



Available online at: <http://www.advancedscientificjournal.com>

<http://www.krishmapublication.com>

IJMASRI, Vol. 2, issue 1, pp. 67-70, Apr. -2025

<https://doi.org/10.53633/ijmasri>

**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY
ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
(IJMASRI)**

ISSN: 2582-9130

IBI IMPACTFACTOR 1.5

DOI: 10.53633/IJMASRI

RESEARCH ARTICLE

THAGADUR UNDER THE PERIOD OF GANGERS – A STUDY

Karpagam K¹ and Dr Kalaichelvan²

¹Research Scholar, Department of History, Annamalai University, Chidambaram

*²Assistant Professor, Department of History, Government Arts and Science College, Manalmedu,
Mailadurai - 609202*

Abstract

In the Middle of the fourth century, the Ganga Dynasty was established in the Karnataka region by two princes of the Ichuvaku dynasty, Thithigan and Madhavan, with the blessing and help of a Jain Acharya named Simmanandi. Konkanivarman, the founder of the Ganga kingdom, is revered as the beacon of the Ganga clan. He was called by the name 'DharumaMahathirayan' because he ruled in a virtuous manner. In the middle of the sixth century, a Ganga king named Durvineethan (540-600 AD) accompanied by the Western Chalukyas fought fiercely against the Pallavas. His mission to regain the lost Kongu territories was fulfilled. Durvineethan captured the areas of Coimbatore like Andiyur, Alandur. The grip of the Upper Chalukyas also loosened during this period. Taking advantage of this situation, Shivamaran I became an independent king. Inscriptions of this king who reigned for about 62 years, a total of six inscriptions have been found in Dharmapuri district from his seventh regnal year to his 27 th regnal year. The special name Katanai belongs to him. A total of 10 inscriptions bearing the king's name of KatanaiBoly have been found in Tagadur area. There is a difference of opinion among Historians as to who this tyrant was. Sri PurusaneChuttanai is the traditional name of Sri PrithiKonkani, and the special name of Katanai is attributed to him as Sri Prithi Konkani Katanai. And some people call the Rattrakuta King Krishna. ganga dynasty a study.

Keywords: Dynasty Areas, religions, inscriptions, relationship, Independence

Introduction

A.D In the Middle of the fourth century, the Ganga Dynasty was established in the Karnataka region by two princes of the Ichuvaku dynasty, Thithigan and Madhavan, with the blessing and help

of a Jain acharya named Simmanandi. The capital of their nation of Gangawadi 96,000 was first moved to Kualalapuram (Kolar) and later to Thalaikkad. The eastern boundary of their country extended up to Tondaimandalam in Tamil Nadu and the southern boundary extended to Kongunadu. Their emblem was

an elephant and their flag was a bunch of flowers. Some of the kings of the Gangars who ruled from Thalikal were Jains. Many villages were gifted to the Jain devotees. A village thus gifted was called 'KonkanivarumaBasati'. (Basati means Jain religious inn) Ganga clan belongs to Kanwayagotra. Konkanivarman, the founder of the Ganga kingdom, is revered as the beacon of the Ganga clan. He was called by the name 'DharumaMahathirayan' because he ruled in a virtuous manner.

The founder of the Ganga kingdom, Tethikan was also named Konganivarman. This name was also given as a family name to the later Ganga kings. At the time of the establishment of the state, Thithikan defeated the Panars who were ruling the Kolar region in a war. Thithikan and the Ganga kings who came after him were ardent devotees of the Jain religion and great scholars. During this period the Pallavas in Andhra region tended to expand their dominions. They first supported the Gangars to oppose the Gadambaras. Eventually this relationship broke down. In general, good relations and matrimonial relations continued between the Gangars, the Melaichalukyas and the Sudambaras. Pallavas were their common enemies. In the middle of the sixth century, a Ganga king named Durvineethan (540-600 AD) accompanied by the Western Chalukyas fought fiercely against the Pallavas. His mission to regain the lost Kongu territories was fulfilled. Durvineethan captured the areas of Coimbatore like Andiyur, Alandur and the present-day Dharmapuri District's Peninakarai. From this time onwards, the Tagadur area was under the control of the Gangars.

Gangars as petty kings

The Pallavas fought a fierce war to capture the Ganga country and captured many territories. Poovikrama fought against Mahendran I and Narasimhavarman I. Even though the Gangars got help from the Upper Chalukyas, they could not stand up to the Pallavas. Even though they lost their territories to the Pallavas, they regained the territories lost under their rule. A few inscriptions of the Ganga period of the Pallavar subjugation have been found in the Tagadur area. ArurVattamIrulapattiNadukul gives the news that during the reign of

PallavaVinnavarman, King Pana died in a battle for King Ganga, who ruled as a minor king under him. By this, the Pallavas would have the Gangars and the Gangars would have the Panars and the name Andanar would be obtained.

Autonomy of Gangars

As some of the Pallava kings who came after Narasimha II focused on the politics of their kingdom, the Ganga kings increased their strength and became independent kings. The grip of the Upper Chalukyas also loosened during this period. Taking advantage of this situation, Shivamaran I became an independent king.

