VIJAYANAGARA
1336-1672



The empire is named after its capital city of Vijayanagar. The ruins of this city which surround modern World Heritage site Hampi can be found in modern Karnataka, India. Although the empire continued to exist till 1646 AD, it lost its importance in 1565 AD after a key military defeat (The battle of Talikota) by the Deccan Sultanates.

DYNASTIES THAT RULED VIJAYANAGARA:

SAMGAMA: 1334 - 1485

SALUVA: 1485 -1505

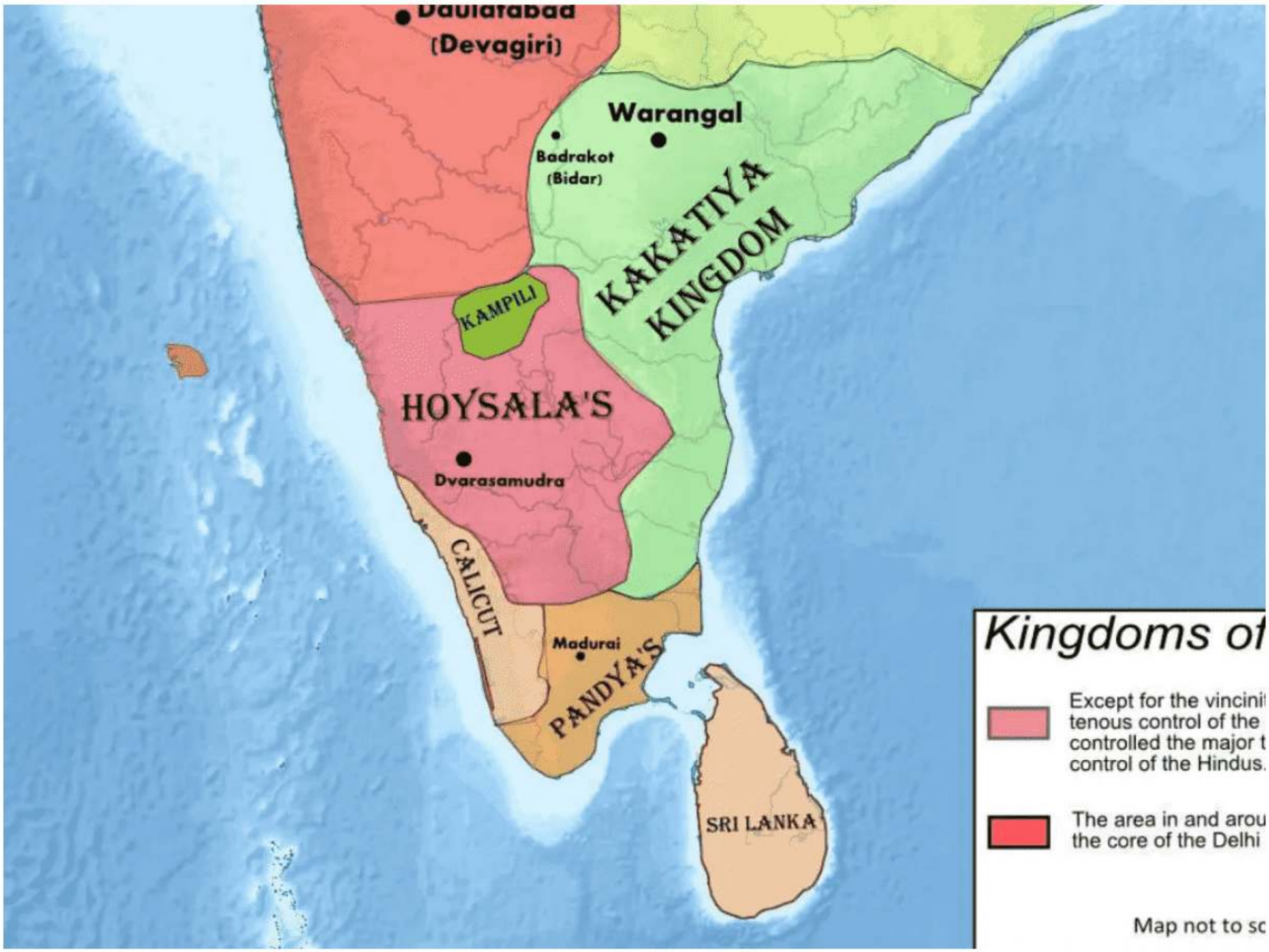
TULUVA: 1491 - 1580

ARAVIDU: 1580 - 1572

Before Vijaynagar (VN) in South India

- Pandyas, Hoysalas, Kakatiya and Yadava

- Delhi Sultanate invaded, and weakened the power of thesekingdoms
- Bahamani and Vijayanagar kingdoms emerged
- Harihara and Bukka, the sons of Sangama (the last Yadava king), had been in the service of the Kakatiyas of Warangal.
- After the fall of Warangal at the hands of the Delhi Sultans, they shifted to Kampili.
- From there, the two brothers were taken to Delhi where they embraced Islam and became favourites of the Sultan.


Daulatabad
(Devagiri)
Warangal
Badrakot
(Bidar)
KAKATIYA
KINGDOM
KAMPILI
HOYSALA'S
Dvarasamudra
CALICUT
Madurai
PANDYA'S
SRI LANKA
Kingdoms of
Except for the vincini
tenous control of the
controlled the major t
control of the Hindus.
The area in and arou
the core of the Delhi
Map not to sc

- The Hoysalas attacked Kampili with the support of the local people and defeated the governor of Delhi.
- The Sultan sent Harihara and Bukka to govern that region.
- They started came in contact with Vidyaranya who converted them back to the Hindu fold.
- They declared their independence and founded the state of Vijaynagar with Harihara as its king in 1336.

ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSOLIDATION

