



## GURUPARAMPARE OF SHREE GURUBASAVESHWARA SAMSTHANA MATHAA, HULASUR

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### INTRODUCTION

Hulasur a taluka in Bidar district, is a border area with Maharashtra. It is adjacent to the Basavakalyan main road and is a land of black and red soil. Sorghum, Chickpea, Soybean, Mung gram, Sunflower, Vigna mungo, Red Gram, Sugarcane, Sesame and Sunflower crops are grown mainly in this taluka. And also, dry farming and irrigation farming can be seen here. The main occupation of the people here is agriculture and animal husbandry. Many sub-occupations such as weaving, pottery and goldsmithing are found. The Kannada language is predominant and a large number of people who speak Marathi and Urdu live there. Many castes and sub-castes such as Lingayats, Marathas, Vokkaligas, Kurubas, Kabbaligas, Kambaras, Kumbaras and Agas etc are lives here. In addition to that the people of Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jain and Buddhist religions are live together with harmony.

From 250 to 1750 AD, the Sindhas of Attale Nadu or the Sindhas of Ranjer ruled the Bidar region. The area they ruled is mentioned as Attale Nadu in the Ranjola inscription. They divided the state into several divisions. Like, Bhallunke (Bhalki) 84, Pulichara 30 (Hulsur), Inchuru 30, Nagaon 12, Aurada 12 and KaMathaana 32 etc. Hulasur it was a division consisting of 30 villages during the rule of the Sindhas. The old Kannada word is Puli. It means tiger in modern Kannada. It means that a place with dense forests and inhabited by wild animals. It is believed that it may have been named Pulichara 30 because of the large number of tigers were it.

Another opinion is that, when we look at the history of a Sharana named that Laddi Somanna. He was a grass seller who used to bring grass from the surroundings of Hulasur and sell it in Hulasur. Here Grass grew abundantly in Hulasur. That is why it got the name Hulasur. During the Nizam's rule, Hulasur was called Kille Hulasur and Kasaba Hulasur. Currently, Hulasur is divided into two parts are Uru and Pete. The inner part of the agase is called Uru and the outer part is Pete. The part called Pete is a recently developed as residential area.

The Shree Gurubasaveshwara Sansthan Matha in Hulsur is mentioned in the copper inscription as being very ancient. It is seen that, this Mathaa had many branches. In the 12th century, the head of the Shunyapith, Vimakayada Mahamahima, was established by Allama Prabhu, who was the treasure of knowledge. Earlier, this Matha was called Chowki Matha. Later, it was named as Virakta Matha. Now it has become Shree Gurubasaveshwara Sansthan Matha. Shree Gurubasaveshwara Sansthan Matha is a secular Matha. Therefore, all those who come to the Matha are admitted here without any

discrimination to all castes and religions of people. In addition to that providing prasada and shelter to the devotees who come to the Matha. The Matha has social, literary and cultural relations. This Matha has own 71 acres of land and the ownership of many branch Mathas is combined 150 acres of land. The Shakha Mathas are located in places like, Belur, Partapura, Kandala, Rajappa Gaudgaon, Byalahalli, Saigaon, Hunasi, Kanaji, Janti, Dhanura, Ninar, Kodambal, Nagaral, Udagir and Hyderabad etc. According to an assumption there are 363 Shakha Mathas there.

### **Guruparampare (Guru's Legacy)**

Shree Guru Basaveshwara Sansthan Matha is an ancient Matha. The first abbots of this Matha were Niranjan Murthy, Anubhavi Jangamurthy and Vachanakar Allama Prabhu of the 12th century. Since then, there have been about 20 abbots. Those are namely, 1. Shree Prabhudev 2. Shree Channabasava Swami 3. Shree Thotada Swami 4. Shree Panchakshari Swami 5. Shree Mahanta Swami 6. Shree Neelkantha Swami 7. Shree Prabhu Swami 8. Shree Revanasiddha Swami 9. Shree Chintamani Swami 10. Shree Channamallanna Swami 11. Shree Gurupada Swami 12. Shree Gurubasava Swami 13. Shree Panchakshari Swami 14. Shree Gurulinga Swami 15. Shree Chandrashekhar Swami 16. Shree Dodda Gurubasava Swami 17. Shree Panchakshari Swami 18. Shree Gurubasava Swami 19. Shree Basavakumar Shivayogi 20. Shree Shivananda Swami.

