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## Welcome to Review Of Research

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## SINDHA'S OF RANJERU

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### ABSTRACT

Edict which is installed in the back of Hanuman Temple of Kheni Ranjeru describes the origin and genealogy of Sindh Dynasty, which ruled Attle Nadu or Table Land or elevated land or upper land. Lower part of the inscription is fragmented. The author of this inscription was Hajjamahish of Sindh dynasty. Who was the chief feudatory of Kalyan Chalukyan emperor Vikramaditya-VI. It is written in old Kannada in Champa four line style. Among all the inscriptions of Sindh dynasty, available in Karnataka Ranjeru inscription is very prominent one.

**KEYWORDS** :Hanuman Temple , origin and genealogy of Sindh Dynasty.

### INTRODUCTION :

Which describes the political history of Ranjeru. It is an important records of Sindh's of Ranjeru who made Ranjeru as the capital city of Attle Nadu. It beautifully describes origin, original land and clan of the Sindh's who ruled Attle Nadu as like Sepant King Dharanendhar and his queen Padmavati lived happily in their capital city Bhogavatipura.



ಕಳನಗಂಗಳ ಸೊನು ನಂದನ ದೊಳುವಿನೋದಮನಾಡಲು  
ಕುಳಿವ್ವಗಂಗೆಯೆಂದು ಸಿಂಧುವ ನೀರಲೋಕಳಿಯಡಲುಂ  
ಬೆಳಗುತಿರ್ಪಶಶಂಕ ಸೂರ್ಯರನಾದರ್ಥಿಯ ನೋಡಲು  
ಬೆಳಗುತಿರ್ಪಶಶಂಕ ಸೂರ್ಯರಳಜವಕ್ತ್ರಂಗಳುಂಬಮಾಗಿರೆ  
ಗರ್ಭದೋಹಳಮಪ್ಪದುಂ || 1 ||

Padmavati shows the signs of pregnancy and he told her desire to play Okali (ಸೂರ್ಯಾಸ್ತದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಲಕ್ರೀಡೆ) playing in water at sunset to her husband. Immediately her husband Dharanendhar

taken her to the land of Sindh, where Sindh river flows. After playing in water Padmavati gave food to the Sun God and prayed to bless a son like shining sun.

ಉದಯಂಗೆಯ್ಯರ್ಕನಂ ಪರಿನೆಗಪತಿ ಸತಿಕಂಡಗ್ಗೈ ಮಂಕೊಟ್ಟುನಿನಂ  
ದದಕಂದಂ ವಂಶರತ್ನಂ ಜನಿಯಿಸುಗೆನಗಿಂ ನೆಂಬುದಂ ಮಂತ್ರಸಾಮ  
ತ್ಯದೆ ಮಾರ್ತ್ಯಂಡ ಪ್ರಸಾದಂ ದೊರೆಕೊಳೆ ತರುಣರ್ಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಭುಂನಂದನಂಪುಟ್ಟಿದನಾ  
ಪದ್ಮಾವತಿ ದೇವಿಗೆ ಭುವನ ಜನಶ್ಚರ್ಯ್ಯ ಸಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ || 2 ||

For her prayer, she got Marthandeshwar i.e. Shiva's Prasad and by the grace of god she gave birth to a beautiful son. God blessed the son to become king as he was born on earth.

ಧರಣೀತಳದೊಳಗಿವನವ  
ತರಿಸಿದ ನೀಧರೆಯಗೊನೆದು ಪಾಳಿಸುಗೆಂದಾ  
ಗರದಿಂ ವನಸಾರ್ಧೊಳಗೆ  
ನೆರೆವಿಸಿ ದಂಪತ್ತಿಗಳತ್ತಾ ಪೋಪುರ ಮತ್ತಂ ||

Couples left the place after delegating the duty of protection of the child to the tiger. Tiger took the responsibility, gave its milk and child grown day by day.

ಮೊಲೆಯುಡಿದಿಂದಹಿಸುತನು  
ಪುಲಿ ಸಿಂದುನಿ ನದಿಯುರ್ಭಕಂ ಮರಿಯೊಡನಾ  
ಪುಲಿಯ ಮೊಲೆಯುಂಡು ಬೆಳೆದಂ  
ಪುಲಿಯಂ ಮೊಲೆಯಿತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮ ಪುಣ್ಯೋದಯದಿ ||