- Empire centred on the Krishna Godavari delta, Kaveri basin, the Tungabhadra doab and the Konkan region, the latter known for its fertility and access to high seas.
- During the 8-13th century, the struggle was between the Rashtrakutas and the Pallavas while the following centuries saw Vijaynagar and Bahmani kingdoms locking horns.
- The Bahmanis compelled the Vijaynagar rulers to expand laterally westward and eastward across the peninsula from the main centre of their power on the Tungabhadra.

- The Vijaynagar rulers also found it difficult to crush the Bahmani power in Raichur and Tungabhadra doab because of latter's alliance with the Velamas of Rajakonda in Warangal.
- These circumstances prevented Vijaynagar from advancing towards the north and forced it to expand laterally eastward and westward across the peninsula and southwards into the Tamil country.
- Later however this alliance broke up which enabled Vijaynagar to expand at the cost of Bahmanis.

-Early Phase: 1336-1509

- Many rivalries emerged with other local powers like the Reddis of Kondavidu, Gajaatis of Odisha, etc
- The clashed meant that the boundaries of VN kept changing
- 1422-46: VN suffered defeated at the hands of the Bahamanis

-VN then reorganised its army

-Enlisted Muslim archers

-Engaged better quality horses.

-The muslim archers were given revenue assignments.

- 1490: internal disintegration of Bahamani kingdom

-Establishment of Bijapur under Yusuf Adil Khan.

- Taking advantage of the situation, Vijaynagar succeeded in occupying Tungabhadra region

-Earlier, the loss of western ports had completely dislocated horse trade with the Arabs on which Vijaynagar army depended for its cavalry.

-However, occupation of Honavar, Bhatkal, Bakanur and Mangalore ports led to the revival of horse trade.

-This ensured the regular supply which sustained the efficiency of the Vijaynagar army.

