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Political Heritage Of Bilagi Taluk

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ABSTRACT: Among the powerful and effective social legacies of ancient karnataka, political legacies are the most important. It was under the control of this energy that the society and religious, social and economic forces of that time worked. Thus the references to bilagi taluk having a bright political heritage from ancient times are evident through the inscriptions in that environment. The political power achieved by royal families and dandanayak , amatyas who established political dominance over this region can be identified through the inscriptions.

KEYWORDS: Heritage, Regional, Political, Inscription, Dandanayak, Mahamatya, Mahasamanta, Mahaprabhu, Sammat.

❖ **Introducation:**

Every nation and every region in that nation has its own glorious heritage. The study of this heritage means the study of the evolution of the people of that country and region. The life of ancient kannadigas, love of life, compassion, ideals, faith, ritual, tradition, value, religion and society are filled with all the activities of human life in the body of heritage. These two processes of heritage building and continuation have been continuously progressing from time to time. So inheritance may be halted at times but not completely. Heritage is therefore a continuous process involving mobility and vitality.

By studying the heritage, we can learn about the way of life our people used to live, the rituals they observed, the ideals they believed in, the value of life, the religion they followed. And what is good about this ancient heritage? What is worse? It is convenient to know that. Due to this, the relevance and importance of the heritage is lost.

It is in this context that the study and understanding of regional heritage is essential. The study of political, religious, social etc. Heritage of a country has been fairly done in us. But it is found that the study of regional heritage is not so much done. Therefore, it is very meaningful to consider the political heritage of the taluk in the context of the importance of regional heritage. I hope that this will introduce our people to the ancient heritage and features of this region. It is very necessary that the people

of this region, who are the northern officers of this long and magnificent heritage, should have admiration, respect and interest in their culture.

The political heritage of bilagi taluk is practiced only on the basis of its inscriptions. The political heritage of this taluk can be discerned through the information provided by the inscriptions found in this taluk.

➤ **Political Heritage Of Bilagi Taluk:**

This region was ruled by chalukya of kalyana jagadekamalla (ad.1024), Someshwara- II (ad.1078); under the rule yadava of singhan (a.d. 1243), ramachandra and ibrahim adil shahi – II , it is prescribed by inscriptions. Chalukya king immadi someshwara and vikramaditya-vi dandanayaka nimbana, mahamatya pergade muddara, mahasamanta ayakavarmarasa, mahaprabhu gadianka billava arasa, his son vittarasa; chopaya nayaka, chateya nayaka, kancharasa; political figures like mokase kande rao pandit, mahadeva pandit's son of visaji pandit, who fell under yakut khan, an officer of ibrahim adil shahi- ii, ruled the state in the region.

Thus, it is known from the inscriptions that this region was under the direct rule of the kalyana chalukyias, the yadavas of devagiri and the aristocratic royal family of bijapur. The political activities in this region are unveiled by the kalyana chalukyias themselves. In this way, the inscriptions available here reveal a political history dating back to 1000 years (hegguru a.d.1024) of the taluk.

Ancient karnataka political division and sub-divisions like tadravadi nadu, kisukadu - 70 references are found in the inscriptions here (galagali, koppa). The inscriptions here do not say exactly in which political division this region was included in ancient karnataka. But it can be said that this taluk was convened in the political divisions of bagadege - 70 (bagalkot) and belagali - 500 in ancient times. In the 18 th century baragi was known as " **sammata** " (bilagi- a.d 1708). Thus, it is admirable that the political power of the taluk has a 1000 year old heritage. Through political will, the political activities of this region flowed from time to time. The frequent political transitions and changes are likely to have had various effects on the society of that time. In this way it is evident from the inscriptions that the taluk of bilagi has a diverse and rich political heritage.

❖ **Concluion:**

On the whole, a perusal of the inscriptions reveals that the taluk has a varied, feature-rich ancient political heritage. A heavy responsibility rests on the present day race of the region to preserve and continue the best aspects of this cultural heritage.awakening of heritage consciousness the essential tasks of introducing our heritage through this need to be accomplished today.this is an attempt in this regard.

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