of Guttal, the Kadambas of Goa, the Kadambas of Noorumbada and the Sindhas of Yerambarage (Yelburgi, now in Koppal district) are notable.

The Kadambas of Hangal

Of the subordinate dynasties of the Chalukyas of Kalyana in the district, the Kadambas of Hangal are very prominent. Under the Rashtrakutas, they were administering Banavasi-12,000. But when a separate governor was appointed to take care of that province with Balligame as the headquarters, the Kadambas secured greater power over the Panungal-500 unit which belonged to that province.

Claiming to be the descendants of the Banavasi Kadambas, this dyanasty was earlier ruling from Banavasi, and Chattayadeva Kadamba is mentioned as ruling under the Rashtrakutas as stated in a record of 969 A.D. from Somanahalli in Uttara Kannada, and he describes himself as administering Banavasi-12000 and Santalige-1000 (around Humcha in Shimoga district). At Yasale near Sirsi, there are four inscriptions of his times. One of the four, describes him as a subordinate of Chalukya Taila-II, dated 982 A.D. Another record from Devatemane dated 1006 A.D. states that he is the subordinate of Chalukya Satyashraya, when Satyashraya appointed his son-in-law (princess Pampadevi's husband) Kundamarasa as the governor of Banavasi. When the capital Malkhed of Chalukya Jayasimha was attacked in 1015, A.D., Chattayadeva helped to repel the attack and obtained the title '*Katakada Gova*' (1015) from the emperor. Though inscriptions speak of his son Jayasimha, he does not appear to have ruled over the region, and for nearly 60 years, one does not get any information of the dynasty. Another branch of the Kadambas called Kadambas of Bankapura was ruling over Banavasi and Hangal regions, opines Dr. B.R. Gopal.

Later, one of the five sons of Jayasimha (who was the son of Chattayadeva) called Mavuli, whose son named Kirtivarma was administering Banavasi and Hangal between 1068 and 1071 A.D. He helped Chalukya Vikramaditya VI in his fight against his elder brother Someshwara II. His brother Chattaya II was the joint ruler with Kirtivarma. When Someshwara-II sent an army to punish Kirtivarma for his treachery, Kirtivarma's another brother Taila opposed the army at Sirsi, and the Kadambas were defeated (1071) and Kirtivarma had to confine his power to Banavasi only.

Kadamba Shantayadeva, son of Jayasimha (who was the paternal uncle of Taila) was appointed as governor over the region by Vikramaditya VI in 1075 A.D. (according to Niralgi inscription) He along with his son Taila II was administering Hangal and Banavasi. Later in 1090 A.D., Taila became the sole ruler. In his times, one Dandanayakiti (perhaps an officer's wife) Malliyakka raised the Traipurasha temple at Karagudri (1108-09 A.D.) The inscription also speaks of Taila's Queen Bachaladevi. Ramasingipandita, an officer over Edevolal -70 under him extended the Kadambeshwara temple at Araleshwara. One Boppagavunda made a grant to the Shiva temple at Gejjehalli. At Naregal in Hangal taluk, one Mahaprabhu Kappimayya built the Shiva temple. To the Someshwara temple at Mantagi, the one thousand (mantage - 1000) and 60 Okkalus of Mantagi had made grants of gold and land in his time. There is another inscription which mentions that Taila built the Chikkeshwara temple at Suraleshwara. Taila's Mahapradhana Masana built the Tailleshwara temple in 1121 A.D. at Hangal and this appears to be the present day famous Tarakeshwara temple. This inscription is in front of the Tarakeshwara, and in a contemporary record on the outer wall of the temple, it is called as the Tarakeshwara. At Nargal in Hangal taluk, one Dasimayya raised a Surya temple in 1126 A.D.

It was during his times that Hoysala Vishnuvardhana was encroaching upon the Chalukyan empire by crossing the Tungabhadra. Taila's opposition to him is reflected in the hero stones at Hangal, Malligar and Havanagi. After Taila, his sons, Mayuravarma (1130-32 A.D.), Mallikarjuna (1132-46 A.D.) and Taila III (Circa 1147-48) ruled. Later Taila III's sons viz., Mavuli Taila (1152), Kirtivarma II (1161-78 A.D.) and Kamadeva (1180-1217 A.D.) administered the Kingdom. Mayuravarma and Mallikarjuna had to struggle hard against Vishnuvardhana. Mayuravarma appears to have gone as far as Lakkigundi (Lakkundi) to confront the Hoysala army. It was during this time that Vishnuvardhana died at Bankapur in 1141 A.D. Mayuravarma was the joint ruler in his father's times, and one Govindadeva made a grant to the Kalideva temple at Naregal in his presence in 1125 A.D.

During the rule of the Hangal Kadambas, due to the attack of the Hoysalas, revolt of the Kalachuris, final overthrow of the Chalukyas and the expansion of Seuna power, Hangal region became a virtual battle field. Kirtivarama II had accepted the overlordship of the Kalachuris. At the same time, he opposed the attacks of the Hoysalas. Two Balehalli inscriptions speak of the death after fighting by Kammara Bokkoja and Samagara Bamma in such a war in 1163 A.D. There are three deaths reported in herostones at Hangal dated 1196 A.D., connected with Kadamba Kamadeva's fight against Hoysala Ballala II who laid a siege to Hangal.

After Kamadeva, his son Mallideva ruled between 1217 and 1252 A.D. and for sometime he might have ruled as a sovereign king. Later he accepted the overlordship of Seuna Singhana. (He was perhaps, a son of Malla or Mallideva.) Kamadeva succeeded him, and two inscriptions of his are found at Pala (Mundgod taluk) dated 1282 and 1291 A.D. There are no further records of this dynasty found in the district.

The Guttas of Guttal

As subordinates of the Kalyana Chalukyas for sometime and as a sovereign power for some time and later as subordinates of the Seunas of Devagiri, the Guttas ruled from Guttapolal or Guttal in Haveri taluk from the beginning of the 12th century till the end of the 13th century. They call themselves as the descendants of the Guptas of Magadha, 'Ujjayinipuravaradhishwara' (Masters of Ujjayini) and also belonging to the family of Chandragupta. The first ruler of the dynasty was Mahagupta or Magutta, and his successor was Gutta, as mentioned in their records. Perhaps he was the contemporary of Someshwara I of Kalyana, and had snatched some territory from the Hangal Kadambas. His son Mallideva has a clearly dated record (of 1113 A.D.) of Chaudadanapura and he was a subordinate of Vikramaditya VI. He is mentioned as an administrator under Govindarasa, the governor over Banavasi-12000. He is described as a great warrior and winner of many battles, and an officer of his, called Jatachola built the Mukteshwara temple at Chaudadanapura (1120 A.D.). Mallideva's sister Bachala devi had married Kadamba Biradeva of Noorumbada. His Honnatti record states that Attiraja, an officer of Jatachoda's family built a Shiva temple at Nanditirtha. Mallideva's brother Jogideva was administering Beluhuge-70 (Belavigi), Honnavatti-12 and Benneur-12 (Motebennur). The Honnatti record of 1124 A.D. indicates Mahamandaleshwara Jogideva's ministers, Dekanna and Nakanna, who granted the village Pannavarti (Honnatti) to the Chameshwara temple.

Joyideva was perhaps a joint ruler with his elder brother, Mallideva or even, his successor. The next ruler was Mallideva's son Vikramaditya-II. The Guttal inscription which speaks of him (1162 A.D) also states that his territory was as much as his uncle's territory and the record also speaks of a grant to a Basadi at Guttal. As his record does not speak of any overlord, it looks that he did not owe allegiance to Kalachuri Bijjala, the usurper emperor. Vikramaditya II's sister Laliyadevi had married Kadamba Ketarasa of Noorumbada. He built the Padmeshwara temple at Guttal in memory of his mother and made grants to it in 1190 A.D. His commander Dasaraja raised the Daseshwara temple at Harlahalli in Haveri taluk Perhaps Kalachuri Ahavamalla subdued him in 1183 A.D. Joyideva founded the Vikramapura village (present Harlahalli) in memory of the founder of his family (Vikrama) and made grants to the Vikrameshwara and Gutteshwara temples. These records speak of Ahavamalla as the emperor. Bidarahalli-12 was a part of his territory. Vikramaditya II supported Chalukya Someshwara IV against the Hoysalas (after 1184 A.D.), and after the vanishing of Chalukyan power, he became independent. Harlahalli record of 1214 A.D. speaks of him as building the Tuluvaladevi temple at the place in memory of his daughter Tuluvaladevi. Zakia Ansari who has made a special study of the dynasty says that Vikramaditya II was the most powerful prince in the dynasty and he perhaps also had control over Banavasi-12,000, Nolambavadi and Perbolalu-70. He ruled till 1233 AD and later his sons Joyideva II and Vikrama III succeeded him. One of the queens of Vikrama II was Sovaladevi of the Uchchangi Pandya family. Singideva, administering Santalige was his son-in-law. Joyideva III was defeated by Seuna commander Bichideva and was forced to accept Seuna's overlordship. Vikramaditya III who ruled for about 10 years was succeeded by his brother Soyideva in about 1238 A.D. He is described as enjoying '*Kumaravritti*' of Hebballi as a commander under Seuna Kannara, according to a Harlahalli record.

As subordinate of Seuna ruler Mahadeva, Vikramaditya III started ruling from about 1259 A.D. and a Chaudadanapura record of his times speak of his elder brother another Vikrama, who does not appear to have ruled. Vikrama revolted against the Seunas and he was suppressed by Seuna commander Saluva Thikkama who is found camping at Guttal. After him his brother Joyideva's son Vikramaditya

IV was ruling and his wife Padmaladevi had made a grant to the Hirebidari temple where the prince is described as 'a devotee of god *Swayambhu* Galaganatha devara *padapadmaradhaka*'. This is the last record of the dynasty which also speaks of Seuna Ramachandra as the overlord. After this, Delhi Sultan's army might have overthrown this dynasty.

The Kadambas of Noorumbada

The Kadambas were ruling as subordinates of the Kalyana Chalukyas over Noorumbada which included Rattapalli-70 and Ittige-30, the latter being a place in Ranibennur taluk and Rattihalli was its capital. They were thus ruling over an area comprising of 100 Villages. Biradeva, the founder of this dynasty had fought in the army of Chalukya Jayasimha II in some campaigns and had captured one enemy elephant. This resulted in the emperor granting Biradeva, the administration of Noorumbada according to the Kanavi Siddhageri record of 1174 A.D. This place is in Hirekerur taluk (*Kan. Insc.* VI, No.7). The Kadambas call themselves as having the flag of *Shakhacharendra* or Hanuman. They also describe themselves as the devotees of Kadambeshwara at Rattihalli. Gutta Mallideva's sister Bachaladevi, was the queen of Biradeva. Records speak of Biradeva's son Ketarasa I's son Namarasa and grandson Ketarasa II. This Ketarasa II, the records say, had Attimabbe as his wife, and of his six sons, Biradeva II later ascended the throne. Biradeva was a subordinate of Vikramaditya VI and Someshwara III of Kalyana Chalukyas. "Biradeva II had married Gutta Vikramaditya II's daughter Laliyadevi and of his three queens, another was of the Sindha family of Belagutti (Shimoga district) named Doraladevi", according to Dr. Srinivas Ritti.

The first inscription that speaks of this family is from Rattihalli of Chalukya Jagadekamalla II (*K.I.* VI, No. 31). It mentions two ministers of Ketarasa II called Somanatha and Malla. The Kanavi Siddhageri and Rattihalli records of 1174 A.D. mention Pandya, son of Ketamalla III as a subordinate of Kalachuri Sovideva. A Commander of this Pandya, Kumara Chaundarasa is also mentioned in this record. It says that for the services of the God Kadambeshwara, Kalyana Pandita of Kalamukha sect received some grants. The Kanavi Siddheshwara record of the same year speaks of prince Pandya and Kumara Chaundarasa made a grant to the Jamadagni Rameshwara temple of Bhagavati Ghatta. The Rattihalli record of 1238 A.D. (*K.I.* VI, No. 44) informs that Pandya had a brother called Garuda Pandya who succeeded to the throne and was a subordinate of Seuna Singhana. One Honnabommisetty installed Malleshwara and Rajeshwara Lingas in the Rattihalli Kadambeshwara temple and granted Kadavur village to Rajaguru Moorujavideva of the *Kalamukha* sect for the services of these deities. Apart from this, no further reference to the family is seen in records. Either the Hoysalas or the Seunas appear to have put an end to this family, or, the Delhi Sultans campaigns, must have ended their rule. These rulers were the followers of the Kalamukha Shaiva cult.

The Kadambas of Goa

Having Chandor (Chandrapur) as their capital originally, the Kadambas of Goa encroached upon the territory of the Shilaharas of Konkan, and they claim to be the descendants of the Kadambas of Banavasi. They call themselves as the devotees of Saptakotishwara (a famous temple at Narve in Goa). They shifted their capital to Gopakapattana, the port town in 1049 A.D. (this is situated 10 kms. to the south of present Panaji, called as Old Goa or 'Velha Goa'). This grew to be a major commercial centre. Chatta I, his son Nagavarma and grandson Guvaladeva are mentioned in records, ruling as subordinates of the Rashtrakutas. Guvaladeva accepted the overlordship of Chalukya Taila II, and Guvaladeva's son Chatta or Shashta II (1006-72 A.D.) exterminated the Shilaharas of Konkan.

Shashta II had his elder son Guvaladeva II as a joint ruler (1038 A.D.), and on the latter's death, he made his second son Viravarma the joint ruler. Viravarma's records ranging from 1041 to 1054 A.D. are found in Goa, and he too died, and his younger brother Jayakeshi I became the joint ruler with his father. In the village Kandali of Kalghatgi taluk, one Marayya founded the temple of Badubbe (Banashankari), in 1050 A.D. in the days of Chattayya (Shashta). When Shashta II died in 1072 A.D. Jayakeshi succeeded him. This prince helped Chalukya Someshwara II in his war against the Cholas. Later in the war of succession for the Chalukyan throne, Jayakeshi supported Vikramaditya VI and he married off his daughter to the latter.

In 1078 A.D. Jayakeshi was succeeded by his son Guvaladeva III. He had Anilapura (Alnavar) in Dharwad district as one of his capitals. There are two damaged inscriptions of his at Alnavar, and of which one announces a grant to the Swetha Jinalaya (1081 A.D.) He had control over Konkan-900 and Palasige (Halsi) - 12,000. In around 1100 A.D. he revolted against Vikramaditya VI, and later wrested Halsige-12000 from him. Later, Jayakeshi II, son of Guvaladeva's brother Vijayaditya became joint ruler with Guvaladeva. Chalukya Vikramaditya-VI married off his daughter to Jayakeshi II (1103 A.D.) and returned Halsige-12,000 to the family together with Kunduru-500 (Narendra region near Dharwad) as dowry. The Kallukuttige (Kalghatgi) record of Guvaladeva states that, he had established control over Unakal-30 and Sabbi (Chabbi)-30 in 1120 A.D. At Tambur, his officer Senigavunda built Phaniraja temple (1120 A.D.) and one Jayadeva built Vishnu temple (1120) at the same place.

Guvaladeva III died in 1125 A.D. In Jayakeshi II's Narendra record, he is described as administering Konkan-900, Haive-500, and Halsige-12,000. At Kunduru-500, which was a part of Halsige-12,000, his commander Singarasa built Lakshmeshwara temple and made grants to it. The boundaries of this district headquarters, Kundur (modern Narendra) is described in this record. In another record at the same place dated 1126 A.D. Jayakeshi and Mailaladevi are found making a grant to the Shankara temple of Arakere. Mailaladevi is described as staying at Kunduru and administering Konkan-900, Unakal-30, Chhabbi-30, Kontakuli-30, Hangal-500, Utsugame (Uchgaon)-30, Kadaravalli-30, Polalgunde-30, Velugrama (Belgaum)-70, Haive-500 and a Kavadi dweepa 1,25,000 region as per this record.

The first record of Jayakeshi II is found in Dharwad region in 1111 A.D. It speaks of the installation of the Moolasthanadeva at Nigadi. There is a record at Amminbhavi which speaks of a grant to the Adityadeva temple of Unakal in 1112 A.D. A land grant is made to the Alugundi Mallikarjuna temple at Bavihal in 1128 A.D. This grant of Jayakeshi, also records that a time device ('galige') was installed there. Perhaps it developed as a *Ghatikasthan*. To this temple he granted Nittur village in 1138 A.D. During this time he appears to have clashed with Hoysala Vishnuvardhana and was defeated. Later, his sons, Shivachitta Permadi and Vishnuchitta Vijayaditya (1147 A.D.) ruled jointly. Shivachitta had married Hangal Kadamba princes Kamaladevi who built the Degamve temple (near Kittur), popularly known as the Kamala Narayana temple. These brothers never yielded to Kalachuri Bijjala and remained independent. Though both the Kalachuris and the Hoysalas had defeated them, both the dynasties do not claim to have gained any territory from the Goa Kadambas.

There is a record of 1147 A.D. of Permadi which announces a grant to the Jinayala at Bommigatti. In a record at Nulvi (near Hubli) a donation (1171 A.D.) to the Kaleshwara temple is mentioned. At Kop (Kundgol taluk) the Karuveshwara temple was constructed (1165 A.D.) by one Barmigaunda. Perhaps Permadi was looking after Dharwad region and therefore there are no records of his brother, Vishnuchitta in the region. During the rule of these brothers, Emperor Someshwara IV was dethroned, but they continued to support him and gave him shelter in their

territory. Shivachitta Permadi lived till 1192 A.D. and Vishnuchitta died earlier, and the latter's son Jayakeshi III jointly ruled with his uncle from 1187 A.D. and after Shivachitta, he became the sole ruler. He was defeated by Seuna Singhana in around 1206 A.D. and the Kadambas accepted Seuna overlordship.

In the days of Jayakeshi III, his commander Udayaditya made a land grant to the Makeshwara temple at Ugnigeri in 1171 A.D. In a record of 1198 A.D. old Hubli is spoken of as Elepurvahalli and in 1206 A.D. the same place is called as *agrahara* Huvalli and a Mahalakshmi temple had been built there. Another record of Jayakeshi dated 1215 A.D. announces many grants to the Basadi at Managundi. The Ghalagi record of 1202 A.D. mentions that the Nadagavunda and the 60 okkalus of the place made donations to the Bhuteshwara temple.

Jayakeshi's successor Tribhuvanamalla ruled between circa 1225 to 1246, (Earlier to him, his elder brother Vajradeva had been the crown prince between 1200-1221 A.D.). Tribhuvanamalla's Nulvi record of 1237 A.D. speaks of 60 okkalus of the place making grant to the temple. Details of the rule of Tribhuvanamalla (also called Sovideva) and his successor Shashta III (1246-64 A.D.) are not known. Shashta III built the Shankaradeva temple at Bhattikoppa (Kalghatgi taluk) in 1250 A.D. The Budrasingi record of 1258 A.D. announces the grant of Uchchangi village to Sonnalige Kapilasiddha Mallikarjuna. Seuna Kannara subdued him and Seuna Mahadeva exterminated the Kadamba dynasty of Goa and Shashta III is the last king of the dynasty.

The Kadambas of Bankapur

Dr. B.R. Gopal has identified a Kadamba dynasty that ruled for sometime from Bankapur as subordinates of the Chalukyas. In the days of emperor Satyasharya, after the Hangal Kadamba ruler Chattayadeva, Banavasi-12000 province was administered by one Mayurasharma and he is not of the family of Chattayadeva. Mayurasharma was the son of Arikesari or Harikanta. Two inscriptions of this Harikantadeva have been found at Kodakani in Siddapur taluk His son Mayurasharma has called himself a '*Paanthipuradhiswara*', indicating his Hangal origin. It was sure that Bankapur was his headquarters. He had married emperor Jayasimha II's sister Akkadevi. His inscriptions are available from 1035 A.D., and he was administering both Banavasi 12000 and Hangal-500, and called himself 'Harikantana Singa' indicating that Harikanta was his father. The family tree of Hangal Kadambas does not mention him. His wife Akkadevi was ruling over Kisukadu-70. His successors were his children Arikesari (1047 A.D.) and Toyimadeva. They looked after the administration of Hangal. Later, Hangal Kadamba Kirtivarama secured power from them (circa 1066 A.D). Thus this small family ended its rule. Toyimadeva was the son of Akkadevi. In a record of Hangal Kadamba ruler of Kirtivarma, Bankapur is called the '*Rajadhani pattana*' (or capital town).

The Sindhas of Belagutti

The administrative division called Sendraka Vishaya which included Nagarkhanda-70 around Bandalike in Shimoga district is the place of origin of the Sendrakas from the days of the Chalukyas of Badami, and all the Sindha dynasties including those of Belagutti are descendants of that family, which was originally also related to the Badami emperors. The Sindhas were ruling from around Kundur in the regions of Hirekerur and Shiggaon. For sometime Hallur was their capital. Later Tiluvalli appears to have been the centre for Nagarkhanda-70. Chattarasa the elder, his son Ayyana Jogarasa, and later, the grandson of Chattarasa viz, Chattarasa-II were all subordinates of the Chalukyas of

Badami. Jogarasa's inscriptions (circa 1060-1090) have been found at Anaji and Medur in Hirekerur taluk. He had a sway over Masur-12 and Kundur-12 (Shiggaon taluk) and was the subordinate of Emperors Someshwara I, Someshwara II and Vikramaditya VI. Chattarasa II (circa 1090-1120), Ishwaradeva I, the latter's sons Macharasa (circa 1120-40) and Mallideva (1140-55) are mentioned in the records of Dharwad district. One record of Macharasa is found at Nagvanda (1128 A.D.). He was a subordinate of Someshwara III. After these brothers, the son of one of their younger brother Aivarasa's grandson (his father is Rayarasa) was Ishwaradeva II. He threw his lot with the Kalachuri usurpers. His records are found at Kodamaggi (1159 A.D. Hirekerur taluk) and *Nidanegilu* (1165 A.D.). He donated the toll collection of the place to the Nidanegilu Mallikarjuna (Kalleshwara) temple. Kodamaggi record also describes donations made to the Shivalaya of the place. Ishwara Deva II (1155-85) was quite an adventurous prince with Hallur as his capital. Masur-12, Udavatte-70, Kundur-70 and areas in Shimoga and Chitradurga districts were under his control. Later Hoysala Ballala II forced him to be a Hoysala feudatory (1175 A.D.). But Kalachuri Sovideva drove away the Hoysalas and he became the overlord of the Sindhas (1179 A.D.). Ishwaradeva's sons, Pandayadeva and Mallideva helped him in administration. The Rattihalli record of 1174 A.D. registers a grant made to the Rattihalli Kadambeshwara temple by him, indicating his wielding of power in Dharwad region. Though Ishwaradeva shifted allegiance to the Chalukyas in 1185 A.D. in the ensuing Seuna-Hoysala conflict, he was emaciated. The territory spread over both the branches of Tungabhadra was a perennial battle field. The record of 1195 speaks of the reign of Mallideva II (1185-1205) the son of Ishwaradeva with the headquarters at Hallur and the record also speaks of his fierce battle fought against the Hoysalas. It also records that Hoysala queen Umadevi (Ballala II's wife) proceeded upto Belagutti and won the war. During 1198, Ballala II stayed in Hallur Neleveedu. Ishwara III (C.1205-1229) son of Mallideva befriended the Seunas and fought against the Hoysalas. Ultimately he had to accept the suzerainty of the Seunas. However in 1216 A.D., Hoysala Ballala II came on a conquest again and defeated him. Thus the Seunas avenged the defeat at the hands of Sindhas and conquered Belagutti. Battles ensued in 1218 A.D. at Belagutti, at Abbalur in 1219 A.D. and at Chikkerur in 1223 A.D. Keshavadeva (1229-39) son of Ishwara III and another prince Biradeva (1239-47 A.D.) continued to rule from Belagutti and were thrown out of Dharwad region. Later, in the 13th Century Sindha territories merged into the Seuna territory. Their inscriptions only speak of their struggle for survival and speak little of their welfare measures.

The Sindhas of Yalburgi

Originally ruling from Bagadage (Bagalkot), the Sindhas of Yarambarage (Yelburgi) changed their headquarters to the latter place in the days of the Kalyana Chalukyas as their subordinates from the 11th century. In the Dharwad district, they had their sway over Naregal region of the Ron taluk. They came to have control over Kisukadu after the reign of Akkadevi over the region. The Mahasamanta Sevyarasa of Bagadage had many sons, and of these Acharasa or Achugi I was the founder of the new line in the days of Vikramaditya IV. He was succeeded at Yalburgi by his son Bammarasa (1024-83), and his successor was Achugi II (1100-25) his cousin (uncle Singa's son) was responsible for defeating Hoysala Vishnuvardhana who had revolted against Vikramaditya VI and many other feudatories, which earned Achugi the title "Tribhuvanamalla Kesari."

The Kuppeshwara temple at Abbigeri (one of the villages in Naregal -12) received a grant from Bammarasa as per the inscription of 1074 A.D. He is probably responsible for the construction of the Brahmeshwara temple in (1105 A.D.) Naregal. There is another inscription of 1113 AD indicating the donation of land for the repair of Devingere tank of Abbigeri during the time of Acharasa-II. He also

made a grant to the Kirunaragal Molleshwara temple in 1122 A.D. according to a record at Kodikop. The Brahmeshwara at Sudi was perhaps built in memory of his late father, Bammarasa. Achugi II's successor, is his elder son Permadi, whose record is seen at Kodikop in 1144 A.D. His brother Chavunda (1151-69 A.D.) who succeeded him accepted the overlordship of Kalachuri Bijjala and the Pattadkal record of 1163 A.D. informs that Kisukadu, Bagadage and Kelavadi-300 were administered by him. His sons, Achugi III and Permadi III are also mentioned in this inscription.

Achugi III had made a donation to the Kalakaleshwara temple of Kalakappanagudda (Ron taluk) in 1194 A.D. Later we come across the records of his step-brothers Vira Bijjala and Vira Vikrama. They are the sons of Kalachuri Bijjala's daughters, married to Chavunda, and Vira Bijjala might have started ruling from circa 1166 A.D. Vira Vikrama, under Kalachuri Sankama, has made grants to the Chameshwara and the Malleshwara temples of Ron in 1179 A.D. But a Kodikop record informs that his brother Vira Bijjala was owing allegiance to Chalukya Someshwara IV. Anyway during the 13th Century they accepted the overlordship of the Seunas, and after 1220 A.D. their rule appears to have ended (A.V. Narasimha Murthy and S.H. Ritti, have worked on this dynasty, and this account is based on their writings).

THE SEUNAS OF DEVAGIRI

After the decline of the Chalukyas of Kalyana, the vast empire in the Deccan, stretching itself from the Narmada in the north to the Cauvery in the south from the days of the Chalukyas of Badami came to be partitioned between the Seunas (Yadavas) of Devagiri (modern Daulatabad), Kakatiyas of Orangal and the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra. (As Fleet has called them as the 'Yadavas', the name is more frequently used, but literary sources and contemporary inscriptions address them as the Seunas; the Rashtrakutas, the Hoysalas, the Vijayanagara dynasties and the Mysore rulers have also, like the Seunas, describe themselves as Yadavas). The decline of the Chalukyan empire helped many other smaller dynasties to assert their freedom. The Deccan became a battle field for long, and this helped the Sultans of Delhi to easily prey-upon these quarrelling petty principalities, and conquer the region. The Seunas had control over the Dharwad district region from the end of the 12th century till the end of the 13th century A.D. The Hoysalas challenged their power frequently. But after Ballala II, the Hoysalas could not keep the Tungabhadra serving as a border between the two dynasties, and Dharwad district continued under the Seuna control.

The Seunas founded their empire during the ninth century as the subordinates of the Rashtrakutas from Sindhinera (Sinnar in Nasik district) and later they shifted their capital to Devagiri (modern Daulatabad), and they continued as the vassals of the Chalukyas of Kalyana. In fact, they entered Dharwad district for the first time in the days of Bhillama V (1173-92 A.D.). Earlier to him though as many as 20 princes of the dynasty ruled the kingdom they had not ruled over this region, hence their detailed history is not discussed here. This dynasty of Kannada origin had a small branch of theirs ruling from Dambal - Mundargi region in Masavadi-140, and were subordinates of the Rashtakutas, Kalyana Chalukyas, Seunas and the Hoysalas.

The 19th prince of the Devagiri Seuna dynasty, Amara Mallugi II's (1160-65 A.D.) son Bhillama V came to the throne after a short rule of his elder brother Kaliya Ballala (circa 1170-73) and the latter's son, became the 22nd ruler of the dynasty from 1173 A.D. He challenged the overlordship of the Kalyana Chalukyas, Kalachuris and later of Chalukya Someshwara IV and became a sovereign ruler. He conquered Kalyana and marched towards the Tungabhadra, where he was challenged by Hoysala

Ballala II at Soratur (Gadag taluk) in 1190 A.D. and after a fierce battle, Bhillama lost it. Though the Hoysalas came as far as Manvi in Raichur district, they could not reach Kalyana (The date of Soratur battle is fixed as 1190 A.D. by Dr. S.N. Ritti).

Though Bhillama issued his coins after defeating Someshwara IV, he was defeated by Chalukyan commander Barma in 1183 A.D. Still Bhillama occupied Kalyana in 1186 A.D. In the east, he defeated Chola Kulottunga I, and after conquering Belvola, crossed the Tungabhadra. The Soratur Battle checked his southward march and he was thrown back across the north of the Krishna. Bhillama died in 1192 A.D. and his two records are seen in Dharwad district. In the Annigeri record of 1190 A.D. it is mentioned that a grant was made to Amritheshwara temple of the place by Mahamandaleshwara Bachideva. Perhaps in the same year, when Bhillama was camping at Herur, he granted the village Hirehandigola to the Trikuteshwara temple at Gadag. It was Bhillama who had transferred his capital from Sindinera to Devagiri. His son and successor Jaitugi or Jaitrapala (1192-1200 A.D.) did not dare to cross the Krishna, but he defeated Kakatiya Ganapathi. Lakshmidhara, a son of the famous mathematician Bhaskaracharya, was his illustrious minister.

Jaitugi's son, Singhana II (1220-47 A.D.) is considered as the greatest ruler of the dynasty. He defeated both the Kadambas of Goa and Hangal in the south and wrested Lakkundi from the Hoysalas in 1213 A.D. and subdued the Sindhas of Belagutti and extended his realm till the Tungabhadra (1215). His rule extended upto Shimoga dist. and Sindha Ishwara of Belagutti died fighting with him in 1229 A.D. and he appointed Honna Bommisetti as an officer in the region. He also humiliated Sindha Keshavadeva and Sindha Biradeva. There is a reference to a war against the Sindhas at Nyamati in 1247 A.D. and after this, the Sindhas are never heard of. In 1223 and 1235 A.D. there were battles fought between the Seunas and the Hoysala Narasimha to the south of the Tungabhadra. But the Seuna hold over Dharwad district remained undisturbed. According to a Rattihalli record, Mallisetty, a Seuna officer in Konkan conquered Dwarasamudra and wrested twelve elephants and he was the governor having control over Belvola-300, Puligere-300 and Banavasi-12000. In an earlier inscription of 1222 A.D. it is mentioned that this territory was administered by one Vankuva Rahuta. Srinivasa Ritti has pointed out the event of donation made to Lakshmeshwara by one Mayideva Pandita who was earlier administering Banavasi region in 1215 A.D.

Singhana had exempted certain tolls of Kisukadu-70 in 1202 A.D. according to a Sudi record. The grant made by the 72 *mahajanas* of Gadag to the Trikuteshwara of the place was endorsed by him in 1213 A.D. In 1215 a grant was made to the Mahabaleshwara at Nagavi. He is mentioned as having made a grant of oil for the perpetual lamp in the Kaleshwara temple of Gudgeri by the Telliga-50 (Oil extractors guild) of the place. One Sangayya, constructed the Rameshwara temple in the precincts of the Somanatha temple. One Rajaladevi, daughter of Beechasetti Dandanayaka renovated the Srivijaya Jinalaya of the same place in 1247 A.D. This Beechasetti had looted Dwarasamudra and had built a Shivalaya at Harlahalli according to the Harlahalli copper plate of 1244-45 A.D. According to the Annigeri record of Singhana, Rudrayya and Chandrayya of the place built the Dharmeshwara temple. Honnabommisetti donated the Mantravadi village to Sonnalige (Sholapur) Kapila Mallikarjuna temple as mentioned in the Mantravadi record (1234 A.D.). Nadaprabhu Bommisetti built the Shankaranarayana temple at Satenahalli (Hangal taluk) in 1214 A.D. Kadamba Mallideva's wife Padmaladevi of Hangal founded a Brahmapuri at Hullanguru in 1245 A.D. (Hulgar in Shiggaon taluk). Honnabommisetti granted Elaballi Village to the Dhavaleshwara temple at Chikkamallur, according to a Shiggaon record. A record

from Balambeed (near Chikerur) mentions that one Dandanayaka Bachayya made a grant to Pandarangeshwara at 'Pandarige' (perhaps raises a doubt whether 'Pandarige' refers to present Pandarapura itself). These records announcing grants to the Siddhanatha temple at Haveri (1229-31) are of the days of Singhana. There is a record (1236) of Singhana naming five heroes who died fighting against Pandyadeva (of Uchchangi?) in Singhana's times at Kallihal (Haveri taluk). Singhana during his rule over Dharwad undertook many works of public welfare as testified by inscriptions here.

Singhana's grandson (Jaitugi's son) Krishna or Kannara became his successor (1247-61 A.D.) and he exterminated the Belagutti Sindhas. Fighting against the Hoysala Someshwara, he proceeded upto Chitradurga district and inscriptions announcing grants to the Mahabaleshwara temple at Nagavi (1255 A.D.), Kalideva temple at Naregal, are found in the district. His officer Chavundaraya renovated the grants to the *agrahara* at Haveri (1253 A.D.). Mallisetti made a cash grant for the renovation of the flower garden of the Gopaladeva temple at Haveri.

Krishna's successor was his brother Mahadeva (1261-71 A.D.) who defeated Shilahara Someshwara of Konkan and declared himself 'Konkana Chakravarti'. Though Hoysalas defeated him in 1270 A.D. his control over Chitradurga region remained intact. In his times, Noorumbada district (Rattihalli) was looked after by Tipparasa. Mahadeva's Mahapradhana Devarasa who donated the village Changur to the Sonnalige Kapila Siddha Mallikarjuna temple according to the Sangur record (1265 A.D.). In his Chaudadanapur inscription, his feudatory Gutta making a grant to the Mukteshwara temple of the place is recorded in 1262 - 65 A.D. The officer in charge of collection of tolls, Baicharasa, donated the toll collected to the Siddhanatha temple at Haveri.

Though Mahadeva's son Ammana was crowned, later subsequently Krishna's son Ramachandra (1271-1312 A.D.) wrested power. Ramachandra defeated the Malwa ruler and the Waghelas of Gujarath. As he could not defeat Singeya Nayaka of Kummata, he developed friendship with him. In a record dated 1287 A.D. at Lakshmeshwar, there is a mention of the death of Seuna Commander Dameya Nayaka in a war against Kummata. Singeya's son Kampila (Khanderaya) participated in many campaigns of Ramachandra. The Santaras of Hosagunda (Shimoga dt.) became subordinates of Seunas. Seuna commander Saluva Tikkana attacked the Hoysala Capital Dwarasamudra in 1276 A.D. Delhi Sultan Allau-din Khilji attacked Devagiri in 1296 A.D. and collected tribute from Ramachandra. Even after this, Ramachandra waged wars against the Hoysala Ballala III (in 1301 and 1304) twice and weakened himself. Later Delhi Sultan's Commander Malik Kafur attacked Devagiri and took Ramachandra captive to Delhi. Ramachandra agreed to be a vassal of Delhi Sultanate. Later when Malik Kafur attacked Orangal and Dwarasamudra, Ramachandra supported him in those campaigns. Subsequently Ramachandra died in 1312 A.D. In the Tadkod inscription of Ramachandra, it is mentioned that as per the wishes of his mother, he built a Basadi (in 1282 A.D.) at the place. His commander Saluva Chavunda set apart certain tolls to the Nagara Jinalaya of Dambal in 1289 A.D. There is a reference that a land grant was made during 1283 A.D. to the temple of Bhogadeva at Dambal. His officer in charge of tolls made a grant to the Haveri Siddhanatha temple (1298 A.D.). Similarly Ramachandra's Commander Saluva Chavunda made over a cash grant to Jinalaya in Dambal. To the Mukteshwara of Chaudadanapura, Ramachandra's Prime Minister, Parashurama made a land grant. At Menasinahal and Benakankonda there are hero stones of Ramachandra's times. The hero stones at Menasinahal (1284 A.D.) depicts the heroic deeds of Kaliga and Siriga. In the Benkankonda herostone there is a reference relating to the death of Velevali Chaudayanayaka and his wife. Sarvadhikari Kannaradeva was administering Puligere (Lakshmeshwar) and Pandyanadu. Damodaradeva Raneya, a faithful servant of

Ramachandra was an officer in charge of Dharwad and the surrounding regions. Salva Tikkama his commander is said to have built the Lakshminarayana temple at Harihar.

Singhana III, who succeeded Ramachandra, was killed by Malik Kafur during his attack on Devagiri in 1313 A.D. Later when Ramachandra's son-in-law Harapaladeva, tried to revive the Seuna fortunes, he too was killed by the Delhi Sultan's army in 1318 A.D. Mallugi III, son of Singhana III is described as a subordinate of the Delhi Sultans in 1334 A.D. as pointed out by A.V. Narasimha Murthy with the help of an inscription. With this the Seuna rule ended. There are no inscriptions confirming the rule of the Seunas in Dharwad district after Ramachandra. We may surmise, therefore, that since there were no strong rulers for the last fifty years, anarchy prevailed in the region. Even the Delhi Sultan's hold over the region was weakened. As all the subordinate rulers of the region had been exterminated by the Seunas, they were in fact, responsible for the political vacuum created in the region. During the early part of the 14th century A.D. Singeya Nayaka of Kampili (1300-27 A.D.) might have tried to fill the vacuum (He is identified as belonging to a branch of Hoysalas by Sitaram Jahgirdar). Both he and his son Kumara Rama died fighting against the Delhi Sultans. In the later Vijayanagara times Kumara Rama is being deified and shrines of him were being raised in Dharwad district, perhaps indicating the fact that with the death of Kumara Rama, people were feeling the loss of sense of security and deifying him for his sacrifice. Harihara and Bukka, who were already there in the Hampi region were able to wield influence in Dharwad region as subordinates, either of the Hoysala or of the Kampili rulers. but there is no inscriptional support for such a conjecture. Though we see from a record of 1334 A.D. from Maharashtra region, that Seunas ruled as subordinates of the Delhi Sultans, their wielding any power over Dharwad region is doubtful.