- VN expelled the Gajapatis till the Godavari, but lost Masulipatnam to the Bahamanis in 1481

Krishnadeva Raya (1509-29)

- Considered VNs greatest ruler
- During this period, the power of the Bahmanis declined, leading to the emergence of five kingdoms:

-the Nizam-Shahis of Ahmadnagar;

-the Adil Shahis of Bijapur;

-the Imad Shahis of Berar;

-the Qutb Shahis of Golconda and

-the Barid Shahis of Bidar

- This helped Krishnadeva Raya greatly in capturing territory from these states
- By 1510, the Portuguese also emerged as a strong power to reckon with in lndian waters.
- Occupation of Goa and sack of Danda Rajouri and Dabhol provided them monopoly in horse trade
- Krishnadeva Raya maintained friendly relations with the Portuguese.
- On Albuquerque's request, Krishnadeva Raya permitted the construction of a fort at Bhatkal.
- Similarly, the Portuguese soldiers played a reasonable role in Krishnadeva Raya's success against lsmail Adil Khan of Bijapur.

Period of Instability : 1529-42

-KRDs death generated internal strifes and attracted external invasions.

-Bijapur, Gajapati and Golconda kings to seize territory.

- Bijapur seized Raichur and Mudgal.

-During this turbulence, Krishnadeva Raya's brother Achyut Raya (1529-42) succeeded in usurping the Vijaynagar throne.

-But the latter’s death once again led to the war of succession

- Finally, Sadasiva, the nephew of Achyut ascended the throne (1542), but the real power remained in the hands of Rama Raya, the son-in-law of Krishnadeva Raya.

-He followed the policy of admitting Muslims in 'the army and conferred important' offices on them which greatly enhanced the efficiency of the army.

-The Portuguese

- Rama Raya's relations with the Portuguese were not very cordial.
- Portuguese conquered Goa in 1542, but later (1547) Rama Raya secured monopoly over horse trade.

- Rama Raya tried to curb Portuguese influence in San Thome on the Coromandel.

Vijaynagar's Relations with the Deep South

•By 1512, Vijaynagar rulers succeeded in bringing almost the whole southern peninsula under their control, upto Cape Camorin

-Eg the Zamorin of Calicut and ruler of Quilon (Kerala), local Chola and Chera rulers, Tanjore and Pudukottai and Manabhusha of Madura were subjugated.

-However, the Pandya ruler (chief of Tuticorin and Kayattar) was allowed to rule as a tributary.

•After the conquests of the Tamil country, the Telugu soldiers settled down permanently in remote and sparsely populated areas.

-This led to the emergence of Reddis as an important cultivating group on the black soils.

•VN rule also led to emergence of the nayakas as intermediaries in the Tamil country. With this, understanding, Ibrahim Adil Shah attacked Vijaynagar which was repulsed.

-•But the understanding did not remain for long.

-Ahmadnagar received Rama Raya's help to capture the fort of Kalyani from Bidar.

-Rama Kaya's relations with the Deccan states were quite complex: he helped Ahmadnagar against Bidar but, when Ahmadnagar attacked Gulbarga (Bijapuri territory), Rama Raya came to the help of the Bijapur ruler.

•Rama Raya succeeded in bridging about a collective security plan between the Vijaynagar and the Deccani Muslim states.

- It was agreed that aggression by any one of them would bring forth armed intervention by the ‘ rest of the parties against the aggressor.

-But the states kept violating the agreement.

•Later, Rama Raya tried to play one Deccan Muslim state against the other.

-Golconda, Ahmadnagar, Bidar and Bijapur rallied together against Vijaynagar.

-The final showdown was at Talikota (1565), a town located near Krishna river.

-Vijaynagar was sacked.

-Rama Raya was killed.

-Though the Vijaynagar kingdom continued to exist for almost hundred more years, its size decreased and the Rayas no longer remained important in the politics of South India.

-RELIGION AND POLITICS

•Religion and religious classes played an important role in the political, social and economic life of the Viiaynagar empire.

