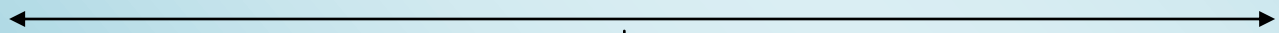


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CULTURAL STUDY OF ALAND TALUK

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ABSTRACT:

This article focuses on the cultural study of Aland Taluk which has very rich heritage in Kalaburagi district of Karnataka. Nowadays the taluk is popular because, here we can see the well improvement in education and also see that social, religious, economics and cultural history. The taluk has good geographical condition which given birth to many things.

Key Words: Culture, Historical, Heritage, Administration, Literacy and Art and Architecture.

INTRODUCTION:

Aland is also the headquarters of a taluk of the same name, situated 80 miles north-west of the district headquarters town of Gulbarga. Prior to the integration of jagirs in the form of Hyderabad State, the town was administered by paigah administrators through an officer known as Daum Talukdar. The place has many historical relics. A stone inscription in Aland taluka speaks of its association with King Triabhuvana Malla Vikramaditya of the 11th century. In the 15th century, a Russian explorer seems to have visited Aland and noted that the place was a center of 1000 villages called Aland Sasira. It is also noted as a pilgrim centre of many Hindus. It has the samadhi of an eminent saint, Raghava Chaitya Maharaja Paratpar Guru. Sri Hastamalakacharya, who was the guru of Sri Shankaracharya, is said to have lived for some time. Muslims from all over the district congregate at Aland Taluk every year to pray at the Dargha of Ladle-Mashaikh. Cottage industries have developed considerably in this place in recent years and the handloom sarees of this place are exported to neighbouring States and also abroad.¹

AIMS OF THE STUDY:

Some of the aims as follows below:

1. To light on the brief history of the Aland Taluk
2. To throw the light on the cultural history of the Aland Taluk

HISTORICAL STUDY OF ALAND TALUK:

Aland is a town in Gulbarga district in the state of Karnataka, India. Aland was formed in 1952 as a Town Municipal Council. It is well known for being in news for the reasons of Water Crisis. The area is affected by repeated Drought's and has Infertile Land leading to low agro-productivity. Majority of population here, lives below poverty line, with low standard of living and hygiene. Aland taluk is located at 17.57°N 76.57°E.² It has an average elevation of 480 metres (1574 feet). The town is spread over an area of 8 km².³ Aland is one of the Taluk in Gulbarga District in Karnataka State. Aland is 38.2 km from its District Main City Gulbarga. It is 612 km from its State Main City Bangalore & 520 km from Mumbai. The taluk borders connect with Gulbarga Taluk of Gulbarga district to the east, Afzalpur Taluk of Gulbarga district to the south, Basavakalyan Taluk of Bidar district to the north-west. Many efforts have been taken by various Governments' to improve the destitute situation of Aland Taluk, but have succeeded extremely less.

Aland taluk has a dry area, with low rainfall. Most of the population lives in Poverty in Aland Taluk. A major number of populations have migrated towards cities due to lack scope for water, education, employment. Power shortage is a serious issue in Aland. Aland records the maximum incidents of farmer suicides in North Karnataka's dry zone. Lack of natural resources and education has given birth to serious issues as low industrialization and high unemployment respectively. As a Tehsil, Aland comes in one of the top unproductive tehsils of India in terms of Revenue, Employment, Malnutrition, & lack of Industrial and Agricultural development. As per 2011 India census,⁴ Aland had a population of 42,371. Males constitute 51.6% of the population and females 38%. Aland has an low literacy rate of 49.4%, lower than the national average of 59.5%; with 55% of the males and 40% of females literate. Inequality of population is a result of high amount of gender inequality. Water Scarcity and Infertile Land are the major hurdles of Aland.

