CHAPTER - TWO

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY
This chapter outlines the territorial evolution of Andhra Pradesh at the successive stages of its civilization up to 1200 A.D. Such an attempt throws light on the earlier stages of the administration as well as the formation of administrative units of the various kingdoms of the region. But before proceeding to the topic, a brief survey of the territorial appellations is necessary for a better understanding of the historical geography of the area under study.

The territorial appellations noticed in the inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh up to 1200 A.D. are Bhōga, Désa, Hāra or Rāṣṭra, Kampanaṇaṇa, Köttam, Madamba, Mandalam, Mērga or Pātha, Nādu, Pādi, Vādi, Valananda, Vartani, Vishaya and Numerical appellations.

BHŌGA: Bhōga is a territorial unit which was considered to be a subdivision of Vishaya in Gujarat\(^1\). It also appeared in the inscriptions of Madhya Pradesh\(^2\). Bhōga divisions are noticed more in Sanskrit inscriptions than in regional language inscriptions. This appellation thus, had a wide currency in the north. But in Andhra its occurrence is so far found only in the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Prakasam. In the 5th century A.D. the Kalinga king Umavarnam’s Brihatprostha grant\(^3\) and the Dhavalapeta plates\(^4\) refer to Dantayavagu-bhōga and Mahendra-bhōga respectively. Other bhōgas in the Kalinga region were Pattana-bhōgam\(^5\) and Vankhara-bhōgam\(^6\). Bhōga was a subdivision of rāṣṭra. The Chendakur plates\(^7\) of Pallava king Kumara-vishnu II refer to Kavachakara-bhōga as a subdivision of Kamakara-rāṣṭha.

DÉSA: The earliest available reference to désa as a territorial unit is Velpu-désa mentioned in the Velpuru plates of the Vishnukundi king Madhavavarnam II\(^9\). Sometimes désa denotes the entire country, viz:
Kalinga-desa\textsuperscript{10}, Andhra desa, etc. Sometimes desa is synonymous with Vishaya and nadu. For instance, Kalinga-desa and Palli-desa were also known as Kalinga Vishaya\textsuperscript{11} and Palli-nadu\textsuperscript{12} respectively. Desa appellation is found throughout Andhra pradesh. Being a Sanskrit appellation its provenance is more in the north; for instance, in Maharashtra alone we have Kanheiri desa, Karadada-desa, Kolhapura-desa, Nea-desa, Miringjidesa and Soma-desa. It has been noticed also in the inscriptions of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Eastern India and Tamil nad.

\textit{Hara or Rashtra:} Hara denotes a rashtra. The earliest use of \textit{hara} appellation in Andhra is Satavahani-hara\textsuperscript{13}, which is also the earliest administrative unit mentioned in the inscriptions of the region. After the Satavahanas, the Salankayanas and the Brihatpelayanas continued to use the same appellation; e.g.: Kudrahara\textsuperscript{14} or Kudurahara\textsuperscript{15}. The Ikshvakus and their successors in Andhra preferred to use ratha or Ratha (rashtra) instead of hara. The Eastern Chalukyas from the 7th to the 9th century used hara as an integral part, not as a suffix, of the territorial division, e.g.: Gudrahara-vishaya\textsuperscript{16}.

Hara, ara or vara endings are found in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Krishna and Kurnool districts of Andhra. Hara occurs also in Gujarat (Kapurahara), in Maharashtra (Govardhana-hara, Supratisthatha-hara) and in north Konkan (Ikharaki-shara)\textsuperscript{17}. Rashtra occurs in Eastern India, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nad.

\textbf{Kampana(mu):} Kampana in Kannada means a district. In Andhra-pradesh it occurs only in the inscriptions of the Kalyana Chalukyas, viz: Ettapi-90- Kampamamu\textsuperscript{18}, Kaluvachedi-40 Kampamamu\textsuperscript{19}, etc. The number of villages included shows that the size of Kampanams was varied. Kampanams were more
current in Karnataka. Some of them were Navalagunda Kampana, Kurumbetta Kampana, Nidagundage-12 Kampana, etc. Only one unit of Kampana is found in Maharashtra, viz, Kanheiri Kampana as a sub-division of Kanveeridesa.

KOTTAM: In Tamil 'Kottam' means a 'line', 'border' and 'mountain'. If these three meanings are combined a bottom can be understood as an area surrounded by hills as boundaries. It being of Tamil origin, was in vogue in Tamil Nadu and the southern part of Andhra at the time of the Cholas. Tiruvengadakottam in Chittoor dist. remained a territorial unit from 9th to 11th century, as a sub-division of Jayangonda-solamandalam. Kottams were sub-divisions of mandalams.

MADAMBA: It denotes a division consisting of eleven villages. So far only two madamba divisions have been found in Andhra, namely, Kharapuri-madamba, referred to in the Siripuram plates of Kalinga king Anantermman, and Devadamavam-vishaya referred to in the Eastern Ganga record. This division is not found in other states studied so far.

MANDALAM: This was introduced in Andhra by the Cholas. The mandalam units were generally large ones having naquis and kottams as sub-divisions. The mandalams of the Andhra Pradesh were Adhirajendra-mandalam, Nigirisula-mandalam, Rattapadikondasola-mandalam and Jayangonda-sola-mandalam.

Mandalam had a wide currency outside Andhra. The records of the Chalukyas mention Sarasvata-mandala, Satyapura-mandala, Khetaka-mandala, Lata-mandala, Dadhipdra-mandala, and Godhra-baka mehamandala in Gujarat. In the northern Konkan, Puri-Konkana mandala is mentioned in the records of the Silaharas.
The inscriptions record Vanevasi-mandala\textsuperscript{30} in Karnataka and Chedi-mandalam and Malei-mandalam\textsuperscript{31} in Tamil Nadu. Mandalam divisions are noticed also in the inscriptions of Eastern India Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

MĀRGA or PĀTHA: Marga and Patha are synonymous. They were rarely used in Andhra. The Mayidavolu plates of Pallava king Sivaskandavarman refer to Andhapatha\textsuperscript{52}. Anē-marga was a division of the Kalyana Chalukyas, and Ongerumarga-vishaya was that of the Eastern Chalukyas. Patha divisions are found also in Madhya-Pradesh.

NĀDU: The original meaning in Tamil is 'the cultivated or the settled area.' Since nādu later on came to be designated for larger area, its expanded meaning may be 'a country'. This appellation was very much in vogue in Tamil nādu. In Andhra pradesh, Re-nāndu-7000\textsuperscript{32}, referred to in some of the Telugu Chola inscriptions of the 7th century A.D. is the earliest known occurrence of the Nādu division. Later on in the 9th century onwards nādu enjoyed wide currency all over Andhra. It was so popular that even some places previously known as vishayas or rāṣṭras were referred to in later period as nādu. e.g.: Kamma-rāṣṭra or vishaya became Kamma-nādu in the inscriptions of the 12th and 13th centuries.

Nādu had no fixed size. Sometimes it was as large as Re-nāndu-7000 and other times the same was restricted to a small unit like Re-nāndu-70\textsuperscript{33}.

The nādu appellation was frequently employed by Bādami Chalukyas, Eastern Chalukyas, Chōlas, Telugu Chōlas and Kalyana-Chalukyas. It was very much in vogue in the entire south India.
PADI: Padi means a 'military camp', 'hamlet', 'quarters', and 'district'. This appellation in the meaning of a 'large district' was employed by the Cholas. In Andhra Pradesh, Perumbānāppadi was a sub-division of Jayangonda-sōla-mandalam. Nādatāpāti was a small division of the Early Pallava kingdom referred to in the inscription of Simhavaranam I 60.