•Ritual Kingship

- It is generally emphasised that the principle of strict adherence to dharma was the chief constituent and distinguishing feature of the Vijaynagar state.

-But very often it were the Hindu rulers against whom the Vijaynagar rulers had to fight, e.g. the Gajapatis of Orissa.

-The most strategically placed contingents of the Vijaynagar army were under the charge of Muslim commanders.

-These Muslim contingents played an important role in the victory of Vijaynagar against its Hindu riyals.

-The successful military deeds of the Vijaynagar rulers led them to assume the title of digvijayans.

-Vijaynagar kingship was symbolic in the sense that the Vijaynagar rulers exercised their control through their overlords over a region beyond the prime centre of their authority

-This symbolism was manifested through the instrument of religion which was used to ensure loyalty from the people.

-For example, ritual kingship is best exemplified in the mahanavami festival.

This was an annual royal ceremony lasting for nine days between 15 September and 15 October.

- It culminated in the dusserah festival on the tenth day. Important personages (e.g., military commanders) from the peripheral parts participated in the festival.
- Through this festival, recognition of the sovereignty of Vijaynagar rulers by peripheral parts of the empire was strengthened.
- Though the Brahmans participated in the festival, their role was not predominant/ The ritual rites of the festival were largely performed by the king himself.

•Political Role of the Brahmans

-A distinct feature of the Vijaynagar state was the importance of the Brahmans as political and secular personnel rather than ritual leaders.

-Most of the durga dannaiks (incharge of forts) were Brahmans.

-Literary sources substantiate the theory that fortresses were significant during this period and were placed under the control

of the Brahmans, especially of Telugu origins.

-During this period, the majority of educated Brahmans desired to become government servants as administrators and accountants which offered them good career prospects.

-The Imperial Secretariat was totally manned by the Brahmans.

-These Brahmans were different from the other Brahmans: they belonged to a sub-caste called the *Telugu niyogis*. They were not very orthodox in performing religious rites. They also worked as potential legitimizers.

-The Brahman Vidyaranya and his kinsmen were the ministers of the Sangama brothers: they provided legitimacy to their rule by accepting them back into the Hindu fold.

-The Brahmans also played an important role as military commanders in the Vijaynagar army.

-Brahmans constructed and commanded fortresses in different parts of the empire for which they were assignied revenue of some crown villages, bhandaravada.

-Differentiation was made between crown villages and amaram villages (whose income was under the charge of the local military chiefs).

- Relationship between Kings, Sects and Temple

-To establish effective control over the distant Tamil region, the Vijaynagar ruler sought the help of the Vaishnava sectarian leaders who hailed from the Tamil country.

-The relationship between kings, sects and temples can be explained in terms of four assertions :

- Temples were basic for sustaining kingship
- Sectarian leaders were the connecting links between kings and temples.
- Though the routine supervision of the temples was done by local sectarian groups, the task of solving disputes concerning temples was in the hands of the king.
- The intervention of the king in the above matter was administrative, not legislative.

-LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

- The local institutions of the earlier period - sabha, nadu and ur, etc
- The powers of the territorial assembly (nadu) as well as the village assemblies (sabha and ur) were weakened during the time of the later Cholas.
- During the Vijaynagar period, these institutions did not completely disappear when the nayaka and ayagar systems came into prominence.

-The Nayankara System

•Nayaka: Sanskrit term

-Means persons of prominence or leadership, esp military leadership

-Nayakas were military chiefs who enjoyed rights over land given to them

•Transferred some resources to the capital

-Amaranayankara: rights of the nayaka

•Kara (office) which is possessed by a military chief (nayaka) in command (amara) of a body of troops

- It is difficult to classify these warriors on the basis of definite office, ethnic identity, set of duties or rightsand privileges.

