

INDEX

Chapter	Dynasty / Topic	Period	Key Highlights	Page No.
1.	Prehistory	c. 1st BCE – 3rd CE		1
2.	Shatavahanas	c. 3rd – 4th CE		6
3.	Ikshvakus	c. 3rd – 4th CE		32
4.	Brihatpalayanas	c. 3rd – 4th CE		47
5.	Anandagotrikas	c. 4th – 5th CE		49
6.	Salankayanas	c. 4th – 5th CE		51
7.	Vishnukundins	c. 5th – 7th CE		55
8.	Eastern Chalukyas	c. 624 – 11th CE		66
9.	Telugu Chodas	c. 11th – 12th CE		105
10.	Kakatiyas	c. 12th – 1323 CE		117
11.	Reddy Kingdoms	c. 1325 – 15th CE		167
12.	Vijayanagaras	c. 14th – 16th CE		180



PREHISTORY

(C. 3000,000 BCE - 300 BCE)



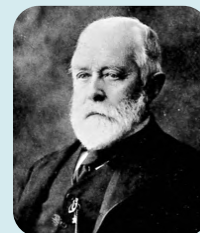
PREHISTORY AT A GLANCE

Aspect	Details
Period	3,000,000 BCE – 300 BCE
Main Source	Archaeological Evidence
Earliest Human Region	Krishna–Godavari Valley
Important Rivers	Krishna, Godavari, Penna, Tungabhadra
Earliest Humans	Hunter-Gatherers
Major Cultures	Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Megalithic
Father of Indian Prehistory	Robert Bruce Foote

ARCHAEOLOGIST

Robert Bruce Foote

Father of
Indian Prehistory



Major Contributions

Discovered the first conclusive **Paleolithic stone tool (Hand Axe)** at **Pallavaram (Chennai)** in 1863.

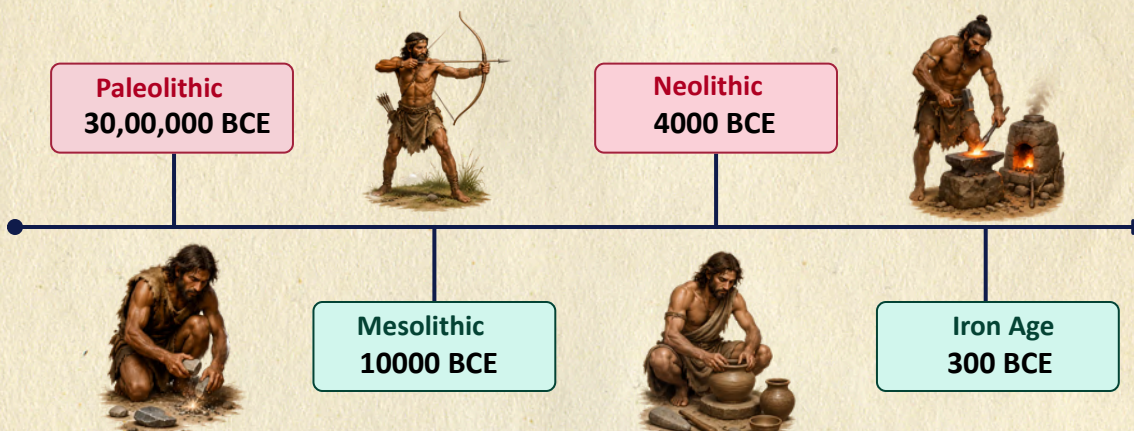
Discovered **28 quartzite** tools from the Penna Valley region.

Discovered an ancient stone axe at **Vaddemanu (Guntur District)**.

