

ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF MINOR DYNASTIES UNDER KAKATIYAS

kore koteswararao*

Dr.P.Sudhakar**

Abstract

The Kakatiyas were one of the major rules of Andhra Desa for about three hundred twenty years from 1000 A.D. to 1323 A.D. The Sub-ordinate rulers associated with early Kakatiyas – Vi riyala and Natavadi families were the earliest associated who were subjected to Rastrakutas later to Chalukyas of Kalyani were shared the common interest of independency and further promoted by their relationship for a long period for the benefits of the Kakatiyas for the fulfillment of their political aspirations. maintain control over the different regions Kakatiyas appointed as rulers – The Rechula Reddies were appointed as the rulers of Anangallu and Pillilamai region of the present Nalgonda District Ex: Bamma Senani, a sub-ordinate chief of the early Kakatiyas in this family served his successors up to the period of Ganapathi Deva. Similarly, the Malyala Chiefs also followed same traits testified by their inscriptions. The cheruku chiefs were the great warriors and faithful subordinates of the Kakatiyas appointed Kata – I as a ruler of Cheruku region and extended loyalty up to 1323 A.D.

Key words: kakatiyas, minor dynasties, art and architecture, sub-ordinate, inscriptions.

* **Research Scholar**

** **Research Guide**

Introduction

The Kakatiyas were one of the major rules of Andhra Desa for about three hundred twenty years from 1000 A.D. to 1323 A.D. During the period of their rule and they creditably shaped the political and cultural destinities of the Andhra people. In the beginning they were the feudatories of the Rastrakutas and later shifted their loyalty to the Western Chalukyas of Kalyani. Taking advantage of the Political Turmoil in the 11th Century the Kakatiyas established their power at Orugallu by about A.D. 1000. Gradually, they brought the present Andhra Pradesh, parts of Orissa and Tamil Nadu under their sway.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF MINOR DYNASTIES UNDER KAKATIYAS

The Sub-ordinate rulers associated with early Kakatiyas – Viriyala and Natavadi families were the earliest associated who were subjected to Rastrakutas later to Chalukyas of Kalyani were shared the common interest of independency and further promoted by their relationship for a long period for the benefits of the Kakatiyas for the fulfillment of their political aspirations.

To maintain control over the different regions Kakatiyas appointed as rulers – The Rechula Reddies were appointed as the rulers of Anangallu and Pillilamai region of the present Nalgonda District Ex: Bamma Senani, a sub-ordinate chief of the early Kakatiyas in this family served his successors up to the period of Ganapathi Deva. Similarly, the Malyala Chiefs also followed same traits testified by their inscriptions.

The cheruku chiefs were the great warriors and faithful subordinates of the Kakatiyas appointed Kata – I as a ruler of Cheruku region and extended loyalty up to 1323 A.D. Among the subordinates the Kayasthas were most powerful subordinates who ruled over a land of Panagal to Marjawaadi. One more ruler family was Induluri Chiefs also rendered their loyalty, from earliest member Nana Goura entered the services of Kakatiyas during the region of Prola –II and his sons Peddamma Mall and Pina Malla served up to Kakatiya Rudra. After the lost of Prominence at Imperial Court by Recherla Reddies the Recherla Velamas took the charge of Pillalamarri and Amangallu during the region of Kakati Ganapathi Deva. But the Recherla Reddies lost political prominence at Pillalamari and entered in the services of the Kakatiyas around 1210 A.D. and serviced them until the end of the 1323 A.D. Similarly, Gona Reddies also rendered same services from 1290 A.D., i.

e., during the rule of Kakati Rudrama brought the cultivation of the dense forest areas of Raichur – Doab, suggests this family not only offered military services but also agricultural activities as well.

Besides, The subordinates were subjugated by the annexation of the territories to Kakatiyas and acknowledged their subordination to them. Under this category comes Kota family who were ruled over Shat Sahasravani in Vellanadu – 6000 country lying to the Southern bank of river Krishna beginning as independent rulers and later they acknowledge to the Chalukya Cholas as their overlords and later on to Kakatiyas .

These subordinates by the way of matrimonial alliances as cited on the examples of the king i.e., Chalukyas of Nidadavole. The Kakatiyas tried several times to penetrate into the Kalinga region but were forced to retreat to the south of Godavari at the hands of Ganga King Ananga Bhima – I II. In order to strengthen his hold over the coastal region Ganapati Deva sought to secure his political alliances of the Chalukyas of Nidadavole by offering his daughter Rudrama to Chalukya prince Virabhadra, the younger son of Indusekara, probably in 1259 A.D. as evidence by the Jutting a epigraphy of the same date. This family also withered away along with the Kakatiyas.

The Kakatiyas marital relations with Five Families viz – Viriyala Natayadi lota, The Chalukyas of Nidadavole and Induluri but some of the feudatories became relatives by entering into marital alliances among themselves. For example Viriyala Mailamma married Malyala Chauda Senapati, Malyala Gunda Dandadhisa married Bayyala Devi the daughter of Natavadi Pakkidi Rudra or Rudra – II. Such close relationship remained a strong bond which enabled the Kakatiyas to grow into a major power. It may be noted that there were only to exceptions i.e., Recherla Reddied and Velemas who did not have any martial alliances either with the family or their overlords or with other feudatories.

However, the role played by subordinate chiefs in the Kakatiya polity was significant and the earliest members of the subordinate families were taken into the services of the Kakatiya rulers because of their military powers. Some of them were initially made the chiefs of principalities who la

ter rose to the status of Samanthas, Mahasamanthas and then to Mandalikas and Mahamandalesv aras.

The Kakatiya subordinates who assisted their overlords assumed title such as Nayaka, Samanta, Mahasamanta, Mandalika, Mahamandalika and Mahamandalesvara etc and the subordinates wer e acknowledging the sovereignty of their overlords and followed them in all aspects of administr ation and art and architecture was not exemption.

Conclusion

In this context the topic entitled “**ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF THE MINOR DYNASTI ES UNDER THE KAKATIYAS**” is selected as the exact movements and sculpture, besides t heir inscriptions serve as primary data and literature could be used as secondary data.

References

1. The Kakatiyas of Warangal - P.V.Parabrahma sastry
2. Kakatiya sanchika –M.Ramarao
3. Art and architecture of kakatiyas – Satyanarayana singh.B
4. Temple of Andhradesa:Art ,Architecture & Iconography –Kamalakar.G
5. Prospects of tourisim in Warangal – Dr. G. Gopalachary
6. Temples of Telangana – M.Radhakrishna Sarma
7. History of Andhras upto 1565 - Durgaprasad