

DAILY CLASS NOTES

Medieval History

Lecture - 04

**Tripartite
Struggle II**



Tripartite Struggle II

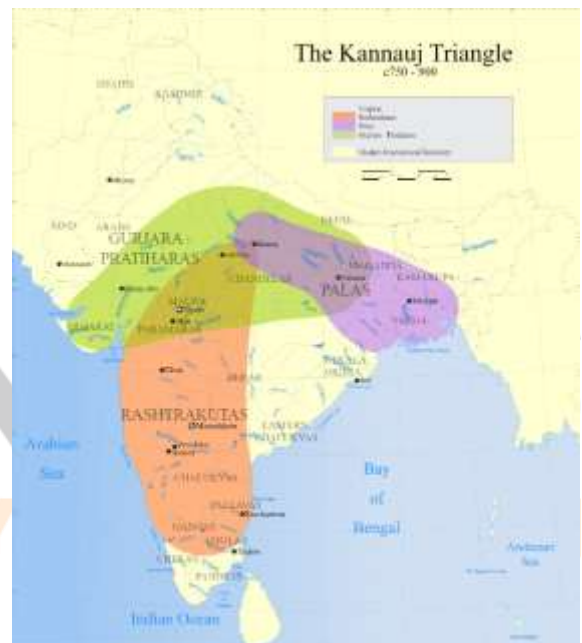
Developments in Early Medieval Period

Land Grants:

- ❖ Land belongs to the king, King was an owner of the land.
- ❖ King can give this land as a revenue grant to officers.
- ❖ It can be given as a grant to Brahman. [Group of Brahman was called **Brahmadeva**]
- ❖ Gradually, Brahman had more land grants but later on land grants were given to the **temple** that is **Devdana**.
- ❖ Land was also given to landlords for purposes of cultivation.

Other Developments:

- ❖ **Alvars and Nayanars** enriched the **Tamil Language** through the composition of songs, which led to the reformation of religion (with the rise of the Bhakti Movement).
- ❖ At this moment, the **local language** also flourished.
- ❖ This was also leading to the decline of **Buddhism and Jainism**. However, the decline of **Buddhism was steep in comparison to Jainism**. Further, there was growth of Shaivism.
- ❖ The **Tripartite Struggle** also known as '**The Kannauj Triangle Wars**' for control of northern India took place in the ninth century, among the Pratihara Empire, the Pala Empire and the Rashtrakuta Empire.
- ❖ Also there was intermixing in the duties if the officers.



Palas:

- ❖ The **founder** of the Pala Dynasty was **Gopala**. He came to power in 750 AD and was the **first independent Buddhist king of Bengal** elected by notable people. He ruled from 750-770, ended anarchy in the area, consolidated his position and extended his control over all of Bengal.
- ❖ He was known for constructing **Odantapuri vihara**.
- ❖ He was succeeded by **Dharmapala**.

Dharmapala:

- ❖ **Dharmapala** was known for his expansion policy, he was the first pala ruler who participated in the **Tripartite Struggle**.
- ❖ He also revived **Nalanda University**.
- ❖ He **founded Vikramshila University**, foreign students used to come here to study.

Devapala:

- ❖ He was the **son of Dharmapala**, who extended control over Assam (Pragjyotishpur) and some parts of Orissa and Nepal.
- ❖ He proclaims **victory over Huns, Gurjaras and Dravidas**.
- ❖ **Devapala** was known for his expansion policy, he also participated **in the Tripartite Struggle**.
- ❖ He is also the founder of **Sompura**.
- ❖ He was shifted to the Capital **Mongir from Pataliputra**.
- ❖ The court poet was Vajradatta and his book was Lokeshwarsataka.
- ❖ After Devapala some weak rulers were there like Mahipala, Rampala.
- ❖ **Rampal Charit** book is about **Rampala** and it was written by **Sandhyakar Nandi**.
- ❖ Arab merchant **Sulaiman**, wrote an account of Palas and called the **kingdom as Ruhmi or Ruhma Dharma** and talked about tripartite.
- ❖ Relation with South East Asia during his reign:
 - **Sailendra Dynasty (Balaputradeva)** ruler requested him to grant 5 villages for the upkeep of Nalanda.
- ❖ The immediate successors of Devapala were weak and because of which the dynasty disintegrated after him.