On the bank of river Sindh child grown up by drinking its milk and playing with its cubs by the grace of tiger. Courageous night watchman was astonished, when he saw the child's play with tigers cubs and told to the world famous Brahmins of Ahishitra. They met the child with garland, pot Kumbham, Chanting Vedas, brought him to Ahishitra, read the plate of Dharanendra and came to know that he belonged to good clan, happily they made the ceremonies like Anna Prasada, food to the sacred Brahmins, Chalotanayana, sacred thread ceremony etc. to the child. 3

ಸಿಂದುಗಿನ ನೆಳಲೋಳನುನಯ  
ದಿಂದಮಿವಂ ಪುಲಿಯ ಮೊಲೆನುಣುತಿದ್ದುರಿಂ  
ಸಿಂಧುನಿಮನದೆವ್ವಂಪೆಸ  
ರಿಂದ ಮಿದಂ ಸಿಂದನೆಂದು ನುಡಿದರ್ವ್ವಿಪುರು ||

They called him as Sindh because he was born on the land where Sindh river flows and grownup by drinking the milk of tiger and they (trained) taught him in the art of Sword, armours, other types of education etc. which is necessary for a King.

ಕರಿತುರಗಸ್ಯಂದನರಣ  
ಪರಿಣತಿಯೊಳು ಚಾಪಮಾದಿಯಾಗಿರೆ ಮೂವತ್ತೆರಡು  
ವಿಮುಕ್ತ ಚತುಷ್ಟಯ  
ಪರಿಣತಿಯೊಳು ತಾನೆ ಭುವನಭುಂಭುಕನಾದ ||

Taught him not only the art of elephant riding or horse riding but also in archery to show valour in battle field. Learned or wellversed in some art of education, Sindhu reached adulthood. Mahajanas of Ahishitra thought to marry the brave (courageous) boy to the worthy princess, daughter of forehead eye, Mayur Varma some of Mahajanas came to Banavasi. 4

ಅನುಪಮ ಯವ್ಯನೋದಯಮಿವಂಗಮರ್ಧತ್ತು ಸಮಂಲಲಾಲಲೋ.  
ತನದ ಮಯೂರವರ್ಮ ನೃಪನಿರ್ದೃಪ ನತ್ತಿ ಕದಂಬ ವಂಶನಾ  
ತನ ಸುತೆಯೋಳ್ ವಿವಾಹ ಮನೋಡರ್ಜ್ಜವವಿಗಳೆ ಪೋಗಿಮೆಂದುಮ್ಮ  
ಜನಮೆದ ಪೈಳ್ಳುದುಂ ಕೆಲಬರೆಯಿದಣ ಬನವಾಸದೇಶಮಂ ||

Mahajans who came to Banavasi asked Mayurvarma to give his daughter Lakshimimati in marriage to Sindh Mahipati. Mayurvarma never heard the name asked astonishingly.

ಅವುದಂತನ ಕುಲಂ ಬಲಮಾವುದೋ ತಂದೆ ಪೇ  
ಳಾವನಂಬಿಕೆಯದಾವಳೋ ಮಂಡಲ ಮಾವುದಿಂ  
ತಾವುರೀ ತರವೋ ನೋಡಿರಿಂ ತನುಮನೊ ನಮಂ  
ಗಾವಿಲಂ ಬಗೆಯದಟ್ಟಿದನೆಂದು ಮಹೀ ಭುಜಂ ||

Mayurvarma enquired which this caste? Who were parents, genealogy? Which country he is reigning? Then he became angry on Mahajanas and told he is not worthy to give his daughter in marriage.

ಕಡು ಮುಳಿದುನೊಸಲಗನ್ನಿಂ, ದಡರೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುಪುದಂ ಮಯಂತಂಕರತಳ  
ವಾಗದೆ ನಿಮಿದುರ ಮೊಯ್ಯಲಂ ಪಡೆದಂ ನಿಡುದೇಳ ಸಿಂದ ಪೆಸರಂ ಸಿಂದಂ ||

Angry Mayurvarma opened his middle or forehead eye. As he knew the result of it, Sindh with his long hand closed the eye, without any fear. Mayurvarma understood the capacity of Sindha enclained, he is uncommon Niddol Sindha, asked his genealogy. One of the Mahajana New Vasa Nandacharya described like this.