- The Nayankara system was the central feature of the administrative system of the VN state

-They played an important role in political history (similar to the role of iqtadars in Delhi Sultanate)

-All rulers tried to control them

-They played a role in rise and fall of various rulers

- The institution of nayaka was studied in detail by two 16th century Portuguese writers- Fernao Nuniz and Domingo Paes, who visited India during the reigns of Krishnadeva Raya and Achyut Raya of Tuluva dynasty

- Features of the Nayaka system

-Nayaka - holder of an amaram tenure (a land assignment)

- These were rights over land, not simply over revenue collection
- Nayaka was also responsible for cultivation, clearing of forests etc

Amaram tenure given in exchange of military service, maintaining a military contingent, and paying a fixed tribute (as a gift or a share of revenue)

-Amara ambalige tenure - rent free grants of land

- To nayakas expected to render military service but exempted from giving any tribute

- The obligations and activities of the nayakas were among others, giving gifts to temples, repair and building of tanks, reclamation of wasteland and collection of dues from temples
- The Tamil inscriptions, however, do not refer to dues given to the king or his officials by the nayakas.
- Nayaka was also responsible for cultivation, clearing of forests etc

-Amaram tenure was given in exchange of military service, maintaining a military contingent, and paying a fixed tribute (as a gift or a share of revenue)

-Amara ambalige tenure - rent free grants of land

- To nayakas expected to render military service but exempted from giving any tribute
- In the Tamil country and also in the Vijaynagar empire, the area of land thus alienated under the amaram tenure was about 3/4th.
- The obligations and activities of the nayakas were among others, giving gifts to temples, repair and building of tanks, reclamation of wasteland and collection of dues from temples
- The Tamil inscriptions, however, do not refer to dues given to the king or his officials by the nayakas.

•Krishnaswami opines that the commanders of Vijaynagar army (formerly under Krishnadeva Raya) later established independent nayaka kingdoms.

-To guard against such dangers, the Vijaynagar kings tried to establish greater control over coastal markets dealing in horse trade.

-They attempted to monopolise the purchase of horses of good quality by paying a high price for them.

-They also built strong garrisons fortified with trustworthy soldiers.

-Thus, on the one hand, the Telugu nayaks were a source of strength for the Vijaynagar empire and, on the other, they became its rivals.

The Ayagar System

•

•During Vijaynagar period in Karnataka too local territorial divisions underwent a change but the ayagar system continued and became widely prevalent throughout the macro-region.

•It spread in the Tamil country during 15-16th century as a result of the declining power of nadu and nattar.

- The ayagars were village servants or functionaries and constituted of groups of families.
- These were headmen (reddi or gauda, maniyam), accountant (karnam senabhova) and watchmen (talaiyari).
- They were given a portion of or plot in a village.
- Sometimes they had to pay a fixed rent, but generally these plots were manya or tax-free as no regular customary tax was imposed on their agricultural income.

- In exceptional cases, direct payments in kind were made forservices performed by village functionaries.
- The distinguishing feature of the ayagar system is that special allocation of income from land and specific cash payments were for the first time provided to village servants holding a particular office.

- **<u>Functions of provincial governors:</u>**

-Right to hold court

-Maintaining law and order

-Appointing officers

-Maintaining armies

- Imposing taxes

-Coordinating work with the centre

-Paying a fixed contribution in men and money

-VN ECONOMY

•land and income rights

•the economic role of temples

•foreign and internal trade

•urban life.

-Land and Income Rights

•Rice was the staple mop.

-Both black and white variety of rice was produced

•Cereals like gram and pulses, spices (specially black pepper) coconut and betel-nuts were other important items of - production.

•Land-revenue was the major source of state's income.

-Rate of revenue demand varied in different parts of the empire

and in the same locality itself according to the fertility and regional location of the land.

- It was generally 1/6th of the produce, but in some cases it was even more ranging up to 1/4th.
-On Brahmans and temples it was 1/20th to 1/ 30th respectively.
- It was payable both in cash and kind.

•Three major categories of land tenure: amara, bhandaravada and manya.
-These indicate the way in which the village income was distributed.
-The bhandarvada was a crown village comprising the smallest category.