Explored Billasurgam Caves

Discovered **Belum Caves (1884)**, one of the **longest cave systems** in India. (PYQ)

Scholar	Contribution
W. King	Geological surveys in Kurnool–Kadapa
Henry Foote	Classification of Andhra Stone Age tools
Oldham	Kurnool cave explorations
Aiyappan	Tribal anthropology and interpretation
H.D. Sankalia	Scientific chronology of Andhra prehistory



PALEOLITHIC & MESOLITHIC CULTURES

PALEOLITHIC AGE (Old Stone Age)

Characteristics

- Nomadic Life
- Hunting and Gathering
- Cave Dwellings
- No Agriculture
- Food-Hunting Economy

Major Tools



District	Sites
Kurnool	Billasurgam, Veerapuram, Sangameswaram (PYQ)
Kadapa	Sagileru, Thamballapalle
Chittoor	Gudimallam, Renigunta
Anantapur	Guntakal, Visanakallu
Prakasam	Giddalur, Dornala

BILLASURGAM CAVES

Location

Bethamcherla,
Kurnool District.

Importance

- Rich Paleolithic remains.
- Animal fossils discovered.
- Bone tools and stone implements.
- One of South India's most important cave sites. (PYQ)



MESOLITHIC AGE

Characteristics

- Microlithic (Pigmy) Tools
- Semi-Nomadic Life
- Food Gathering & Hunting
- Early Domestication
- Handmade Pottery

Tool Types



District	Sites
Giddalur	Prakasam
Nagarjunakonda	Guntur (PYQ)
Kondapur	Telangana

ROCK ART

Centres

- Pulicharla
- Kethavaram
- Borra Caves

Themes

- Deer
- Hunters
- Ritual Scenes
- Human Figures

Importance Sites

- Billasurgam (PYQ)
- Giddalur
- Pulicharla
- Kethavaram
- Borra Caves
- Betamcharla caves (PYQ)



NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION IN ANDHRA

Transition from **Food Gathering to Food Production**

Main Features

- Agriculture
- Animal Domestication
- **Permanent Villages**
- Polished Stone Tools
- **Pottery Making**
- Early Metallurgy (Copper, Lead & Bronze)

Rock Painting Site	Depiction
Chintagunta	Archer
Velpulamadugu	Humped Bulls
Thenagala	Deer & Dog
Regonda	Human Figures

Site	Importance
Nagarjunakonda	Farming Settlement
Utnur	Ash Mounds
Palavoy	Village Settlement
Jami	Stone Tools
Madhurawada	Pottery Remains
Peddabankur	Cultural Remains
Sangankallu	Neolithic Settlement



NAGARJUNAKONDA

- Continuous cultural sequence from **Prehistory to Historic Period**.
- Evidence of farming communities.
- Important **burial remains**.



ASH MOUNDS

Major Site: Utnur

Significance:

- Cattle-Rearing Communities
- **Ritual Gatherings**
- Characteristic Feature of **South Indian Neolithic Culture**



Agriculture

Evidence:

- Querns
- Grinders
- Horse Gram
- Green Gram
- Ragi



Animal Husbandry

- Cattle
- Sheep
- Goats



MEGALITHIC CULTURE (IRON AGE)

Main Features

- Iron Technology
- **Black-and-Red Ware Pottery**
- **Megalithic Burials**
- Agricultural Expansion
- Village Communities
- **Irrigation Tanks**



IMPORTANT SETTLEMENTS

Site	District
Nagarjunakonda	Guntur
Jonnawada	Nellore
Guntakal	Anantapur
Alluru	Nellore
Eleswaram	Andhra Region
Patapadu (PYQ)	NTR District

RAKSHASA GULLU CULTURE

Meaning

Large Stone Burial Monuments

Distribution

- Rayalaseema
- Coastal Andhra
- Telangana



LOCAL NAMES OF MEGALITHS

Region	Local Name
Chittoor	Kurambara Gullu
Kurnool-Kadapa	Pandava Gullu
Anantapur	Morivara Gullu
Andhra Region	Rakshasa Gullu

BURIAL TYPES

Menhir

Upright Memorial Stone



Cist

Stone-lined Burial Chamber (PYQ)



Sarcophagus

Earthen Coffin Burial

Example: Shankavaram(Kadapa)

