

## PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN KALYANA CHALUKYAS PERIOD

N. SAI BABU

Guest Faculty Department of History and Archaeology  
Acharya Nagarjuna University Nagarjuna Nagar

### Abstract:

*The kingdom was divided in to several provinces. It has been a special feature of this region of the south that these administrative divisions in almost all cases came to be attached with a numerical figure, especially from the 9th to 13th centuries when Karnataka Andhra were under the hegemony of the Rashtrakutas and the Chalukyas of Kalyana. It continued to be so in the region ruled by the Seunas while the practice appears to have been not very popular during the Hoyasala rule in south Karnataka. Several interpretations have been offered regarding the significance of these figures. It has now been generally accepted that the divisions with smaller figures connected with it were the areas with as many villages (badas) included therein. Dr.Ritti has shown how Kukkanur is described as the head quarters of Kukkanur-30 comprising 30 villages (trimsadgramadhipati) and the Kolanur inscription enumerates all the 30 villages included in Kolanur-30 division.<sup>1</sup> Similarly he has shown that Belvola-300 means 300 villages included in Belvola division.<sup>2</sup> However, such numbers like 96,000 of Gangavadi and 32,000 of Nolambavadi cannot be properly explained.*

### KEYWORDS:

Provincial, Local Administration, especially, hegemony.

### INTRODUCTION:

These divisions included in the kingdom where administrated through provincial governors directly are through feudatory chieftains, indirectly. They are referred to in inscriptions as Mandalesvaras or Mahamandalesvaras. Generally these divisions are referred to as nadu, vishaya or kampana. The term Rashtra is rarely found in the period under study. From the epigraphical evidences it may probably be said that kampana was a smaller division, being a part of nadu or vishaya. Thana or Thane is taken to be a territorial division.<sup>3</sup> But it was something like a cantonment where a contingent of an army was placed or it was a military camp and a camping place for the king or the officers on tour.

Designations like rashtrapati, vishayapati, gramakutaka, ayuktaka and the like figure in copperplate charters, which are few and far between so far as the Chalukyas of Kalyana are concerned. The provinces were administered by Mahamandalesvaras who, as seen above, also acted as counselors of the king. These Mahamandalesvaras or Mandalesvaras were in charge of the general administration of the province under their control. But, since they had quite often to participates in the battles on behalf of the king, they had to delegate the powers to the officials immediately below in the hierarchy. These officials wielded great powers although all their decisions and actions implied royal sanction. They were assisted by officials, like the customs officers (sunka vergadde) the karana, srikarananadaprabhu, nadasenabova, nadagavunda, sarvadhyaksha, etc.

The following are the Administrative divisions of the Chalukyas of Kalyana known from the inscriptions found in Andhra Pradesh.

**Adavani-500:** It is possible that the earlier name of this division was Hadavana, a corrupt form of Sadavani or Sadavahani. A record of the Kalyana Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI, dated 1106 A.D., refers to

#### PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN KALYANA CHALUKYAS PERIOD

Adavani-500.4 Besides being itself a major subdivision of Sindavadi-1000; it had further been divided into several small units, namely, Tumbala-30, Manchal-36 and Garuje-70. The headquarters of this division Adavani is the same Adoni town and the division corresponds to the taluk of Adoni in Kurnool district. Ramachandra Murthy in his 'Study of the Telugu Place-Names' opines that this division owes its name to the dynasty known as the Yadavas of Devagiri.<sup>5</sup> According to him, Yadava+Avani =Adavani. But the Yadavas in question could flourish only in the twelfth century onwards, and since the inscription in which Adavani-500 is referred to is of 1106 A.D., it is too early to give the dynastic name of the Yadavas to the place. That by the time of the inscription Adavani must have been a well-known place is evident from its being made the headquarters of the division. Hence, the opinion of Ramachandra Murthy is historically unsound.

**Aleru-40 Kampana:** An inscription at the time of the Kalyana Chalukya king Jayasimha-II Jagadekamalla, dated 1034 A.D. from Saidapur, Bhongir taluk, refers to this kampana. Two constituent villages of this unit were Muppanapalli and Goshthipadu which are identified with Muppanapalli and Gottipadu in Bhongir taluk, Nalgonda district.<sup>6</sup> The region was probably situated on the banks of the river Aleru near Kollipaka.

**Ane-Marga:** An inscription<sup>7</sup> at the time of the Kalyana Chalukya king Jayasimha-II, dated 1032 A.D., refers to this unit and included in it the village of Gadicheruvu which has been identified with Gadicherla in Bhongir taluk, Nalgonda district. Probably this unit was a subdivision of Kollapaka-7,000 to which the region of Bhongir taluk at that time belonged.

**Anmakonda-7,000:** Anmakonda is identified with Hanumakonda, the seat of the early Kakatiyas. Before the advent of the Kakatiyas it was an important division of the Chalukyas of Kalyana. An inscription of Satyasraya Irivebedanga, dated 1007 A.D., refers to this division and gives the name of one of its constituent villages called Ayyanavolalu.<sup>8</sup> Kadipalu-70 was a subdivision of Anmakonda-7,000. The division may be identified with the region between the towns of Warangal and Karimnagar.

**Anmanballe-11:** An inscription<sup>9</sup> of Taila-II, the first king of the Kalyana Chalukyas, in the year 991 A.D., refers to Anmanballe-11. It was a part of Yattapi-90 which itself belonged to Vaddavana-500 in Kandurnadu. This chain of hierarchical administrative divisions indicates that the nadu was the largest division in which the subdivisions were known according to the strength of their gramas. Since the above referred inscription, belonging to the first king of the Kalyana Chalukya line, reveals a well knitted administrative system, it may be inferred that these divisions were already at work in the previous regime under the Rashtrakutas who had a well organized administrative set up which their successors, the Kalyana Chalukyas, inherited. Since Anmanballe-11 was a subdivision of Yattapi-90, and Yattapi itself has been identified with Yetam in Kolhapur taluk, this unit is to be located in Kolhapur taluk, Mahaboobnagar district.