Mahipala I (988 to 1033 AD):

- ❖ The later Mahipala I, who is known as the founder of the second Pala kingdom and ruled from 988 to 1033 AD, regained the lost glory to the kingdom.
- ❖ He succeeded in recapturing the lost territories in northern and western Bengal and brought Pala dynastic rule to a former footing.
- ❖ Mahipal I became a highly popular king by his public welfare activities. He was defeated by Rajendra Chola.

Ramapala (1072 – 1126):

- ❖ He was the **last strong Pala ruler** and he gained control over **Kamarupa and Kalinga**.
Mentioned in **Sandhyakar Nandi's Ramcharita**.

Madan Pala:

- ❖ He was defeated by **Vijay Sena** and ultimately Pala Dynasty was replaced by Sena dynasty.

Economy During the Pala Period:

- ❖ They had close trading relations with the countries of **South-East Asia**.
- ❖ The administration during the Pala Period introduced a **feudal economy** where trade declined and agro-economy flourished. Also, the minerals played a major role in uplifting the economy.
- ❖ The social condition during the reign of this dynasty was very much peaceful.
- ❖ Pala rulers followed **Buddhism as well as Hinduism**.

Literature During the Pala Period:

- ❖ The language used by Palas was **Proto-Bengal Language**.
- ❖ **Charyapada** was the first literary work in Bengali and it is a collection of mystic Buddhist poems from tantric traditions. Writers were called Mahasiddhas and were from Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.

- ❖ The Pala dynasty rulers were very much interested in Buddhist art, literature and learning. Bengali art, literature and paintings flourished during the period of this dynasty.
- ❖ There was literature like **Agamshashtra** by **Gaudpada**, **Nyayakundali** by **Sridharbhatta**.
- ❖ There were a lot of writers on **medicine** like **Chakrapanidatta**, **Sureshwar**, **Jimukwahana**, **Gadadharavaidya**.
- ❖ Collection of folk songs like Mahipalgeel and their sculptures by artists like **Diman & Vitpala**.

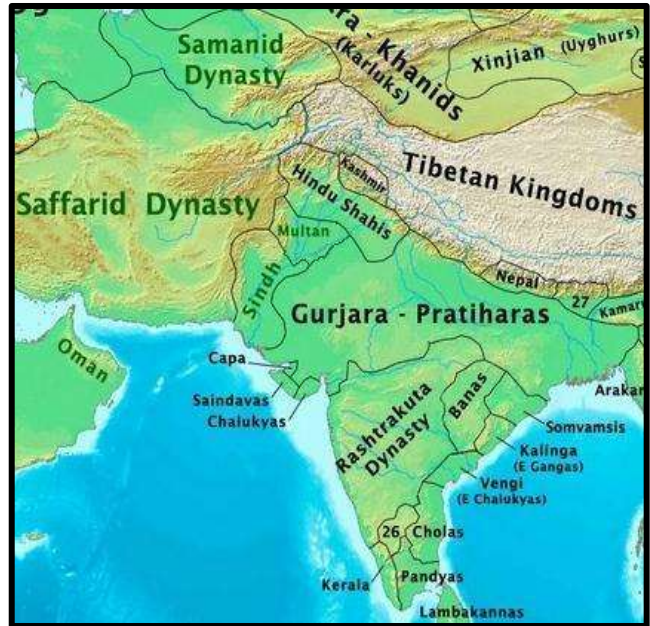
Pala School of Sculptural Art:

- ❖ Influenced by Gupta art, the Pala school of sculptural art is recognised as a distinct phase of Indian art, and is noted for the artistic genius of the Bengal sculptors. Some of its features include:
- ❖ Deity figures became more rigid in posture, they are found standing with straight legs close together, and figures were often heavily loaded with jewellery.
- ❖ They very often have multiple arms, a convention allowing them to hold many attributes and display mudras.
- ❖ Palas built a number of monasteries and other sacred structures. [The Somapura Mahavihara in present-day Bangladesh is a World Heritage Site].
- ❖ A miniature terracotta image of a fasting Buddha, a six-foot-tall votive stupa and a black stone statue of Buddha in 'abhay mudra' (fearless mode) from the Pala period reflect the ubiquity of Buddhism then.