ನೀಡುದೋಳ ಸಿಂದನು, ಪಾತಾಳದರಸಂ ಧರಣೇಂದ್ರಂ ಜನಕನಪ್ಪುದರಿಂ. ಪಾತಾಳ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿಯಂ, ಪದ್ಮಾವತಿದೇವಿ ಪೆತ್ತ ಮೋಹದಿಂಬರಮಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಳಪ್ಪುದರಿಂ ಪದ್ಮಾವತೀಲಬ್ಧವರ ಪ್ರಸಾದನಂ, ಭೋಗಾವತೀಪುರಮ ನಿಜಾನ್ವಯ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಪ್ಪುದರಿಂ, ಭೋಗವತೀ ಪುರವರಾಗಿಶ್ವರನಂ, ಅಹಿಚಕ್ರ ಪುರಾಧರಾಮರಹ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿದವಪ್ಪುದರಿಂದ ಹಿಛತ್ರ ಪುರಾಧರಾ ಮರರಕ್ಷ ದಕ್ಷ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭುಜಾದಂಡನಂ, ಜಗದೇಕ ಮಲ್ಲಿನಚ್ಚಿಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಪೆಳ್ಳದರಿಂ, ಜಗದೇಕ ಮಲ್ಲಿನಚ್ಚಿಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಪೆಳ್ಳದರಿಂ ಜಗಮೆಚ್ಚಿಗಂಡನುಂ, ಕ..... ಪರವೆಣ್ಣು ನೊಲ್ಲದುದರಿಂ ಪರವಧು ಕಂದನುಂ, ವಿಗದ್ಧ ವಿದ್ವಜ್ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಡಿದುದ ನೀವುದರಿಂ ವಿಗದ್ಧವಿದ್ವಜ್ಜನ ಪಾರಿಜಾತನಂ, ರಾಜನೀತಿಯಲು ನಡೆವ್ವತ್ತದರಿಂ ರಾಜಮಾಂದಾತನುಂ, ಪುಲಿಯ ಮೊಲೆಯುಂಡು, ಬೆಳೆದಸಪ್ಪುದರಿಂ, ವ್ಯಾಘ್ರಲಾಂಛನನುಂ, ಘಣೇಂದ್ರ ವಂಶೋದ್ಭವನಪ್ಪುದರಿಂ ಘಣೇಂದ್ರಕೇತನಂ, ನಿನ್ನ ನೊಸಲ ಕಣ್ಣನಿದ್ದುರಿಯಂ ನಿರ್ಮಿದ್ಧ ಕರತಳದಿಂ ನೆಂದ ಪೊಯ್ಯನಪ್ಪುದರಿಂ ನಿಡುದೋಳ ಸಿಂದನುಂ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಪಡೆದ ನೆಂದು ವರ್ಣಿಸಿ, ಈತನೇ ನಿಮಗೆ ಅಳಿಯನಾಗಲು ತಕ್ಕವನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲು, ಮಯೂರವರ್ಮನು ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಮದುವೆ ಮಾಡಿದನು.

Nidadol Sindh is born to Dharanendara emperor of Patal, world below earth and empress Padmavatidevi, gift of Padamavati (Padmavati labda varaprasada). He is king of Bhogavatipura, which is inherited form his father and also king of Ahishitra, world famous wrestler, lord of world, Patron of scholars, great statesman, got tigers emblem because grown up with tigers milk, upsort of Panendra, with his long handed closed your fore head eye, this is the man Niddol Sindhu, worthy to become your

son-in-law. Mayurvarma happily accepted this offer and gave his daughter in marriage to Nidadol Sindh. 5

ಭುವನ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತಕದಂ  
ಭುವಂಶ ತಿಳಕಂ ಮಯೂರವರ್ಮಂನೃಪನು  
ತೃವದಿಂ ನಿಜ ಪುತ್ರಿಯೊಳೊಸೆದು  
ವಿವಾಹಂ ಮಾಡೆನೆರಳ್ವ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಮತಿಯೊಳ್ ||

In some years four courageous, brave sons were born to Nidadel Sindh of Ahishitra and daughter of Mayurvarma of Kadamba dynasty, Lakshimimati.

ಶ್ರೀಮತು ಸಿಂದಾನ್ವಯಚೂ  
ಡಾಮಣಿಗಳು ಶ್ರೀಕದಂಬ ವಂಶೋತ್ತಮಲ  
ಪ್ರೇಮತಿಗಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದರು  
ತಾಮ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಿಗಳೆನಿಸಿದ ನಾಲ್ವರು ತೆನೆಮಕು ||  
ಅಬ್ಬಾಜ ಶೌರ್ಯಕಂ ಪ್ರಭು  
ಸೇಬ್ಬನುಮಂ ಸತ್ಯಸೇಬ್ಬನಂ ಮನಂತ ಜಗತ  
ಸೇಬ್ಬನು ಪಡೆದರ ಬುಧ  
ಸೇಬ್ಬನು ಮಂಬು . . . . ಬುಂಬುಕನಾತ್ಮಜರ |

