

A very warm welcome to everyone. I am Vinod Kankonkar from C.E.S. College of Arts and Commerce, Cuncolim, Goa from the Department of History. Today I will be explaining you the First year BA History paper semester I paper code HCS-101. The title of the paper is History of Goa - From earliest time up to 1961. The title of the unit is Dynastic Phase: Prominent Rulers and their contribution. The module name is Shilahara Dynasty. The module number is seven.

The outline of this module will be firstly, I will explain the introduction. Then I will talk about the mythical account, later foundation of the dynasty, the copper plates of Shilaharas which was discovered. Then I will talk about the rulers and their administrations. Later I will explain about the Council of Ministers, the cultural contributions, the decline of the Shilahara dynasty and lastly, the conclusion.

The learning outcome of this module will be to analyse the political conditions existing during the 8th century. To identify the ruler's contributions in building the history of Goa and to realize the causes of the decline of the Shilahara dynasty.

Let's introduce the topic. Goa was ruled by various dynasties such as Satvahanas, Konkan Mauryas, Bhojas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Kadamba's, Vijaynagara and AdilShahi. Each dynasty made its mark in making the Goan history rich and culturally great. One such dynasty, which ruled over Goa for almost 2 centuries was Shilahara dynasty.

The mythical account of Shilahara dynasty: The Shilahars claims they descended from the mythical Vidydhara Prince Jimutvahana, the son of Jemuteka. He sacrificed himself as *Ahara* which means a food for *Garudat* (Eagle) on *Shila* (Stone) and rescued a serpent, known as *Shankhchud*. Jimutvahanas descendants thus were called as Shilaharas. *Garuda* was their emblem.

The branches of Shilahara: The Shilahara had three branches. North Konkan Shilahara which is also called as Thana Shilahara, South Konkan Shilahara, which is also called as Goa Shilahara and the South Maratha Shilahara, which is also called as Kolhapur Shilahara. The founder of the dynasty here I am speaking in terms of Goa. Shilahara, the founder of South Konkan Shilahara which ruled over Goa. The founder was Sanaphulla. South Konkan Shilahara were feudatories of Rashtrakutas.

Rashtrakuta King King Krishna I established his power over Konkan and handed over to Sanaphulla. Govapuri served as a capital of Goa Shilahara. South Konkan Shilahara comprised of present-day Reddy, Konkan, Sawantwadi and a large part of Ratnagiri. Konkan Shilahara ruled from 765 CE to 1010 CE.

Shilahara Dynasty rule over Goa is known only through the copper plates. The copper plates belonging to Shilahara periods were discovered at Chikkodi, Kharepatan and Ballipatnam. All these places are in Karnataka.

The Kharepatnam Copper plates belongs to King Ratta Raja. That is the last ruler of Shilahara Dynasty in Goa. This copper plates were

issued in 1008 C.E. The Chikodi Copper plates belongs to King Avasara II. The Kharepatnam Copper Plates declares that Sanaphulla obtained the overlordship over the territory between Sahyadri Mountain and sea through the favour of King Krishna Raja. The copper plates also focus on the sea trade during the Shilahara period.

Rulers of the Shilahara Dynasty and their political administration. Sanaphulla was the first ruler of the Shilahara Dynasty, which ruled from 765 CE to 795 CE. He was followed by King Damuria who ruled from 795 CE to 820 CE. He was followed by Ayapparaja ruled from 820 CE to 845 CE. He was followed by Avasara I ruled from 845 CE to 870 CE.

Adityavarman who ruled from 870 CE to 895 CE. He was followed by Avasara II. He ruled from 895 CE to 920 CE. He was followed by Indraja. He ruled from 920 CE to 946 CE. He was followed by King Bhima from 946 CE to 970 CE. Bhima was followed by King Avasara III who ruled from 970 CE to 995 CE. The last ruler of the Shilahara Dynasty was Rattaraja who ruled from 995 CE to 1010 CE. That means from 765 CE to 1010 CE for almost two centuries, Goa Shilahara dynasty ruled over the different territories of Goa.

The Council of Ministers in Goa Shilahara Dynasty. During Goa Shilahara period, the King considered, or they styled themselves as a Mahamandalika or Mandalika. The King was assisted by many ministers, for instance, the Chief Minister was called as Pradhan. The finance minister was called as *Amatya*. The Minister of War and Peace was called is *Sandhi Vighraha*. The head of the city was called

as *Pauras of Nagar*, the head of the Guilds was called *Shrenii*. All the official positions were hereditary.

Now let's focus on the cultural contributions of the Shilahara Dynasty. Shilahara belonged to Vaishnavites. The concept of Mahalakshmi worship in Goa was brought by Shilaharas. Shilaharas has many temples dedicated to Mahalakshmi Devi in Cola Bandora. Narayandev Temple at Vichundrem belonged to Shilahara period.

As far as the decline of the Shilahara dynasty is concerned, South Konkan Shilahara were defeated by the Kadamba King in post mid of the 10th century and they began to rule over Chandrapur. Here Chandrapur means Chandor. Last South Konkan Shilahara king Ratta Raja was a weak and incapable ruler. In 1010 CE the island of Tiswadi and Govapuri continue to be under the South. Konkan Shilahara but soon it was captured by North Konkan Shilahara King Ariksarin. After the death of Ariksarin, his nephew succeeded in occupying his place. However, Kadamba King Sashtadeva conquered Govapuri and captured Tiswadi that led to the end of the Shilahara dynasty. By the 11th century, Goa was under the control of Kadamba rule.

To conclude, Shilahara rule contribute to a great extent in shaping the Goan history and the cultural contributions of the dynasty make Goan heritage unique.