The Seunas of Masawadi

Kupparasa who belonged to the Seuna family was ruling as an officer under Rashtrakuta Amoghavarsha I and was administering Puligere -300 between 865-69 A.D. and later under Krishna II, he was administering Kogali-500 in Bellary district and Masawadi-140 (Dambal-Mundargi area). The Mevundi record speaks of his a grant to the Kuppeshwara temple of the place and perhaps the temple was built by him. The next reference to the family described as of Masters of *Dwaravati pura varadheeshwara* and '*Yadavanvaya*' was Aytavarma Arasa seen as a subordinate of Chalukya Jagadekamalla in 1024 A.D. Next, one Nagavarmarasa is mentioned as a commander of Jayasihma II in 1041 A.D. is said to be the king from the Seuna dynasty who appears in this period. In the Sattur record of 1044 A.D. Kupparasa II is mentioned. He is said to be ruling over Masawadi 140 as an administrator. There is an inscriptional reference to Ajarasa (1050 A.D.) who is mentioned as subordinate of Chalukyan princess Akkadevi. Ajarasa appears to have participated in Chalukyan wars against the Cholas and the Andhras. The Ajameshwara temple at Dambal may have been named after him.

Ajarasa's successor was his son Madhava or Machibhupa (1054 A.D.), and he appears to have died in a war in the days of Someshwara I against the Uchchangi Pandyas. His successor was Mahasavanta Somadeva under Vikramaditya VI (1082 A.D). His successor was Mahendra (1091 A.D). Information on Mahendra's successor is secured from Permadi's record of 1113 A.D. and he was Gommarasa II. The last named had perhaps a short rule, and Permadi's rule continued till 1147 A.D. and he is described as 'Seuna Bheema' in his record, and he also continued in the days of Vikramaditya VI and later under Jagadekamalla II. In addition to Masawadi he was also assigned Hagaratige-300 (Muddebihal-Lingasugur region.)

After Permadi, his second son, Kupparasa III's record is seen in 1147 A.D. (His elder brother Harihara does not appear to have ruled). This record speaks of a grant by one Bammi Setty to the Kalideva temple of Budihal. Kupparasa III calls himself as belonging to 'Sindhu Seuna' family. His son Ballala born to his queen Remmadevi looked after Masawadi as its commander under Seuna Singhana II (1218 A.D.). Before that he might have been a subordinate of the Hoysalas. Though he had two sons, Ballala appears to be the last ruler of this lineage. Seuna Singhana's rule appears to have ended at this time. (Dr. Srinivasa Ritti has discussed in detail on this family in his book 'The Seunas').

THE HOYSALAS

The Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra were the subordinates of the Kalyana Chalukyas, and Chalukya Someshwara I had married a Hoysala princess called Hoysaladevi. Hoysala Ereyanga (1098-1102 A.D.) had participated in the northern campaigns of the Chalukyas like in the siege of Dhara. Gangavadi had been conquered by the Cholas. The Chalukyas could not conquer this territory back. Hoysala Vishnuvardhana, (1108 -1141) son of Ereyanga recaptured Gangavadi from the Cholas in or around 1116, and this was a remarkable venture. He had married Shantala, an accomplished lady belonging to Balligamve, the capital of Banavasi-12000 and sculptors from this town, Dasoja and his son Chavana built the beautiful temple at Belur. He was ambitious, and he defeated the Santaras of Hosagunda and the Nolambas of Nolambavadi in 1117 A.D. and later, crossing the Tungabhadra in 1118 A.D. he defeated the Chalukyan army at Kannegal and captured the fort of Hangal. Santalige -1000 and Banavasi - 12000 was attempted to be conquered and Chalukyan commander Boppana was defeated by him at Hallur in Hirekerur taluk in 1120 A.D. Later Emperor Vikramaditya VI sent his able commander Sindha Acharasa of Yerambarge who defeated Vishnuvardhana and pursued him upto his capital Dwarasamudra. After the death of Vikramaditya VI, in 1127 A.D. Vishnuvardhana crossed the Tungabhadra and reached Lakkundi. He claims to have reached the *Heddore* (the Krishna?) and even conquered Halsige-12000. But no record of Vishnuvardhana is seen in this region, and his campaigns in the region might have been victorious expeditions. He had defeated the Hangal Kadambas, and his record says that Hangal region had been included in his *Kadita* (revenue register). His rule over Hangal region could have been peaceful. He died at Bankapur in 1141A.D. One cannot say whether he died in a war. But his son Narasimha I (1141-1173 A.D) did not appear to have crossed the Tungabhadra.

Ballala II (1173-1220 A.D) was an adventurer who strove to build an empire. He conquered Uchchangi in 1177 A.D. and Hangal in 1178 A.D. There ensued a war between him and the Kalachuris for the capture of the prosperous region of Belvola - 300. The Kalachuris subdued Ballala II and forced him to pay tribute. But after the fall of the Kalachuris (1104 A.D.), he was able to occupy Banavasi - 12000 including Balligamve, and crossing the Tungabhadra, he defeated Chalukya Someshwara IV in 1187 A.D. In a fierce battle fought at Soratur (1190 A.D.) he defeated Seuna Bhillama V and proceeded till Manvi in Raichur district. But Ballala failed to capture Kalyana.

He camped for long at Lakkundi and many records in Dharwad district speak of his rule. In 1192 A.D. he donated the village Hombolalu to the Gadag Trikuteshwara temple. In a grant by the traders of Mevundi to the Bhilleshwara temple, his name is mentioned (1196 A.D). In an inscription making gold donations to the Naganabavi (a well) at Lakkundi by two persons he is mentioned as the emperor (1195 A.D). Ballala's commander Singayya made a grant to the Amriteshwara temple at Annigeri in 1196 A.D. In 1202 A.D. four Hoysala generals made grants to the same temple. The Kashi Vishweshwara temple at Lakkundi, destroyed by the Cholas is believed to have been renovated by Ballala II. However even now, the temple is in a damaged condition. The Nadaprabhu of Kalkeri (Hangal taluk), Hariyama

Setty in the presence of Mummari Danda Kacheya Sahani and Amiteya Sahani, made a grant to the Kalukere Someshwara (1205 A.D.) temple in Ballala's times.

According to several inscriptions found at Satenahalli of Hirekerur taluk, the regions around the place were administered by one Bomma, ruling over Nagarkhanda-70 under the Seunas. He built the Harihara temple of the place (1204 A.D.). Satenahalli is described as a major commercial centre. Around 1203 A.D. there were fierce battles between the Hoysalas and the Hangal Kadamba Kamadeva's forces as evidenced by several hero stones of the place. Ballala's *pradhani* made a grant to the Morakeshwara temple at Hosur in 1207 A.D. The *mahajanas* of Mulgund who made a grant to the Telligeshwara temple of the place, speak of Ballala as the emperor in 1207 A.D. The Nagavi record speaks of a grant (1215) to the Mahabaleshwara temple of the place and also mentions Ballala II as the ruler. An undated Balaganur inscription makes a mention that Ballala Nagagaunda made a land grant for running a choultry in the place and it mentions Ballala as the overlord.

Seuna Singhana conquered Lakkundi in 1213 A.D. and pushed the Hoysalas to the south of the Tungabhadra. After that there are no Hoysala records in Dharwad district. Hoysala Narasimha II (1220-35 A.D.) does not appear to have entered Dharwad district. He and his son Someshwara (1235-54 A.D.) were busy in the political affairs of Tamilnadu. Later Hoysala rulers like Narasimha III (1254-91 A.D.) and Ballala III (1291-1343 A.D.) were checked at the south of the Tungabhadra as the Seunas had their possession in Chitradurga region. Seuna Ramachandra was defeated by Malik Kafur, and he joined the Delhi Sultan's army in attacking Dwarasamudra. Later, Seunas in 1318 A.D. pursued Ballala III till Holalkere. In his fight against Kampilaraya, Ballala III did not gain anything. This was followed by Delhi Sultan's army looting Dwarasamudra in 1327 A.D. Ballala III died fighting against the Madurai Sultan in 1343 A.D. followed by the death of his son, Virupaksha Ballala in 1346 A.D. The Hoysala Rule thus ended.

THE VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE

The Vijayanagar Empire was founded in 1336 A.D. and it is a popular belief that Vidyaranya helped it founded. But the founders of the Empire, the Sangama brothers-Harihara and Bukka asserted their authority only in 1346 A.D. when they made a grant to the pontiff of Sringeri, Bharatiteertha. That was the year when Virupaksha Ballala had expired. Still both Harihara and Bukka called themselves only as 'Mahamandaleshwaras'. The title 'Rajadhiraja' indicative of paramount power was assumed by Bukka's son Harihara II. Thus it is not possible to say that the empire was founded in 1336 A.D. But this is the traditionally accepted date.

The Sangamas were the followers of the Kalamukha sect. Kashivilasa Kriyashakti was their '*guru*'. It is surmised that there must be very strong reasons for the Sangama brothers for making grants to Bharatiteertha Swamiji (1346 A.D.), a pontiff of the Dharmapeetha of Sringeri established by Shankaracharya, for pursuing his religious activities (*anushthana*). It is said that a further grant was made by Krishnayitayi also called as Kikkayitayi who was the Queen of Hoysala King Ballala-III to this Swamiji in 1346 A.D., who was displaced by the raids of the Delhi Sultans with a view to help and enable him to settle down in Sringeri. Perhaps Vidyaranya, who was a disciple of this Mutt must have rendered some help to the Sangama brothers in their political activities. Later in the days of Bukka and Harihara II, Vidyaranya and his brother Sayanacharya took the lead in writing the commentaries on the Vedas called '*Vedartha Prakasha*', and Vidyaranya wrote '*Parashara Madhaviya*', among other

things elaborating the principles of polity, and they must have guided these rulers about the objectives of founding the new empire.

When the founders of Vijayanagar had been fully convinced of the threat posed by the Delhi Sultans to the Indian way of life and culture, they took the initiative to protect all religious cults. They put an end to the political vacuum created in the South. (The encouragement and the urge to Vidyanaya to compile '*Sarva Darshana Sangraha*' and Sayana to compile works like '*Yajnyatantra Sudhanidhi*', '*Prayashchitta Sudhanidhi*', '*Ayurveda Sudhanidhi*' and other such compendia by the Emperors has to be viewed in this background of protecting and conserving the Indian tradition). When Kampila Raya and Kumara Rama died in their fight against the Delhi Sultans, the Sangama brothers were perhaps their subordinates and later they accepted the overlordship of the Hoysalas. Harihara's daughter was married to Ballappa Dandanayaka, the nephew (son of Ballala III's sister). He is called Aliya Ballappa in the above quoted Sringeri record, and his presence and also that of the Hoysala queen there, also speaks of the Sangama brothers' affinity to the Hoysalas. The memorials of Kumara Rama raised in Vijayanagar times in Dharwad district (in places like Bidarkatti, Virapur, Sangur, Lakshmeshwar etc.) and also in Bellary and Chitradurga districts demonstrate the devotion which they nurtured in regard to the deceased hero and the thought that they should continue the mission of Kumara Rama. They may have also taken advantage of the sentiments of the people for Kumara Rama. There is an inscription at Lakshmeshwar which expresses public gloom over the death of Kampilaraya, father of Kumara Rama (*South Indian inscription*, No. 294). The images of Kumara Rama were installed by the Vijayanagar officers at Sangur, and at Virapur in Hirekerur taluk. The Empire tried to take advantage of the widespread public sentiments on the martyrdom of Kumara Rama could have been the reason. In the Dharwad district, inscriptions of Harihara and Bukka are rare. The tradition that had been destroyed was attempted to be restored by the Vijayanagar rulers. The renovation of an ancient Shiva temple at Soratur (1356 A.D.) and renovation of the famous Lakshmeshwar temple (1353 A.D.) can be quoted as examples. The southern entrance of the Someshwara Temple at Lakshmeshwar was renovated in 1392 A.D.

Harihara had brothers called Bukka, Kampana, Muddappa and Marappa. Harihara was administering Gutti region in 1339 A.D. and built the fort of Badami in 1340 A.D. Sensing the weakening of the Hoysala power, he tried to strengthen his hold on the Tungabhadra region. He appointed Kampana as the administrator of the Nellur region in 1345 A.D. Marappa was taking care of Chandragutti (Shimoga district) and Muddappa was at Mulbagal. But in 1347 A.D., the Governor of the Delhi Sultan at Devagiri, one Alla-ud-din Hasan Gangu revolted against his overlordship and founded an independent Sultanate (of the Bahmanis) at Gulbarga in 1347 A.D.. In the next decade this Sultanate began its struggle against Vijayanagar. One will have the idea of the extent of Harihara's powers by his title '*Purva Paschima Samudradhishwara*' (Master of the Eastern and Western Seas).

The first inscription of Harihara I is at Abbalur (1349 A.D.) and it speaks of an officer called Samudra Saluva Vira Bachappadeva. This inscription, is mostly faded and the name of the brave warrior is erased. A record of 1353 speaks of Savanya Odeya, and it is said that one Chikkakereya Nayaka renovated the Somayya (Someshwara) temple at Lakshmeshwar. This Savanya Odeya, it is possible, is Savanna, the son of Kampana. In a record of 1412 A.D. of Lakshmeshwar, it is stated that the town was under Vijayanagar in the days of Harihara I himself. A Chattanahalli (Hirekerur Taluk) record (1357 A.D.) speaks of a grant by Madarasa to the Bhairaveshwara temple of the place in the days of Kumara Virupanna. The latter appears to be Bukka's son, and he could have been a governor.

Madarasa was the same Madarasa odeya or Madhavamantri ruling from Chandragutti who was also looking after Goa. The renovation of the northern doorway of the Someshwara at Lakshmeshwar in 1392 A.D. is recorded. But the record does not make clear whether the renovation was at the instance of the State. The Sutkoti record refers to Harihara II (1377-1404 A.D.) and speaks of the death of a hero. Another undated record which mentions the death of a hero at Hirehalli (Byadgi taluk), also mentions Harihara II. The undated Muttalli record (Shiggaon taluk) also speaks of Madarasa Odeya with the prefix 'Goveya' (of Goa) and it announces the village ('Muktaralli') being donated to one Soorappayya under Harihara II. The record further indicates that Madanna Odeya's son Singinayaka made another grant to Jannappayya son of Soorappayya, It is not clear who these Soorappayya and Jannappayya are. In a rare record of Bankapur which is undated, Harihara II and Madhava Mantri (Madarasa) are mentioned. A grant by Harihara-II is recorded in 1379 A.D. A damaged record of Kalakappana gudda (Ron taluk) mentions a grant of a village to a Madhwa Brahmin. Most of the inscriptions in the district are either damaged or broken and hence it is not possible to elicit accurate information about the administration of those times. In the Chikkanaji record (1403) from Byadgi taluk, death of a hero during Harihara's times is mentioned.

Bukka I (1356-77) had defeated Shambhuvaraya in Arcot region, and his son Kampana had defeated the Madurai Sultan in 1371 A.D. and this resulted in the expansion of the empire in the South. It was in the days of Bukka that the Doab wars between the Bahmanis and this empire began. Vijayanagar army drove back Sultan Mujahid's army, which had attacked Adoni and even reached the Vijayanagar capital. Bukka died during this period. The work of writing commentaries on the Vedas, which started in the days of Bukka was completed in the days of Harihara II (1377-1404) by Sayana. Both these emperors had assumed the title '*Vedamarga Pravartaka*'. When Sultan Mujahid Bahmani died, Harihara II took advantage of the situation and marched beyond Goa in Konkan and conquered territories upto Chaul. In Andhra region he captured the forts of Udayagiri, Nellur and Guntur and also the fort of Panagal which belonged to the Velamas. The empire got spread in the east upto Karimnagar region.

After Harihara-II, his sons Virupaksha (1404 A.D.) Bukka-II (1405-06 A.D), and later Devaraya I (1406-22 A.D) succeeded to the throne. Devaraya I, during the reign of his father, fought against the Bahmanis, Reddis, and the Velama Kings during his tenure as the governor of Udayagiri province. The Bahmanis and the Velamas jointly attacked Vijayanagar in 1406 A.D. (Devaraya fell in love with the daughter of a goldsmith of Mudgal, and he ordered her being brought to the capital. The unwilling girl sought shelter of Sultan Mujahid. This is described as the cause of this war by Ferishta; but this account is found to be more a myth than real. The Vijayanagar army lost Bankapur to the Bahmanis and Devaraya I made peace with the Bahmanis by marrying off his daughter to Sultan Feroze and presented Bankapur as dowry to Sultan says Ferishta (But neither the contemporary writers like Syed Ali nor later writers like Nuniz speak of this marital relation between the two royal houses). No details of the areas comprised in Dharwad district is available at a time when Bankapur became a part of the Bahmani Kingdom.

Feroz Bahmani, in alliance with the Velamas of Rachakonda, tried to conquer Rajamahendri that belonged to Vijayanagar, and as he did not succeed in his mission, Feroz marched towards Orissa. But Devaraya befriended the Velamas and wrested Panagal fort. But Vijayanagar could not reconquer Raichur Doab, which it had lost in the days of Sultan Mujahid. But the Velama ruler killed Feroz's ally, Pedda Komati Vema of Kondavidu. With the help of the Velamas, Devaraya extended his sway over

the Andhra region. Portuguese traveller Nuniz, and Italian visitor Nicolo Conti who came to Devaraya's court have praised the emperor for his achievements and administration.

There are two records of Devaraya at Sangur, and one of it speaks of Madarasa, raising a memorial to Kumara Rama (1408 A.D.) and the second one (1413 A.D.) speaks of a grant of land to the deceased warrior's relatives. The warrior could be the one who died at the Bankapur war. The 1413 A.D. record of Lakshmeshwar speaks of his settlement of a land dispute. A piece of land was claimed by both the administration of the Someshwara temple and the Shankha Jinalaya of Lakshmeshwar. Mahapradhana Naganna Dandanayaka invited the palace priest (Vijayanagar) called Sangama Deva, who gave a judgement in favour of the Shankha Jinalaya, and the disputed land was handed over to it.

After Devaraya, the rule of his son Ramachandra (1422-24 A.D.) was followed by another very short span of rule by Vijayaraya (1424 A.D.) another son of Devaraya, and he, in turn, was succeeded by Devaraya II (1424-46 A.D.) who was long associated with the administration even earlier. Devaraya II was a very capable ruler in the Sangama family, and he had earlier defeated Feroz Bahmani's younger brother Ahmed I in 1423, and Ahmed shifted his capital from Gulbarga to Bidar in 1426 A.D. and ruled from 1422-36 A.D. Devaraya also defeated the Reddis of Kondavidu in 1432 A.D. and wrested the Kondavidu fort. The empire stretched upto the banks of the Krishna in the east. This also resulted in developing a misunderstanding between the Gajapathis of Kalinga and Vijayanagar. Devaraya had three confrontations with the Gajapathis and he retained his hold over Rajmahendri on the border. Though in his war with the Bahmanis he lost some territory in the Raichur Doab, the fort of Mudgal was under his control (1443 A.D.). He collected tribute from the rulers of Quilon (Kerala) and Ceylon.

His notable generals Lakkanna Dandesha (author of *Shivatatva Chintamani*) and Jakkanna were Veerashaivas, and Devaraya II also extended generous patronage to Veerashaivism. The 101 Viraktas of Veerashaivism lived in the empire and actively undertook the work of collecting the Vachana texts and editing them. The Persian ambassador Abdur Razzak who visited the capital, exclaims! that there is no city in the whole world that can match Vijayanagar.

The Kadur (Hirekerur taluk) record speaks of Gopinatha Nayaka, the Governor of Chandragutti who installed hero stone in memory of Nagarasa of Kadur in 1429 A.D. The Savadi ('Saividi') record in Ron taluk (1431 A.D.) speaks of the renovation of the Traipurusha temple of the place by the officer posted at Badami called Chaudanayaka. The Kummur (Byadgi taluk) inscription mentions an attack on one Bachanayaka of the place by Mallarasa of Chandragutti (1441 A.D.). It is not clear as to why Bachaya was attacked even though he was an officer under this empire. And no sufficient explanation is forthcoming for this inter warfare. In a Kundgol ('Kundhagalla') record one Vallabharaya of *ina* (Surya) Vamsha is said to have founded a shrine of Hanuman. He appears to be an officer under Devaraya II. At about the same time, Avasarada (an office) Balaningayya Nayaka's son Kallappa founded the village Gangapur and built a Hanuman temple there. Both the records are undated, but refers to this emperor. Of the 101 Veerashaiva Viraktas, it is probable that Prabhudeva of Kallumatha, Tontada Siddhalingayati, the Veerashaiva poet Maggeya Mayideva have lived in Hampi during this time. Tontada Siddhalingayati established a Mutt at Dambal, and later a branch of it was opened even at Gadag. They were extraordinary missionaries and were also moving from place to place.

The successor of Devaraya II, Mallikarjuna (1446-65 A.D.) was a weak ruler and was given to vices. The Gajapathis of Kalinga conquered Rajmahendri in 1454 A.D. followed by the conquest of

Udayagiri and Chandragiri. The Bahmani rulers also laid siege to the capital and collected a huge indemnity. The Velamas also encroached upon the territory upto Velugodi near Rajmahendri. Kapilendra Gajapathi conquered many territories in Andhra and sent his armies upto Rameshwaram. In commemoration of Mallikarjuna's coronation, a Nandi pillar has been erected at Kumbapur near Narendra in 1448 A.D. There is a hero stone dated 1449 A.D. at Tiluvalli, which mentions that Dharwad was subjected to the supervision of Honnappa Odeya of Goa, and under him was an officer at Chadragutti whose name is unfortunately effaced.

Mallikarjuna's cousin (father Prataparaya's brother's son) Virupaksha (1465-85 A.D.) dethroned Mallikarjuna and assumed power. He too was a weak monarch, given to vices, and during these days in 1470, Mohamed Gawan, the Bahmani Commander conquered all territories in Konkan coast including Goa and the regions lying to the north of the Malaprabha including Belgaum and the surrounding regions. In fact he appears to have even occupied Dharwad and Hubli. However, this region to the south of the Malaprabha was not under the Bahmanis for long.

A civil war was evidenced in Gajapathi's realm of Kalinga. Taking advantage of this situation, Mahamad Shah Bahmani III conquered Rajmahendri and Kondavidu. When the empire was crumbling, Saluva Narasimha one of the commanders of the empire posted at Chandragiri was feeling pained of the mal-administration of Virupaksha. He on his own marched on to the East Coast and conquered the region uptill the Godavari. In the meanwhile Mahamadshah Bahmani returned to Kalinga again, and from there proceeded south upto Kanchi and looted the temples there. Saluva Narasimha and his commander Narasanayaka withdrew from the banks of the Godavari and met the army of the Bahmanis at Kandakur near Nellore and wrested all wealth they had looted. He pursued them till Penukonda and drove the Bahmani army back. Narasimha also conquered Kondavidu in 1480 A.D.

Pained by these chaos in the empire, Virupaksha's son Praudharaya killed his vicious father and ascended the throne. But he was incapable of improving the deteriorated situation. In view of this, Narasimha sent his army to the capital under the commandership of Narasanayaka. Praudharaya who was on the throne for a very short period (1485 A.D.) fled from the capital on hearing the news of the approaching army, and this resulted in Saluva Narasimha usurping the throne in 1485 A.D. The areas in Dharwad region conquered by the Bahmanis must have continued under their control between 1470 to 1500 A.D. No inscriptions of Virupaksha are seen in the district.

The Saluvas and the Tuluvas

Though he ruled for only five or six years, Saluva Narasimha (1485-91 A.D.) tried to restore the glory and prestige of the empire. He was a Shrivaisnava and was a devotee of Madhwa teacher Shripadaraya. There were revolts in his times at Ummattur and on the West Coast. Gajapathi Kapilendra conquered Udayagiri. But Narasimha strengthened the army and expanded the cavalry. In 1491 A.D. he died and his adolescent son Saluva Timmaraja was handed over to the protection of Tuluva Narasanayaka, his trusted commander. But Timmaraja was killed by an officer who was bearing hatred towards Narasanayaka. Narasanayaka had to crown the second son of Saluva Narasimha called Narasimha II, and he became the Regent. By then the Bahmani kingdom broke up (1489 A.D). Though there were many revolts in the empire, Narasanayaka protected the kingdom from the attacks of Yusuf Adilkhan of Bijapur and of the Gajapathis. He procured good horses from the Arab traders on the West Coast. But he put Narasimha II, who came of age, under surveillance at Penukonda. He gained victories at Manvi in the north and Srirangapattana in the east. Gajapathi was able to win back Udayagiri only.

On the death of Narasanayaka in 1503 A.D. his elder son Tuluva Vira Narasimha assumed power. He caused the death of Saluva Narasimha II, kept in confinement at Penukonda in 1505 A.D. He thwarted the efforts of Adilkhana to conquer Adoni and Karnool. But there were revolts everywhere in the empire. There is a lone record of Narasanayaka in Dharwad dated 1500 A.D. at Odeyanapura which mentions that Kempasomanayaka, an imperial officer granted the villages of Basur, Aralikatti and Lingapur to one Kameya Odeya, who might have been a Veerashaiva Jangama.

Krishnadevaraya (1509-29 A.D.) succeeded his elder brother, and this mighty capable ruler defeated the Gajapathi and also vanquished Adilkhana of Bijapur at both Doni and Kovilkonda respectively. Thereafter he got himself crowned in 1510 A.D. As on the occasion of the death of his brother, there were hostilities all-round (There is a view that Adilkhana was killed in one of these wars). Later he put down the revolts which erupted in Shivanasamudra, Ummattur and Mangalore. He helped the Portuguese to conquer Goa which was under Bijapur in 1510 A.D. and befriended the Europeans, he managed to strike an agreement with them to procure horses. Portuguese travellers like Barbosa and Domingo Paes who visited his court have paid fullsome praise to him for the grandeur of his court and his capacity as an emperor. For the trade of the imperial capital, being carried out from Bhatkal and Goa, Dharwad district served as the land route. Old Hubli (also called Rayara Hubballi) grew as a centre of handloom weaving and trade.

Krishnadevaraya conducted successful campaigns against Gajapathis and marched victorious till Cuttack, the capital of Kalinga. Likewise after defeating the Bijapur army he camped at Bijapur for four days. He secured control over Raichur Doab. He stormed the cities of Bidar and Gulbarga with his victorious army. After 1522 A.D. he ruled in peace. The Kalyana Mantapa at the Hampi Virupaksha temple is his creation. He also raised the Krishnaswamy temple and expanded the Vithala and Hazara Ramaswamy temples, all at the capital. Himself a poet, author of Telugu work *Amuktamalayada* and some Sanskrit plays, he patronised Kannada poet Thimmanna and Telugu poet Allasani Peddana and others. He was a devotee of the Madhwa saint Vyasa-teertha.

An undated inscription found at Shishuvinahalli in Navalgund taluk, speaks of the establishment of the Krishnaraya Samudra *agrahara* and creation of a tank, and perhaps they were named after the emperor. At Gadag (1520 A.D.) there is a record indicating that one Thimmappa Nayaka Ayya installed a water kiosk (Aravattige). At Gadgoli, a land grant was made for the services of the Hanuman temple, and except the name of the emperor, other details are effaced. There is a broken record at Gumgol (Navalgund taluk) which mentions that, one Viranarasinga Nayaka made a grant to temple or tank (in 1529 A.D.). Perhaps a local Palegar, Ellappa Nayaka II making a grant to some person is found in a record at Kabanur (Shiggaon taluk). The record mentions the emperor but is undated. The same Ellappa Nayaka made a grant of the village Hanumapur (Ranibennur taluk) to a wet-nurse who had suckled him. Kalgonda inscription (Byadgi taluk) speaks of a royal officer called Bole Mallarasa making a grant to the temple of Guddada Tirumala (Tirupathi?). After several decades the empire gained full control over Dharwad region in the days of Krishnadevaraya is clear from several records of him found in the district. In the neighbouring Saundatti taluk too his records are seen.

Krishnadevaraya was succeeded by his step-brother Achutaraya (1529-42 A.D), and soon after he came to power, Adilshahis of Bijapur conquered Raichur. But Achutaraya regained it in 1535 A.D. There was also a revolt in Travancore which he was able to put down. Though he was an able ruler, he had to face many uprisings in the empire. The Achutaraya temple at Hampi is his creation. Portuguese Chronicler Nuniz visited his court.

Of his two records in Dharwad district, one in the precincts of the Viranarayana temple at Gadag of 1539 A.D., while speaking of a donation of '*Anandanidhi*' to brahmins, describes God Viranarayana as one, who had blessed poet Kumara Vyasa. The temple was renovated in the days of Vijayanagar and even the image of the deity is in Vijayanagar style, (The original temple was of the Kalyana Chalukyan style) according to Dr. A. Sundara. A similar donation of *Anandanidhi* by the emperor at Annigeri is also recorded (1539 A.D).

Sadashivaraya (1542 A.D.) who succeeded him was Achutaraya's brother's son. He was a ruler only in name and the administration was looked after by Aliya Ramaraya of the Aravidu family, who was the son-in-law of Krishnadevaraya. But the splinter Sultanates born out of the Bahmanshahi Kingdom after 1489 A.D. included the rulers of Bidar, Golkonda, Bijapur, Ahamadnagar and Berar, unitedly fought against Vijayanagar and vanquished the imperial army in a decisive battle (1565), at Rakkasagi Tangadagi also called Talikote. Ramaraya was killed in this major debacle. Ramaraya's brother Aliya Tirumala deserted the capital and took shelter at Penugonda, taking Sadashivaraya also with him.

Ten inscriptions of Sadashivaraya are seen in Dharwad district, and many of them mention about the exemptions from taxes granted to the barber community. They speak of extending certain tax exemption to this community by Ramaraya at the request of Kondoja, Bhadroja and Timmoja. The taxes include marriage tax, house tax etc. Such grants are seen at Amminbhavi, Devar Hubballi, Hombal and Lakshmeshwar (all dated 1547 A.D.) and also at Gudisagar and Guttal (1548 A.D.) and at Ranibennur (1550 A.D). The Lakshmeshwar record speaks of the exemption having been extended to temples of 120 villages, *agraharas* and also towns of Lakshmeshwar province. In Gadag taluk, Kotumuchagi was named as Sadashivasamudra, and perhaps the tank at the place was repaired and the *agrahara* revived during Sadashivaraya's period. In an another record from Lakshmeshwar dated 1547 A.D. exemption of marriage tax for all villagers in the Huligerenadu is announced. One Sudugadu Lingisetty visited the capital on behalf of the people, and on his representation this exemption was granted.

The Vijayanagar emperors have not built many new temples worth their name in the district, but repaired many ruined temples and rebuilt many that had been destroyed. Land settlement made in the days of Krishnadevaraya called '*Rayarekha*' was so systematic, that later even the British officers have praised it. Though there are not many records of the empire here, it is certain that they helped development of irrigation and trade. Handloom weaving received fillip. Travellers like Paes who passed through the district speaks of the prosperous agricultural condition of the district. Many Veerashaiva Mutts were founded in the district. The Madhwa philosophy was also propagated in the district. Great poets like Kanakadasa, Sarvajna and Kumara Vyasa flourished in the district during the days of the empire. The eminent poet Sarvajna has praised the prosperity of Belvola-300 of the times. This indicates the prosperous cultural atmosphere prevailing in the district. But the 12-year long famine that was evidenced between 1369-1381 A.D. was of terrific proportions. Not only cattle perished in huge number due to scarcity of water and fodder, but people too died in their thousands, of starvation and their skeletons and skulls were seen all over. Perhaps after this, much attention was paid to improve irrigation facilities. Though inscriptions do not speak of this, some clues are available and the tanks like Krishnarayasamudra and Sadashivasamudra are indicators of this. Rayapura tank near Hubli is ascribed to this period. The vast Magada (tank) of Masur is also their work. The British revenue records also speak of the efforts made to improve irrigation facilities in the region. A Sanskrit work '*Virupaksha Vasantotsava Champu*' speaks of officers incharge of the Mandala at Bhujanga Nagara

(Havanur), Lakshmeshwar, Dambal etc. These officers are said to have visited Hampi during the festival times. The huge entrance Gopura of the Virupaksha is ascribed to one Bishtappayya, an officer, who originally belonged to a place called Vithalapur in Mundargi taluk

THE BAHMANIS

The Bahmani dynasty founded in 1347 A.D. was always at war with Vijayanagar empire. But the presence of the dynasty in the district was felt only during the 15th century. Though Ferista states that Sultan Feroz (1397-1422 A.D.) conquered Bankapur, one is not certain about the Veracity of the statement. There are no records around Bankapur of the Vijayanagar rulers and only one undated record of Harihara II, is found at Bankapur. Perhaps Bankapur was under the Bahmanis. But the whole of Dharwad district was under Devaraya II. Hirekerur, Byadgi and Kundgol taluks have some inscriptions of him. At that time, Bahmani capital was shifted to Bidar (1426 A.D.). Mahmud Gawan, who was a prominent officer under the Bahmani kingdom, though was able to conquer Belgaum, Goa and Konkan, it appears that the Sultanate was unable to extend its territory to the south of the Malaprabha River. Even if it is assumed that Dharwad and Hubli were captured by them in 1470 A.D., they do not seem to have ruled these areas for long. After 1500 A.D. the entire Dharwad district was under the control of the Vijayanagar empire (The Dharwad Gazetteer-1883 speaks of one Jalalkhan as administrator of Navalgund, and his prolonged revolt against his Bahmani master in 1554. But this incident occurred at Nalgonda in Andhra, and not at Navalgund).

At Bankapur there was a subordinate of the empire in 1472 A.D. He, together with the officer at Belgaum, on instructions from Vijayanagar set out on a campaign against Goa in 1472 A.D. This resulted in Mahmud Gawan capturing Goa, says Ferishta. In 1510 A.D. the Portuguese captured Goa. The Portuguese colony at Goa was responsible for introducing exotic crops from the American continent and by the 18th and 19th centuries, cultivation of chillies, groundnut and potato must have become popular in the district. There was a radical change in the agricultural practices and the district became famous for cultivation of chillies, known by its brand name '*Byadgi mensinkai*.'

THE ADILSHAHIS OF BIJAPUR

The Adilshahis of Bijapur are a major dynasty among the five breakaway states of the Bahmani kingdom. Bijapur played a major role in vanquishing Vijayanagar empire in 1565 A.D. In 1573 A.D. Dharwad district came under Ali Adilshah and he named Dharwad as Nazarabad. The fort at Dharwad was built by Kishwar Khan in 1567-68 says Zubairi (*Basatin-us-Salatin*). Perhaps he could not conquer the strong stone fort at Dharwad and he built a new mud fort and even now the area is known as '*Mankhilla*'. He conquered Torgal and Dharwad. Ferishta infers that at that time while Dharwad Khilledar appointed by Ramaraya of Vijayanagar ventured to declare himself free, it was conquered after a siege of six months by Ali Adilshah's (1557-80) army. As the commander Shah Abdul Hassan proved to be weak, he was replaced by Mustafa Khan, and the latter was conferred the position of *Vakil-us-Sultanat*. According to a Marathi *modi* record, the collection of revenue in Dharwad Paragana was entrusted to Deshmukh Lingaji Ramaji, Deshpande Koneri Daso and Nadgauda Lingoji Rayaji in 1680 A.D. According to a Persian inscription, in 1680, the Mailara Linga temple near Dharwad (now Vidyagiri) was converted into a Mosque by the Adilshahis. Bankapur was conquered by defeating an officer called Vellappa by the Adilshahi army. Under Mustafa Khan, Bankapur became a notable centre of the Adilshahis. Many temples in Bankapur were demolished, and Mosques were raised by Adilshah by digging deep foundation says Zubairi (*Basatin-us-Salatin*). As many Vijayanagar forts in the region

were conquered and Bijapur's flag was hoisted atop there by Mustafa Khan, he was granted that region as *Jahgir*. Ali Adilshah was personally present, and had stayed in the region for three years and returned to Bijapur with much booty, Zubairi informs. Perhaps the Desai of Navalgund, Vittagauda had helped Bijapur in 1565 A.D. As a reward he was conferred with regions like Shirasangi, Kokatnur and Toragal (now in Belgaum dt) as Desagatis. But Vittagauda revolted against Bijapur in 1573 A.D. and came to be killed, according to a paper record published by Fleet. As per the inscription of 1576 A.D. from Lakshmeshwar, it is mentioned that a village named Gowdagere was granted to the Mallikarjuna temple, the donor officer being one Barigidevanayaka, and the said Nayaka declared himself '*Sriman Maharaja Barigidevanayaka*'.

When the hold of Bijapur over this region became strong, there were Desais (or Nadgoudas) at Lakshmeshwar, Guttal, Savanur, Dambal, Govankop, Amminbhavi, Shirsangi, Kittur, Shirhatti etc. They were mostly either Lingayats or Jains. In a stone record of 1644 A.D. there is reference to Desai Bulla of Bhadrapur. Many similar inscriptions of Bijapur, some in Kannada, some others in Persian are found at Annigeri, Bankapur, Savanur and Lakshmeshwar. Mosques raised in their times are found in places like Bankapur, Gadag, Dharwad, Savanur, Lakshmeshwar, Allapur, Ranibennur etc.

The Jamia Masjid at Bijapur was raised by Ali Adilshah. Ibrahim II (1580-1626 A.D.) was a highly tolerant ruler and the Ibrahim Roza built by him at Bijapur is very famous. A great lover of music, this prince had engaged-300 Hindu musicians in his court and also composed a book '*Kitab-e Nauras*', a collection of poems in Urdu to teach Hindu music to the Muslims. It begins with an invocation to Goddess Saraswathi and Ganapathi. In his times, Akbar invaded his territory in 1600 A.D. Ibrahim made peace with him and agreed to pay tribute to the Mughals. He also gave in marriage one of his daughters to Akbar's son Daniyal. In 1619, Ibrahim conquered Bidar, putting an end to the Baridshahi's Kingdom. He sent Manjukhan to Bankapur region to strengthen the administration over the region.

