



**A STUDY OF THE PETTY CHEFTAIN  
SIRUMA PALEGAR OF BUDIHAL IN  
HOSADURGA TALUK**

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**Introduction:**

The present research work focuses on how the Sirumanaya was ruled the Budihal in Hosadurga Taluk and his developed in the area, related with other native paleyagar's and the role of the paleyagar's in achieving the of Budihal. The selected ruler Siruma was been in to taken into consideration and their wars achievement companion is analyzed.

Budihal village in the Hosadurga Taluk of chitradurga District, Mysore State. now Called as Sreerampura. Hiriya on the River bank of Vedavati at the bifurcation of the Bangalore High way road to Bellary and to Chitradurga. It is the headquarters of the Hiriya Taluk it was founded by a chief from Mayasamudra named Kesava Nayaka Begur village in Hosadurga Taluk. It was then the chief town of that Head quarter.

**Objectives:**

- To understand the history of petty chieftain ruler of Budihal Palegar Siruma.
- To analyze the role of Siruma waged war against the vijayanagara king Saluva Narasinga Raya.
- To findout the Siruma How he was protect their paleyapattu of Budihal.

**Methodology:**

The present research work on "A STUDY OF THE PETTY CHEFTAIN SIRUMA PALEGAR OF BUDIHAL IN HOSADURGA TALUK" An Historical perspective is relied on both primary and secondary data. The collected date is segmented and analyzed as per the requirement of the objective of the present study.

Siruma and his five warrior sons were ruling a petty kingdom of Budihal in the middle of the 15th Century A.D. Their exploits have been described in two kannada works in the Sangatya metre by different poets in simple yet spirited style. "Sirumana Sangatya" by poet Sidda is noticed in Kavacarite. I am now in possession of the other work written by Kavi Rama, son of Kencha Setty, named "Sirumana Carite" which contains 13 cantos and 1065 verses.

A petty Chieftain by name Siruma, Golla by caste, was ruling a petty kingdom of Budihal with his queen Chikkamma and five warrior sons by name Kacha, Kumara Mallanna, Virabhadra, Nambianna and Somayya. The king was a devotee of Somayya of Budihal. He was ruling the kingdom in peace and wisdom assisted by his able and honest minister Kallarasa. He went on a hunting expedition to a forest in the neighbouring kingdom of Hiriyyur where he saw the Dasaratha Rameswara temple. He worshipped the God with devotion and after receiving Gandha (Sandal Paste) and prasada, returned home.

The King Kasava Nayaka of Hiriyyur was enraged at Siruma's encroachment of his game preserve and he marched against Budihal but was defeated. With the help of his neighboring kings he then laid siege to Singataere fort, belonging to Siruma. Kumara Mallanna defeated the combined armies and captured their horses and cattle and tethered them in a special stall built for the purpose and named it as "Hiriyyur Stables". All these defeated kings assembled in a meeting at Hiriyyur and resolved to enlist the aid of Saluva Narasinga Raya of Chandragiri to punish Siruma.

The King Kasava Nayaka and Ekkati Ganga went to Chandragiri and prayed to Saluva Narasinga Raya for help. To a question by Saluva Narasinga Raya they stated that Siruma and his warrior sons were defending Budihal with the help of 700 horses and an army of foot. They also promised that all the kings of Melnadu (above the Ghats) would become his vassals and pay an annual tribute if Siruma's pride were to be put down. Saluva Narasinga Raya consented to do so. He gathered all his forces and marched to Hiriyyur halting at Bhimavaram, Rangasamudra, Gorantlu, and Penukonda at which last place he reviewed his large army. Prominent commanders who accompanied him in this expedition are Gorantlu Thipparaja, Gandikote Tirumala Raja, Tadapatre Singa raja, Guruva Raja, Thammaraja, Basava Raja, Komma Raja, Koneti Raja, Thippiraja, Thimmaraja, Veerabana, Bommayya Bolaku Naga, Veera Morasa and Ramaraya.

From Penukonda they continued their march to Hiriyyur, after passing through the Haravu tank bed the chieftain Obanaik of Midigesi who behaved arrogantly was defeated and his fort was occupied by the army of Saluva Narasinga Raya. Then they reached Hiriyyur where he was honoured by the Karnataka Kings, such as Honnavalli Vedaraja, Kesava Raja, Rudre Rajayya Channama Raja and Chetti Raja.

