

# Exploring the Socio-Economic Landscape of the Kakatiya Dynasty: A Historical Analysis

SRI. Mamidi Kondal Reddy<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Jogindra Singh<sup>2</sup>

Research Scholar, Department of History<sup>1</sup>

Research Guide, Department of History<sup>2</sup>

NILM University, Kaithal, Haryana, India

**Abstract:** From 1083 to 1323 CE, the Kakatiya Dynasty ruled much of what is now Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, which was during the golden age of the Telangana area. Rudrama Devi and Prataparudra II, two well-known kings, served as the head of the Kakatiya dynasty. The kingdom was overthrown when Malik Kafur invaded in 1309 and Mohammed Bin Tughlaq's army defeated Prataparudra in 1323. The Kakatiyas placed a high value on the three "T"s: Tank Temple, Town Policy, and Town Law. Even though they had a monarchical form of government, they gave particular attention to decentralizing power rather than keeping everything under their control, which led to the persecution of both their people and their subjects. The socioeconomic and religious situations of persons living under Kakatiya rule are attempted to be explained in this article.

**Keywords:** Hinduism, Sanskrit, artwork, sculpture, military hardware, governmental structures, expansion of the economy, and decentralization.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Durga Prasad. "History of the Andhras up to 1565 A. D.", P. G. Publishers Guntur, 1988.
- [2]. Gopala Krishna Murthy S. The Sculpture of the Kakatiyas, Hyderabad, 1964.
- [3]. Milind R Kothavade. The Kakatiya Legacy of Pro-people Governance and Water Management and Its Revival through MissionKakatiya", Journal of US-China Public Administration. 2017; 14(4):198-209.
- [4]. Nasimali SK. Development of Agriculture under Kakatiyas Indian Journal of Research. 2014; 3(5):123-124.
- [5]. Parabrahma Sastry PV. 'Sanigaram Epigraphs of the Early Kakatiyas', Epigraphia Andhrica, Hyderabad, 1975, IV,
- [6]. Rama Rao M. (Ed): Kakatiya Sanchika (Reprinted Telugu), Hyderabad, 2002.
- [7]. Rama Rao M. The Kakatiyas of Warangal, Guntur, 1968.
- [8]. Ramachandra Rao CV. 'The Kakatiya Polity, Economy and Society', PAPHC, 14th Session, Warangal, 1990.
- [9]. Sobhanbabu E. "The Ideology of Legitimacy of The Kakatiya State", IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS), 2017; 22(12):101-03.
- [10]. Select Epigraphs of Andhra Pradesh, (ed) P.V. Parabrahma Sastry, Hyderabad, 1965.
- [11]. Telingana Inscriptions, Vol.I., (ed) M.Rama Rao, Hyderabad, 1935 and Vol.II, ( ed), G. Rama Krishna Sharma, Hyderabad,1960.
- [12]. Thousand Piller Temple Inscription, Ed, Vidwan Kambampati Appanna Sastri, Hanamkonda, Nizam, 1934
- [13]. P.V. Parabrahma Sastry: Kakatiya Charitra, Government of A.P, Hyderabad, 1977.
- [14]. Prof.RadhaKrishnaSharma: Temples of Telangana, Un Published thesis, Osmaniya University
- [15]. MaremandaRamaRao: Kakatiya Sanchika, Andhra ithihasika parishodana mandali, 1936
- [16]. Suravaram Pratapa Reddy: AndhrulaSamghikaCharitra, SahityaVaijayanti, Hyderabad, 1982
- [17]. Jayapa Senani: NrittaRatnavali, Rallapalli, Anantha Krishna Sharma(ed), Hyderabad, 1969.
- [18]. Dr. C.V. Ramachandra Rao: Ekamranatha's Prataparudra Charitra(ed), A.P.Sahitya Academy, Hyderabad, 1984.
- [19]. KaseSarpappa: Siddesvara Charithra, K.Laxmiranjanam Hyderabad, 1960
- [20]. Vinukonda VallabhaRaya: Kridabhramamu, Veturi Prabhakara Sastri (ed), Manimanjari, Hyderabad, 1960.

- [21]. Vidyanaatha: Prataparudra yasobhushanamu, Telugu Translation Dr. Ch. Rangga-charyulu, Srinivasa Publications, Hyderabad, 1972.
- [22]. <http://www.telanganahighway.com/2015/12/kakatiya-dynasty.html?m=1>
- [23]. <http://telanganamuseums.in/monuments-in-warangal.html>
- [24]. <https://telanganatoday.com/architectural-magnificence-ghanpur>
- [25]. <http://www.thehansindia.com/posts/index/Telangana/2017-07-10/Immortalising-Kakatiya-templesdigitally/311329>
- [26]. <http://m.timesofindia.com/city/hyderabad/Kakatiya-dynasty-in-thspotlight/articleshow/40219549.cms>  
Various articles on Shodhganga.com