An officer of Bankapur, Khan-e-Azam in 1599 A.D. sunk a well at Nilgi in Savanur taluk. A grant of tolls to Jangamas of Hubli Seeme is mentioned in a record of 1601 A.D. A record from Shiggaon praises Ali and prophet Mohammed. A Lakshmeshwar record of 1612 A.D. mentions that an officer called Ankush Khan built a rest house and sunk a well at the place. He also built the Mosque at Ranibennur.

Mohammed Adilshah (1616-56 A.D) conducted campaigns in the South and subdued the Chieftains of Basavapatna, Keladi, Bangalore etc. He marched upto the borders of Kolar, and in 1646 A.D. with the help of the army of Golconda, conquered the Vellore fort which was the last capital of the Vijayanagar empire after Penugonda and Chandragiri. Thus the Vijayanagar lost its last vestiges and the empire ended. Bangalore was conquered by Ranadullah Khan, and Bangalore was granted as Jahgir to his co-commander Shahji Bhosle (1637). The former subordinate of Vijayanagar at Bangalore, Kampegouda was shifted to Magadi.

Mohammad Shah constructed the famous Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur. It was possible for him to do so as he was able to garner vast treasuries from his southern campaigns. At the famous Magada (huge tank) at Masur (earlier built by Vijayanagar rulers), there is an inscription which says that the fort at Masur was built by an officer called Muhammad Khan in 1635 A.D. As Mohammad Shah agreed to be a subordinate of the Mughals, he was forced to confine his expansionist activities to the south.

In an agreement signed with the British East India Company, Bijapur permitted the British to have a factory at Kadwad on the banks of the Kali, as the Kali was fordable from Sadashivgad to Kadra and ships reached Kadra and from there through land routes merchandise was carried to Hubli and Bijapur. The British also opened a factory at old Hubli and Raibag. Importance of old Hubli increased as a commercial centre. At Vengurla in Konkan, belonging to Bijapur, the Dutch opened a factory in 1637 A.D. In a record at Annigeri, Rustum Zaman is said to have built a new market called Rustumpet and gave it on a kaul to the local merchants on a 12 year lease. It was in the days of Mohammad Shah that Shivaji acquired Torna Khilla fort of Bijapur and laid foundation for the Maratha rule in the year 1646.

In the days of Ali II (1656-72 A.D.) Aurangzeb was the Subedar of Deccan under his father Shah Jahan. He started encroaching on the Deccan region. In 1657 A.D. he acquired Bidar and Basava Kalyan and laid siege to Bijapur. But he received a call from Delhi, and he had to withdraw. At the same time, as Shivaji grew stronger, his commander Netaji Phalkar in 1659-60 A.D. looted Raibag (Belgaum district), Gadag, Hubli and Lakshmeshwar in Bijapur Kingdom. In 1637 A.D. Annaji Datto, another general of Shivaji looted Hubli again. According to British records, goods and cash worth 2773 pound sterling was looted from the British factory at Hubli (approximately 8000 *varahas*). In 1665 A.D. Shivaji entered into an agreement with the Mughals called the Treaty of Purandar. Bijapur which was inimical to the Mughals had to face the unchecked wrath of Shivaji. After his coronation in 1674 A.D., Shivaji built strong forts at Nargund, Gajendragad, Parasgad (near Saundatti) Huli and other places which he had wrested from Bijapur. He strengthened them by keeping strong garrison.

In 1673 A.D. the last ruler of Bijapur, Sikandar Adilshah (1672-86 A.D.) handed over as Jahgir 16 mahals around Bankapur to Abdul Karim Khan. He was a Pathan and was the grand son of the famous General called Bahlolkhan and was the son of another commander, who was also the Jahgirdar of Koppal, by name Rahim Khan. When Mughal prince Muazzam conquered Dharwad and Hubli forts in 1685 A.D. Bijapur's hold on Dharwad district region almost ended and in 1686 A.D. the Mughals conquered Bijapur and took Sikandar Adilshah captive.

Even before that, the western parts of Dharwad district like Nargund, Ron, Gajendragad, Navalgund etc. had already been under Shivaji. In 1677 A.D. when Shivaji was returning from his Tanjore campaign, he passed through Dharwad region, and his killing the Desai of Belavadi Ishaprabhu, and his being defeated by Ishaprabhu's wife Mallava (1678 A.D.) and his making peace with her are famous incidents. A sculpture commemorating Shivaji's agreement with Mallava is found in a temple at Yadwad in Dharwad taluk. At Bhadrapur in Navalgund taluk there is a lone inscription (1679 A.D.) of Shivaji in Kannada, announcing the appointment of the Gauda and Shanbhag of the place, and this region being under the control of Shivaji is clear. Thus by the time Bijapur rule ended, some parts of Dharwad district were under the Mughals and some others were under the control of Shivaji's son Sambhaji (Shivaji expired in 1680 A.D.) There are records to indicate Sambhaji's control over Nargund, and Ramdurg and Murgod in the present Belgaum district.

With the advent of the Europeans and their increased commercial activities on the West Coast, agriculture and industry received an impetus. Handloom industry expanded. Hubli has been described as a great centre of manufacture of iron and salt petre (needed for producing gun powder) by one Portuguese record. These items were taken to Bijapur. In many places of Dharwad district, production of paper and *agarbatti* (joss sticks) was started. Islam spread widely. As Bijapur rulers encouraged the

Shiah sect, public celebration of Moharrum became popular and the Hindus also participated in honouring 'tabut'. Many dargahs of Sufi saints were established and *urus* was celebrated in such places. The Jahgirdar of Bankapur later became the Nawab of Savanur and continued to rule till 1947 A.D.

During this period the Keladi Nayakas also tried to extend their sway over the Southern parts of the district. Venkatappa Nayaka had installed a '*Tolagada Kamba*' at Hangal to commemorate his victory. One or two inscriptions of Keladi are also seen in the district. But with the expansion of the power of Bijapur, Keladi's control over the region was transitory.

MUGHAL ADMINISTRATION

After the fall of Bijapur, the region became the battle ground of the Mughals and the Marathas. Abdul Karim Khan's son Abdul Rauff Khan surrendered to Aurangzeb, and in return the Mughal emperor handed over him extensive territories to administer, which included 22 Mahals. This included Bankapur and Torgal Sarkars (districts). In 1677 A.D. itself, the Mughals had granted to one Shah Muhammad Khan, old Hubli and Devar Hubli (Dharwad taluk) as jahgirs. In 1695 prince Muazzam had conquered from Chatrapathi Sambhaji the fort at Dharwad. In 1701-02 A.D. Sher Khan was the Mughal Fauzdar at Gadag. There was a fierce battle between Mughal prince Bidar Bakht and the Marathas near Lakshmeshwar, and Maratha general Bahirji Ghorpade's son Bhujanga Rao died in the battle.

Even after the death of Aurangzeb, in the Deccan in 1707 A.D. the influence of the Mughals was directly felt in the South. The Nawab of Savanur was just a feudatory under Mughals, the Mughal emperor and his sons were camped here and they were keenly observing the movements of the Maratha's in the region. The Mughal Subha (province) called Bijapur Karnatak included Sira, Bangalore and Kolar in South. Kasim Khan was the Mughal Fauzdar stationed at Sira at that time. He was killed in a very fiercely fought battle at Dodderi in 1696 A.D. at the hands of the Marathas. In Bijapur Karnatak Mir Bakar was the Dewan till 1696 A.D. and in that very same year Khanzhad Khan replaced him (The latter appears to be the brother of historian Kafi Khan).

While speaking of Dharwad, it may be recalled that, the present part of Dharwad, but then a separate village, Malapur is described as in Nazirabad (Dharwad) Paragana and Bankapur Sarkar, and Dar-ul-Zafar Bijapur Subha in 1690 A.D. Aurangzeb had donated a piece of land to the Mulla at Malapur called Shaik Davud. Initially, in 1785 A.D. Mirza Saifulla was the Mughal Khilledar at Dharwad. Later Siyar Khan (1792 A.D.), and Alaf Khan after him, followed by Mohin-ud-Din Khalandar Khan were the Khilledars of Dharwad. This is mentioned in *Kaifiyat*, in the possession of the above said Mulla's family.

Later in 1713 A.D. Mohammed Nasar was the Khilledar. The above said Mulla and his successors had the duty of performing certain rites during Moharrum, consecrating marriages and supplying oil to the lamps in the Mosques. In course of time, Mughals did not have any direct dealings with Dharwad region. It was under the Nawab of Savanur. In 1753 A.D. when Peshwa Balaji Rao (Nanasaheb) conquered Dharwad region, perhaps the Dharwad fort alone was under the direct Mughal control. Mohammed Nazauilla was the Khilledar between 1719-30 A.D. After that till 1753 A.D. Prithvi Singh was the Khilledar.

According to one Mughal record ('*Zeh be Dehi*') subah Bijapur had 18 Sarkars (districts) and 281 Mahals (taluks). Of these 16 mahals that can be identified from Bankapur Sarkar are as follows:

Bankapur Haveli (means town), Rayara Hubballi (Rayabupalli), Karadgi, Harihar, Lakshmeshwar, Nazirabad (Dharwad), Kundgol (Kondanul), Mishrikoti, Haliyal ('Hallihal') and Honnali. 'Ratanpalli', 'Muksaran', 'Mahapur', 'Halikal' and 'Narlikal' could not be identified. Of these, Harihar, Haliyal and Honnali are outside Dharwad now. (Wild conjecture is Ratanapalli can be Rattihalli, 'Halikal' is Hangal, 'Narlikal' is Naregal and 'Muksaran' is Masur. One cannot be certain. The list is copied from Dr. Nayim's *Mughal Administration in the Deccan*. PP:29-30.

The eight '*prants*' of Shivaji have been identified by Dr. Chitnis and of these, those connected with Dharwad district were Gadag, Lakhmeshwar, Navalgund and Betgeri (Uppin Betageri?) Other '*prants*' from Karnataka mentioned by him are Belgaum, Sampagaon, Koppal and Haliyal (*Chitnis; Glimpses of Maratha Socio-Economic History*, P.31.)

THE SAVANUR NAWAB

To know the history of the Nawabs, '*Diler Jangi*', a persian book published in 1841 A.D. is the main source. In the days of Sikandar Adilshah, the successful resistance offered by his commander Abdul Karim Khan pathan made the Adilshah to make Karim Khan the Jahgirdar of 22 mahals and posted him at Bankapur. His son Abdul Rauff Khan (1678-1714 A.D.), on the fall of Bijapur in 1786 A.D. surrendered himself to Aurangzeb and accepted the Mughal overlordship. He conferred on him the title '*Dilerkhan Bahadur Jung*', and assigned him the administration of 22 mahals which included Bankapur, Azamnagar (Belgaum) and Torgal.

In 1690 A.D. he shifted his headquarters from Bankapur to Savanur (As this shifting was undertaken in the month of *Shravana*, the place was named as Savanur, (the Savanur Nawab's record say), but in fact as early as in 1081 A.D., the place had that name, and it was an *agrahara* with 200 Mahajanas, according to a stone record. The Desais of Havnur, Guttal, Shirhatti, Lakshmeshwar, Jalihal, Old Hubli, Mulgund, Dambal, Soratur, Gadag etc. were his subordinates. Of his many (12?) sons, Fattekhan (1714 A.D), Abdul Yadhkan (1714-15 A.D), and finally Abdul Gaffar Khan (1715-19 A.D.) administered the region one after the other. When the last named died, his younger brother Sattar Khan (1719-24 A.D.) became the Nawab though Gafar Khan had appointed his son Majid Khan as his successor. But he was young and even when he came of age, his uncle Sattar Khan refused to vacate the *gadhi* for him. But people forced Sattar Khan to enable Majid Khan to come to power (1729-49 A.D). The construction of the huge tank Moti Talav at Savanur, bringing large chunks of fallow land under cultivation and helping the emergence of new Hubli as a new town by laying new street called Majidpur to help the traders of this place are his achievements.

During his time, Nizam-ul-Mulk was appointed as the governor of the Haiderabad province. The Marathas (Chatrapath Shahu, son of Sambhaji and grandson of Shivaji) was entrusted with the '*Sanad*' of levying Chauth and Sardeshmukhi from the six Deccan Subhas by the Mughal Emperor in 1719 A.D. Thus the Nawab of Savanur had to obey the orders of two masters, the Hyerabad Nizam and the Marathas. The Marathas of Kolhapur (successors of Rajaram, second son of Shivaji) remained as the third force in this region.

The Peshwa (Nanasaheb) representing Chatrapathi Shahu at Satara sent his brother Chimaji Appa who defeated Abul Majid Khan and took away Kittur and some other mahals in the Belgaum district area as the Peshwa was not paid Chauthayi dues. When Abdul Hakim Khan (1749-94 A.D) refused to obey the Peshwa, he too lost in a war against the Peshwa in 1756 A.D. Thus he lost the Belgaum fort.

But the Nawab befriended the Peshwa, and Nana Saheb came and stayed at Savanur for sometime, and Peshwa's wife gave birth to his second son, Madhav Rao at Savanur. Hakim Khan got tended the lady at Savanur for three months, and after that he saw off the lady and the new born child to Pune with valuable presents. It is said that when Madhavrao grew up he used to address Hakim Khan as Mama, (Uncle). In 1764 A.D. Haider Ali conquered Keladi and Sonda. The Sonda ruler was a subordinate of the Savanur Nawab. When Haider attacked Savanur, with the mediation of Khanderao, the Dewan of Savanur, Haider befriended himself with the Nawab (After the noted debacle at Panipath in 1761 A.D., the Marathas who were on friendly terms with Keladi, Sonda and Savanur were not in a position to help these powers against Haider's aggressions). Haider developed matrimonial relations with the Nawab. Haider's second son Karim Khan was married to Savanur princess and Savanur prince Khairkhan was married to Haider's daughter. Hakimkhan was very close to the Swamiji of the Madhwa Uttaradhi Mutt called Satyabodha Teertha, and the Brindavana of the Swamiji stands at Savanur.

But when Peshwa Madhav Rao defeated Haider Ali, the Nawab had to accept the Maratha overlordship. Later in 1786 A.D., Tipu Sultan conquered Savanur, and the Nawab Hakim Khan had to take shelter in Pune. But in 1787 A.D. as per the terms of the Treaty of Gajendragad, Tipu had to agree to the Peshwa's term of restoring Savanur to the Nawab. But the Nawab continued to stay at Pune, and regions to the north of the Malaprabha were retained by the Peshwa, and he paid to the Nawab an annual pension. Hakim Khan died in 1794 A.D., and after the fall of Tipu (1799 A.D.), the Peshwa granted Khairkhan 25 villages as his *fief* and sent him to Savanur, with the condition that he should be loyal to the Peshwa (A list of these 25 villages is given in Chapter I). After the fall of the Peshwa in 1818 A.D. the Nawab became a subordinate of the British.

When Nawab Khairkhan died in 1827 A.D. his son Faiyaz Khan, and later his second son Munawar Khan ascended the *gadh*i and the latter continued till 1833 A.D. He was followed by his next brother Diler Khan. Diler Khan who had the benefit of modern education, made land settlement in a systematic way. The book '*Dilerjangi*', a history of the family in Persian language was published during his time. His successor Khair Khan II (1862-68 A.D.) had an untimely death and his son Chothe Diler Khan, who was a mere boy at that time was crowned. But he died issueless and there was a dispute for succession, and the British mediated, and the *gadh*i was ascended by Tabrez Khan (1885-1892 A.D). He too died early and his pre-mature son Abdul Majid Khan was crowned with his mother's father, Dada Mohammad Khan functioning as the regent. The young prince was imparted with modern education and was well-versed in games like cricket and polo. He was officially crowned in 1912 A.D. He founded the Majid High School at Savanur in 1917 A.D. The noted scholar and poet Prof. V.K.Gokak was a student of that school. Majid Khan renovated the Moti Talav tank. He was responsible for providing electricity to the town. He encouraged the peasants to own tractors for cultivation. The revenues of the State rose from one lakh to three lakh. On the 8th of March 1948 A.D. Savanur state was merged with the Indian Union.

HAIDER ALI AND TIPU SULTAN

In Mysore State, after the death of Chikka Devaraja Wodeyar in 1704 A.D., his dumb successor gave scope for the increase in the power of the administrators called Dalvayis. These Dalvayis got engaged in many misadventures, and getting themselves entangled in the Arcot Succession Wars, caused a heavy drain on the Mysore treasury. The strain on resources resulted in the non-payment of salaries to soldiers who staged sit-down strike in front of the palace at Srirangapattana. The crisis

was resolved by one of the generals called Haider Ali. He also defeated the Marathas who had attacked Mysore kingdom to levy the Chauthayi. This made Haider naturally ambitious and after the Battle of Panipat (1761 A.D), the Marathas took some time to recover. In 1760 A.D., Visaji Krishna Biniwale, a Maratha General, who was in the neighbourhood of Srirangapattana defeated Haider on the request of the Mysore Maharaja who was afraid of Haider for his ambitious designs, Haider took shelter at Anekal and was engaged in negotiations with Visaji. However the news of the debacle at Panipat reached Visaji in Jan 1761 A.D, and he was preparing to return to Pune. The Mysore Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar II was forced to yield to Haider and appointed him as the *Karyakartha* of the Kingdom. Haider became the dictator of Mysore, and helped Balasat Jung of Hyderabad to defeat the Marathas and he secured Sira as jahgir. Later he conquered Chikaballapur, Doddaballapur, Madakshira and Penugonda (1767 A.D.) and even conquered Keladi in 1763 A.D. He could lay hands on the vast treasures of the Keladi Kingdom, and subsequently he conquered Sonda (1764 A.D). The Marathas who were allied with Keladi and Sonda were unable to help them in their times of distress. Haider crossed the Tungabhadra and defeated the Savanur Nawab. Haider's generals also conquered Dharwad and reached the banks of the Krishna victorious. One Marathi record speaks of destruction of crops in the Dharwad region by the marches of the Mysore army. Haider is said to have named Dharwad as Khurshid Sawad.

However Peshwa Madhav Rao (son of Nanasahab, who had died after Panipath war in 1762 A.D) sent Gopalrao Patwardhan of Miraj to Dharwad. Haider's commander at Dharwad Fazlullah, defeated Gopalrao. But Madhavarao himself came to the region with a huge army crossed the Krishna (May, 1764 A.D) and pursued Fazlullah. Haider and Fazlulla camped at Rattihalli. the Peshwa camped at Narendra near Dharwad during the rainy season, and after the rainy season, he defeated Haider at Anavatti in the present Shimoga district. Haider agreed to abandon Savanur to the Marathas and also agreed to pay them an indemnity of Rs. 35 Lakh.. Dharwad remained with the Peshwas till 1773 A.D.

In 1773 A.D. when Peshwa Madhavarao died, Haider sent Tipu to the north of the Tungabhadra. Haider also had a secret treaty with Raghunath Rao or Raghoba, the uncle of Peshwa Narayan Rao and he sought his consent to conquer the territories up to the Krishna. Haider Ali Khan conquered Bankapur and Savanur and retreated due to the monsoon (June 1776). However the inimical forces opposed to Raghoba, who was entrenched in power at Pune, came to know of this secret treaty, and they all grouped themselves under the stewardship of Koneri Rao Patwardhan and he lead a huge army which confronted Haider's army headed by his commander Mohammed Ali in 1777 A.D. near Saunshi. In the ensuing battle which resulted in a lot of bloodshed, the general named Koneri Rao died and the general named Sattu Panduranga Rao Patwardhan was held captive.

This was followed by a campaign lead in 1778 by Parashurambhau Patwardhan of *Mirji*, who together with the Nizam marched against Haider. But the Nizam having been bribed by Haider, withdrew from the campaign. Parashurambhau could not cross the Krishna and was only able to march upto Tasgaon. In 1778, Haider conquered Dharwad and extended his sway over the entire area upto the Malaprabha. The Desai's of Nargund, Navalgund, Shirhatti and Jalihal became his subordinates. He befriended the Savanur Nawab and also entered into matrimonial alliance (1779 A.D.) as seen already. Haider encouraged the Desai of Kittur to conquer Gokak from the Maratha (1778 A.D). Parts of Belgaum which he had conquered from the Marathas were handed over to the Savanur Nawab Hakim Khan.

As the Marathas were engaged in wars with the British, they permitted Haider to retain territories uptill the Krishna. Haider agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 11 lakh per annum to the Marathas which was the revenue realised from the area. As he found it difficult to endure the harassment meted out by Haider, Lingappa Desai of Navalgund fled to Pune. The Desai of Kittur was arrested and taken captive by Parashurambhau Patwardhan. After the Treaty of *Salbay* between the British and the Marathas, chief of the Maratha, Nana Phadnavis, the administrator at Pune asked Haider to vacate the territory upto the Tungabhadra. Haider retuned. But while engaged in a war with the British, Haider died of illness in 1782 A.D. After the War with the British got concluded, in 1784, the Marathas raised their demand with Tipu for the restoration of the area lying to the north of the Tungabhadra and also the revenue dues due to them, Tipu refused. On the contrary Tipu proceeded to pursue the Nawab of Savanur, who was an ally of the Marathas since 1782 A.D. with the intention of meting out punishment to him. He (Hakim Khan of Savanur) fled to Pune in 1786. Similarly Tipu attacked Ramdurg and Kittur and he continued the siege of Nargund and in October of that year his general Burhan-ud-din took into captivity Venkata Rao Bhawe, his Dewan Kalopanth and Kalopanth's married daughter and thus, Nargund came under the control of Tipu. Thus, Ramdurg, Nargund and Kittur (1781) came under Tipu's control. Though the Desai of Kittur, Mallasarja was arrested by Tipu, he managed to escape to Pune.

In 1786 A.D., the Marathas and the Nizam formed an alliance against Tipu. Tukoji Holkar and Behre, though could not capture Kittur, marched upto Savanur and took it. They drove Tipu's army beyond the Varada river to Anavatti. Haripanth Phadke, the Maratha general, conquered Badami. By the end of 1786 A.D. when Haripanth reached Savanur with the Nizam's army, Tipu defeated Haripanth, took Savanur and retreated to Bankapur to celebrate Moharrum. Haripanth captured Shirhatti. In Nov. 1796 A.D. Tipu's army lead by Mohin-ud-Din, captured Mundargi and fleeced the town. Tipu marched straight, against the Marathas via Gadag, reached Koppal and took Bahadur Bande fort. The Marathas marched on to Gajendragad. As Tipu, apprehending a treaty between the British and the Marathas, signed the Treaty of Gajendragad in 1787 with the Marathas. He returned Kittur, Nargund and Badami to the Marathas. But in 1787 A.D. he captured Kittur again. Dharwad also remained under him. In lieu of the possession of these territories, Tipu paid the Marathas Rs. 30 lakh.

Tipu made fresh settlement of the Dharwad region by undertaking a survey called '*Gajamojini*' ('Gaj' is a rod, about 33 inches in length). the installation of the Venkatesha image at Shukravarpeth in Dharwad took place during this period and Tipu's government donated one '*bele*' of land in Navalur village for meeting the expenses of services in the temple. Land grants (inams) made by Aurangzeb in 1696 A.D to the Peerjada, Mulla Khatib and Kaji of Dharwad were converted into Inam by Tipu. He established a mint at Dharwad. In his unpublished thesis Dr. S.Y. Sawant Points out that Dharwad was under Tipu between 1784 to 1790 A.D.

During the third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92) the British had an understanding with Marathas and the British commander Capt. Little and Parashurambhau Patwardhan together crossed the Krishna in August 1790, and on September 18th laid siege to the Dharwad fort. Despite the strong defence by Tipu's Khilledar Badra-uz-Zaman for six long months, the fort fell on April 3 (1791) into the Maratha hands. Next, the Marathas took Kusugal and Hubli. The combined army crossed the Tungabhadra. Tipu could not take the territories beyond the Tungabhadra after this. Dharwad district remained under the Marathas.

Dhondiya Wagh

Mughal campaigns, Maratha activities and the attacks of Haider and Tipu; and opposition of the Marathas to these attacks made Dharwad district the battle ground and was subjected to constant lootings by these various armies during the 18th century A.D. Buchanan, who visited the areas around the Tungabhadra in 1801 A.D. says that the region, which was earlier fertile, was turning fallow and infertile due to all these developments. People were weak-minded, and they were so impoverished that they could not even mobilise money to spend on marriages. Instead they used to settle for just giving saree as a present and solemnise their marriage in a rather austere manner. In this period of confusion, there appeared a proper representative of the age of chaos, and that was Dhondiya Wagh. He belonged to Channagiri (Shimoga district) and was a Maratha of the family of the Pawars. He was in Tipu's army. In 1790 A.D. he resorted to a looting spree in Dharwad district in areas like Kundgol, Shirhatti and Gudgeri which were in the domain of Parashurampanth Patwardhan. Patwardhan, after his victories against Mysore, had to proceed against the Chatrapathis of Kolhapur. When the commander sent from Pune, Dhondopant Gokhale defeated Dhondiya in 1794 A.D. Dhondiya returned back to Tipu. However Gokhale turned roguish and instead of maintaining peace, he deposed the Desais of Navalgund and Gadag and took their territories under his personal possession. One Bhimrao from Dambal looted many places in Dharwad with the help of Gokhale.

When Dhondiya again took shelter with Tipu, Tipu is said to have asked him to accept Islam, and finally converted him forcibly and imprisoned him at Srirangapattana. Soon after the fall of Tipu, he escaped from the prison and reached Shikharipur, where he gathered round him, a huge band of soldiers. He declared himself "*Ubhayalokadheeshwara*" and assumed royal pretensions. Those were the days when large scale uprisings against the British were in evidence in Tamilnadu and Kerala and Krishnappa Nayaka of Balam and some petty chieftains of Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada like Sonda joined him. If we are to believe with Rajayyan ('South India Rebellion') and some British reports, Dhondia had gathered an army of 90,000 cavalry and 80,000 infantry.

From Shimoga district he entered Dharwad district in 1799 A.D. with 300 followers. He wanted to join Dhondopanth Gokhale. But Dhondopanth did not entertain him. Then through Savanur territory he went and joined the army of Chatrapathi of Kolhapur. But soon he quarreled with the authorities there, and left the place. Many jobless miscreants and many more who had turned jobless due to dismemberment of Tipu's army joined him. He returned to Shimoga and from there entered Dharwad District. In 1800 A.D. he reached Savanur and from there he marched on to Dambal. Except Havanur, all forts in the South of Dharwad district were captured by him. Soldiers disbanded from Kadapa, Aurangabad and Hyderabad joined him.

The British visualised that if Dhondiya were to be given a free hand it may be difficult to determine the boundaries between Mysore and Maratha regions and that it would be difficult to maintain Law, Order and peace in Sonda and other places, which had been earlier conquered by the British. Hence they despatched Arthur Wellesley to put down Dhondiya. Wellesley leaving Srirangapattana reached Harihar on 16th June 1800 and captured Airani fort on the night of 20th June, which had been abandoned by Dhondia's forces. In the next one week the British forces captured Ranibennur fort. The British, in consideration of the help extended by the Maratha commander Appa Saheb Patawardhan gave all these areas to his possession. On June 19, Dhondiya reached Hubli. In the meanwhile, Dhondopanth Gokhale who came from Pune was killed by Dhondiya in a fight at a place

between Haliyal and Dharwad (June 30). Thereafter he proceeded to Kittur. But on hearing the news of the arrival of Wellesley, he returned to Kundgol. Further on hearing that Col. Wellesley, was leading a huge army, he left 600 men at Kundgol and he himself marched eastwards to Kanavi and from there to Annigeri on July 17. The joint forces of the British and the Marathas defeated the forces of Dhondiya, numbering 1000 who were camped at Dambal fort on 26th July and handed over the fort to the Marathas. When he had captured the Dambal fort on 4th May of that year Dhondiya took captive the Maratha Khilledar of that fort. A follower of Dhondiya by name Srinivasa Venkatadri was hanged. Dhondiya abandoned the fort and fled to Badami after *traversing* the places like Saundatti, Annigeri, Munavalli, Kittur, Khanapur and further traveling along the Malaprabha, he ultimately reached Badami. There were many confrontations between the two during August of that year. Later Dhondiya entered Raichur district, and at a place called Konagal, on September 9 (1800 A.D.), the British army killed him. This long battle against Dhondiya proved to the British to be of immense expenditure and also too exhaustive. These events stand testimony to the fact, as to how weak and inefficient, the administration of the Marathas, in this region was at that time during their last days.

THE MARATHAS AND THE PESHWAS

The activities of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha rule and his son Sambhaji in Dharwad district have been already discussed earlier. Bahadur Khan, the Mughal commander sent against Shivaji (1679 A.D.) was bribed by the latter and even before the fall of Bijapur (1606 A.D.), many parts of Belgaum and Dharwad district had come under Shivaji, and the fact that four Mahals had been under the Shivaji has been explained in the foregoing pages. The fact that these areas which came to the possession of the Nawab of Savanur after the Mughals conquered Dharwad in 1685 A.D. has also been discussed above (the fort of Dharwad was probably under the possession of the Mughals). In 1705, the widow of Chatrapathi Rajaram, Tarabai handed over 23 paraganas (mahals) to Hindurao Ghorpade and they included Gadag, Jalihal, Navalgund, Lakshmeshwar and Kodakal (or Katkol?). Whether this region belonged to the Chatrapathi of Kolhapur or Satara was a dispute that arose after the Treaty of Warna of 1731 A.D., signed between the two parties. As the Nizam of Hyderabad had the administrative control over the Savanur Nawab, efforts of the Peshwas general Babuji Naik to collect Chauthayi and other taxes from the south had been foiled by the Nizam in 1746 by defeating his army.

When Baji Rao I, son of Balaji Vishwanath was appointed the Peshwa by Shahu Chartrapathi in 1720 A.D, the new Peshwa by his Valour and diplomatic skills, became famous as the second Shivaji in the Maratha history. His northern expeditions resulted in the defeat of the Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah (1719-48 A.D). In between he conducted southern campaigns, once upto Chitradurga (1725-26 A.D.) and next till Srirangapattan in 1727 and collected Chauthayi from all principalities lying enroute. During his retreat to Chitradurga from the earlier campaign he had passed through Handigol, Gadag, Kurtukoti and Mulgund in May 1726 A.D. Second time during his Srirangapattan campaign, while marching from Sonda to Bidanur, though he had passed through Lakshmeshwar, while returning he passed through Uttara Kannada and Belgaum. He did not step into Dharwad region.

According to the agreement signed with the Nizam in 1731 A.D., Baji Rao gave a free hand to the Nizam in the South, and the Nizam was to reciprocate by not interfering with the Peshwa's northern campaigns. Thus Baji Rao did not pay much attention to the South (Dharwad district). When Baji Rao attacked Delhi in 1737 A.D., the Nizam did proceed to assist the Mughals. As such the agreement got repudiated. Baji Rao defeated the Nizam at Bhopal. Later Baji Rao paid attention to repulse the Portugese from Bassein and salcete and in 1740 A.D., at the age of 42, he died. His son and successor

Balaji Rao who was also known as Nana Saheb Peshwa (1742-61 A.D.) was neither valiant nor talented like his father. In his time, Chimaji Appa, Peshwa's brother subdued the Nawab of Savanur and made the Nawab, a Maratha subordinate. The Hubli, Bankapur and Hangal *mahals* were left to the Nawab, and Dharwad, Navalgund, Gadag, Ranibennur and Kod mahals were retained for himself by the Peshwa. But as the agreement did not materialise, Peshwa Nanasaheb personally came to the South, and with the help of Nizam (may 1753 A.D.), and after a siege of one month, captured Savanur. The earlier agreement was re-enforced, and the territories secured by the Peshwas from Savanur were assigned to the various Desais. The Mailaralinga temple at Dharwad which was earlier converted into a Mosque was restored as a temple by the Peshwa Nanasaheb.

Harabhata's sons called Govinda, Ramachandra and Trimbaka Patwardhans came to prominence at that time. This Harabhata was a priest under Jahgirdhar Ghorpade of Ichalakaranji, who was a relative of the Peshwa. These three brothers became famed warriors in the army of the Peshwa. Govind Patwardhan's son Gopal, who had exhibited great valour during the Savanur campaign was granted Shirhatti as a Jahgir. When Gopal died in 1771 A.D. his son Gangadhar was granted the Jahgir of Miraj. Another son of Govind called Pandurang, and later Pandurang's son Chintamani became the Jahgirdars of Sangli. Harabhata's grand son Parashuram Bhau who was the son of Ramachandra became a famous commander and Tasgaon became his headquarters. To these different branches of Patwardhans, various distant Mahals were assigned by the Peshwa. The Sangli (Tasgaon) branch got Shirhatti Mahal, Miraj branch secured Gudgeri group of villages, and Kundgol Mahal was secured by Hari Patwardhan, of Jamkhandi. These Jahgirs were distributed to the Patwardhan family in the Kolhapur region by Balaji Rao and Madhava Rao with a view to check the progress of the Chatrapati of Kolhapur. Their family branches were settled in various places in the Kolhapur region of Sangli, Miraj, Jamkhandi and Tasgaon. In 1763 Tasgaon Jahgir was originally assigned to Govinda Rao and his younger brother's son Parashurambhau and Nilkantha, with the condition that they should keep a Cavalry of 800 horses always ready for Peshwa's services. Likewise the territories, which were located on the banks of Tungabhadra in Dharwad district like Shirhatti, Lakshmeshwar, Gudgeri and Kundgol got distributed among the successors of this family, this was done with a view to prevent Haider's progression. The details of Villages comprised in each of these Jahgirs is given in chapter I. This also included the Hubli region which came to the lot of Sangli Patwardhans. Old Hubli was in the hands of a relative of the Peshwas called Phadke. All these able Generals of this Patwardhan family had participated with great vigour in the Maratha wars against Haider and Tipu. Triyambak Patwardhan's son Nilkanth had died in the war fought against Haider at Moti Talav (1771 A.D). Govind's son Pandurang Rao was taken captive at the battle of Samshi in 1776 A.D. by Haider. However, when Parashuram Panth with the help of the Nizam pursued Haider, Haider was able to make the Nizam's army inert and thus was able to conquer the fort of Dharwad which has been elucidated in the foregoing pages. Parashuram Panth's sway spread upto Bijapur and Haider, as already seen, had agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. 11 lakh per annum to retain the territories earlier conquered by him uptill the Krishna. After Haider's death, finding it impossible to bear with the pinpricks of Tipu, the Nawab of Savanur befriended the Marathas. Tipu's conquest of Nargund, Badami and Kittur from the Marathas and Maratha securing them back in 1790 is already observed. Later, in the campaign against Dhondiya Wagh, the British were helped by the Marathas. But soon after, the relations between the Peshwas and the Patwardhan were strained.

After Madhava Rao, his successor, and brother Narayan Rao (1772-73) came to be killed by the conspiracies of his paternal uncle Raghoba or Raghunath Rao. Though Raghoba came to the throne (1773), the fact of his murdering Narayana Rao came to the knowledge of Bara Bhais (12 Brothers) a

group headed by Nana Phadnavis, who were a group of statesmen in Pune Darbar and they kept away Raghoba from power and later ran the administration of Savoy Madhava Rao, the posthumous son of Madhava Rao and thus the administration of Pune became weak, and the Jahgirdars indulged in undesirable and notorious activities.

Anutayi, the wife of the Ichalakaranji Jahgirdar Ghorpade, was the sister of Baji Rao I. When Nana Saheb Peshwa conquered Dharwad in 1753 A.D. she had accompanied the Peshwa and secured Dharwad as Jahgir from him. When Haider conquered Dharwad, Ghorpades lost their hold on Dharwad. Then Ghorpade started encroaching upon the territory of Kolhapur. Chatrapathi Shivaji II protested against this. He befriended himself with the Kittur Desai Veerappa Gauda. Both of them were planning to revolt against the Peshwas and Haider. Pune Darbar sent Konheri Rao Patwardhan to bring about reconciliation between Ghorpade and Kolhapur. Konheri Rao defeated Veerappa Gauda and demanded a heavy indemnity from him. Konheri Rao also attacked Kolhapur and looted a Mutt there. The Kolhapur Chatrapathi sought the help of the banished Peshwa Raghunath Rao, and got back Chikkodi and Nagar Munoli which the Peshwa army had conquered. Then the Pune Darbar sent Mahadaji *Sindhya*, the famous General to Kolhapur and Kolhapur Chatrapathi sued for peace and returned Chikkodi and Nagar Munoli and paid a war indemnity of Rs. 15 lakh (1778).

In 1796, A.D. the young Peshwa Savay Madhava Rao committed suicide, and the son of Raghoba, Baji Rao II became the Peshwa. For some time, Nana Phadnavis continued to look after the management of the State. But after his death in 1800 A.D. the State administration lost its efficiency and purpose. Baji Rao was not a valiant soldier like Raghoba, his father, but had inherited intrigue and plotting which were the other facets of Raghoba's personality. This paved the way for the fall of the Marathas.

The Patwardhans

Parashuram Bhau Patwardhan of Tasgaon who had played a prominent role in defeating Tipu in 1792 A.D. came into eminence. But Anutai Ghorpade of Ichalakaranji who was the sister of Baji Rao I, started interfering with the affairs of the Kolhapur Chatrapathis. Despite the fact that the Peshwas were in the good books of Kolhapur, on the advise of a mischievous official under Kolhapur called Ghatge of Kagal, she with the help of the Patwardhans of Miraj, encouraged fissiparous tendencies to develop in Chikkodi area of Kolhapur. When Shivaji II of Kolhapur died in 1760 A.D. Shivaji III ascended the throne. When Govindrao Patwardhan got Miraj as Jahgir in 1761 A.D. misunderstandings between Kolhapur and Pune got aggravated.