VADI: Vādi means village, street, garden. Although Vādi is generally a place name suffix and not used as an appellation of territorial divisions, yet in the inscriptions of the Cholas four Vādi divisions have been noticed, viz. Kandravādi, Noyyana vādi, Oddavādi and Nātavādi.

VALANANDU: It literally means in Tamil 'a fertile country'. But 'valavan' was the dynastic name of the Cholas and 'Valavar' was the name of the people of Chōla nādu who were mainly agriculturists. Valaven-nādu is a better explanation than valavarndu because there is no mention of Valanadu outside the dominion of the Chōlas and no other dynasty of Andhra had employed this appellation. The Chōlas seem to have used it as a synonym of raṣṭra or desa.

VARTANI: Vartan in Sanskrit means living, staying, abode or residence. The places to which this appellation was given were abodes of wild-life. They are found only in Srikakulam dist. of Andhra Pradesh and Ganjam dist. of Orissa under the Eastern Gangas. Only four such divisions have been found, namely Varavartani, Kroshtukavartani, Kantakevartani and Rupyasvartani.

VISHAYA: Vishaya as an administrative unit, more or less equivalent in size to the present day district, was one of the early and most widely used appellation all over the country, especially
in the north. In Andhra it was in vogue right from the time of the Vishnukundis. Cuddadi/Cuddavadi vishaya is the earliest occurrence at the time of the Vishnukundi king Madhavavarman III. The same vishaya continued to function as an administrative unit under the Eastern Chalukyas and Cholas. From the time of the Vishnukundis all the ruling families of Andhra had employed this appellation.

NUMERICAL APPpellATIONS:

Quite a number of territorial divisions have been found with numbers affixed to them, such as Kanna-300, Naravadi-500, Sabbi-1000, Anmakonda - 7000, etc. Although the scholars have been trying to find the meaning of numerical appellations, still it remains a moot point. There are several interpretations offered by the scholars.

According to the Imperial Gazetteer of India the numerical designations refer to their revenue capacity or to the numbers of their nadas that is sub-divisions. Rice also proposes the same. He further suggests that the nada divisions were often called thousands in Karnataka and hence Banavasi-12,000, Gangavadi-96,000 were so designated because they consisted of 12, 96 nadas or divisions. According to Aiyangar the numbers seem to denote either the revenue paid or the value of the produce or sometimes the quantity of the seed required. Fleet is of opinion that the figures refer to the number of villages contained in the division. Altekar, rejecting the theory of Rice, has strongly supported the view of Fleet. Kane has also agreed with this view.
It is now generally accepted that the figures represented the villages and their hamlets of the division concerned. In the case of the large numbers, e.g., Vengi-16,000, the villages need not be understood as the present day large villages. A few families of the same profession might have constituted a village or hamlet. A village must have been comprised of several hamlets of people of different professions. When these are considered separately, and at the same time if all of them are added together, the large numerical appellations are not difficult to understand.

As regards the use of numerical appellations in Andhra Pradesh, they were introduced and rarely used by the Rashtrakutas, and then followed by the Vemulavada Chalukyas, Eastern Chalukyas and Eastern Gangas. It was at the time of the Kalyana Chalukyas that this appellation got wide currency in Andhra Pradesh.

The scope of this chapter is to present a detailed analysis of the administrative divisions along with the places included in them, based on the inscriptions of the dynasties that ruled over Andhra Pradesh. As noted in the introduction, only the area covering within the present Andhra Pradesh has been studied. Although the method followed here is a dynasty-wise analysis, the entire area, which was often extended to the neighbouring states, ruled by any particular dynasty, does not come within the purview of this study, but only the area in Andhra where the dynasty had dominion.
The inscriptions of the early dynasties do not give sufficient information on the administrative divisions of the time. Very often villages are mentioned without giving their boundaries and the unit to which the village belonged. Again, when a division is mentioned no mention at all is made as regards its sub-divisions, as is found in the Badami Chalukya inscriptions from Maharashtra and Karnataka, where desas included vishayas and the latter were consisted of bhogas. The early divisions like Satavahanihara of the Satavahanas, Kuduraraha of the Brihatpralayanas, Kanirahara of the Salaṅkayanas, Kammaka ratha of the Ikshvakus, are not furnished with geographic details except that they included one or two villages. Therefore, it must be confessed at the very outset that the identification and fixing the limits of some of the divisions cannot be accurate and may be treated as tentative.

The administrative divisions of the kingdoms of the various ruling families, under the respective dynastic name, have been dealt with in the sequel.

SATAVAHANAS

SATAVAHANIHARA: An inscription of Siripulumati whom Sukthanker identifies with Vasishthiputra-sami-siri-Pulmevi(II), found at a place mid-way between Myakadoni and Chinnakadaburu in Adoni tk, Kurnool dist., records Satavahanihara, the earliest territorial divisions found in the inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh. This is the only division of the Satavahana rulers so far found in their inscriptions from the region. The peculiar nature of this division is that it is named after the Satavahana family. In the 7th century the
Nalas, in the 9th century the Sindas and in the 11th century, the Nolambas had given their family names to territorial divisions, such as Nala-vadi, Sindu-vadi-1000, and Nolambavadi.

The same record mentions that a certain Gahapatika (householder) constructed a tank in the village Vepuraka which was included in Sataahanihara. This village is identified with Bapura in Adoni tk, Kurnool dist. It is stated that the division was belonging to Khamanaka, the great General (Mahasenapati) of the king Pulimavi. Most likely Khamanaka was the governor of Satavahanihara.

An inscription of the 4th century A.D. from Hirahadahalli, Bellary dist, mentions the same divisions as Satahanirattha which included the village Chillarekodumka which is identified with the modern Chillakaladona in Adoni tk.

From the identification of the two villages, Vepuraka and Chillarekodumka, and from the find-spots of the two records it may be concluded that Satavahanihara was the region around the modern Adoni tk, in Kurnool dist, extending up to Bellary dist. in Karnataka.

**Ikshvakus**

KANNAKA-RATHA: This is one of the oldest administrative units in Andhra, recorded in the inscription of the Ikshvakus of the 3rd century A.D. Its find-spot is Jagayyapet. It included the village Nadatura. In the 5th century the Early Pallavas termed it Karmma-rashtra. In the early 6th century the Vishnukundis called
it Kammāṅka-ratthe. The Eastern Chālukyas called variously as Kamma-rāṣṭra-viṣhaya, Kamma-rāṣṭra, Kamma-rāṣṭra, Kamma-nādu-viṣhaya, etc. The Cholas named it as Kamma-nādu, Kamma-Kshiti, Kamma-viṣhaya, Kamma-nādu etc. Thus in substance the name remained the same while the appellation got fluctuated. The division is possibly named after ethnological name, because the word Karmākāra means black-smith.

The included village Nāḍaturā cannot be located in the map. The identification of the division is made easy by the frequent references to it by the later dynasties, according to which it comprised the modern Bapalā, Ongole and Narasaraopet taluks. But the inscriptions of the Ikshvakus have been found in Krishna and Guntur dists. The find-spot of the inscription mentioned above in which Kammākaraṇa is mentioned, is Jaggyyapet. Therefore it may be suggested that this division at the time of the Ikshvakus was comprised of the area lying between Narasaraopet in Guntur dist. and Jaggyyapet in Krishna dist., whereas in the later period it was extended southward up to Ongole in Prakasam dist.

