

**PERFORMANCE AND GROWTH OF INDUSTRY SECTOR IN HOYSALA DYNASTY:
A HISTORICAL REVIEW**

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ABSTRACT:

The paper examines the performance and growth of industries in Karnataka during the period (1000 – 1300 A.D). The Hoysala era was an important period in art, architecture, political supremacy, administrative efficiency, economic prosperity, social solidarity, religious harmony, and industries in South India. Industries are one of very vital roles in the rural economy as well as the economy of the State. They are more creative job opportunities and increase of income level of the people. However, they are provided to helpful of poor labourers, and small-scale businessmen, creation of job opportunities, increase income levels, empowerment of women labourers, socio-economic status, development of rural areas, etc., it mentions above merits are effective in some industries like textiles, jaggary and sugar, oil, salt, woodwork, earthenware, manufacture of bangles and beads, and leather work in this study included. The study observed the different types of growth and development of industries and it also mentioned that the industries provided some beneficial sources to people in the early periods.

Keywords: Performance, Growth, Textiles, Jaggary and Sugar, Oil, Salt, Wood Work, Earthen Ware, Manufacture of Bangles and Beads, and Leather Work.

INTRODUCTION :

The Hoysala era was an important period in art, architecture, political supremacy, administrative efficiency, economic prosperity, social solidarity, religious harmony, and industries in South India. The Hoysala state relied heavily on its trade and commerce industries for its financial support. Industries are very largely derived from its trade and commerce, it due to prosperity to trade and trade needing to be nourished by industry. Industries are vital role in the agriculture for socio-economic condition of the people. Inscriptions mention a flourishing textile industry. Trade with overseas kingdoms reached unprecedented levels. Sung dynasty records from China mention Indian merchants in ports of South China. However, they are provided to helpful of poor labourers, small scale businessmen, creation of job opportunities, increase of income level, empowerment of women labourers, socio-economic status, development of rural areas, etc., it mentions above merits are effective from some industries like textiles, jaggary and sugar, oil, salt, wood work, earthen ware, manufacture of bangles and beads, and leather work in this study included.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the different types and development of industries in the Hoysala period.
2. To know the industries that provided some beneficial sources to people in the early periods.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study is mainly based on secondary sources. The secondary data has been collected from various epigraphics and Wikipedia, edited books, published and unpublished theses, refuted scholarly journals/ articles, newspapers, magazines, multiple websites, etc.

AN OVERVIEW OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF INDUSTRIES:

There are different kinds of industries significant roles in the Karnataka economy. They are the textiles industry, jaggary and sugar, oil, salt, woodwork, earthenware, manufacture of bangles and beads, and leather work as briefly explained below:

A. TEXTILES INDUSTRY :

The textile industry is unique among the significant and ancient industries in the country. In previous times, several regions of the nation have been reflected for the production of several kinds and varieties of its goods. In the period of Somesvara, it is evidenced by the royal wardrobe. The terms of the wardrobe are clothing or vastra bhogah, stretches us a list of cloth after several places of source namely, Nagapattana, Pandya country, Anilavaja, Mulasthan, Kalinga, Vanga, Simhala-dvipa, Mahacina, etc. It may, however noted that the industry of textile was in a prosperous position in the State. The textile industry was a renowned and diverse sector during that time. The felts of Dharwar and Belgaum are typically referred to by the guilds of weavers.

The industry was frequently encouraged by rulers and administrators. It means evidence of 1087 A. D., for example, feels to the gift of a waving-house that means naiva mane by Mahamandalesvara Vira Nonamba Jagadekamalla. Besides, epigraphs of the period were frequently meant to convince taxes and tolls imposed on the yarn (nulukere) and looms (maggadere), as well as on the intertwined cloth that departed in for trade in the bags and bundles. Occasionally, produced of cloth in looms was also exempted from such taxation, speciously with a view to inspire the industry. Somesvara is significant play and relating the bazar of Kalyana (Vipanisadana-varnam), in his historical campu. The terms of Vikramankabhyudayam are the finest and the gentlest cloths/ fabrics available therein. According to Somesvara feels that the fine clothes/ fabrics would prompt us to the remarks of Macro Polo about the premium and most delicate produced of buckrams in several parts of the Deccan. Macro Polo noted that the good buckram was transferred in substantial quantities through the port of Thana. Besides, Abul Fida (1273-1331 A.D) quotes Biruni and said that the clothes of Thana were widely known as Tanshiyya cloths/ fabrics. It is the point view of the middle of the 14th century A.D., 5000 velvet weavers were working in Thana.