These four learned sons became lord of Southern country

- |    |                |                       |
|----|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1) | Prabhushebhaya | BagadBagadge Country  |
| 2) | Satyesebhaya   | Paliyand Kshitamandal |
| 3) | Jagatsebheya   | Attle Nadu            |
| 4) | Budsebheya     | Ballari Nadu          |

Thus, Nidadol Sindha of Ahishitra's sons ruled above region of Karnataka as chief feudatories. According to Channabasayya Hiremath Nidadol Sindh rose to power by Shirdirit of merit. Description of closing the forehead eye of Mayurvarma in inscription shows the signs that he subdued the conflict between Kadambas and Pallavas, thus secured and consolidated his power and position in Karnataka.

## KINGS OF ATTALE NADU

Sindh dynasty history starts from second century AD in the political history of ancient Karnataka. Even though many kings, dynasties of Sindh ruled different parts of Karnataka, no body became emperor. It is astonishing that they were great worriers, courageous, efficient administrators, satisfied them selves as subordinates or chief vassals. They never became autocrat or fought for power. Twelve dynasties which ruled in Karnataka were loyal, feudatories or vassals of emperors. They were well wishers of emperor. They gave their life for the protection of empire or emperor. They never hatched any conspiracy against emperor to gain empire. Rulers of Sindh dynasty lead moral, religious life were friends of emperors.

In ancient time it is not possible for emperors to look after well, the distant region of the vast empire. Therefore he divided his empire into many kingdoms provinces. He appoints vassals or subordinate chieftains as head of the kingdom or provinces. These feudatories were loyal to him. They were independent in their Mandal or kingdom. Among loyal feudatories Sindh of Attle Nadu dynasty was famous one.



Sindha's of Attle Nadu, first they were vassals of Satevahanas, afterwards they became subordinates of Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas of Malkhed. Thereafter Chalukyas of Kalyan and helped Vikramaditya VI for the extension of his power. After the decline of Chalukyas of Kalyan, they supported Kalachuries when Kalashuries were defeated by Seunas, circumstances made them to become subordinates of Seunas. But they were not loyal to the Seunas, within a short span of time, they supported Kakatiyas of Warrangal to defeat the Seunas. 8

Thus Sindha's of Raniera were vassals under many emperors were valiant, courageous and loyal to the emperors. They themselves called as Padmavati labda vara prasada or gift of Padmavati.

Heirs of Niddol Sindh ruled Attle Nadu, some of them were great worriers, great conquerors, efficient administrators and reformers. The first one was Jagatsebheya.

#### Jagatsebheya 290 AD

Around 290 AD the third son of Nidadol Sindh Jagatsebheya came from Ahishitra to establish his rule or kingdom at Attle Nadu was the first ruler of this dynasty. Inscription of Ranjeru describes Jagatsebheya as;

ಜಗತ್ಯೇಬ್ಯಂ ಭುವನ ಜನಾಶ್ಚಾರ್ಯಂ  
ಶಾರ್ಯನಂ ಸಿಂದ ಕುಳಾರ್ಣವ ಮೃಗಲಕ್ಷನು  
ಮೆನಿತ್ರತ್ವವದಿಂದ ಸೇದಿದನೊಪ್ಪುವ  
ಅಟ್ಟಳ್ ನಾಡೋಳ್ ಬುದನೋತ್ತರೇನಿಸಿದ  
ಸಿಂದ ವಂಶದವರೊಡನೆ ಬಂದೆ ಹಜ್ಜಿತ್ಯರ  
ಬೂ. . . . ವಿಜಿಗ್ಗೇ ನವಶ್ರಮನಯ್ಯವೊಳಿಯೂಮಂ  
ಕೊಟ್ಟರೊಸೆದು ಭಲುಂಕೆಮಂ ||

It describes the courageous deeds of Jagatsebheya. He gave facilities to Brahmanas at Bhalki or Bhalunke to those who came from Ahishitra.

ಕಲಿತನದೊಳು ಚಲದೊಳು ಭುಜ  
ಬಲದೊಳು ತೇಜದೊಳು ಸಾಹಸದೊಳುತತ್  
ಬಲದೊಳ್ಳೊಡಳಿ ಕವಿನ್ನಲದುಂ ಬೋ  
ಪ್ಪಲನುಂ ಮೆಂಚೆವೀರನ್ನೆಗಳ್ವರುಂ ||

Jagatsebheya was great worrier, renowned and capable ruler of Attle Nadu. After him, his heir Kunnal and Boppal ruled this region. After Boppal Tejadurgati and Harkati succeeded him, successor of Harkati was Allam. After Allam Baddag Bhupa ascended the throne of Attle Nadu or came to power.