After the Battle of Panipat in 1761 A.D. Haider became very powerful as he started secret parleys with Kolhapur. This spoiled the relationship between Pune (Peshwa) and Kolhapur Chatrapathi. In 1762 A.D. Jijabai the mother of the young Shivaji III allied with Peshwa Madhavarao, who agreed to hand over to her four paraganas in the present Belgaum district region in lieu of Rs. Seven lakh, since Jijabai had borrowed this money from bankers they started pestering her. To avoid this inconvenience to her, Madhavarao Peshwa authorised Parashurambhau Patwardhan to collect the revenue from Chikkodi and Nagar Munoli which angered Kolhapur. Garnering whatever amount was available in cash from these two regions, Jijabai requested for the return of these territories to her. The Peshwa, accordingly instructed Parashuram Bhau. However he did not obey the Peshwa. And five years later, the Peshwa died of illhealth in 1772. What further events that followed has already been narrated in the foregoing pages. In 1778 A.D. Kolhapur paid Rs. 15 lakh to the Peshwas as war indemnity and made peace. [But after the victory against Tipu in 1792 A.D. Parashuram Bhau started encroaching

upon Kolhapur territory.] Nana Phadnavis also encouraged Kolhapur to oppose Parashurambhau as he had been disobeying Pune. Kolhapur Chatrapathi invaded Tasgaon, burnt the wada and took Chikkodi and Nagar Munoli, as was Gokak and proceeded towards Satara (1798 A.D). Parashuram Bhau and Nana Phadnavis joined hands again. Parashuram Bhau proceeded against Kolhapur via Gokak, and was killed at Pattanakudi. The army of the Peshwas led by Ramachandra Patwardhan laid siege to Kolhapur. As Nana Phadnavis died in 1800 A.D. Bajirao II asked Ramachandra Patwardhan to withdraw from Kolhapur. However a notorious Desai of Nippani, encouraged by Bajirao II, attacked Kolhapur in 1812 A.D, and in that process made the Chatrapathi of Kolhapur fall into the hands of British. Later, in the war waged by Peshwas against the British, the Chatrapathis helped the British and in the bargain got back Chikkodi and Nagar Munoli. But the successive rulers of Kolhapur viz Shambhu (1812-21), Shahji (1821-37) and Shivaji IV (1837-66) due to their misadventure lost much of the territory in the Belgaum region. It is this over-ambitiousness of this dynasty which resulted in weakening of the Maratha influence. Subsequent to the death of Parashurambhau in 1798, his son Ramachandra sought the help of Peshwa to attack Kolhapur. Peshwa Bajirao II asked his Sar Subedar of North Karnataka Dhondopanth Gokhale to help Ramachandra Patwardhan. Since Dhondopanth was engaged in the encounter against Dhondia Wagh, Patwardhan also joined him. Though Dhondopanth was killed in these campaigns, Chintamani Rao Patwardhan helped Wellesley in his campaigns, and after the death of Dhondia, Wellesley restored to the Patwardhans, the territories they had possessed earlier. But due to the intrigues of Peshwa Bajirao II, all the territories could not be resumed by the Patwardhans, and in 1811 A.D, with the help of the British, Patwardhans secured their territories in the present Dharwad, Belgaum and parts of Sangli districts, and they became friendly with the British against the Peshwas. When the British put an end to the Peshwa rule (1818 A.D), the Patwardhan families retained Sangli, Miraj Senior, Miraj Junior (Budhgaon) and Jamkhandi. Thereafter the Mahals of Shirhatti, Lakshmeshwar, Gudgeri and Kundgol in Dharwad district remained a part of their domain. In 1824 as per the terms of the Subsidiary Alliance, Sangli state ceded 48 villages including Hubli (with a revenue of Rs. 62,500) to the British.

Fall of the Peshwas

So severe was the rift between Bajirao II and the Patwardhans that when Dhondo Panth Gokhale died in action against Dhondia Wagh, the Peshwa ordered Bapu Gokhale, brother of Dhondo Panth Gokhale to indulge in loot of the territories of the Patwardhans. In 1802 Bapu Gokhale looted Savanur and Haveri. Almost at the same time, Holkar of Indore, one of the allies of the Maratha confederacy threw the Peshwa out of Pune, and the Peshwa was forced to sign the Treaty of Bassein with the British and agreed to accept their overlordship. For the subsidy payable to them, he handed over Savanur with a revenue of Rs. 10.22 lakh and Bankapur with a revenue of Rs. 5.57 lakh, but later he handed over Bundelkhand to them in 1803 in lieu of these areas in Dharwad district.

When Wellesley returned to Dharwad after settling Bajirao II at Pune, he was stunned at the anarchy prevailing in the region. There did not exist one powerful ruler administering a substantial geographical area. Instead there were small areas being administered by certain Chieftains, who had sway over limited areas, as is evident from the small areas as illustrated below. Appa Saheb Patwardhan was in possession of an area yielding a revenue of Rs. four lakh with him. Venkat Rao Bhawe of Nargund and Ramdurg was in possession of a territory with Rs. 1.25 lakh revenue. Bapu Gokhale Possessed Navalgund and Gadag region yielding a revenue of Rs. five lakh; Ganapathrao Panse who

stayed in South Bijapur had Hangal and Ranibennur yielding a revenue of Rs. 1.20 lakh, whose actual owner Rooparam Chaudhary was stationed at Pune. Bapuji Sindhe the Khilledar of Dharwad from 1794, owned a Jahgir fetching a revenue of Rs. 1.20 lakh, which included Betgeri and Maradgi. Peshva Baji Rao's adopted son Amrit Rao was having a Jahgir at Annigeri and Parasgad (now in Belgaum district) yielding a revenue of Rs. 50,000. All these potentates did not obey the Peshwa and were semi-independent.

Since the Peshwa was unable to rule over these areas and the resultant chaotic conditions subjected the lives of the people at large to the saga of unending misery and sufferings. Though the Peshwa deputed an officer by name Triambakji Dengle in 1814 A.D. to re-establish control in this chaotic region, none of the Jahgirdars was willing to subject themselves to the control of this designate of the Peshwa. In 1817, the Peshwas entered into a treaty with the British at Pune, according to the terms of which, Dharwad and Kusal were handed over to them, which were meant to cover the expenses of the British Army. This further helped the British to effectively undertake military expeditions against the Pindaris. Thomas Munroe along with Brig. Pristler proceeded for Dharwad. When Maj. Newall who proceeded earlier as vanguard reached Dharwad in July 1817, by which time, Munroe had already secured the fort. Maj. Newall conquered Dharwad, Kusugal and Ranibennur. Baji Rao II declared war against the British.

Bajirao II ordered Kashiram Gokhale to retake the regions handed over to the British. Since the local people were co operative, though, Munroe had limited forces under him, he did not find it difficult to conquer the region. He appointed locals as Amaldars, and with such 25 local Amildars, he could facilitate recruitment of the local men into the British army. On Dec. 19 (1817 A.D.), Navalgund which was under Kashiram Gokhale was comfortably taken by the company's Amildar Ramarao. Kashiram who had come to Navalgund from Badami was repulsed by Munroe. With the help of the British army coming from Bellary, Gadag was taken on Jan. 6 th (1818 A.D.) Dambal on 8th, Hubli on 14th, Mishrikoti on 15th, Sonda and Haliyal on 18th (these last two places were actually under the control of the British after the fall of Tipu in 1799, being a part of Canara). Thereafter, Munroe went to Navalgund, and via Hullur he reached Ron and camped there (on Feb. 10). In the north, on February 10, the British took Satara, and on February 11 Peshwa was dethroned. Thus Dharwad came under the British. Munroe got ensured that the British flag was able to be hoisted at Bijapur, Belgaum and Sholapur before 15th May and returned to Hubli on 15th of June. Lt. Col. Newall took charge of Dharwad fort. Hubli was later handed over to the British. The British appointed Munroe as Commissioner of the region.

Maratha Administration

The areas conquered by the British in 1818 from the Marathas included regions like the present Dharwad (including recent districts of Dharwad, Haveri and Gadag), Bijapur (Bijapur and Bagalkot) and Belgaum district areas. In addition there were Jahgirs like Savanur, Nargund, Kittur, Ramdurg, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Kagwad, Nippani, Chinchani etc. Sangli, Miraj and Budhgaon (Junior Miraj) states had their portions in Dharwad district like Shirhatti, Lakshmeshwar and Gudgeri, and Kundgol was also a part of Jamkhandi. The Desais like those of Dharwad, Hubli, Agadi, Gadag, Lakshmeshwar, Dambal, Amminbhavi etc. also were in power under the Marathas. The area between the Tungabhadra and the Krishna also known as Doab was divided into 13 taluks (paraganas) by the Marathas and each paragana was looked after by one kamvisdar or Mamlatdar or Mamledar as pointed by Prof. Chitnis. In the Dharwad region there were taluks (paraganas) like Navalgund, Nargund, Nandvadi (Nalavadi?), Dharwad,

Gadag and Savanur. Dharwad was the Jahgir of Ichalakaranji Ghorpade and Nargund was of Bhave, and they were under the direct rule of the Peshwa.

From the days of Shivaji upto Rajaram, one Ramchandrapant Amatya was the administrator of this region. The whole of Kannada speaking areas was called Subha Karnatak. In the days of the Peshwas, Moro Bapuji was the Sar Subedar. Yeshwanth Rao Sindhe, Lakshman Baburao and Triambakji Dingle had been appointed Sar Subedars of this region in 1775, 1787 and 1804 A.D. respectively. For sometime one Ananda Rao Ramachandra, was the Sar Subedar from 1808 A.D. However Trimbakji Dingle was again appointed Sar Subedar and he continued upto 1818 A.D. There were Pattanashettis appointed to manage the affairs of the mercantile towns and Khilledars were appointed to manage the Khillas or Forts. We come across Bapuji Sindhe's name as Khilledar of Dharwad. To take care of the Kasaba town which was predominantly agricultural, there used to be a separate officer. Haveri was a Kasaba town, and in 1795 A.D. they founded a 'Petha' or commercial wing of the agricultural town. In a record of the town, as Dr. Chitnis points out, a number of agriculturists who migrated from outside had settled. But it became a commercial town and the Peshwa helped the founding of Veerashaiva Mutt there.

The administrative terms like *Paragana*, *Seeme*, and *Pranth* have been used on various occasions. One record speaks of Rayara Hubli (Old Hubli in the Hubli city) as a Paragana, and in another, it is addressed as a 'Seeme'. In 1640 A.D. Lakshmeshwar *Paragana* was also called 'Seeme' as pointed by Dr. Chitnis. The old concept of 'Nadagaudki is also used as 'Mirashi'. Below the paragana was the *Mahal* or *Taraf* and *Kariyat* were the units, says Dr. S.Y. Sawant. He also mentions the fact that there was a smaller unit of Dharwad Mahal, and he has also quoted units like Tarf Maradgi and Kariyat Betgeri etc.

A paper record (1794) of Dharwad speaks of Khilledar (Bapuji Sindhe), Havaladar (Bapurao), Sarnobat (Kedarji Pawar), Karkhanis (Haibatrao Shankar). At Dharwad and Lakshmeshwar, the Peshwas had their mints. The Dharwad paragana had 33 villages and 11 hamlets and observing the records, Dr. Chitnis say that, generally a Khilledar was of the Maratha caste, and in villages, there were officers from Brahmin, Maratha or Lingayat castes. *Patel* (patil) was generally from Lingayat or Maratha caste and Shanbhag (Kulkarni) was a Brahmin. The village representative body called *Barabaluti* was represented by all the 12 Ayagars belonging to all professional castes. Whether the village assemblies that were functioning in the days of Vijayanagar and earlier centuries functioned during this period or not is not clear, but while taking a decision on any public affairs, consultation seems to have taken place with *Barabaluti* including the representatives of the untouchable sections of the Society. This was in vogue from the days of the Adilshahis. Perhaps it is from them that the custom must have been evolved. In the '*Kaulnama*' granted by the Peshwa in 1754 A.D. over the creation of Petha (market) of Dharwad, the signatories include Virat Sheti, Raddu Shetiya, Shivalingappa Hubli, Ayanna Vahali, Basalingappa Agadi, Konkan Annigeri, Venkanna Malkand Nirgar, Muddappa and others. These were granted exemption from shop tax for seven years (This is Mangalavarpeth). Virat Sheti was authorised to run a mint for minting gold and silver coins. Toll tax (*jakat*) was exempted for a period of one year. The traders had the right to settle legal disputes arising in the market.

As the people in the fort found it inconvenient to visit the already set up *peth*, a new *peth* was established to the south-East of the fort called as Sadashivpeth which is presently known as Ravivarpeth. This was named after a great Maratha General Sadashivbhu, brother of Peshwa Nanasahab. On the

basis of the research work undertaken by Sawant on Dharwad Paragana, Dharwad temples like Venkatesha, Ulavi Basappa, Narasimha, Durgadevi, Maruthi etc. had received a grant called '*Moyini*' from the government. During Moharrum, grants were made at the rate of Rs. four, for *ashur* (Pavilion), and for *alave* (to light the fire) two and half rupees, by the Khilledar of Dharwad from out of the States Fund according to a paper record of 1794. Similarly the Peshwa government paid Rs. 12 annually to the Malapur Mosque. "Trade of Dharwad was vigorous and the local traders were very active," says Dr. Sawant. From Mangalvarpeth alone, in 1763-64, Rs. 1114 was collected as professional tax, and of these, weavers paid Rs. 170, braziers Rs. 159, tailors Rs. 7, cloth merchants Rs. 35, lime makers Rs. 28 etc. Dharwad, Hubli, Betgeri, Navalgund, Ranibennur, Motebennur, Naragund, Gadag, Lakshmeshwar, Savanur and Haveri were the main centres of trade in Peshwa times. Navalgund was famous for its trade in cotton and textile.

As the Peshwa deputed Maratha officers to run the administrative machinery, all records were in Marathi. But these officers coming from Pune or its surroundings were not strict in their administrative dealings. As the control of the Central Government was also lax, misuse of power by these officials, and neglect of their duties etc. was visible says Dr. Chitnis. From 1800 A.D. onwards, especially from the days of Bajirao II, the administration in the region witnessed chaos and anarchy.

But according to Moore, an Englishman who visited these places in 1790 A.D., Dharwad and its surroundings were prosperous. there were no orchards richer than those around Dharwad, he contends, Cattle were abundant and Pastures were rich. Lands were cultivated in a beneficial manner. Hubli was full of greenery and water supply was abundant. It was a noted commercial centre and had trade connection with Goa. There were rich bankers at the place with contacts of far off places. Even the Villages in the Savanur area were agriculturally prosperous. Motebennur was an active commercial centre and had connection with Mysore regions. Ranibennur was also an important centre of trade and its surroundings had rich gardens and grooves. In times of peace, the area was full of cattle wealth and one rupee could fetch four sheep or 20 fowls. There were no takers for fish which too was plenty. Daily necessities were abundant in supply and people had no need to store them. 160 pounds (80 seers) of jowar was available for a rupee only. Vegetables and fruits were short of supply when compared to food grains. Coconut gardens were plenty. Plantains were in good supply. but rice and pulses were not so plenty, he remarks (Moore stayed with captain Little).

UNDER THE BRITISH

While the British took over Dharwad region in 1818 A.D. the region had already been suffering from severe Cholera between July and December of that year and the district suffered much due to this epidemic. More than 100 British soldiers, who were a part of the British Military station, stationed at Hubli perished due to this epidemic. Munroe returned to Bellary out to sickness, and Chaplin who was the District Collector at Bellary was appointed the 'Principal Collector' of the Southern Maratha county, to the South of the Krishna in place of Munroe. He was made the subordinate of Governor Elphinstone in Bombay. The then district of Dharwad was so vast that besides Dharwad it included the present districts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Sholapur of Maharashtra. Gen. Pritzler was in charge of the army at Hubli while Lt.Col. Newall was incharge of the army at Dharwad. Thackeray replaced Chaplin as the Collector in 1819 A.D. who was later killed in action against Kittur in 1824 led by Chennamma of Kittur. Kittur is now in Belgaum district. In 1793 A.D. Kittur Desagati had 285 villages yielding a total revenue of Rs. 4.10 lakh, and its Desai, Mallasarja adopted a son and died subsequently.

Thereafter, the administration of Kittur Desgati was taken over by Thackeray and the British refused to recognise this adopted son. Further, collector Thackeray took over the administration of Kittur, and sealed the treasury in the wada (residence) and deployed his men to guard the Treasury. This was resented to by Chennammaji, the second wife (queen) of the deceased Mallasarja and when Thackeray went for talks with her, the Kittur army which was infuriated by the rude behaviour of Thackeray killed him along with six other British Officers including Black, Sewell, Dyton and others. Their tombs are still found in Dharwad. Chaplin who was the commissioner for Southern Maratha Country, later gathered a huge army, defeated and took Desayini Channamma captive in December 1824 A.D. Kittur's administration fell under Dharwad. The whole of the region mentioned above was officially formed into a single Dharwad district under the Bombay presidency in 1830 A.D. In 1836, Belgaum was created as a separate district. When Nippani Desai's Jahgir was taken over, his Jahgir was merged with Belgaum and 13 villages around Annigeri which belonged to him were merged into Dharwad district.

The regions lying to the south of the Krishna acquired by the British in 1818 A.D. which were predominantly Kannada speaking areas were wrongly called as Southern Maratha country as contended by Munroe. He therefore advocated for the merger of this area with the adjacent Bellary province which was under the administrative control of the Madras Presidency (1826 A.D). However, considering the fact that there were many Maratha territories administered by different Maratha rulers and since they had close contacts with the Bombay presidency, it was decided to continue these areas under the Bombay Presidency rather than attaching them to the Madras Presidency. Accordingly, Dharwad became a separate district in 1830. Sangolli Rayanna of Kittur who had camped in Belgaum district and revolted against the British in 1829 was taken captive to Dharwad in 1830. In the same year in the month of February, Kittur Desayini Veeramma was brought to Kusugal in Dharwad district and held in confinement. Sangolli Rayanna was tried at Dharwad on December 16, 1830.

During the days of Marathas, they assigned revenue collection by auction and many Maratha Commanders, rich persons and bankers stood as bidders to collect the revenue. This had resulted in collection of revenue being undertaken by persons who had no responsibilities of day-to-day administration, and they fleeced the people. Thus the peasants got depressed by these extortions and abandoned the villages. Between 1818-1821 agricultural efforts were promoted on a large scale in this vast district comprising 71 villages to attract the farmers to resettle in these villages and carry on their operations. Further land revenue settlements was introduced in this area in the year 1821. Due to insufficient rains, famine conditions prevailed in this area in 1823 A.D. In 1828, the number of taluks in the new district were reduced from 21 to 19. Every taluk came to have one Mamledar (Mamlatdar or Amildar) The system of determining land revenue based on measurement of lands was continued. Though the farmers suffered for lack of good rainfall in 1836, the year 1837 saw copious rains, However, in 1838 the monsoon again failed. As it was the practice in Dharwad prior to the advent of the British, every household women, spun yarn. A spinning worker for his entire day's work got the same wages as that of a farm labourer. Thus women earned on their own regularly and enjoyed some sort of social status in the family. Dharwad district was renowned for its cotton cultivation and spinning and weaving were widespread in the district. But the Industrial Revolution evidenced in England and the tariff imposed on Indian import goods in England, resulted in the ruination of textile industry in India. The upper caste women in Dharwad district stopped spinning as it was not profitable and having lost their earnings, became totally dependent on men. But silk sarees, blouse pieces and

'rumals' which were expensive products of Dharwad, had a special market. Therefore weaving did not receive such a serious setback.

The 1884 Gazetteer compiled by James Campbell records "Chiefly in the towns of Annigeri, Betegeri, Dambal, Gadag-Betegeri, Garag, Hubli, Lakkundi, Nargund, and Navalgund, both cloth of gold and silver and plain or silk-bordered cotton cloth are woven. It informs that the district has 2400 weavers. But after 1872, spinning run by the women of the lower caste families stopped and only the untouchable caste women were (numbering 1.14 lakh) engaged in spinning, despite the fact that it was not highly remunerative. Later as the weavers although secured cheap mill spun yarn from Bombay, it gave only a temporary relief, but ultimately these women gave up the profession. The notorious famine of 1876 squeezed them severely by not only creating a scarcity of silkyarn, but also seriously dwindled the buyers of furnished fabrics. As they could not afford to buy even food grains, many of these weaker families sold their equipments and went to work as labourers at the famine relief work centres. Thousands of weavers were starved to death in the Deccan. But considerable number of women worked in the ginning units, where cotton was being cleaned. Efforts to grow American cotton in India was encouraged by the Government, and in Dharwad district too the new breed was introduced with enthusiasm. The Lancashire mills required this new cotton. Between 1858-60, there were 600 hand-operated gins functioning in the district. But due to the loss in the local industry, unemployment increased on a large scale. (American cotton cultivation which was only two acres in 1842 A.D. rose to 2.46 lakh acres in 1878 A.D. in Dharwad district).

The British paid much attention to education, transport and medical services. But '*Salimutt*' and '*Koolimutt*' were functioning as indigenous institutions, which were under private endeavour had not made education universal. In 1826 the Marathi Schools were started at Dharwad and Hubli, where fees was to be remitted by the British Government. Later in 1835, in both the places they opened a Kannada School each. In 1836 a Kannada school was opened at Ranibennur. The first English School was established at Dharwad in the year 1848. There were altogether 14 schools in Dharwad by 1855-56, which included these English Schools as well as a Teacher's Training School. At a time when the people were under the impression that this was a Marathi speaking area, Elliot, an English Officer, having realized that the area is predominantly a kannada speaking, made special efforts to open Kannada Schools in large numbers in the district. Later in 1869 Deputy Channabasappa was posted as officer in the district and it was he who made serious efforts to increase the number of Kannada Schools in the region. In 1867 a girls' school was first established in Dharwad and during the next fifteen years their number rose to eleven in the district. In 1856, the district came to have a normal school to train teachers. Though it was shifted to Belgaum in 1861, it was brought back to Dharwad in 1875. This college functioned almost like a University and also gave emphasis for training kannada teachers. This institution did a yeoman service in inculcating the spirit of national awakening, the love towards kannada language, compilation of books on kannada literature, encouraging journalism and theatrical activities and also imparting training in classical music etc. (See also chapter 13 Education). The Basel Mission started its activities in Dharwad with the opening of Anglo Vernacular Schools in the year 1836. Missionaries like Hebick, Moegling, Kittel, Tziggler and Uttangi Chennappa were responsible for the creation of new waves in the field of education and such other intellectual activities.

The Dharwad English School was the first of its kind established in the area in the year 1848. Basel Mission established a High School at Dharwad in 1863. Apart from this there were no other High

Schools in the district then. Benefited by these two institutions, Desais., Deshpandes, Nayaks (bankers) and other such well to do people hailing from all taluks came to settle down in Dharwad or had separate houses set up there, with a view to get their children educated in English. It is these people who became the focal point, around which the religious, cultural and political activities got accelerated and thus Dharwad became the cultural centre of Northern Karnataka without even the benefit of a Royal patronage. The Murugha Mutt at Dharwad and the Samskrita Patashala which later came to be established, supplemented these efforts.

The land survey and settlement initiated in 1821 A.D. was completed by 1851 A.D. Between 1841 to 1855 a full-fledged survey was conducted. This resulted in the reduction of loan burden of land-owners. This enabled the farmers to rear increased number of cattle heads and the resultant progress ensured increasing availability of fertilizers. This favourable situation resulted in Government realising full land Revenues from the farmers. The income derived from the land Revenue increased substantially in 1855 from what it was in 1840 A.D. The land revenue dues which remained at Rs. 21,843 in 1840-41 came down to as little as Rs 166 in 1854-55. The cultivable land rose to 10,76, 350 acres in 1855-56 from 5,87,693 acres in 1843 A.D. (Dharwad Gazetteer 1884 P.P. 525-27). But these figures are of the regions directly under British rule, and excluded the areas covered by the Princely States of Kundgol, Shirhatti, Gudigeri, Lakshmeshwar, Savanur etc, which add up to more than 100 villages and five towns. But the Inam Commission appointed in 1852 confiscated the Inams of many Zamindars, and this caused discontentment in the minds of many a landlords against the British rule. In 1874, revised survey settlement began. (See chapter VIII for more details).

Municipalities were founded according to an Act of 1851 at Hubli (1855), Dharwad (1856), Ranibennur (1858), Gadag-Betgeri (1859), Navalgund (1870) and Nargund (1871). By the Act of 1873, the city municipal councils were brought into being at Byadgi and Haveri and Hangal also came to have it later. However subsequently Hangal ceased to be a city Municipal Council. *Dharwad Vritta* 'was the first news paper in Marathi followed by another called *Chawa*. '*Chandrodaya*' a Kannada News paper was started in the year 1877 with lithographic process. After the severe cholera of 1818 A.D. the district experienced another epidemic of Cholera during 1865-66 in which 10,024 persons perished. Later in 1869 also Cholera was evidenced again resulting in the death toll to 1459, of which, Dharwad town alone accounted for 305 deaths. The acute famine of 1876-78 resulted in starvation deaths of thousands. Recurrence of Cholera during this period added to the agony of the people. In addition to the civil Hospital in Dharwad, founded in 1830, Hubli (1859), Gadag (1864) and Haveri (1874) came to have aided hospitals.

Nargund Uprising

There was an armed uprising against the British Rule in Nargund in 1858. Even earlier to the rule of the Peshwas, Chatrapathi Shahu had founded the Jahgir at Nargund. Rama Rao Bhawe had been granted Nargund village as a Jahgir in 1711. In addition, the Savanur Nawab granted one taraf to the Bhawe family. While Rama Rao Bhawe was based at Ramdurg (Belgaum district) his brother Balvant Rao was at Nargund (1760). In between 1740-42 Dadaji Rao Bhawe was administering the Jahgir. There were many feuds causing bloodshed at Ramdurg and Bhasker Rao Bhawe was the Jahgirdar of Nargund during 1760-63. His son Venkat Rao was at Nargund (1773-85), and though in the days of Tipu, he lost Nargund in 1792, Peshwa Savoy Madhava Rao granted to Nargund Venkat Rao and to his relative Rama Rao Ramdurg as Jahgirs. In 1809, Peshwa Bajirao II divided the Jahgir clearly and Dadaji Rao III, son

of Venkat Rao (1817-42) secured 33 villages around Nargund. Venkat Rao's son Bhaskar Rao II (1842-58) rose in revolt against the British. The British had allowed him to continue to administer his petty territory as various Patwardhan families had been doing.

Bhaskar Rao or Baba Saheb is described as a brilliant person and had a library of nearly 4,000 sanskrit works in his 'Wada'. In 1866, his appeal to have an adopted son was turned down by the British and he turned furious against them. The hereditary District Officer (Tahsildar) of Mundargi, Bhimrao Nadgir and the Deshmukh of Soratur became his close friends. Though the British had smelt some trouble from Nargund and Ramdurg and the neighbouring Jahgir of Anegondi and also from some other Desais of the region in the wake of the 1858 uprising in the north, the year 1857 and early months of 1858 were free from any incidents. Kenchanagowda, the Desais of Hammigi and Shirhatti had also secretly allied with these and he had collected a large quantity of weapons. The Desai of Govankop was also a hand in glove with them. The letters sent by Nana Saheb Peshwa from Brahmavarta (Kanpur) to Mundargi Bhimrao, urging him to revolt were later found by the British. Baba Saheb sought the help of the Desai of Dambal and he was expecting the revolt at Torgal (Belgaum district)

The British Collector Ogilby ordered Baba Saheb to send all the fire arms and guns he had to Dharwad. Accordingly the weapons were loaded on bullock carts and while being transported, on May 7th (1858) Baba Saheb reported that these weapons were looted on the way at Jagapur on 7th May 1858, though actually the weapons were looted by none other than Baba Saheb himself. Three huge canons were retained by him on the plea that transporting them was difficult due to rains and which he later got it mounted on his fort on May 28. The Mamledar of Navalgund who reported this matter also informs that cash in the Navalgund treasury had been sent to Dharwad on the previous day.

Mundargi Bhima Rao

Hearing the news that in the Wada at Hammigi, Kenchanagauda of Shirhatti had his arms stored, a chief constable from Dambal was sent to Hammigi. Having seen a large quantity of arms and ammunitions stock piled in the 'Wada', the Chief constable stocked them inside the Wada, got it locked and deployed the centries there, and also sent a report to Dharwad. Mundargi Bhimrao heard of this.* He had been a Mamledar under the British government, had worked at Harapanahally and Bellary, and had been dismissed in 1854. He knew English and was well educated. He went to Hammigi, killed the centries posted there, acquired the arms and attacked the State treasury at Dambal. But cash in the treasury had been already dispatched to Gadag. The Jahgirdar of Anegondi was also expected to join him with his men. Many people (about 300 to 400) joined him and he attacked Gadag and looted the Post and Telegraph office. On hearing the news of arrival of police party, Kenchanagauda and Bhimrao moved to Koppal and on June 30, they entered the fort of Koppal. Bhimrao's two wives and children who had taken shelter in Koppal town were taken into his custody by the Mamledar of Koppal.

* Having gathered about 70 people, Bhimrao proceeded to Hammigi and had planned an uprising in 1857 itself. He had gathered about 300 to 400 people in Dambal area under the guise of using these men to excavate a tank. This news was conveyed to Ogilby at Dharwad from the Bellary Collector telegraphically (1.8.1857). When Collector Ogilby invited the Soratur Desai and Bhimrao and had a discussion with them, at Dharwad, both of them skillfully managed to demonstrate their loyalty to the British government. During the next eight months they did not indulge in any nefarious activities against the British. This is evidenced by the documents in Hyderabad Archives (Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad, PP. 109-111).

British army from Bellary, Raichur, Dharwad and Hyderabad rushed to Koppal. Under the command of Mayor Hughes, the army laid siege to the fort on May 31. The watchman of the fort duped Bhimrao and opened its doors. On hearing the news, Bhimrao and Kenchanagauda rushed out of the gate and engaged themselves in a fierce fight for several hours and when their magazine stock was exhausted and they were overpowered by the British army. It is said that Bhimrao shot Kenchanagauda and also shot himself dead according to the British records- on the afternoon of First June, around 3pm, the whole fort came under the control of the British and they also took 150 men captive. Though Bhimrao was neither a chieftain nor a Desai, was however educated. He fought selflessly and died heroically without surrendering to the British.

Having heard of the activities of Baba Saheb of Nargund, Manson, who was the Southern Regional Commissioner of Bombay Presidency was at Kurundwad, proceeded on May 20 to Nargund. He reached Ramdurg and advised Bhave not to participate in the Nargund uprisings. With a few followers, he proceeded to Nargund and on the way camped at Surebhan. Baba Saheb came with his men to the spot and Manson, who was sleeping in his palanquin, woke up in time and shot at the attackers, killed one of them. Baba Saheb took Manson captive and decapitated him (May 20), since as a member of Inam Commission, Manson had taken away many villages belonging to Baba Saheb and this had made Baba Saheb furious. The torso of Manson was thrown into the campfire there, and his severed head was brought to Nargund and displayed on the fort gate. Fourteen cavalry men of Manson were also killed.

Baba Saheb was surprised by the fact that his own close associates Krishnaji Joshi and Banya Bapu had been reporting all his activities to Manson secretly. He came to know of this when he saw the papers in the custody of Manson. He also realised that these men were causing damage to the stock of gun powder in the Nargund fort. Baba Saheb sought Mundargi Bhimrao's help. But the latter had reached Koppal and was engaged in fighting the British. As pre-planned, while Bhima Rao was laying siege to Koppal, Baba Saheb would blockade Dharwad. On hearing the news of Manson's death, British army from Dharwad marched towards Nargund and camped at Amargol. Another contingent under Col. Malcolm from Koppal reached Nargund and laid siege to Nargund on May 31. On June 1 they marched towards the fort. Of the nearly 700 people who confronted them, 70 were killed. Next day, they entered the fort and reached the place which had been deserted. The valuable library was burnt down by the furious British army. Having been deceived by treachery and perfidy, the disoluted Baba Saheb, left the fort, realising the futility of continuing in the fort. However he was pursued and caught near the forest of Toragal. His mother Yamunabai and wife Savitribai ended their life by plunging themselves into the river. Their bodies were located and flushed out at Budihal. Baba Saheb was tried and hanged at Belgaum on June 12, 1858.

Thus the phase of 1858 uprising in Dharwad district ended on a conspicuous note. By the first week of June, a total of 40 insurgents were sent to gallows and about 100 insurgents were subjected to imprisonments for various terms and deported to distant islands. Nearly 100 persons who were taken as captives at Koppal and Nargund were Court-martialled and shot dead. The family members of Bhimrao were pensioned out. However his property was confiscated. Forty-one villages from Nargund Jahgir were taken over by the British, and later it was formed into a Petha (sub taulk). Afraid of the fact that the Dharwad fort might fall into the hands of the insurgents, parts of it were pulled down by the British.

All-season cart roads were non-existent in Dharwad till 1844. They were proving to be useless in rainy season. The only means of transport were the pack animals. By 1856, an all weather road connecting Hubli and Harihar was newly laid. In 1866, a bridge was raised across the Varada on the Pune-Bangalore Road. In addition, there was a road connecting Hubli with Mundgod and Sirsi and via Devimane Ghat, reaching Kumta fort. The local bodies started road building work from 1866 and also building of bridges from the same year.

Cotton Boom

A peculiar development that shook the whole of the district, and even the Deccan, from its deep slumber was the 'Cotton Boom'. During the Civil war in America, cotton that was exported from the new continent to England stopped. Now dependence on cotton from India increased in leaps and bounds. Dharwad being a major cotton growing district, saw a boom of the crop. The American breed of cotton which was being sold at Rs. 75 to 100 per *Khandi* (four maunds), had a rate of Rs. 380 in 1863 and Rs. 465 in 1864. Cotton crop was exclusively raised by a majority of peasants and the peasants had money in their hands beyond the limits of their imaginations. 'Reaped cotton and got ruined' ('*Hatti bitti halada*' in Kannada) became a proverb as overnight riches degraded the peasants morally. They started spending money in excess and the references of the time make a mention that even the ornamental caps at the tip of the Bullocks horns (usually made of brass) were made of gold, not to speak of the ornaments acquired in excess of the requirements of the family members. Mutual squabbles and litigations increased, attracting many people to the legal profession; excessive dowry became common. But savings also increased and many industries attracted investment for their capital.

For the transport of cotton, road linkage also improved including creation of bridges. Though the 'Boom' receded, cotton cultivation was continued to be a little more than pre-boom period, and this gave rise to the establishment of textile mills in India and local cotton had demand from the mills at Bombay and Solhapur. In Dharwad district itself, four steam operated ginning units were begun. The S.M. Spinning and weaving Mill was started at Hubli in 1881. But after 1880, both the cultivation of cotton as well as the price substantially fell. But Dharwad district, retained its dominance in ginning and weaving. The boom helped the completion of the railway line (1887) reaching Pune (and Bombay). Later Dharwad -Vasco (Goa) line was also completed in 1889. Hubli came to have railway workshop in 1888, and the Southern Maratha Railways administrative office was also opened at Dharwad in 1888. Hubli developed as an industrial centre.

The demonous Deccan famine of 1876-78 saw the starting of many famine relief works, which substantially increased the road length. Due to the famine in the British administered areas of Dharwad district, over 60,000 people died, and when the princely areas (now part of the district) are taken into account, the death rate was to be more than one lakh. The total deaths in 1876-77 (year previous to the famine) in the district were 31,726, (this being the figure of normal level of deaths). But in 1877-78, totally 83, 857 persons died (more than 50,000 must have died of starvation) and in 1878-79 the figure was 42, 365. In 1879-80, total deaths amounted to 24,550. In 1881, the population of the district was 8,82,907 which fell by 1,06,764 from 1872. For this fall in population famine and migrations are given as reasons by the 1884 Gazetteer. Dambal tank of Vijayanagar period was desilted and the work on Medleri and Asundi tanks appears to have been started in the period, under the famine relief works.

NATIONAL AWAKENING

The rule of the British appeared to have acted as a catalyst to the people as it had ended the rule of the Peshwas. The increased dominance of Brahmins in administration at the time of the Peshwas, misrule of Peshwa Bajirao II, the repeated irksome campaigns of the Peshwas and their commanders who often resorted to looting and the method of farming revenue collections resulting in the fleecing of farmers, all these appeared to be ending with the termination of Maratha rule. But the colonial policies of the British, disastrous natural calamities, ruination of many domestic industries causing starvation and deaths and the revenue policies etc. in the long run, turned the people to be anti-British. This helped the growth of Nationalism. Even then, national feelings were not so very widespread before 1930. But by 1942, it became very widespread. But it took quite sometime for the nationalistic ideas to catch the imagination of all sections of people.

The peace that was founded, the administration that looked law-abiding, the foundation laid for popular education, and special attention paid to employ non-brahmin sections in government service had all made the British rule popular in the minds of the people, whenever there were expressions of displeasure against the British as in the case of uprisings of Kittur Channamma, Sangolli Rayanna, Nargund Baba Saheb or Mundargi Bhimrao, their suppression by the British and the defeat of the powerful rulers like Tipu or the Peshwas made the people convinced that the British were invincible, and any effort of revolt was bound to end in jail, and that the British rule was as permanent as the Solar System.

When the Inam Commission had been appointed (1843-44) 6,80,943 acres of land had been confiscated from land-owners in the district. Though Baba Saheb and Mundargi Bhimrao had protested with armed uprisings, the thousands of many other expropriated landlords were burning with discontentment. Their families silently nurtured anti-British feelings for generations.

When there was severe famine, collection of revenue was rather suspended, not remitted. Though famine relief works were undertaken it provided jobs only temporarily. Many craftsmen like weavers had to give up their profession permanently. Far earlier to this (1810-15) Machine made yarn had thrown lakh of women out of job. Even then, there were more than one lakh women, mostly from untouchable sections, still spinning and when yarn from native mills started arriving in 1872. Slowly they too were thrown out of jobs. It can be a matter of surprise that in 1872 there were 1,14,416 spinners in the district, but soon their skills had no takers.

By the Salt Act of 1873, hundreds of salt manufacturers (producers of mined salt called Uppars) lost their livelihood as salt production became a State monopoly. When paper from Europe was imported, paper manufacturers (mostly Muslims) concentrated at Dharwad, Gadag, Guttal, Hubli, Karjagi, Navalgund, Ranibennur etc. (Gazetteer, 1884, P 388) lost their markets. When kerosene oil was imported from 1876 for burning lamps, much of the demand of oil used for lighting, processed in local domestic oil mills (by Ganigas) lost its demand, causing hardships to the community (Gazetteer, 1884, P. 306).

Though Thackeray had systematically conducted the measurements of land, at the time of settlement, lands were wrongly classified and fixation of rent proved harmful to many and they had to suffer at the hands of the corrupt revenue staff. Choksey (P.25) has pointed out that this stop-gap settlement went on till 1873, helping the corrupt local bureaucracy.