Cloths/ fabrics were intertwined from the yarn arranged out of diverse materials. They were habitually famous under four types viz., Cotton, Silk, Linen, and Wool. The cultivation of cotton as a major commercial crop. In Karnataka, the black soil of highly fertile and suitable for its cultivation. Certainly, great quantities of cotton were exported through Thana, as revealed by Macro Polo. However, various types of fabrics were speciously woven from the yarn of cotton. The silk fabrics (kauseya) were arranged from the yarn made out of the cocoon of the silkworm (patta-sutra). It was known as Amsuka. Moreover, patte and Pattavali's works relate to Nayasena, Harihara, and others. Harihara feels that the several varieties of silk fabrics such as Devanga, Cini, Mahacini, etc.

In Dharwad district, another epigraph of the 12th century A. D means to one Somagaunda of Baragiri, who was the enhancement of the silk-weavers family of the place. As per Gulbarga (1292 A.D), it is noted that the 960 gifts of silk garments (patte) to the god of a temple. In South Kanara, Boluru and Kavuru were early places of the silk production cloth and the former still has families of traditional weavers. Literary employees of the dated, especially those of Somesvara, Nayasena, and Harihara, frequently means to the silk cloths known as cina and mahacina. Furthermore, they were imported from China. It is well-developed that of the periods, the Chinese silk (Cinamsuka, Cinapatta), which has often been noted in the previous Sanskrit works, was one of the most significant prized commodities and widespread of trade must have developed in the commodity. It was also in great demand in Arabia, Parthia, and numerous other smaller States in the Middle East and the Byzantine Empire. Especially, silk was so very famous in the ancient global that Cosmas means to China as the land of silk. Somesvara said that the very important point is that while mentioning to several fabrics for the king's use, after their places of historical background that means China. Moreover, during this period, there was commercial interaction between Karnataka and China. In circumstance, till the previous 15th century A.D., Mangalore and Honnavara preserved trade associates with China. As given epigraph from Mudabidure (1429 A.D), reveals the sale and purchase of the Chinese cloths/ fabrics (Cinambara vikrayakrayikarim).

The hempen family was linen manufactured out of the fibers. Nagavarma said that the dukula, whereas Somesvara and Vijnanesvara call it ksauma. Vijnanesvara depicts it clearly as the produced

cloth out of the threads of the hemp plant. Linen looks to have been produced in the region of Perhaps Budehal in the district of Chitradurga. Several types and varieties of woollen cloth were produced. Kutapah was produced of blanket from the wool of a vastly ram or goat. It has been noted that the out of the places such as Davanagere and Doddaballapura, looks to have been pointed for the production of such blankets of woollen. Romabaddhah was the woollen fabric that was used as a higher garment. It was fascinating to learn that many types of cloth/ fabric were produced from the hair of cows, which was known as valabasa. Silk, wool, etc., were famous according to the quality of the yarn used, and the middling and well quality. The people used to place orders with the weavers for several cloths/ fabrics of silk, wool, etc., providing them the particular yarn. As per the Bangalore district (1288 A.D)., looks to mean many taxes that imposed on this industry. In the dyeing process, many herbal colours were employed like those of red flowers, safflowers that mean kusumba carthanus tinctorius, and indigo. As per inscription means too many taxes imposed on safflowers. The development and process of embroidering and designing the cloth in the works of Vijnanesvara, Somesvara, Harihara, and others. Embroidered clothes, on which the figures of a wheel and svastika were to be seen, have been referred to karmikam. Somesvara felt that for example, to the cloth with the records like elephants, horses, chariots, and svastika. He additionally means to cloth with several floral and geometrical designs namely, flower buds, straight and curved lines, circles, and squares. Harihar feels that the cloth on which the figures were found were elephants (gajavali) lions (simhavali), deers (migavali), swans (hamsavali), creepers (latavali) etc. The ample records present that the work of tailoring, which means stitching the cloth with the support of the hand needle (suji) and thread (dara), these works were well-developed and experienced but had developed into a skilled art. Several other craftsmen had organized themselves into guilds of their own (cippiga gottali). According to Belur (1139 A.D)., noted that the corporation of tailors existed in five towns like pancapattana, kula, sahitra, app cipiga, and gottaligalu; but the meaning of the line is by no refers clear. It furthermore states, though, that the tailors of Dorasamudra were producers of ornamental dresses like vastra, khandita, Srinagar, citrodभवारुम; and trained in the art of embellishing with several pieces of fabric (aneka-vastra-khandita0sringara-vidya-pravlnar-agi). It may as well mention in this connection to one of the Virasaiva Vacanakaras, whose occupation (kayaka) was the needle-work, and who is famously known in the literature of Kannada as Sajikayakada Ramitande, dated c.1160 A. D.

