Many works are there on Indian history. But almost all of them deal with the history of North India only, devoting at the end a chapter or two to South India. Unfortunately works on South Indian History are very rare and rarer still on Andhra history. In Andhra we do not come across many historians who tried to exhaust its history. As such we find only few inadequate books on Andhra.

Political history is different from cultural history. Every historian usually tries his hand at the political history only. Writers on cultural history can be counted on fingers. Scholars like N.Venkataramanayya, Maremmanda Rama Rao, Rayaprolu Subrahmanyan, etc., though produced works, their works contain few pages only on cultural history. At this juncture we also feel that works on period wise history have not been attempted. Articles on certain periods have been published by those, who took up the study of history as hobby in some literary and historical journals.

For the first time Sri M.Somasekhara Sarma produced a voluminous work on the history and culture of the Reddis of Konda Vidu, Rajamahendravaram, etc.
He has exhausted the subject. No one dares either to modify any matter or add any thing else to his work. It is the result of his efforts of many years.

During my discussions on this topic with my guide, Dr.S.R.Matha, she said that there is no work written so far on the influence exerted by the Culture of the Reddi Kings, on their contemporary neighbours. The Reddi Kingdom is the first to attain such a glory after the fall of the Kâkatiyas. As such, she advised me to make a study of the then existing principalities and Kingdoms and show how they were influenced by Reddi Culture. If this were to be taken up there are two advantages, viz., 1) The Reddi Culture forms the back ground for the intended thesis; and 2) there would be an independent work on new lines. As my aim is to depict culture I did not go deep into the political history.

Keeping this in mind I designed this thesis, which is mainly divided into two parts. The first part is devoted to the Reddi's where a birds eye view of their political and cultural history is given. In doing so I dealt with all the aspects of culture.

In the second part, I made a study of the Musunuri family who occupied the Telangana region as independent Kings, the Recherla family who ruled over the
Andhra region, the Korukonda principality and finally the Vijayanagara empire. As Harihara and Bukka, the founders of this Vijayanagar empire also worked under the Kakatiyas they joined the Hindu united front against the Muslims who committed atrocities in the region after the fall of the Kakatiyas. In dealing with the Vijayanagar—I considered mainly the cultural aspect only under the impression that it could not escape the influence of the Reddi culture.

This part is finally followed by conclusions where similarities and modifications that were visible in cultural aspects are shown. This is followed by Appendices I, II and III, and a Bibliography.

In this connection, I feel it is my duty to thank my guide Dr. S.R. Matha, Librarian Cum Curator and Teaching Member in the Department of Indian Culture who gave me valuable suggestions, at the time of discussions, and went through this thesis with utmost patience.

I also thank the authorities of my University who permitted me to work on this thesis, and Prof. S.S. Ramachandra Murty the present Head of the Department of Indian Culture, who was prepared to help me whenever
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