The King Govinda of Bagur was a great friend of Siruma and his fort was first laid siege to by the invaders lest he should help Siruma. Govinda suffered much in the very first attack and sought the help of Siruma, Kachendra the Yuvaraja with a selected band of warriors, entered Bagur fort, cutting through Saluva Narasinga Raya's army.

Yet, refusing Kacha's advise and succor, Govinda purchased peace from Saluva Narasinga Raya by paying 7 lakhs of gold pieces. Kacha returned to Budihal, again carving for himself a passage through the army of Saluva Narasinga Raya who was greatly pleased at the bravery of Kachendra. Then they crossed the Vedavati and laid siege to Budihal. Kumara Mallanna killed many brave soldiers in the Muncina Kalaga (the first engagement with the advance army).

Queen Chikkamma brought about the death of several enemy soldiers by offering poisoned puddings while performing the pooja of Goddess Gangamma. In the first Kaggole Kachanna and Kumara Mallanna killed a great number of Narasinga Raya's army: Veda Raja, Kesava Nayaka, Kesava Raja and Ekkati Ganga ran from the battle field for their lives. The heroes returned triumphantly laden with booty.

The Saluva Narasinga Raya was pleased at the bravery of the heroic sons of Siruma. A day's truce was called Saluva Narasinga Raya went round the Budihal fort and was struck by its beauty and impregnability. He wanted to spare this fort as well as its brave defenders. He therefore sent Rudra Raya brother in law of Siruma offering terms which were completely declined by Siruma on the advice of his sons. He declared that he would fight to the finish. In the fight that ensued Nambianna the fourth son of Siruma fell. The other sons of Siruma killed many warriors in the enemy's camp and brought in a large booty.

On the same night Uddagiri Kumara sent words secretly with a trusted servant to Kumara Mallayya offering to meet him in a single combat. Kumara Mallayya without intimating it to anybody in his camp came out of the fort and fought with the brave warrior and brought back as trophy Uddagiri Kumara's head and his horse. Next day virulent fighting took place. Viswa Raja a trusted hero of Saluva Narasinga Raya, was killed while attempting to scale the fort walls. His wives who accompanied him to the battle field performed Sati. Veerabhadra the third son of Siruma died of a wound caused by a gunshot.

Six months passed and the victory was as far away as at the start. Narasinga Raya became desperate had an under-ground passage to the town cut. Luckily for the defenders Siruma's brother-in-law Rudra Raya conveyed the secret to him on the night prior to the date fixed for the entry of the fortress just in time for Siruma to have a counter passage prepared. When the enemy was attempting to enter the passage it was set fire and 12,000 invaders perished.

In the next battle Yuvaraja Kacha slaughtered 700 soldiers before he died. Malla Naik brother of Siruma was also killed in the battle. Bhira Naik a trusted supporter of Siruma being his wife's brother jumped from the fort and fled to the opposite side. He advised Narasinga Raya to assault the fortress the very next day alone as Kacha and Malla Naik were dead, to which Narasinga Raya assented. Kumara Mallayya wanted to kill the ladies and children so that they might not fall into the hands of the enemy. His youngest brother Somayya and his younger sisters were spared at the request of the parents and were entrusted to the care of a yogi with a large sum of money and to install Somayya on the Gadi after he came of age. Kumara Mallayya fought like lion and died in the battle field after the Johar was over.

Kumara Mallayya's head was cut off and was shown to Saluva Narasinga Raya who at the request of the Budihal subjects sent it in procession places in a decorated palanquin. Then it was burnt. He was deified and a temple was built for him which exists even today. Saluva Narasinga Raya entered the fort triumphantly. He then went to Hulyar and thence to Penugonda where he dispersed the commanders after honouring them suitably.

Somayya after attaining majority occupied the throne of Budihal and rebuilt it with the aid of money hidden for the purpose and ruled the kingdom happily.

### **Conclusion:**

Hence, the petty chieftain ruler Siruma was brave king in Budihal. The Sirumanayaka defeated Saluva Narasinga Raya and others after the decline of the Budihal Palepattu in Hosadurga Taluk.

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