Alanad taluk has historical and cultural heritage fame in Kalaburagi district. Its a administration place of Kalyan Chalukya. According to the Original Copper Plate Grant (A.D. 1078), which is found in Surpur taluk at Yevur, a few stanzas at the concluding part of this inscription eulogize Vikramaditya VI. There is a Iso a reference to the management of the Swayambhu Someshwara temple being made over to pergade Nagavarma at the instance of Ravideva Champuthi. Details concerning several grants to Swayambhu Someshwara and Sureshwara Pandita, the Chief priest, when crown prince Mallikarjuna was administering Alande-1000 and, made by Pergade Dandanayaka Nacharasa and feudatory Kalidasa are found in and A.D.1082.⁵

Aland taluk is a historical importance place. It has Ladle Mashak Dargah. In ancient inscriptions it is mentioned as 'Alandapur' and 'Alande'. It was the administrative headquarters of a 1,000 villages and an important trading centre. In the 15th century the Russian traveller Niketin, who visited the Bahamani empire, informs that this was a densely populate place where 20,000 horse were traded on weekly market days. Bhavani Anandidevi is a native of this place and hence the place is named Alandpura.⁶

Aland taluk is a multi cultural taluka which has a group of Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist, and Jain religion. It is also very rich in social, religious, political, and economic. Socially the taluka has very good environment and all people of the taluka are living with love and affection. They are mingling with all the people in all situation and sharing their views each other. Some of the organisations and are creating the brotherhoodness between the all the community in the society. Some of the social awareness programmes, activities, legal advice, helth camps are also being conducting by some of the organisation or institutions. For example, Dalit Sangharsh Samiti, Bahujan Seva Sangha, Shree Shivalinga Matha of Madanhipparga, etc.

Religion plays an important role in society. It moulds man behaviours and teaches him to go in right path. It is a sybole of kindness. By the by in Aland taluk many religions are existed like, Hindu, Muslim, Buddhism and Jain. The people of the taluk are celebrating the number of the festivals. For example, Diwali, Dasara, Ugadi, Sankranthi, Moharrum, Buddha Poornima, Mahaveer Jayanthi etc. The people celebrate all festivals with full of happy and joy. Even they also worship some of the god and goddess like, Chinchansoor Mahapoori, Aland Ladle Mashyaik, Maheboob Subhani, Ramlingeshwara etc.

According to Abbaluru Charita, Ekantada Ramayya, a Sharana of Veerashaiva origin, who in 12th centuruy propogated the worship of Shiva in sthavara linga form, oppesed the Jains and achieved victory over them by demonstrating Abbalur the miraculous deed of regaining his severed head, belonged to the Potedar family of Alanda. The Jani Patel family here possesses a set of copper-plates containing Bommalinga Purana.⁷

Economic conditions of the taluk is not so good but its normal. The taluk has good irrigation facility because there is a river namely, Amaraja flows in Aland taluk. Therefore, the people of the taluk are using drip irrigation, canal irrigation, and sprinkler. Some of the farmers are growing the crops in huge amount and awarded prizes by the state government or other institutions. Farmers of this taluk grow the Sugar Cane and supply to Bhusnoor Sugar factory. Bhusnoor Sugar factory also provided jobs to the labours and unemployers.

Aland taluk also enriched with the political history since ancient times. Some of the rulers were ruled over the taluk. Chalukyas of Kalyan kings had ruled the taluk and made famous in Karnataka. According to the stone

inscription Vikramaditya had ruled the taluk. It seems that the taluk has the good political history. Therefore, at present taluk politics is famous in state level. In this taluk Congress, BJP, JDS, KJP and BSP party are existed. Among them Congress and JDS party are ruling for long time. Here some of the famous political leaders are there namely, B.R.Patil present MLA, Subhash Guttedar Ex MLA.⁸