	PALAS	GURJARA- PRATI HARAS	RASHTRAKUTAS
750	Gopala		Dantidurga
760			Krishna I
770	Dhrampala		Dhruv
780	Nalanda University	Nagabhata II	
790	Vikramshila Uni		Govinda III
800	Suleman		
810	Devapala		Amogvarsha
820	Assam		
830	Orissa	Bhoja	
840			
850	Tibetan Chronicles		
860			
870			
880		Mahendrapala I	
890			
900			
910			
920		Mahipala	Indra III
930		Rajshekara	
940			Krishna III
950			
960			
970			
980			Malkhed sacked andburned
990			
1000	Mahipala		

Gurjara-Pratihara Dynasty:

- ❖ Originated from Gurjaras who were mainly **Pastoralists and fighters**.
- ❖ They were known for sculptures, carved panels and open pavilions.
- ❖ The Pratihara Empire was an imperial power that ruled much of Northern India from the mid-7th to the 11th century.
- ❖ They ruled first at **Ujjain and later at Kannauj**.
- ❖ Gurjara Pratiharas came to India from the Central Asian region and settled in **Rajasthan**. Gradually, they gained political importance. They were instrumental in containing **Arab armies moving east of the Indus River**.



- ❖ The literary meaning of Pratihara is **'door keeper.'** It is believed that their ancestor Lakshmana (Ramayana). The geographical name of Gujarat is supposed to be derived from Gurjara.
- ❖ Used to self-designate Pratihara for their clan, and never referred to themselves as Gujaras.
- ❖ Gujara-Pratihara occurs only in the Rajor inscription of a feudatory named Mathandeva, who describes himself as a Gujarat Pratihara.
- ❖ Another Pratihara king named Hariraja is also mentioned as a ferocious Gurjara in the Kadhwa inscription.

Rulers of Gurjara Pratiharas:

- ❖ The Gwalior inscription mentioned the early history of the family. The inscription was founded by King Bhoja in the 7th century. He was the most famous king of the Gurjara Pratiharas dynasty.

Nagabhata-I (730-760 AD):

- ❖ He was the founder of the Gurjara Pratiharas Dynasty.
- ❖ He defeated the Muslim forces from the Arabs under Junaid and Tamin during the Caliphate campaigns in India.
- ❖ He controlled Malwas Rajputana and Gujarat. He was defeated by Dhruv.

Vatsaraja (775-800 AD):

- ❖ He followed an aggressive imperial policy and made Kannauj his Capital.
- ❖ He defeated Pala king Dharmapala of Bengal and Rashtrakuta king Druva which led to the start of the Tripartite struggle.
- ❖ The Rashtrakuta king Dhruva defeated Vatsaraja and took away the political benefit of the defeat of the Pala king. Dharmapala took advantage of the defeat of Vatsaraja and installed his own nominee Chakrayudha on the throne of Kannauj.

Nagabhata II (815 AD):

- ❖ Vatsaraja's son, Nagabhata II made an alliance with Andhra, Vidharbha, and Kalinga. He made extensive preparations to fight against his rivals.
- ❖ Nagabhata II first defeated Chakrayudha and captured Kanauj. Then he defeated Dharmapala but got defeated by Govinda-III, the Rashtrakuta.
- ❖ Nagabhata II also defeated Sultan Vega who was the son of the governor of Sindh under the Caliph-I Mamun.
- ❖ Nagabhata-II was succeeded by his son Ramabhadra.
- ❖ Ramabhadra was succeeded by his son Bhoja-I about A.D. 836.