**Aije/Ayije-300 or Aija/Ayije-Nadu:** Two records of the Kalyana Chalukya king Somesvara-II, one from Siddhesvaram<sup>10</sup> in Nandikotkur taluk, and the other from Alampur<sup>11</sup> refer to Ayije-300. No constituent village is mentioned. Another record of the same king refers to Pariyatirtha belonging to this division.<sup>12</sup> A little later, the inscriptions of Vikramaditya-VI style this division variously as Ayaje-300, Ayje-300 and Ayije-nadu.<sup>13</sup> Some of its constituent villages mentioned in these inscriptions are Baraveli, Gudiyuru, Kadaburu, Madduru, Polasanuru and Undaveli. After the downfall of the Kalyana Chalukyas the Kakatiyas held sway over the same region. The Srisailam Temple pillar inscription at the time of the last Kakatiya king Prataparudra dated 1313 A.D., mentions Aija-nadu or Ayije-nandu<sup>14</sup> along with two of its villages, viz., Karapaka and Kudamkaluru. Its headquarters is identified with Ayije in Gadwal taluk. The division corresponds to some parts of Alampur and Gadwal taluks of Mahaboobnagar district.

**Ayyanavadi-300:** An inscription from Pulakurti, Rayadurg taluk, Anantapur district, dated 1058 A.D., refers to this division along with Kaniyakallu-300 as adjacent division governed by Gonarasa and Bhimarasa, the Mahasamantas of the Kalyana Chalukya king Trailokyamalla.<sup>15</sup> Being adjacent to Kaniyakallu (Kane-kallu) and the find-spot of the inscription being Pulakurti in Rayadurg taluk, the division may be identified with the same taluk in Anantapur district.

**Bagi-12:** This unit has a floral name as the name Bage represents *Calesantis Indica blum*. An inscription of Somesvara IV, in the year 1184 A.D., refers to this small unit as part of Sindavadi-1,000.<sup>16</sup> It included the village of Katarige which has been identified with Katarika in Adoni taluk, Kurnool district.

#### PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN KALYANA CHALUKYAS PERIOD

**Belvala-nadu:** An inscription from Draksharama at the time of Somesvara-III of the Chalukyas of Kalyana dated 1134 A.D., registers a gift of a lamp to the temple at Draksharama by an officer from Ittagi-agrahara in Belvala-nadu, a division of the Chalukyas of Kalayana.<sup>17</sup> The division has been identified by Mulay with the modern Gadag taluk in Dharwar district, Karnataka. Ittage is identical with Ittage in Raichur district. Thus, this division as well as the previous one, Bavihara-vishaya, was not units of the Andhradesa but they are included here as they point out, to some extent, the Andhra-Karnataka relation. The visit of an officer of the Chalukyas of Kalyana to the temple at Draksharama at the time of Somesvara-III may point out that the military achievements of Vikramaditya VI in the Vengi region persisted for some time even after the demise of the latter, notwithstanding the pressure from the Chalukya-Cholas.

**Enmadale-6,000:** The division had a faunal name as the word 'emme' means 'buifalo'. In the year 1126 A.D. Anantapalarasa, a Dandanayaka of the Kalyana Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI, was governing over Vengi-12,000 and Enmadale-6,000.<sup>18</sup> This division was, therefore, adjacent to Vengi division. Enmadale is identified with Yenamadala in Narasaraopet taluk. Hence the division can be identified with that part of Guntur district along the river Krishna, corresponding to Velanandu-6,000. The Kalyana Chalukyas had only a temporary occupation of Vengi-12,000 and Enmadale-6,000. Soon they were overcome by the Chalukya-Cholas.

**Eruva-Vishaya:** An inscription of the Badami Chalukya king Vikramaditya I refers to Eruva-vishaya.<sup>19</sup> The head-quarters of this vishaya were Turutataka which has been identified with Turimella in Markapur taluk. Later on, an inscription<sup>20</sup> of the Kalyana Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI, dated 1122 A.D., refers to this vishaya and gives some of its constituent villages, namely, Brahmapalli, Ponnakoru, Komarampadu, Gurrapusala, Cherunadu, Machchapura, Lanjyadona, Mankulakunta, Rachchavemu and Chandravidu. Under the reign of Kakatiyas, it was called Eruva-nadu. From the identification of some of the places mentioned, it is evident that the division comprised parts of Prakasam and Kadapa districts.

**Garuje-70:** This small division belonged to the Kalyana Chalukya territory as revealed in an inscription at the time Somesvara-III.<sup>21</sup> It was a subdivision of Adavani-500. One of its villages was Ittage which is also referred to in Belvalanadu. As part of Adavani-500, the division is to be located in the adjoining parts of Adoni taluk in Kurnool district, and of Raichur taluk in Karnataka State.

**Gudikallu-24:** This small division has been referred to in an inscription of the Kalyana Chalukya king Somesvara-IV, dated in 1186 A.D.<sup>22</sup> One of its villages was Nandavura, identified with Nandavaram in Adoni taluk. The centre of this division is the same Gudikallu in Adoni taluk, Kurnool dist. Though no inscriptional reference, this unit was a subdivision of Adavani-500.

**Hambulige-30:** An inscription from Ramarajupalli, Gooty taluk, dated 1121 A.D. in the 45th year of Vikramaditya VI, registers a gift of land by Tailapadeva who was governing Sindavadi-1,000. His feudatory Trailokyamalla is stated to have been the administrator of Pombulige-73 (Hambulige) and some other provinces.<sup>23</sup> Another inscription of the time of Vikramaditya VI, dated 1122 A.D., refers to this division and its village Badamiluturu which has been identified with Miduturu in Gooty taluk.<sup>24</sup> The Bana chief Chittarasa, as a subordinate of the Kalyana Chalukyas, was for some time ruling this division in the capacity of a Mahamandalesvara. Later, this division came under the Yadava dominion. An inscription dated 1215 A.D., in the 6th regnal year of Simhanadeva, refers to Hambudege governed by his Mahamandalesvara Jagatapi Dandideva-chola.<sup>25</sup> The find-spots of the inscriptions and the identification of Badamiluturu, and the reference to Pombulige-73 as a subdivision of Sindavadi 1,000, all seem to suggest that Hambulige 30 corresponds to a part of Gooty Taluk in Anantapur district.

