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## A Servant Turned an Administrator: A Study of Naikar's Kanakadasa: The Golden Servant

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### Keywords :

*Kanakadasa* is a novella written by Dr. Basavaraj Naikar, it is published in 2011. It depicts administrative and spiritual life of Kanakadas, he was a good friend of Purandaradasa and students of Vyasaraya Swamiji. The present days *Kanakadas* is suitable to contemporary global world, everyone runs towards materialistic life and fashionable life, most of administrators are corrupt, lustful, they behave like non-human being but they should learn a good lesson from Kanakadas. He was a good administrator later he became a saint, extreme administrator are become an extreme spiritualist. Kanakadas understood what is life? Which is mortal and which is not mortal? Basavaraj Naikar portraits truthful administrative and spiritual life of Kanakadasa, the novella reads us; it may help us to lead a spiritual life.

Basavaraj Naikar was a Professor and Chairman, the P.G. Department of English, Karnatak University, Dharwad Karnataka state. He is a novelist, Short story writer, Critic and Translator; he is a good human being and a scholar. He has published several reviews and research articles in national and international journals. He has translated many works from Kannada into English and Vice Versa. His specialization in teaching and research includes Shakespeare studies, Indian English Literature, Indian Literature in Translation. He is the recipient of Gulbarga University Award for translation 'Olive Reddick' Award from A.S.R.C. Hyderabad, His *Thief of Nagarhalli and other stories* was short listed for the Common Wealth Fiction Prize for the Best First Book from Eurasia-2000. *The Rebels Rani and Belavadi and other stories*, His the first novel *The Sun Behind the Cloud*, it depict life of Naragunda Kingdom and The East India Company, his second novel *Light in the House* it depict the life and message of Sharief Saheb of Shishuvinalah, a popular philosopher and apostle of communal harmony between Hindus and Muslims. His latest novel *The Queen of Kittur* deals with the feminine heroic life of Rani Channamma and her struggle with the East India Company around 1824. He has published number of Kannada books and English books.

Basavaraj Naikar focuses on changeable life of Kanakadas in the novella, the Novella begins with an introduction of Biregouda, father of Kanakadas, Vijayanagar chieftain, Bada and adjacent to Bankapur in the southern part of Dharwad district in Karnataka State. He was religious, truthful heroic and an ardent devotee of Lord Adikeshava of the local temple. He was the best administrator; he maintained perfect peace, law and order in his village. The natives of Bada were happy and had a fearless and peaceful life, his wife Bachchamma was hard worker. The couple had all the material comforts and sufficient wealth, but they were secretly anxious about their lack of progeny. As for tradition and customs they use to pray to their family deity Lord Venkateshwar of Tirupati. One night Biregouda saw a dream in which Lord Venkateshwar approached him, gave him a fruit and asked him to share it with his wife, according to divine direction he did it, every day they meditated upon Lord Venkateshwar and offers holy service to him in their abode. Bachchamma's did not have

her monthly period, she began to vomit frequently she also developed 'Pregnancy desires' for a variety of eatable she began to have labor pain and delivers a male baby. Biregouda was extremely happy to learn the news and thanked Lord Venkateshwar of Tirupati for having blessed him with a son at last. He arranged for the lighting of countless wick lamps in the temple and distributed sugar candy to all the people of the village.

On the thirteen day after the birth of the baby, Biregouda arranges for the cradling ceremony. They named him Timmappa as he was born due to the grace of the Lord Timmappa. He was very smart, cute child and grows into a very accomplished young man. Timmappa was very interested in devotional songs, he watches religious festivals regularly contacted by the village. One day Timma participated competition of drum play conducted in Bankapura, he plays his drum very dexterously and enthusiastically villagers express their joy and wonder at Timma and exclaimed "Look at the young boy who surpasses even the senior players in producing the precise beat so artistically." (Naikar.78) Biregouda know of his son's potentialities and arranges for his education but society was caste based, lower caste people were unable to get education. Biregouda meets to Srinivasacharya, a great scholar of Bankapura for his son's education luckily he accept to teach Timmappa, he attends school regularly and religiously.