Goat-shaped Sarcophagus with Six Legs



Dolmen

Table-like Stone Structure



MEGALITHIC ANTIQUITIES

Pottery

- Black-and-Red Ware
- Red Ware
- Black Ware
- Tan Ware



Iron Objects

- Daggers
- Axes
- Hatchets
- Sickles
- Spearheads



Beads

- Terracotta
- Carnelian
- Jasper
- Shell







SATAVAHANAS

(220 BCE - 225 CE)



KEY FACTS

- The Satavahanas were the **first major native dynasty** to establish political unity in the Deccan **after the decline of the Mauryan Empire**. (PYQ)
- The **Krishna–Godavari region** remained an important centre of Satavahana power for a long period. (PYQ)
- Developed the famous **Amaravati School of Art**, one of the **three great Buddhist art schools of India** (along with Gandhara and Mathura).
- Acharya Nagarjuna** was associated with the spread of **Mahayana Buddhism** in Andhra.
- The **earliest Telugu** word **“Nagabu”** occurs in the Amaravati Inscription.
- The **Bhattiprolu Stupa** is considered the **oldest Buddhist stupa in Andhra Pradesh**.

I. PURANIC SOURCES

The Puranas provide valuable information regarding the **genealogy and chronology** of the Satavahana rulers.

Important Puranas

- **Matsya Purana (PYQ)**
- **Vishnu Purana**
- **Bhavishya Purana**



These texts contain **dynastic lists** and references to the Andhra rulers. Satavahanas were described as "**Andhra-Bhrityas**". (PYQ)

Aitareya Brahmana

- Part of the **Rigvedic tradition**.
- Mentions the **Andhras, shabaras, and pulindas** as **Non Aryans/Dasyus**. (PYQ)



Mahabharata



- "The **Mahabharata** was originally known as the **Jaya Samhita** and primarily narrated the conflict involving the **Kauravas and Pandavas**."
- Refers to the Andhras as southern tribes who **supported kauravas**. (PYQ)

II. NUMISMATIC SOURCES

Satavahana coins are important sources for understanding their **political history, economy, religion, and trade**.

Coin Type	Metal
Potin	Alloy of Copper, Tin and Lead
Karshapana	Silver (PYQ)
Suvarna	Gold (35 karshapanas)
Roman Coins	Gold and Silver

Important Coin Discoveries

Satavahana coins have been discovered at:

- **Nagarjunakonda**
- Salihundam
- Vinukonda
- **Kondapur (Medak)**
- Attirala (Roman coins)



Common symbols



These symbols reflect political authority, trade activities, and religious beliefs.



Special centres were established for minting coins. **Kotilingala** is considered one of the important early Satavahana coin centres. (PYQ)

III. INSCRIPTIONS

S.No	Inscription	Location	Associated With	Language	Historical Significance
1	Erragudi–Rajula Mandagiri	Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh	Emperor Ashoka	Prakrit	Provides evidence of Maurayan administration in Andhra (PYQ) and one of the Ashoka's rock edicts in the region.
2	Thirteenth Rock Edict of Ashoka (PYQ)	Various Ashokan Edict Sites	Emperor Ashoka	Prakrit	Mentions that Andhras among southern peoples, proving the existence of Andhra people during the Mauryan period.
3	Naneghat Inscription	Naneghat Pass, Maharashtra	Queen Naganika (wife of Satakarni I)	Prakrit	Gives genealogy of early Satavahanas , royal sacrifices, political achievements, and details of Satakarni I. (PYQ)
4	Hathigumpha Inscription	Udayagiri Hills, Odisha	Kharavela of Kalinga	Prakrit	Describes Kharavela's military campaigns and his conflicts with the Satavahanas. (PYQ)
5	Nasik Inscription	Nasik Caves, Maharashtra	Gautami Balashri	Prakrit	Provides genealogy and achievements of Gautamiputra Satakarni and mentions Vasisthiputra Pulumavi as successor. (PYQ)
6	Amaravati Inscription	Amaravati Stupa, Andhra Pradesh	Vasisthiputra Pulumavi (Pulumavi II)	Prakrit	Contains the earliest known Telugu word " Nagabu "; important source for Satavahana history.
7	Junagadh Inscription	Junagadh, Gujarat	Rudradaman I	Sanskrit	Earliest major classical Sanskrit inscription ; mentions Satavahana–Saka matrimonial alliance and conflicts with Vasisthiputra Pulumavi. (PYQ)
8	Bhattiprolu Inscription (PYQ)	Bhattiprolu, Andhra Pradesh	Local Rulers/ Authorities	Prakrit	Mentions Nigama Sabha (merchant guild/municipal body); provides information on local administration and trade.
9	Macadoni (Maski/Bellary Region)	Bellary Region (Karnataka)	Pulumavi III	Prakrit	Gives information about the decline of the Satavahana Empire and mentions officials known as Gulmikas.

