

## 3. The Rulers of South India

Important Aspects	Cholas	Western Chalukyas-Kalyani
<b>Polity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empire was founded by <b>Vijayalaya</b>, feudatory of Pallavas.</li> <li>• He captured Tanjore in 850 A.D.</li> <li>• <b>Parantaka Chola</b></li> <li>• Took title of MadhuraiKonda.</li> <li>• Issued <b>Uttarmerur Inscription</b> which gives information about Village administration.</li> <li>• <b><u>Rajaraja I (985-1014 A.D)</u></b></li> <li>• Formative period of “chola imperialism”</li> <li>• He destroyed the chera navy at Trivandrum.</li> <li>• He conquered Maldives Islands.</li> <li>• Bought South-East Asia under his control.</li> <li>• He overran Vengi of Andhra Pradesh.</li> <li>• Defeated <b>Mahinda IV</b> of Sri Lanka.</li> <li>• <b><u>Rajendra I (1014-1044 A.D)</u></b></li> <li>• He followed annexation policy of his father.</li> <li>• He defeated pala ruler Mahipala in 1022 A.D and assumed title “Gangaikonda chola”</li> <li>• Build a city near the mouth of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ruled from Kalyani (973-1200A.D)</li> <li>• Followed the traditions of Rasthrakutas and vatapi Chalukyas.</li> <li>• Ruled Karnataka region and surrounding areas.</li> <li>• Tailapa II(973-97 A.D)</li> <li>• Feudatory of Rasthrakutas . Defeated Krishna III.</li> <li>• Credited with victories over Chedi, Orissa, Nepal and Kuntala.</li> <li>• Somasevara I (1042-68 A.D)</li> <li>• Took the titles – <b>Ahavamalla</b> and <b>Trailokyam alla.</b></li> <li>• He built the city of <b>Kalyan.</b></li> <li>• Bilhana’s Vikramankad evacharita deals with Somesvara I.</li> </ul> <p>Last ruler Tailapa III was defeated by Kalachuris.</p>

	<p>Kaveri- “Gangaikondachola”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He sent two <b>diplomatic missions</b> to China for political as well as commercial purposes.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Rajadhiraja I (1044- 1052 A.D)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He earned the title “<b>Jayamkondachola</b>”.</li> <li>He captured Kalyani, western chalukyan capital and took the title “<b>Kalyanpuramkonda</b>”.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Kuluttunga Chola I</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Took title of <b>Sungamtavirta</b> meaning abolisher of taxes.</li> </ul>	
<b>Administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>King was the central power and assisted by council of ministers.</li> <li>Chola empire had strong standing army.</li> <li>The empire was divided into <i>mandalams</i> (provinces), <i>valanadu</i>(districts).</li> <li>The officials were generally given revenue bearing lands.</li> <li>Cholas were known for village administration: (<b>Uttrameruru</b> inscriptions of Paranthaka provides for this)             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two assemblies - <i>Ur, Sabha or Mahasabha</i>.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hereditary Monarchical form of government.</li> <li>Used titles Samasthabhuvanarayana and Vijayaditya.</li> <li>Their insignia was <b>boar</b> signifying Varahavatara</li> <li>Limited number of council of ministers to advise King.</li> <li>Ministers post <b>was hereditary</b>.</li> <li>Administration <b>had feudal elements</b>.</li> <li>Territory was divided into <b>Rasthra, Vtshaya, Nadu,</b></li> </ul>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Ur</i> was a general assembly of the village.</li> <li>Mahasabha was a gathering of adult men in Brahmana villages. (<i>agrarahas</i>)</li> <li>Election system was present.</li> </ol>	<p>Kampana and Thana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vishayapatis, Gramakutakas, Ayuktakas and Niyakutakas were the officials.</li> </ul>
<b>Economy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Built a network of roads.</li> <li>Tanks for irrigation purpose were built.</li> <li>Elaborate survey of land is done to assess the govt. share.</li> <li>Revenue sources: land tax, tolls on trade, taxes, professions etc, plunder.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture and trade &amp; commerce were backbones of the economy.</li> <li>State provided irrigational facilities.</li> <li>Cultivated land was categorised into Dry land, wet land and Garden land.</li> <li>Private ownership along with joint ownership of land existed.</li> <li>Guilds were active and had autonomy.</li> </ul>
<b>Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was organised based on <b>Varnasrama</b> model.</li> <li>Sub castes were proliferated – Kaikalla, Chetti, Cheek etc.</li> <li>Division of sub castes into <b>Valangai</b> and <b>Idangai</b>.</li> <li><b>Devadasi</b> system was prevalent in the society.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Social life was based on Varnasrama model.</b></li> <li>Caste was universal and hereditary.</li> <li>Relation between caste and occupation was less rigid.</li> <li>Women of higher status played a major role in</li> </ul>