•A part of its income was utilised to maintain the Vijaynagar forts.
- Income from the manya (tax-free) villages was used to maintain the Brahmans, temples, and mathas.
-The largest category was of the amara villages given by the Vijaynagar rulers to the amaranayakas.

•Their holders did not possess proprietary rights in land but enjoyed privileges ever its income only.

•The amaram tenure was primarily residual in the sense that its income was distributed after deductions had been made for support of the Brahmans and forts.

•Three-quarters of all the villages came under this category.

•The amaranayakas could claim only a limited share of village income.

-The manya rights underwent a transformation during this period.

•Land tenures continued to be given by the state to individual (ekabhogan) Brahmans and groups of Brahmans as well as to maths including the non- Brahman Saiva Siddhant and ‘ Vaishnava gurus.

•But there was a great increase in devadana grants (conferred on . “ temples) made by the state as compared to other grants.

•Besides land-tax, many professional taxes were imposed.

-These were on shopkeepers, shepherds, washermen, potters, shoemakers, musicians etc.

-There was also tax on property.

-Grazing and house taxes

-Villages were to pay for the maintenance of the village officers.

-Besides, sthala dayam, margadayam and manula dayam were three major transit dues.

•Another category of land right through which income was derived was a result of investment in irrigation.

-called dasavanda in Tamil, country; and Kattu-Kodage in Andhra and Karnataka.

-The dasavanda or Kattu-Kodage was a share in the increased productivity of the land earned by the person who undertook such developmental work (e.g. construction of a tank or channel).

-This right to income was personal and transferable.

The Economic Role of Temples

- During the Vijaynagar period, temples emerged as important landholders.
- Hundreds of villages were granted to the deities which were worshipped in the large temples
- Temple officers managed the devadana villages to ensure that the grant was utilised properly.
- The income from devadana villages provided sustenance to the ritual functionaries,
- It was also utilised to provide food offerings or to purchase goods (mostly aromatic substances and cloth) essential for carrying out the ritual rites.

Foreign Trade

•Source: *the Amuktamalyada of Krishnadeva Raya, Domingo Paes and Nuniz.*

•They've given a vivid description of horse trade.

•The role of the Indians in the overseas carrying trade was minimal.

•Barbosa mentions that Indian overseas trade was completely controlled by Muslim merchants.

•They used to get special treatment from the rulers.

-On returning from the Red Sea the king assigned them a nayar bodyguard, a Chetti accountant and a broker for help in local transactions.

•The Arabs and later the Portuguese controlled horse trade.

-Horses were Brought from Arabia, Syria and Turkey to the westcoast ports.

-Goa supplied horses to Vijaynagar as well as the Deccani Sultanates.

- Importation of horses was of great military importance for the southern states as good horses were not bred in India.

-Besides horses, ivory, pearls, spices, precious stones, coconuts, palm-sugar, salt, etc. were also imported.

-Pearls were brought from the Persian Gulf and Ceylon and precious stones from Pegu.

-velvet was imported from Mecca and satin, silk, damask and brocade from China.

-White rice, Sugarcane (other than palm-sugarcane) and iron were the major exports.

-Diamonds were exported from Vijaynagar.

SOCIETY

- The social structure of the South Indian macro-region (Vijaynagar empire) is a unique variant of the Indian society. The uniqueness of the social structure was . three-fold :

-secular functions of the South Indian Brahmans

-dual division of lower social groups

- territorial segmentation of the society.

- The Brahmans lived in localities where they controlled land, and their prestige and power was also derived from their control over those dependent on land.

-prestige due to their sacral functions as a priestly class.

-The emergence of a large number of Vedic temples endowed with villages (devadanas) gave the Brahmans as temple functionaries the power to exercise ritual control over all other castes and religious institutions.

-As managers of these religious centres, the Brahmans enjoyed great secular authority.

