



Volume :2, Issue :4, 494-497
April 2015
www.allsubjectjournal.com
e-ISSN: 2349-4182
p-ISSN: 2349-5979
Impact Factor: 3.762

V. Rajendran

Ph. D Research Scholar,
Thiru. Vi. Ka. Govt .Arts
College, Tiruvarur

The contributions of pallavarayan in History

V. Rajendran

Abstract

The present study expresses the merits and reputations of pallavarayan. Being a duke / feudatory, he built a temple and donated same places as well as things to several temples. The present pallavarayanpettai temple was built by pallavarayan in the period of Rajaraja-II. Through this detailed study, one may easily grasp the messages and innovations occurred in his scenario / era.

Keywords: Secure Cloud computing, encryption, search, falut tolerance

1. Introduction

In Tamilnadu, the Chola Empire were expanded from Vijayalaya Chola to Rajendra-III. Parantaka who lived saliently and the best among dukes, Pallavaraya were called by many titles. It was known by the inscriptions (rock inscriptions). Pallavarayan had acted as an army Commander, advisor, and he acted in Charities and divinities. He frequently saved the family members of the kings.

Pallavarayan, among many of the duke in Chola period ruled with the name of Kopperunjinga-I (1211-1246 AD)¹ and Kopperunjinga-II (1243-1279 AD).² But professor like K.A. Nilakanta Sastri, R. Sathyanantha Ayyer and S.R. Balasubramanian considered that there was only one man lived with the name of Kopperunjinga. Apart from that the Scholars of inscription V. Venkayya, H. Krishna Sastri, Robert Sieual, V. Venkata Suppayya, considered that there were two kings lived. By the evidences of the inscriptions we could know that Kopperunjinga was not a single fellow.³

Kopperunjinga belonged to Pallava's dynasty.⁴ The title Kadavar was in the period of Mahendravarma-I, Narasimhavarma-I, Narasimhavarma-II, then Thondaiyar, Kaduvetti were called in literature. From the inscription of Vaikunda perumal temple in Kanchipuram we may know the relationship of the Beemavarman brothers were called as Simha Vishnu Kadavan. But Hiranyavarman, the Pallava king called himself as Kadavar lineage.⁵

Nandhivarman Pallava also called himself as the lineage of Kadavar. The word Kadavar is the Pseudonym of Kaduvetti.⁶ In Mysore Naagar are called Kaduvetti. They ruled Kanchipuram later. The Sirakonda inscription (A.D. 480) indicates about Kaduvetti.⁷ We may know from the inscription that Kopperunjinga-I was called as Kadavarkula Sudamani which is located in the second prahara of Viruthakireeswara temple. He was also called as Mouthigamani in Kadavar dynasty (Kadavar Vamsa Mouthigamani). It is revealed in the southern wall inscription which is in the Varatharaja perumal temple at Pondichery.

An inscription which is located in the Agatheeswara temple in the taluk of Seyyaru, Athiyur in Vadarkadu district. Another east wall inscription mention Avani Aalappiranthan, is located in Vaikunta perumal temple in Thirukovilur taluk, Thennarkadu district.⁸ But, Edgar Thurston says that the title of Pallavaraya meaning the chief of the Pallavas of the leader of the Krishnavakkar in Travancore.⁹

Inscriptions found in various palaces

It is also spreaded widely in Tanjore, Nagapattinam, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Namakkal, Tiruchirappalli, Kanchipuram districts. The aim of the article is to bring a light on the messages of Pallavarayan and specialties. For the enhancement of the research, the following temples and its valuable inscriptions have their chosen. They are Tanjore, Nagapattinam, Udayarkoil, Thiruvetikudi, Koildevarayanpettai, Keezhakaram, Thiruchenkattangudi, Thirupugaloor, Thiruveezhimizhalai, Thiruvaaimur, Thiruveligudi, Thirunidir, Pallavarayanpettai (now also called by the kings name). These temple inscription expresses the specialties of Pallavarayan. Pallavarayan had dedicated himself in ethics and spiritual life. Even he prevailed and got victories by War.