**Kadipalu-70:** A Kalyana Chalukya inscription<sup>26</sup> from Karimnagar district refers to this unit as a subdivision of Armakumd-7,000 (vide: Anmakonda-7,000). Since Kadipalu is identified with Kadparti in Karimnagar taluk, the division is located around Kadaparti in Karimnagar district.

**Kalvacheu-40 Kampana:** A record of the Kalyana Chalukya monarch Vikramaditya VI in his 37th regnal year refers to this unit.<sup>27</sup> It was a subdivision of Kolli-desa or Kollipaka-7,000. One of its constituent villages was Nellutu which has been identified with Nellutla in Jangaon taluk, Warangal district.

**Kandukuru-24:** This small unit has been noticed in the Karakanthapuram (Adoni taluk) plates of the Kalyana Chalukya king Jagadekamalla-III.<sup>28</sup> One of its villages was Kosageyahalu which has been identified with Kosagi in Adoni taluk, Kurnool district.

#### PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN KALYANA CHALUKYAS PERIOD

**Kanduru-Nadu/Kanduru-1000/-:** It was a large division of the Kalyana Chalukya kingdom. In the inscriptions of Somesvara I, it was called Kanduru nadu which included the subdivision of Vaddavana-500 which again included Yettapi-90 in which was the smallest unit called Anmanballe-11.<sup>29</sup> Inscriptions of Vikramaditya VI refer to it as Kanduru-1,000 or Kanduru-1100.<sup>30</sup> Kandur-70 might have been a small unit comprising the headquarters of the division. Budupuru was one of the villages of Kandur-70. The whole division under the Kalyana Chalukyas corresponds to a major part of the modern Mahaboobnagar district. It is stated in an inscription<sup>31</sup> that from about 1060 A.D. Kandur-nadu was ruled by Telugu Cholas of Kanduru. Obviously, these rules were subordinates of the Kakatiyas, the village of Chilugumbidi in Kundur-nadu was granted to the Mallikarjuna temple at Srisailam.<sup>32</sup> Kundur-nadu seems to be a scribal error for Kandur-nadu.

**Kaniyakal-300 / Kaneyakallu:** A pillar inscription of 970 A.D. from Amidala, Gooty taluk, states that the pillar was raised by Kenta Marayya the son of Vira Biliyamayya of Kargur when the Mandalika Chandayya was ruling over Kaneyakallu.<sup>33</sup> Chandayya had the title 'Kancipuravaresvara', that is, at that time Kaneyakallu was part of the Chola Empire. Later, under the Kalyana Chalukyas, it is stated that during the reign of Vikramaditya VI, one of his Mahamandalesvaras, named Mangarasa was ruling over Kaniyakal-300 and Rodda-300.<sup>34</sup> Gondavadi, now called Govindvadi in Rayadurg taluk, was one of its constituent villages. Towards the end of Vikramaditya's reign this division is referred to as Kaneyakallu.<sup>35</sup> At the close of the 12th century A.D., the division was under the domain of the Telugu Chola king Tribhuvanamalla Bhoja Choda and referred to as Kaniyakallu-nadu.<sup>36</sup> The headquarters of this division is identified with Kanekallu in Rayadurga taluk, Anantapur district.

**Kanne-300 / Kanne-Nadu / Karmmadu:** An inscription of the Kalyana Chalukya king Somesvara I refers to Kanne-nadu<sup>37</sup> and its villages of Juvuturu and Kalgotu. The Kottapalli plates of the same king mention some more of its villages, namely, Atukuru, Dudhiyala and Sivapuram.<sup>38</sup> As a feudatory of Somesvara I, the Telugu Chola chief Irugana Cholamaharaja was the governor of Kanne-300, Pedekal-300 and Naravadi-500, residing at his capital at Mosaleyamaduvu<sup>39</sup> which is now known as Mosalimadugu in Nandikotkur taluk. An inscription of Vikramaditya VI refers to Kanne-300 and its villages, Yeragere, Chillara and Vaddamanu.<sup>40</sup> Another inscription of Vikramaditya VI states that his feudatory Bijjana Chola Maharaja was the administrator of Kanne-300, Pedekal-500, and Naravadi-500. Hence these divisions were adjacent to each other. Kanne-300 of the Kalyana Chalukyas corresponds to the region of Nandikotkur and Nandyala taluks of Kurnool district. At the time of the Kakatiya king Ganapatideva, in 1250 A.D. the village of Tadimada was in Kanne-300.<sup>41</sup> At the time of Prataparudra, in 1313 A.D., the division was probably known as Karnnadu. The Srisailam Mallikarjuna temple inscription<sup>42</sup> registers a gift of villages to the temple of which the following villages had belonged to Karnnadu: Sivapuram, Kurukunta, Indresvaram, Nandikunta, Dandyala, Vedurupadu, Tummaluru, Tatipadu Ganapuram, Edamatham, Biraprolu, Palamarripadu, Siddhesvaram, Kotivimdala, Bollapuram, Korraprolu and Gandevemu. From the identification of some of these villages it may be stated that the Kakatiya division of Karnnadu was larger than the Kalyana Chalukya division of Kanne-300, extending also up to the taluk of Atmakur in Kurnool district.

**Kasavulu-70:** This division is recorded in an inscription of the Kalyana Chalukya king Taila-II obtained from Korapolu, Medak district.<sup>43</sup> The inscription mentions a town in this division called Korapola which is the same place as the find-spot of the inscription. The division is thus identified with the region around Korapolu in Medak district.

**Kavutalu-12:** The Badanihalu (Adoni taluk) inscription of the Kalyana Chalukya king Somesvara I<sup>44</sup> refers to it along with its villages, Nerila and Badalapadu (find-spot of the inscription). The Karakanthapuram plates of Jagadekamalla II<sup>45</sup> refer to it and to its village Tohi, the modern Tovi in Adoni taluk. The headquarters of this unit is known today by the same name in Adoni taluk, Kurnool district.

