



A Study Of The Historical Background Of The Various Eras Of Rule, Undivided Kolar District

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Background

In the history of South India state of Karnataka, Kolar district is known as land of gold containing the famous shaturunga mountain range, Bangalore and Tumkur districts in the west or border by Arcot and Dharmapuri districts of Tamilnadu State is taluks before August 8 2008 then Kolar district as 5 taluks and chikkaballapur district as 6 taluks.

The Historical development of this district includes the oral history stories found in the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata. Parshuram Kartivira Arjuna Rama Sita exile Valmiki ashram Lava kusha in avoni of Mulbagal taluk. The Rock where Ramayanas horse was tied , Kartivira Arjuna Renuka Devi Surabhi is the name of the cow with the stories of Parshuram Pandavas exile. Pandemonium of Kolar sattunga area he comes kolahalapura created rocks in the Kolar. Shatrunga area with stories of the exile of Parshuram. Pandavas later his named as kolar.¹

When the cholas were rulling the Kolar region,a gola called kolu was plowing land and got a found for. a plow(Hala) as then the uttam was trying to take under his control kolarama Renuka Devi in a dream told him build a Goli. The name of the plow fund called Hala in the name of kola is kolahal.²

Gangas Kalinga is the 17th yavana khola Hala Among the 18 King who ruled kolar as kuvalalapura of his time as Kovalalampura the cholas also related and due to the difference of Telugu Tamil Kannada kola hola Nadu kolas reason kola country cola capital komala promises become King as kolara during the British period.

Kolar district was ruled by important royal families sach Banas, Ganga,hoysalas , vijayanagara kings sultans of Bijapur Mughals Marathas palya gauras Kolar district inscriptions volume -10 edited by BLRice contains 1345 inscriptions M Volume S of Karnataka inscriptions, K Abishankar 1968 Kolar district Gazetteer BM srikantaiah's History of Kannada Nadina Charitra. Sri pahda Ramachandra Pandey discuss the origin of Bana in Kolar there is information about Bana in the English work,,"ancient Karnataka and Andhra sambandha " by MG Rama Rao Among the temples built by Bana is the "vijayadithyamangala " established by vijayaditya now is Bathamangala. In the second century Kolars neighbours was made the capital of Tamil Nadu.³ daily information about the expansion of the Kingdom to srinivasapur bagepalli in the later days.⁴

later Avani subjected shaturunga mountain kaivara sadali Gauri bidhanuru vidurashwata of Kolar. The Ganga Rashtrakutas were extraminted under the performance of vaidumbara Banana Nolamba destroy. In period of Ganga 4 century to 11th century control by kolara reasons uy tp 650 years up and downs period of Gangas. ⁵

Dadiga and padmanabhas sons who belonged to Ganga Ikihaku dynasty. built forts on Nandi hills in chikkaballapur taluka undivided Kolar district, selected in Kolar region and jained with the local patient to develop the state by the turn off the country. ⁶ the Ganga Kingdom came under attack from the neighbouring chola kingdoms and Hari Verma transformerd the capital Kolar from Kolar to talakadu. Vishnu Gopa, avanita Tandagalam Madhava, Dhruvneeta, muskura, Shripurusha, Rachamalla, chavundaraya etc ruled Gangavadi 96000 with the title of kolaram puruvadi swara Nanda Girinatha in their inscriptions chikballapur Nandi Durga mudiya innur, ummattanur, subuttur, narasapura, gummareddypura, Hebarattipur, gangasanahalli, information about.⁷has been found eventually ruled as a miner varral de Rashtra Kota audio center position on the Kolar state per about 2 centuries as Dantidurga they first Krishna Dhruva second Govinda, third Govinda, Amoghaversha nurpatunga chikballapura maluru during the time of the third Govinda ruled the Kolar region hand was crowded as JagatTunga KirtiNarayana bhuvana dawala Jana vallabha prabhuta Varsha etc

806 AD Nandigram chikkaballapura in copper inscriptions mention 3rd Govindas daughter constructed ratnavali of Bhoga nandeshwara temple.⁸ the main administrative of the Kai vara rashtrakuta and whom Nrupataunga came to power. Defeated the Ganga at Rajamudu ine Kolar and made them vassal s and established matrimonial relations.

ChaluKya inscription found in Vakkaleri part of Kolar contains information about second kirtivarma during the reign of pulakeshi 2nd . Kolar was capital of Avani pallava Bana chaluKya Ganga Pandya chera chola contemporaneous and fought each other for power. BL Rice identified 71 inscriptions of edition 10 pallava in which the Eastern part of pallava s was the administrative centre of Vakkaleri. Which Vijaya Aditya 2nd kept under his control for 11 years there is an explanation that when Narasimha 1st of the pallavas made Mahabalipuram the capital Kolar was the administrative past of the pallavas and also the chola Vijiyala extended the kingdom up to the palar river in Kolar district including the Krishna river and called it thandala mandala