Correspondence:

V. Rajendran

Ph. D Research Scholar,
Thiru. Vi. Ka. Govt .Arts
College, Tiruvarur

Constructed the memorial temple

For the remembrance of his victories, he built a temple in Pallavarayan pettai in the year A.D.1155. This Pallavarayan were called by many nick names in the periods of Cholas. Apart from that the inscription explicit that he had donated many valuable things to people. This remarkable Pallavaraya, who ruled from Rajaraja-I to Kulothunga-III won and captured Rajendra-III.

By this endeavour he hiked his level. These messages are in the inscription of Vedhanayaga Perumal temple, Thiruvaindhipuram which was in the period of Rajaraja-III. He got many nick names from 10th to 13th Centuries. The high people who lived in the period of Pallava thought that the nick name would be for his reputation. Pallava had raised himself upto the levels of the Kings in his period, it had been shown by the inscriptions which is located in the district regional of Tanjore and Nagapattinam, kanchipuram.

Feeding Charity for the Brahmins

Amarapujangan Mupiliyaan Kandarul Kandan Pallavarayan donated the gold(Quarter worth of 1.77 grams equals) upto 120 equates that is 67 grams of gold daily to the mess of Brahmins in the temple of Thaanthondri Mahadevar, Thiruvizhimizhalai. He donated 120 Vessels of Paddy every year. It is the inscription messages of Parantaga Chola-I sixth regnal year (A.D. 913).^x The assembly of Thiruvizhimizhalai handed over their lands for 90 Vessels of Paddy in the presence of Arumozhi deva Pallavaraya. These lands were belonged to the relatives of Vinga Vidanga Bramadhiraya. It is in the inscription of Rajathiraja-I.^{xi}

The army leader

Thandanayaga Venkaadan Sankaran, commenly known as Rajaraja Pallavaraya who was an army officer donated his land to an abbey which was in the Thirupainjeeli temple in the period of Rajathiraja-I (AD 1018-1054).^{xii} Rajathiraja-I, fought against Aagavamallan and died on his elephant in Koppam near the bank of river Krishna ^{xiii}.

Constructed Channel

For this reason Rajathiraja-II got the crown in the battlefield itself. In that period (AD.1054) itself Kudanthai Thirunageeswaram temple's Channels broken. So that Cauvery flood came inside. In that time Vikrama Singa Pallavaraya helped by donating the sufficient amount to strengthen the Channels and renovation to lands.^{xiv}

Donated Paddy and Gold

In the Forty Sixth reign of Kulotunga Chola-I(AD.1070-1120), Iraiyyur Udaiyan Araiyan Gangai kondanatha Chola Vicchathira Pallavaraya donated Paddy, and food to the God of Thirupugalur Agneeswar temple in every new moon season. He also gave 20 grams of gold.^{xv}

The titles of pallavarayan

In the Forty Six reign of chola King, Kulothunga-I (A.D.1116) Rabavallaba Pallavaraya commonly known as Velan Madhavan devoted himself to military, government and charities.^{xvi} Peruman Nambi Pallavaraya known as Thirucchitrambalamudaiyan was called Arankavallan, Aruludaiyanayagan in the period of Rajaraja-II (AD.1146-1163).^{xvii}

The great protector

The Duke Pallavaraya, chief administrator, army officer, chief saved Rajaraja's two children when he was in sick in

Aayirathali Banglow, Pazhayar. Ethirizhi perumal, the son of Neriudaiya peruma and the grand son of the King Vikrama Chola was elected as Rajaraja-II.^{xviii} Ethirizhi Chola came to throne as a Prince at Aayirathali Mandapam in the monday of January in the year A.D. 1166. This incident is in Pallavarayan pettai Inscription as "Ethirili Peruma may be annoited by Periya devar".^{xix}

Pallvaraya baptiscised Ethirili Peruma as" Rajathiraja" and called people to accept them, since he annoited as the Prince in the Fourth year. This reputed Pallavaraya built a temple in Mayiladuthurai Taluk Kulathoor commonly known as Pallavarayan Pettai in the reign of Rajaraja-II(AD.1155).^{xx}