IV. LITERARY SOURCES

1. Brihatkatha

- Written by **Gunadhya**. (PYQ)
- Composed in **Paisachi Prakrit**. (PYQ)
- Traditionally linked with **Kuntala Satakarni**.
- Provides information about **contemporary society and culture**.



2. Gatha Saptasati

- Written by **King Hala** (17th Satavahana ruler). (PYQ)
- Contains about **700 verses**.
- Written in **Maharashtri Prakrit**.
- Gives details about social life, women, customs, love, and family relations.



3. Leelavati Parinayam

- Written by **Kutuhala**.
- Composed in **Prakrit**.
- Narrates the story of **Leelavati (Sinhala princess) and Hala**.



4. Kamasutra

- Written by **Vatsyayana** in **Sanskrit**. (PYQ)
- Mentions **Kuntala Satakarni**.
- Provides insights into **social customs** and urban life.



5. Suhrllekha

- Written by **Acharya Nagarjuna** in **Sanskrit**(1000verses).
- Offers information relating to the Satavahana period and **Buddhist Mahayana principles**.



6. Katantra Vyakarana

- Written by **Sarvavarma**.
- Sanskrit **grammatical work**.
- Associated with the court of **Kuntala Satakarni**.



7. Harshacharita

- Written by **Banabhatta** in **Sanskrit**. (PYQ)
- Contains references to **Yajna Sri Satakarni**.



V. FOREIGN ACCOUNTS

1. Natural History

- Written by **Pliny the Elder** in **Latin**. (PYQ)
- Provides information about **Indo-Roman trade** during the Satavahana age.



2. Periplus of the Erythraean Sea

- Written by an **anonymous Greek author**.
- Describes important **ports and maritime trade**.
- Mentions: **Arikamedu, Koddura** (near present-day Gudur region).
- Refers to trade and conflicts involving the Satavahanas and Sakas.

3. Guide to Geography (Geographia)

- Written by **Ptolemy**. (PYQ)
- Gives details about **western and eastern coastal ports**.
- **Western Ports** - **Barygaza (Bharuch), Sopara and Kalyan**.
- **Eastern Port** - **Maisolia** (identified with the Machilipatnam region).

4. Si-Yu-Ki

- Written by **Hiuen Tsang (Xuanzang)**. Known as the **"Prince of Travellers."**
- Contains valuable Buddhist records and **descriptions of ancient Andhra**.

5. Indica

- Written by **Megasthenes**, Greek ambassador to the **Mauryan court**.
- Describes the Andhra people as possessing: - **30 fortified towns**, A large army consisting of: **100,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, 1,000 elephants** (PYQ)

BIRTHPLACE OF THE SATAVAHANAS

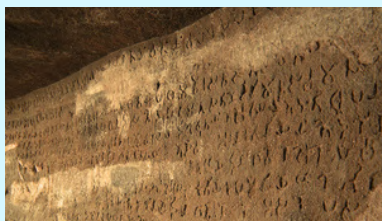
Theory	Historian	Location
Karnataka Theory	V.N. Sukthankar	Satavahana Ratti (Bellary) and Hirehadagalli inscription of Sivaskandavarman . (PYQ)
Vidarbha Theory	V.V. Mirashi	Reference to "Benakataka Swami" in inscriptions of Gautamiputra Satakarni .
Maharashtra Theory	P.T. Srinivasa Iyengar	First capital was Pratishthana (Paithan).
Andhra Theory	Smith, L.D. Barnett, E.J. Rapson and others	Krishna–Godavari Delta region and inscriptional evidence.
Telangana Theory	V. Parabrahma Sastry, Kambampati Satyanarayana	Kotilingala coins & inscriptions ; Simuka evidence ; early Satavahana capital.