**Kodada-12:** An inscription from Kolanupaka, Bhongir taluk, Nalgonda district, issued by the Kalyana Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI, dated 1088 A.D., refer to Kodada-12<sup>46</sup> and three of its villages: Sandularahalu, Recheruvu and Pakugunte. Since none of these villages could be identified, this division, on the basis of find-spot, may be located somewhere in Bhongir taluk, possibly near Kolanupaka. Kodada-12 might have been one of the several mini-units of Kollipaka-7,000.

**Kodiyana-Nadu:** At the time of Vikramaditya VI, an inscription, dated 1081 A.D., from Palturu, refers to Kodiyana-nadu and its village Nadahalli.<sup>47</sup> The unit may be located around Palturu in Gooty taluk, Anantapur district.

#### PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN KALYANA CHALUKYAS PERIOD

**Kogali-nadu:** It has been mentioned as a subdivision of Nolambavadi-32,000 in an inscription during the reign of the Kalyana Chalukya king Jagadekamalla II.<sup>48</sup> Kuttangi, one of its villages, is identical with Uttangi in Jammalamadugu taluk, Kadapa district, to which taluk the division might correspond.

**Kollipaka-Nadu/ Desa/ 7,000:** This was a major division in the dominions of the Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas of Kalyana and the Kakatiyas. During the Rashtrakuta period, one of their feudatories or governors named Sankaragandarasa was ruling over Kollipaka-nadu-20,000.<sup>49</sup> The Kolanupaka inscription of the Kalyana Chalukya king Jagadekamalla I dated 1033 A.D. refers to the village of Gadicheruvu in Kollipaka-7000.<sup>50</sup> Under Vikramaditya VI this division was known as Kollipaka-7,000, Kollipaka-2,000 and Kollipaka-desa.<sup>51</sup> The villages of Panupura, Kolur, Koduru, Kollipaka and Ittikala were reckoned among its villages. Kalvachdu-40 kampana was one of its small units. Being a large division, it might have been comprised of the modern taluks of Bhongir in Nalgonda district, Siddhipet in Medak district, Jangaon in Warangal district and some parts of Karimnagar district.

**Kondapalli-300/ Kondapalli-Nadu:** One of the Tripurantakam records of the Kalyana Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI brings to light that his Dandanayaka Govindarasa was the governor of Kondapalli-300.<sup>52</sup> Inscriptions of Govindarasa have been noticed at Huzurnagar and at Burugedda in Nalgonda district.<sup>53</sup> Hence the Kondapalli mentioned as the headquarters of this division is the present Nelakondapalli on the borders of this division is the present Nelakondapalli on the borders Suryapet taluk. Thus the division formed parts of Suryapet taluk and the whole of Huzurnagar taluk in Nalgonda district on the northern bank of the Krishna. It is to be distinguished from the hill fort of Kondapalli in Krishna district. Govindarasa's maternal uncle Anantapalarasa was at the same time ruling over Vengi-12,000 and Emmadale-6,000. So the uncle and nephew simultaneously governed the regions adjacent to each other on either side of the Krishna. Kosavala-1,25,000: Rajaditya, a subordinate of the Kalyana Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI, defeated the Cholas and Kurumbas while he was administering Chabbi-21,000 (from its headquarters at Lembulavada) which was subdivision of Kosavala-125,000.<sup>54</sup> Chabbi is a variant of Sabbi. Being a very large division, it must have had several subdivisions and extended far beyond Karimnagar district probably up to South Kosala.

**Kudala-12:** This small unit has been referred to in an inscription of the Kalyana Chalukya king Somesvara I from Sangamesvaram, in Alampur taluk, Mahaboobnagar district.<sup>55</sup> Its headquarters Kudala may be identified with Kudali-Sangam. Kudala (Telugu: Kuduta = to join) got its name on account of its being the meeting, point of the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra.

**Kudiyana-40/ Kudiyape-40:** Inscriptions at the time of the Kalyana Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI refer to this division variously as Kudiyape-40, Kudiyana-40 Kudiyali-stala<sup>56</sup> and Kudiyapeya-stala. The villages included in it were Togarikunta, and Reddiyapalli. The division comprised parts of Dharmavaram and Anantapur taluks in Anantapur district.

**Kulakuliya-13/ Kulakuliya-Baliya:** The Mallesvaram temple inscription of the Kalyana Chalukya king Somesvara I<sup>57</sup> refers to this small unit and one of its villages, Chavunapalli. It has also been referred to as Kulakuliya-baliya.<sup>58</sup> It was a part of Yettapi-90 which in turn was a subdivision of Vaddavana-500 in Kandur-nadu. Being a part of Yettapi-90, the unit corresponds to some area near Yetam in Kolhapur taluk, Mahaboobnagar district.

**Lombulike-70:** The Chilkur pillar inscription<sup>59</sup> of the Kalyana Chalukya king Vikramaditya V refers to this division. An unpublished inscription of Vikramaditya VI, dated 1090 A.D., shows that Chilkur the find-spot of the above inscription was the capital of Lombulike-70. Chilkur is a village 32km from Hyderabad in Hyderabad district.

**Manchalu-36:** An inscription from Gurajala, Adoni taluk, at the time of the Kalyana Chalukya king Jagadekamalla II, dated 1142 A.D. refer to Manchalu-36 and its village Gurindala.<sup>60</sup> The headquarters and the village have been identified with Manchala and Gurajala respectively in Adoni taluk, Kurnool district. Mottavadi-nadu: Under the Chalukyas of Kalyana this division has been referred to in the Tripurantakam temple inscription of Vikramaditya VI, dated 1122 A.D.<sup>61</sup> The villages stated to have belonged to it are Kavalakunta, Rachagonda, Satakodu, Muttuvalu, Kambhamupadu, Mranepalli, Medapi, Guttalapalli, Miriyamupadu and Duvvali. An inscription from Bapatla mentions Tripurantaka of Mottavadi.<sup>62</sup> Later on when it was a Kakatiya division, the village of Pullacheruvu in it was granted to the temple of Tripurantakesvara at Tripurantakam by Gandapendara Gangayyahini for the merit of his master, the king

#### PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN KALYANA CHALUKYAS PERIOD

Ganapatideva.<sup>63</sup> The division is also recorded in the Mallikarjuna temple inscription at Srisailam.<sup>64</sup> From the identification of the place-names mentioned in the Tripurantakam inscriptions referred to above, the division under the Chalukyas of Kalyana and probably under the Kakatiyas also, can be identified with Markapur taluk of Prakasam district.

