

# About Kakatiya Dynasty and About Rani Rudramadevi

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## **Abstract:**

The founder of the Kakatiya Empire was Kakartya Gundyana. The founder of the Kakatiya clan was the first Betaraja. The founder of the independent state of the Kakatiya Empire was Rudradeva. The capital of Kakatiya was initially in Hanumakonda. Later, the capital was shifted to Orugallu. The royal language of the Kakatiyas was Sanskrit. Initially they belonged to the Jain religion. Later he converted to Shaivism. During this period, a foreign traveler named Marco Polo visited the Kakatiya Empire. During their time there was a dance called Machaldevi. According to the scriptures, the caste deity of the Kakatiyas is 'Kakati', and there is historical information that first they became Kakatiyas because they were worshipers of Kakatiya, and then they became worshipers of Swayambhudev. According to the Kazipet inscription, it seems that they belonged to the tradition of Gummadamma. Another name of the Jain goddess Gummadamma is Kakati. She is the Jain goddess of health who protects living beings from illness. The Kakatiyas call themselves 'Durjayula'. It means they belong to the Haihaya clan. As heroes dressed in crows, they measured Kakatini as the god of war. 'Kakatiki Saidodu Ekaveera' was popular in those days. Ekaveera Devi Temple is located in Mogilich near Orugallu. In some inscriptions 'Kakati' is said to be their hometown. However, it is now difficult to locate that village or town.

Kakatiyas in AD Sh. 750 to AD. Sh. A dynasty that ruled today's Telangana and Andhra Pradesh until 1323. A.D. Sh. The Kakatiyas, who started their political life as Rashtrakuta soldiers in the 8th century, provided a solid administration. After the Satavahanas, the Hindava dynasties who united the Telugu race and brought down the monopoly were the Kakatiyas.

**Keywords:** Kakatiya, empire

## **Introduction**

Kakatiya administration was a South Indian tradition that managed the vast majority of eastern Deccan district involving present-day Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and portions of eastern Karnataka and southern Odisha somewhere in the range of the twelfth and fourteenth hundred years. Their capital was Orugallu, presently known as Warangal. For over two centuries, early Kakatiya rulers filled in as feudatories to Rashtrakutas and Western Chalukyas. Ganapati Deva (1199-1262) fundamentally extended Kakatiya lands during the 1230s and brought under Kakatiya control the Telugu-speaking marsh delta regions around the Godavari and Krishna waterways. Ganapati Deva was prevailed by Rudrama Devi (1262-1289) and is one of a handful of the sovereigns in Indian history. Marco Polo, who visited India in 1289-1293, noted Rudrama Devi's standard and nature in complementing terms. They expected sway under Prataparudra I in 1163 CE by stifling other Chalukya subordinates in the Telangana region. The Kakatiya period additionally saw the improvement of an unmistakable style of engineering, and

eminent models are the Thousand Pillar Temple in Hanamkonda, Ramappa Temple in Palampet, Warangal Fort, and Kota Gullu in Ghanpur. A significant part of the data about the Kakatiya time frame comes from engravings, including around 1,000 stone engravings and 12 copper-plate engravings.

### Political History:

- The Kakatiya dynasty was a South Indian dynasty that ruled most of eastern Deccan region comprising present day Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, and parts of eastern Karnataka and southern Odisha between 12th and 14th centuries.
- Their capital was **Orugallu**, now known as **Warangal**.
- Early Kakatiya rulers served as feudatories to Rashtrakutas and Western Chalukyas for more than two centuries. They assumed sovereignty under Prataparudra I in 1163 CE .
- Ganapati Deva (r. 1199–1262) significantly expanded Kakatiya lands during the 1230s and brought under Kakatiya control the Telugu-speaking lowland delta areas around the Godavari and Krishna
- Ganapati Deva was succeeded by **Rudramma Devi** (r. 1262–1289)
- Marco Polo, who visited India sometime around 1289–1293, made note of Rudramma Devi's rule.
- Alauddin Khalji invaded Kakatiya kingdom in 1303AD. This brought hard times for kakatiyas.
- Finally in 1323 Prince Jaunakhan (muhammed bin Tughlaq) defeated Prataparudra Deva and annexed their kingdom.
- Prince Jauna changed the name of Kakatiyas capital Oragallu as Sultanpur.
- Prataparudra Deva committed suicide near Narmada river while coming to Delhi as a captive of prince Jauna.