Survey and Settlement was concluded in 1843-44 for the first time, and out of the total cultivable land of 5,68,328 acres surveyed, revenue dues were fixed at Rs. 8.25 lakh. But the actual collection was Rs. 9.68 lakh. The officers congratulated themselves over this excess collection. But due to occasional failure of monsoon, there was none to hear the grievances of the ryots. Though people felt relieved that this government claims only as much revenue that has been fixed by settlement process, the former practice of granting concession in cases of drought or famine had been given up by the new State. According to the settlement completed in 1881-82, 12,73,437 acres of land was found fit for cultivation, and Rs. 15.97 lakh was settled as the total land revenue. Actually Rs. 15.80 lakh was realised. But many professional Artisans (who had to give up their calling) like weavers, salt makers etc. had tried to cultivate fallow land and land unfit for agriculture had been brought under the tillage. But though agriculture had been extended, the lands being not fertile, agriculture in those lands was not a profitable venture. But pressure on land increased. The district became an agricultural region. but when a crop like Jowar is taken into account, its price which was 54 lb per rupee in 1833, went on declining, and it was sold at 102 lb per rupee in 1838, and in 1840 120 lb. were available per rupee (Choksey, P. 26). The ryots found it difficult to pay the land revenue. The heavy levy of revenue is the cause for the poverty of the peasants, was the view of every senior British officer in those days, points out Choksey. The Kod taluk which was supposed to be a rice barn, had in 1848, its lands fallen fallow and forests and toddy ('sindhi') trees had grown in them. George Vingate, a British official opined that Karnataka is in a condition of losing its predominance in agriculture. After the second Survey and Settlement of 1882, due to the Cotton Boom, the condition of the peasants looked to be improving, but after 1870, it deteriorated further. The price of jowar, as pointed out by Choksey was 19 seers per rupee in 1865, and it fell to 29 seers per rupee by 1875. This was due to the recession in the field of handicrafts industry. The famine of 1876-78 doomed all craftsmen and the worst sufferers were the weavers. In addition, in 1875-76 when the average rainfall was 31 inches: in the district, the revenue collection was Rs. 19.60 lakh; where as in 1876-77 though the average rainfall was only 16 inches, the total revenue collection was Rs. 20.16 lakh.

The government had encouraged ryots to grow more cotton. But as reported by the Gazetteer (1884, P.283), cotton reduces the fertility of the soil very fast. When there was a bumper crop of cotton, the ryots could not pay the labour charges of plucking it, From 1880 onwards the enthusiasm to raise cotton crop was waning says the *Gazetteer*. But foodgrains too did not command an attractive price. Cholera used to take a very heavy toll in Bombay Presidency. If 47,555 people died in 1875, in 1877 the toll was 57, 252 in the whole of the Presidency. The death toll was on an average of 30,000 to 40,000 per year, and in 1897, 57,109 were the victims of the epidemic. The death rate in Dharwad district in the course of 20 years was calculated to be 3.86%, and was the highest compared to other districts. There was scarcity of labourers to undertake agricultural operations. The plague that was evidenced in 1897 took a toll of 38 in that year and 22,764 persons in 1898. This was the highest figure when compared to the four districts of Bombay Karnataka. Plague was evidenced in 120 villages and towns in the district. In addition, in Kundgol, of the Princely region alone 2,385 people had died, and this is exclusive of the above figure (No figures on Shirhatti, Gudgeri Savanur and Lakshmeshwar regions are available). This was followed by famine and cholera, and in 1898 in Dharwad district alone 4, 504 persons died of cholera (All this information is quoted out from the Annual Administration Reports of the Bombay Presidency.) Out of this, in Gadag 342, in Karjagi circle 733 and in Hangal circle 591 people were victims of cholera (Annual Administration Report 1898-99, P.234). The effects of plague did not cease even by 1897-98, it continued to haunt the people of the region every year,

resulting in thousands of deaths. While the year 1901-02 accounted for 35,889 deaths, the year 1902-03 witnessed 34,679 deaths. The total deaths in 1903-04 accounted for 39,339 deaths. (Ref. Dharwad District Gazetteer, Supplement to the district Gazetteer 1904, P.3).

A deep impression had developed among the public in the entire Bombay Presidency that the Britishers were mainly responsible for the spread of plague epidemic. The plague relief operations were highly oppressive, inviting severe protests from the people. When people were forced to vacate their residences and asked to live in open fields, away from the town in Pune, military was deployed, and the excesses committed by the British soldiers resulted in widespread resentment. Rand and Iyerts, two British military officers were killed by Chaphekar Brothers in Pune. The articles written by Lokamanya Tilak in Marathi magazine 'Kesari' had its echoes all around. In North Karnataka area, Tilak's 'Kesari' (1881) was greatly responsible for the national awakening.

Alur Venkat Rao writes in his Memoirs, thus : "The years 1896 and 1897 created lot of havoc in the country. Plague prevailed in India for the first time in the city of Bombay in November 1896. In no time it spread to Pune and created turmoil in the city. To check its spread to Belgaum and Dharwad, travellers in trains were quarantined and were made to suffer much hardships. Still it spread to Hubli in October 1897. By the close of 1897 segregation camps had been started at Dharwad, Hubli and Gadag. In April (1898), there was a rumour that soldiers had entered Dharwad market and the dreadful rumour made the people run in panic. Streets after streets were burnt at Dharwad with a view to check the epidemic of Plague. This is his eye-witness account. "During this time, as though he is minister of plague, 'Dushkalaraya' (famine) also made his presence felt. The years 1896-97 were years of severe famine and starvation. In 1897, due to famine, Dharwad and Hubli underwent several looting sprees. People had not even a morsel of food to eat." (*Nanna Jeevana Smritigalu*, P.32). This was followed by the invasion of hoards of locusts which devoured whatever crop that had been raised.

In this prevailing atmosphere, it was natural that anti-British feelings developed among the peasants, craftsmen and land-owners. However this period witnessed the increase of education, and also a phenomenal increase of circulation of newspapers. In the urban areas, the number of intellectuals grew, thus giving a fillip to the nationalistic activities. By the founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885, and by the impact of Tilak's 'Kesari', various organisations and associations took birth, and they organised meetings and festivals and nurtured nationalistic spirit.

Rise of National Movement

"When I was 25 year old, Indian National Congress was founded. But the movement in fact spread throughout the country in around 1895-96", says Alur Venkatarao, and this is true of Dharwad district as well. '*Jnanaprakash*' (1849), '*Indu Prakash*' (1852), '*Tilak's Kesari*' (1881), all Marathi journals and Venkata Rango Katti's '*Karnataka Patra*' (Belgaum 1881) were the journals and news papers which were in circulation in Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag and Haveri in those days. According to the *Annual Administration Report* of Bombay Presidency, '*Kesari*' had the highest circulation (4,700 copies) in the Bombay Presidency in 1885-86, and the same report says that '*Kesari*' had severely criticised the Revenue settlement which had just been completed. The forest Act had been facing severe opposition from the peasants of the areas, the report says.

It was the newspapers that were mainly responsible for the awakening of nationalistic feelings and during the next 10 years, Kesari's circulation went up to 13,000. R.R. Diwakar Says that, Kesari

as a newspaper had become so popular, that the word 'Kesari' was often used to connote the newspaper rather than any other connotation assigned to the word 'Kesari'. "Vrittanta Manjari" (1885), "Loka bandhu" (1880) and "Rasika Ranjani" (Gadag, 1884) and "Hubballi Vritta" were some of the newspapers that were in circulation in Dharwad, points out Dr. Srinivas Havanur. From Dharwad was published 'Chandrodaya' (1876), Huchayya Vibhuti was its publisher. 'Karnataka Patra' was brought to Dharwad from Belgaum by Venkata Rango Katti in 1883, Mudavidu Krishna Rao's 'Karnataka Vritta' (1895), 'Rajahamsa' (1891, Ed. Baluvantrao Jathar), 'Dhananjaya' (Daily, 1895) and 'Vagbhushana' (1896) were the other popular local papers. Most of these papers had 'Kesari' as their model and they wrote in the tone of 'Kesari' or had translated articles from this popular Marathi News paper. 'Satyavritta' was started (1888) from Gadag, but was short-lived. For publishing a ballad on Shivaji called Bhavani Talwar (1898), the office of 'Rajahamsa' was raided by the British government and the paper had to be closed down for some time. A headmaster of the Dharwad Training College called Khare was in fact a man of revolutionary ideals and he influenced the young people in Dharwad like Mudavidu Krishnarao, Gadigeyya Honapurmath and Annacharya Hoskeri with nationalistic feelings. Shivarampanth Khanolkar was a co-proprietor in 'Dhananjaya' magazine. These newspapers which were critical of the government were also able to kindle the spirit of awakening among the masses, against the government. 'Chandrodaya' discussed the issue as to who should be the President of Congress in 1890. It severely criticised the expenditure on Anglo-Russian war and terming it as wasteful. It also blamed the Government for paying very high salaries and allowances to government servants.

The founder of Indian National Congress, Allan Octavian Hume visited Belgaum (on 16th Dec. 1893) and also Dharwad and had kindled the political activities in this region. Naturally Dharwad had grown to be a centre of intellectual and political activities. The Government High School, the Basel Mission High School, the Training College and the New English School (1882) have made many rich landlords to come and stay in Dharwad to educate their children.

The German missionaries in Basel Mission also awakened enthusiasm for Kannada in the minds of the educated people by their scientific studies on Kannada Language. As an outcome of all this, R.H. Deshpande who was the first post-graduate (M.A.) degree holder from Dharwad, popularly known as 'M.A. Deshpande' became instrumental in starting the Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha in 1890. The Sangha worked not only for the rejuvenation of Kannada but also indirectly fostered nationalistic spirit. The Presidents of the Sangha included such a scholarly advocate from Bombay (originally of Karwar) Shamrao Vithal Kaikini and the German missionary Tziggler. After 1905, Alur Venkatarao began to play a prominent part in it. Alur had been educated at Pune and Bombay and was imbued with a strong spirit of love for both Kannada language and the country. Fleet's "History of Canarese Districts of Bombay Presidency" and Robert Sewell's "A forgotten Empire" (on Vijayanagar, 1901) created waves of awakening in the minds of the people. The Railway Divisional Office founded at Dharwad (1888)* had many servants engaged in encouraging histrionic talents. Inspired by the activities going on in Maharashtra in the field of literature, sports, historical studies, theatrical movement, music, etc, many institutions like 'Mitra Samaj' (1895-96), 'Gorakshana Samsthe', 'Prachya Krida Samvardhaka Mandali' (1895 to encourage traditional sports), 'Gayana Pathashala' (1896), 'Vakruttothejaka Sabhe' (1896) and such other bodies functioned in Dharwad. Ganapathi festival and Shivaji festival (initiated by Tilak) were also organised at Dharwad, Hubli and other places as early as in 1896. In addition to the

* Alur Venkat Rao says that Clerks and other educated servants in this office "were not subjected to restrictions imposed on government servants. They were thus active in national movement."

Vidyavardhaka Sangha, New English School (1882), Samskrita Pathasala (1849), which became a college in 1896) founded by the efforts of Gurnatha Rao Pathak, were encouraging nationalistic activities. Gurnatha Rao Pathak and Krishnoji Guruji were the elders, who gave a lead to nationalistic activities. The new English School started by Lele, later became Victoria High School. The Shivaji festival, Ganesha festival and Nadahabba (during Dasara) initiated by Alur, later, sponsored choral singing competitions and also sports, drama and music competitions, and such other cultural activities at Hubli, Gadag, Haveri and other centres. We hear of Shivaji Utsav held at Kundgol in 1897. Gadag had a Samskrita Pathashala in 1896. Youngmen's football club was started at Gadag by the efforts of Huilgol Srinivas Rao in 1897. Later this club became Kala Vilasi Sangha and staged plays with nationalistic message.

In 1899, the anti-Plague vaccination drive at Dharwad was opposed and took the colour of a political movement. Tilak had been released from Jail in 1899. His writings always provoked people. The anti-plague vaccine was still in an experimental stage, and it had many side effects in the form of physical ailments. Krishnoji Guruji wrote a letter in '*Kesari*' about this. Dharwad papers like '*Rajahamsa*' and '*Karnataka Vritta*' also wrote over the same issue. As a result, government issued a circular against compulsory vaccination. The message that any agitation can influence the government to change its policies was brought home to political workers and they were enthused. The Theosophical Society was founded at Dharwad. In 1902, under its auspices many foreign scholars by their erudite lectures replied to the criticism of the Christian Missionaries and other intellectuals regarding Hindu religion and customs, which enlivened the spirits of nationalist workers. Volunteers from Dharwad started attending Congress Sessions and other political gatherings outside, and in 1902, Bombay Presidency Political Conference was held at Satara. Many from Dharwad participated in it. Earlier to this, in 1895 a similar meeting had been held at Belgaum, which was presided over by Dinshaw Wacha.

In 1901, as a protest against the Revenue Act of the Bombay Govt., there was a mammoth public meeting at Dharwad on July 17. The Karnataka Education Society founded in 1882, took over the New English School and named it as Victoria High School, (present Vidyaranya High School) though the founders of the body were men with nationalistic spirit.

After the conference at Satara, (1902) the Bombay Presidency Political Conference held its next conference at Dharwad. In 1903, Daji Abaji Khare, a friend of Tilak from Bombay presided over it. Panduranga Athavale was the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Gadigeyya Honnapurmath was one of the Secretaries. Tilak also attended this conference. Ferozeshah Mehta, Dinshaw Wacha, and Gopalakrishna Gokhale were the other leaders who attended. This conference resulted in an unprecedented awakening in the district, as it was a great event and advocate Gurnathrao Pathak had spent a great deal of money to make it a success.

Soon there were enough indications to divide Bengal, and there were strong movements against this proposal in Bengal, Punjab and Maharashtra. But its heat was not felt in Dharwad. Alur Venkatrao had just finished his studies in law, and who had been an eye-witness and was a participant in the movements going on in Bombay and Pune, returned to Dharwad. "When I returned from the College to Dharwad, my condition was like having entered a dark forest with blindfolded condition", says Alur Venkat Rao. (*Nanna Jeevana Smritigalu*, P.72). "Though the Swadeshi Movement was very strong, its waves had not touched Dharwad, and only public meetings in the evenings were taken as enough." (*Ibid*, P. 72). "When Bengal is conducting such a very serious campaign over the division of their

province into two, Karnataka which is torn asunder into shreds is not awakened" to such a tragic situation, he laments (P.87). It struck to my mind that this terribly deep slumber of Karnataka, is to be ascribed to, it being shred into pieces, he observes (p.88)

The same year he visited Hampi and having seen the ruined remains of the ancient and magnificent capital city of Vijayanagar Empire, he was greatly inspired by the history of Vijayanagar, and he realised that agitation is the only way of securing the unification of Karnataka and the ultimate goal of realising freedom of India. Thus as an active office bearer of the Vidyavardhaka Sangha, he started the agitation by organizing the Kannada writers ('*granthakarthara*') Conference in 1907 and 1908. He also wrote an article propounding the idea of Unification of Kannada speaking regions in '*Vagbhushana*' (1907). Taking interest in the study of the history of Karnataka, he published in Kannada, '*Karnataka Gatavaibhava*' (1917). By providing the thrust for the celebration of Nadahabba (Dasara) and urging the celebration of festivals in memory of several eminent historical heroes, saints and poets, he came to be popularly known as '*Karnataka kula Purohita*'. He also worked for the founding of Karnataka (now Kannada) Sahitya Parishat (1915). The Parishat organised annual literary meets (Sahitya Sammelanas) and brought the kannada intellectuals on a single platform, and thus created an emotional integration. With the objective of unification of Karnataka, he started '*Karnataka Sabha*' in 1915 by holding a meeting in the house of Honnapurmath at Dharwad.

The unification and freedom movements went hand-in-hand and spread vigorously in Karnataka, and for such a development, Alur was the architect and Dharwad was its centre. "Dharwad was the home of new awakening of nationalism. The credit for creating a spirit of rejuvenation of Kannada, Karnataka and unification of Karnataka in the whole State goes to the leaders of those days from Dharwad" says R.R. Diwakar (*Honnapura*, P.20) Stressing the point that the idea of unification by Alur served very appropriately the cause of national awakening, Diwakar adds. "The workers from Karnataka who stepped on the arena of Indian politics between 1905-20 saw two dreams; conceived two ideas; had before them two maps; one of free India and the other of united Karnataka." (*Karnataka Ekikarananada Kathe*, P.1). Alur who was in the forefront of the movements in favour of Kannada and nationalism, together with such giants of the time like Mudavidu Krishnarao, Mudavidu Venkat Rao, Nargund Rama Rao, Kadapa Raghavendra Rao, N.S. Rajpurohit and Deshpande Narayanrao have been described by him (as by others) as the 'Seven seers of Kannada' (*Saptarishis*). (*Swatantrya Sangramada Smritigalu*, Vol. III, P. 325). Though freedom movement was considerably strong in Dharwad, it should not be concluded that it was weak in other centres of the district. In some other towns too, some or the other kinds of activities was going on.

Hubli was also active, and N.S. Hardikar who was a student of Lamington High School then, organised Arya Bala Sabha in 1904, which was a body of young boys of his own age and engaged them in physical exercises, started a reading room, and held meetings to propagate the use of Swadeshi goods. They celebrated Ganeshotsav, Shivaji Utsav, and encouraged hosting of indigenous games etc. Vishwanathrao Joshi, an advocate became a leader of the movement from 1906. Hardikar even went to Kalghatgi and organised Shivaji festival there. In all these activities, Hardikar who was participating with intense enthusiasm in the public activities at Hubli, became very popular when he at the age of 14 became popular among the traders of the town for the tremendous courage he displayed in fire-fighting operations, when the Robertson Market in Hubli caught severe fire. This fire incident is important in the history of Hubli. The market which was crisscrossed by narrow alleys and passages, full of many petty shops, now made way for the establishment of a new and spacious market in the

vast open area called Durgada Bayalu. Hardikar Manjappa published his journal '*Dhanurdhari*' from Hubli in 1904. Later Bindurao Mutalik Desai started '*Kannada Kesari*' (1906), and the young Hardikar used to contribute articles in 1904 to this News paper. This was just a Kannada version of Marathi 'Kesari'. Later when R.R. Diwakar who came to Hubli in 1908, organised protest demonstrations for a day at Lamington School, along with Vishnu Tembe, Madhwarao Kabbur and Ram Rao Shevde (a relative of Hardikar, who had left for some other place to continue his studies) in protest against the sentence awarded to Tilak. They boycotted the school and were fined by the School. This testifies to the fact of prevalence of nationalistic fervour in Hubli.

When Tilak visited Dharwad in 1907, he addressed a meeting held at the Anjuman Maidan. Gadigeyya Honnapurmath was the Chairman of the Reception Committee (*Honnapura*, P.36). R.V. Jathar has written about him (*Gadigeyya*) as the "first Veerashaiva brave man who supported the Indian National Congress" (*Honnapura*, P. 39). When Tilak was arrested in 1908, nationalistic activities had been kindled even at Mishrikoti in Kalghatgi taluk. In Haveri, at the onset of Swadesh movement (1906), Krishnacharya Kolhapur started collecting "mushti fund" and was sending money to Tilak for financing the Vang-Bhang movement (*Swat, Sangra, Smritigalu*, I. P. 750.) Handful (*mushti*) of rice was collected from each house everyday and this was like "little drops of water making..."). Leaders coming from Dharwad delivered lectures on Swadeshi movement at *Haveri*. Alur Venkat Rao gave up his legal practice. The Swadeshi movement in 1905-06 saw multi-dimensional activities. Alur Venkatrao started Karnataka Nutana Vidyalaya (1908), a nationalist school. Similar schools were founded at Hubli (by one Bhurse), Navalgund (Rambhau Joshi and Jivappa Anegondi took the initiative), Nargund, Hangal, Agadi (by the efforts of Tembe and others). It is well-known that at Agadi, under the aegis of the Sheshachala Sadguru Ashram "*Sadbodha Chandrika*" (1907), a monthly was started and noted writer Galaganath began '*Sheshachala Granthamala*.' The Kannada novels published by Galaganatha on the history of the Marathas aroused patriotic fervour among the youth (Watave a freedom fighter from Haveri taluk says that "In our region, it is the reading of Galaganath's novels which awakened the people from slumber and made them patriotic." *Swatantrya Sangramada Smritigalu* Vol III PP. 397) Later Galaganath came to Guttal and became a teacher. In Hangal, Balambhatta Havnur was organising public celebrations of Ganesha festival and Srinivas Rao Koti, Shyamacharya Hangal, Hanumantha Kulkarni and Rangacharya Gadagkar were the prominent leaders in the early days of the freedom movement (*Ibid*, I, P. 826). During the early decades of the 20th century, nationalistic activities in some form or the other were being organised in the towns of the district. Many workers from towns went to villages to carry on propagandistic activities connected with National Movement.

When Swadeshi Movement was initiated '*holi*' (burning) of foreign clothe was also initiated (1906). Together with the establishment of Nationalist Schools, factories to produce match box, pencil and tiles, production of Khadhi (hand-spun and hand-woven cloth), and also items like sugar, bangles and soapnut powder as home industries were initiated, says Alur Venkatrao. "European clothe went to the group of untouchable items. Imported sugar was boycotted; even use of kerosene oil met with social boycott. We started using '*hulagala*' (a local oil seed) oil for lighting lamps at houses. The move of breaking the foreign bangles put on by women was initiated. Glass lamps even in the Training College vanished. Bronze lamps using *gingili* or '*hulagala*' oil became a "matter of pride". Alur adds (*Nanna Jivana Smritigalu* P. 119). He further says that "Ganapathi festival, Shivaji festival, National School, collection of 'Paisa Fund' (initiated by Tilak), movements against consumption of alcohol and many other movement continued in Karnataka as was going on in Maharashtra. For long, public life in North Karnataka continued to be guided by Lokamanya Tilak." In Belgaum, picketing in front of

Toddy shops and the resultant arrests had taken place. However similar forms of picketing and arrests were not evidenced in Dharwad. At the Halagere maidan of Dharwad, advocate Pitre, Joshi Krishnarao Muduvidkar, Honnapurmath, Bindurao Mutalik Desai and others were delivering lectures, says Alur. "I also went round Dharwad District, delivering lectures on Swadeshi Movement," he further adds (*Ibid*, P.120)¹

Alur Venkatrao and Annacharya Hoskeri from Dharwad attended the Surat Congress (1907), and when the moderate group in congress attacked Tilak, in the scuffle that followed, delegates from Karnataka including Srinivasrao Kaujalgi of Bijapur got involved in the scuffle, in support of Tilak. These incidents even attracted the attention of the police there. The freedom related compaigns carried out in nationalist Schools was considered by the British Government as pernicious in nature. Thus the pernicious Education Act passed in the Bombay Presidency, resulted in the Closure of all nationalist Schools in the State. Dharwad school was also closed and Alur started his legal practice again. A gentlemen with patriotic fervour, Ramarao Hukkerikar was appointed as the principal of Victoria School in 1912, and this helped the spreading of nationalistic ideals in Dharwad. It was one of the three High Schools in Dharwad town. The Southern Maratha Co-operative Bank was started in 1907 (Now this Banks is called as Mahalaxmi Bank). In 1909, when an exhibition on agriculture was held in Dharwad, the idea that it should have a college received impetus, and by the efforts of Aratal Rudragauda and Rodda Srinivas Rao, the Karnataka College was founded in 1917 at Dharwad.

There were attacks on the Europeans by freedom loving revolutionaries at Muzaffarpur in 1908, and at Nasik in 1909 resulting in the murder of Jackson. The British Government, holding that the propogation of nationalistic message was the main reason, resulting in sedition and other subversive activities, the Bombay Government enacted the press Act in 1910. '*Dharwad Vritta*', '*Chandrodaya*', '*Hindustan Samachar*', '*Raja Hamsa*', '*Kshema Samachara*', '*Kannada Kesari*' and '*Lokbandhu*' had to be closed down. Tilak at that time was languishing in Mandale Jail (1908-1914). The nationalistic activities lost much of guidance and inspiration. Most of the workers in the Congress who were followers of Tilak's extremist faction left the Congress after the Surat split of 1907.

Founding of the Karnataka Itihasa Samshodhana Manadal in 1914 and also the Karnataka Sabha in 1915 by the efforts of Alur Venkatrao both at Dharwad and the publication of *Karnataka Gatavaibhava* on the history of Karnataka in 1917 by him were some notable developments of the time.²

Home Rule League

In 1916 Tilak and Annie Besant started two separate Home Rule Leagues. The followers of Besant (Theosophists) at Hubli, namely, Dr. Gore, Dr. Gokhale and Tabib started the activities of Besant's Home Rule League in Hubli. On 18th Feb. 1917, Hubli unit of the League was started. To propagate

1 "About 10 or 12 volunteers came to Savanur and propagated in the streets by singing a Kannada song like this: 'O folks, see: the Europeans putting on boots and hats came. They brought white cloth and foreign sugar. They ruined this country. O folks see'. I was attracted by the song. These Volunteers had come with Alur Venkatrao. I also joined them in the procession," says Mangalvedhe Srinivas Rao (*Swata. Sang. Smri. III, 1374*).

2. (When 'Karnataka Gatavaibhava' was read out to students of the Hamsabhavi School, they shed tears, says Kallanagauda Patil, *Swata Sangramada Smriti* I, P. 833, similar sentiments are expressed by other freedom fighters *Ibid*, III, P.308 and 597).

the ideas of the League, Tilak visited Dharwad, Hubli and Gadag (1916). Alur Venkarao, Mudavidu Krishna Rao, Gadigeyya Honnapurnamath and Kadapa Raghavendra Rao supported the League. Alur insisted that the Home Rule League unit of Karnataka should be called as Karnataka Regional Home Rule League and its literature must be published in Kannada. This attitude was "notable and is of historical importance" says R.R. Diwakar (Ibid, III P. 273), and he points out that unless an idea is propagated in people's language, the movement it propounds will not be a success, is the notion behind this stand; secondly this was a step that was initiated to create linguistic States in future, he adds.

When Tilak came to Dharwad in 1916, a ban was imposed on his public speech. The meeting was however held in the vast compound of the residence of advocate Bellary Rama Rao in the Malamaddi extension. Madhwarao Kabbur, Govindarao Guttal and D.P. Karmarkar joined as volunteers of the movement, says Diwakar, "When Tilak came to Dharwad, he was taken in a procession through all the streets of Dharwad, and a citation was presented to him in the Samskrita Pathashala", informs Karmarkar (Ibid, III, P.333). Similarly, at Hubli, the meeting had to be held near Pinjarapole outside the city near the Siddharudha Mutt with Siddharudha Swamiji presiding over the meeting.

"Prior to 1916, there was no national awakening. The surprise visit to our town (Gadag) by Tilak helped the spread of this fervour. Jalihal Anantaroo Vakil and Venkat Rao Huilgol, the leaders of our town, had arranged for the lecture by Lokamanya Tilak. The lecture by Tilak greatly inspired the people", says Srinivasarao Malgi, an advocate from Gadag, (Ibid, I, P. 689). From other sources it is known that Alur Venkatrao translated his Marathi speech into Kannada. Already there was a Youngmen's Football Club, Saraswathi Reading Room, Saraswathi Football club and Kalavilasi Natya Sangha (histrionic association) at Gadag which were all inculcating nationalistic spirit, among the youngmen and the visit of Tilak and the Jalianwala Bagh tragedy strengthened the Congress. In addition to the two leaders mentioned above, Dr. Vasudevarao Umachgi the Congress leader from Gadag was also prominent in spreading this message "Around 1920 Jalihal Anantaroo who was considered the most senior advocate in Gadag, and whose monthly income ran into thousands, preferred to involve himself totally in the struggle and he knew the nooks and corners of Gadag, Mundargi and Ron Taluks." Thus he helped the spread of nationalistic message in those regions (*Gadagina Parisarada Swatantrya Horatagarara Itihasa, P. 8*).

For the Karnataka unit of the Home Rule League, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande of Belgaum was the president and Alur Venkatrao was its Secretary. Some five or six books in Kannada were also published to spread the message of the League. When influenza appeared in Dharwad in 1918-19, Alur Venkatrao and Srinivasarao Jog started a medical centre under the aegis of the League and administered medicine to hundreds of people. During this period 'Shantakavi' (Balacharya Sakkari) performed *harikatha* both in Dharwad District as well as outside, to propagate nationalistic ideas. His rendering on 'Vidyaranya' was very popular.

Non Co-operation Movement

The Jalianwala Bagh massacre led to widespread anti British feelings in the country. When Tilak passed away on 1st August 1920, there were public condolence meetings every where. The death of this great patriot stirred the minds of thousands of youth. Vamana Hodike, who was a student of the Training College at Dharwad at that time gives an account of the atmosphere then prevailing. "On the 13th (or obsequies) Day after the death of Tilak, there was an unprecedentedly huge procession in

which thousands participated. Numerous people entered temples and took oath that they will not consume sugar, or will not take tea or smoke beedies and that they will not use foreign clothes etc. (*Swat Sang. Smrit.* I.P.204). Umabai Kundapur (who later worked in Hubli) says that having witnessed the unprecedented funeral procession at Bombay, she took a decision to join the National Movement (*Ibid.*, P. 678).

Khilaphat and Non-cooperation

When the first World war was over, the Government's call for observing the British Victory in the name of 'Day of Peace', met with protests from the congress in 1919. As the Khaliph of Turkey had been dethroned, the Muslims were angry "The procession that was organised in Dharwad on 22, Dec.1919 did not evoke much public enthusiasm. Only government servants participated in it. The Brahmins and Muslims did not participate," says a government report. Prior to it on 15th December, there was a public meeting in Hubli under the chairmanship of Abubakar Haji Jaffar. The meeting condemned the celebration of 'Day of peace'. Resolutions were passed urging Hindu-Muslim Unity. Mirza Muhammad Ali Baig moved the resolution and Srinivas Vishnu Tabib (Secretary of the Home Rule League) seconded it," the report adds. According to the call given through a pamphlet signed by 26 leaders of both Hindu and Muslim community, the "Khilaphat day" was observed in Hubli, on 26th March 1919. Thus it provided a background to Gandhiji, who later in 1920 called for Hindu-Muslim unity by launching Non-co-operation movement in the country. Tilak too had expressed his support to Khilaphat movement. (*Source material for A history of Freedom Movement, Khilaphat Movement, 1920-21*, Bombay, 1982. P. 167.)

With the death of Tilak, extremist movement ended and the 'Gandhian era' began. Gandhiji put forth the programme of non-violent Satyagraha. Many newspapers that had stopped publication were revived. '*Rajahamsa*' (Editor; Jathar), '*Vijaya*' (Hoskeri, 1920), '*Shubhodaya*' (1918, Kerur Vasudeva Acharya)', '*Karnataka Vritta*' (Muduvidu Krishnarao), '*Vagdevi*' (1916, Honnapurmamath) and '*Karmaveera*' (1921, Diwakar) were some of the weeklies published from Dharwad in those days.

In May 1920, the first Karnataka Provincial Conference was held at Dharwad. Former Dewan of Mysore V.P. Madhavrao was the president and an advocate from Hubli, Byahatti Subbarao was the Chairman of the reception committee", On the Ulavi Basappa Hill, a grand Pandal was erected. Volunteers with badges and caps were moving around, nationalistic fervour prevailed all around; all these were new to me" says noted Kannada Writer Betgeri Krishna Sharma who had come from Belgaum district; On the previous day of the meeting, in the evening, V.P. Madhavrao came by train..... There was a magnificent procession, and the slogans seeking victory to Karnataka Matha filled us with ecstasy," he says (*Honnapura*, P.16). With a view to strengthen the national movement, the need was strongly felt that congress should recognise a separate congress committee for Karnataka province during the Conference. Besides it was also advocated that at the annual congress session to be held at Nagpur in December 1920, maximum number of delegates must attend from Karnataka. This was followed by many leaders, like Kadapa Raghavendra Rao from Dharwad extensively touring in Karnataka and urging the people to attend the Nagpur congress. A large number of delegates (about 800) attended the Nagpur session in December and a separate provincial congress committee for Karnataka (Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee) was formed by the congress and Gangadhar Rao Deshpande became its first President. The Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee central office was opened at Gadag. Vinayakarao Joshi became the Dharwad District Congress Committee. President, Alur Venkata Rao was the vice-president. After a year R.R. Diwakar became the vice-President in place of Alur. R.S. Hukkerikar

became the District Congress Committee Secretary. As the congress supported the Khilaphat Movement Muslims joined the congress in large numbers.

The Karnatak Education Society started an aided college at Dharwad in 1920 and Wrangler Katti was its principal. Balvantrao Datar and R.R. Diwakar were the lecturers there for sometime. But the college ran for an year and then closed down. It was the Non co-operation movement which indirectly caused this closure. During the Non-Co-operation Movement, Victoria High School was closed in 1920 and a new nationalist school was started. Hukkerikar became its headmaster. Some old teachers of the Victoria High School started a separate high school. In the school started by Hukkerikar, Sham.Ba. Joshi, Da.Ra. Bendre and Khanolkar were the teachers. The school functioned till 1927. Similarly in Hubli a national school for boys and Tilak Kanya Shala for girls were started. The latter school was taken care of by Umabai Kundapur. At Gadag, under the leadership of Dambal Srinivas Rao (who had given up his legal practice at Dharwad) a Nationalist High School was opened. Srinivasacharya Malagi (a student of the Dharwad Katti College), Bindacharya Joshi, Kanthacharya Joshi, Srinivasarao Sahukar and Anantrao Sahukar (brothers who had come from Victoria High School of Dharwad), Dambal Venkatrao, Khandekar etc. became teachers at the high school. In Gadag-Betgeri area, five Nationalist Primary Schools were started by them. In Haveri, a Nationalist School was started with the efforts of Makhanlal Gupta. Advocate Purushottama Acharya of Raichur, Ramacharya Gudi, Chimmalagi, P.G. Ganapule, Srinivasarao Torgal, Krishnarao Torgal etc. were teachers here, and this school functioned for sometime. At Hangal, Shamacharya Hangal started a similar school. He had undertaken this venture giving up his college studies. R.V. Kargudri, Dattappa Kapileshwar, Vamanrao Desai and A.N. Kundapur were the famous teachers who worked here. Mallaribhatta at Kaginelli started a school for girls at Mishrikoti. The school started by Krishnaji Murahar Kulkarni (1925) continued till 1929. All this was in response to the 'boycott' call of the Congress. All these had happened in response to the Special Session of Congress held at Calcutta in Sept. 1920 where a decision was taken to launch the Non co-operation and Khilaphat movements. In October of that year, Gandhiji visited Belgaum, and he travelled to Khanapur and Nandagad in Belgaum district and also to Alnavar (Dharwad district) and Haliyal (in Uttara Kannada). He also visited Dharwad, Hubli and Gadag. In all these places public meetings had been arranged and contributions to Tilak Swaraj fund were raised. With advocate Sri Gururao Kurtukoti in the Chair, public meeting was held at the Municipal Maidan in Gadag, Shaukat Ali who accompanied Gandhi, also spoke in this public meeting. At that time, Binkadakatti Bhimappa, Ramachandrappa Kushtgi, Govindappa Kushtgi, Kalli Tippanna Shastry and Echcharappa Kundargi joined the Congress. Further, Jalihal Anantha Rao travelled on foot from village to village and spread the message of the Congress. (*Gadag Parisara*, P.10-11).

According to the Boycott Resolution of the Nagpur Congress many gave up government jobs, boycotted schools and colleges, and many advocates gave up their legal practice and boycotted Courts. Anantarao Jalihal at Gadag, Alur Venkatrao at Dharwad (he had started practice again in 1911) his associates Mudavidu Venkatrao and K.B. Ankalgi, Kadapa Raghavendra Rao, Dambal Srinivasarao, Govindrao Guttal and Vithalrao Joshi, and similarly Vishwanathrao Joshi of Hubli, Purushottamrao Raichur of Haveri were the few other advocates who gave up their legal practice in the district. B.R. Patwardhan of Dharwad resigned from Government Pleader's job. All these advocates became full-time workers of the Congress.

Jayaramacharya (Wadappi) Koppal, a railway employee resigned his job and rendered Harikatha performances all over to propagate national cause very effectively. Mudavidu Krishnarao and Shantakavi

were already engaged in such a propaganda using this means. Later Kalli Tippanna Shastry of Gadag-Betgeri engaged himself in such performances, having been inspired by Jayaramacharya. Everywhere taluk level committees were set up. Dr. Hardikar who had returned from America in 1922, became the Secretary of Hubli Taluk Congress Committee. Shankarappa Tandur became the President of Haveri Taluk Congress Committee and Govindacharya Agnihotri was its Secretary. Agnihotri was looking after the Khadi Bhandar started there. Digambar Rao Halepeth, Gunderao Savanur of Bankapur, Tipperao Kulkarni and Shankar Dikshit of Kyalkonda were included in the Shiggaon taluk congress committee. A Khadi Bhandar and Maruti Vachanalaya, a reading room, were opened there. Hangal Taluk congress committee had Mallappa Akki as the President and A.N. Kundapur as the Secretary, Abdul Razak Saheb Patvegar and Shammashkan Pathan were the committee members. The Navalgund taluk congress committee was founded under the presidentship of Jeevappa Anegondi and Vidyaranya Vachanalaya became the centre of nationalistic activities.

Dharwad Firing

Activities like organising processions, meetings and picketing of liquor shops were vigorously going on all over the district. Articles highly critical of the government were appearing in local newspapers. The District Collector by name Painter, also started taking repressive measures. Two volunteers of Khilaphat Movement who had picketed the liquor shops were sentenced to six-months imprisonment. Hartal was observed in protest in Dharwad on July 1st (1921). At the same time under the pretext that an arrack shop was attempted to be burnt and the mob indulged in rioting, shooting was resorted to by the police on a mob engaged in picketing an arrack shop and three Khilaphat activists viz Malliksab bin Mardansab, Gausa Sab bin Khadarsab and Abdul Khadar Chuktayi were killed and 39 were wounded. When the Congress made a strong demand to hold an enquiry on the need for firing, government did not budge. Congress itself organised an inquiry with Abbas Tayabji, Bhavanishankar Niyogi and S.S. Setlur as members of the Inquiry Committee. This firing incident of Dharwad attained much publicity all over the country, and thereby resulted in bringing Dharwad into focus. In the same movement, 29 persons were arrested and 27 were charge sheeted on false charges of rioting. The case went on for long. Lala Lajpat Rai came to Dharwad, met the imprisoned workers and cheered them up, and also addressed a public meeting. 'I am happy over the moral courage of the prisoners', he said at the meeting.