Mihir Bhoja (835-85):

- ❖ He was regarded as the real founder and most successful and popular ruler of the Gurjara Pratihara Dynasty. He restored the falling prosperities and reputation of his dynasty.
- ❖ Initially he was defeated by Palas, Pashtrakutas and the Kalchuris but Mihir Bhoja and his feudatories Chedi and Guhilas jointly defeated Palas and Rashtrakutas.
- ❖ A golden opportunity to King Bhoja-I was provided by the death of Devapala of Bengal and Rashtrakuta's invasion of Bengal thereafter.
- ❖ The Rashtrakuta king, Krishna II was involved in the struggle with the Eastern Chalukyas.
- ❖ Bhoja-I defeated Krishna-II and captured the region of Malwa and Gujarat.
- ❖ After the victory over two great rivals, Bhoja-I founded his sovereignty over Punjab, Avadh, and other territories of north India and consolidated his empire. He recovered Kannauj, but he was defeated by Devapala. After the death of Devapala, he extended the empire into the East.
- ❖ His capital was Kannauj also called Mahodaya.
- ❖ The Barah Copper Plate Inscription mentions skandhavara (military camp) at Mahodaya.
- ❖ Kalchuris, Chandellas and Arabs of Sindh acknowledged his supremacy.
- ❖ Bhoja-I was a devotee of Vishnu, and adopted the title of 'Adivaraha.' It has been inscribed in some of his coins. He is also known by other names as 'Mihir', 'Prabhasa,' etc.
- ❖ The rulers of this dynasty used the self-designation "Pratihara" for their clan, and never referred to themselves as Gurjaras.
- ❖ The term "Gurjara-Pratihara" occurs only in the Rajor inscription of a feudatory ruler named Mathanadeva, who describes himself as a "Gurjara-Pratihara".
- ❖ Another Pratihara king named Hariraja is also mentioned as a "ferocious Gurjara" (garjjad gurjjara meghacanda) in the Kadwaha inscription.
- ❖ Sulaiman an Arab Merchant or traveller of 9th century:
 - Called him **King Juzr.**
 - Wrote about his military power and riches.
 - He remarked that the empire was safe from robbers
- ❖ Al Masudi an Arab traveller:

- Called him King Baura.
- Arab travellers - Pratiharas had the best cavalry.
- ❖ Mihir Bhoja was later checked by:
 - Sankarverman of Kashmir
 - Krishna II (Rashtrakutas)
 - Devapala
- ❖ He was succeeded by his son Mahendrapala.

Mahendrapala-I (885 - 909 AD):

- ❖ He also extended the boundaries of his empire. During his reign, the Pratihara Empire stretched almost from the Himalayas in the north to the Vindhyas in the south and from Bengal in the east to Gujarat in the west.
- ❖ He fought against the King of Kashmir but lost and had to give up some areas of Punjab.
- ❖ Mahendrapala-I was also known as 'Mahendrayudha', and 'Nirbhayanarendra'. And Maharajadhiraj of Aryavarta.
- ❖ He was a liberal patron of learned men.
- ❖ Rajashekhara was a learned man of his court - Sanskrit Poet - dramatist and critic.
- ❖ He has written Karpuramanjari, Bala-Ramayana, Bala Bharata, Kavyamimansa, Bhuvana Kosha, and Haravilasa.
 - Karpuramanjari - Play written in Suraseni Prakrit to please his wife Avantisundari
 - Kavya Mimansa - Practical guide for the poets that explains the elements and composition of a good poem.
 - Vidhasalabhanjika
 - Bhrinjika
 - Prapanch Pandav
- ❖ Mahipala I:
- ❖ He was defeated by Indra III.
- ❖ Gujarat must have gone to Rashtrakutas because as per Al Masudi they did not have access to the sea.

Indra III (c. 914–928) of the Rashtrakuta dynasty briefly captured **Kannauj in 916** from **Mahipala**, and although the **Pratiharas** regained the city, their position continued to weaken in the 10th century, partly as a result of the drain of simultaneously fighting off Turkic attacks from the west, the attacks from the Rashtrakuta dynasty from the south and the Pala advances in the east.

Rashtrakuta **Indra III** and **Krishna III** led to the decline of the Dynasty.

Decline of Gurjar Pratihara:

- ❖ Several feudatories of the empire took advantage of the temporary weakness of the Gurjara-Pratiharas to declare their independence, notably the Paramaras of Malwa, the Chandelas of Bundelkhand, the Kalachuris of Mahakoshal, the Tomaras of Haryana, and the Chauhans of Rajput.