The Acharya taught various branches of knowledge like poetry, drama, ethics, grammar, prosody and mythology including the *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata* and *Bhagavad-Gita*; he achieves remarkably proficiency in Kannada and Sanskrit languages. Acharya laid foundation of spiritual and moral education which was the base to Timma to become a great saint. Timma was spiritually upgraded, basically his father was an administrator, and he needs administrative training. He began to attend daily classes and learned wrestling, swimming, archery, horse riding and others martial arts. Timma was learned both administrative and spiritual ideas, one day he sat under a mango tree and start to meditate, he had a vision of Hanumanta son of Vayu(Air), he was really exhilarated by the spiritual experience.

When Timmappa was about thirteen years old his father Biregouda passed away. Timmappa and his mother began to suffer from not only loneliness but also from a deep seen of emotional and financial insecurity, they decide to shift Kaginealli. It was an important Paragana during the Vijayanagar Empire, Timma and his mother lives their, he starts a night school, trains the youth of the village to sing a devotional songs and to act of the roles of mythical heroes. One day Timma takes his pickaxe doing work in the field, he get 10 to 12 pitchers, were filled with golden coins, he took gold coins not for his selfish purpose but he spent it for public "he, like a truly detached person, spent it for ameliorative purposes like distribution of food to the poor, religious festivals, repair of dilapidated temples and holy service in the local temples."(Naikar.84) Kaginealli people, from that day called



him 'Kanakappa' it means a man of gold, and he grew more and more popular, when he was a good administrator he became a Kanaka Nayaka.

Mallanayaka the arch enemy of Kanakappa's late father, heard about the popularity of the young man Kanaka, he and his gang attacks him when he was alone, they struck Kanaka's on the head from behind. Kanaka was collapsed on the earth and lay unconscious. Mallanayaka's gang ran away from their, he took nearly three months to recover from pain, during this period he composed devotional Songs, the effort of this result he composed his famous poems called 'Haribhakti Sara'. Kanaka was a poet and disciplined man, it spread far and wide in the society and it reaches the Empire of Vijayanagar. Sri Krishnadevaraya invites him and appointed him as an administrator (Dandanayaka) of Bada and Bankapura. He participated in the Vijayadashami festival; he was thrilled by the sight of great temples of Virupaksha and Ganesha. He was deeply impressed by the virtue and grandeur of Sri Krishnadevaraya. He stayed in Hampi for ten days and observed all the religious festivals; Vijayanagar festival inspires him to compose a poem called 'Mohana Tarangini'.

Kanaka Nayaka was a good administrator, "Kanaka Nayaka dedicated himself to the developmental activities in Bada and Bankapura, like the construction of reservoirs, canals, roads and repair of temples." (Naikar.85) Kanaka Nayaka becomes a popular administrator, He is now financially strong. His mother force him to marry but Kanaka cannot rejects it and he marries Laxmidevi, he loved his wife deeply because of her virtue and courteous manners. Kanaka Nayaka discharges his duties as an administrator and as a house holder in the external world. There was another interesting incident happens in his life, Mallanayaka's daughter Lakkamma encounter Kanaka and requests him to marry but she has decides to marry Kanaka she said "I have decide that I should marry anyone other than you. Hence I have decided to lead the life of a Sanyasini until my death."(Naikar.88) But Kanaka is already married, he cannot marry but being a great humans being he blessed her.

Kanaka Nayaka was an excellent administrator; he had a great reasonability on him, he has a plane the welfare activities. "He arranged for the construction of a barrage across the Dharma River and a canal from it to irrigate the land. Like wise he arranged for the regular car-festival and fair of Lord Sangameshwara at the confluence of Dharma and Varada rivers, and of Lord Narashima at Kaginalli Similarly, he arranged for a constructions of a Rest House at Kaginelli and named the newly formed village around the Rest House as 'Dasanakoppa,'(Naikar.88) he provides all facilities to farmers, it extended neighboring villages like Kunduru, Niralagi, Haveri, Kabbur, Aduru, Aluru also he constructs of the temple of Goddess Shakti at Kurdur. He spends his life for welfare of his people, his memorable feature of his administration was the complete removal of robber in his area, he appointed night watchmen to guard village, he arranges for the repair of many reservoirs in his area. The people of Kaginelli enjoyed peace and happiness during his administration. In spite of his busy administrative work he composed his famous devotional poems 'Mohana Tarangini', every one praised his administration. When Kanaka was at height of his power, an unexpected event happens in his life, that incident turns his life to lead a spiritual life. He was supervising the repair of a reservoir, a servant brought bad news about his domestic life his wife Laxmidevi and his male child Biranayaka died. It was unexpected; Kanaka Nayaka completed the formality of the funeral rites.