#### Buddaga Bhupa

Inscription describes him as great courageous ruler;

ಗರ್ಜೆನು . . . . ರಿಪು ಸಂಘಾತಂ ನೆಗಳದ್ದಿ ಮನಂ  
ತಾತನ ತನಯಂ, ಪ್ರತಾಪಿ ಬದ್ವಗ ಭೂಪ ||

Much information is not available of Hanch, who was contemporary of Baddag Bhupa. Inscription describes Baddag Bhupa had two sons known as Gonna and Gonka.

Anndur inscription dated 1139 AD of Jagadekmalla throw light on his genealogy.

Maha Mandaleshwara or Chief Vassal Baddersa handed over the reign of power to his son Shri

## Mallidev. 9

ಬದ್ಧೆಗ ಸುತಂ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಲ್ಲಿದೇವಂಗ  
ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮನುತ್ಸರ್ಜಿತ ಮಾಗಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದಿರುವುದು.

There is no clear picture whether Mallideva belonged to Sindh dynasty or when he reigned. According to Renjeru inscriptions Gonna and Gonka were his sons.

## Gonka

Ranjeru inscription describes valiant and courageous deeds of Gonka King as like;

ಮುನಿದುಗ್ರಾಂತಿ ಸೈನಂಗಳನೇತುಳಿದು  
ಕೊಂದಿಕ್ಕಿ ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನ ಚೋಳನಚ್ಚೇಸಲೋತವಗ  
ಲೋಟ್ಟಿರಿದಾಡಿಸಿ ತುದಿಯೊಳು ಗೊಂಕನಾರಾಡಿಸಿದಂ ಗೊಂಕನ್ನಪಂ ||

Valiant king Gonka subdued the Cholas. Cholas were fled away from the battle field. In the inscription dated 1104 AD of Vikramaditya VI of Inchur of Bhalki taluka

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯ ವಿಕ್ರಮ ವರ್ಷ 29 ನೇಯ ತಾರಣ ಸಂವತ್ಸರರ ಶ್ರೀ ಮಾನ ಮಹಾ..  
ಅಟ್ಟಲೆಯ ಗೊಂಕದಾಸರು ದತ್ತೋಗೈಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಧೋರೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರಿಗೆ ನಾಗಪೆ  
ಪನ್ನೆಂಡುರೋಳಗಣ ಯಿಂಚವುರದ ಮೂಡಲದ.

It shows Gonka was powerful ruler of Attle Nadu. He donated land to the Datogea God Dhoreswar, it is in the east of Inchur village. He also ruled the part of Manadadi Sasir Ghat 24 Ethal Beda. 10

## Hajjarasa (1085 – 1090)

Hajjaras was worthy son of worthy father, Maha Mandaleshwara Gonkurasa. Kheni Ranjol inscription of Hajjamahis describes him as

ಆ ಪುರದೊಳು ರಗಳಳ  
ಮಣಿದೀಪಂ ಸುಖಸಂಕಧಾ ವಿನೋದ ದೋಳಿರ್ಪ  
ಭೂಪ ಶೀಲಾಮಣಿ ಹಜ್ಜಮ  
ಹಿಪನ ವಂಶಾವತಾರ ಮೆನ್ನನೆಪೆಳ್ಳಂ ||

It describes the ancient history of Sindh dynasty. The part which gives information about his achievements is fragmented.

Hilalpur inscription of Vikramaditya VI dated 1125 AD throw light on Hajjarasa like this;

ಜ್ಞಾನಗುಣಮ ಸೌರ್ಯಗುಣಂ ದಾನಗುಣಂ ಪರ ಹಿತಾರ್ಥಮಸ್ತಗುಣ ಸಂಪನ್ನರು  
ವಿಪ್ರಾರ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನರು, ಬಂದು ಜನ ರಕ್ಷಾ ಮುನಿ  
ಸುಜನಚಿಂತಾಮಣಿ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ವಿನೋದ||  
ನೆಂದು ವರ್ಣಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ ತಂತ್ರ ಪಾಳಕೊಂಕಯ್ಯನ (ಮನ)  
ದದಿ ಸಾಸಿರದ ನೂರಂ ಬಾಡದೊಳ ಘಟ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತುನಾಲ್ಕರ  
ಬಳಿಯತ್ತಾ ಲಾವಾಡಂ ಶ್ರೀ ಹಚ್ಚೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ ಪದ್ಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ  
ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರಿಗೆ|| ದತ್ತಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟುದ್ದನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.