As a minister and a great winner

Perumanambi Pallavaraya was the army officer and Minister in the period Rajathiraja-II(AD.1163-1178). There was a dispute between Madurai Pandya's for their postings in AD. 1166. For this, wife of Parakirama Pandyan and his sons, daughters were killed by Sadayavarman Kulasekara. But a son of Parakirama escaped and he hid himself in the mountain forests of Pothigai. Then Parakirama pandya, King of Srilanka annoited Veerapandya as the king of Madurai. For this (in AD.1171) Kulasekara Pandya requested Rajathiraja-II to help him. So he gave his army under the leadership of Thirucchitrambala Peruma nambi Pallavaraya. The Chola army were defeated in Keezhinilai, Ponnamaravathi. After that, Pallavaraya got victory over Srilanka's army. And he cut off the heads of Lanka puri Thandanayaga and Jagath Vijaya Thandanayaga. For this affair, Pallavaraya gave Madurai to Kulasekara Pandya. After this victory, Rajaraja were called as "Maduraiyum Ezhamum Konda Ko Rajakesarivarman".^{xxi}

Kulotungan ascended to throne in AD.1178. In his period also the Srilanka's king Parakirama Phahu invaded against Chozhars. On hearing the news, the king sent his army under quidance the Pallavaraya, the chief minister and the army chief to the Prince of Sinkala Srivallaba who asked help. The Cholas army came back to their country after devastating Srilanka. But Kulasekara forget the gratitude and had a relationship with Srilanka and was an enemy to the Chola. Rajathiraja ordered his brother Pallavaraya to instil a lesson to Kulasekara. Then Pallavaraya captured Madurai and he annoited Veerapandyan to ascend to throne in Madurai.^{xxii}

The lines of inscription expresses," Pazhayanoor Udaiyan Devavana Mudaiyan Ammaiappanna Annan Pallavaraya, Eazhathan Parakirama Aazhvaan Pothey thudangi... He killed the army of Ezhanthaan and their relative Ilangapura Thandanayaga. Then he hacked their heads and it was laid in the entrance of the fort. Then he allowed Kulasekara to came in these were shown in that inscription. The inscription which is located in Vadanarayaneeswarar temple in Thiruvaalangadu, Thiruvalluvar district. It was in the 12th regnal year of Rajathiraja-II.²³

The great poet

Veerantha Pallavarayar was the assembly poet of Kulothunga-III (AD 1178-1218). Sekkizhar who born in Kundrathoor, Puliyyur division wrote an epic named ' Thiruthondar Puranam' and he premiered in Thillai in front of the King's assembly. He was a minister of Kulothunga and he had got a little Uthama Chola Pallavarayar. The king called him in a special little as 'Thondar Cheerparavuar'.²⁴

The fall of Rajaraja-III

In A.D. 1216, Rajaraja-III (A.D.1216-1256) ascended the throne with the nick name of Rajakesari. In A.D. 1216, Sundarapandya, the brother of Sadayavarman Kulasekara

pandya got a title as prince in Madurai and he began to rule in AD 1218 with a nick name as Maravarman. In that year itself he defeated Rajaraja-III with the help of large army.

The Chola King had married the Princess of Kosalanadu. Then defeated Athiyaman and Vaanakovaraiya helped pandyan by providing large army. Later he defeated Kopperunjingan who ruled in Viruthachalam.

In A.D. 1231, Sundara pandya invade against Chola and defeated Rajaraja-III. When Rajaraja-III crossed along Duvara Samuthiram he was arrested and sentenced in the capital of Sendhamangalam. On hearing the news the Hoysala king Veeranarasimha sent two fellows namely Veeranarasimha Appanna and Samuthira Koopaiyar. They captured Elleri, Kalliyormoolai and Thozhugaiyoor which was under the control of Cholakon, one of the army officials of Kadavar. Then they killed Parakirama pandya, the king of Srilanka. Then they devastated Thondaimanallur, Thiruvathigai, Thiruvaikarai and they arrested women also. On hearing the message, Kopperunjinga sent a message (mediation) to Narasimha and released Rajaraja-III and they helped him to ascend the throne. Then the army of Hoysala came back by getting permission from Veera narasimha.²⁵

