

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

SRI. Mamidi Kondal Reddy¹ and Dr. Jogindra Singh²

Research Scholar, Department of History¹

Research Guide, Department of History²

NIILM 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.

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