

APPENDIX

Coinage, weights and Measures

The Kākatīyas, after attaining sovereign power attempted to standardise land measures, coinage, weights and measures. They adopted earlier units but standardised them and enforced uniform usage throughout their kingdom. Pavuluri Mallana, who lived during the 11th c.A.D. described several units and measures in his Ganitasāra sangraha, a Telugu translation of sanskrit work by Mahāvīrācārya. The Kākatīya standards were generally designated by the prefix Kesari.

Kesari prefix

The Kākatīya kings had the titles arigajakesari, rāyagajakesari and dāyagajakesari. Prola I built a tank called Kesarisamudram, Inscriptions from Gaṇapatideva's time frequently refer to Kesarigadyānas. It may thus be said, as P.V.P. Sastry pointed out, that the Kesari prefix indicated Kākatīya units.

Land Measure

Among the many types of land measure, the Martur was the unit widely employed in Āndhradesa and Karnāṭaka. It was used to measure both wet and dry lands in earlier times. As more and more wet land came into use, martur was used

for the measurement of wet land and Khanduga became the unit of dry land. The area denoted by martur is not clear. In contemporary Tamil epigraphs veli was the land measure and it is nearly equal to 6.6 acres. It may be said that marturu denoted the same area. Nivartana was the Sanskrit word used for martur.

Though Khanduga was used in measuring dry land it was also a measure of grain, equal to Putti in Telugu. In some records, Khanduga was used to denote a land yielding one Putti of grain. Other records indicate that the seed sowable in the land was one putti. The area denoted by Khanduga is therefore not clear.

During the Kākatīya period, a standard pole was employed to measure both wet and dry lands. This was known as the Kesaripāṭighada. The suffix, as noted above, indicates that it was a Kākatīya standard. The length of the kesari-pāṭighada is given several inscriptions.

Coinage

The gadyāna and dramma were the coins in use during the Rāstrakūṭa period. During the time of the Cālukyas of Kalyāṇ, gadyāna continued to be in currency. The Sanskrit word gadyāna can be derived from the Telugu words, Gadde + āne, meaning the coin issued from the seat of royal authority. Gadyāna was a gold coin. Māḍa and tanka were the other words used to mean the coin (or the same amount of gold).

The Kākatīyas issued two gold coins: kesari gadyānam and kesari cinnam. The kesarigadyāna was nearly 3.5 gms. in weight and circular in shape with approximately 1 cm. in diameter. The cinnam was a fraction of the gadyāna and sources are at variance as to its value ranging from 1/8 to 1/14 of a gadyāna. Other gadyānas referred to in contemporary epigraphs are tyāgigadya and birudugadya.

Other coins that were in wide use was the rūka and vīsam made of silver. Gokarnarūka, most probably issued by the doḍas of Kandūr, was in currency till the end of the 13th century. The Kākatīyas appear to have issued coins for fractional value of a rūka such as the kesaripāṭi adḍuḡu ($\frac{1}{2}$ rūka) and kesari vīsam (1/16 rūka). No reference is found to kesarirūka.

An inscription from Bollapelli and another from Bāpaṭla indicate that one gadyāna was equivalent to 10 rūkas.

Grain measures

Putti, tūmu, kuncamu and mānika were the standard measures for grain. Same measures were used for oil and ghee.

Kesaripāṭi putti, Kesaripāṭi tūmu and Kesaripāṭi mānika are referred to in inscriptions. Evidently, these were the standard units adopted during the Kākatīya period. The following table shows the relation between these measures.

$$4 \text{ mānikas } = 1 \text{ kuncamu }$$

$$4 \text{ kuncamu } = 1 \text{ tūmu}$$

$$20 \text{ tūmus } = 1 \text{ putti}$$

The mānika also had fractions as follows:

$$1 \text{ mānika } = 4 \text{ solas}$$

$$1 \text{ sola } = 4 \text{ giddas}$$

Weights

The māda, the equivalent of gadyana, and cinnam, its fractions were also used to weigh articles such as sandal powder.

Some standard weights were also referred to in inscriptions.

They are vīsa, tula and pala. The relation between these can be given as follows:

$$30 \text{ cinnams } = 1 \text{ tula}$$

$$3 \text{ tulas } = 1 \text{ pala}$$

$$40 \text{ palas } = 1 \text{ vīse}$$

$$8 \text{ vīse } = 1 \text{ maṇugu or tūmu}$$

$$20 \text{ maṇus } = 1 \text{ putti}$$

or tūmus

The above summary on coinage, weights and measures is based on the following:

Ārudra, Samagra Āndhra Sāhityam, Vol.I, Madras. 1965.

P.V.P. Sastry, Kākatīya coins And Measures, Hyderabad, 1975.

Y.Gopala Reddy, Some Measures and Weights in Medieval Āndhra,

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