Well versed in education, literature, generous, philanthropist, lover of Brahmins, relatives, find well in the company of scholars gave donation or grants to Goad SHri Hajjeshwara, God Padmeshwara, God Rameshwara near Ethalwada of Tantra Palkonkayya Mandala Sasir Badad Ghat. 24.

Halahalli inscription written during the period of Someshwara III, dated 1127 AD describes as

ಮಂದರ ವೀವಂಶ ಮಂಗಲೆ  
ವಂದ ಜಸಂಬೆತ್ತು ನೆಗಳ್ಳ ಸಿಂದಾನಯ ದೊಳು  
ಕನ್ದಂಪನಿಭಂ ವಿಭವವು  
ರಂದರ ನೆಳಪೊಗಳೆ ಹಜ್ಜಿನ್ನಪನುದಯಿ ಸಿದಂ||  
ಮೊದಲೊಳು ತನಯನಾಗ ಲೋಕ ದೊಳಗಲ್ಲಿಂದ  
ಹಿಲೋಕಳುಕದನ ಪ್ರಾಂಗದೊಳ ಪಳಂಚಿಸು  
ಅಕಾನ್ತಾದನ ಮಗ್ಗದಿನತಂ ಸೂರಲೋಕದೊಳು....ಗಾಸನ್ನಿಭು  
ಮೂರು ಲೋಕದೊಳಂ ವರ್ತಿಸಿಕಿಂತು ನಿರ್ಮಲಯಶಂ  
ಶ್ರೀ ಹಜ್ಜಿಭೂಪಾಳನಂ || ಆ ವಿಭ ಏರಿಗೆ ಹಮ್ಮದೇವಿಗವಿಧಾತ್ರ  
ಪೊಗಳ್ಳನಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದಂ ಪೆರ್ಮಾಡಿದೇವಂ || ಎಂದಿತೆ

This inscription describes Permadi was born to Hajjarasa and Hammaladevi.11

#### Veerpermadi-I

Narayanpur inscription dated 1129 AD describes as 'Bairavan Ankakar' Veerpermadas name is referred in Gulbarga inscription dated 1117 AD. Another Ranjeru inscription not dated mentions Veerpermadi was son of Hajjarasa.

King Veerpermadi son of Hajjarasa gave grants to God Shri Rameshwara at Sarasige;  
ಹಜ್ಜರಸನ ಮಗಂ ವೀರ ಹೆಮ್ಮಡಿಯರಸಂ  
ಸರಿಸಿಗೈಯಲು ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರಿಗೆ.

It also mentions the name of Veerpermadi and Mailaldevi Bhalki inscription of Vikramaditya VI dated 1106 AD describes chief vassal Manmaha Mandaleshwara Kumar Hemma Permadi gave donation to Brahampuri Mahajana of capital Patabhalunke.

ಶ್ರೀ ಮನ್ಮಾಹ ಮಂಡಳೇಶ್ವರ ಕುಮಾರ ಹೆಮ್ಮ  
ಪೆರ್ಮಾಡಿ ದೇವರು ಶ್ರೀ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜಧಾನಿ  
ಪಟ್ಟಿಭಲ್ಲಂಕೆಯ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಪುರಿ ಮಹಾಜನರಿಗಲ್ಲ||

Bairava was the son of Veerpermadi Mailaldevi.

#### Bairava

Ranjeru inscription not dated describes the genealogy of Bairava. About Bairava Dev

ಬೈರವ ಕ್ಷಿತಿಪಸುತನು ತರಿ ಭೂಪರ ನೆಯಂ ಖಡ್ಗಾದಿ.... ಟು  
ಸಿರಮದರುರ್ದರತೆ ಮೂದಾರೆ ದಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಶಿಷ್ಯ.... ಜಿದುದೋ ಬೋಗರ್ದರಲಿಂಗಂ||

ಮುದಗ್ರತೇಜ ನಿ . . . . . ತ ಭೋಗಿ ವಿಶುದ್ಧನವನಿ . . . . ನಿಧಿಯ  
ವರ ನ್ನಪಂ ಭೈರವ ||  
ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ, ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಸಮಸ್ತಗುಣಸಂಪನ್ನ ರಪ್ಪ ಶ್ರೀ ಮದಾರಾದ್ಯರೇನಿಸಿದ  
ಸರ್ವೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ ಕಾಲಂಕರ್ಚಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮನ್ಮಮಹಾಮಂಡೇಶ್ವರ ಬೈರವ  
ದೇವರಸರು ಶ್ರೀ ಹೇಮೇಶ್ವರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಳಲೇಶ್ವರಪೆಂದು  
ತಮ್ಮಯ್ಯನ ತತ್ಪುಬೈಯ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ತಾನೆತ್ತಿಸಿದ  
ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹಜ್ಜರಿಗೈಯೂ||

Maha Mandaleshwara Bairav gave donation to God Hemeshwara and Mahaleshwara. Hemmapermadi was the son of Bairava.