After the tragic incident, he was undergoing a spiritual transformation at the deeper level of his heart. Generally one who enjoys power and position, they never turn into spiritual life, and they do not like spiritual life. But Kanaka is tremendously turned to be a spiritualist, very few people will lead spiritual life, he became a Servant (Dasa), early he was a servant of people but now he turns into a servant of God (Lord Keshava) at the same time Vijayanagar Empire Sri Krishnadevaraya

died and Mallanayaka had carries the successive empire against Kanaka Nayaka. Consequently Kanaka Nayaka lost his position as an administrator of Bada and Bankapura. All these events shook him deeply and awakened his latent spirituality.

One day Kanaka was walking at the foot of a hillock, Lord Tirumalesha figure appeared and orders him to become his servant.(Dasa) One night he saw a dreams in which his favorite god appears and asks him. "Do you become my servant now at least? He replies "Forgive me, God, I shall become yours servant as ordered by you," (Naikar.90) he was suddenly awakened from the dream and began to dance ecstatically, that was how he was transformed into 'Kanakadas'. He decides and dedicates himself to the service of God. He expresses his disillusionment with the worldly service as "Enough of the worldly service, Rangayya Enough of the service of human beings, I am indeed tired of his worldly service, Rangayya Let me how meditate upon thy feet. O master of the World. (Naikar.92) Kanakadas disordered an administrator uniform and adopted a new type of garments; he appears as "He clad himself in a dhoti up to his knees, a black woolen blanket upon his left shoulder, a turban on his head and a pair of thick chappals under his feet". He slung a mono-stringed instrument called Ekadari on his right shoulder; a basket from his left shoulder and held a pair of castanets in his left fingers." (Naikar.92) He takes permission from his mother to serve to god. He meets great devotee Harijana Rangadas, he explains to Kanakadas, young men if you went became a servant of God you only conquering the six enemies of man like lust, greed, anger, avarice, pride and envy'. Kanakadas agrees his advice. He speaks plan words "So for I served the human world as much as I could. Hence forth I shall be a servant of God and spend the rest of my life in the service of him." (Naikar.92) he takes statue of Adikeshava from Bada and he established the holy state of Lord Adikeshave at Kaginelli. His delivers religious lectures, starts car festival and other religious festivals. He began to dedicate his entire life to religious composition, singing and preaching the path of salvation to one and all.

Kanakadasa's spiritual hunger gradually grew more and more, he began to reflect seriously about life and wanted share his spiritual knowledge. He travels from place to place and meets learned people finely he wants meet Vyasara Swamiji, one of the orthodox Brahmin did not allow him enter into the temple he asks his details about home, caste Kanakadas replies to him "Gentleman, please know that my home is the whole cosmos; my master is Lord Narayana Himself servant like me has no caste at all." (Naikar.96) There was a Varnashrama system at monastery. Finally Vysarya accepts him as a disciple but orthodox Brahmin's did not accepts him as a classmate Puranandaradas only understood and respects him.

Kanakadas was a disciple; Swamiji distributes a banana to all his disciples and said you eat at secret place. The next day everyone replies they ate here and there but Kanakadas gives it back to Swamiji and answered "Holy sir, I did not eat the banana because I could not find any secret place which was not seen by the divine Eye" (Naikar. 98) Swamiji was deeply satisfied by Kanakadas's answer. Kanakadas was at Swamiji's monastery he proves many times there was a god. One day Swamiji conducts a very sophisticated test and called all his disciples asks "Who among you is capable of going to Vaikuntha? Everyone afraid but Kanakadas spiritually replies "Holy Sir, I may go if I can go."? Then Swamiji cannot understand Kanakdas answer "A man can go in Vaikuntha if he can overcome his 'ego' I did not mean that I would go to Vaikuntha." (Naikar.100) Swamiji was extremely happy with his answer. Kanakadas says that God could be seen only by the inner subtle and not by the external. Once Kanakadas shows Swamiji Lord Supreme in the form of Cobra offers it milk and bid fare wall to it. Swamiji was extremely pleased of Kanakadas mystic achievement. Kanakadas was sleeping he had a dream in which Lord Venkateshwar invites him to attend the festival of Kalyan Mohotsava (marriage ceremony) on the