**BRIHATPAŁAYANAS.**

**KUḌURAḤĀRA.** The Kondamudi plates of the Brihatpaḷayana king Jaya-varman give reference to Kudurā-hāra. The 'hāra' type administrative unit of the Sātavāhanas was adapted by the Brihatpaḷayanas and the Sālankīyanas. The meaning of Kudurā is not known. The same division was called Kudrāhāra by the Sālankīyanas, Gudrāhāra-viṣhaya by the Eastern Chālukyas and Cholas, and Gudrāvara-viṣhaya, pallapu Gudrāvara viṣhaya, etc by the Cholas. Thus this division remained as
an administrative unit under several ruling powers for nearly nine centuries. Kuduru, the headquarters of this division, is identified with Guduru in Bandar tk, Krishna dist. Pantura, the village included in it, cannot be traced. According to some scholars Kuduru is the present Gudivada, the headquarters of the taluk of the same name, on account of the Buddhist Stupas found therein.

**SALANKAYANAS**

**KULIRAHARAST** The Salankayana king Nandivarman II in his Kaneru charter records the division Kudrahara which was previously known as Kudurahara under the Birhatphalakyanas. The two villages mentioned in it are Videnurapallika and Kuravakesri which are not traceable. The same division is mentioned as Kuduhara in the Kaneru plates and Kanukollu plates of king Skandavarman. The Kateru plates refer to Chinnapura and Lekumari villages as included in this hara. Chinnapura was wrongly read as Chintapura. Ramachandramurthy has read it correctly as Chinnapura and identified it with Chinnapuram in Bandar tk. The village Lekumari is identified with Lekamudi in Kaikalur tk. In the Kanukollu plates Kudrahara included the village Kompara which is identified with Komurru in Gudivada tk.

From the identification of the above villages and the find-spot of the inscriptions it is evident that the Kudrahara of the Salankayanas comprised the modern Gudivada, Bandar and Kaikalur tks.

**KANIRAHARAST** An inscription of Salankayana Hastivarman II from Penugonda, Tanuku tk. refers to Kanirahara. The village Mulukuli belonged to this division, the chief towns of which was Kanuru, 24 kms north of Penugonda, Tanuku tk. The village Mulukuli is identified with Mulakasapalle, Nugur tk. Hence it may be stated
that this division comprised the taluks of Tenuku, Nugur and Nidadavolu.

**EARLY PALLAVAS**

The administrative divisions so far noticed in the records of the Early Pallava kings are: Anāhapātha, Karmanāśṭhra, Mundārāśṭhra, Nādaṭṭa-pāṭi, and Kavacakaṛa-bhōga.

**ANĀHAPĀTHA:** In the 4th century the Pallava king Śivakandavarman, as a Yuvarāja in his Mayidavolu plates recorded that Dhannakaṭaka (Dharani-kōta) and the granted village Viripara belonged to the region called Anāhatapātha. Here the name Anāhatapātha may mean the entire Andyra, probably the Andhra region ruled by the Pallavas. It may be suggested that the name Anāhatapātha is an ethnological one, after the name of the Andyra race. The granted village Viripara is identified with Vipparla in Narasaraopet tk. in Guntur dist.

**KARMA-NĀŚṬHRA:** In the 5th century A.D. the Ōmgōdu grant of Skandavarman III refers to Karna-nāśṭhra which was previously known as Karmākara-ṛatha under the Ikshvakus. The size of this division seems to be much wider under the Pallavas, because it included places even in Ongole tk. The following villages were included in the Karna-nāśṭhra of the Pallavas:

- Tēmrēpa - Chebrōlu, Guntur tk.
- Ōmgōdu - Ongole, Ongole tk.
- Koḍiki - Koniki, Ongole tk.
- Kāḍakuduru - Kāḍavakuduru, Bapatla tk.

The villages Narachedu and Penukaparu, according to the inscriptions, were the northern and southern boundaries respectively of Omgōdu, but are not traceable now. From the identification of these places it is quite clear that this division was much wider than
when it was under the Ikshvakus, extending to south as far as Ongole.

Kavachakāra-bhoga (see below) was a sub-division of this rāṣṭra. It is the first epigraphical evidence in Andhra of a rāṣṭra having bhoga sub-division.

MUNDA-RĀṢṬHA: This division is named after the tribes Mundakas referred to as Mundas in Vishnupurāṇa. According to the Uruvupalli grant of Vishnuvardapavarman, Uruvupalli, Kandukūra, Kanupūra and Kondamuruvudu had belonged to this rāṣṭra. In the Pikira grant of Simhaverman the granted village Pikira was included in this division. The Vilavatti grant of the same monarch refers to Vilavatti, the donated village, and Paddukara of Mundarāṣṭha. An inscription from Singarayakonda, Nellore dist, refers to Nedungarayya as belonging to Mundarāṣṭha.

The identification of the above places are as follows:-

Uruvupalli - Ulavapadu, Kandukur tk.
Kandukura - Collakandukuru, Kandukur tk.
Kanupura - Kanupuru, Nellore tk.
Kondamuruvudu - Kondanudusupalem, Kandukur Tk.
Pikira - Pigilam, Venkatagiri tk.
Vilavatti - Vidavluru, Kovuru tk.
Paddukara - Padugapadu, Kovuru tk.
Nedungaraya - Nigallu, Kovuru tk.

The above identification of places shows that the division Mundarāṣṭha of the Early Pallavas was quite a large one extending from Ongole to the south of Nellore almost upto the border of Chittoor dist.
The Nēyūru grant of the Later Pallava king Narasimhavarman dated 711 A.D. refers to Mēl-mundāraśṭra as including Nēyūru and Asidharapura. The former is identified with Nēyūru in Atmakur tk, and the latter is not identified. The prefix 'Mēl' means western. It seems that at the time of the Later Pallavas Mundāraśṭra was very much limited to the western portion of the former Mundāraśṭra of the Early Pallavas. But in the 12th Century it got expanded under the Cholas with a new appellation Mundāinēdu comprising Venkatagiri, Nellore, Kovur, Atmakur and Kandukur tk's.

Nēdattapati: An inscription from Jalālpuram in Sattenapalli tk. issued by Simhavarman refers to Nēdattapati and to its affiliate village Vēsanta. Both the places are not traceable now. But from the find-spot of the inscription it may be suggested that this division comprised the region in and around the Sattenapalli tk. in Guntur dist.

Kavachakaras-bhōga: A record of Kumaravishnu II refers to this bhōga as a sub-division of Kammānke-rāṭṭha (Karna-rāśtra). Both the units seem to have been named after ethnological names, i.e. Kammānke-rāṭṭha after the Karmakāaras (blacksmiths), and Kavachakāra-bhōga after the Kavachakāaras (armour-makers). This bhōga included the village Chendalūru which is known to-day by the same name in Ongole tk. This division therefore corresponds to the region around Chendalūru in Ongole tk. Prakasam dist.

From the foregoing administrative units it may be stated that the Early Pallava kingdom had extended from Narasaraopet tk. in Guntur dist. to Venkatagiri tk. in Nellore dist.
Later Pallavas.

PUMIRASHTRA: The Vuna Guravayapalem plates of the Later Pallava king Paramesvaravarman I in his 19th regnal year refer to Pumirashtra in which the granted village Kubumuru was situated on the south of the river Musunga. This division is stated to have been located on the south of Mundacerashtra. Hence it may be identified with Podili tk. in Nellore dist.