**Mulki-500/ Mulki-Nadu:** Mulki-500 was at first a division under the Rashtrakutas. An inscription at the time of Govinda IV from Kamalapuram<sup>65</sup> refers to Mulki-500. Another inscription at the time of Krishna-III from Pushpagiri,<sup>66</sup> calls it Mulki-nadu. The Kalyana Chalukya king Vikramaditya-VI built a tank at Chilamakuru in Mulki-300.<sup>67</sup> In the year 1182 A.D., the Telugu, Chola chief Chiddanadeva granted lands in Koduru in Mulki-nadu for the service of god Indresvara of Pushpagiri.<sup>68</sup> Inscriptions at the time of the Kakatiya King Prataparudra refer to Mulki nadu and the villages of Rajavolu, Mallayavemulu and Perakapadu.<sup>69</sup> On the basis of identification of the above place-names, and the find-spots of the inscriptions, the division may be identified with Kamalapuram taluk and parts of Kadapa and Pulivendula taluks of Kadapa district.

**Naravadi-500/ Nalavadi-Vishaya:** This division is named after the family of the Nalas who were for sometime feudatories of the Badami Chalukyas. A record at the time of the Badami Chalukya king Vikramaditya, obtained from Kurnool, reveals about Nalavadi-vishaya and its village Ratnagiri.<sup>70</sup> The village has been identified with that of the same name in Madakasira taluk, Anantapur district. From the find-spot and from the identification of the village it may be said that originally, at the time of the Badami Chalukyas and even later, Nalavadi comprised parts of Kurnool and Anantapur districts. Under the Rashtrakutas the division was called Naravadi-500.<sup>71</sup> An inscription of Krishna-III, dated 967 A.D., refers to Naravadi-500. The find-spot of this inscription is Nayakallu, Kurnool taluk. Under the Chalukyas of Kalyana the division was known as Nalavadi-nadu, Nalavadi and Naravadi-500. The Panchalingala inscription of Somesvara II refers to Nalavadi-nadu and its villages Gudigere, Cheruvumbadu and Kalpalli.<sup>72</sup> Another record of the same king speaks of the village of Mandagiritirtha in Nalavadi.<sup>73</sup> Inscriptions of Vikramaditya-VI and Somesvara-III speak of Naravadi-500.<sup>74</sup> Saulu-70 was a subdivision of Naravadi-500. As the region later on came under the Kakatiyas, it was simply called Naravadi. At the time of Prataparudra, in the year A.D. 1313, the village of Rachavidu in Naravadi was granted to the temple of Mallikarjuna at Srisailam.<sup>75</sup> Identification of these places shows that during the Kalyana Chalukya and Kakatiya period the division comprised a major part of the present Kurnool district and northern fringes of Anantapur district.

**Nolambavadi-32,000:** As observed under the Nigarili Sola mandalam, the Nolamba-Pallavas under the Chola pressure advanced towards Anantapur-Kurnool region in the middle of the 11th century A.D. As they were establishing themselves in the new region, they were easily overcome by the Chalukyas of Kalyana. An inscription dated 1150 A.D. during the reign of Jagadekamalla II, makes reference to Nolambavadi-32,000.<sup>76</sup> It is likely that the region was annexed by Vikramaditya VI. One of its subdivisions was Kogalinadu. The division may be identified with the region around the adjoining areas of Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary districts.

**Panugal-500:** The Chinna Tumbalam inscription of the Kalyana Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI, dated 1092 A.D., refers to Panugal-500.<sup>77</sup> It is doubtful whether its headquarters can be identified with Panugallu in Nalgonda district or with Hangallu in Bellary district, Karnataka State.

**Pedekal-800/- 5,000 / Pedekal-Vishaya/ Pedekallu-Desa:** An inscription of the Badami Chalukya king Vijayaditya, dated 689 A.D., from Togarchedu, Nandyal taluk, refers to Pedekal-vishaya.<sup>78</sup> The villages of Togarchedu, Gullavelenduvu, Ereyuru and Battayuru were reckoned as its constituents. Another inscription of the same king, dated 692 A.D. reveal the same division along with its village Alikunde.<sup>79</sup> His successor Vijayaditya, in the year 700 A.D. while residing at Pottalikanagara in Bavihara-vishaya granted the village of Yukrombe in Pedekal-vishaya.<sup>80</sup> This inscription refers also to the village of Vinchchihicedi. The last two inscriptions were obtained from Mayaluru, Koilkuntla taluk, Kurnool district. The division under the Badami Chalukyas comprised at least Koilkuntla, Nandyala and Banganapalli taluks in Kurnool district. The division later on became a part of the Kalyana Chalukya dominion. An inscription of Somesvara, dated 1061 A.D., refers to it as Pedekal-80081 along with Ayije-300, Kanne-300 and Naravadi-500. The Bichapalli (Alampur taluk) inscription of Somesvara II,<sup>82</sup> the Gadigarevula (Nalgonda taluk) and Sangamesvaram inscriptions of Vikramaditya VI refer to the same Pedekal-800.<sup>83</sup> The headquarters of this division is identified with Pendekallu in Dhone taluk, Kurnool district. From the proximity of Ayije-300, Kanne-300 and Naravadi-500 the division can be identified with a large portion of Kurnool district. The

#### PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN KALYANA CHALUKYAS PERIOD

division is referred to in the inscriptions of the Kakatiyas as Pedekallu-desa. An inscription, dated A.D. 1319, found in the courtyard of the temple of Viranarayanavami at Panem, Nandyal taluk, states that Mummadi Juttiya, the governor of Pedekallu-desa<sup>84</sup> and other southern districts during the reign of Prataparudra, made a gift of the fees payable by the people of several classes to the temple of Viranarayana at Panyamu. The division at this period might have been identical in size with that of the Kalyana Chalukya period.