Donated Land to the temple

Veerarajendra Pallavaraya, commonly known as Chitramoor udaiyan Araiyan Kambikaadan donated a land in the name of the temple which was located in Thirukuvalai taluk, Thiruvaimoor Thiagarajar temple. He donated land to the temple for the holy day Chithirai and Puratasi and holy procession of God, Bapticism, adorning the god by fragrance things and feeding foods for the temple.²⁶ Thiruchchitrabala Pallavaraya purchased 4050 sqft of land from Nalkoor udaiyan kannan Thiruchchitrabala Udaiyan and donated the land in the name of Thirumuthuvaneeri and for Uthirapathy Naayanar Salvation festival, holy Vaikasi festival and holy Ippasi festivals. We may see messages in the inscription of 24th reign of Rajaraja-III which is located in Nannilam taluk, Uthirapatheeswarar temple Thirusenkadangu.²⁷

Land rights

Rajendra-III (AD 1246-1279) ascended to throne with a little 'Parakesari'. In his period, Thiruchchitrabala Veera Chola Pallavaraya is marked. Thiruvadiganpadi Nangai known as Deveradiyar Poomi Thiru Udaiyar bought a land by paying 250 paise from the assembly gave it with the name of the god. The land is now at Karavantheeswara temple, in Papanasam. In this temple, she classified same thing to pray some gods. They are Appar, Sambandar, Pirattiyar, Periyadevar, Nacchiyar, Mageswara devar.²⁸

This message is known from the inscription of Karavantheeswara temple, (Rajendra-III), Papanasam taluk, Udaiyarkoil. Pallavaraya commonly known as Vazhvithan Karumanikan sold his 9450 Sqs of his land and he got rupees twenty five. This message was known by the inscription in Aathipureeswarar temple, Keezhagaram, Nannilam taluk.²⁹

Chola Pallavaraya, known as Seyankonda Chola mondalathu Puzhar kottathu Ennoor Vannakan donated land to Karavantheeswarar temple for ceaseless holy lamp. The assembly accepted to pay the interest for getting 30 paise from him as advance. The meeting of that assembly came to conclusion in Thiruppaarkadalazhvar temple.³⁰ Thaani pallavaraya, known as Velur udaiyan paranthagan donated lands to Agneeswarar temple, Thirupugazhoor.³¹

Donated pillar, copper and stones

Iraiyoor Gangai konda chola vicchathira pallavaraya presented a pillar for building a large hall in the centre of the temple.³² Pallavaraya, Verkurnattu Athirasamangalathu Konadigal panjavan donated lands to Kovildevarayanpettai Mathapureeswarar temple.³³ Seela devi, mother of Rajendra Chola Anuga pallavarayan donated the copper statue of shrine. This message is shown in the inscription of Thiruveezhimilai thanthontri mahadevar temple.³⁴ Karaimalla naanangai, wife of Veeranarayana pallavaraya donated six stones for the renovation of Thiruvetikudi temple. This message is shown in Manavaleeswara temple inscription in Thiruvetikudi Mayiladuthurai taluk.³⁵ Pallavaraya's mother, wife and his relatives donated many things to the temple. The mother of Kopperunjinga, the son of Pallavar installed an Amman statue in the temple of Thiruvannainallur.³⁶

Salved rapture of tax

After the powerful reign of Kopperunjingan, the people of Nidur and formers requested to village assembly to reduce the high level interest and not to act any violence for collecting the amount. For which the house tax would be collected as 22 paise for their 6.67 acres land and its cultivation, one paise for commercial of Somanatheeswarar temple, Nidur.³⁷

Conclusion

This affairs was done in the period of Kadava in the year A.D.1232.^{xxiii} The opinion of authors about the inscription of Sri Meenakshi Sundareeswarar temple, Pallavarayanpettai: Somasundara Deshika thought that Kulotunga-III was not the son of Rajaraja because there would be no evidence for this affair.³⁸