TONDAMANDALAM: An inscription dated 1164 A.D. obtained from Bapatla records Tondamandalam. It included the village Salibrihadankkuramahagrama which is identified with the find-spot, Bapatla, Bapatla tk. It is to be noted that the whole Pallava empire was known as Tondamandalam. Tonda is a Tamilised form of the Sanskrit term 'Palla', meaning 'creeper, bushes'. Therefore Tondamandalam is the southern version of the Sanskrit name Pallava-rashtra, which may not be considered as an administrative unit, but as the entire Pallava empire. Since the inscription under study was found at Bapatla which is the old Salibrihadankkuramahagrama in Tondamandalam, it may be suggested that when the Pallavas were overcome by the Cholas the former escaped the Chola threat and took refuge in Cuntur dist.

VISHNUKUNDIS

The administrative units of the Vishnukundis kingdom, found in the inscriptions are Velpurudesa, Natripati, Plaki-rashtra, Kammanka-rattha and Guddadi-vishaya.

VELPURI-DESA: In the Velpuru stone inscriptions of Madhavavarman I the king is stated to have been ruling Velpuru-desa. The main city of this desa, Velpuru, is the present village of the same name in Sattensapalli tk. Cuntur dist. Since the king is stated to be the
ruler of Vēlpūru-dēsa the region may be taken as a country and not merely as an administrative unit. It is likely that Mahāvārman’s kingdom was a small region around Vēlpūru.

NÄTRIPĀTI: The Chikkulla plates of Vikramendravārman II refer to this division. It’s name is a Prakrit form of the later Sankrītised Nātavādi under the Eastern Chālukyas or Nātādi under the Chōlas. It included the villages Rēgōrama and Rēvirēva. The former one, situated at that time on the South-east of Rēvirēva is not found now. The latter village is identified with Rēvirēla in Nandi-gama tk. Krishna dist.

PLAKI-RĀŚHTRA: The Ramatirtham plates of Indravārman, who ruled from c. 527 to 556 A.D. refer to this rāśtra. At the time of the Early Chālukyas this division was known as Plak-i- or Plakki vishāya. It is identified with the modern Srikakulam dist. by R.C. Majumdar and the same is admitted by S. Sankaranarayanan. The headquarters of this division, Plak-i, is identified with Pakki in Bobbili tk. The village belonged to it was Peruvātaka which has been identified with Peruvāda in Anakapalli tk. The find-spot of the record is Ramatirtham in Vizianagaram tk. It can hence, be concluded that the Plak-i-rāśtra of the Vishnukundis comprised the area between Bobbili and Anakapalli tks.

KAMANKA-RATTHA: The Pulombūru grant of Mahāvārman III reveals that Śivasārman, the son of the village Pulombūru in Guḍdādi-vishāya, was a native of Kunrūru in Kamanka-rattha. The village Kunrūru has been identified with Komžūru in Sattenspalli tk. Therefore this division should correspond to at least Sattenspalli tk.
GUDDA-VISHAYA: The Ipur plates of Mādhavavarman II, son of Govindaivarman refer to this vishaya. It included the village Vilambali the granted village which is identified with Velampālam in Ramachandrapuram tk, East Godāvari dist. The Pulombūru grant of Mādhavavarman refers to this vishaya to which the granted village Pulombūru belonged. The same village was again granted by Eastern Chālukya king Jayasimha I to Rudrasērman, son of Sivasērman the former donee. This shows that Mādhavavarman had a political setback and got defeated by the Eastern Chālukyas. Thus the division became the Guddavādi vishaya of the Eastern Chālukya kingdom. Pulombūru is identified with Polamūru in Ramachandrapuram tk, East Godāvari dist.

This division, therefore, corresponds to the region around Ramachandrapuram tk. at the time of the Vishnukundis, but later on under the Eastern Chālukyas it indeed, comprised the taluks of Amalapuram, Ramachandrapuram and Kakinada of East Godāvari dist.

From the above administrative divisions of the Vishnukundis it is understood that their kingdom was lying between Sattenapalli in Guntur dist. and Bobbili in Srikakulam dist.

KALINGAS

The inscriptions of the kings of the Kalinga country reveal these divisions: Deva-rāṣṭra, Telavalli-vishaya, Giri-kalinga, Mahēndra-bhōga, Pantayavāgu-bhōga and Kalinga desa.

DEVA-RĀṢṬRA: Under the Kalinga kings, in the 4th and 5th centuries the region between Visakhapatnam and Pithapuram in East Godāvari dist. was known as Deva-rāṣṭra. It was one of the kingdoms conquered by Samudragupta as recorded in his Allahabad Pillar Inscription.
It included Pithapuram and Tōllavalli-visbaya, and during the Eastern Ganges in the 9th and 10th century, it included also Flamenchi-Kalinga desa. Pithapuram is the same Pithapuram in East Godavari dist.

TōLLAVALLI-VISBAYA An inscription found at Sṛungavarapukōta reveals this division as a sub-division of Ī̄varāśhtra. It included the village Kindeppa which may be the present village Kondapōlam, 25 kms south-west of Sṛungavarapukōta. The headquarters of the unit, Tōllavalli, is identified with Tellaganuddy near Sṛungavarapukōta. This visbaya, therefore, corresponds to the modern Sṛungavarapukōta tk. in Visakhapatnam dist.

CĪRĪ-KALINGA An inscription of the 5th century A.D. speaks of Cīrī-Kalinga. This is the hilly region of the Kalinga country, and it corresponds to the Sṛīkakulam-Visakhapatnam hill tract. It included the following villages:

- Dūhāgrāma - Peḍda-Dūgām, Narasannapeta tk.
- Gōvāṭaka - Gōvāda, Viravalli tk.
- Vardhāmanapura - Vaḍāma, Palakonda tk.
- Vasuvaṭaka - - -

MAHĒNDRA-BHŌGA This division is named after the hill Mahēndragiri, mentioned in Allahabad Pillar inscription of Samudragupta, and is recorded in the Dhavalapēta plates of Umapārman. It included Kuttupu which is identified with Kudupasingi in Golukonda Agency, Visakhapatnam dist. The division corresponds to the Mahēndragiri range spreading over Visakhapatnam and Sṛīkakulam dists. in Andhra Pradesh, and Ganjam dist. in Orissa.
DANTAYAVAGU-BHOGA: This division is recorded in the Brihatproshtha grant of Umasvarman. The granted village in it, Brihatproshtha is extinct. In its place, according to G. Ramdas, now flourishes the village called Pedda-Saulapuram on the banks of the Vamsadhora in Srikakulam tk. This division, therefore, corresponds to the region around Pedda-Saulapuram.

KALINGA/KLINGA-DESA: The Ragolu plates of Sektivarman refer to Kalinga or Kalinga-desa. It included the following villages:

- Pakaluvu - Ragolu, Srikakulam tk.
- Dantapurua - Danta, Tekkali tk.
- Kursa-rashtra - Kurchavalasa, Palakonda tk.

The headquarters of this division, Kalinga is identified with Mukhalingam.

Hence this desa comprised at least Tekkali, Mukhalingam, Palakonda and Srikakulam tks. in Srikakulam dist. Some of the above plates have been issued from their capital at Pithapura.

The above-mentioned divisions show that the kingdom of the Kalingas extended from Pithapuram in East Godavari dist. towards the north-east upto Gunjam dist. in Orissa.

BADAMI CHALUKYAS

The territory of the Badami Chalukyas in Andhra Pradesh was divided into Kamma-rashtra, Chalukya-vishaya, Renendu-vishaya, Fruva-vishaya, Nalavadi-vishaya, Vanguravadi-vishaya, Bavihara-vishaya, Pedekal-vishaya, Turumara-vishaya and Vaangunur-nadu.