- ❖ The Gurjara-Pratiharas lost control of Rajasthan to their feudatories, and the Chandelas captured the strategic fortress of Gwalior in central India around 950.

Rajyapala:

- ❖ Krishna III invaded North India and defeated him
- ❖ The raid of Mahmud Ghazni took place during his reign.
- ❖ He was killed by Vidyadhar Chandella.
- ❖ By the end of the 10th century the Gurjara-Pratihara domains had dwindled to a small state centered on Kannauj.
- ❖ Placed Rajapalas son Trilochanpala on the throne as a proxy.
- ❖ Jaspala, the last Gujarat Pratihara ruler of Kannauj, died in 1036.
- ❖ In 1090, Gadhvalas captured Kannauj.

Travellers During Gurjara Pratiharas:

- ❖ Arab scholar, Al-Masudi, visited India in A.D. 915-916. Al-Masudi mentioned about the great powers and prestige of the Pratihara rulers and the vastness of their empire.
- ❖ Al-Masudi says that the empire of Al-Juzr (Gurjara) had 1,800,000 villages, the cities and rural areas were about 2,000 km in length and 2,000 km in breadth.

Art and Architecture During Gurjara Pratihara:

- ❖ They started the Maru-Gurjar style of architecture.
- ❖ The Gurjara-Pratihara rulers were great patrons of art and commissioned thousands of Hindu temples over the vast realms that they ruled.
- ❖ They also rebuilt the temples that were destroyed in the attacks of the Islamic invaders in the early medieval era.
- ❖ The most important groups of architectural works are generally credited to the early Pratiharas. These works are at Osian, Roda, Abhaneri and Kotah.
- ❖ The extraordinary Teli-ka-Mandir in Gwalior Fort is the oldest surviving large-scale Pratihara work.



Teli-ka mandir



Chittor Fort

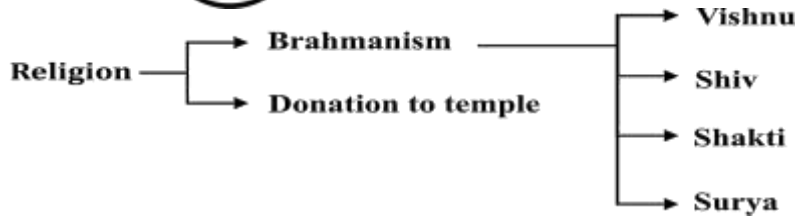


Shiva temples at Roda, Gujarat



Social Condition During Gurjara-Pratihara Period:

- ❖ The caste system was prevalent in India during the Gurjara-Pratihara period, and references to all four Vedic castes can be found in the inscription.
- ❖ The Brahmins are referred to as Vipra in the inscription, and several Prakrit words are used for Kshatriyas.
- ❖ Each caste member was divided into different classes. Among the Brahmins, the Chaturveda and Bhatta groups were prominent.
- ❖ The Kanchuka and Vakata groups were prominent among the Vaishyas.
- ❖ In the time of the Pratiharas, Arab writer Idris Khurdadab mentioned seven castes.
 - There were classes such as Savakufria, Brahman, Kataria, Sudaria, Bandalia, and Labla, according to him.
- ❖ The King was chosen from the Savakufria class, whereas the Brahman class did not drink wine and married their sons to Kataria class daughters.
 - **Kataria** were classified as Kshatriyas.
 - **Sudaria** were considered Sudras and typically engaged in farming or cattle rearing.
 - **Basuria** class was a Vaishya class whose job was to serve the other classes.
 - **Sandila** class members completed Chandals' work.
 - **Lahuda** class is made up of low and wandering tribes
- ❖ During the time of Muslim attacks, many Hindus became followers of Islam.
 - Hindu society had allowed the purification of such Hindus.
 - The writings of Aluberni and other Muslim writers also confirm these references of inter-caste marriage.
 - ✓ Rajasekhar had married a Kshatriya girl named Avanti Sundari.
 - ✓ Kings and the rich classes practiced polygamy.
 - ✓ Usually, men had only one wife.
 - ✓ The sati pratha was prevalent, though it was not very much prevalent.
 - ✓ There was no purdah system among the women of the royal families.
 - ✓ According to Rajasekhar, women learnt music, dancing and paintings.
 - ✓ Women were very much fond of ornaments and also used cosmetics.
 - ✓ People of rich families wore very thin clothes.