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION



1. SIMUKHA

- He is the **founder of the satavahana kingdom/ dynasty.**
- Defeated and killed **Susarma**, the last Kanva ruler.
- Held **titles** such as:
 - **Sindhaka**
 - **Bali**
 - **Balipuchchhaka**
 - **Raya (King)**



Prakrit language
Brahmi Script

Inscriptions and Evidence

- Mentioned in the **Naneghat Inscription**, erected by **Naganika**, wife of Satakarni I as **"Raya Simukha Satavahana Sirimantho"**.
- The name on the coins issued by Srimukha are Ranagobhadra, Rana Goswamy.
- The **13th Rock edict of Ashoka** mentions that Simukha as feudatory of Mauryans.

Religion

- Initially followed **Jainism**, later embraced **Brahmanism**.
- Associated with **Jain teachers**:
- Vimaladitya
- **Tsukala Yogi (Kalaka Suri tradition)**

2. KANHA (KRISHNA)

- Extended Satavahana authority up to **Nasik**.
- Constructed two important viharas:
 - Nasik Vihara**
 - Kanheri Vihara**



Religious Development

- The **Bhagavata cult (Vaishnavism)** entered Andhra during his reign.

3. SATAKARNI I

Major Achievements

- Declared **complete independence** of the Satavahanas.
- Strengthened the kingdom through **matrimonial alliances**.

Marriage Alliance

- Married **Naganika**, daughter of the Maharathi chief **Tranakayiro (Tranakairo)**. (PYQ)
- His wife Naganika has issued Nanaghat inscription in "Prakrit".

Titles given to Satakarni-1 in Nanaghat inscription are:

- Veera**
- Sura**
- Apratihatachakra**
- Dakshinapathapati**
- According to Matsya Purana, the titles of Satakarni-1- **Mahan** and **Mallakarna**.

Other Achievements

- First Satavahana ruler to perform major **Vedic sacrifices (Yajnas)**.
- According to the Naneghat Inscription**, Satakarni I donated horses, cows, elephants, and villages to Brahmins as part of his religious patronage. He is regarded as one of the **earliest Indian rulers to introduce the practice of land grants**.

Contemporary Rulers

Northwest - Demetrius
and Menander

Kalinga - Kharavela

Magadha -
Pushyamitra Sunga

Defeat

- Later defeated by **Kharavela** of Kalinga.
- Evidence:** Hathigumpha Inscription and **Guntupalli Inscription**.



4. VEDASRI

- Also known as **Purnotsanga** (as noted in the manuscript).

5. SKANDHASTHAMBHI

6. SATAKARNI II

Satakarni-II have **ruled for longest period** of 56 years.
His court poet – **Vashistha Putra Ananda**.

Evidence

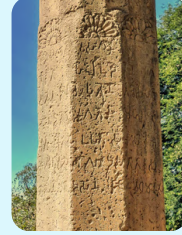
- Mentioned in the **Besnagar (Vidisha) Inscription**.
- Referred to as "**Rajno Siri Satakani**" (Prakrit).

Historical Importance

- According to **Gargi Samhita**, he **annexed Vidisha** which was the second capital of Shungas. He conquered Magadha capital "**Pataliputra**" in the Northern India.
- During his reign, the long struggle between **Sakas (Western Kshatrapas)** and **Satavahanas** began.

Architecture

- Contributed to the development/enlargement of the southern side of **Sanchi Stupa**.



7. LAMBODARA

8. APILAKUDU

9. MEGASWATHI

10. SWATHISKANDA

11. SKANDASWATI

12. MRGENDRA SWATHIKARNA

13. KUNTALA SATAKARNI

- Kuntala Satakarni was the **13th ruler** of the Satavahana dynasty and assumed the title "**Vikramarka**."
- He replaced **Prakrit with Sanskrit** as the official language of the kingdom.