KAMMA-RASHTRA: The eastern expedition of Pulakesin II enabled him to capture the Vishmukundi kingdom. The Kopparam plates of
Pulakesin II refer to Karna-rashtra which was under the dominion of the Vishvakarmas as Karmanka-Rattha. The said record refers to the following villages as part of this division:

Kondaverpur - Kondavidu, Narasarsapat tk.
Virpara - Vipparla, " "
Irbuli - (extinct; was in between the other two villages)

Chalukya Vishaya: Pulakesin II named this vishaya after the name of his family. An inscription of his refers to the villages, Santanuru, Pulikuropu and Tumbeyamuru which cannot be identified. The division may correspond to parts of Mahboobnagar and Kurnool dists.

Renaadu-Vishaya: An inscription of Vikramaditya I refers to this vishaya. Renaadu denotes black-cotton soil. So this vishaya is named after soil-type. Eventhough Renaadu itself is a territorial appellation, in this case it has become a part of the name itself, using vishaya as appellation. In later period it was known as Renaadu-7000. Probably at the time of the Baddami Chalukyas this division occupied a major portion of Cuddapah dist.

Fruva-Vishaya: Another inscription of Vikramaditya I refers to Fruva-vishaya. The headquarters of this vishaya was Turutataka which has been identified with Turimalla near Cumbum in Prakasan dist. The vishaya, therefore, comprised more or less the region around Cumbum.

Nalavadi-Vishaya: Vikramaditya's another inscription from Karnulu (Kurnool) reveals Nala-vadi-vishaya. This division was named after the feudatory family, the Nalas. It included the village Ratnagiri.
which retains the same name to-day in Medakasira tk, Anantapur dist. In the inscriptions of the Bāshrakūṭas and Kalyāna-Chālukyas this division is referred to as Nagavadi-500. It comprised parts of Kurnool and Anantapur dists.

**Nagavadi-Vishaya:** The Ámudalapādu inscriptions of Vikramaditya I, dated 660 A.D. refers to this visahya. It included the village Iparumkal which is identified with the modern Vipanagandla in Alampur tk. Vāṅgūru in Kalvakurī taluk is identified with the headquarters of this division. Therefore it is identical with the region around Vāṅgūru and Vipanagandla in Mahboobnagar dist.

**Bāvihāra-Vishaya:** The king Vijāditya while residing at Pottalikānagara in Bāvihāra vishaya granted the village Yukurombe in Pedekal-vishaya. Pottalikanagara is identified with Patancheru. The division, therefore, may be identical with the region around Patancheru, Sangareddi tk, Medak dist.

**Pedekal-Vishaya:** An inscription of Vinayaditya, dated 689 A.D. from Togarchedu, Nandyala tk, refers to this visahya. It included the villages Togarchchedu, Gullavelenduvu, Ereyur, and Battayur. Togarchchedu is identical with the find-spot. The other villages cannot be traced. Another inscription of the same king, dated 692 A.D. reveals the same division having included in it the village Álikundha which is identified with Álikondha in Koikuntla tk, Kurnool dist. An inscription of king Vijayaditya, in 700 A.D. refers to this visahya as having in it Yukurombe the granted village and Vinchchibichchodi which are not identified. The last two inscriptions were obtained from Mayaluru, Koikuntla tk, Kurnool dist. This division, therefore, comprised at least
Kolunkla, Nandyala and Pranechalam tks.

TURUMARA-VISHAYA: King Vijayaditya's inscription from Kondapalli, Gutti tk. refers to this vishaya. It included Pulagicheruvu which is identical with Poliki in Gutti tk, Anantpur dist. Another inscription at the time of the same king from Betapalli Gutti tk, issued by Bana chief Vikramaditya mentions this division as Turamara-vishaya. An inscription of the last Badami king, Kirtiverma II, refers to it as Suramara-vishaya. The find-spot of this record is Chandana, Tadparti tk. From the provenance of all these inscriptions and from the identification of Pulagicheruvu, the division can be more or less located in Tadparti and Gutti tks, of Anantapur dist.

VANGANUR-NAĐU: A record of Vijayaditya from Virareddipalli, Tadparti tk, speaks of this nađu. In an inscription of his son Vikramaditya II, the 'nađu' appellation is supplanted by vishaya, i.e. it became Vanganuru-vishaya. It included the village Penuka-paru which cannot be identified. The head-quarters of the division was Vanganuru which remained unchanged in Tadparti tk, Anantpur dist.

From the foregoing survey of the administrative divisions of the Badami Chalukyas it may be concluded that their kingdom in Andhra Pradesh embraced the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahboobnagar, Anantapur and Medak, while the remaining parts of the conquered Andhra were entrusted to the Vaṅgi branch.

RĀSHTRAKUṬAS:

Of the territory in Andhra occupied by the Rāshtrakūṭas the following administrative divisions have been found: Naravādi- 500,
Nalavadi - 500: An inscription of Krishna III in 967 A.D. refers to Nalavadi - 500. The find-spots of this inscription is Nāyakallu, Kurnool tk. The Kalyāṇa Chālukyas also called it by the same name. This division was at first known as Nalavadi under the Bādami Chālukyas. It is probably identified with parts of Kurnool and Anantapur dists.

This is the first known instance in Andhra of numerical appellation affixed to a division. It was, indeed, in vogue since a few centuries in Karnataka and Maharashtra. The Bādami Chālukyas had employed the numerical appellations outside the Andhra area of their kingdom. Even the Rāṣṭrakūṭas used it rarely in the Andhra portion of their kingdom.

Mulki - 500: An inscription at the time of Govinda IV from Kamalapuram refers to Mulki-500. Another inscription at the time of Krishna III from Pushpagiri, Cuddapah tk., refers to it as Mulki-nādu. From the find-spots it seems to have comprised Kamalapuram and Cuddapah tks of Cuddapah dist.

Kollipaka-naḍu - 20,000: During the Rāṣṭrakūṭa period one of their feudatories or governors named Śaṅkaragandharasa was ruling over Kollipaka-naḍu 20,000. Kollipaka the headquarters of the division is identified with Kolanupaka in Bhongir tk. In the inscriptions of the Kalyāṇa Chālukyas it is known as Kollipaka-7000, Kollipaka-dēśa, Kollipaka - 2000 etc.

The division corresponds to the region around Bhongir tk, Nalgonda dist.
PoDana-Nādu: The Chennuru inscription of Krishna III refers to this division as situated on the banks of Godavari. Its chief town, PoDana, is identified with Bodhan in Nizamabad dist. Thus it may be stated that this division extended from Bodhan in Nizamabad up to Chinmuru along the river Godavari.

From the foregoing few administrative divisions of the Rāṣṭra-kūṭas it is understood that their dominion in Andhra was well spread over from Adilabad dist in the north to Cuddapah and Anapatapur dists in the south.

Vēmulavāda Chālukyas

In the inscriptions of the Chālukyas of Vēmulavāda the following administrative divisions have been noticed:

Rāmakru Viśākhā: An inscription of Arikešari III from Kolipara refers to this division. The following villages were included in this:

- Belanmag - Vellampad, Karimnagar tk.
- Parivāturla - Parlapalli, "
- Pōtuvōdupi - Pothnur, Sirsilla tk.
- Pulacheruvuḷ - -
- Tuvasi - -
- Urige - -

Hence this division is identified with the region between Karimnagar and Sirsilla tks.