Rashtrakuta Empire:

- ❖ The Rashtrakuta Dynasty ruled south India i.e., Karnataka from 725 -985 A.D. The word 'Rastra' in Sanskrit means region and 'Kuta' indicates Chieftains. They were chieftains in central India before becoming a ruling dynasty.
- ❖ They had good command and contribution towards art and architecture which was unique during this period. They ruled between the 6th to 13th centuries. The dynasty ruled from Malwas region in Manpur today, Madhya Pradesh and in Achalpur which is modern Elichpur in Maharashtra and also in Kannauj were all the Rashtrakuta Clans. The dynasty realm spread virtually over most of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- ❖ Dantidurga was a feudatory of Chalukya Kirtivarman II.

Place	Modern Karnataka
Period	725-985 AD
Language	Kannada, Sanskrit
Religion	Hinduism, Jainism
Important rulers	Krishna - I, Govinda - II, Dhruva

Important Rulers of Rashtrakuta Empire:

Dantidurga	735-756
Krishna I	756-774
Govinda II	774-780
Dhruva Dharavarsha	780-793
Govinda III	793-814
Amoghavarsha	814-878
Krishna II	878-914
Indra III	914-929
Amoghvarsha II	929-930
Govinda IV	930-936

Amoghvarsha III	936-939
Krishna III	939-967
Khottiga	967-972
Karka II	972-973
Indra	973-982

Dantidurga (752-756 C.E):

- ❖ He was the **founder** and the first and the most important king, who defeated the Chalukyas of Badami. He laid the foundation of the Rashtrakuta Empire.
- ❖ He **ruled from Lattaluru (Latur)**, and later shifted the capital to **Manyakheta (Malkhed)**. He founded the **Gulbarga Region of Karnataka**.
- ❖ Also, fought with Pallavas of Kanchi, and Pandyan of Madurai. He built Dasavathara at Ellora.
- ❖ Rashtrakutas were great patrons of art and architecture and were great builders.
- ❖ Pallava king Nandivarman was his father-in-Law and he helped him regain Kanchi from Chalukyas.
- ❖ During his reign he defeated:
 - **Gurjaras of Malwa**
 - **Kalinga**
 - **Kosala and Srisailam**

Krishna I (756-773 AD):

- ❖ He was the uncle of Dantidurga was one who built the world famous Kailasha Temple at Ellora which is a massive structure is carved out of the single rock (monolithic) carved out of a mountain and is believed to be a truly a remarkable engineering feat of the 8th century.
- ❖ He took up the throne for budding the Rashtrakuta Empire by overpowering the last king of Chalukyas of Badami Kirtivarman-II.
- ❖ The evidence was the copper plate grant cited from the Gujarat Rashtrakuta king Karka from Baroda.
- ❖ He acquired the titles of Akalavarasha, Shirvallaba, Shubatunga and Prithivivallaba.



Kailashnath Temple, Ellora

Govinda - II (774-780):

- ❖ Govinda inherited the throne from his father Krishna -I and he was identified by his incursion of Vengi and the defeat of Eastern Chalukya king Vishnuvardhana IV.

Dhruva (780-793 AD):

- ❖ One of the most proficient kings of the Rashtrakuta Dynasty, he succeeded the throne from Govinda-II from his elder brother.
- ❖ He also attained the titles as Maharajadiraja, Dharavarsha, Parmeshavara and Kalivallaba.

Govinda III (793-814 AD):

- ❖ He defeated the King of Lanka and carried two statues of the lord lanka.

Amoghavarsha (814-880 A.D):

- ❖ He is the most famous Rashtrakuta king.
- ❖ His reign was distinguished for its royal patronage of Jainism and the flourishing of regional literature.
- ❖ He preferred the pursuit of religion and literature to war.
- ❖ He is the author of Kavirajamarga, the first Kannada book on poetics.