**Pulgunuru-70:** This small division along with one of its villages named Sanagara has been referred to in a record, dated 1100 A.D., of the Kakatiya chief Beta II when he was a subordinate of the Kalyana Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI. <sup>85</sup> It was a subdivision of Sabbi-1,000 in the Kalyana Chalukya domain. When the jurisdiction of Sabbi-1,000 was handed over to Beta II, Pulgunuru-70 became part of the Kakatiya territory. Its headquarters Pulgunuru is identical with Pulluru in Siddhipet taluk, Medak district, and the village of Sanagara is known as Sanigaram in Karimnagar taluk. The division was, thus, comprised of parts of these two adjacent taluks.

**Pullanuru-70:** An inscription of the Kalyana Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI, dated. 1104 A.D, from Kolanupaka<sup>86</sup> refers to this division and a village in it called Maddigatlu. The name of this division is a variant of Pulgunuru-70.

**Rodda-300:** During the reign of the Kalyana Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI, in the year 1079 A.D., his Mahamandalesvara Mangarasa was the governor of Rodda-300 and Kaniyakallu-300. <sup>87</sup> Rodda is identical with Roddam in Penugonda taluk, Anantapur district.

**Sabbi-Sahasra/ Sabbi-1,000/ Sabbi-Nadu:** Under the Vemulavada Chalukyas this division was known Sabbi-sahasra. An inscription<sup>88</sup> from Parbhani, Maharashtra State, reveals that the unit of Repaka-12 belonged to this division. Under the Kalyana Chalukya it was known as Sabbi-1,000. The Vemulavada Bhimesvara temple inscription of Vikramaditya-VI dated 1106 A.D., records the grant of a flower garden situated on the south of Lembulavada-agrahara in Venisala-70 of Sabbi-1,000. <sup>89</sup> A little earlier inscription<sup>90</sup> of the same king in the Rajesvara temple, dated 1083 A.D. refers to Lembulavada as the capital of Chabbi-21,000 which was counted as a constituent unit of Kosavala-125,000. This shows that the division, Chabbi or Sabbi, was a very large one in the early years of Vikramaditya-VI and that he divided the bigger divisions into smaller ones for the sake of efficient administration. Since Vemulavada was its chief town, the division under the Kalyana Chalukyas should be located around Vemulavada, probably occupying a major portion of Karimnagar district. The Kakatiya chief Beta II in return for his loyalty, submission and allegiance to the Kalyana Chalukya monarch Vikramaditya-VI, received from the latter a gift of a region called Sabbi-sahasra. According to an inscription<sup>91</sup> Beta II dated 1100 A.D. the village Sanagara was in Pulgunuru-70. Again according to the records of Prola II, son of Beta II, the same village Sanagara is stated to have been in Sabbi-sahasra.<sup>92</sup> Hence Pulgunuru-70 was a subdivision of Sabbi-sahasra. In the year 1171 A.D. Gangadhara, a minister of Rudra-I, gives an account of his construction of temples in several places of which one temple was constructed at Nagaruru, the capital of Sabbi-nadu.<sup>93</sup> At the time of Prataparudra the villages of Challagaraga and Gudlakota in Sabbi-nadu<sup>94</sup> were granted to the temple of Mallikarjuna at Srisailam. The Kakatiya division of Sabbi-nadu, as under the Kalyana Chalukyas, may be identified with a major portion of the present Karimnagar district.

**Sarimale-12:** This small unit along with its village, Vrepikatta, has been referred to in an inscription<sup>95</sup> of Vikramaditya VI, dated 1100 A.D., from Mallesvaram, Kolhapur taluk. It was a part of Yettapi-90 which itself was a sub-division of Vaddavana-500 in of Yettapi-90 which itself was a sub-division of Vaddavana-500 in Kandur-nadu. Sarimale-12 therefore was situated near the present Yettam and Nagarkurnool in Mahaboobnagar district.

**Saulu-70:** The Kunkanuru inscription<sup>96</sup> of the Kalyana Chalukya king Somesvara-III dated 1129 A.D., refers to Saulu-70 as a subdivision of Naravadi-500. One of its villages was Kukuvanuru which has been identified with the find-spot, Kunkanuru in Pattikonda taluk, Kurnool district.

**Sindavadi-1,000:** This was the home territory of the Sindas in the 9th century A.D. and hence the name, Sindavadi. Later on it became a part of the Kalyana Chalukya territory, and as a division it was first referred to in an inscription of Somesvara-I. In the records<sup>97</sup> of Vikramaditya VI it is referred to as Sindavadi, Sindavadi-nadu and Sindavadi-1,000. <sup>98</sup> Some of its constituent sub-divisions and villages mentioned in these inscriptions are Adavani-500, Tumbula-30, Chindavadi (Sindavadi)-86, Pombulige-73, (vide:

#### PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN KALYANA CHALUKYAS PERIOD

Hambulige-30), Gutti, Kanchagara Belagallu, Tumbula and Gadiya Poturu. The Pedda Tumbalam inscription<sup>99</sup> of Somesvara-III, dated 1132 A.D., refers to Sindavadi-1,000 and its sub-division Adavani-500. An inscription<sup>100</sup> of Jagadekamalla-III, dated 1164 A.D., refers to its chief town as Kirtinarayanaganara, an alias of Tumbula. According to an inscription<sup>101</sup> of Somesvara-IV, Bagi-12 was a subdivision of Sindavadi-1,000. Its chief town, Tumbula alias Kirtinarayanaganara is identified with Pedda Tumbalam in Adoni taluk, Kurnool district. The division comprised more or less a major portion of Kurnool district and some parts of Anantapur district.

