

Inscription of Parmar king Jaggadev at Rani Savargaon (Dist. Parbhani)

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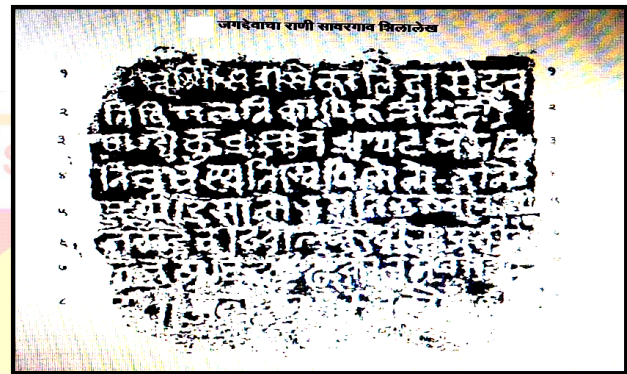
Looking at the ancient times of Parbhani district, the inscription of Parmar king Jaggadev at Malwa found at Rani Savargaon in this district is historically important. Detailed information and analysis has been done as follows.

17.06 km southeast of Gangakhed in Parbhani district. Rani Savargaon is located in the distance. Also, the main feature of this village is that it is famous for the Hemadpanthi temple of Goddess Renuka. This temple of Goddess Renuka is very ancient and many myths are prevalent behind the construction of this temple.

As such, it is traditionally believed that the temple was founded by Lord Parashuram, the son of Goddess Renuka. Goddess Renuka lived in this village. That is why this village was initially named as Ranumai Savargaon and later as Rani Savargaon. There are three and a half Shakti Peeths of Goddess in Maharashtra. Mohair is one of them. Renuka Devi's native place is mohair. It is said that Renuka Devi from Mahur and Tulja Bhavani (Tukai) from Tuljapur used to come to Savargaon to visit and play saripat on the hill. Like the mythological, Rani Savargaon has a historical background. This is because the information about the inscription available here was first published in the January 1973 issue of the quarterly "Indian History and Culture" by Shri. M. Shiralkar published under the title "Savargaon Inscription of Queen Jaggadev" (pp. 44-49). But while reading this inscription, it is seen that many mistakes were made by the Shiralkars. As a result, Shri. V. Colette re-read this inscription of Jaggadeva.

A) Reading of Inscription: -

From the photograph of the inscription at Rani Savargaon, Shri. V. Colette read as follows.



1. Swasti || Satrase Kalidase Drav -
2. Ji Vicalati Vkapi Karnatdande
3. Pandaye kughrasya randra prati jhari -
4. Tich Bhrashmati Svevi Sanye (1 *)
5. Purvvadrisalau Bhramati Bhujbal: Shri -
6. (ja) Gaddevo Lakshan Ghir R Pravi (2)
7. (A) Jayadih Drdh: Kalmeghaaghi -
8. Rudh|| ashwchhamakve ra shlok: |

B) Meaning of Shloka :-

While interpreting the Rani Savargaon inscription, "Kalidas, Karnatdand, Pandya and Jaggadeva came together and made a move on some enemy. But it mentions that only Jaggadeva defeated the enemy. But this inscription does not name the enemy.

In the present article, Kalidasa is frightened and runs away. While the army of Jaggadeva himself was retreating, Bhanu (Surya) was traveling in the peak of Udayachala (east direction).

In the above sense, Shri. V. Colette has published in his book "Some Copperplates and Inscriptions in Maharashtra". According to Shri Kolte, one of the generals of the Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI was named Kalidas. He was known as Kalidasa II. (Early History of the Deccan - Yazdani, p. 396). From this, it seems possible that this should be Kalidas from Rani Savargaon.

It is possible that the word "Karnatadanda" was used for the purpose of the Hoysala army.

Punishment means army that is the meaning of the word. The words Dandadhip, Dandadhikari are used in the sense of Senapati.

So Karnatadanda is the army of Karnataka. The word Karnat is used for the Chalukya Nripati in the Kannada region, as well as for the Hoysala Nripati. Because his kingdom was also in South Karnataka. A Pallava Nripati who conquered Hoysala Nripati II Narasimha is found to have the adjective "Karnatabhupamanmardan". (AP. Indica, v. 22, p. 45) From this it seems possible that the word Karnatandanda may have been used for the purpose of Hoysala's army.

From all the above considerations, it is clear that the enemy in the present inscription must have been Hoysala Nripati Vir Ballal (Shake 1022 to 1032).

Initially, Hoysala was a Mandal of Chalukyas. Even so, he did not miss a single opportunity to gain control of the Chalukyas. Also the description of a fierce battle between Hoysala king Vir Ballal and Malwa king Jaggadev is found in the Hoysala inscription. (Ap. Indica, Vol. 2, p. 349). The same mention should be made in the inscription at Rani Savargaon of Jaggadeva. Meanwhile, the Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI was involved in the invasion of the eastern Chola king Kulottang.

Probably with this in mind, the poet may have mentioned "Bhanau Purvvadrisanau Bhramati". Seeing Vikramaditya engaged in the Eastern invasion, Veer Ballal, Hoysala invaded his territory. At that time, the Chalukya general Kalidasa, the Karnat army under his command, Pandya Nripati and Jaggadeva must have resisted him. It can be said that the description of the success achieved by Jaggadeva alone at that time is given in the present verse.

The kingdom of the Pandya rulers was in the Tamil region on the eastern side of the southern tip of India. In this verse, "Bhanau Purvvadrisanau Bhramit" means that Mr. Kolte suggested that Bhanu may have been used for the purpose of the metaphorical Chalukya Nripati Vakrimaditya VI.

Bhanu is an alternative to the word Aditya in his name. While the sun is orbiting on the summit of Udayachala, i.e. Vikramaditya has risen, he is sitting on the throne while traveling in the region of Nripati Kulottung Chola in the east ”.

This is what Kolte meant by the poet. While his elder brother Someshwar II was on the throne of the Chalukyas, Vikramaditya conspired with several other kings, and Someshwar and Kulottung Chola came together. Then Vikramaditya, Hoysala, Pandya, Jaggadev etc. to fight against him. Faced him with the help of.

But in this battle, he became frightened and started fleeing. His army was defeated and fled. While the Pandya king's army was fleeing to Saravaira, they occupied the valleys of the nearby mountains. He took refuge in them. Not only that, but Jaggadeva's army itself became corrupt and defeated. While everyone was receiving such donations from the enemy, the patient and valiant Jaggadev himself entered the battlefield.

By overcoming all the forces like Kalmegh, or by riding firmly on his horse named Kalmegh, he overcame the enemy with his own strength.

As mentioned above, the information about the power of Jaggadeva comes from the praise found at Rani Savargaon in Parbhani district.

References-

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- 4) Ed. A.S. Pathak - Parbhani District