T.N. Subramanian says that Ethirili Peruman, the Chola is not Rajaraja-II, but he is Kulotunga-II.³⁹ On seeing the victory of pallavaraya Rajaraja-II gave 2400 acres of land. Later Pallavaraya donated that land to Rajaraja. Sastriyar told that this affair occurred in the period of 8th reign of Rajathiraja.⁴⁰ Vengopa Roa says 'many of the people in that period opposed Rajathiraja to come to throne'. The minister Pallavaraya arrested the enemies and helped to Rajathiraja to ascend the throne. Nilakanta Sastriyar also accepted this message. After that, Sastriyar expressed that the daughter of Pallavaraya begot the children of Rajaraja.⁴¹ For example Pallavaraya built a Sivan temple in pallavarayan Pettai after defeating pandyan in the year A.D. 1155. Then he arrested the powerful Rajaraja-III and kept him in the Senthamangalam prison. It is seen in the inscription of Thiruvaithipuram. By means of these message we may understand that pallavaraya is not a Single. He was lived by many titles. The inscription of Pallavarayanpettai expressed that the duties of their government and devotional works. This article expresses that the excellence of pallava's dynasty and his duties.

References

1. Editor of the History teacher association, Tamilnattu Varalaru Chozhapperuvendar Kaalam (1st edition), 1998, p.336.
2. Tamilnattu Varalaru Chozhapperuvendar kaalam, p.347.
3. Tamilnattu Varalaru Chozhapperuvendar kaalam, pp.338-39.
4. South Indian Inscriptions, vol.xii, prefix, p. viii.
5. South Indian Inscriptions, vol. iv, no.135.
6. Epigraphica Indica, vol.vii, p.25.
7. South Indian Inscriptions, vol.xii, prefix, p. viii.
8. South Indian Inscriptions, vol.xii, prefix, p. xi.

9. Edgar Thurston, Castes and Tribes of Southern India (vol.v), Asian Educational Services, New Delhi, 1909, p.486.
10. South Indian Inscriptions, vol.xix, no.163.
11. Annual Report on Epigraphy,1908/no.447.
12. Tamilnattu Varalaru Chozhapperuvendar kaalam, p.163.
13. Tamilnattu Varalaru Chozhapperuvendar kaalam, p.171.
14. Annual report on Epigraphy, vol.1927-28/no57.
15. Tamilnattu Varalaru Chozhapperuvendar kaalam, p.222.
16. N. Sethuraman, Aruludaich chozhamandalam, Raman &Raman pvt, Kumbakonam, 1976, p.12.
17. Annual report on Epigraphy, vol.1924/no.443.
18. Tamilnattu Varalaru Chozhapperuvendar kaalam, p.240.
19. N. Sethuraman, Aruludaich chozhamandalam, p.63.
20. Tamilnattu Varalaru Chozhapperuvendar kaalam, pp.243-44.
21. T. V. Sadasiva Pandarathar, Pirkala Cholar Sarithram, Srisenpaka Pathipagam,Chennai, 2011, p.349.
22. N. Marxia Gandhi, Tamilnattuk Kalvettukal ,State Department of Epigraphy And Archaeology, Chennai, 2006, pp.42-43.
23. Tamilnattu Varalaru Chozhapperuvendar kaalam, pp.255-57.
24. Tamilnattu Varalaru Chozhapperuvendar kaalam, p.259.
25. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, The Cholas,(editor) K.V. Raman, Cholas (vol.I), University of Madras,1984, p.581.
26. Annual report on Epigraphy, vol.1960-61/no.306.
27. Annual report on Epigraphy, vol.1913/no.69.
28. N. Marxia Gandhi, Papasanasam Vattak Kalvettukal , State Department of Epigraphy and Archaeology, Chennai, 2004, p.35.
29. A.Padmavathy, Nannilam Kalvettukal (vol.3), State Department of Epigraphy and Archaeology, Chennai, 1992, p.471.
30. South Indian Inscriptions, vol.vii, no. 1035.
31. Annual report on Epigraphy, vol.1927-28/no57.
32. Annual report on Epigraphy, vol.1927-28/no 42.
33. N. Marxia Gandhi, Papasanasam Vattak Kalvettukal , p.277.
34. A.Padmavathy, Thiruvizhimizhalaik Kalvettukal, State Department of Epigraphy and Archaeology, Chennai, 1992, p.158. Annual report on Epigraphy, vol.1926/no122.
35. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, The Cholas, vol. I, p.549.