Among the charge sheeted people, R.R. Diwakar, Hanumant Rao Desai, Gopalrao Deshpande and Madarsab Katgar were released. Madhvarao Kabbur, Venkatrao Mudvidkar, Damodar Herlekar, the President of Dharwad Municipality, Khilaphat Committee President Abdulla Kalasi and Abdul Rahman Rothiwala were sentenced for three years rigorous imprisonment. Ananta Dabade, Usman Mulla, Sultan Mohidin Rayadurga, Shaikh Mohiddin Darji, Abdul Khadar Attar, Mohammed Husain Rothiwala, Abdul Wajuddin Daroga, Narasing Narayan Bhise, Shalambhat Kandabhat and Budan Chapparband were sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment. Tirumalrao Joshi, Vamana Jathar, Annacharya Hoskeri, Madhwacharya Kalkeri, Madhav Kamalapur, Imam Maniyar, Mohammed Sab Saudagar (Secretary of the Khilaphat Library) and Govindacharya Guttal had to undergo one year rigorous imprisonment (Bombay-Home Political file, No. 88-1921)

Govindarao Guttal was an advocate who had boycotted Courts, and while picketing in front of an arrack shop on June 14, had been severely thrashed by the Parsi contractor of the arrack shop and was actually undergoing long term treatment in the hospital and was not at the site of firing. Still, a false case was foisted on him. The case was filed to terrorise the people by repression and to brand

the Muslims and Brahmins as seditious people "The British Government had created misunderstanding between the Brahmin and Non-Brahmins. The Muslim Society was supporting the congress because of Khilaphat Movement as majority of the Congressmen were Brahmins. Painter, Who was the collector while foisting a false case wanted the help of Lingayat witnesses. Though 29 people had been arrested, not even one among them was a Lingayat. It is to be noted that among those who were wounded during the firing included many who were Lingayats, whose contributions can not be forgotten. Among those 29 arrested, 15 were Brahmins, 13 were Muslims and only one was a Maratha, says Raghunath Vaman Jathar (*Swatantra Sangrama Smritigalu*, I, P.593). The Session Judge, while discharging Hanumantharao Joshi has opined that, "Of the 19 who deposed before him, 13 witnesses did it, out of communal hatred."

On the day of firing (July 1) Mudavidu Krishnarao had gone to Haliyal to conduct a *Harikatha Kalakshepa*. On the ground of deposition of 19 'witnesses' against him, he was charge-sheeted. However he was absolved of this charge on the basis of a documentary evidence of viz, the Haliyar Police Station's diary, which had recorded that he was in Haliyal town on the day of the said incidence. Among those chargesheeted Vaman Rao Jathar like Govinda Rao Guttal was bed ridden. Annacharya Hoskeri was a limp, and Madhwarao Kalkeri, Tirumalrao Joshi and Anantharao Dabade were aged persons. "But to bear evidence that these persons pelted stone weighing a maund or two, and indulged in mean crimes like looting was the false deposition freely made by the witnesses." (Ibid, I P.592-94). As congress had suggested that no accused should engage a lawyer, all the chargesheeted followed the advice, showed tremendous courage and underwent jail terms.

"On the evening when there was firing, I was addressing a public meeting at a place called Khilaphat Maidan and Vinayakrao Joshi was presiding over the meeting. How many Congress members have been enrolled, how many charkhas have been introduced and how much money has been collected for the Tilak Swaraj fund in Dharwad district as per the resolution of Bejwada Congress was the theme on which I was presenting a report at the public meeting" says R.R. Diwakar. The site of firing was half- a-mile away from the meeting place. Still the government filed a false case against him alleging his participation in the so-called rioting near the arrack shop. "This incident made the national leaders know about Dharwad and Karnataka more than ever before", Diwakar points out (*Ibid*, III, P.274).

The reaction to Dharwad firing was wide spread and highly critical. This act of martyrdom of the Satyagrahis, was made to be recalled and remembered, every year, by holding annual commemoration rally. "July first is the date of deluge, lighting your kitchen oven on that day is the act of a dullard" says a ballad, indicating that hartal and fasting were observed in Dharwad on that date. During the Non co-operation movement, the sacrifices made by people from Dharwad was immense. When Diwakar was declared innocent by the court and released, Alur Venkatrao wrote an article in 'Karmaveera' with the title "Bhu-rakkasaya Swaha", literally meaning the "Scapegoat to the demon called the ruler of the earth", but by pun, hitting out at the bureaucracy for its evil game. but as Diwakar was the editor of 'Karmaveera', this anonymous author's article was attributed to him and on charge of sedition he was again sentenced to one year imprisonment. On his release after one year, for publishing a ballad by Sridhar Khanolkar, a teacher at the Dharwad National School called "Deshiya Dhumadhumme", Diwakar was again imprisoned for two years.

Among the persons chargesheeted in the rioting case, six or seven were journalists. Once when Madhwarao Kabbur (the editor and publisher of 'Karmaveera' weekly) had gone to see the District collector Mr. Painter, had reportedly threatened Kabbur : "I am thirsty for your blood." This was a threat to the whole community of journalists. but yet the journalists were not cowed down. They continued to criticise the government and were thus fixed. After the firing incident, Dharwad papers wrote, comparing Mr. Painter with Gen. Dyer of Jalianwala Bagh notoriety saying "Dyer and Painter literally mean the same thing - profession of colouring." In fact all the editors of Dharwad News papers were in jail and Alur Venkatrao edited all the six papers. He saw to it that all the six journals did not close down.

Founding of Sevadal

After the Chauri Chaura violence (Feb. 1922), Gandhiji withdrew the Non Co-operation Movement. Thus the atmosphere in the country had considerably cooled down. But due to an incident of having insulted the tricolour in Nagpur by army men in 1923, Flag Satyagraha was launched at Nagpur and volunteers thronged to Nagpur, to court arrest, by breaking the order, and taking the flag in a procession. Hundreds courted arrest including Satyagrahis from Hubli led by Dr. N.S. Hardikar. While he was in the jail, there the idea of founding of Hindustani Sevadal originated in his mind "The Jail life in those days was like life in hell. Many young *Satyagrahis* without full commitment to the cause gave written apologies to get themselves released" I was told. Some of us discussed this and we concluded that an organisation to train the youth with discipline, restraint, ready to face hardship and make them physically strong (by physical training) must be started, was our decision." says Dr. Hardikar, speaking about the background of the foundation of Sevadal. (*Ibid*, III,P.262).

In December 1923, at the Kakinada session of the Congress, a conference of volunteers was also organised and with Jawaharlal Nehru as the president and Hardikar as the Secretary, the Hindustani Sevadal was founded with Hubli as its all-India headquarters. This all-India organisation had its origin in Dharwad district. At the time of Congress sessions, all over the country senior volunteers like Lokare, K.H. Venkataramayya Mahashabdhe, Ekambar Iyer were sent from Hubli to train volunteers for manning the sessions at the cities and towns where the sessions were held and they trained thousands of disciplined volunteers. They did remarkable work at the Belgaum Congress of 1924. During the Salt Satyagraha of 1930 and Civil Disobedience Movement of 1932 they rendered yeomen service in Karnataka. During Jattras and conferences they used to go on their own, to undertake crowd control measures. During occurrence of famine and floods, they did commendable voluntary relief work. Though the ban imposed on it by the government in 1932 was never lifted., they went to Bihar during the 1934 earthquake and toiled there to provide relief to the affected population. The volunteers trained by this organisation did substantial work during the Quit India Movement also. An English monthly named 'Volunteer' (1924) was being published by the Sevadal for some years from Hubli. When the Mysore Government banned the publication of 'Prajamata' the popular weekly in 1937, Dr. Hardikar helped it being published from Hubli (1937). (In addition, he started '*Hubballi Gazette*' a fortnightly in 1937, and in 1946 he converted it into a Kannada weekly called 'Jaihind'). Dr. Hardikar also worked to organise mill workers in Hubli and Shankar Rao Joshi and Devpure were among the other trade union leaders.

During the Non-Co-operation Movement, Dharwad District Political Conference was held at Navalgund in 1921, with Jeevappa Anegondi as the Chairman of the reception committee. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande presided over the conference, and for the speech that he delivered there, Deshpande

was sentenced to six-month's imprisonment. The Dharwad District Political Conference was held in 1923 at Hangal with Mallappa Akki as the Chairman of the reception committee and Srinivasrao Kaujalagi of Bijapur presided over it. Pandit Taranath, Karnad Sadashiva Rao and Gangadhar Rao Deshpande Participated, in this conference.

A similar District Political conference was held at Haveri in 1924, with Hardekar Manjappa presiding over it. Dr. Hardikar also organised a Sevadal camp there. Narayanacharya Anavatti founded Hanuman Vyayama Shala and Channabasavayya Halayyagol started the Basaveshwara Vyayama Shala at Haveri and they tried to attract young men towards freedom movement. Channabasavayya Halayyagol also started a magazine 'Basavaraja' (1928) to uphold nationalistic ideas. In the southern part of the district, Haveri became a strong centre of the movement. Venkatesh Chavati donated 11 guntas of land to build the congress office there.

In 1924, it had been decided to hold the All-India Congress session in Karnataka. Dharwad, Bijapur and Mangalore were suggested as the possible venue of the session, and finally Belgaum was fixed as the venue. All important leaders of the Indian National Congress attended the session. At a spacious venue named as 'Vijayanagar', elaborate arrangements had been made for the session. Even those who went there simply as visitors were greatly impressed by the arrangements and programmes and turned supporters of Congress. Shankar Kurtakoti, a mere boy of 13 years says that 50 people had attended the session from Kurtakoti alone. Shankar Kurtakoti says that "The unusually huge gathering there, the drill of the Sevadal volunteers, the spectacle of leaders like Dr. N.S. Hardikar riding a horse, speeches of the leaders, all these made me enthusiastic and urged that I too should do something for the country" (Ibid, I, P.637)

"Had I not gone to attend the Brahmanetara Parishat Session at the Belgaum Congress in 1924, there would have been a gap in my life that could never have been filled. After seeing the Belgaum Congress session, the nationalistic spirit in me was strengthened and I thought that I should do something for the country" says Kallanagauda F. Patil, a senior leader of later days (*Nenapina Orate* I, P.26).

Non-Brahmin Movement

The rule of the Peshwas, importance given to Marathi during their rule, misrule of Bajirao II, importance gained by Brahmins during that period etc. had resulted in British Rule being welcomed in the North Karnataka area. Among the Brahmins some intellectuals, having known of British misrule and its disadvantages started criticising British rule and craved for freedom from the British. But many non-brahmins grew suspicious of this attitude. They believed that the demand for freedom was a plot to re-establish the rule of the Peshwas which had been displaced. When educational facilities were getting widespread and non-brahmins were being educated and competing with brahmins in securing government jobs, which were till then almost a monopoly of the brahmins, must be the combination of factors leading to this suspicion. Opposing the British rule was one of the causes of suspicion. All demands for freedom came to be condemned by a majority of non-brahmins. Even among congressmen, moderates like Gokhale, Chandavarkar and other leaders were feeling that the country was not ripe for freedom. So there is nothing surprising in non-brahmin leaders being opposed to the idea of freedom. But whenever non-brahmin leaders condemned Brahminism, the leading brahmin elites in the Congress, tried to defend the Varna system and Brahminism as vehemently as they defended Congress, which thus led to a situation which could be termed as ridiculous. But in course of time,

this attitude changed. It is to be noted that in those days leaders like Alur Venkatrao condemned the Congress attitude over certain social issues, and he even wrote letters to Gandhiji over the matter and even resigned from the membership of the Congress Working Committee. This did not mean that Alur had no love for non-brahmins or that he was less patriotic. But confused thinking had been responsible for this. However, Alur continued his patriotic activities even after this, unabated.

How the government was striving to sow the seeds of dissension among the brahmins and non-brahmins is clearly evidenced during the Dharwad firing case. They filed false cases against brahmins and many non-brahmins, at times by bribing and by offering certain baits, were persuaded to bear false witness in this case against brahmins who were chargesheeted. A senior national leader from Dharwad from among the non-brahmins and a classmate of Tilak, Gadigeyya Honnapurmth lost his face in the incident and stopped participating in Congress activities for sometime. The reason being one of his close relative bore false witness against one of the close friends of Honnapurmth (*Honnapura*, PP.77-78; the name of this relative is also mentioned in the book).

During this period, non-brahmins organised themselves at Madras, Bombay, Kolhapur and Pune. It was their desire that all non-brahmin castes organised themselves and aimed to secure modern education, and that they should strive to secure government jobs and get elected to various representative bodies and assume power. It was their further desire that they should shape policies and programmes aimed at the progress of the backward classes, and to safeguard the interests of the rural farming communities. The Satyashodhak Samaj founded at Pune by Mahatma Phule and the Depressed Classes Mission Society founded by Vithal Ramji Shindhe of Jamkhandi (1906) at Pune had their impact on Kannada regions also. The various non-brahmin castes organised their own caste associations and started their own educational institutions and hostels. Of these, the *Lingayat Vidyabhivridhi Sangha* founded in 1883 at Dharwad is very important. "On September 30 there was a meeting at the residence of Channamallappa Tenginakai in the Adaki street" at Dharwad to start the Sangha. Gilganchi Gurusiddappa and Aratala Rudragauda, two Senior Veerashaiva leaders were responsible for its founding. This Sangha was helping financially the Veerashaiva students for higher education. It was even financing those going to England for higher education. One Hosali from Barshi taluk of Maharashtra was the first person to receive financial aid to visit England for qualifying himself for the Indian Civil Service. In addition, in Dharwad and Belgaum was founded *Maratha Vidyaprasarak Mandal* (1893) and it started a Middle School at Dharwad. But due to plague epidemic in 1897, the institution was closed down.

The Veerashaiva Vidyabhivridhi Sangha helped the R.L.S. High School started at Dharwad in 1922. (The School was founded by the Karnataka Lingayat Education - K.L.E.- Society of Belgaum) More important than this was the holding of the first session of the *Veerashaiva Mahasabha* on 13th May 1904 at Dharwad. It was conducted with the grace of Hangal Sri Kumaraswamy and Lingaraj Desai of Shirasangi presided over it. The Veerashaivas must not rely only on agriculture, but must engage themselves more and more in trade and industry was the call given by the Mahasabha. This organization started various activities to help the all-round progress of the Veerashaiva community. Later, the 11th session of this Mahasabha was also held at Dharwad with F.G. Halakatti as the president.

The Karnataka Lingayat Education Society founded at Belgaum in 1916 made very systematic efforts for the educational progress of the Veerashaivas. To clarify the political attitude of such bodies, a letter written in 1913 to the Governor of Bombay can be quoted here. "We remember the government with a deep sense of gratitude for its encouragement to the suitable persons from among us by

granting higher and responsible posts to us... for having been responsible for our present progress, to the British Empire for its kindness, we are ever grateful. We assure your highness ('*Mahaprabhu*') with all certainty that our community will be very firmly loyal to the British throne" (Centenary publication of the Sangha in Kannada, P.21).

At the same time, in the neighbouring Belgaum, Namdev Shimpi Community held its conference in May 1915. So also the Maratha Education Conference was held at Belgaum in 1915. These had their healthy impact on the non-brahmin movement. The Mohammadan Education Conference of Bombay held its sixth conference at Dharwad on April 16-17. In the background of starting the Karnatak College at Dharwad in 1917, the Murugha Mutt of Dharwad started its *Prasada Nilaya* (Hostel) in 1916. The impact of the starting of the Justice Party at Madras (1916) and the Praja Mitra Mandali in the princely Mysore State had their impact on this region also.

As a cumulative effect of all these activities, Bombay State Brahmanetara (non-brahmin) Parishat was organised at Hubli with noted lawyer Siddappa Kambli as the Chairman of the reception committee. This conference was presided over by Thyagaraja Chetty of the Justice Party. Jain community leader Anna Saheb Latthe and Maratha leader from Maharashtra, Keshavrao Jedhe attended it. It was inaugurated by Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur. As a result among the non-brahmins who formed the major portion of the Society, the Parishat brought a fresh wave of enthusiasm and created self awareness among them. The Parishat shone with great success. Hubli and Kambli secured limelight instantly" says Patil Puttappa (Sar Sahebaru. P.40). Next year the Parishat's session was held at Belgaum, with the maharaja of Dewas Presiding. The leaders who supported Kambli in the activities of the Parishat were Rao Bahadur B.L. Patil of Dharwad, A.F. Pathan, Siddappa Bangar, Dr. Kuradikeri etc. In accordance with the Non co-operation resolution the congress had boycotted elections to Councils, and in the elections held for Bombay Presidency Assembly in 1923, Brahmanetara Parishat secured majority. Around this time, the *Satyashodhak Samaj* held its conference at Belgaum with B.V. Jadhav presiding. The fourth Conference of the Brahmanetara Parishat was held at Belgaum in 1924 with Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar presiding and Annasaheb Latthe chairing its reception committee.

Even earlier to this, Siddappa Kambli had been elected to the Hubli Municipality and he became its first elected President. Mahboob Ali Khan was his close colleague. In 1923, Kambli was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council and became its Vice Chariman and its Chairman in 1926. He also became the President of the District Local Board (1926-28). In 1924, at the venue of Belgaum Congress, the first Karnataka Unification Conference was held with Kambli as the President. In 1930 he became the Education Minister in the Bombay Presidency. The move of the Government to close the Dharwad Karnatak College was stalled by him and it was elevated as a first grade college by his efforts. He was responsible for starting the Kannada Research Institute (K.R.I.) at Dharwad, which is now a part of the Karnatak University. Rao Bahadur Shantaveerappa Mensinkai with the help of Kambli and Artal Rudragauda established the Karnataka Central Co-operative Bank at Dharwad in 1916. Thus the Brahmanetara Parishat and its leaders rendered yeoman service to the educational progress of the non-brahmin communities and also the multi pronged progress of the district. The K.L.E. Society started in those days has been rendering pioneering service in the field of education in Karnataka even today.

But opposition of the non-brahmins to Congress retarded the rapid growth of the National Movement. Congress was condemned every where as an organization of the brahmins. When Gandhiji

had visited Bijapur and Nippani in 1920, he was heckled at the public meetings as a puppet of the brahmins. When Gandhiji visited Hubli in 1920, he had a close-door one-to-one meeting with Siddappa Kambli. "The details of one - hour discussion this leader of the non-brahmin party (Kambli) were made known to us later. Though brahmins have taken the leadership of the freedom movement, they are selfish. Some of their leaders are in government service. This is typical of the deceptive nature of the brahmins, Kambli is reported to have said. All brahmins have become sufficiently educated and they have secured government jobs. To prevent non-brahmins from securing government jobs, they have started this educational boycott movement, was his view" (R.R. Diwakar, *Swat. Sang. Smriti*, III, P.274). "Uptill 1930 no prominent non-brahmin leaders had joined the congress. only brahmins, with a few other castemen and Muslims who joined the congress because of the Khilaphat movement, constituted the core of the Congress". opines R.R. Diwakar.

The Karnataka State Political Conference that was held in May 1920 had the full co-operation of Gadigeyya Honnapurmath, Sanganagauda Patil of Abbigeri and Karaveerappa Kulkarni from among the non-brahmins. But the conference was opposed by the non-brahmin organizations. Betageri Krishna Sharma says that the non-brahmin groups brought out a hand bill and distributed it outside the venue. "Sanganagauda Patil and Karaveerappa Kulkarni have not supported this Parishat, despite their saying 'no', their names have been printed in the invitation." He further says that this made advocate Honnapurmath stand up and announce "Names of any body who had said 'no' have not been printed in the invitation. Let Karaveerappa Kulkarni and Sanganagauda Patil come before this meeting and issue clarification." His statement in raised voice stopped all disturbances and when the above said two announced their clarification, distribution of the pamphlet was stopped, Betageri Krishna Sharma adds. (*Honnapura*, P.18).

Due to the Dharwad firing case, this misunderstanding between the brahmins and non-brahmins further gained ground. Earlier to this (in around 1900), when the Swamiji of the Moorusavira Mutt was to be taken in an "*Adda Pallaki*" procession, the followers of Kudli Sringeri Mutt objected to it. The matter was taken to the Court and Veerashaivas won the case. Such things had angered the veerashaivas. Occasional holding of a procession of what was called "*Vyasana Tolu*" (Arm of Vedavyasa) by lingayats to humiliate brahmins had resulted in brahmins resorting to legal remedy by starting it from Athani in 1913 had created lot of bitterness in Bombay Karnataka. The Veerashaiva Jangamas rendering priestly services at the famous Veerabhadra temple at Yediyur in Belgaum district was objected to by the brahmins and the matter was referred to the Court and the Brahmins lost the case (vide *Belgaum District Gazeteer*, 1987, PP: 137-38). Shahu Maharaj of Kolahpur used the State machinery to support the non-brahmin movement.

Congress Spreads its Wings

Even then some Veerashaivas had joined the Congress from early times. Paramanna Hosmani of Karajgi who had joined Congress was appealing to the lingayats (by undertaking tours) to join the congress. He narrates the reaction of a lingayat advocate to his appeal thus "This British government has been honouring our people by appointing them for important jobs and also by conferring notable titles. They are extending scholarship to our children and helping them to attain progress. In such a situation, if we assist the Congress we may have to remain backward till the end." Having said this, the advocate had urged Paramanna to give up the Congress movement and to return home immediately (This was in 1921, *Swat. Sang. Smriti* -III, P. 382). Paramanna Hosmani started a corps of volunteers and a reading room at Karajgi from 1923 and undertook social work. Sali Ramachandra Rao who had

resigned his teacher's job in response to the boycott call came to Karjagi and stayed with him. Later near the Haveri railway station, he started an Ashram on Gandhian lines and undertook constructive works. The atmosphere was so charged by patriotic fervour that when Veerabhadrappa Shirur from Raichur district who was then at Gadag, having been influenced by Jawaharlal Nehru's speech at the Lahore Congress (1929) started wearing Khadi. "Having seen the changes in me, many mistook me in a variety of ways. Some said that putting on Khadi was seditious and it should be given up" (*Shirur Virabhadrappanavaru*, P.8).

The continuous tour programmers of the national leaders, their speeches, and propaganda of newspapers like '*Karmaveera*', '*Vijaya*', '*Rajahamsa*', '*Dhananjaya*', '*Sadbodha Chandrike*' (Agadi) '*Karnataka Vaibhava*' (Bijapur), '*Lokamata*' (Hubli, Editor- V.B. Puranik) etc. influenced the minds of the young and a change was palpable. Many non-brahmin students who had come to Dharwad and Hubli from rural areas heard the speeches of local leaders like Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Alur, Kadapa Raghavendra Rao, Mudavidu Krishna Rao, Paramanna Hosmani and national leaders like K.F. Nariman (who came to Dharwad for Political Conference in 1928), C. Rajagopalachari, and also the thoughts of Gandhi, Nehru and Subhash greatly impressed them. In Hubli, Dr. Hardikar by his work of the Sevalal and trade union activities reached wider sections. In Dharwad, the headmaster of the nationalist high school, Hukkerikar had his own influence on students. Students on a large scale participated in processions organised against Simon Commission in 1927-28, at Dharwad, Hubli, Haveri, Gadag etc. In 1929 L.S. Patil from Bailhongal started '*Taruna Karnataka*' a daily, in Kannada.

Some non-brahmin students studying at Dharwad, with the view of undertaking nationalistic activities started an organization called "Bharatiya Taruna Sangha". N.B. Hiremath (from Shivpeth near Bankapur) was its president. G.V. Hallikeri, Venkatesh Magadi, Siddalingayya Kajariswamy, K.F. Patil and Mailara Mahadevappa were among its members. "When I came to Victoria High School for studies, I was influenced by the national spirit. The eminent poet teacher Da.Ra. Bendre, K.S. Joshi, Sakharam Panjekar (husband of Krishnabai Panjekar), and specially, the teaching of history by Madhwacharya Katti influenced me greatly. I used to read '*Karmaveera*' and was regularly attending all public meetings organised by the Congress. Leaders like Hukkerikar, Diwakar and Karmarkar showed much interest in me," says Venkatesh Magadi and adds that he participated in the anti-Simon Commission programmes and has narrated the events leading to the founding of the "Bharateeya Taruna Sangha". Similar account is given by Kallanagauda F. Patil of Ranibennur. Though he had attended the Belgaum Congress in 1924, he had not participated in the Congress activities until 1928, when he participated in the Anti-Simon Commission agitations. He also states that he took an oath to wear only Khadi after hearing the speech of C. Rajagopalachari in 1928. He was also an active worker of the "Bharateeya Taruna Sangha" (Nenapina Orathe, I, P.35).

At the same time, interesting changes were being evidenced in Dharwad in the intellectual and literary fields. An informal literary club "Geleyara gumpu" (friend's circle) grew around the poet Da.Ra. Bendre. Writers from Bijapur like Dhoola, Madhura Chenna and Kapase Revappa started visiting Dharwad and came under the influence of 'Geleyara Gumpu'. Literary achievements of Basavanal, Gadgimath and Hardekar Manjappa were universally appreciated. Between 1920 and 1930, after many bitter and sweet developments, the society in general was turning towards balanced development, or it can be said that the society attained a synthetic view of life. Huilgol Narayanarao's '*Nargund Bandaya*' and other plays like '*Kittur Chennamma*', '*Sangolli Rayanna*' were being staged by professional theatre companies and they led to an unprecedented awakening among the people. When Vamanrao

Master's company staged '*Nargunda Bandaya*' (On Nargunda uprising) it was banned instantly; The title was changed as '*Malcolm Vijaya*' (Malcolm's victory) and the play was continued to be played, though there was no change in its theme. Garuda Sadashivarao's company, Abbigeri Company and Shirhatti Venkoba Rao's Company were the other professional theatre groups which staged dramas focussing on nationalistic message and fervour. Having evidenced the play staged by Vamanrao Masters company called 'Bajirao II' (in September 1928), "for the first time Anti-British feeling sprouted in my mind" says Andanappa Dodmeti, and "perhaps in November 1929, I witnessed the play Kittur Rani Chennamma, staged by the Abbigeri Company, and after that the patriotic feeling that was just sprouting in my mind provoked me to turn Anti-British" Dodmeti adds ('*Doddameti Andanappanavaru*', P.19-20). When Doddameti joined the Congress, the whole of Ron taluk turned pro-congress.

One of the founders of the K.L.E. Society at Belgaum, Veeranagauda Patil of Kachavi in Hirekerur taluk was sympathetic towards Congress, but did not jump into the movement all of a sudden. "Veerashaiyas are a major community" in Karnataka. The Congress here had been smeared with communal colour. What shall I do, was a matter of concern for me. I went to Calcutta Congress in 1928 in the company of Diwakar, Mudavidu Krishnarao and others. By the atmosphere of the session, by my seeing the various leaders the enthusiasm in my mind for national movement got strengthened.... when this mental turmoil was at its peak in 1930, they convened Brahmanetara Conference. There, a majority of persons (Lingayats) were opposed to supporting (joining) Congress. I was shocked by these decisions. If this major community was not to take the initiative, how would the movement for Swaraj will progress in Karnataka? Having thought of all this, I decided to come and settle down at Hubli, which was the core commercial centre of Karnataka. Though I required only a few more days in the Karnataka Lingayat Education Society, which would have earned me its life membership, without unduly bothering about this aspect, I resigned from the Society and announced my decision to join the Congress. Giving up an organisation for the ideal growth for which I had toiled was not a simple matter. In 1930, I attended the Karachi Congress Session and on my way back I had visited Bardoli, which was the centre of activities of Vallabhbhai Patel. The Sardar was the son of a peasant and was a graduate. Having been impressed by the movement he had organised in 1928, (Bardoli-Satyagraha) I decided that on returning to Karnataka, I should start similar activities in Hirekerur." (*Swa. Sang. Smrit. I, P. 294-95*). Later Veeranagauda Patil organised a No-Tax Campaign in Hirekerur taluk (1930-31) and this earned him, the nickname of 'Sardar'.

Around the same period prominent men like C.S. Hulkoti of Gadag, Timmappa Nesvi of Hamsabhavi and the leader of the Brahmanetara Parishat, Siddppa Hosmani of Haveri were the prominent leaders who joined the congress. Hosmani became K.P.C.C. president in 1934 and was also elected to the Central Legislative Assembly as Representative of six districts on a Congress ticket. Nesvi was a graduate in Agriculture, Joined as a teacher of a private school at Hamsabhavi (1928-32). Kallanagauda F. Patil also joined it as a teacher. It was in this school that a batch of patriots like Mailara Mahadevappa, sprung up. Having joined the Hindustani Sevadal, Venkatesh Magadi, Kariyappa Sangur, Moorusavirappa Ichageri and other such young men became notable nationalist workers. In the Sevadal camp held at Hubli in 1931, several young men got trained and received certificates from Jawaharlal Nehru on 12th May 1931.

Civil Disobedience Movement

According to the resolution of the Lahore Congress on January 26 (1930), the tricolour was to be hoisted in all places and Independence Day was to be celebrated. Sevadal organised such programmes

at Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag and other towns. Gurunath Joshi, the Sevalal worker went to his home town Kalghatgi, and hoisted the flag. As a change was being evidenced among the non-brahmin communities, in this critical moment and in the background of this great enthusiasm - Salt Satyagraha was launched as a part of the Civil Disobedience. The Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee decided to launch the movement on a large scale from Ankola on the coast. Volunteers from Gadag, Hubli, Dharwad, Haveri, Agadi, Ranibennur and other places, in Dharwad district, including young men and women, in their hundreds participated in the Salt Satyagraha, organised by the Sevalal at Ankola and did tremendous work in that district. It is to be noted that all the people conducted their entire journey to Ankola, on foot from April 13, to register their support. Salt Satyagraha was continued at Ankola for 45 days. Dr. Hardikar was arrested at Ankola.

On April 15, Diwakar brought the non-duty paid salt from Ankola to Dharwad. It was auctioned at a public meeting and Diwakar was arrested. Next Karmarkar also sold this non duty paid salt and was also arrested at Dharwad. Navalgund workers prepared salt at Bennihalla stream. But none was arrested. Similarly salt was produced at Kiresur and Yavagal. Volunteers from Gadag also participated in this Satyagraha. Paramanna Hosmani went to Ghataparathi, brought saline soil and manufactured salt at Haveri and sold it in the town. He also deputed a batch of 12 volunteers from Haveri to Ankola. Paramanna says that "The atmosphere was so charged and tense, that many non-brahmin leaders were influenced by it, and they came forward to join the Satyagraha, though till then they were opposing the Congress. My elder brother (infact cousin) S.K. Hosmani joined the national movement on the same occasion (1930). From then on the Congress took a new image." (*Swat. Sang. Smriti*. III, P. 387) (The person referred to here is Siddappa Hosmani who later became K.P.C.C. president).

Immediately after this, the movement to cut the toddy ('*Sendhi*') trees was launched. Together with this, the picketing of toddy shops and shops selling foreign clothes was also undertaken. According to a report of the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee, "The Forest Satyagraha of cutting off toddy trees went on extremely well in Dharwad district. At Bankapur, Shiggaon, Haveri, Hangal etc. it was very intense. Near Haveri at Kalledevaru and Budeppanahalli, workers from Haveri and Ranibennur decided to hold Satyagraha on every Monday. In this 75 Satyagrahis were arrested. Refusing the payment of "Hullubanni" (a grazing tax levied on the cattle at the rate of two Annas per tail annually) was the other form of Satyagraha which was launched in these villages. In Hangal taluk, Hullubanni Satyagraha was organised in 20 villages, and the ryots refused its annual auction. In villages like Aladakatti, Kabbur, Sangur, Naganur, Benchihalli etc. no bidder came forward to take part in the auction organised by the forest department for collecting grazing tax. Paramanna Hosmani, Venkatesh Chavati and Govindacharya Agnihotri had not only addressed public meetings, but also visited every house in the village urging them not to pay grazing tax. "In Bankapur taluk with Dhundasi as the centre, forest Satyagraha was launched on three occasions by encircling the forest areas. The people of Bammanahalli refused to pay Hullubanni and cut the sandalwood trees" ('*Karnatakadalli Satyagrahadā Varadiyū*' 19-31; Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee report, PP: 16-17).

When villagers from Neeralagi in Shiggaon taluk went to launch Satyagraha by cutting toddy trees, some excise contractors let loose hooligans on them and the Satyagrahis were beaten up. The next Monday, Mudvidu Krishnarao who was at Bankapur, came to Shiggaon along with Krishnabai Panjekar. "As it had been decided to hold the Satyagraha the same day, preparations were made for a procession. On a horseback, holding the national flag, rode Mudvidu Krishnarao. Women applied vermilion on his forehead and performed Aarathi. The grand army was greeted thus. Nearly 800 to

1000 people, holding Axes marched forward like disciplined soldiers. The very scene was awe inspiring. The processionists marched for a distance of three-and a half mile in the back ground of the village orchestra playing music. and later reached Neeralgi. The Tahsildar along with a posse of policemen was waiting to check the Satyagrahis. But Krishnarao payed no heed, and as per his instructions "Our axe wielding 'Parashurams' started cutting down toddy trees in no time, and between 11:00 AM and 5:00 PM, 25,000 trees felled to the ground. The toddy contractor who had bought the toddy tapping licence, having witnessed this scene of thousands of these trees being fallen, got the shock of his life and instantly died of heart attack. The act of cutting down of trees accompanied by the frictionous sound of the axes cutting the trees caused a terrifying and astounding sense among the viewers. This work went on for four or five Mondays and more than 80,000 to 1,00,000 trees fell to ground says Ananthabhata Hurulikuppi, the eye-witness, (*Swa. Sang. Smriti* IP:819-20). During the same period the administration organised a meeting of the loyalists to the crown at Shiggaon, on October 20 (1930). The meeting was attended by the government servants like the Village Patels, Kulkarnis and Talars (village watchmen) numbering around 200. Continuous propaganda was carried on against the 'Darbar', for which advance arrangements had been made and nearly 3,000 people assembled to protest against it. As soon as the meeting began, G.R. Swamy a Sevalal volunteer who had come from Bangalore waved the black flag. He was arrested. The District Collector left the meeting in the middle, ordering the release of Swamy who had been arrested. In November, thousands of people assembled at Dhundsi and cut Sandalwood trees. When the police wanted to hold a Mahajar ('Panchanama') in connection with the Sandal wood tree cutting, nobody came forward to co-operate as witness. The police could arrest only a few as against the thousands who had broken the law. When the arrested were being taken to Shiggaon Jail the rest of the people followed them. The police resorted to lathi charge. But people did not get dispersed. The arrested promised the police that they, on their own will appear before the Magistrate at Shiggaon the next day. The police released them which made all the people to get dispersed (*Ibid*, P:823-26).

These few examples are sufficient to show how widespread and strong the movement was. The then District Collector, Abbot was a mild-natured person. He did not want the development like 1921 firing to recur. This could be understood if the report of D.P. Karmarkar on the situation prevailing in Dharwad is referred "When the toddy trees belonging to private persons were being cut in the district, the administration did not react to it. When toddy trees in Government lands were cut, the officials were instructed that the number of trees mentioned in government records might be written off as not existing then," reports Karmarkar. The Collector instructed the Taluk Magistrates to release the arrested congress workers. "So long as Abbot continued as the Collector, we were capable of conducting the movement the way we wished. Only a few were arrested" (*Ibid*, III, 336). Karmarkar in his account continues to say: "I visited places in Dharwad and Belgaum districts and carried on nationalistic activities. The programme of cutting toddy trees was going on under the leadership of Kabbur. In Dharwad, picketing of clothe shops selling foreign items were conducted successfully and the shop-owners were forced to pack up foreign piece-goods and seal the packages" (*Ibid*). On the Dharwad Municipal Office, Tricolour was flying from long. But on the birthday of the emperor (June 3), they hoisted the Union jack on a taller poll. Hukkerikar and Karmarkar climbed up the roof and removed the Union jack. "When the Collector sent for me, I told him that removing the flag of a foreign nation was quite justified and that the flag is quite safe with me and so saying I returned the Union jack flag to him" reports Karmarkar. Abbot was always on friendly terms with Karmarkar, who was an educated person. Karmarkar seemed to have an opinion that when peaceful agitation was going on every where on an unprecedented scale, there was no need to resort to Violent protests and

the avoidable bloodshed. The District witnessed the movement on a large scale. Cloth shops had stopped selling of foreign clothes due to picketing in all the towns.

On January 12 (1931), the hanging at Sholapur, of Mallappa Dhanashetty and others caused violent protests and commotion all around and also in Dharwad district. More serious was the hanging of Bhagat Singh and other revolutionaries on March 29, which enraged thousands of youths. Hirekerur taluk faced famine conditions due to failure of monsoon and under the leadership of Veeranagauda Patil, a movement not to pay land revenue (No-Tax Campaign) was launched in February 1931. Thimmappa Nesvi, Kallangauda F. Patil and G.V. Hallikeri helped to organise the campaigns. Volunteers of Sevadal were also active. The administration was able to collect only an amount of Rs. 7,000 out of a demand of Rs. 1.91 lakh out of the first instalment (February 15th). The second instalment was due on March 15 and just Rs. 12,000 was able to be collected. Coercive measures were therefore initiated and the Government confiscated the land belonging to 51 landlords, which included the lands of Veerannagauda in Hamsabavi and other surrounding villages. However, by that time a pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhiji and Irwin (March 5) leading to cessation of all sorts of movement in the country. However the movement continued on in the Dharwad district.

No-tax campaigns had been launched in Sirsi and Siddapur taluks also. There was an agreement between Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee, President Diwakar and the Government (on May 7), and the movement was stopped; but not in Hirekerur (*Satyagrahada Varadiyu*, P:45-49). In Hirekerur taluk many Patels and Kulkarnis had also resigned the posts to support the movement. Finally the government agreed that the crop loss was only one-fourth of the Normal yield and gave a concession of Rs. 40,000 says Veeranagauda Patil (*Swat Sang. Smrit.* III P. 296). This was a major victory to the peasants and the faith of the peasants reposed in the Congress was strengthened. People's confidence received a boost, and people started looking at me with a sense of intimacy which is attributable to this movement, says Veeranagauda Patil, and like Sardar Patel, people started calling him endearingly as "Sardar."