### **Shree Prabhudev**

Allama Prabhu, the first president of the Shunya Peetha of the Anubhav Mantapa, which was famous as the world's first parliament in the 12th century, was the first Peethadhipati. Some details of his early life are available in the writings of the Hoysala poet Harihara. But these are generally considered to be mythological. Allama Prabhu was born in Belligavi in the Shivamogga district of Karnataka. The stone pavilion behind the Tripuranta Keshwara temple in Belligavi is said to be the birth place of Allama Prabhu, which is now famous as the Virakta Matha. He was the son of Sugani and Nirashankar. Allama spread his message through songs, he wandered from place to place and inspired people to establish monasteries in villages. Prabhudev composed 160 crore vachanas in the Kannada language. Shivayogi Siddarama Sharan mentioned this in his vachana. "Apyangala Vachana is worth two 80 crores" but, now all those Vachanas are not available. The nick name of his Vachanas is Guheshwar. He came to Kalyana while studying as a char jangama (monk) and became the president of the Anubhav Mantapa which established by Basavadi Sharana. After the Kalyana revolution, he went to Shreesailam Kadalivan and died there. From the time of the then Peethadheesh Shree Channabasava Swami to the time of the 17th Peethadheesh Shree Panchakshari Swamiji, there is no detailed information about the Swamiji. But the Samadhi of the 10th Peethadheesh can be seen in Hulasur.

### **Shree Guru Basava Swami**

Guru Basava Swami was the 18th Peethadeesh of Shree Guru Basaveshwara Samsthan Matha, was a great ascetic. The villager has mentioned that Shree Guru Basava Swami spent a long time in a peaceful environment with trees and meadows that the 5 km north of the village of Hulasur, on the banks of the Manjara River. A Nandi idol was installed at the place where he performed penance. The Nandi Basavanna Jatra has been celebrated every year without fail. People from all classes and religions participate with devotion. With his power of penance, he cured the patients suffering from diseases. He brought hope in the lives of pessimists. The villagers there believe that Shree Guru Basava Swamiji became a powerful force to alleviate the sufferings of the people due to the darshan and blessings of the venerable one.

### **Shree Basavakumar Shivayogi**

Shree Basavakumar Shivayogi was the 19th guru in the lineage of the gurus of the Hulasur Matha. He was born in a village called Ainuli in Kanchagalla Bidri taluk of Chikkamagaluru district.

Apart from this fact, his original name was Basavaradhya, no information about his father, mother, or childhood has been found. He received his education under the patronage of Shree Shivabasava Swami of Haveri Matha in his childhood. Later, he came to the Shivayoga temple of Hangal Kumaraswamy for training as a Mathadhipati. Here, Basavakumar Shivayogi studied diligently in the spiritual education institution. Later, under the guidance of Kumaraswamy, he acquired immense knowledge in spiritual matters, Vachana literature, medicine, agriculture, cow protection, Panchayoga, Ashtanga Yoga, etc. Karabassaiah Swami, the head of the Hulasur Matha, requested Basavakumar Swami to become the head of Hulasur Mathaa. He accepted this request and he came to the monastery in 1952 and remained as the guru of the Mathaa until 1956. The coronation ceremony was held in 1956 at Hulasur.