Sabrisarāśra: An inscription from Parbhani, Maharashtra state, reveals this division, having in it a sub-division Rēpāka-12. Under the Kalyāna Chālukyas it was known as Sabbi-1000, and under
the Kākatiyas as Sabbi-nāṇḍu. Rēpēka-12 is stated to have included in it the village Venikadupulu. Rēpēka is the same now in Karimnagar tk, and the village Venikadupulu is not traceable. Since the find-spot of the plates is Parbhani in Maharashtra, and all the other inscriptions of later dynasties referring to Sabbi-1000 are from Karimnagar dist, it may be stated that this division had been consisted of the region around Karimnagar tk, extending probably upto Parbhani in Maharashtra.

ēTUkURU-70 and PAMMī-12: The Rēpēka inscription of Ārikēsārī III refers to a family of disciples of the Jaina faith who were holding a fief, comprising ēTUkurU-70 and PAMMī-12. PAMMī is the modern PAMMī in Khammam dist. Therefore these two small divisions were in Khammam dist.

EASTERN CāLUKYAS

The Eastern Cālukya empire was divided into units of rāshṭra in the beginning. Soon the rāshtras gave way for vishayyas. The vishaya appellation was more commonly used than any other one by the Eastern Cālukyas. Of the 25 divisions noticed as many as 23 are vishayyas. The vishaya appellation became so much in vogue that even those divisions already existing with other appellation like hāra, rāshṭra, vēḍī, nāḍu, etc. were gradually changed into vishayyas, making the other appellation as part of the name. e.g.-

Guḍra - hāra > Guḍrahāra - vishaya
Paḷḷi - rāshṭra > Paḷḷiṇāḍu - vishaya
Guḍḍa-vēḍī > Guḍḍavēḍī - vishaya
Atṭili - nāṇḍu > Atṭālināṇḍu - vishaya
The administrative divisions of the Eastern Chālukyas have been classified as follows (the vishayas are arranged alphabetically)

**RASTHREAS:**
- Palli - rāṣṭra (also Palli-nāḍu)
- Karmā rāṣṭra - vishaya (see under vishayās)

**NĀLUS:**
- Pottapi - nāṇḍu, Minumbāka-nāṇḍu
- Palli-nāṇḍu (see under Pallī - rāṣṭra)
- Kamma - nāṇḍu - vishaya
- Attilī - nāṇḍu - vishaya (see under Vishayās)
- Vela-nāṇḍu - vishaya

**VISHAYAS:**

**NUMERICAL APPELLATIONS:** Numerical appellations are rarely used by the Eastern Chālukyas, and that too generally as a mere addition to the already existing divisions. This must be due to the influence of the Raṣṭrakutatas and Kalayana Chalukyas. Only a few of such divisions are noticed. They are:

- Pramōru-12 (see Pāgu-nārā - vishaya)
- Pottapi - 300 (see Pottapi-nāṇḍu)
- Pallināṇḍu-300 (see under Vishayās)
- Vēṇgi - 1000
This rashtra is referred to in the Koneki grant of Vishnuvardhana II. It is stated to have included the following villages:

Koneki - Konaiki, Palnad tk.
Nedukuru - Nadikude,
Mudokuru - Mutukuru,

This division did not remain long as a rashtra. At the time of Jayasimha II it was known as Pallinadu. A little later in the Zulakallu plates of Vijayaditya I it is referred to as Pallinandu-vishaya. It included the following villages:

Juvikallu - Zulakallu, Palnad tk.
Chintapali - Chintapalle,
Aluvalu -
Muparu -

An inscription from Gurijala, Palnad tk, in the 10th century, refers to it as Pallinadu. Under the Cholas it was known as Palli-cesa. Pallinadu and Pallinandu-300.

This division is one of the ancient divisions of Andhra Pradesh. Some scholars have suggested that it owes its origin to the family of the Pallavas who ruled over the region. S.S.Ramachandra Murthy opines that the word Palli is a Dravidian word meaning 'a place of worship' especially of Buddhist and Jaina sects. The Buddhist remains discovered in the region supports the latter view. The division more or less corresponds to the modern Palnad tk, Guntur dist.

Pottapi-nandu, Kandyam plates of Damarasa, dated 1007 A.D., refer to this vishaya as Pottapi-nandu-vishaya-300. Pithapuram plates of
Virachoda and the Simhachalam plates refer to it. No constituent villages are mentioned. The headquarters of the division, Pottapi, is not identified. It corresponds to the area around Pithapuram tk, in East Godavari dist.

In the 12th century there was another Pottapi-nandu in Cuddapah dist. under the dominion of the Vaidumbes (see below).

**ATTILINANDU-VISHAYA:** A reference to this vishaya has been first noticed in the inscription of Jayasimha II, dated 709 A.D. The inscription records the following villages in it:

- **Ariyedu** - Akividu, Bhimavaram tk.
- **Aruvilli** - Aravalli, "
- **Atili** - Atili, Tanuku tk.
- **Mavunduru** - Mamuduru, "
- **Vipparu** - Pippara, Tadepalligudem tk.
- **Padminyagahara** - (Sarasipura), "
- **Canapevaram**
- **Korukolanu** - Korukollu, Kollalur tk.
- **Duttaka** - Jutagir, Tanuku tk.
- **Idyuru** - Iduru, "
- **Kaluchumbaruru** - Kanchumuru, "
- **Kodamandru** -
- **Mandadurru** - Mandapsaka, Tanuku tk.
- **Pabhuberru** -
- **Ponduru** -
- **Sarkarakuru** -
- **Tamaravada** - Tamarada, Tanuku tk.
- **Ullikodamandru** -
- **Villuru** - Vellurupalli, Tanuku tk.
From the places identified it may be stated that Attili-nandu Vishaya was comprised of parts of Tanuku, Bhimavaram and Tadepalli-gudem tks of West Godavari dist. and probably upto Kaikalur tk in Krishna dist.

PHOCIPULASE VISHAYA: A record of Kokkilimaharaja refers to Bhogipura vishaya. It included the following villages:

- Konduka-villanga-vada - Vellanki, Bhimunipatnam tk.
- Bodcheri/Botteri, - Budivalasa , "
- Vettu-vada -

The headquarters of this division is identified with the village Bhogapuram, 20 kms south-east of Vizianagaram. The division, therefore, extended from Bhimunipatnam to Vizianagaram in Vishakhapatnam dist.

This division is also found mentioned in the records of the Eastern Canges as Bhogapura vishaya (see below, under the Eastern Canges).

CHURUPALLI-VISHAYA: An inscription of Jayasimha refers to the village Moparru of this division. The village is identified with Moparru in Telali tk. Hence the division may be located in Tenali tk, Guntur dist.

DIVILA-VISHAYA: A record of Vishnuvardhana dated 632 A.D., refers to it and its village Kalvakonda which is not identified. The headquarters of this division is identical with Dimile, a village 24 kms south-west of Chipurupalli in Visakhapatnam dist.

GUDHAVADI - VISHAYA: It was previously existing as Gudaädi-vishaya under the Vishnukundis (see above). It continued to function as an administrative unit under the Eastern Chalukyas also. The Panastipudi grant of Vimaladitya refers to it as Gudaädi-vishaya which
included the granted village Hānestipūndi and its boundary villages. These villages and some of their identifications are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Identification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hānestipūndi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrōntukarti</td>
<td>Madukuru, Ramachandrapuram tk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Īulla</td>
<td>Dulla, &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Īlta</td>
<td>Dida, &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōrumillī</td>
<td>Kōrumellī &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mārapa</td>
<td>Mārapeta &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ĥançanavrōlū</td>
<td>Ĥançavuram, Amalapuram tk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vēnapalli</td>
<td>Vēnapalli, &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A record of Vijayaditya III\textsuperscript{111} refers to it and includes the following villages in it:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Identification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Māvinērū</td>
<td>Māvidikudur, Hazole tk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kṛundūrū</td>
<td>Kondālapalli, &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kropalli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the identification of the above villages it can be stated that Cudāvādi-vishaya under the Eastern Chālukyas was spread over Ramachandrapuram, Amalapuram and Hazole tks. of East Čodavari dist.