**Sire-Nadu/ Siri-Nadu:** This division has been found recorded first in the Hemavati inscription<sup>102</sup> of Vikramaditya-VI, dated 1126 A.D., which states that the King's subordinate Mahamandalesvara Tribhuvanamallaideva Chodamaharaja, lord of Oreyuru, while ruling at Hemjeru, widened the well that was dug at the capital town of Hemjeru, widened the well that was dug at the capital town of Hemjeru in Sire-nadu. Hemjeru is now called Hemavati, the find-spot of the inscription, in Madakasira taluk. The Eradukere inscription of Jagadekamalla-II, dated 1139 A.D., refers to Suliyanuru-70 of this division. <sup>103</sup> Another inscription from Hemavati, at the time of Jagadekamalla-III, dated 1168 A.D. refers to this division and the town of Hemjeru. <sup>104</sup> The Malayanuru inscription of the same king refers to the division and the village of Malayanuru. The region around it seems to have been subjugated by the Chalukya Chola emperor Kulottunga-III. For, in the year 1180 A.D., the division was referred to as Siri-nadu in Nigarilisola mandalam. The division has been identified with the region comprising parts of Kalyanadurga and Madakasira taluks of Anantapur district. The name 'Sire', probably, is still retained in the suffix or Madakasira.<sup>105</sup>

**Sulitanuru-70:** As just noted above, this unit was a sub-division of Sire-nadu. And the village of Eradukere belonged to this unit. <sup>106</sup> It may be identified with a part of Kalyanadurga taluk.

**Tumbula-30:** This unit was a part of Adavani-500 which itself was a sub-division of Sindavadi-1,000. Since Tumbula was the capital of Sindavadi-1,000, Tumbula-30 had functioned as the central division and was the most important unit in Sindavadi-1,000. According to the Karakanthapuram inscription<sup>107</sup> of Vikramaditya VI, the village of Badagikunte was in Tumbula-30. The Pedda Tumbalam inscription<sup>108</sup> of Somesvara-III mentions the villages of Badambeyamgeri and Tumbalabidu in this unit. It has been identified with the region surrounding Pedda Tumbalam in Adoni taluk, Kurnool district.

**Vaddavana-500:** The Agastyesvaram temple inscription<sup>109</sup> of the Kalyana Chalukya king Taila II as well as the Mallesvaram temple inscription<sup>110</sup> of Somesvara I of the same family refers to Vaddavana-500. Besides being itself a subdivision of Kundur-nadu, it included within it Yattapi-90. As seen under the respective units, Anmanbelle-11, Sarimale-12 and Kulakuliya-13 were small units under Yattapi-90. The headquarters of Vaddavana-500 is identified with the village of Vardhamanapura in Nagarkurnool taluk. The division, therefore, comprised parts of Kolhapur, Wanparti and Nagarkurnool taluks of Mahaboobnagar district.

**Velpugonda-24:** An inscription<sup>111</sup> of the Kalyana Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI dated 1124 A.D. from Guduru, Nalgonda district, speaks of Velpugonda-24. The headquarters of this division Velpugonda is represented by the modern Zafargadh in Warangal district. <sup>112</sup>

**Vengi-14,000/ Vengi Rashtra/ Vengi Vishaya/ Vengi Nadu:** The achievements of the Kalyana Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI in the eastern region included also the subjugation of Vengi region. Vengi was for a while ruled by Vikramaditya VI through his efficient generals. An inscription<sup>113</sup> from Kommuru, Bapatla taluk, dated 1118 A.D., refers to it as Vengi-14,000. Another inscription from Tripurantakam dated 1126 A.D., reveals that Anantapalarasa<sup>114</sup>, the Dandanayaka of Vikramaditya VI, was ruling over Vengi-12,000 and Emmadale-6,000. Under the Kalyana Chalukyas the Vengi division must have comprised the entire Krishna district and parts of Guntur, West Godavari and East Godavari districts. The Chola inscriptions record it as Vengi-mandalam.

Vengi-vishaya the central administrative unit of the Eastern Chalukyas and an important division of the Chalukya Cholas became a division in the eastern outskirts of the Kakatiya kingdom. <sup>115</sup> However, Vengi remained as the headquarters of a rather large division called Vengi-16,000 as recorded in an inscription<sup>116</sup> in the temple of Virabhadra at Yenamadala, dated 1269 A.D. This large division of the Kakatiyas comprised probably Nuzividu and Gannavaram taluks of Krishna district, that is, contiguous to the Kondanatajadi division, and extending right across the West Godavari district reaching up to the river Godavari.

#### PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN KALYANA CHALUKYAS PERIOD

Yattapi-90/ Ettapi-90 Kampana, Yattapi-70 Baliya: The Mallesvaram temple inscription of the Kalyana Chalukya king Somesvara I informs about Yattapi-90 as a kampana of Vaddavani-500 in Kandur-nadu. 117 Anmanballe-11, Sarimale-12 and the villages of Banmanam and Battugam were reckoned to be its constituent parts. Yattapi-70 referred to as a Baliya in the Mallesvaram temple inscriptions. 118 Its headquarters Yattapi is identified with Yetam in Kolhapur taluk. The division must correspond to the contiguous parts of Kolhapur, Nagarkurnool and Wanaparti taluks of Mahaboobnagar district.

It may be noted in this connection that within the kingdom there were small areas, which were being ruled by the feudatory chiefs hereditarily. These chiefs had carved out small principalities for themselves and ruled over those areas quite independently. However, they showed loyalty to the overlord by way of offering occasional tributes, supply army and such other military services in times of war. Yet, the king deputed his own trusted officers to chieftaincies obviously to watch the activities of the chief. Also there were certain taxes levied directly by the central government the collection of which was the responsibility of the central government officers. In so far as the internal administration was concerned, these chiefs were independent as long as peace was maintained. Only in cases of disturbances and revolt did the king interfere in the administration of the chieftaincies.