Court poets and their work during his period

Scholar	Contribution
Gunadhya	Brihat Katha (Paisachi Prakrit)
Sarvavarma	Katantra Vyakaranam
Vatsyayana	Kamasutra and Nyaya Bhashya

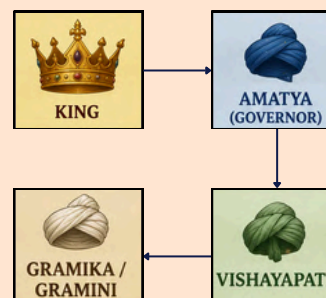


IMPORTANT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Officer	Responsibility
Bhandagarika	Custodian of royal warehouses and stores
Mahatalavara	Royal bodyguard
Rajjugahaka	Land surveyor and revenue collector
Rajuka	Judicial officer
Mahakaryaka	Handled legal and administrative affairs
Mahadharmika	Supervised education and settled religious disputes
Hiranika	Treasurer and tax collector (PYQ)
Pattakapala	Registrar of land records
Pratihara	Palace guard and gatekeeper
Rajavaidya	Royal physician

TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION

Administrative Unit	Administrator
Kingdom	King
Ahara (Province) (PYQ)	Amatya (Governor)
Vishaya (District)	Vishayapati
Grama (Village)	Gramika / Gramini



During Satavahanas, royal **land grants** given to **Buddhist monasteries and Brahmins** frequently carried the permanent condition known as **"Akshayanivi"**.

URBAN ADMINISTRATION

- Towns and cities were administered by the **Nigama Sabha. (PYQ)**
- Its members, known as **Gahapatis**, were prominent local householders and community leaders. References to **Nigama Sabhas** are also found in **Megasthenes' Indica**.
- The **Bhattiprolu Nigama Sabha Inscription**, issued by **Kubera**, provides evidence of urban administration under the Satavahanas.

VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION

- The **village** was the smallest administrative unit and was headed by a **Gramika** or **Gramini. (PYQ)**
- A cluster of villages formed a **Gulmi**, headed by a **Gulmika. (PYQ)**
- Mahakaryaka** resolved disputes and addressed local administrative issues.
- According to the **Myakadoni Inscription**, Gulmikas also performed military duties and protected frontier regions.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

The Satavahana period witnessed remarkable **progress in Buddhist architecture, sculpture, painting, and urban art.**

AMARAVATI SCHOOL OF ART

- The artistic style that flourished under the Satavahanas is known as the **Amaravati School of Art.**
- It developed primarily around the great Buddhist centre of Amaravati.
- **Characteristics**
 - Made largely of white limestone
 - **Highly realistic human figures**
 - Narrative sculpture panels
 - Dynamic movement and expression
 - **Fine and delicate carvings**
 - Rich depiction of Buddhist themes
 - **Detailed ornamentation**
- The Amaravati School is often called **Narrative Art** and **Life Art** because it vividly depicts scenes from the life of Buddha. **(PYQ)**



AMARAVATI STUPA

- Situated at **Amaravati (Guntur District)** and located on the **banks of the Krishna River.**
- Identified and excavated by **Colonel Colin Mackenzie**, the first Director General of the Survey of India in 1797.
- Constructed during the reign of **Vasisthiputra Pulumavi (Pulumavi II).** **(PYQ)**
- Considered the largest and most magnificent Buddhist stupa in Andhra Pradesh.
- **Ayaka Platforms (Ayakapatakam)**
- The famous **white limestone slabs** called Ayakapatakams depict important events from Buddha's life.

Event	Symbol
Birth of Buddha	Lotus
Mahabhinishkramana (Great Renunciation)	Horse (PYQ)
Enlightenment (Nirvana)	Bodhi Tree
Dharma Chakra Pravartana (First Sermon)	Wheel (Dharma Chakra)
Mahaparinirvana	Stupa

- Historian James Fergusson described the Amaravati sculptures as the **"Epitome of Indian Architecture."**

STUPAS

Stupas were built over the **mortal remains of Buddha or his disciples**. They served as centres of worship and pilgrimage.