#### Hemmapermadi 2

Ranjeru inscription belonged to Kalachur. King Rayamurari dated 1169 AD referred him. It describes Veerapermadi was the son of Bairava. Bairava's son was Hemmapermadi. Bichideva and Bharmadeva were two son's of Hemmapermadi. 12

#### Beechideva

Inscriptions does not refer Beechidev as king. This inscription mentions Bharmadeva was the grandson of Bhairavadeva. Bairava's period was 1140 AD, his grandson's period was 1169 AD. According B.R. Gopal in between Bhairavadeva and Bhurmadeva, middle period 30 years, resigned by his elder brothers Beechideva. We do not get much information about him because of scanty sources.

#### Burmadev

Kalachuriking Ray Murari's inscription dated 1169 AD mentions Burmedev grandson of Bhairav came to power. Veerapermadi II king of Sindha of Ranjeru became vassal of Kalachuris. After wards Adhyarasa son of Burmadev became feudations of Seuna's.

#### Adhyarasa 1208 AD

Seuna king of Singhantha II's inscription dated 1209 AD describes Adhyarasa as

ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಶ್ರೀ . . . . .

ಮಾಪಾದಾರಾಧ ಕರನಿಸಿದ ಬಲ್ಲಹದೇವರ

ಕಾಲಂ ಕರ್ಚಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಮನು ಮಹಾ ಮಂಡಳೇಶ್ವರ

ಅದ್ಯಾರಸನು ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಯಾದವ ನಾರಾಯಣ

ಪ್ರತಾಪ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಸಿಂಗನದೇವರ 10 ಸೆನ

ವಿಭಾಪವ ಸಂವತ್ಸಾರದ. . . . ಹಜ್ಜವರಿಗೆಮ ಶ್ರೀ

ಹಜ್ಜೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವರ ಪುನಃ ಪ್ರತಿಷಯ ಮಾಡಿ

ದತ್ತಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

It describes Maha Mandaleshwara (Chief Feudatory) Adharasa and emperor Adharasa and emperor Singhana gave donation to God Hajjeshwara of Hajjavarige.

#### Noormadi Ganda Bairava

Inscription belonged to 12th century AD, now in Bidar's museum describes the Sindha's of Attale Nadu defeated Seuna's and supported to Kakatiya's of Warrangal. It also describes Noormadi Ganda Bairava's valiant deed as;

ನಿಡಿದೊಳೆವಸಿಂದನ ಹಿಷತ್ವ ಪುರವಾಧೀಳರ ಪಾತಾಳ. . . . .

ವೀರಂಗು ಪೈರಾಣ ದೊಳ ಸುದ್ರಿ . . . . . ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯಗ್ಗಿತು

ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯರಾಯ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಚಾರ್ಯನೆಂಬ ಬಿರು . . . . .

ನಿ ತೋರೆಯೇ ರಿದಿಗಾ ಚಾರ್ಯನೆಂಬ ಬಿರುದಂ ||

ಮತ್ತ ಮಾನುರ್ಮಡಿ ಗಂಡ ಭೈರದಂಗಂ

ದುಗ್ಗರಸನಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿರೊಸಿದಮತ್ತಮಾ

ಗೊರಕರಸರಿಗೆ ಹಿರಿಯ ಭೈರವದೇವಂ . . . . .

ಸೇಮಣಂಗೇಲಿದು ಉಭಯರಾಯ ಪುರುಶರುಂ . . . . . ರಿದು

ರುದ್ರದೇವರಾಯಗೆ ನಿಶ್ಚಿಂತಮಂ ಮಾಡಿದಾಮತಯಿ ಮಂಡಲಮ

ನೋಡಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತಂ ಮೈಲಾರ ವೀರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದೊಳು ||

It describes the genealogy of Sindh dynasty. It also describes that they defeated Seuna's and supported to the Kakatiya queen Rudrammadevi of Warrangal. They became loyal feudatory of her. According to this inscription Duggarasa was the son of Noormadi Ganda Bairava. Duggarasa's son was Gonkarasa. Senior Bairava was the son of Gonkarasa. We do not get much information about Duggarasa and Gonkarasa. 13

### Elder Bairava Dev

In the year 1250 AD Seuna's king Mahadev invaded on Kakatiya's of Warrangal. At that time Sindha's of Ranjeru's king, elder Bairava supported to Kakatiya queen Rudrammadevi and defeated Seuna's got the territory of Mailar and handed over it to the Kakatiya.

