

3. The Rulers of South India

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

	<p>Kaveri- "Gangaikondachola".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He sent two diplomatic missions to China for political as well as commercial purposes. • RajadhiRaja I (1044- 1052 A.D) • He earned the title "Jayamkondachola". • He captured Kalyani, western chalukyan capital and took the title "Kalyanpuramkonda". • Kuluttonga Chola I • Took title of Sungamtavirta meaning abolisher of taxes. 	
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King was the central power and assisted by council of ministers. • Chola empire had strong standing army. • The empire was divided into <i>mandalams</i> (provinces), <i>valanadu</i>(districts). • The officials were generally given revenue bearing lands. • Cholas were known for village administration: (Uttrameruru inscriptions of Paranthaka provides for this) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two assemblies - <i>Ur, Sabha or Mahasabha.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hereditary Monarchical form of government. • Used titles Samasthabhuvanarayana and Vijayaditya. • Their insignia was boar signifying Varahavatara • Limited number of council of ministers to advice King. • Ministers post was hereditary. • Administration had feudal elements. • Territory was divided into Rasthra, Vtshaya, Nadu,

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <i>Ur</i> was a general assembly of the village. 3. Mahasabha was a gathering of adult men in Brahmana villages. (<i>agraharas</i>) 4. Election system was present. 	<p>Kampana and Thana.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vishayapatis, Gramakutakas, Ayuktakas and Niyakutakas were the officials.
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built a network of roads. • Tanks for irrigation purpose were built. • Elaborate survey of land is done to assess the govt. share. • Revenue sources: land tax, tolls on trade, taxes, professions etc, plunder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and trade & commerce were backbones of the economy. • State provided irrigational facilities. • Cultivated land was categorised into Dry land, wet land and Garden land. • Private ownership along with joint ownership of land existed. • Guilds were active and had autonomy.
Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was organised based on Varnasrama model. • Sub castes were proliferated – Kaikalla, Chetti, Cheek etc. • Division of sub castes into Valangai and Idangai. • Devadasi system was prevalent in the society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social life was based on Varnasrama model. • Caste was universal and hereditary. • Relation between caste and occupation was less rigid. • Women of higher status played a major role in

		<p>social and administrative life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akkamahadevi, a Chalukyan princess also led the armies in battle.
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thiruvallangadu copper plates. • Karanthai plates and Anbil plates describe religious conditions of Cholas. • Chola kings were Shaivites. • Paranthaka I Chola covered Shiva temple with gold at Chidambaram. • Rajendra I constructed Shiva temple in Ceylon. • They were tolerant towards other religions. • Vaishnavism also flourished during the period. • Saint Ramanuja was contemporary of Chola kings. • Temples acted as important centres of cultural life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaivism and Vaishnavism were patronized. • Shakti was worshipped as Kolhapur Mahalakshmi • Karthikeya was worshipped – Kudidatani in Bellary. • Basavesvara's Veerasaivism was also very popular. • Jainism was also practised and received royal patronage too.
Art and Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build great capitals -Tanjore, Gangaikondacholapuram, Kanchi etc. • Large households and large palaces. • Introduced Dravidian temple architecture. <p><u>Dravidian temple architecture:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Garbhagriha – multiple storeys on chief-deity room. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their temple architecture known as “Karanatadra vida”. • It is an extension of Badami Chalukyan style. • Temples of Ittagi were the finest examples of Art and Architecture.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. These storeys varied from 5 to 7 and known as <i>Vimana</i>. 3. Mandapa with pillared hall. 4. Pillars are elaborately curved. 5. Courtyards surrounding the structure. 6. Gopurams- lofty gateways <p>Examples: Kailasanath temple (Kanchi), Brihadeshwara temple (Tanjore), Gangaikondacholapuram temple.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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▪ Bibliography of Important Words

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maha Samantha/Mandleshvara: the great lord of a circle or region
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiranyagarbha a ritual performed with the help of Brahmana's; it was thought to lead to the rebirth of the sacrifice as a Kshatriya
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribhuvan chakravartin: the lord of three kingdom
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vellanvagai: land of non-Brahman peasant Proprietors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brahmadeya: land donated to Brahmans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shalabhoga: land for maintenance of school
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deva Dana, tirunamattukkani: land gifted to temples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pallichchhandam: land donated to Jain institution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muvendavelan: Vela (peasant) serving three kings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Araiyaar: Chief