Types of Stupas

1. **Relic Stupa**: Contains **physical remains of Buddha** or his disciples.
2. **Object Stupa**: Contains **objects used by Buddha** or his disciples.
3. **Symbolic Stupa**: Represents **Buddhist teachings and philosophy**.

Important Stupas

Stupa	Importance
Bhattiprolu	Oldest Stupa in Andhra Pradesh
Amaravati	Largest Stupa in Andhra (PYQ)
Dhulikatta	Early Buddhist Stupa
Guntupalli	Rock-cut Stupa
Shankaram	Rock-cut Stupa
Pashigam	Older than Amaravati Stupa



VIHARAS

A Vihara is a Buddhist monastery used as a residence for monks. In Sanskrit, "Vihara" means **Dwelling or House**.

Features

- Square-shaped structures
- **Residential quarters for monks**
- Centres of learning and meditation



CHAITYAS

Chaityas were Buddhist **prayer halls**.

Features

- Rectangular in shape
- Used for congregational worship
- Usually contained a stupa

Chaitya	Importance
Guntupalli	Oldest in Andhra Pradesh
Karle (Maharashtra)	Largest Cave Chaitya in India
Nasik	Famous Buddhist Chaitya
Kanheri	Important Rock-cut Chaitya





KAKATIYAS

c. 1000 CE – 1323 CE



KEY FACTS

- After the Satavahanas, the Kakatiyas were the **second rulers to unite and rule** the **entire Andhra state**.
- Historian **P.V. Parabrahma Shastri** noted Kakatiyas got their name from worship of **goddess Kakati (Durga form)**.
- The Kakatiyas developed the **Nayankara system**, which combined military service with regional administration. **(PYQ)**
- The **Motupalli Abhaya Inscription of Ganapati Deva** encouraged foreign trade by guaranteeing **safety to merchants**.
- **Rudradeva (Prataparudra I)** was the **first independent ruler of the Kakatiya Dynasty**. He declared independence from the **Western Chalukyas in 1163 CE**
- **Marco Polo** visited the Kakatiya kingdom during the reign of **Rudrama Devi**.

SOURCES

LITERARY SOURCES

1. Kreedabhiramam

- Written by **Vinukonda Vallabharaya**.
- It is a **street play** depicting the life and culture of **Warangal city**.
- It describes the **social, economic, and religious conditions** of the Kakatiya period.
- Mentions **caste groups, occupations, courtesans, singers, puppet shows, cockfights, and Bommalata**.
- Also refers to a **clock on the fort walls** and the **Kakatamma Temple** at Warangal.



2. Pratapa Rudra Yasobhushanam / Pratapa Rudreyam

- Written by **Vidyanatha** in **Sanskrit**.
- It is a work on **Alankara Sastra**.
- Vidyanatha was a court poet of **Prataparudra II. (PYQ)**
- Provides information about the **Kakatiya central administration, military system, and victories over the Kalinga, Pandya, and Sevuna/Yadava rulers**.
- Mentions **Andhra Desha as Trilinga Desha**, due to the Shaiva centres at **Srisailem, Draksharamam, and Kaleshwaram**.



3. Ranganatha Ramayanam

- Written by **Gonabudda Reddy** in **Telugu**.
- Considered the **first Telugu Ramayana**.
- Also regarded as the **first kavya** written in **Dwipada Desi Chandassu**.
- Provides information about **Vaishnavism** and the **religious conditions** of the period.



4. Purusharthasaram

- Written by **Shiva Devayya**.
- Mentions **Niyogadipatis**, who were important **administrative officers**.
- States that the Kakatiya administration was divided into **72 Niyogas / departments**.



5. Pratapa Rudra Charitra

- Written by **Ekamranatha** in **Telugu**.
- Mentions **18 caste groups**, known as **Ashtadasa Praja**, along with their professions.
- States that **Prolaraja II** built the **Swayambhu Temple** in the **Orugallu Fort**.
- Records that **Rudramadevi defeated Yadava king Mahadeva**, who paid crores of gold as tribute.
- Mentions that Rudramadevi erected a **Vijaya Stambha in Orugallu Fort** after her victory.