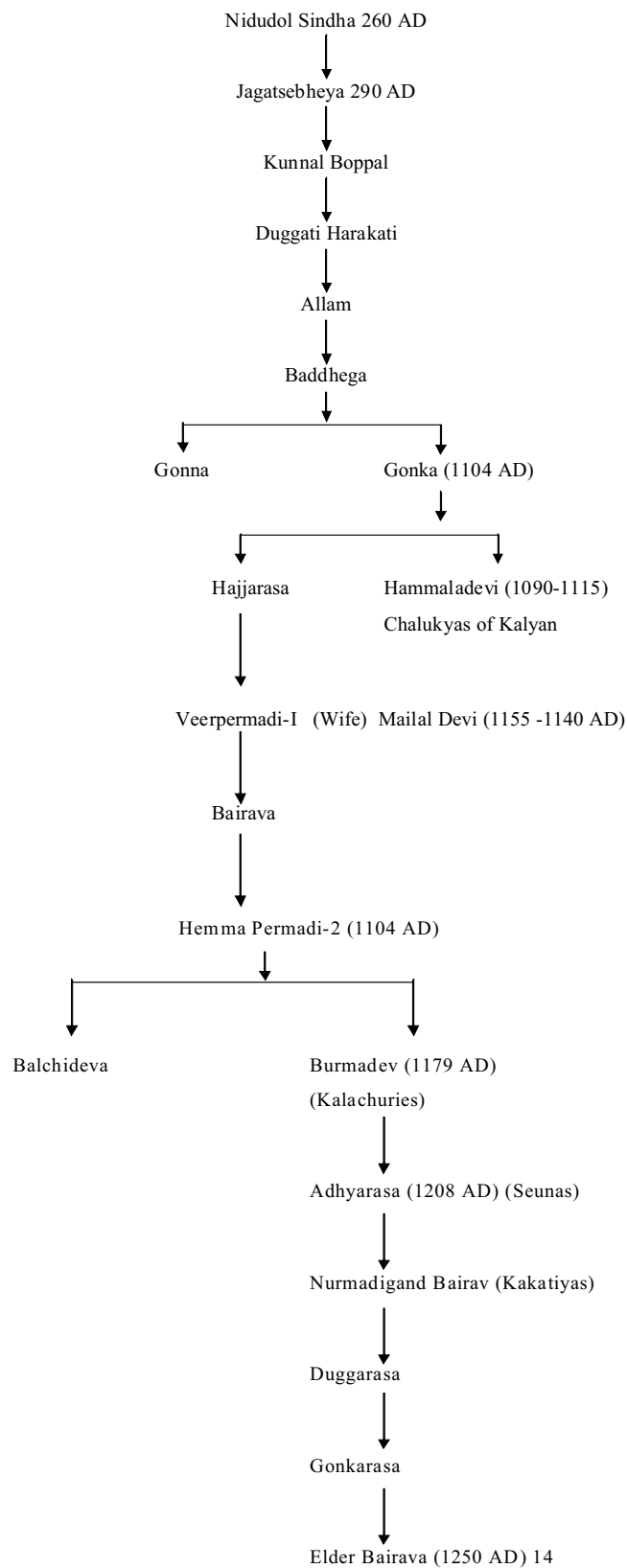
Inscription of Kakatiya Rudrammadevi, dated 1250 AD is in Takath Mahal of Bidar fort. It describes elder Bairava as

ರುದ್ರನ ಕಂಠಾಭರಣಂ, ನೃಪಾವತರಣಂ  
ಶೇಷಾಸ್ವಯ ಭೈರವಂ ಅಂತಾ  
ಅಂತಾ ವೀರಭೈರವಂ ನರೇಂದ್ರ ||

Necklace of Rudra, incarnation of King, Sephan Bairava, valiant Bairav King. It also describes brave king elder Bairava ruled Attale country.

ದೇಶಂಗಳರಸ ಅಟ್ಟಳೆ ದೇಶಂ, we do not knew much information about the genealogy of Sindh dynasty after elder Bairava in inscription.

Sindha's of Attale Nadu ruled this part of the region from 260 AD to 1250 AD as Maha Mandalka, Chief Vassal or chief feudatory on the basis of above discussed inscription sources we can describe the genealogy of Sindha's of Ranjeru as below.



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