### Shree Shivananda Mahaswamy

Shree Shivananda Mahaswamy born on 2nd December, 1952 as the third son of Shree Gurupadaiah and Shreemati Kashamma in Ningapura village of Mudhol taluk of Bagalkot district. His initial name was Shivayya, and he studied up to the fourth grade of primary in Ningapura. He studied in Metagudda village from the fifth to the eighth grade. Later, he studied at Raja Maloji Rao Moorpadi Saiyukta Pre-University College Mudhol, a college of Basaveshwara Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Bagalkot founded in 1906 by Pujya Shree Bilur Gurubasava Mahaswamy, and passed his SSLC with good ranks. He studied PUC for two years in the same college. Under the guidance of Jagadguru Shree Gangadhar Raja Yogendra Mahaswamy, he studied vachana practice, recitation, and implementation from 1975 to 1979. The 19th Peethadhish, Shree Basavakumar Mahaswamy, became a Lingayat on 14 January 1976. Later, he was appointed as the Peethadhipati of the Matha at Hulasur on Monday 9th February 1981.

After becoming the Peethadeesh, Sri Shivananda Mahaswamy has been leading the Matha with a social orientation. Every year, the devotees of Basava give a discourse on the Sharanattva and conduct mass Ishtalinga initiation in the month of Shravan. The Matha organizes a three days Sharanattva Utsav on the occasion of the holy commemoration of Sri Basavakumar Shivayogi. Famous Mathadhis, politicians and famous thinkers of the country are invited to various concerts and folk cultural programs. The Vachana Rathotsava program is being conducted with great enthusiasm by pulling chariots by women. Mass and free weddings are being organized. He has undertaken padayatras many times to spread the message of Basava. In 1981, he travelled to the border areas of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka and requested people to put away their bad habits and vices. In 2011, he took part in the Basavajyoti Sadbhavana Padayatra a 9000 km walk from Basavakalyan to Kashmir, Kashmir to Kanyakumari and Kanyakumari to Basavakalyan spreading the message of Basaveshwara. And again in 2019 he took part in a 13000 km walk from Basavakalyan to Nepal, Nepal to Kanyakumari and Kanyakumari to Basavakalyan in this time he promoted Basava Dharma and appealing to the people to throw away their bad habits and vices and to build an addiction free India. He also took part in a walk to the Kadalivan of Srisailam along with many devotees. He has ideals like, equality, harmony and coexistence is preaching harmony among all religions by eating prasada at the homes of dalits to overcome caste, religion and sect. And he also organizing Iftar parties at the Matha to create harmony among religions. He is educating many students under the Shriguru Basaveshwara Educational Institute. He is contributing to Kannada literature as a poet, writer, philosopher and eloquent speaker. Apart from that samiji also performing many activities. Thus, Sri Shivananda Mahaswamy is doing immense work in the social, educational, literary and religious fields.

### CONCLUSION

Shree Guru Basaveshwara Samsthan Matha is attracting to the people of modern Kalyan Nadu. It Established by Shree Prabhu Deva and it has a Guru lineage of 20 Peethadhishars. Shree Channabasava Swami, who became the Peethadhipati after Shree Prabhu Deva, up to the time of the 17th Peethadhishar. Shree Panchakshari Swami, there is no information about this Swamijis, but the Samadhis of 10 Peethadhis are found in Hulasur. When the lineage of the Peethadhis is observed, the

names of the 12th and 18th Peethadhishars are the same. The 18th Peethadhipati, Shree Guru Basava Swami realized the soul through meditation, penance and practices. The 19th peethadhipati who came later, Basavakumar Shivayogi strictly adhered to the rules and regulations of the Virakta Matha. He followed the principles of devotion and the unique achievements of devotees in life. He believed that all days were special days without giving any space to days like day, week, and tithi. He gave great importance to the Matha where he was based saying that Kailash is the place where the devotees settled and the voice of the devotees is the Vedas. He has led the Matha through his path of yoga, meditation and devotion. Currently the Hulasur matha under the leadership of Shree Shivananda Mahaswamy it is serving the religious, educational, social and literary fields of Kalyana Nadu.

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