



Haihayas of Aralu Munnur (Alluru) (10th to 13th Century)

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Abstract:

During the time of Kalyani Chalukyas, there were many vassals, Mandaleshwars, and Mahandaleshwars, and among such Mandaleshwars, Aralu Munnur's Haihaya dynasty was one. Ancient Karnataka was ruled by many dynasties, kings, emperors, kings, and emperors who often handed over parts of their kingdoms to convenient administrative officials. Such officials were called Mahamandaleshwara vassals by the Mandaleshwars. They were the representatives of the kings who looked after the power of the parts of the empire.

Keywords:

Aralu Munnur's, Haihaya Minor Dynasty, Aralu (Alluru), Chalukyas of Kalyana.

I. Introduction:

Allura village near Sedam was the capital of Haihayas. There were three hundred villages under there. That is why the Haihayas are known in history as the Haihayas of Arlu Munnur. Haihayas flourished from the 10th century to the 13th century. Among the three hundred villages under the Haihayas, the town of Sedam was a famous Agrahara. It was all-around developed and reached its peak and was resplendent from the inscriptions found all around.

Minor Dynasty of Haihaya:

The Haihaya dynasty ruled as Mahamandaleshwara under the Chalukya emperor Vikramaditya VI. genealogy as Mahishmati Pattanapati comes in the Nagai and Handaraki inscriptions.”³¹ The inscription mentions that the original seat of the Haihayas was Mahisritipura. In later days the Haihayas came from Mahistatipur and settled in the Sedam region in the Kuntala country. In the inscriptions found at Sedam, Adaki,

and other places, he is called Mahisrutipuradhisara. The Adaki inscription mentions that Mahishmstipura is situated between Ganga and Parimatra mountains. 7 inscriptions have been found in one of Sedam Nagar. According to the Ingalgi inscription of Chittapura taluk, it is known that Bachaladevi, the queen of Kalyana Chalukya Vikramaditya, also ruled Aralu Manhund. It is noteworthy that the ancient Mahavidyalaya Nagavi Ghatikalaya was located in Arlu Munnur which is located in today's Chittapur taluk. “Srikamapparva' Mahagahara Naga 32 is described as the face of Kuntala Mahitala. The Veerabhadeshwar Temple, tells us that Pallaradange near Wadi, or the town known today as Salakarana belonged to this Nadu. As a confidant of the Kalyana Chalukya emperors of Munnur and the Kalachuri kings, as Mandalikas he gave good administration in the Sedam region as an exploiter of religion and culture.

The town of Sedum was an important Agrahara during his reign. There were 300 Mahajanas here who had acquired immense learning. Haihayas built many beautiful temples in this part during their reign and nurtured religion and culture. The temples of Lokeshwar and Anameshwar at Handaraki in Sedam taluk are known to have been built by these kings. Similarly, he built beautiful temples at Ingalagi, Halakatti, Kamaratagi, Konchur, Allur, Adaki, Nagai, Diggai, Sedam, and many other places. Parts of the Sedam Fort were built during the reign of the Haihayas and are known from the inscriptions in the local Jain Basadi. The north gate of Sedam Fort is said to have been built by Chandiraja, the warlord of Haihayara. Bahumani Sultanars In the 14th century the Haihayas Kalachuris ruled the Sedam region, fostering literature and art in a peaceful and orderly manner.



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