Aland taluk also famous for historical places namely, Naron, Bhodan, Chinchansoor and Nimbargi and temples like, Kalleshwar Temple Nimbarga, Siddeshwar Temple Lad Chincholi, Somalingeshwar Temple Mogha (B), Chenna Keshava Temple at Rudravadi, Kalidevara Temple at Padsavalgi, Mallikarjun Temple at Bhodan, Ramlingeshwar Temple at Hodal.⁹ Kartikeya and Kshemalingeshwara of Naron, Kalyanalinga of Kotan Hippargi, Mallikarjun, Basavanna, Mahadeva, Mahantesha, Birappa, Hanumanta, Ambabhavani, Lakshmi, Katamma and Akkamahadevi of Bhodan, Maheshvara temple of Chinchansuru, Hanumanta, Mallikarjun and Mahadeva of Kadaganchi, Hanuman, Biralinga, Vithoba, BASavanna, Mallikarjun, Nuliya Chandayya, Virabhadra, Ambabayi and Maragamma are the modern temples of Madana Hipparga.¹⁰

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present research paper included the historical method to collect the data for research. It is also followed by the primary and secondary sources. And also used the government records, published and unpublished books, news from the paper cuttings and internet web etc.

CONCLUSION:

To sum up, Aland is one of the taluk of Kalaburagi districat of Karnataka State. It has good position in socially, economicaly, politicaly and historicaly. The taluk also famous for historical places and temples in and around. It also connects with the Maharashtra State number of the pilgrims comes from across the India to take boon from Ladle Mashyak of Aland. Recently the taluk also famous for education. Becuase when we compare to the all taluk it is stood in different. Here we found that number of the educates and employers. Any how it is one of the famous cultural centres of the Kalaburaagi district.

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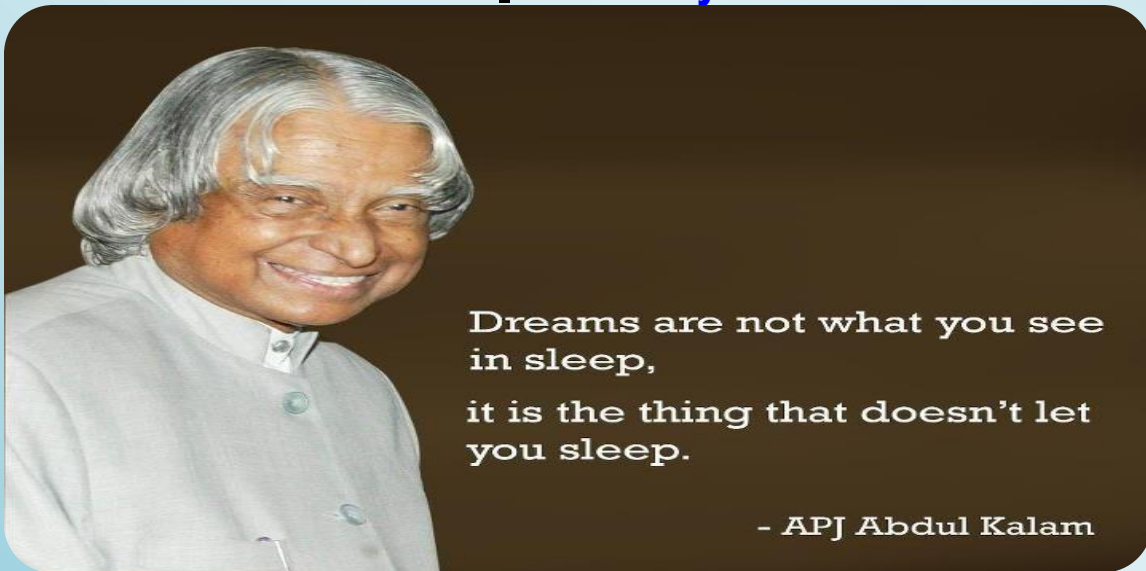
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Dreams are not what you see
in sleep,
it is the thing that doesn't let
you sleep.

- APJ Abdul Kalam