-The satkams, the Tamil poetic genre, regard the leading peasantry as pure sat-sudras.

-They claimed ritual purity and respectable secular rank for them.

Travellers accounts:

Portugues Domingo Paes:

• visited VN during time of KDR as a part of group of traders from the Portuguese colony of Goa.

•Wrote Chronicle of the Vijayanagar kings: detailed, only known description of that empire and Hampi by a traveller from abroad.

• the kingdom has many seaports.

• Friendly to the Portuguese.

• Advanced irrigation technology allowed the kingdom to produce high yields of crops at very reasonable prices,

•Wide variety of cultures.

• He describes a busy market of precious stones.

• The city was prospering, size comparable to Rome, with abundant vegetation, aqueducts and artificial lakes.

Portuguese Duarte Barbosa:

- wrote about religious freedom enjoyed by everyone in VN.
- from Portuguese India (between 1500 and 1516).
- A scrivener in a factory in Cannanore, and an interpreter of the local language, Malayalam between Alberquerque and Rajan go Cannore
- Wrote the *Book of Duarte Barbosa c. 1516,*
- one of the earliest examples of Portuguese travel literature.
- In 1515, Albuquerque sent Barbosa to Kozhikode to oversee the construction of two ships.

Portuguese Fernao Nuniz:

- traveler, chronicler and horse trader
- spent three years in VN
- His writings have brought to light many interesting details about Vijayanagara at that time, including construction of massive fortification works, watch towers and security walls.
- the expansion of the regal capital limits happened during the rule of King Bukka Raya II and Deva Raya I.
- description of Sati.

Persian Abdur Razzak:

- Timurid chronicler and Islamic scholar.
- ambassador of Shah Rukh, the Timurid dynasty ruler of Persia.
- as ambassador he visited Calicut in western India in the early 1440s.
- wrote a narrative of what he saw in Calicut: valuable information on Calicut's society and culture.
- wrote a 45-page narrative of this mission to India.
- a chapter in his book *Matla-us-Sadain wa Majma-ul-Bahrain (The* Rise of the Two auspicious constellations and the Confluence of the Two Oceans), a book of about 450 pages.
- describing the life and events in Calicut under the Zamorin
- the Ancient City of Vijayanagara at Hampi, describing their wealth and immense grandeur
- accounts of the shipping trade in the Indian Ocean during the 15th century.

Venetian Nicolo di Conti:

- an Italian merchant and explorer
- traveled to India and Southeast Asia, and possibly to Southern China, during the early 15th century.
- Studied Arabic in Damascus, Syria
- crossed the Arabian sea to Cambay, in Gujarat.
- He travelled in India to "Pacamuria", "Helly" and Vijayanagar, capital of the Deccan before 1420.
  - 'Italian of the East': Telugu language, as it had words ending with vowels, similar to Italian.
- He went to "Maliapur" on the east coast of India (probably modernday Mylapore, in Chennai), where he visited the tomb of St. Thomas

in Christian tradition he is recorded to have founded a Christian community there.

- From South east, sailed to the mouth of the Ganges, visited Sonargaon and Chittagong (in modern Bangladesh) and then went overland to Arakan (in Burma).
- Accounts of Niccolò de' Conti's travels, which first circulated in manuscript form, are said to have profoundly influenced the European geographical understanding of the areas around the Indian Ocean during the middle of the 15th century.
- de' Conti influenced 15th century cartography

Moroccan Ibn Battuta:

- 14th century.
- Wrote Rihla.
- In Arabic
- provides extremely rich and interesting details about the social and cultural life in the subcontinent in the fourteenth century.
- Moroccan traveller, born in Tangier into one of the most respectable and educated families known for their expertise in Islamic religious law or shari'a.
- Received literary and scholastic education when he was quite young.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES

Coins with figure and legends explaining the titles of rulers and their

achievements

Chief gold coin: Varaha

age of Ashtadiggajas is called *Prabandha Age (1540 AD to 1600).[1]*

All of the Ashtadiggajas had composed at least one *Prabandha*

Kavyamu and it was Ashtadiggajas who gave Prabandha its present

form.