tenth day of Vaisakha month, he wake up a did puja, he set out his journey to Tirupati on the way he visits Shivanasamdadra, Srivanga of Srirnapattana, when he was near Tirupati, there was a miracle. Chinnappa Chairman of the temple of Tirputi, he has a dream in which Lord Venkateshwara orders him to receive Kanakadasa, it was a divine order he was searching Kanakadas and asks him "O Dasayya do you know Kanakadasa by any chance Kanakadas replies "yes I know him. He is a beggar" (Nikar.104) and passes away, Kanakadas reaches Tirupati and participated in wedding ceremony of the Lord Venkateshwara during the celebration number of devotees were pulling the holy stone cart of Lord Venkateshwara it stopped devotees afraid, there was a miracle happens that Kanakadas sing a song of twenty eight lines "Come O Treasure of Good luck come" while signing cart moves devotees offers many gifts but he reject.

Basavaraja Naikar focuses on Kanakada's spiritual life, he stays many days at Tirupati then he remembers Lord Adikesava of Kagnelli, and he returned Kagnelli, he always travel one place to another place. He went to Sirisi temple and advise people to stop the sacrifice of he buffalo, he went Goddess Yallama of Chandagutti and advise people to put an end to barbaric ritually like worship of petty gods, naked service by females and animals scarifies, Kanakadas stays in Kanakagiri for many day and composed a hymn of 97 in Stanzas mere entitled 'Nrishmha' glorifying Lord Narasimha.

Kanakadasa has determined to visits Nanjanagudu to meet Lord Nanjunda, he was crossing a forest a few local people warned him about (Gajendra) an rouge elephant but by his spiritual power and narrates the story of Gajandra Moksha in 53 stanzas he requests elephant why do you harass people? Please stop it. You are devotee of Lord Hari, Elephant stoppes harass people. The people were really surprised of the unexpected transformations of the rogue elephant in to tame one. T Kanakadas composed his famous allegorical poem 'Ramdhanya Charitre' in 158 Bhamini Satpadi stanzas.

Kanakadas reaches Udipi and begun to sing ecstatically of Sri Krishna. He went to the front door of the temple of Lord Krishna and wants to have darshan but Bhraminas not al-

lowed him, he sleeps on the platform of Lord. Krishna appears to him in the guise of cowherd and gave him golden armaments and asked him to him to get food, next day every one worries about god's golden ornaments H.H. Vadiraja Swamiji asks him Lord's ornament. He replied "your Holiness. I have motorized it with Vaikuntha Senubova as per Lords order. Basavarja Naikar in his novella focuses spiritual power of Kanakadas. He was about seventy five to eight years his eye eight has also grown dim, weak limbs it was rather difficult for him to make a quick journey. He took time to reach Udupi, he stays in the Kanaka porch built for him earlier, but orthodox Brahmins drove him out of it. He spent the night for away from the temple. The next day at the time of puja, he had intense to watch the grand puja of Lord but orthodox Brahmins not allowed him into the temple. He went to the west side wall of the temple strings of the Ekdari and sing devotionals to Lord Krishna ecstasically there was miracle "Lord Krishna seemed to have heard in intense prayer! Lo! There was a sudden crack in the western wall and a hole was created instantly. The idol of Lord Krishna turned back and gave darashana to him," (Naikar.116) few officers of the temple rushes back and reportes to the Swamji about how the idol of Lord Krishna has given darahsna to Kanakadas, who is signing with ecstatic rapture and shedding tears of joy, Swamiji come out and joined his two hands and praised him "Holy sir you are really a great saint of our land. We bow down to you. Kindly accept our deeply in felt apologies."(Naikar. 116) A large devotee express their reverent to him Kanakadas. He back to Kagnelli, he taught a good lesson to Palegar. He was ninety eight years old, in 1606 Kanakadas left mortal body and merges into the spirit of Lord Adikesava.

Basavaraj Naikar portrays of Kanakda's spiritual life and administrative life in the Novella, it concludes a good message to reader that try to come out from 'ego' and lead a spiritual like Kanakadas, the Spiritual life is selfless and may help to lead a happy life.

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