#### REFERENCES

1. EHD, pp.399-400
2. SII IX. I. No.172.
3. S.S.Ramachandra Murthy. A Study of Telugu Place Names, p.47.
4. Select Epigraphs of A.P., p.21.
5. Annual Report on Epigraphy: 1927, p.127
6. Select Epigraphs, p.2.
7. Telingana Inscriptions.2. K.Ch. p.41.
8. Annual Report on Epigraphy, 1943: B-18
9. ARE, 1960: B-115
10. EI, XXXVI-69 ff
11. ARE, 1960: B-125, 1963: B-63, 192. Stone Sculptures in Alampur Museum pp.7&18.
12. SII, 10: p.504
13. SII, IX-I, p.122
14. SII, IX-I, p.272
15. Ibid., p.226.
16. Ibid., p.213.
17. EI, XXIX:160 ff
18. SII, IX-I-204
19. Ibid., p.226.
20. Ibid., 279.
21. Ibid., 202.
22. ARE, 1920, p.356.
23. SII, IX-I, p.365.
24. IAP, Karimnagar District 10.
25. Select Epigraphs of A.P. No11.
26. SII, IX-I-294
27. EI-XXXV, p.253.
28. ARE, HYD.1966, p. 250.
29. EA. Vol.IV. 55ff
30. SII, X, p.504.
31. ARE, 1892, p. 419.
32. EI. Vol IV-218, SII, IX-I-146
33. ARE, 1920, p.420.
34. SII, IX-I, p.298.
35. Ibid., p.121.
36. Ibid., p.119.
37. ARE, 1943: B-8.
38. ARE, 1960: B-123.
39. Corpus of Telangana Inscription, Vol.IV, p.30.
40. SII. X, p.504.
41. Kannada Inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh, Md: 5

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN KALYANA CHALUKYAS PERIOD

- 42.SII. IX-I, p.116.
- 43.Ibid., p,250.
- 44.ARE, 1962: B-63, 70, 94
- 45.ARE, 1920, p.434.
- 46.SII, IX-I, p.257.
- 47.Inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh, Warangal District No.3.
- 48.Kannada Inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh No.50.
- 49.IAP, Wgl No 27-A, ARE, 1962, pp. B-84,85,87
- 50.SII- IX-I, p. 213.
- 51.Kannada Inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh No.41.
- 52.IAP, Karimnagar No.18.
- 53.ARE, 1963: p.B-209
- 54.SII. IX-I: 221, ARE, 1942: pp. B-69,70
- 55.ARE, Hyd 1966: p. 249.
- 56.Telingana Inscriptions: 2, 39
- 57.Epigraphia Andhrca, Vol.II, No.7.
- 58.SII. IX-I, p. 240.
- 59.Ibid., p.204.
- 60.SII. VI, p.128.
- 61.SII. X, p.346.
- 62.Ibid., p.504.
- 63.ARE, 1938, p. B-235.
- 64.SII. IX-I, p. 69.
- 65.Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency cdp No.404.
- 66.IAP Cuddapa District Vol.I, No 129.
- 67.SII. X, pp.306, 504, 536
- 68.Journal of Bombay branch of Royal Asiatic Society, Vol.46, p.225.
- 69.ARE, 1953, p. B-290.
- 70.EI Vol:XXXVI, p.139.
- 71.ARE, 1956: p.B-65.
- 72.Indian Antiquiram Vol.36 P70, SII. IX-I, p.147.
- 73.SII. X, p. 504.
- 74.SII. IX-I, p.257.
- 75.Ibid., p.161.
- 76.Journal of Bombay branch of RAS, Vol.XVI, p.231.
- 77.Journal of Oriental Research, Vol.10, p.27.
- 78.EI Vol.XXXIII, p.31.
- 79.ARE, 1943, B-38.
- 80.EI Vol.XXXVI, p. 70.
- 81.ARE, 1933: B-153, SII. IX-I: p.147.
- 82.SII. X, p.528.
- 83.Epigraphia Andhrca, Vol.IV, p.74.
- 84.ARE, 1962, p.B-90.
- 85.SII. IX-I, p.146.
- 86.ARE, 1962, p.B-33.
- 87.IAP, Karimnagar District No.20.
- 88.Ibid., p.18.
- 89.Epigraphia Andhrca, Vol.IV, p.67.
- 90.Ibid., p.81
- 91.IAP, Karimnagar, p.25.
- 92.SII. X, p.504.
- 93.EI Vol.XXXVI, p.76
- 94.ARE, 1936, p.1.
- 95.SII. IX-I, p.55.
- 96.SII. VII: 271, SII. Vol.8: 364, 372, 374, SII. IX-I: 172, 190, 202; Indian Antiquiram Vol XX p.275; ARE, 1903: 90-c, 84-A.
- 97.SII. IX-I, p.226.
- 98.Ibid., p.294.
- 99.Ibid., p.277.

**PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN KALYANA CHALUKYAS PERIOD**

- 100.ARE, 1917, p.15.
- 101.SII. IX-I, p. 233
- 102.SII. VI: p.555.
- 103.SII. IX-I: p.273.
- 104.Ibid., p.233.
- 105.Ibid., p.172.
- 106.ARE, 1957: B-46
- 107.Telingana Inscriptions 2: K.ChNo. 39, 41.
- 108.EI Vol.XXXV, p.253.
- 109.ARE, 1961: B-107
- 110.Kundssi Isvaradutt: Historical Geography of Andhra Pradesh, p.311.
- 111.SII. IX-I: p.196.
- 112.Ibid., p.213.
- 113.IAP, Warangal No.43, IAP, Kurnool No.25.
- 114.SII. IV: p.935.
- 115.EI Vol.XXXV, p.253.
- 116.Telingana Inscriptions 2: No 38.
- 117.EI Vol.XXXV, P39 and p.38 note
- 118.Y.GR – The Feudal Element in the Western Chalukyas Polity, p.113.
- 119.Sharma, R. S., 'Methods and Problems of the Study of Feudalism in Early Medieval India', IHR., 1974, Vol. I, No. I, p. 81.