Allasani Peddanna - an Ashtadiggaja - aka Andhrakavita Pitamaga (title given by KDR) wrote Manucharitam (mentions 4 castes) and Karikathasaram May even have been a minister.

The emperor himself lifted and bore the weight of the palanquin in which Peddana was seated

He was bestowed with Kanakabhishekam by the king.

He was the only poet who had the privilege of mounting the royal elephants.

On the demise of KRD the poet Peddana expressed his profound sorrows.

Manu Charitra: an episode in Markandeya Puranam relating to the birth of Svarochishamanu, who is one of the fourteen Manus.

Pravarakhyudu is a pious Brahmin youth who goes to Himalayas for sight seeing.

In Himalayas Varudhini, a Gandharva girl falls in love with him, but Pravarakhya rejects her love as he is already married. Knowing this a Gandharva youth who was earlier rejected by Varudhini assumes the form of Pravarakhya and succeeds to win her love. To them is born Svarochi, the father of Svarochishamanu.
one of the Pancha Kavyas, the five best works in Telugu. Peddana used a mix of words from Telugu and Sanskrit and a small number of Kannada words.
Some of his other famous works such as *Harikathaasaaramu are* untraceable now.
KDR ornamented Peddana's leg with a big golden bangle/bracelet called " GANDA PENDERAM " as a mark of excellent poetry

Other Ashtadiggajas:

Nandi Timmana: wrote Parijathapaharnam

Dhurjati: devotee of Shiva. Wrote 2 classical works

Kalahasteeswara Mahatmayam and Kalahasteeswara Satakam

Pingali Surana: wrote Raghavapandaviyam and Kalapuranodayam

Tenali Ramakrishnan: wrote Panduran Mahatmayam (a Panch

Kavya)

Ramarajabhushana aka Bhattumurti: wrote Vasucharitram (a

Pancha Kavya); Narasabhupaliyam; Harishchandra Nalopakhyanam

(a poetical work on the model of Raghavapandaviyam; has stories of

Nala and Harishchandra)

Madayagari Mallana: wrote Rajashekharacharitra - a prabhandha

dealing with love and wars of Rajashekhara, a king of Avanti (The *prabandhas are semi-historical anecdotes about famous persons*

Allayaraju Rama bhadra : wrote Rama bhuydyamand

Sakalakathasara Sanghram

KDR wore Amuktamalyadha in Telugu: *one who wears and gives away garlands. Considered as a masterpiece, Amuktamalyada* describes the story of wedding of the Hindu Lord Vishnu and Andal (or Goda Devithe) the Tamil Alvar poet and daughter of Periyalvar, at Srirangam. Work on statecraft

KDR wrote Jambavati Kalyanam and Ushaparinayam in Sanskrit Gangadevi, wife of Kumarakampana, wrote Maduravijayan

Female Poets: Hannamma (Kannda, Hadibadeya Dharma (Duty of a Devout Wife) is a compendium of ethics) and Thirumalamma

The following are the Telugu **Pancha Kavyas, the five great books**
of Telugu Literature.

Manu Charitha - Allasani Peddana

Panduranga Mahatyam - Tenali Ramakrishna

Amuktyamalyada - Sri Krishnadevaraya

Vasu Charitra - Rama Raja Bhushana. This work is composed in 1570 in the court of Vijayanagara ruler Tirumala Deva Raya. The real name of Rama Raja Bhushana is Bhattu Murti.

Vijaya Vilaasamu - Chemakura Venkata Kavi. This work is a Prabandha written in the 17th century in the court of Tanjore ruler Ragunatha Nayak

Pre-KDR: Nachna Somanatha, court poet of Bukka I wrote Uttaraharivamsam

THANKYOU !