		<p>social and administrative life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Akkamahadevi, a chalukyan princess also led the armies in battle.</li> </ul>
<b>Religion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Thiruvallangadu</b> copper plates. <b>Karantthai</b> plates and <b>Anbil</b> plates describe religious conditions of cholas.</li> <li>Chola kings were <b>Shaivites</b>.</li> <li>Paranthaka I Chola covered shiva temple with gold at Chidambaram.</li> <li><b>Rajendra I</b> constructed Shiva temple in Ceylon.</li> <li>They were tolerant towards other religions.</li> <li>Vaishnavism also flourished during the period.</li> <li>Saint <b>Ramanuja</b> was contemporary of chola kings.</li> <li>Temples acted as important centres of cultural life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Shaivism and Vaishnavism were patronized.</b></li> <li>Shakti was worshipped as Kolhapur Mahalakshmi</li> <li>Karthikeya was worshipped – Kudidatani in Bellary.</li> <li>Basavesvara's Veerasaivism was also very popular.</li> <li>Jainism was also practised and received royal patronage too.</li> </ul>
<b>Art and Architecture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build great capitals -Tanjore, Gangaikondacholapuram, Kanchi etc.</li> <li>Large households and large palaces.</li> <li>Introduced Dravidian temple architecture.</li> </ul> <p><u>Dravidian temple architecture:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Garbhagriha – multiple storeys on chief-deity room.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Their temple architecture known as “Karanatadra vida”.</li> <li>It is an extension of Badami chalukyan style.</li> <li>Temples of <b>Ittagi</b> were the finest examples of Art and Architecture.</li> </ul>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These storeys varied from 5 to 7 and known as <i>Vimana</i>.</li> <li>Mandapa with pillared hall.</li> <li>Pillars are elaborately curved.</li> <li>Courtyards surrounding the structure.</li> <li>Gopurams- lofty gateways</li> </ol> <p><b>Examples:</b> Kailasanath temple (Kanchi), Brihadeshwara temple (Tanjore), Gangaikondacholapuram temple.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ornamentation on the outer walls of the shrine and presence of figure sculptures of heroes and loving couples (Mithuna) were unique features of Kalyani Chalukyas.</li> </ul>
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• <b><u>Maha Samantha/Mandleshvara:</u></b> the great lord of a circle or region
• <b><u>Hiranyagarbha</u></b> a ritual performed with the help of Brahmana's; it was thought to lead to the rebirth of the sacrifice as a Kshatriya
• <b><u>Tribhuvan chakravartin:</u></b> the lord of three kingdom
• <b><u>Vellanvagai:</u></b> land of non-Brahman peasant Proprietors
• <b><u>Brahmadeya:</u></b> land donated to Brahmans
• <b><u>Shalabhoga:</u></b> land for maintenance of school
• <b><u>Deva Dana, tirunamattukkani:</u></b> land gifted to temples
• <b><u>Pallichchhandam:</u></b> land donated to Jain institution
• <b><u>Muvendavelan:</u></b> Vela (peasant) serving three kings
• <b><u>Araiyaar:</u></b> Chief