B. JAGGERY AND SUGAR INDUSTRY:

In the previous periods, Jaggery and sugar production has been one of the most significant industries in the country. According to J.C. Ray felt that the Sugar industry is an ancient industry of India, which is indeed helpful. Though, India has been cultivating sugarcane and making jaggery (guda) for at tiniest 3000 years. The term guda was the first product of manufacture during the earliest periods. Caraka briefly describes the five products that could have when the sugarcane juice was evaporated, each varying in purity, ksudra, guda, guda, mastyandi, khanda, and sarakara, however, the purest and best. Furthermore, Kautilya and Susruta compute the similar five products in the same instruction and the latter adds several new assets/ properties of such products to those given by Caraka. Bhavaprakasa feels that the medical work of the 16th century A. D. designates the same five products, but also enhances two more to the list of puspa-sita and sitopala. In the early periods, sugarcane was cultivated as one of the most imperative crops of substantial commercial value. The production of jaggery (bella) and sugar (sakkare) was varied and developed noticeably from the situation in the epigraphs to a convinced tax that was imposed (aledere). Mitaksara felt that the technologies for sugarcane crushing, sesamum, etc., would amount to an act of secondary wickedness (upapataka). Sugar observed identical sand grains (malalu). According to Vacana of Alamma, it is revealed sugar candy also (sakkare-danda). The market was filled with various evidence of jaggery, which led to a convincing tax being imposed.

C. OIL INDUSTRY :

The production of oil was another very significant industry that was varied during this period and was, as a regulation, subject to the charge of a certain tax (ganada-sunka). As per point out of 1228 A.D., its evidence from the one Tiruvarasa obtained the right of about tax on the oil mills from the Mahajanas of Tariyakere, and approved the same to provide for the continuous lamp of the god Prasannakesava. Oil was greatly essential for various purposes such as preparing food and burning lamps in houses, temples, and others. Vijnanesvara means to oilman as cakri and cakrikha that means wheelman. In the inscription was importantly noted that the oilmen are generally known as telligar (Skt. Tailika), in the terms meaning also their guild. In the Belur (1173 A.D.), states that the oilmen as belonging to the Thousand Families. It is problematic to understand the significance of such figures as fifty or thousand. However, the number may help as a valuable index to the business flora of the society. These oilmen (telligar) look to have been a society of some standing and effect in the community. In this circumstance, they were easily one of the very significant industrial societies of the time. They are praised at a distance as endowed by attractive quantities. A Kadur evidence of 1143 A.D., means to the guild as Telliganakhara. The Dambal (1098 A.D.), is evidence from the fifty families of oilmen who approved oil for the continuous lamp in the Buddha-Vihara, built by one Sangava-setti. The oil pressers were also known as ganiga, in which the term gana refers to an oil mill. Oil mills were of the three important different kinds of following given below:

- Kai-gana that was worked by handle.
- Ettu-gana that was worked by oxen.
- Mettu-gana the tread oil-mill.

The oil seeds like sesamam etc., were compelled in the oil-mill and oil was extracted. Belur (1280 A.D.), its evidence from the states that the oil extracted from cocoanut.

D. SALT INDUSTRY:

Salt manufacture is a modernization source of industry in the country as well as State. An inscription refers to the gift of salt-pans as also to a positive tax that was imposed on the salt manufacturers. Vijnanesvara indications several types of salt (lavanani), like sea salt, schola salt, the Bida salt, somaka salt, etc., although curiously enough, he included the production and sale of salt under the lesser depravities (upapataka). Somesvara, pointed out the houses (dhama-varnanam) in that historic town of Kalyana, reflecting that those houses were glorious with masses of salt that were, as it were, the gifts forwarded by the sea. There was a large-scale salt industry during the period.