12. Neetishastra Muktavali / Neetisaram

- Written by **Baddena** in Telugu.
- A treatise on **political science**.
- Explains **Rajdharm** and principles of administration.



13. Palnati Veeracharitra

- Written by **Srinatha**.
- Narrates the **Palnadu War**.
- Gives details about **political and social conditions** during the period of **Rudradeva**.



14. Velugoti Vari Vamsavali

- A genealogical work dealing with the history of the **Recherla Velamas**.
- Records that **Recherla Prasaditya** suppressed a Yadava rebellion.
- He received the titles: **Bayarajyasthapanacharya, Raya Pitamahanka**
- Mentions attacks on the Kakatiyas by Khilji commanders **Malik Fakhruddin Juna** and **Juna Khan**.
- Records that the Khilji army was defeated at **Upparapalli** by **Potuganti Maili** and the **Recherla Velama Nayakas**.



INSCRIPTIONS

1. Magallu Inscription (956 CE)

- It is considered the **oldest inscription related to the Kakatiyas**. (PYQ)
- It was issued during the reign of **Danarnava**, the Eastern Chalukya ruler.
- It states that the early Kakatiyas were **feudatories of the Rashtrakutas**.
- It mentions **Kakartya Gundana** as the **Mula Purusha (progenitor)** of the Kakatiya dynasty.
- Rashtrakuta king **Krishna III** intervened in the Eastern Chalukya succession struggle and sent his commander **Gundana**.
- Gundana defeated **Ammaraja**, exiled him to **Kalinga**, and installed **Danarnava** on the Eastern Chalukya throne.
- It records the donation of **Magallu village** to Brahmin **Dommana Sharma** by Gundana.
- This inscription mentions that Kakatiya's belong to **Saamanta Vitti Vamsa**.



2. Motupalli Abhaya Inscription (1124 CE)

- It was issued by **Ganapati Deva. (PYQ)**
- It assured **protection and security to foreign traders** visiting the Kakatiya kingdom. **(PYQ)**
- It refers to **Motupalli as Deshikonda.**
- Marco Polo is traditionally associated with a visit to Motupalli during the reign of **Rudramadevi.**



3. Shanigaram Inscription (1149 CE)

- It was commissioned by **Betaraja I. (PYQ)**
- It is considered the **last inscription of the Kakatiyas as feudatories.**
- It mentions **Rudradeva**, son of **Prolaraja II**, as the **founder of the Kakatiya Empire.**
- It records a donation to **Yuddhamalla Jinalaya.**
- It states that Betaraja attacked and occupied **Kanchi** on the orders of **Somesvara I.**

4. Hanamkonda Thousand Pillar Temple Inscription (1163 CE)

- It was issued by **Rudradeva. (PYQ)**
- It records the military victories of **Prolaraja II** and **Rudradeva.**
- It states, **Rudradeva declared the independence** of the Kakatiya kingdom in 1163 CE. **(PYQ)**
- It mentions **Betaraja II** as a disciple of **Pandita Rameswara**, head of the **Mallikarjuna Shilamatha** at Srisailem.
- It records the donation of **Vaijanapalli (Shivapuram)** to Rameswara Pandit.
- Rameswara Pandit was a scholar of **Lakuleswara Agama Maha Siddhanta.**

5. Mattivada Inscription — Ganapati Deva's Period

- It was issued by **Ganapati Deva.**
- It specifies the **duties and taxes imposed on trade articles.**



6. Bayyaram Cheruvu Inscription

- It was commissioned by **Mailamba, sister of Ganapati Deva**, at Khammam. **(PYQ)**
- It states that **Vennabhupati of the Durjaya clan** was the **progenitor of the Kakatiyas.**
- It refers to **Kakartya Gundana as Pidigundadu.**
- It mentions Prolaraja I with the title **Harigajakesari.**