### Literature:

- Sanskrit and Telugu literature flourished during this period.
- **Jayapa senani** has composed Geeta Ratnavali, Nritya Ratnavali and Vadya Ratnavali.
- Andhra natyam and perinisivatandavam was classical dance forms of this period.

### Architecture:

- Kakatiyas followed trikuta model in their temple constructions.
- In this model temples are constructed for Shiva, Vishnu and Surya in a triangular way.
- Floating bricks and welcoming archways were silent features in Kakatiya structures.
- The scenic Pakhal lake in Warangal was built by Ganapathi Deva.
- The 1000 pillar temple in Warangal was built during the Kakatiya Rule and is another example to the exquisite Kakatiya Architecture
- The iconic Kakatiya Thoranam was built by Rudramadevi's father in the 12th Century. This ornate arch is said to have many similarities with the gateways at the Sanchi Stupa and is also the emblem of Telangana.
- The Koh-i-Noor Diamond, which is now among the jewels set in the British Crown, was mined and first owned by the Kakatiya Dynasty.

- Ramappa temple is best specimen in Kakatiya temples.



#### UNESCO World Heritage Site (2021)

The iconic Ramappa Temple showcases the outstanding craftsmanship of great Kakatiya dynasty.

- Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple is a masterpiece of Kakatiyan-era architecture, employing engineering innovation in the form of floating bricks, sand-box foundations, selection of building material and masterful stone sculpting.
- The Ramalingeswara temple, also known as the Ramappa temple, was named after its chief sculptor Ramappa. It is one of the very few temples in the world named after its sculptor.
- According to Telangana Tourism, “The mediaeval Deccan temple dates back to 1213 AD and was built under the patronage of the Kakatiya ruler Kakati Ganapathi Deva under the authority of his Chief Commander Rudra Samani at Ranakude in the Atukuru province.”
- Aside from its architecture and elaborate carvings on the temple’s walls, pillars, and ceilings, the most notable feature of this temple is that it was constructed using bricks that are so light that they can float on water.
- The temple is built on a 6-foot-high platform with a cruciform plan in a valley and took nearly 40 years to complete.
- The chamber of the temple is crowned by a ‘shikharam’ and surrounded by ‘pradakshinapatha’.



Rani Rudramadevi was brought into the world in 1262 CE. Her dad Ganapatideva is the organizer behind Kakatiya Dynasty. She was one of the most noticeable ladies leaders of the Kakatiya Dynasty in Indian History. Rudramadevi administered the Kakatiya Dynasty from 1262 to 1295 CE.

### **Early Life of Rani Rudrama:**

At the point when Rudramadevi conceived, she was treated as a kid and given the male name Rudradeva. Back then, South India was overwhelmed by male rulers. So Ganapati Deva raised her as a ruler and caused her to become familiar with each speciality of war. At 14 years old, Rudrama Devi imparted the high position to her dad for the sake of Rudradeva. She figured out how to administrate the realm and partook in the gatherings with the general population to grasp the enduring of the everyday citizens. After the demise of Ganapathi Deva, Rudramadevi praised her royal celebration and turned into the total leader of the Kakatiya Dynasty. Because of the male ruler's mastery, she presented with a male name Rudradeva and even asked the specialists and labourers to involve her male name in all engravings. She likewise went to the public gatherings dressed as a man.

### **How did Rani Rudramadevi Suppress the Enemies?**

Her progression to the high position went against by numerous little rulers and aristocrats, including her own relations. They essentially loathed being under the ladies' power. With the malevolent considerations, every one of the foes on the double began to attack the Orugallu Kingdom. In these muddled circumstances, Rudramadevi took care of these with extraordinary boldness and smothered the adversaries with her furious powers. In this manner she showed what she can do, the value of her enthrone as sovereign. During Rani Rudrama's rule, the powerful Yadavas of Devagiri and Cholas went after to vanquish the Kakatiya Kingdom yet the endeavours bombed because of the solid assurance of Rudrama Devi. Rani Rudramadevi controlled forty years with great organization, love of equity, uniformity among individuals and managers and spreading the harmony. So during her decision period, antiquarians called the brilliant period in Andhra History.

**Conclusion:**

In this article we can know the kakatiya dynasty and about rani rudrama devi and her achievements in her life.

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