Shivamaran I (670-715 AD)

There is evidence of Shivamaran's rule in the Tagadur country from his third regnal year to 47 AD. So it is true that his reign lasted for 47 years. During this period, Panar chieftains named MavaliVanarayar ruled the Tagadur area under Gangarcut. Tagadur inscriptions of Shivamaran period are all Mesolithic inscriptions. Tagadur area had sub-divisions like Puramalainad and Ganga Nadu during this period. The Puramalai country was ruled by Kandavanathiarizer and the Ganges country by another MavaliVanaraya. Kandavanadiraiyar ruled the Tagadur area of Puramalai Nadu till the 37th year of Sri Purusan's reign.

Sri Purusan (726-788 AD)

The most famous of the Ganga kings is King Sri Purusha. He was the grandson of Shivamaran I. Inscriptions of this king who reigned for about 62 years, a total of six inscriptions have been found in Dharmapuri district from his seventh regnal year to his 27th regnal year. The special name Katanai belongs to him. Immannan was a great scholar and expert in fighting elephants. He wrote the book Gajashastra. Prithivi Konkani KonkaniMutharasanPerumanadi Sri VallavanRanabajanan with titles. 12 Inscriptions of Sri Purusan in Dharmapuri district, a total of six inscriptions have been found at Chinnankuppam, Muthanur, Pommidi, Ottapatti, Indore and Palavadi.

Fatigue

A total of 10 inscriptions bearing the king's name of KatanaiBoly have been found in Tagadur area. There is a difference of opinion among historians as to who this tyrant was. Sri PurusaneChuttanai is the traditional name of Sri Prithi Konkani, and the special name of Katanai is attributed to him as Sri Prithi Konkani Katanai. And some people call the Rattrakuta King Krishna the First and the Supreme Venda Kirtivarman the First as Katana Barumar. Rejecting all their views Katana Paruma is not Sri Purusa but Katana Paruma may be the father of Sri Purusa as the son of Sivamaran I. 10 of his inscriptions have been found so far. Kailavaram, Ramakrishnampati, Bothankottai, Chinnatti and Nayakkanur each have five and only five in Sandur.

Shivamaran II (788-814 AD)

The inscriptions of the Ganga kings who ruled after Sri Purusha are not found much in the Tagadur area. Only one Kannada inscription is found for the period of Shivamaran II. This inscription is determined to be written by Shivamaran II to celebrate peace. Through this inscription, Vaitumba king Ramarasan, who was the son of Ganga Shivamaran, was directly involved and died a hero in a street battle. It is known from this inscription that King RamarajanGangan of Vaidumba was a minor king belonging to Sivakumaran. Even the last king was imprisoned by Govinda if he resisted the kings. When Govinda was engaged in war in the North, Shivamaran joined the Pandya Pallava kings and took part in a counter-alliance. Only one Kannada inscription of the Ganga king Marasimhan II has been found at Osur. He was a contemporary of the Rattrakuta king Krishna III (939-969). Marasimma was also a minor prince of Krishna III and Kotika. The inscription found here mentions a person named

9. DarumapurikalvadugalMuthalThoguthi
10. Era, Ramakrishan – thagadurvaralarumPanpadum

BolalaChetty from Thalikavur in Murasunatu. Couldn't get any other news. During the imprisonment of Sivamaran II, a large part of Ganga Nadu was captured by the Iratrakuda kings, at this time the Nulambar chieftains who were supporting Siva Maran also left with the support of Iratrakudas and got some more part of Ganga Nadu and added it to Nulampadi.

The cordial relations between the Ganga Nolambars were strained during the reign of Nulamba Mahendran. Nulamba Mahendran opposed the management of the Gangars. He had the help of many people. A.D In 878 he became independent. Mahabali expanded his borders to the Kanchipuram and Dharmapuri regions and defeated the Panas who opposed him. He was known as Kulathuvamsan. In the ensuing war between Gangarkad and Nulambarkad, Mahendra was killed by Neetimarkan II. As the Rattrakutas became dominant, the Gangars also subjugated them. A Ganga princess married the Upper Chalukya king Somesvara I (1042-62). During the period of Chola influence, the Gangars in the Kolar region became trusted officials of the Oysals. Such political officials were about 13 In the Tagadur areas as small land kings belonging to the Oysas around the 1st century.

References

1. S.Santalingam -Tagadur in history
2. Coimbatore- Kings of KonguDesa
3. Dharmapuri Inscriptions Vol
4. M.V. KRISHNA RAO-THE GANGAS OF TALAKAD
5. Ira Ramakrishthanan - History and Culture of Tagore
6. D. Subramani - Middle Stone Excavation
7. SHO .SANTHALINGAM-VARALARIL THAGADUR
8. Covaikeilar – konguTheshaRajagal
11. T.Subramani-NadugalAgazvaipagam

12. C.KRISHNAMUROTHYDharumapuriMavatam TholiyalKaiedu ERA. Ramakrishnan (2016) ThagadurNaduththirukovilgal Chennai Nan thamilarpathipagam..
13. 13.S.Krishnamurthy -Dharumapuri District Archeology Manual