**Cudrahāra - Vishaya:** It has been noticed earlier that this division was established in the Sālaṅkāyanē kingdom under the name of Kudūrahāra or Cudrahāra. The Eastern Chālukyas who captured the region named this division as Cudrahāra-vishaya, making the 'hāra' appellation as part of the name. From the time of Jayasimha I up to the end of Chola regime in Andhra this division had been referred to in several royal charters.

The Peddamaddali\textsuperscript{112} and Mattevada plates\textsuperscript{113} of Jayasimha I refer to it together with the following villages:
Mardavalli - Pedda Maddali, Nuzvid tk.
Peñukaparru -
Pogulura -
Pellivada - Pellivada, Kaikalur tk.
Arutaukuru - Arutamuru, Bandar tk.

An inscription of Vishnuvardhana III refers to the village Pasapubarru in this vishaya. The village is identified with Pesusarru, Cidivada tk. Nemaluru, another village of this vishaya is referred to in an inscription of Vijayaditya I. The village is still known by the same name in Cidivada tk. The Chandavolu plates of Vijayaditya II refer to it and its village Mangavedu which has been identified with Manginapudi in Bandar tk. The Machilipatnam plates of Vijayaditya III include the following villages of this vishaya:

Angaluru - Angaluru, Cidivada tk.
Velpuru - Velpuru, Vijayavada tk.
Chavitaparu - Chavutspalla, Cidivada tk.
Urputuru - Upputuru, Vijayavada tk.
Trandaparu -

The Sataluru plates of the same king reveal the following villages included in this vishaya:

Santagrama - Sataluru, Bandar tk.
Muluqu-Pendoru - Pendurru, "
Arutaguru - Arutamuru "
Munjaltar - Munjuluru "
Urivi - Urivi "
Tumburuballi - Tumbidi "
Penubungi - "
The Chēvuru plates of Amma I\(^{119}\) include the following two villages in this vishaya:

- Unikili - Unikili, Kaikalur tk.
- Duḍrupāka - Duḍrupāka

The Machilipatnam plates of Chalukya Bhima II\(^{120}\) refer to two villages in it, namely:

- Ākulamannāṇḍu - Ākulamannāṇḍu, Bandar tk.
- Kāṅkaṭa - Kāṅkaṭa,

Another set of Machilipatnam plates issued by Amma II\(^{121}\) refers to this vishaya along with the following villages:

- Pāmbāṛu - Pāmbāṛu, Puḍivada tk.
- Vēlpūru - Vēlpūru, Vijayavada tk.
- Gāntasāla - Gāntasāla, Divi tk.

From the foregoing identification of places and from the findspots of the plates it is certain that this division comprised almost the whole of Krishna dist.

**Kamma Rāṣṭra-vishaya:** This division was established by the Ikshvakus as Kammāka-rāṭha. As already noted, this division enjoyed the protection of the Early Pallava, Vishnukundī and Bāṇāmi Chālukya monarchs. As will be seen in the sequel, it flourished very well under the Eastern Chālukya as well as the Chola regime. The Eastern Chālukyas at first had retained the rāṣṭra appellation, but later on, following the common practice of their period, they named it Kamma-nāṇḍu-vishaya or Kamma-nāṇḍu.

The Chendalūru plates of Jayasimha I\(^{122}\) refer to this vishaya along with its village Chendarūra which is identified with the findspot, Chendalūru in Ongole tk. A charter issued by Jayasimha II\(^{123}\)
refers to Kamma-rashtra while granting fields in the village Penukaparū. The surrounding villages of Penukaparū were:

- Nūlūlaparū - Nūlūlapāḍu, Bapatla tk.
- Pusabola - Pusapāḍu, "
- Illagēbū - Idupulapāḍu "
- Vaṅgiparū - Vaṅgipuram, "
- Penukaparū - Penukapāḍu, "
- Ongōdu - Ongole, Ongole tk.

The Vēmalurpāḍu plates of Amma II\(^1\)\(^2\)\(^3\) give the following villages as its constituents:

- Ammanāṇgūrū - Ammanāṇmūru, Ongole tk.
- Āndeki - Āḍānki "
- Tumiyapūndi - -
- Mēḍalkonda - -
- Gattipūndi - Chadiyapudi, Ongole tk.
- Lemkonda - -

The Maliyapūndi grant of Amma II\(^1\)\(^2\)\(^5\) refers to this division as Kamma-nāḍu-viśayā and gives the following villages:

- Malkepārū - Malakāpuram, Nandigam tk.
- Dharmavaramu - Dharmavaram, Ongole tk.
- Kalvakūrū - Kalvakuru, "
- Maliyapūndi - -
- Mūṇjumuru - Muchchintala, Nandigam tk.
- Yinnimili - -

An inscription at the time of Pājarāja Nārendra\(^1\)\(^6\), dated 1023 A.D., refers to Kamma-nāḍu together with the village Chēngalu which is identical with Chēgallu in Narasaraopet tk.

Thus the Kamma-rashtra viśayā of the Eastern Chalukya empire comprised parts of Ongole, Chirala, Narasaraopet and Bapatla tks.
KANDERUVADI-VISHAYA: It denotes a region near or along a big (Ganda) river (éru). It was stated mostly as Kantérū-vatī-vishaya, Kundère-vatī-vishaya, Kantérū-vatī-vishaya, Uttera-Dakshine-Kandéruvādi and Cudilakanṭērū vādi-vishaya in the Eastern Chalukya inscriptions, and Kandrévači-1000, Kandēdi, Kandravati, Doddi-Kandrévači, Ivanti-Kandravādi, and Kona Kandravādi in the Chola inscriptions (see below, under the Cholas).

A record of Jayasimha I mentions for the first time Ganderuvati. It included Ganderu and Nidubaru. The former one, the chief town of the division, is identical with Kantēru in Guntur tk, and the latter Nidubaru is the present Nidumerru in Guntur tk. The Peddavēgi plates of the same king refer to it as Kantēru-vatī-vishaya, mentioning two more villages in it, namely:

Vilentūru - Vellatūru, Rapalle tk.
Kombaru - Komeli, "

The Pedru plates of Vijayaditya II refer to it as Kanderu-vatī-vishaya. The villages included in it were:

Vandrupiteyu - -
Korraparu - Korrapadu, Sattanalpalli tk.
Renduvati - Rentapalla "
Bolravita - -
Bēmati - Rēpudi, "

Another set of plates from Pedru issued by Amma I refers to it as Kanderu-vatī-vishaya and to the following villages in it:

Guntūru - Guntur, Guntur tk.
Gomguva - -
Kalucheruvulu - -
Madapalli -
Peru-vāti-Kuruva -
Pedda Koyilamu -

These villages are not found anywhere or around Guntur.

An inscription of 928 A.D. speaks of a village Kodhatalli as a constituent village of this vishaya. Kodhatalli is identical with Konatanapādu in Vijayavada tk.