E. WOOD WORK INDUSTRY:

The woodwork industry relates to other most important handicrafts of the early period. The carpenter was known as badagi and vardhaki. The potter and others were among the important retainers of the village who, in reoccurrence for his facilities extracted to the village society as a whole, received his remuneration. Yadava (1225 A.D.), for example, registers the funding of some land to the carpenter Campoka, in recognition of his facilities. Hoysala (1210 A.D.), There is evidence from the carpenters as also the potters, the goldsmiths, etc., were salaried for their facilities by land projects in the village Tagaduru. The carpenter worked on wood and produced several things such as agricultural accessories, doors and beams, furniture, carts, and boats. Other wooden materials and there are - furniture, stools, tripods, chairs, and bedsteads. A Sikaripura (1159 A.D.), felt that the Dansadhipa Kesiraja constructed a city named Virakesavapura and provided that city, in the field with commodities homes having beds in each chamber to a host of Brahmanas. It evidences that Dambai (1184 A.D.), felt that the funding of a certain tax, by the different merchant's guilds of the place. During the reign of Hoysala Ballala II, the great merchant's prince Kammata Setti, was said that to 1188 A.D., from Arasikere imported horses, elephants, and pearls in ships by sea and sold them to kings. Airlangga (1019-42 A.D.), revealed that Karnataka had commercial associates with South East Asian nations, especially Java, as is clear from the Karnataka merchants. Rajaditya in his well-

developed mathematical treaties, Vyavaharaganitam, gives us two formulas to calculate the average tonnage of ships. It may be additional that there was plenty of bamboo which means bidiru available in the nation, as has been pointed out in a previous perspective.

F. BANGLES AND BEADS INDUSTRY:

The bangles and beads industry was prominent in the Hoysala period. It may be made of the industry of producing bangles and beads. Senahalli (1261 A.D)., presents the Kallakundage and Nittur as institutes of bangles productions which means balegara sthala. In this period mention that the celebrated Kannada poet, Ranna, was a native of a Vaisya family of bangles-sellers. They formed a need for ornament (tudige) for the women. Bangles were also made of valuable metals like gold. A Hoysala (1177 A.D)., mentioned that the Belur relates that a certain Balegara Mara-setti of Ayyavale, having come to the south on business, called on Poysala Deva, achieved his favour and developed a great chief.

G. LEATHER WORK INDUSTRY:

In India, the use of footwear is necessarily old in the Sutra literature as well as the Mahabharata. Modernization evidence explains that footwear (Kan, pavuge- Skt.paduka) made of different materials such as wood, leather, etc., was in use during this time. The treating industry must have been moderately wide range during this time, as Vijnanesvara feels that the guild of shoemakers. The producer of cobblers leather shoes and sandals (padarakse) in diverse attractive colours. Nayasena notes that one's feet should be threatened against thorns (mullu) etc., in case they slice the feet and reason pain; and then, shoes and sandals are the most needed to defend one's feet. Certainly, Basavesvara varieties fun of one who plants his shoes, worth a haga, at goes into the temple. These leather shoes and sandals apart, mention several also here of some other leathers that means leather-bag (drti) for carrying water. Brahmasiva made fun of those who reflect themselves to be very spiritual and yet drink the water stored in leather bags. According to Macro Polo, it was observed that the leather sheets were exported in large quantities from Thana.

CONCLUSION:

This paper concluded that the discussed the different kinds of industries in Karnataka State during the period 1000–1300 A.D. These all contributed to the value of gross domestic products and our role in the different empires like Hoysala. The Hoysala gained strength in the region. The expansion of the Hoysala Empire brought minor parts of modern Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu under its rule. In the early 14th century, Harihara and Bukka Raya established the Vijayanagara Empire with its capital, Hosapattana (later named Vijayanagara), on the banks of the Tungabhadra River in the modern Bellary district. In terms of being well-defined and understood in several contexts, the evidence of which would facilitate us to know about nearly all of the industries that must have succeeded during the period.

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