Indira III:

- ❖ Great-grandson of Amoghavarsha, Indira III defeated the Pratihara king Mahipala.

Krishna III:

- ❖ Krishan III was the last great king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

Rashtrakuta Administration:

- ❖ Under the king, the vital position was of the chief minister called as Mahasandhivigrah who had five motifs adequate to his position. These motifs were a conch, a flag, a large drum, a white umbrella and five musical instruments called Panchamahashabdas.
- ❖ The Commander was known as Dandanayaka and the foreign minister as Mahashkapatadhikrita, Prime minister as Mahamatya or Purnamathya.
- ❖ They all were linked with the king and with the government.

Rashtrakuta Army:

- ❖ The Rashtrakuta Dynasty consisted of infantry, countless elephants and several horsemen.
- ❖ The inspiring and majestic capital of Manyakheta was the most evident footing military geared up for war in a cantonment.
- ❖ The kings participated in wars with enormous defense forces. The chiefs and administrators served as leaders whose jobs were rotated according to the situation across the region.

Economy in Rashtrakuta Empire:

- ❖ The economy during the era of Rashtrakuta was mainly agricultural.
- ❖ Cotton was called the principal crop in the southern region like Gujarat, Khandesh and Berar. Tagara, Ujjain, Paithan, Minnagar and Gujarat were also significant producers and centers of the textile industry.
- ❖ The Calicos were manufactured in Burhanpur and Berar and exported to Persia, Turkey, Poland, Arabia and Cairo.
- ❖ Mysore was a good producer of wood, sandal, timber and Ebony.
- ❖ Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool and Golconda were the centers for mining the diamonds.
- ❖ The capital Manyakheta and Devagiri were known for important diamond and jewellery trading centers.

Rashtrakuta Architecture:

- ❖ Rashtrakuta Rulers adopted the Dravidian or Pallava style which can be seen in the famous Kailash Temple at Ellora near Aurangabad (Maharashtra).
- ❖ The three groups of rock-cut temples in Ellora - Buddhist, Jain and Brahmanical.
- ❖ The most marvelous piece of rock architecture and sculpture is Kailash Temple.
 - The temple was built by the Rashtrakuta King Krishna 1 in the 8th Century A.D.

- It is a complete hillside separated from a range of mountains and a huge temple excavated out of it and the main temple is supported on the backs of elephants.
 - The Shikhara is carved elaborately. It has an entrance gateway, a Nandi shrine and five other shrines surrounding the courtyard.
 - It has a large hall with beautifully carved pillars and a pyramidal Dravidian Shikhara. The temple is blessed with beautiful sculptures of Hindu Gods and Goddesses, episodes from the Epics and Puranas adorn the temple.
 - The most striking feature is the Dasavatara gallery showing the ten incarnations of Vishnu which is a masterpiece of architecture of Rashtrakutas.
 - It even includes a number of caves excavated from the hillsides around which contain large halls with images of Hindu Gods.
 - Kailash temple is an illustration of one of those rare occasions when men’s minds, hearts and hands work in unison towards the consummation of a supreme ideal.
- ❖ Island of Elephants near Bombay, the cave temples were also built by the Rashtrakuta Rulers.
 - ❖ The cave temple which belongs to the brahmanical group of cave temples is dedicated to Shiva and is noted for its fine sculpture.
 - The temple has a huge mandapa supported on twenty pillars on the periphery. The flights of steps lead to it from the courtyards in front and at the back.
 - The temple is famous and well known for the huge Trimurti depicting the three aspects of the Supreme - Creator, Preserver and Destroyer.



Trimurti, Elephanta Cave

Author	Book	Remarks	Ruler if any
Trivikrama	Nalachampu		
Halayudha	Kavirahasya		Krishna III
Jinasena	Parsva Budaya	History of Jain in sections	Amoghvarsha
Sakatayana	Amogavritti	Punctuations work	
Viracharya	Ganitasaram	Mathematician	
Amoghvarsha	Kavirajmarga	Start of Kannada writing	
Pampa	Vikramsenavijaya	Best of Kannada writers Fathers of Kannada Literature	
Ponna	Santipurana		

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