Though arresting of people was done with restraint in Dharwad district, in 1930-31, the total convictions were 202 (taluk-wise break-up being Hubli-48, Gadag-26, Ron-1, Haveri-73, Ranibennur-31, Dharwad-6, Bankapur-16). Due to the mild attitude of the District Collector, no women were arrested, though a large number of women had participated in the movement in the picketing of shops. In addition, a considerable number of workers had courted arrest in Uttara Kannada (*Satyagrahada Varadiyu*, P.23 to 31). At that time, Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee's head office at Gadag had been closed. From Bangalore, the State-Office work was being looked after by advocate Sampige Venkatapathayya, by-running a secret cell.

Civil Disobedience Again

Gandhiji returned from the London Round Table Conference empty-handed and on his landing in India, he and other Congress leaders came to be arrested, and the Civil Disobedience Movement was relaunched in 1932. In Dharwad district also forest Satyagraha and picketing was started all over again and continued upto 1934. While the no-tax campaign was initiated in Uttara Kannada, such leaders in Dharwad which included Karmarkar, Krishnabai Panjekar, Bindumadhava Burli, Venkatesha Magadi, Bhalachandra Ghanekar from Dharwad, Yellappa Phattepur from Mundargi, Kariyappa Ereshime (Sangur), R.R. Diwakar and Kabbur proceeded to Uttara Kannada. Poet Bendre, who wrote the poem "*Ido Horetevu Bidugadegagi* - See, we have set-out to gain liberty", was imprisoned. '*Taruna Karnataka*'

'*Karmaveera*' and '*Vijaya*' magazines being published from Hubli were banned. By April 1932, 625 persons were arrested in Dharwad district. On Jan-12, Mallappa Dhanashetty Day was observed in all major centres and some of them were arrested.

The main programme organised on 26th Jan 1932 was the Independence day. On that day Umabai Kundapur, as the first 'Dictator' nominated by the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee hoisted the tricolour at Hubli and was arrested (1932). At Gadag, Madhwarao Shirhatti and Krishnacharya Huilgol were arrested for the same act. Srinivas Malagi was arrested in Gadag for attempting to lead a procession. Dr. Hardikar was arrested on the same day at Bombay. The Grama Sanghatana Dal (Village Organization Corps) started by Guttal workers was banned and its office was seized. At Haveri, on Jan 26, Ramakrishna Ganapule, Channabasayya and eight others were arrested for trying to lead a procession. Lathi charge was resorted to disperse the mob. Later, one Paramanna Hasamani was arrested for defying prohibitory orders and delivering a lecture to students from the Hamsabhavi School who had taken part in forest Satyagraha, and of them, a 14 year-old boy called Channayya Sulekerimath was subjected to 15 lashes. As the forest Satyagraha in 1930 had caused widespread loss, the government had taken care to arrest all important leaders in advance. Many other leaders had gone underground to evade arrest and much stress was laid on the success of the No-Tax Campaign in Uttara Kannada.

As they had planned to hold provincial conference of Congress at Dharwad on 20th June (1932), on the day previous to it, Govindarao Guttal, Shinappa Joga, Anantarao Karmarkar, Kantarao Kamalapur and poet Bendre were arrested. But on the date scheduled, Shankar Dikshit Karmatha from Shiggaon along with 5-6 other persons came to the premises of Dharwad municipality, unfurled the National Flag, raised slogans, and read out certain resolutions and got them 'passed', before the Police could apprehend them. In January itself Siddappa Humbi, Murigeppa Gowda Patil and 7-8 other persons had offered Satyagraha at Ranibennur and courted arrest. In Hirekerur taluk, at the Arikatti forest, Hemanna Angadi, Mensinahal Timmanagauda, Siddappa Hiremara and five others were arrested when they carried on Forest Satyagraha in the company of 5,000 persons. Total arrests in Dharwad district in 1932-33 Satyagraha, were estimated to be at least 1000.

Next, following the MacDonald Award, Gandhiji launched a fast to eradicate untouchability at Pune, and taking Harijans (Dalits) to temples, public wells and tanks under the programme of eradication of untouchability, became a major campaign in Dharwad district as was being done elsewhere. When Harijan Sevak Sangha was launched, for the Karnataka unit, Sardar Veeranagauda Patil became its president.

When the movement was stopped in 1934, Gandhiji undertook a tour for propagating eradication of untouchability known as 'Harijan Tour' and on March 1, he came to Haveri and met the Swamiji of Chitradurga. Next he visited Motebennur and Byadgi. Women donated their ornaments for the Harijan Fund. In the evening a public meeting was held at Haveri which was attended by over 30,000 people. Next day he went to Davanagere. After a visit to Bellary, he again came to Dharwad district reaching Gadag on March 5 via Hospet. From Gadag, he reached Jakkali. In the function organised at Jakkali, Andanappa Dodmeti alone donated Rs. 1,000. After attending a public meeting at Gadag, he reached Hubli and visited the colony of the untouchables. The railway workers presented him a citation. A huge meeting was held at Gulakavvanakere (now Nehru Maidan). On March 6, he visited the Uppina Betageri Khadi Centre. The Hanuman temple at Halligeri was opened to the untouchables. Similarly at Karikatti the Mahadeva temple was opened 'without discriminating between' Brahmins

and Non-Brahmins, temple entry was easy and Thakkar Bapa (who accompanied Gandhiji) called it "A record day in his life time", says Veeranagauda Patil. Under the auspices of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, a Balika Ashram was opened at Hubli by Veerangauda Patil and it later grew to be the Mahila Vidyapeetha and hundreds of girls belonging to scheduled castes were trained at the institution to be the future pedagogues.

Siddappa Hosmani (who had been the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee President from 1934 after Diwakar) contested the Central Assembly from six southern districts of Bombay Presidency on behalf of congress and won the seat defeating Rao Bahadur B.L. Patil of the Brahmanetara Parishat and Vishwanathrao jog who had contested as an independent. Hosmani polled more votes than those secured by his two opponents put together. Hosmani had joined the movement in 1930 and had been imprisoned. Congress president Rajendra Prasad toured in Dharwad district in 1935. Golden Jubilee of the congress was celebrated in Dharwad District as at elsewhere with great enthusiasm. In February 1937, elections were held to the Bombay Assembly. In Dharwad North Constituency, Andanappa Dodmeti and Advocate Dundur won as Congress candidates. But Veeranagauda Patil lost. In the Southern part, Timmappa Nesvi, Kargudri and Nagamma Patil (Veerangauda's wife) - all the three Congress Candidates) won. Earlier to this, the Congress had always boycotted elections and opponents of Congress were winning, but when the Congress started contesting, its popularity was in evidence. In the same year, at the District Local Board elections too, Congress won a majority and Veeranagauda patil became the President. In the Bombay Presidency, Congress ministry headed by B.G. Kher came to power. The lands of those which had been forfeited during 1931 No-Tax Campaign were now returned by the congress Cabinet (1939). It also passed a legislation called, Abolition of Debts Act in 1939 helping thousands of poor debtors.

In the election to the office of the Congress president in 1938, a majority of Congressman in Karnataka had voted for Subhash Chandra Bose in preference to Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Though Subhash Chandra Bose won, he resigned as the President due to his differences with Gandhiji. He started his own party viz. The forward Block in 1939, and came to Dharwad in May 1939. Hosmani-Siddappa left the Congress and became the President of Karnataka State Forward Block. Mandagi of Belgaum and Marularadhya Shastry of Bijapur became State unit secretaries of the new party and Idagunji from Dharwad became its District President. Kallanagauda F. Patil became the District Secretary.

Alur Venkat Rao, F.G. Halakatti, Hardekar Manjappa, Bhupalam Chandrashekarayya (Shimoga) and pandit Shivamurthy Shastry of Bangalore were in the Hindu Mahasabha which was a part of the Congress till then. V.D. Savarkar (who was Alur's Classmate in Pune) came to Dharwad in 1940 and addressed a public meeting. The Bombay State Muslim League held its Conference at Hubli on 24th May (1940), with the Nawab of Mohammadabad presiding over it.

Cultural movement and the activities to awaken Kannada were going on unabated. Noted Kannada writer Sriranga who was teaching at the Karnatak College in Dharwad founded Karnataka Natyavilasi Sangha, an amateur drama troop in 1933, and they staged plays like '*Harijanwara*'. To discuss the economic problems, Hukkerikar started a monthly in Kannada called '*Dhananjaya*' in 1934. Similarly, he also started '*United Karnataka*', an English weekly to support the cause of unification of Karnataka and also the economic problems of Karnataka. The '*Samyukta Karnataka*' daily being published from Belgaum was brought to Hubli in 1937. Rashtreeya Vagmaya Mandala was publishing it. '*Karmaveera*' weekly which had ceased publication also was started under the auspices of the new management. These two magazines played a notable part in the freedom movement. The Sixcentenary Celebration

of the founding of the Vijayanagar empire was organised by the Vidyavardhaka Sangha with Virabhadrappa Halbhavi as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. This was held at Hampi with great enthusiasm. On the urgings of Alur, Dasara was celebrated as Nadahabba (National festival) from then on. Betageri Krishna Sharma started '*Jayanti*', a literary monthly from Dharwad in 1937. Geleyara Gumpu started '*Jeevana*' a monthly. In 1938 the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee held its session at Ranibennur, with Gangadhar Rao Deshpande presiding over it. Hallikeri Gudleppa, who was till then a Joint Secretary of Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee now became its General Secretary.

In 1939, when the Second World War began, Congress Cabinets at the various Presidencies resigned, and Kher cabinet in Bombay also resigned. After that, when Individual Satyagraha was launched by the Congress, out of the 1100 people courting arrest, 274 were from Dharwad all selected by Gandhiji in 1940-41. All the Congress members of the Municipalities, District Local Boards and Legislatures responded to the call given by Gandhiji to continue the Satyagraha.

Quit India Movement

Before the launching of the Quit India Movement, the working committee of the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee met at Dharwad on August 4. The then Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee's President, Dr. R. Naganagauda had sent in his resignation for the presidentship. The meeting accepted his resignation and appointed D.P. Karmarkar as the ad-hoc president. It was decided to conduct the movement as per the guidance to be rendered by the All India Congress Committee to be held at Bombay. The government had already prepared a list of Congress leaders from each place in advance, and the moment Gandhiji was arrested on the night of August 8, after his speech, senior leaders all over the country came to be arrested at Bombay the same night. Congress was declared an illegal body. Its offices every where were sealed and guards were posted near them. At Dharwad, Hardikar, D.C.C. Secretary and labour leader Devpure, T.C.C. Secretary Syed Bandar, R.V. Karagudri, Viraktmath and others were rounded up.

On August 9, which was a Sunday, students went on a procession. When the police stopped them, they squatted on the road and started singing Ramdhun. The District Collector intervened, and allowed the procession to proceed. On the same evening there was a public meeting at Kadapa Maidan which was addressed by Kabbur amidst heavy downpour. He was arrested. Students of all the three high schools at Hubli went on a procession. Leaders in the district, like Paramanna Hosmani, G.V. Hallikeri, Andanappa Dodmeti, Veeranagauda Patil, were arrested within the next few days. Hartal and processions, were evidenced in all the important towns on 10th and in some other places on the 11th. At Shigli near Shirhatti (which was a part of the princely state of Sangli) hartal was observed at the request of the Chairman of Praja Sangh on August 11. There was hartal at Gadag on August 12 and in a public meeting M. Haridas Rao and Abbalur spoke. Even at Gadag, advocate Jalihal and other leaders were arrested. At Hubli, there was a procession by students, and later Gubbannavar addressed them. Processions were also organised at Hangal, Morab, Gajendragad and other centres. on the 12th and 13th, there was a procession at Dharwad to protest against the arrest of Gandhiji and other leaders. It was peaceful. As prominent leaders were arrested, the movement appeared to be heading without proper leadership. The Secretary of State for India, Ameri who made a speech in the British Parliament said that as there were plans for engaging in acts of sabotage and subversive activities by the Congress, all the leaders had been arrested. However, this speech by Ameri made the Congress workers realise that this must have been the programme of Congress and the leaders could not obviously publicise it before their arrest. This news spread on 13th and 14th August. Thus such acts

like cutting of telegraph wires and damaging of public property was initiated. The first sabotage act was the cutting of telegraph lines between the Gokak Road and Suldhhal Railway Stations on the night of August 13th. On August 14, a procession by school boys which had started from the Lamington High School was stopped by the police near the Saraf Bazaar. At Dharwad too, college students took out a procession from Karnatak College to Karnatak High School.

On August 15, news of Mahadeva Desai's death caused further intensification of the movement. The government apprehending widespread disturbances on the breaking out of the news had made arrangements for strict police bandobast in all the towns. As the news had not appeared in newspapers, people came to know of it from the radio. They were highly infuriated and a procession of five to six thousand people was taken out in Hubli spontaneously and as it passed from Koppikar Road to Durgad Bayal. Police resorted to firing and a school boy (Narayana Doni) died. Ishwar Thakur Katkar who wounded his leg, had to get his leg amputated. At Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag, Haveri and other places serious protest demonstrations and protest meetings were organised. No place was calm. The news of firing at Bangalore, Davangere, Nippani, Tiptur and Bailhongal and the resultant deaths further infuriated the people (The account upto here is based on reports found in *Samyukta Karnataka*, Hubli) The slogan "Do or Die" now provoked large number of people to act.

In this movement, systematic sabotage was soon planned and they were carried on by organised groups mainly in Dharwad and Belgaum districts. These activities became famous as "Karnataka pattern" and were a subject of praise even by Jayaprakash Narayan. The leaders from these districts who had gone to Bombay All India Congress Committee meeting escaped arrest, went underground and planned these activities. Though Gandhiji had stated that the 'pattern of the movement this time will be something different', in his lecture at Bombay, even before announcing this, he had been arrested.

R.R. Diwakar who had avoided arrest after the All India Congress Committee met some of the members who were still in Bombay. "We had no idea of the head and tail of the programme that had to be launched. After we came to know of the type of programme that we were to launch, we decided to have an Action Committee for Karnataka" says Channabasappa Ambali (Bijapur) and an Action Committee of the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee with Ambali as the Chairman, Diwakar as the Secretary and Karmarkar, Hukkerikar and Srinivasa Mallya (Mangalore) as members was formed (*Karnatakadalli Quit India Chaluvalli*, P. 246).

The Action Committee was operating from Bombay, from underground and guiding workers from there, corresponding with them by sending circulars by cyclostyling them or printing them. Ambali himself knew printing (as he owned a printing press) and securing kannada letter types arranged them somewhere in Pune and composed the circulars and reports personally. They also could collect funds from Bombay and send it to the workers scattered all over Karnataka. Bindu Madhava Burli, Shankar Kurtakoti and Narasimha Dabade were some of the workers moving from Bombay to Karnataka and serving as a link between the Action Committee and the workers. The Editor of '*Samyukta Karnataka*', Mohare Hanumantha Rao used to visit Bombay often and money was sent through him.

There were many batches of underground workers, and northern areas of Dharwad district were looked after by leaders like Sriranga Kamath and Govinda Reddy Hooli from Belgaum district; Venkatesh Magadi, Shivaraya Manannavar, Advocate Dundur and others in Dharwad and Navalgund, who

numbered a few hundreds had contacts with the Belgaum people. These workers were from Karlawad, Hebsur, Yamanur, Jagapur, Arekurahatti, and workers from Byahatti, Morab, Uppina Betageri also joined them, whenever they were summoned, Gadag had a batch lead by Shivappa Kupsad. Hirekerur had a batch lead by Kariyappa Yareshime (Sangur), Ranibennur had one lead by Timmanagauda Menasihal and Haveri had a batch with Mailara Mahadevappa as the leader.

The programmes of the movement included the usual ones like meetings, processions and celebrations of various special days like Gandhi Day on the 9th of every month over the arrest of Gandhiji on that day. Besides this, the agitationists indulged in such subversive activities directed against the government like the following, with the ultimate objective of ensuring the non functioning of the government machinery as well as to ensure that no aid was available for the on going World War. They were

(1) To destroy the communication systems (2) Removing railway lines and obstructing rail traffic and derailing goods trains, (3) Burning all village daftars (revenue records), (4) Burning Railway Stations, Village Chavadies, Dharmashalas and Dak Bungalows, (5) Disarming police and other authorities coming to their place, (6) Looting revenue collecting centres and (7) confiscating mail bags (Ibid, P: 92-93).

The underground workers could not travel by bus or railway and they had to travel only by foot from one place to the other. They used to stay in hills, forests, in fields with standing crops of jowar during the day time. many a times they had to go without food. they had to move in batches of 10 or 20 or 30 while undertaking any work at nights. There was no scope for securing medicine or treatment if any of them fell sick. Always there was the fear of the police. There were warrants on many of these and a prize of Rs. 100 or 200 or 1,000 to 5,000 for helping the arrest of some of them or for providing clues to their arrest had been announced.

Publicised agitations were going on at Dharwad, Hubli, Gadag, Haveri, Shiggaon, etc. schools and colleges had been boycotted by pupils. K.G. Joshi of Karnataka High School resigned his job as a teacher and went to Uttara Kannada to organise the movement, being underground. Rudrappa Pattar of the same school similarly went to Garag. Pedagogues of the three High Schools run by the K.E. Board - Shinolikar, S.G. Nadgir, Holikatte, Harapanahalli and Mudholkar encouraged the students. Vimal Gulvadi who had come from Calcutta and Gopal Nakhate, Narayan Korwar, Ravi Koyamattur, Gangadhar Chittal, Gundu Naraboli. Vikram Burli and G.S. Joshi were the leading student leaders from Dharwad.

In 1942, September 10, students of Dharwad observed hartal and presented to their teachers, Khadi caps to put on. The next day 32 students were arrested. After Dasara vacation, when Karnatak College was opened, the attendance was poor. When High Schools were opened on September 23, even in those institutions attendance was poor. On September 25, some tried to set fire to the Karnatak College building. On October 2, Gandhi Jayanthi Day, there was a procession in Dharwad and many women and students were arrested.

Vimala Gulvadi and Shinolikar, two girl students entered the office of the District Judge at Dharwad, unfurled the tricolour there. They were sentenced to three-months imprisonment. Students of Dharwad held a meeting on October 29th and decided to continue the agitation. Many boys and girls gave up college studies permanently. When K.G. Joshi was arrested in Uttara Kannada on January 8 (1943), Karnataka High School students abstained from classes. In Hubli on 9th September, 1942, when students tried to hold a procession to celebrate Leaders's Day (to protest against the arrest of

leaders a month ago) ten were arrested. For having tried to torch Lamington high school building on September 29th, two were rounded up. Students of Lamington, New English and City High Schools of Hubli participated in the movement with great enthusiasm. In Gadag, on 5th September, 1942 ten school boys were arrested and released on the same night. With those released, a huge procession was taken out in the night. On September Eight, too there was a procession by the students at Gadag. On 26 January, 1943 students celebrated Independence Day at Hubli.

The Haveri high school pupil organised a procession on October 2 and for having held a procession to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti, 11 were imprisoned. On 15th February (1943) records of the school were set on fire. The school boys at Hamsbhavi held processions and meeting for a number of days. At Shiggaon, students were arrested for having taken out a morning procession (Prabhatpheri) on 20th September. On 27th September for a similar reason, 16 students were arrested at Shiggaon. At Nargund high school, boys took out a procession on September 20. On the same day two boys were arrested at Navalgund for taking out a procession (Though there had been similar programmes in other places, clear details are not available). In the princely areas of Kundgol, Shirhatti, and Lakshmeshwar also for the first time, nationalistic programmes were evidenced.

The form and tactics adopted for the underground activities were of a different nature. On September 15, in a single night, as per the instructions of the Action Committee, railway stations were set on fire at Amargol, Hebsur, Kusgal and Byadgi in Dharwad district. In the Secret Fortnightly Abstract (report) of the Bombay Government in para 925 of 1942, it is recorded that mass violence by people, conducted for political reasons are reported from Belgaum, Dharwad and Canara (Uttara Kannada). Names of other districts from Bombay Presidency are not seen in the report. In this report, they speak of snatching of mail bags from Dharwad district from the postal runners (on September 30). Para 940 of the report says that near Sidenur, on October 2nd, 80 people stopped the bus and snatched the mail bags, and a group of 50, burnt the P.W.D. Bungalow at Rattihalli. On the night of October 10, a group of 200 people from Morab, Tirlapur and Byahatti surrounded the house of the acting Patel of Morab and demanded his resignation (Earlier, Patel Subbarao of Morab had resigned his post on the call of the Congress). It is the group led by Venkatesh Magadi that made such an effort and the same group of people who had torched the Amargol Railway Station on September 15, burnt the Amminbhavi Dak Bungalows on September 22 and torched the Hulkoti station on October 30. The people of Morab had declared Morab as a free village, and had cut a trench across the road leading to the village and covered the trench with twigs and earth (as they do in Khedda operation) to prevent the police vehicles from entering the 'freed' village. The police nicknamed the village 'Taggu Moraba' referring to this trench across the road and 124 persons from the village were either imprisoned or detained for long and faced hardships.

Between 16th and 22nd October, snatching of mail bags from four postal runners, 12 persons stopping a mail bus and taking away post bags at Magadi near Shirhatti and similar incidents occurring near Kyalkond in Hangal taluk are reported. From the 15 villages attached to the Hirekerur police station, the police claimed to have arrested 130 saboteurs in October. The underground movement in Dharwad and Belgaum districts were so strong that in these two districts white (Australian) military soldiers had to be deployed. Between November 14 and 19, telegraph lines of the length of 1200 feet had been cut, 30 telegraph posts had been damaged. Such incidents continued. On December 29, a batch of 13 people snatched a mail bag and a gun from the escorting police constable near the Ranibennur Police Station. Though there were 150 onlookers, none came to the help of these government

officials, says the secret abstract. On December 12, between Pune and Harihar, and between Hubli and Bagalkot Railway Stations it had been decided to cut telegraph lines between every two railway stations, and these instructions of the Action Committee were implemented everywhere in broad day light in all places. In December 1942 and January 1943, with a view to prevent the collection of revenue, village daftars were snatched from the Village Accountants and burnt in Tadas, Biranakop, Nellikop, Kummur, Sunakop, Madanabhavi, Yadwad, Garag, Begur, Bhavihal, Kotur, Venkatapur etc. '*Samyukta Karnataka*' dated January 12 reports that for damages caused to public property, punitive fine of Rs. 4,000 was levied on Kadur, Kudupali and Sudambi villages of Hirekerur taluk. On January 26th 1943, celebration of what they termed as Independence Day saw processions, public meetings and other programmes in almost all towns and important villages. Subversive activities were organised on a large scale. Between January 28 and 31, village Chavadies (revenue office) in Amminbavi, Gudisagar, Khannur, Kelavadi, Hombal, Mangalagatti, Belavanki, Yavagal, Gumgol, Shirur, Byalala and Jevur were set on fire. In the first week of February, similar was the fate of the Chavadies in the village of Byahatti, Harobelavadi and Morab. In Hirekerur taluk, 16 Chavadies had been torched. Another programme was snatching the armaments from the village watchmen (Talar and Patel). A village in Sangli princely state, 200 people surrounded the village chavadi, burnt the revenue records, and took away two guns and Rs.1000 in cash. Two guns each were confiscated from Tegur and Honnapur and the Dak Bungalow at Tegur was burnt. These are a few among many instances. In the last week of January 1943, village records at Tadkod of four villages including Tadkod (others are Jirigewad, Hoolikeri and Kyarkop) and Records at Amminbhavi of five villages (and of other villages including Uppina Betageri, Tegur, Mugali and Amminbhavi) were reduced to ashes. The dafters of Kognoli, Udikeri, Tegur, Tadakod, Kaginelli and several villages of Hirekerur taluk were similarly burnt. When Gandhiji heard of the subversive activities going on all over the country, he started a fast from Pune Jail from February 10 (1943). Though the underground workers came to know of the fast, they did not know that it was against the subversive activities and the sabotage activities continued. Prayer meetings were held at many places including Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri etc. for the safety of Mahatma's life while he was fasting.

The Martyrs

Though the freedom fighters had come to acquire pistol and hand grenades to threaten or intimidate the police and the government servants, they had never used those weapons to harm anybody (there is no single such incident in the district). Hand grenades had been buried in a field at Sunakalbidari, and Kariyappa Yareshime while attempting to take out hand grenades which had been buried in a field, lost his right hand blown off as the grenade exploded in his hand. He was admitted to a hospital at Davangere and his palm had to be amputated (January 1943). While trying to loot the revenue collected from several villages which had been deposited in the village chavadi at Kuppelur, Timmanagauda Mensinhal had a scuffle with a constable, who tried to restrain him and a hand grenade kept in a bag hung to his shoulder exploded and he was very seriously wounded (February 10). As proper treatment could not be provided to this underground leader, he suffered from tetanus and breathed his last in February itself. On April 1st (1943), an attempt to loot the revenue amount deposited in a safecase and placed in the Veerabhadra temple of Hosaritti (Haveri tq) by Mailara Mahadevappa and his batchmates resulted in the shooting down of Mahadevappa and two of his associates, Tirukappa Madivalar and Veerappa Kamatar. Though Mahadevappa's companions were more in number than the police on watch and they had secured guns from the police, even after his getting bayoneted by the police, Mahadevappa stoutly restrained his colleagues from shooting the

police and stuck to non-violence and thus heroically laid down his life. Secret as well as open activities still continued. To force the persons who had gone underground, their family members like old parents, wives and children and other members of the families were arrested as hostages by the police. Aged parents of Mailara Mahadevappa and Mensinhal Timmanagauda's father, mother, wife and two young children had been taken into custody. The mother, younger sister and elder brothers of Goresab Nadaf from Byahatti had been similarly detained.

The Action Committee sent instructions to all underground workers to stop all underground and subversive activities as desired by Gandhiji. On 26th January 1944, tricolour was unfurled at the Karnatak College, Dharwad. Batches of women from Tirlapur and Byahatti organised separate processions from their village to Dharwad and courted arrest. At Ron, Shivappa Nellur and six others similarly courted arrest on the same day. According to a call given to celebrate National Week during April ending on the 13th, various programmes were organised in the district in different centres. Later, on August 9 (1944) Diwakar surrendered himself to the police at Hubli. Similarly Channabasappa Ambali surrendered to the police at Bijapur. With this the curtain was down on the Quit India Movement in the district. More than 2,000 people must have been arrested by the police. In the jails at Hindalga and Visapur, due to the spread of Cholera or such other epidemics several people died. But the movement in the whole country was unprecedented and it shook the British throne. In Karnataka, and especially in Belgaum and Dharwad districts, the underground movement was very strong and became famous as "Karnataka Pattern." Dharwad was next only to Belgaum in this respect. Diwakar from Dharwad district was a member of All-India Committee (to guide the movement) headed by Aruna Asaf Ali and later by the Committee headed by Sucheta Kripalani. Most of the leaders were in jail till 1945. (Major source for this account is 'Quit India Movement in Karnataka' - both in English and Kannada by Dr. Suryanath U. Kamath).

Princely areas in Dharwad district (such as Sangli, Junior Miraj, Senior Miraj and parts of Jamkhandi states) had an association called Praja Samsthe, inspired by the ideology of the Congress. Shirhatti, a part of Sangli State had a leader called Ashwatha Rao Mahishi, who was a classmate of Tilak; Srinivasarao Magadi and Borashetty were the other leaders from the place. At Shigli Basavakumar Mulgundmath was the leading person. In 1939, the region suffered a drought. Agitation for exemption from payment of land revenue was successful. Similarly, in Kundgol (part of Jamkhandi) in 1938-39 people similarly conducted a movement, supported by Diwakar. They had even thought of No-Tax campaign. The movement succeeded and the Congress also was strengthened there.

In 1938, in the Lakshmeshwar taluk of Miraj State, land revenue was increased. Conference of the Praja Samsthe was held at Sangli and under the leadership of Gangadhar Rao Deshpande a committee was appointed. A cut in revenue collection to the tune of 20% was granted. Due to the urgings of congress, people were awakened in all the princely areas. During the 1942 movement, people of the princely dominions had participated with great enthusiasm. The Savanur Railway Station had been damaged during the movement.

India attained independence after relentless struggle and martyrdom of many a thousand freedom fighters, on the midnight of 15th Aug. 1947. This event was celebrated with joy and fan fare by all the people across the length and breadth of the country. The people of Dharwad also celebrated the event with much jubilation and the tricolour was unfurled in all conspicuous places throughout the district.

The proposal that various divisions in Bombay Presidency must have regional universities had been upheld by passing a resolution in the Legislative Council by the efforts of Dr. Mahajani. In 1940-41, the effort received momentum by the setting up of a committee with S.S. Basavnal as the Chairman. Noted writer Sriranga was its convenor. The government appointed a committee with Justice Lokur as the Chairman. As the local committee provided all the requisite information to the Lokur Committees, its job became easy. Accordingly, an Act to create Karnataka University was passed in 1949 and an office of the University was opened at Bombay. Advocate R.A. Jahgirdar (Bombay) was appointed as the Vice-Chancellor. The university started functioning from Dharwad on 31st March 1950. It had 14 colleges under its jurisdiction and the agricultural college founded at Dharwad in 1947 was also brought under its jurisdiction. The Radio Broadcast Station (of AIR) was also setup at Dharwad in 1950 and R.R. Diwakar who had then become the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting was instrumental in establishing this Station. In 1946, elections to the Bombay Presidency Legislature was held and all the contestants from Congress got elected. The Congress legislator from the district, Kallanagauda F. Patil became the Parliamentary Secretary for Agriculture and Forests. Timmappa Nesvi started 'Navayuga' a Kannada daily in 1947 (from Hubli) and '*Vishala Karnataka*' which was being published from Dharwad by Jathar was bought over by Kallanagauda F. Patil and shifted to Hubli. Patil Puttappa was the editor of this newspaper.

An enclave of 12 villages including Itagi belonging to the Hyderabad Nizam was surrounded by areas of Ron taluk, and in 1947 volunteers from Hyderabad State and local congressmen freed it, almost a year in advance of the Police Action. There was a camp to protect the borders of Hyderabad from the transgressions of the Razakars and it was founded at Mundargi with Alawandi Shivamurthy Swamy being incharge of it. For guiding and helping the people's movement in the Kannada regions of Hyderabad state, an office had been founded at Gadag in the house of Garuda Sadashiva Rao, and Janardhana Rao Desai was looking after the office. Hundreds of people had migrated from across the borders of Hyderabad, and there was a camp at Gadag for such refugees and Basavigidad Veerappa of Gadag had arranged for their food and shelter. There was another, camp at a place called Hallikeri. Till the 'Police Action' of 1948, these arrangements continued. In 1950, 12 villages of Yalburgi taluk, were merged into Ron taluk, namely, Itagi, Gulguli, Hire Alagundi, Chikka Alagundi, Shantagiri, Bommasagar, Guddad Mallapur, Sarjapur, Bilgod, Honniganur, Tallihal, Mugali and Yarekurubanahal.

MOVEMENT FOR UNIFICATION

The movement for Unification of Karnataka had originated in Dharwad. Alur is the man who floated the idea and nurtured it. In 1928, a Committee headed by Motilal Nehru was appointed by the Congress to draft a constitution for India. Dr. Hardikar with the help of Sevalal collected 30,000 signatures supporting unification and submitted a memorandum in support of Unification. Diwakar wrote a book entitled 'A Case for United Karnataka' for submission to the Committee. The Nehru Committee opined that Karnataka can be a viable province. Even the Simon Commission too had accepted the idea of Linguistic States. But the Karnataka Congress did not submit any memorandum to the Commission, as the Congress had announced the boycott against Commission, it pressurised non congress groups too, not to submit any memorandum. This resulted in the delay of Unification, which could have been approved by the commission itself. The Sixth Karnataka Unification Conference was held at Dharwad in 1936, and Dattopant Belvi of Belgaum presided over it.

When the Federal Act of 1935 was passed, and implemented in 1937, scope for provincial autonomy provided by it helped the Unification Movement to receive further fillip. In 1938,

Vishwanathrao Jog moved a resolution for Unification of Karnataka and got it passed in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. But as the Quit India Movement saw all Congress leaders either underground or behind the bars, in 1944 the 9th Karnataka Unification Conference could take place only in 1944, at Dharwad. Advocate S.S. Malimath was the Chairman of the reception Committee and K.B. Jinaraja Hegde presided over the conference. All-Karnatak Unification Association (Sangha) was reorganised with Jinaraj Hegde as the President and writer Sriranga as one of the Vice-Presidents. Sriranga in turn toured all over Karnataka, delivered speeches and organised local committees.

In 1946, Unification Conference was held at Bombay, with B.G. Kher presiding over it. But when the new Constitution for India was framed, the issue of forming a new Kannada State did not find a place in it. Karnataka Ekikarana Mahasabha was organised at Davangere. M.P. Patil presided over it, and it resolved that the concepts of Unification and Linguistic States must be incorporated in the new Constitution. Later, Karnataka Ekikarana Mahasamiti with S. Nijalingappa as the President was founded with A.J. Dodmeti and Mangalvedhe Srinivasrao as its Secretaries. It was a unit of the Congress party. By then the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee Office had been brought to Hubli from Dharwad. G.V. Hallikeri was the Secretary of the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee from 1938 to 1960. Mangalvedhe Srinivasrao came to stay at Hubli from Bagalkot and looked after the movement of Unification. Basarigidada Veerappa and Shantappa Yalamali of Gadag generously helped the Unification movement, with generous pecuniary contributions.

To convince the Constituent Assembly, of the need for Unification, a delegation with Sriranga as the leader visited Delhi. A Search Committee to report on the feasibility of creating the linguistic states was formed with eight members in it (Sriranga, *Sahitya Athmajijnase* p. 139). But over the issue of Bombay, whether the city should be a part of Maharashtra or Gujarath being a bone of contention between Shankar Rao Dev, the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee President and Central Home Minister Sardar Patel, the proposal of creation of linguistic states was dropped for the time being says Diwakar (*Swa. Sam. Smri.* III, P.292) Jawaharlal Nehru was also opposed to the division of Hyderabad State on linguistic basis. Karnataka Unification Conference was held at Kasargod in 1947 with Diwakar presiding over it. After Independence, Kannada speaking regions which had been scattered over 20 administrative units, were subjected to only five units, viz., Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Kodagu (Coorg.)

The Constitution did not create linguistic states. A non-party Unification Conference was organised at Haveri by Hosmani Siddappa in May 1951. The newly founded Ekikarana Parishat demanded the resignation of all people's representatives (MLAs, MLCs and MPs), and to implement its resolution, a committee of three headed by Hosmani was set up. The Parishat put up candidates in the 1951-52, general elections on behalf of the Karnataka Ekikarana Sabha against the Congress. The Congress mentioned in its manifesto that Unification of Karnataka was its goal. Therefore, no candidate of the Ekikarana Paksha won the election.

But Potti Sriramulu, a leader from Andhra went on fast, pressing for the demand of the formation of Andhra soon after the 1952 elections, and on the 64th day of his fast, he died. There were unprecedented violent agitations in Andhra after his death, and Prime Minister Nehru agreed for the formation of Andhra in 1952. But this Andhra Pradesh included Telugu areas in Madras Presidency only. The issue of division of Hyderabad State or formation of Karnataka was never raised on the occasion. In January 1953, the Indian National Congress annual session was held at Hyderabad. Prior to this, Andanappa Dodmeti of Jakkali started a self-purificatory fast in favour of Unification from

Jakkali. At the Hyderabad Congress session, reacting to this fast, Kengal Hanumanthiah, Mysore Leader, spoke in support of Unification. The Karnataka Unification camp started at Jakkali continued. On August 4(1954) Dodmeti resigned his membership of the Bombay State Legislature. In between, the Akhanda Karnataka Rajya Nirmana Parishath came into existence with the objective of carrying on the Unification Movement (May 1953) Ramakrishna Karanth was its President. This Parishath launched a satyagraha for retaining Bellary within Karnataka. Nearly 5000 people were arrested during this agitation. At the sametime in the Bye elections which were held for Dharwad and Hubli Legislative Assemblies, the Congress candidates were defeated and those candidates who were advocating unification causes, won the elections.

Soon after this, Shankargauda Patil of Adargunchi undertook "fast unto death", at Hampi, pressing for the Unification of Kannada speaking areas. A meeting of Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee was held at Hubli on April 13-14 (1953). On that occasion there was an unprecedented gathering of people, and demonstration in favour of unification which turned violent causing lot of damage. Under these circumstances, the Central Government appointed a three-member Fazl Ali Commission to look into the issue of Linguistic States. The Commission recommended for the formation of Linguistic States including Karnataka.

The final events of the movement for unification including extreme action, was to be evidenced in Dharwad district itself, where the Unification Movement had germinated. Though the new state was founded on November 1 (1956), even for the naming of the State as "Karnataka", on November 1 (1973), a strong movement had to be initiated as evidenced in Dharwad district.

ELECTIONS

When Dharwad district was a part of the former Bombay province, adult franchise was introduced for the first time in the elections to the Assembly and Lok Sabha in 1951-1952, and after the States' Reorganisation, on the basis of Delimitation order of 1956, the district had two Lok Sabha Constituencies, namely Dharwad North and Dharwad South and 16 Assembly constituencies; and of these Ranibennur was a double member constituency with one seat reserved for the Scheduled Caste.

Loksabha Elections 1957

In this election, Congress (INC), Bharatiya Jan Sangh (BJS) and Independents had contested. In Dharwad South, there was a direct contest between Congress and an independent candidate and in Dharwad North there was a triangular contest. Indian National Congress won both the seats and the result is as follows. (1) Dharwad (S); INC 1,43,148 (68.8) E/ Rudrappa, Thimappa Nesvi; Ind 65,247 (31.32) (2) Dharwad (N); INC, 1,23,622 (59.44) E/ D.P. Karmarkar; Ind 58,259 (28.01), BJS 26,106 (12.55).

