

## Twitter Thread by [REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

@The\_Pinakee



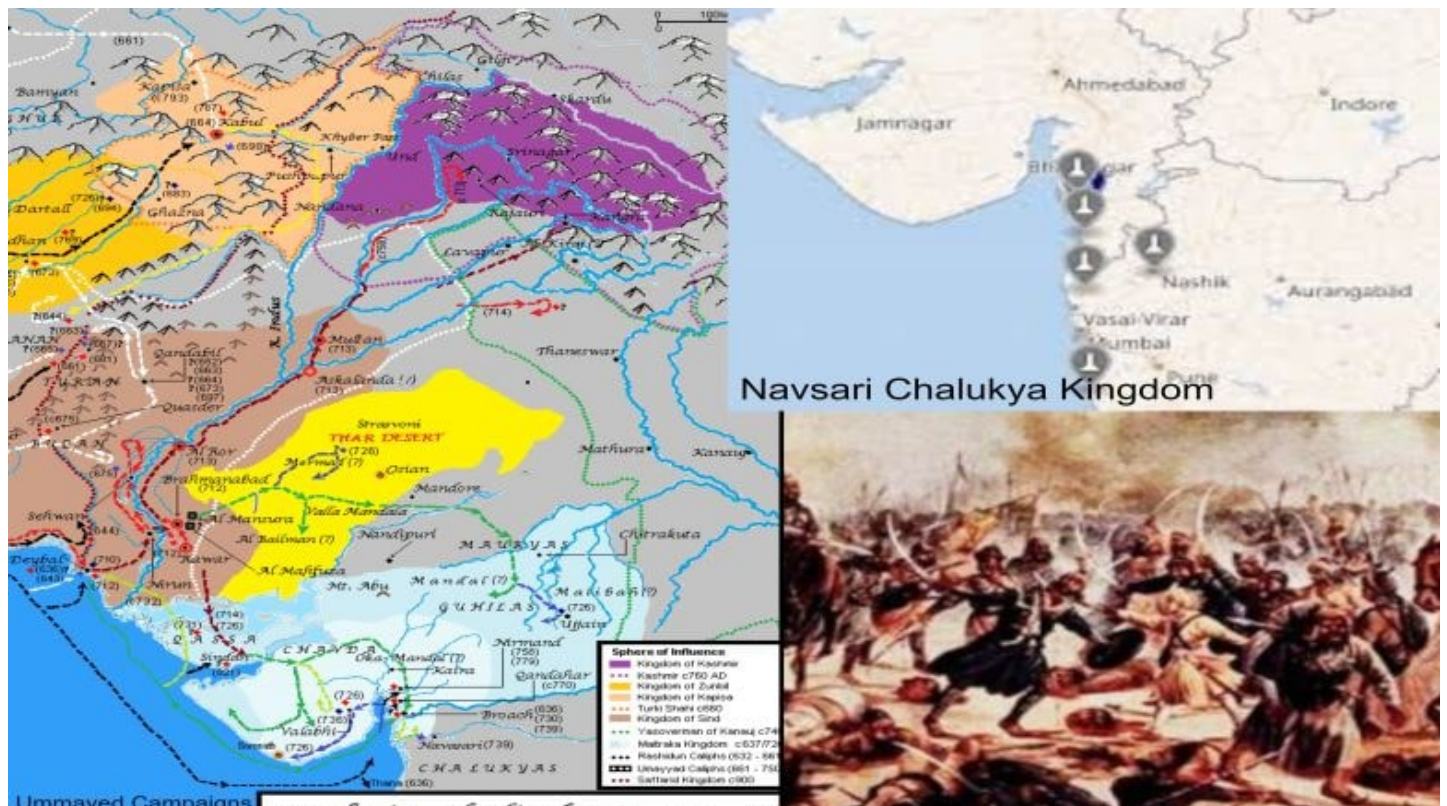
### Battle of Navsari ---

Pulakeshin of the Chalukya dynasty ruling at Navsarika (modern-day Navsari) was one among several Hindu rulers who successfully defeated marauding Islamic invaders.

@RekhaSharma1511

@V\_Shuddhi

@Sanjay\_Dixit



The Navsari branch of Chalukyas were related to and vassals of the Chalukyas of Vatapi (Badami). They ruled over parts of modern-day Gujarat and Maharashtra, to be precise southern Gujarat (Lata), Nashik region, and northern Konkan.

This region was brought under the Chalukyan rule by Vikramaditya I of the Vatapi Chalukya who then made his brother Dharashraya Jayasimha (Jayasimhavarman) the governor. Navsari was the capital of this region.

Pulakeshin, son of Dharashraya Jayasimhavarman, became the ruler in 731 CE corresponding to the rule of Vatapi Chalukya Vikramaditya II. Pulakeshin, who later earned the title Avanijanashraya, defeated the invading Arab Ummayeds in a fierce battle at Navsari.

Information regarding this important battle came to light when the Navsari plate of Raja Pulakeshin was discovered. According to this plate, the battle with the Tajika army is said to have taken place in the year 490 of the Kalachuri Era roughly corresponding to 739 CE

The Ummayeds hailing from Mecca, who ruled from 660-750 CE, were the second of the four major Caliphates after the Rashidun Caliphate. They were a force to reckon with in the Arab region and their empire stretched from what is today Spain to Iran in the middle east.

The Tajiks were eyeing Bharat for its wealth. As per the Navsari inscription, the Arab forces had already subjugated the Sindhu, Kutch, Saurashtra, Chavotakas, Mauryas, Gurjaras and others before embarking on an expedition southern kingdoms.

Pulakeshin stopped the victory march of the marauding Arab armies in a fierce battle close to his capital. In this battle Pulakeshin succeeded in uniting the Gurjaras, Chandelas and Kalachuris who joined forces along with Rashtrakuta Dantidurga.

The victory achieved by Avanijanashraya Pulakeshin pushed the Arabs back to Sindh as several Hindu kingdoms began asserting their independence and overthrew the authority of Umar II.

Pulakeshin also joined the alliance of Gurjara Pratihara ruler Nagabhata I and Bappa Rawal to fend off the Arabs whose subsequent minor attempts were also thwarted by a united Hindu resistance.

Vatapi Chalukya Vikramaditya II recognized this heroic feat of his scion and vassal by conferring several titles on him. Some of the titles he received in addition to Avanijanashraya (protector of people) are Dakshinapathasadhara (solid pillar of the south).

This victory by Avanijanashraya Pulakeshin of the Arabs at their zenith and hitherto considered unbeatable crushed the Arabs badly and inspired several Hindu rulers to thwart all the subsequent attempts by the Arabs to conquer Bharat.

Credit :- Hindu post

Reference :- The political history of the Chalukyas of Badami – Shri Durga Prasad Dikshit (source)

End of the Ummayed campaigns (source)

Navsari plate inscription – Maharashtra Gazetteer