There is information about the contribution of many temples like , NandiKshetra chikballapur Chintamani bowring Pete in November chikballapur. . More than hundred than 100 inscriptions have been found related to small lakes and mention of Avani, bagepalli, Chintamani chikballapura Nalambas administrative centre. The political history of kolar region began with the first polalachara nalamba Raja who built the tower of Nandi temple. Nalamba's dilipa Vijaya Aditya Mangala bethamangala and lake's for 27 years contemporaries, the vaidumbas are found in bowring peat bagepalli mulabgal Chintamani taluk. The mighty king Dandatrinetra restored the Bethamangala lake. 7th vaidhumba inscriptions in Kolar describe good relations with Ganga but defeated of vaidumbas by the first paranthankachola. ¹⁰

Parantaka I defeated Gangas in 1004 ce and defeated vaidhumba of Nalamba who had the title of tanjaikonda and made bairakur in Kolar chola I took the Mysore side from the gangas through Kolar and restored the kolarama temple in Kolar tekal Nadu 70, Avani Nadu sub administrative divisions kuvala Nadu, kivananadu Kolar, Bangarpet, Mulbagal, Sidlagatta, Srinivasapura, Chikballapura, Chintamani, Malur taluks are important areas of cholas. The hoysalas came into being under the influence of solar is the Kolar region. The cultural contribution of hoysalas is the cholamandala Avani Nadu Tekal Nadu and thalavara Nadu parts of was outstanding somewhere temple bheemeshwara of Kaiwara Sadashiv temples of Nandi hills. Bogandeewara Kalyana mantapa chikballapur are important during the reign of ballala 1st and vishnuvardhana captured mulabgal with an assor ¹¹

He Established peace in Kolar and Talakadu area and built sources temple at Durga. Vishnuvardhana brother Udaya succeeded bethamangala of kolar as the provincial governor of the nangali border is the East the first Narasimha was vailuru in Kolar taluk was boundary the first Narasimha built the Vailore temple in Kolar taluk which is known as beluru. During the Second Narasimha s reign. Avani became an administrative centre and became more important for irrigated agriculture activities 1343 in 3rd ballala was killed later Kolar last to the hoysalas . The name of vijayanagara was made mulabgal as vice capital of and ruled kepanna son of harihara of the Sangam dynasty settled near virupakshi and conquered the Dharmapuri of Salem defeated some Babav Rahi Gangabike wife of kampanaraya daughter of mulbagal. Mention this in the work veera kompana Raya charitam or Madhuravijyam as this second devaraya of the Sangam lakkanna last over the The tekal Nadus. later madanna dandanayaka Salva goparasa balappa dandanayaka Gopasamudra palace varadharaja Swamy temple and gopuram were built from Sita hill inscription dated 1467 AD we got information about the handover villages given by the mummadi ballalala s Tulu veera Narasimha worshipped virupaksha God services grant malla naikanhalli village in manchalabele, shuttupalli, kammavara, someshwara palya hosahalli Sulya devanahalli, pacherittipalli gadhe Kannur kolara kondapalli subaturu gudipalli Veerupakshapura etc all found in the inscriptions.

To Vijayanagar Kingdom vassal States of chikballapura Kolar around like guman hai ganayakanahalli sugatoor Avani palleyagars participated in the battle of Talikote in 1565 AD also the Madhuravijyam characteristic of Gangabike, lakkana dandesha Shiva tatva Chintamani work is to characteristic the importance of mulabgal region ¹² (Ashwathama C Kolar region vijayanagara rule Bangalore University M.phil This Bangalore 1982 p- 13,21). Kolara someshwara temple kolarama temple koti Anjaneya Swamy temple has given donations to many monasteries. Aadil Shah of Bijapur captured Bangalore hoskote doddaballapura chikballapura kolara Shidlagatta Gookunte ect. And hand over jahangir to Shahji in 1637 later marathas followed the same route and captured malur masti sugatur Chintamani, Chintamani City and constructions Chintamani Rao, Ambaji Rao built a fort on Ambaji Durga and captured it locally Gumnayakana palya sugatur palya avathi nada prabandhas byire Gowda of chikballapur were harassing the Maratha leaders. It is special that Kolar region was ruled by Mughals including Gumnayaka, sugatoor Tadigola gudibonde Avathi Doddaballapur Hoskote Devanahalli Harapanayakanahalli Masti Nadu castle temples were built.

Conclusion

Kolar district which was indirectly influenced by the mauryan administration. Although there are no accurate records of the most ancient times, in pages of history. the Banas shatavahanas as vassals, neighbouring pallavas chola chera Pandya chaluKya kadambas Ganga rashtrakuta Kalyana chaluKyas hoysalas vijayanagara Yelahanka naadu Prabhus various palyagaras wadiyars of Mysore. Geographical mountain ranges of undivided Kolar district during the reign of Hydarali Tippu commissioner rule. Undivided kolar 11 taluks Geographical mountain ranges and found inscriptions monuments in Kannada Tamil Telugu and English languages more than literary administrative research works political socio economic religious educational and administrative sectors have had a model influence.

Foot notes

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9. **Gopal R** (edit) Kolar District History and Archaeology Director of Oriental Architecture and Museum Hospet 2004, pg- 13)
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11. **Abhi Shankar K** Kolar District Gezetter1968 p-47,49)5
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