

Impact of Kalinga Maga Invasion in Sri Lanka History

WCSD Fernando^{1#}, HMTU Herath¹, KA Madubashini¹, and WMNC Weerasekara¹

¹Faculty of Defence and Strategic Studies, General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University, Ratmalana, Sri Lanka

#shehandiluksha123456@gmail.com

Abstract

This article analyzes the political situation after the Kalinga Magha invasion, focusing on the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa, which became a final city in AD 1017. The 38th dynasty of King Mihindu V attacked Sri Lanka, taking Polonnaruwa as their control center. King Vijayabahu I conquered and ruled Polonnaruwa, followed by strong rulers like Parakramabahu I and Nisshanka Malla. However, Polonnaruwa collapsed in 1215 AD due to weak rulers and power struggles. The invasion of Kalinga Magha led to the departure of Rajarata's nobles, monks, and common people. The country was anarchic without a king, with regional control centers built by Bhuvanekabahu Adipadat, Minipe Sankha Senavit, Subha Senavit, and Vijayabahut III. The Vanni kingdom formed in the Rajara. This thesis aims to study the impact of Magha's invasion using qualitative data analysis, primary and secondary literature sources, and interviews.

Keywords: *Impact, Struggle, Maga*