Assembly Elections 1957

There were 16 Assembly constituencies in the district and of which one was a double member constituency. They were (1) Hirekerur (2) Ranibennur (Double member including one reserved seat (3) Hangal (4) Shiggaon (5) Haveri (6) Shirhatti (7) Kundgol (8) Hubli Urban (9) Hubli rural (10) Kalghatgi (11) Dharwad (12) Navalgund (13) Nargund (14) Gadag (15) Mundargi and (16) Ron. Congress contested all the constituencies, where as the Bharathiya Jan Sangh in only three. Except in Hangal, Congress won in all other constituencies (1) Hirekerur: INC 18,137 (59.93); E/ Gubbi Shankar Rao Basalingappagouda; Ind. 10,060 (33.25), Ind 2,065 (6.82). (2) Ranibennur (double member) (Gen) : INC

33,937 (35.59), E/K. F. Patil; and (Reserve); INC 28,988 (30.42) E/ Smt. Yallavva Sambrani; Ind 19,804 (20.76), Ind 12,624 (13.23). (3) Hangal : Ind 13,152 (51.66) E/B.R. Patil; INC 12,303 (48.3). (4) Shiggaon : INC 16,412 (62.42) E/R.C. Patil; Ind. 9,884 (37.58); (5) Haveri : INC 17,286 (86.57) E/ Smt. Siddavva Mailar; Ind 2,067 (10.36), Ind 614 (3.07). (6) Shirhatti : INC 16,644 (60.10) E/ Smt. Lilavati Magadi Venkatesh; Ind 8,343 (30.13) Ind 2,703 (9.77). (7) Kundgol : INC 15,819 (54.04) E/T.K. Kambli; Ind 13,458 (45.96). (8) Hubli Urban : INC 17,609 (64.96) E/F.H. Mousin : BJS 4,779 (17.62), Ind. 3,096 (11.33), Ind 1,653 (6.09). (9) Hubli Rural : INC 20,858 (68.96) E/M.R. Patil, Ind 9,388 (31.04). (10) Kalghatgi : INC 16,928 (84.64) E/B.R. Tambakada; Ind. 1842 (9.21), Ind. 1,229 (6.15). (11) Dharwad : INC 13,317 (47.84) E/M.B. Inamati; Ind, 11,590 (41.63), BJS 2,388 (8.57), Ind 541 (1.96). (12) Navalgund : INC 21,798 (69.48) E/R.M. Patil; Ind 9,578 (30.52). (13) Nargund : INC 18,143 (67.74) E/A.S. Patil; Ind 8,640 (32.26). (14) Gadag : INC 16,922 (77.35) E/K.P. Gadag; BJS 2,995 (13.69), Ind 1,160 (5.31), Ind 800 (3.65). (15) Mundargi : INC 18,926 (84.92) E/C.S. Hulkoti; Ind 3,526 (15.71) (16) Ron : INC 17,836 (55.82) E/A.J. Dodmeti; Ind 14,116 (44.18).

Kalghatgi Bye-Election

As the MLA from Kalghatgi deceased, bye-election was held in this constituency on 16.10.57 and the independent candidate defeated the Congress candidate in a straight contest and the result is as follows: Ind. 17,865 (61.14) E/ Basavaraja Ayyappa Desai; INC 11,534 (38.86).

All double member constituencies were abolished by a Legislation of 1961. As a result the double member constituency of Ranibennur, was divided into two Assembly constituencies viz., Ranibennur and Byadgi, and Ranibennur was declared a Reserved Constituency for the scheduled castes. In 1962, elections were held both to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislature.

Loksabha Elections 1962

Congress (INC), Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Swatantra Party (Swat), Bharatiya Jan Sang (BJS) and Independents contested both the Lok Sabha Seats. (1) Dharwad South; INC 1,72,777 (62.92) E/F.H. Mohsin; PSP 97, 537 (36.08), (2) Dharwad North: INC 1,87,654 (71.64) E/Smt. Sarojini Bindurao Mahishi; Swat 34,104 (13.02), BJS 30,136 (11.50), PSP 10,036 (3.84).

Assembly Elections 1962

Congress contested all the 17 Assembly seats of the district and faced strong contest in few constituencies from the Swatantra and Praja Socialist parties. In the Assembly elections Congress won 16 and the Swatantra Party a solitary seat. (1) Hirekerur: INC 23,284 (64.27) E/ Gubbi S.B.; Swat 12,946 (35.73). (2) Ranibennur (Res): INC 18,715 (58.56) E/ Smt. Yallama D.Sambrani; PSP 12,596 (39.41); Swa 650(2.30) (3) Byadgi : INC 21,092 (60.18) E / Smt. Shiddamma Mahadevappa Mailara: PSP 13,958/(39-82) (4) Hangal: INC 19, 843 (51.23) E/G.N. Desai; PSP 18,890 (48.77). (5) Shiggaon : INC 20,838 (75.93) E/F.S. Tavare : PSP 6,606 (24.07) (6) Haveri : INC 18,945 (57.78) E/ B.V. Magavi; Swat 9,790 (29.86), CPI 4,054 (12.36). (7) Shirhatti : Swat 17, 347 (50.75) E/K.S. Veerayya; INC 16,832 (43.25). (8) Kundgol : INC 13,265 (44.15) E/T.K. Kambli; Ind. 11,465 (38.16), Swa 5,315 (17.69). (9) Hubli Town; INC 21,169 (57.28) E/K.R. Abdul Sab; BJS 11,900 (32.21), Ind. 3, 187 (8.62) CPI 698 (1.89). (10) Hubli Rural : INC 23,356 (74.82) E/M.R. Patil; Ind. 4,489 (14.38), BJS 3,371 (10.80). (11) Kalghatgi : INC 13,842 (45.95) E/F.M. Hasabi; L.S.S. 12,047 (39.99); Swa 3,431 (11.31), BJS 803(2.69). (12) Dharwad: INC 17,092 (68.65) E/H.M. Dasankop; BJS 5,185 (20.83), Ind 2,208 (8.87), Ind 412 (1.65). (13) Navalgund : INC 20,618 (58.23) E/R.M.

Patil; Ind 13,183 (37.23) BJS 1,607 (4.54). (14) Nargund : INC 24,601 (73.40) E/A.S. Patil; Ind 7,951 (23.72) BJS 590 (1.76), Ind. 373 (1.12). (15) Gadag; INC 18,539 (49.19) E/K.P. Gadag; Ind 17,234 (45.72), BJS 1,918 (5.09) (16) Mundargi; INC 18,303 (66.46) E/C.S. Hulkoti; Ind 7,547 (27.50), BJS 1,663 (6.04), (17) Ron: INC 18,640 (63.92) E/A.J. Dodmeti; Ind. 8,543 (29.30), BJS 1,978 (6.78). (CPI : Communist Party of India; LSS Loka Sevak Sangh; Swat, Swatantra Party (N.G. Ranga's))

Dharwad Bye Election

Owing to the death of the Congress candidate, in 1963 (December 23), bye-election was held for the Dharwad Constituency and by the victory of S.V. Agnihotri, Congress retained the seat. The votes secured by the candidates were : INC 12,859 (51.78) E/ S.V. Agnihotri; The three independents together secured a total of 11,977 (48.22) votes.

General Elections 1967

By the delimitation order of 1966, many changes were introduced in the Lok Sabha and Assembly Constituencies. The Ron Assembly constituency was transferred to Bagalkot Parliamentary Constituency and Mundargi Assembly Constituency was attached to Koppal Parliamentary Constituency. Dharwad Assembly Constituency was bifurcated into Dharwad Urban and Dharwad Rural – constituencies. Thus the district came to have 18 Assembly constituencies in 1967 instead of 17. The Reserve Assembly constituency (SCs) was transferred to Nargund from that of Ranibennur.

Loksabha

In the Loksabha election, for the two constituencies, there was a triangular contest and both the seats were retained by the Congress. (1) Dharwad (South); INC 1,47,272 (50.28) E/F.H. Mohsin; PSP 82,641 (28.21), Ind 62,994 (21.51) (2) Dharwad (North): INC 1,62,173 (65.52) E/ Smt. Sarojini Mahishi; BJS 81,743 (30.21), PSP 19,679 (7.27).

Assembly

Congress contested all the 18 seats, and the opposition Parties offered stiff resistance and for the first time Congress lost 8 seats and retained only 10 seats. PSP secured 2, Jan Sangh and Swatantra Party one each, and the independents won 4 seats (1) Dharwad Rural : INC 22,276 (70.86) E/S. V. Agnihotri; Swat. 9,157 (29.14). (2) Dharwad Urban : INC 15,325 (53.58) E/K.M. Dasankoppa; BJS 11,786 (41.52), Ind 1,277 (4.50). (3) Hubli : BJS 14,898 (43.60) E/S.S. Shettar: INC 9,830 (28.77). CPI 8,012 (23.45), Ind 507 (1.48), other three Ind. 923. (4) Hubli Rural : INC 22,540 (64.27) E/M.R. Patil : BJS 8,713 (34.84), PSP 965 (2.75) other three Ind 2,853 (8.14). (5) Kalghatgi : Ind 20,188 (62.39) E/F.S. Patil; INC 12,780 (36.61) (6) Kundgol: Ind- Lok Sevak Sangh 20,291 (63.21) E/S.R. Bommayi : INC 9,371 (29.19); Ind 2,439 (7.60). (7) Shiggaon: INC S.Nijalingappa elected unopposed. (8) Hangal : Ind. 18,742 (50.14) E/B.R. Patil; INC 16,781 (44.89), BJS 1859 (4.97) (9) Hirekerur; INC 30,368 (66.65) E/S.B. Gubbi., PSP 15,126 (33.25). (10) Ranibennur : PSP 25,550 (61.71) E/ S.L. Bellad; INC 15,262 (36.86), Ind 593 (1.43) (11) Byadgi: PSP 23,055 (61.41) E/MG Banakar; INC 15,262 (36.86) Ind.562 (1.49). (12) Haveri : INC 20,494 (59.37) E/D.V. Magavi; C.P.M. 11,905 (34.49) and three Ind. 2,118 (6.14). (13) Shirhatti; Swat, 23,646 (51.06) E/S.V. Kashimath; INC 22,661 (48.94). (14) Mundargi : INC 26,220 (59.90) E/C.M. Churchihalmath; Ind 17,552 (40.10) (15) Gadag; Ind 27,759 (55.11) E/K.H. Patil; INC 22,609, (44.89). (16) Nargund (reserved) INC 14,402 (73.52) E/R.V. Dodmani; SSP 4,714 (24.06). RPI 473 (2.42) (17) Ron : INC

21,573 (61.89) E/A.J. Dodmeti; Ind 13,285 (38.11) (18) Navalgund : INC 25, 973 (74.64) E/R.M. Patil; Ind. 7,791 (22.39), BJS 1,036 (2.97).

Hangal Bye-Election

Due to the demise of its MLA, bye election was held on 2.3.1968 and the result is as follows; INC, 20759 (52.09), E/C.S. Desai; PSP, 13762 (34.53), SSP, 4328 (10.86). Hubli As the Hubli MLA expired, there was a bye-election on June 2, 1969; INC 14,942 (41.99) E/R.G. Wali; BJS 14,140 (39.74), CPI 5,097 (14.32), other two Independents 1,406 (3.95) [SSP – Samyukta Socialist Party; PSP-Praja Socialist Party, RPI Republican Party of India.]

Lok Sabha Elections 1971

The Lok Sabha was dissolved a year in advance and the mid-term election was held in March 1971. The INC had split into two groups : one led by Jagjivan Ram (J) and other led by S. Nijalingappa (O). Both the groups contested the elections to Lok Sabha, and in both the Dharwad Lok Sabha Constituencies, Congress (J) won. (1) Dharwad (South), NCJ 1,97,901 (69) E/F.H. Mohsin; NCO 83,959 (29.27), Ind 4,493 (1.72), (2) Dharwad (North). NCJ 1,89,382 (66.82) E/ Smt. Sarojini Bindurao Mahishi; NCO 91,313, (31.22), PSP, 2,742 (0.96).

Assembly Elections 1972

Elections to the Fifth Assembly was held in March 1972, with Nargund continuing as the reserved Constituency. In this election Indian National Congress (I) (INCI) won 17 out of 18 assembly seats. NCO could win only the Navalgund seat. The results are as follows : (1) Dharwad Rural : INCI 22,710 (70.37) E/Smt. Sumati Bala Chandra Madiman; NCO 7,392 (22.91), SSP 2,170 (6.72) (2) Dharwad Urban : INCI 18,653 (51.62) E/D.K. Naikar; BJS 10,117 (28), NCO 6,685 (18.50), Swatantra 677 (1.88) (3) Hubli : INCI 24,741 (57.51) E/I.G. Sanadi; BJS 16,432 (38.20), NCO 1848 (4.29) (4) Hubli Rural : INCI 27,745 (60.05) E/G.R. Sandra; NCO, 10515 (22.75), BJS, 7946 (17.20) (5) Kalghatgi : INCI 18,708 (51.94) E/G.C. Patil; NCO 16,259 (45.14), Ind. 1,054 (2.92) (6) Kundgol : INCI 25,694 (60.67) E/R.V. Rangangauda; NCO 16,659 (39.33) (7) Shiggaon : INCI 19,799 (48.79), E/Nadaf Mahammad Kasimsab Mardansab; Ind 16,270 (40.10), BJS 657 (1.62), Other three Independents 3,850 (9.49) (8) Hangal : INC 31,348 (65.59) E/P.C. Shettar; NCO 15,002 (31.39), Ind 806 (1.69), BJS 636 (1.33) (9) Hirekerur : INCI 28,205 (53.15), E/B.E. Banakar; NCO, 24529 (46.22), BJS 333(0.63) (10) Ranibennur : INCI 28,540 (61.00) E/B. Koliwad; NCO 17,043 (36.43), Ind, 703 (1.50), BJS 503 (1.07) (11) Byadgi : INCI 19,792 (47.66) E/K.F. Patil; NCO 12,419 (29.91), Ind, 8,766 (21.11) and two Independents, 549 (1.32) (12) Haveri : INCI 25,061 (57.16) E/F.S. Tavare; NCO 15,650 (35.70); CPM 3,132 (7.14) (13) Shirhatti; INCI, 21,314 (45.28) E/V.V. Wai; Ind 9,797 (20.81), Ind 8,711 (18.51), NCO 3,430 (7.29), three Independents 3,816 (8.11). (14) Mundargi : INCI 28,054 (60.46) E/K.H. Kuradgi; NCO 16,993 (36.62), BJS 1,355 (2.92) (15) Gadag : INCI 29,638 (54.19) E/K.H. Patil; NCO 22,709 (41.51), BJS 2,350 (4.30), (16) Ron : INCI 20,567 (58.59) E/ A.V. Patil; Ind 13,121 (37.38), BJS 1413 (4.03) (17) Nargund (Res); INCI 20,070 (60.05) E/Y.V. Jogannavar, NCO 13,350 (39.95) (18) Navalgund : NCO 21,716 (51.31) E/M.K. Kulkarni; INCI 19,594 (46.30), BJS 1,013 (2.39)

Lok Sabha Elections 1977

As the term of the Lok Sabha was extended by one year, the Lok Sabha elections which were scheduled to be held in 1976 was extended by one year. This was a period when political polarization was evidenced in India. The NCO, the BJS, the SSP, the Swatantra Party together formed a new party

called Bharatiya Lok Dal and with the new name Janata Party contested the election. The Dharwad South Parliamentary constituency included the assembly constituencies of Kundgol, Shiggoan, Hangal, Hirekerur, Ranibennur, Haveri, Byadgi (Res) and Shirhatti. Likewise the Dharwad North Lok Sabha constituency included the assembly segments of Dharwad rural, Dharwad urban, Hubli rural, Hubli Urban, Kalghatgi, Gadag, Nargund and Navalgund within their jurisdictions respectively. The remaining two assembly constituencies viz., Ron and Mundargi formed part of Bagalkot and Koppal Parliamentary Constituencies respectively. In the elections to the Lok Sabha, there was almost a straight contest to both the Lok Sabha seats and INCI won both seats. (1) Dharwad (S): INCI 2,39,210 (60.66) E/ H.F. Mohsin ; BLD 1,47,270 (37.35), Ind 7,834 (1.99) (2) Dharwad (N); INCI 2,05,627 (57.63), E/ Smt. Sarojini, Bindurao Mahishi BLD 1,51,199 (42.37).

Assembly Elections 1978

According to the delimitation order of 1976, Nargund was made a general constituency and Byadgi was made a Reserved Constituency for the SCs. Congress party split into Congress (B) lead by Brahmananda Reddy and Cong I led by Smt. Indira Gandhi, Former Indian Lokdal party became Janatha Dal and secured power at the centre. In the district Cong I and Janatha party witnessed close contest. Of the 18 seats, Congress secured 12, Janata Party 5, and Independents a solitary seat. (1) Dharwad Rural : Cong (I) 30,354 (63.72) E/S.B. Madiman ; JP 15,378 (32.28), Cong (B) 1,279 (2.69), Ind 622 (1.31) (2) Dharwad : JP 27,530 (51.89) E/Bhaurao Deshpande : Cong (I) 23,182 (43.70), Cong (B) 717 (1.46) two Ind 1,563 (2.95). (3) Hubli : JP 27,694 (47.88) E/M.G. Jaratarghar; CPI 27,438 (47.43), Cong (B) 1,501 (2.59), other five independents 1,213 (2.10) (4) Hubli Rural : JP 31,771 (53.35) E/S.R. Bommayi : Cong (I) 23,137 (38.85), Cong (B) 4,165 (6.99), Ind 482 (0.81) (5) Kalghatgi : JP 23,789 (48.74) E/E.S. Patil; Cong (I) 17,736 (36.34), Cong (B) 6,237 (12.78), Ind 1049 (2.14), (6) Kundgol : Cong (I) 34,761 (60.74) E/M.S. Katgi; JP 16,884 (29.50), six independents 5,587 (9.76) (7) Shiggaon : Cong (I) 33,669 (56.36) E/M.K.M. Nadaf; J.P. 22,496 (37.66) Cong (B) 2,759 (4.62), two Independents 811 (1.36) (8) Hangal : Cong (I) 35,228 (63.66) E/M.H. Tahsildar; JP 9,866 (17.83), Cong (B) 8,609 (15.56). Two Independents 1, 638 (2.95) (9) Hirekerur : Ind 32,103 (52.83) E/S.B. Gubbi; Cong (I) 23,695 (38.99), JP 3,069 (5.05), Cong (B) 1,708 (2.82), Ind 190 (0.31), (10) Ranibennur : Cong (I) 25,675 (43.51) E/H.S. Nalvagal; JP 24,892 (42.18), Cong (B) 8,238 (13.96), Ind 203 (0.35) (11) Byadgi (Res) : Cong (I) 27,640 (58.30) E/M.A. Malagi; JP 16,289 (34.35), Cong (B) 2,144 (4.52), Ind 304 (0.64). (12) Haveri : Cong (I) 34,067 (58.99) E/E.S. Tavare; JP 17,105 (29.61) Cong (B) 6,583 (11.40) (13) Shirhatti : Cong (I) 28, 606 (55.03) E/G.F. Upnal; JP 14,466 (27.83), Cong (B) 8,190 (15.75), Two independents 723 (1.39) (14) Mundargi : Cong (I) 19,069 (39.19) E/V.B. Bhavi; JP 18,363 (37.74) Cong (B) 9,598 (19.73), Ind 1,622 (3.34), (15) Gadag : J.P. 28,094 (44.41) E/C.S. Muttinapendi Math; Cong (B) 25,649 (40.54), Cong (I) 9025 (14.55) Ind 319 (0.50) (16) Ron : Cong (I) 26,546 (51.33) E/V.A. Matthikatti; JP 20,709 (40.04), Ind 2,671 (5.16), Cong (B) 1,791 (3.47) (17) Nargund : Cong (I) 16,496 (36.93), E/B.R. Patil; JP 15,450 (34.59), Cong (B) 8,887 (19.89), Two Independents 3,837 (8.09) (18) Navalgund; Cong (I) 22,825 (44.86) E/S.V. Patil; JP, 20,205 (38.82), Cong (B) 9,014 (17.32) (Cong (I) Indira Congress, Cong (B) – Brahmananda Reddy Congress Party)

Lok Sabha Elections 1980

The sixth Lok Sabha was dissolved two years before its scheduled tenure and mid-term elections were held in 1980. D. Devaraj Urs, left the Cong (I) party headed by Indira Gandhi and founded a separate party called Urs Congress at State level. There was a triangular fight between the three parties in the district (1) Dharwad (S) : Cong (I) 2,26,083 (61) E/F.H. Mohsin, Cong (U) 75,050 (20.25), JP 61,584

(16.62), Four Independents 8,921 (2.13) (2) Dharwad (N) : Cong (I) 2,08,269 (58.19) E/D.K. Naikar; JP 1,11,575 (31.17), Cong (U) 25,851 (7.22), four Independents 12,246 (3.42).

Assembly Elections 1983

After its five-year term was over, elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in 1983. The Janata Party split which resulted in Bharatiya Janata Party's birth. Lok Dal of Charan Singh also contested. Congress (Cong I) fielded 18 candidates, Janata Party 16, Bharatiya Janata Party 6 and CPI one. Congress won 8, Janata Party 5, BJP 1 and Independents 4 seats. (1) Dharwad Rural : Cong 30,240 (56) E/C.V. Pudakalakatti; JP 21,946 (40.65), Three Independents 1,811 (3.45) (2) Dharwad : Cong 17,991 (31.21) E/S.R. More; JP 17,859 (30.98), BJP 9,864 (17.12), Lok Dal 1,064 (1.85) 16 Independents 10,863 (18.84) (3) Hubli : BJP 22,938 (40.80) E/M.G. Jaratarghar; CPI 18,424 (32.77), Cong 14,259 (25.36), Three Independents 602 (1.07) (4) Hubli Rural : JP 31,644 (49.38) E/S.R. Bommai; Cong 22,341 (34.87), BJP 9,388 (14.65), Three independents 701 (1.10), (5) Kalghatgi : Ind 23,664 (46.56) E/Jacob Pallipurathu; Cong 23,168 (45.58), JP 3,007 (5.98), four Independents 958 (1.88). (6) Kundgol : Cong 28,848 (54.43) E/V.S. Kubinal; JP 22,489 (42.43) Three independents 1,665 (3.14) (7) Shiggaon : Cong, 26,801 (48.11) E/Nadaf Kasimsab Mardan Sab : JP 24,250 (43.54), BJP 1,488 (2.67), four independents 3,161 (5.68) (8) Hangal : Ind. 35,617 (56.55) E/C.M Udasi; Cong 25,565 (40.60), JP 1,568 (2.49); Independent 224 (0.36). (9) Hirekerur : Ind 32,268 (51.17) E/B.G. Banakar; Cong 27,517 (43.65), JP, 2,877 (4.56), two independents 393 (0.62) (10) Ranibennur : JP 36,395 (54.41) E/B.G. Patil; Ind 13,302 (19.88), Cong 11,911 (17.85), Six Independents 5,257 (7.86). (11) Byadgi (Res) : Cong 20,377 (42.27) E/H.D. Lamani; JP 13,488 (28.08), Ind 10,204 (21.23), Four other Ind. 3,970 (8.27), (12) Haveri : JP 33,316 (53.64) E/C.C. Kalkoti; Cong 26,813 (43.16), Three Independents 1,989 (3.20) (13) Shirhatti : Ind (Sanjay Vichar Manch) 25,825 (49.14) E/G.F. Upnal; Cong 20,540 (39.08), JP 4,952 (9.43), five Independents. 1,240 (2.35) (14) Mundargi : Cong 23, 264 (45.91) E/K.H. Kuradgi; Ind 19,784 (30.04), Ten Independents 7,533 (15.05), (15) Gadag : Cong 25,104 (45.94) E/C.S. Muttinapendimath; JP 20,697 (37.88), BJP 8,039 (14.71), Two Independents 801 (1.47) (16) Ron : JP 31,921 (59.10) E/J.H. Dodmeti; Cong 20,979 (39.09), Ind 971 (1.81) (17) Navalgund : Cong 25,524 (56.43) E/M.K. Kulkarni; JP 13,857 (30.63), BJP 2,746 (6.07), four Independents 3,108 (6.87) (18) Nargund : JP 22,675 (55.02) E/ Basavareddy Rangareddy Yavagal; Cong 14,156 (34.35), Four Independents 4,291 (10.63)

Lok Sabha Elections 1984

The seventh Lok Sabha was dissolved before its scheduled period and Mid-term elections were held in 1984 (December 24). Both Dharwad North and South Parliamentary constituencies had 8 Assembly Constituencies each and there was no change in their Jurisdiction. Both had multi cornered contests. The Congress retained both the seats in the district. (1) Dharwad (S) : Cong 2,57,834 (51.13) E/Aziz Sait; JP 2,00,227 (41.26), Eleven Independents 19,562 (2) Dharwad (N) : Cong, 2,29,865 (52.31) E/D.K. Naikar; J.P. 1,85,014 (42.10) (Lok Dal 8,510 (1.93), fourteen Independents 16,015 (3.57).

Assembly Elections 1985

The Assembly was dissolved after two years, and Mid-term elections were held in March 1985. The Janata Party which was ruling in the State won 12 seats in the district. Congress secured only four seats, and two seats were gained by Independents. (1) Dharwad Rural : JP. 35,492 (57.77) E/A.B. Desai; Cong 25,199 (41.01), Two Independents 745 (1.20) (2) Dharwad: Ind 15,949 (25.04) E/C.G Bellad; Cong 14,662 (23.02), JP 14,397 (22.60), BJP 8,461 (13.28), Eight Independents 10,230 (16.06) (3) Hubli : Cong

35,856 (53.32) E/M.M. Hindasgeri; BJP 27,610 (41.06) C.P.I. 2,310 (3.44), Lok Dal 632 (0.94), Six Independents 834 (1.25) (4) Hubli Rural : JP 32,125 (42.44) E/S.R. Bommayi; Cong 30,687 (40.48), BJP 4,751 (6.26), Four Independents 8,188 (10.78) (5) Kalghatgi : JP 34,211 (53.53) E/P.V. Siddanagaudar; Cong 24,631 (40.70), three independents 1,671 (2.77). (6) Kundgol : JP, 28,038 (43.76) E/B.A. Uppin; Cong 21,578 (33.67), Six Independents 14,447 (22.51) (7) Shiggaon : Ind 35,075 (51.38) E/N.V. Patil; Cong 20,736 (30.39) JP 10,147 (14.86), Seven Independents 2,305 (3.34) (8) Hangal : JP 39,264 (51.23) E/C.M. Udasi; Cong 36,205 (47.24), Four Independents 1,174 (1.54) (9) Hirekerur : JP 36,164 (52.22) E/B.G. Banakar; Cong 30,645 (44.25), five Independents 2,310 (3.52) (10) Ranibennur : Cong. 33,296 (43.40) E/K.B. Koliwad; JP, 32,939 (43.05), Seven Independent 10,270 (13.28). (11) Byadgi (Res) : JP 36,694 (57.76) E/K.S. Bilgi; Cong. 26,187 (41.22) Ind. 641 (1.00) (12) Haveri : JP 35,564 (48.76) E/C.C. Kalkoti; Cong 25,628 (35.12), two Independents 10,307 (14.13) (13) Shirhatti : JP 24,362 (41.76) E/T.B. Balikayi; Cong 21,568 (36.97), Six Independents 12,396 (21.21). (14) Mundargi : JP 36,764 (60.61) E/Dr. N.S. Humbarwadi; Cong 22,043 (36.31), Five Independents 1,864 (3.05), (15) Gadag : Cong 39,226 (53.21) E/K.H. Patil; JP 33,943 (46.04), Two Independents 550 (0.74), (16) Ron : JP 33,635 (58.67) E/J.S. Dodmeti; Cong 22,911 (39.94), Two Independents 789 (1.36) (17) Nargund : JP 36,506 (68.54), E/B.R. Yavagal; Cong 16,234 (30.48), BJP 195 (0.36), Two Independents 326 (0.61) (18) Navalgund; Cong 23,469 (48.85) E/M.K. Kulkarni; JP 22,997 (45.91), BJP 1,246 (2.48), Eight Independents 2,376 (4.70).

Lok Sabha Elections 1989

After the completion of the 8th Lok Sabha, elections for the 9th Lok Sabha were held in November 1989. The ruling Janata Party in the state got split, and one wing joined the Janata Party at the National Level, the other wing continued to retain its identity. V.P. Singh became the leader of Janata Dal and Chandrashekar continued as the leader of the Janata Party. The main contest, for the Dharwad Lok Sabha seats was between the Janata Dal and Congress. (1) Dharwad (S) : Cong 3,39,235 (51.2), E/B.M. Mujahid; J. Dal 3,10,507 (45.8), JP 8,787 (1.3), Two Independents 4,410 (0.70) (2) Dharwad (N) : Cong 2,76,545 (45.6) E/D.K. Naikar; J.Dal 2,20,997 (36.4), Raja Raita Sangha 69,645 (11.5), JP 13,405 (2.2), Muslim League 3,877 (0.6), Lok Dal (B) 885 (0.1), K.G.P. 1,915 (0.3) and Seven Independents 19,109 (3.3).

Assembly Elections 1989

The Assembly was dissolved before its term was over and Assembly Elections were held simultaneously together with the Lok Sabha elections in 1989. In the elections held on 26.11.89, there was tough electoral battle fought between the Congress and the Janata Dal. Congress won 14 assembly seats. Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha although had some influence in the district, it could win only the Dharwad Rural constituency. 1) Dharwad (R); Karnataka Rajya Raitha Sangha (R.S.) 35,497 (45.77) E/B.R. Patil; Cong 21,668 (27.94), J.Dal 18,353 (23.67) JP 869 (1.12), Two Independents 1,159 (1.50) (2) Dharwad : Cong 36,627 (48.07) E/S.R. More; J.Dal 14,826 (19.46), BJP 14,584 (19.14) R.S. 3,210 (4.21), Muslim League 2,648 (3.47), J.P. 1,109 (1.46) Fifteen Independents 3,192 (4.18) (3) Hubli : Cong 37,832 (51.78) E/A.M. Hindasgeri; BJP 19,844 (27.16) J. Dal 13,972 (19.12) J.P. 1055 (1.44), Two Independents 372 (0.50) (4) Hubli Rural : Cong 45,718 (47.66) E/ Gopinath R. Sandra : J.Dal 42,540 (44.35), JP 609 (0.63), Muslim League 362 (0.38), Sixteen Independents 6,690 (6.87) (5) Kalghatgi : J.Dal 19,427 (27.38) E/PC Siddanagaudar; RS 18,700 (26.37), Cong 14,467 (20.39), CPI, 2,007 (2.82), J.P. 1,750 (2.47) Seven Independents 14,950 (20.56) (6) Kundgol : Cong 36,925 (51.47) E/J.H. Juttal; J.Dal 31,404 (43.78), JP 1,652 (2.30), RS 489 (0.68), Four Independents 1,265 (1.71) (7) Shiggaon : Cong 40,549 (49.69) E/M.C. Kunnur; J.Dal 36,035 (44.17) JP 2,978 (3.65), RS 1,912 (2.35), Ind. 121 (0.14) (8) Hangal : Cong : 54,760 (57.5) E/M.H. Tahsildar, J.Dal 39,023 (41.0), JP 1,525 (1.5) (9) Hirekerur : J.Dal 34,093 (39.71), E/B.H.

Bannikod; Cong 30,955 (36.24), Ind. 18,940 (22.96), JP 1,337 (1.71), Four Independents 537 (0.63) (10) Ranibennur : Cong 43,228 (49.36) E/K.B. Koliwad; JD 40,350 (46.02), JP 1,857 (2.12), BJP 765, Six Independents 1,373 (1.57) (11) Byadgi (Res) Cong; 34,405 (47.32) E/H.D. Lamani; J Dal 31,565 (43.42) J.P. 1,293 (1.72), Six Independents 6,722 (12) Haveri : Cong 45,331 (51.48) E/M.D. Shivapur; J.Dal 39,488 (44.83), RS 1,427 (1.62), JP 1,056 (1.19), Four Independents 768 (13) Shirhatti : Cong 24,882 (33.59) E/S.N. Patil, J.Dal 23,715 (32.01) Ind. 19,865 (26.82), R.S. 2,864 (3.87) Lok Dal B, 995 (1.35), J.P. 707 (0.95), BJP 495 (0.67), Two Independents 552 (0.681) (14) Gadag : Cong 44,155 (55.73) E/K.H. Patil, J.Dal 28,463 (35.89), JP 2,289 (2.88), BJP 1,600 (2.01) R.S. 309 (0.38) Seven Independents 2,461 (3.47) (15) Ron : Cong : 32,610 (46.00), E/G.S. Patil; J.Dal 21,203 (29.91), Ind. 12,388 (17.47), RS 3,686, (5.20) J.P. 579 (0.81), Three Independents 429 (0.61), (16) Nargund; Cong 30,284 (48.69) E/S.F. Patil; J.Dal 29,595 (47.58), JP 1,262 (2.03), RS 838 (1.35), Two Independents 218 (0.35), (17) Navalgund : Cong 27,222 (42.80) E/M.K. Kulkarni; RS 16,929 (26.30), J.Dal 16,484 (25.91), JP 2,261 (3.55), Five Independents 916 (1.44).

Bye-Elections

Mundargi: Due to the death of one of the candidates in Mundargi Assembly, poll was countermanded from November 26, 1989 and the bye election was conducted on February 27th of 1990 and the result is as follows. Cong 24,914 (34.82) E/K.H. Kuradgi; RS 23,203 (32.43), J.Dal 19,266 (26.93), JP 2,180 (3.05), Seven Independents 1,981 (2.77). Dharwad Rural: As the candidates elected from Dharwad Rural, Babagauda Patil of the Raitha Sangha resigned, there was a bye-election on 27th February and there were seven candidates in the field and the result is as follows; R.S.34,374, E/M.D. Nanjundaswamy; Cong 21,112, J.Dal 8,567, JP 9,580, Karnataka Parishat 322, Two Independents 8,120. Gadag : Due to the demise of K.H. Patil, the sitting MLA, bye-election for the Gadag Assembly Constituency was held on 8.6.1992, and the result is as follows: Cong, 43,878, E/D.R. Patil; J.Dal 17,756, BJP 11,199; Six Independents 859.

Loksabha Elections 1991

Before the completion of its scheduled duration, the ninth Loksabha was dissolved due to various political developments that occurred during 1989-91. Fresh elections were held in June 1991. But the election to the Dharwad South Constituency which was countermanded due to the death of a candidate, was conducted subsequently in November 1991, and the results are as follows. 1) Dharwad South : Cong. 2,31,473 (46.76) E/B.M. Mujahid; BJP, 1,57,702 (31.83); JD, 78,844 (15.93) and other 20 independents together secured 25464 votes. 2) Dharwad North : Cong 1,57,682 (33.26) E/D.K. Naikar, BJP 1,35,891 (28.66), JD 1,34,565 (28.38) RS 34520 (7.28) and other 13 independents together secured 9613 votes.

Assembly Elections 1994

In December 1994, elections to the State Assembly were held. The newly founded Karnataka Congress Party (KCP), Vatal Kannada Chaluvali Paksha and Bahujan Samaj Party contested the elections for the first time. If Janata Dal won 10 seats, BJP won 4, Congress won 3, and Karnataka Congress won a solitary seat (1) Dharwad Rural : Cong 25,054 E/ Ambadagatti S.R.; J.Dal 21,812, RS 20,043, BJP 11,472, K.C.P 2,611, Four Independents 1,992 (2) Dharwad : BJP 26,630 E/ Bellad C.G.; Cong 17,114, JD 15,533, KCP 10,715, RS 1,082, IUML 437, SP 134 Twenty Independents 9,049 (3) Hubli : BJP 42,244 E/Ashok Katve; Cong 34,103, JD 1,786, KCP 1,333, Eight Independents, 2,120 (4) Hubli (Rural) : BJP 42,768/E Jagadish Shettar; JD 26,794, Cong 18,433, Ind. 9,188, KCP 2,522, RS 1,192, Twenty-four Independents.

6,412 (5) Kalghatgi : JD 25,392 E/S.P. Channaveeragaudar; RS 14,718, BJP 14,473, Ind. 11,189, KCP 6,755, Cong 4,604, Nine Independents 8,782 (6) Kundgol : JD 32,707 E/M.S. Akki; KCP 19,320, Cong 17,034, BJP 4,295, RS 1,704, Seven Independents 3,086 (7) Shiggaon : Cong 23,552 E/M.C. Kunnur; Ind. 17,778, Ind. 9,179, KCP 9,038, BJP 8,611, JD 8,443, Ind. 6,806, RS 3,143, and eleven other Independents 4,385 (8) Hangal : JD 56,348 E/C.M. Udasi; Cong 38,865, BJP 3,391, KCP 2,980, Four Independents 564 (9) Hirekerur: BJP 32,248 E/Bankar UB; JD 22,855, Cong 13,239, KCP 10,584, RS 6,315, and Five Independents 5,268 (10) Ranibennur: JD 53,080 E/Karjagi V.S.; Cong 28,542, BJP 5,663, RS 3,735, JP 1,060, Five Independents 1,444 (11) Byadgi (Res) : JD 29,905 E/K.S. Bilgi; Cong 27,045, BJP 11,669, KCP 5,300, RS 2,140, JP 726, Five Independents 1,493. (12) Haveri : JD 55,806 E/B.N.Shivannanavar; Cong 23,086, BJP 9,465 KCP : 4,887 RS 351, BSP 264, Three Independents 585 (13) Shirhatti : JD 26,449 E/Mahanta Shettar G.M.; Ind. 26,637, Cong 13,139, RS 4,902, BJP 2,427, KCP 1,640, Four Independents 4,908 (14) Mundargi : JD 21,145 E/S.S. Patil; Ind. 14,706, Ind. 12,633, Cong. 10,641, RS 9,393, KCP 2,143, BJP 1,152, JP 738, Eight Independents 4,399 (15) Gadag : Cong 44,388 E/Patil D.R.; JD 19,971, BJP 9,886, KCP 4,347, Three Independents 514 (16) Ron : JD 39,268, E/S.V. Bidanur; Cong 30,664, BJP 2,402, RS 1,987, Two Independents 895 (17) Nargund : JD 37,154 E/B.R. Yavagal; Cong. 18,502, BJP 5,433, KCP 2,088, Seven Independents 1,807 (18) Navalgund : KCP 13,988 E/Gaddi, Kallappa Nagappa; Cong. 10,650, JD 10,537, R.S. 8,678, Ind. 8,667, BJP 8,284, Ten other Independents 7,531.