Under the Eastern Chālukyas this division, being so large, had also some sub-divisions such as Utara Kandēru-vādi-vishaya, Dakshina-Kandēru-vādi, and Gudla Kandēruvādi-vishaya. An inscription of Chalukya Bhīma I refers to Utara-Kandēruvādi-vishaya, which might correspond to Nandigam tk. The Vinnakota inscription of Amma I refers to Dakshina-Kandēru-vādi mentioning in it a village, Penubulugu, which is identified with Penumūli in Guntur tk. This sub-division thus included the taluks of Guntur, and Tenali. An inscription of Amma II refers to Gudla-Kandēru-vādi-vishaya.

'Gudla' means temples, which indicates the existence of several temples over the region. The villages mentioned under this area:

Tāndi Konda - Tādikonda, Guntur tk.
Ammalapundi - Pedda Ambatipudi, Narsaraopet tk.
Lāmu - Lāmu, Guntur tk.
Gollapundi - Gollapudi, Vijayavada tk.
Namūru - Nambaru, Guntur tk.
Asuvulaparru -
Geranda - Gōrantla, Guntur tk.

The entire area of the division, including all the sub-divisions mentioned above, cover more or less the present Repalle, Tenali, Guntur, Sethupalle and Narsaraopet tks in Guntur dist, and Vijayavada and Nandigam tks in Krishna dist. This division not only remained
functioning right from the time of Jayasimha I till the last Eastern Chalukya king, but also continued as an administrative division during the Chola regime over the region. (see below, under the Cholas).

**KONDIYALAPALI-VISHAYA:** An inscription of Vijayaditya II refers to this Vishaya as having included in it the village Tandivada which is identified with Tadiparru in Tanuku tk. But according to the Tandivada plates of Prithvimahešvara of the 7th century A.D. the same Tandivada is stated to have been situated in the Pagunara vishaya. Therefore this division must have formed a sub-division of the Pagunara-vishaya.

**NATAVADI-VISHAYA:** The earliest available form of this division is Natripati under the Early Pallavas. Under the Eastern Chalukyas the same name was sanskritised as Natavadi-vishaya and Pen-Natavadi-vishaya.

A charter of Amma II refers to it as Natavadi-vishaya and includes in it two villages:

- **Mangallu** - Mangallu, Nandigam tk.
- **Konduru** - Konduru,

Prior to the above record, an inscription of Amma I refers to it as Pen-Natavadi-vishaya. *Pen* means big, large. Therefore, it may be suggested that the original Natripati was enlarged by Amma I and called it the Great Natavadi-vishaya. The following villages were included in Pen-Natavadi-vishaya:

- **Drujjuru** - Jujjuru, Nandigam tk.
- **Talgummi** - Tadigummi,
- **Gottiprolu** - Gottimukkala
Malkāpuram - Malkāpuram, Nandīgam tk.

Adupu - -

Ammal also refers to this Pen-Nātavādi-vishaya and gives the following villages as its constituents:

Nandīgama - Nandīgama, Nandīgam tk.
Paḍamkaluru - -
Kalvatorru - Kalavapudi, Cudivada tk.
Marupaduva - -
Kanṭuru - -
Ālapuru - Ālapadu, Cudivada tk.
Driṇṭhamapundī - Dintakuru, -

Thus the Nātavādi-vishaya of the Eastern Chālukya empire was well spread over the Nandīgama and Cudivada tks, of Krishna dist. Later under the Cholas it was extended as far as Madhira tk, in Khammam dist.

Öṅgēru-Margga-vishaya: This vishaya is known from the record of Chālukya Bhima obtained from Vinnakotta in Cudivada tk. It included the village Kākumānu which is identified with Kākumānu in Bapatla tk. During the Chola period it was known as Ojīvi-margga-vishaya, Öṅgēru-margga-trayam, Oṅkāra-margamu, etc. Öṅgēru is a rivulet flowing through Narasaraopet, Cuntur, Tenali and Bapatla tks. Therefore the area along this rivulet in these four taluks must have comprised this division.

Pāgunāra-vishaya: This division as a vishaya came into existence in the 7th century A.D. It must have been existing as Pāguna-hāra, a division in itself like Kudūra-hāra which became Cudrahāra-vishaya. But so far there is no epigraphical evidence to support this opinion.
An inscription of Mengi Yuvarāja\textsuperscript{139} from Pānuḍalapālem, Kovvuru tk. refers to Pānuḍāra-visheya. It had included the village Bσgāda-νorth which has been identified with Bσgāda in Bhima-varam tk. An inscription of Vishnuvardhana III\textsuperscript{140} includes in it a village called Permajīli which is identified with Penumāṇchili in Narasapur tk. The Sisali plates of Vijayaditya III\textsuperscript{141} include the following villages as its constituents:

\begin{itemize}
  \item Umikili - Umikili, Tanuku tk.
  \item Āruvelli - Ārevelli 
  \item Körkkolānu - Körukollu, Bhimavaram tk.
  \item Vēndra - Vēndram 
  \item Andalūru - Andalūru 
  \item Mōngolanu - Mōgallu 
  \item Konṭayapūndi - Kondepuḍi 
\end{itemize}

The Sisali plates of Chāluṅya Bhīma I\textsuperscript{142} reveal the villages Ādvesa and Chimchalli in this visheya. The former is not identified, while the latter is the modern Sisali, the find-spots of the inscription, in Bhimavaram tk.

A record of Chāluṅya Bhīma II\textsuperscript{143} mentions the following 3 villages in it.

\begin{itemize}
  \item Digubarru - Digamarru, Narasapur tk.
  \item Kraṅja - Kāja 
  \item Krāṇuru - -
\end{itemize}

The Vēndram plates of Amma II\textsuperscript{144} give the following places as its constituents:

\begin{itemize}
  \item Bētipūndi - Bētpūdi, Bhimavaram tk.
  \item Prāndoru - Pānduva, 
  \item Rāvi peṇru 
  \item & Prāndoru - 12
\end{itemize}
This small unit, as noted just above, was a sub-division, comprising twelve villages of the Pranavāra vishaya. The chief town of this sub-division was Prāndoru, the modern Penduva in Bhimavaram tk, West Godavari dist.

From the foregoing identification of places it is clear that the Pranavāra-vishaya comprised the whole of Bhimavaram tk, and parts of Tanuku and Narasapur tks in West Godavari dist. But here we see some overlapping of Attili-vishaya and probably Könuru-nāndu-vishaya in this division. Some of the places like Aruvālī is found in both Attili and Pranavāravishayas. The simple reason may be, as in the case of Prāndoru-12, that Attili-nāndu-vishaya and probably Könuru-nāndu were sub-divisions of Pranavāra-vishaya.

Pāṅchūlikuru-vishaya: An inscription of Servalokaśraya Vishnuvardhana (king's name is not given, so it is difficult to identify this king) from Amalapuram reveals the existence of this vishaya. The village included in it, Kōluru, is not found anywhere in Amalapuram tk. From the find-spot it may be supposed that this division existed in Amalapuram tk, East Godavari dist.

Pithāpurī-vishaya: The Madduru plates of Vijayaditya II refer to Pithāpurī-vishaya. It included the village Varpongū which may be identified with Uppeḍa, 10 kms from Pithāpuram. The headquarters of this division is the modern Pithāpuram. The division, therefore, is identified with the Pithāpuram tk in East Godavari dist.

Plaṭṭṇi-vishaya: Before the invasion of the Chālukyas this division, as has been already noted, was under the Vishnukumāras as a rāṣṭra.

The Timmapuram plates of Vishnuvardhana I refer to it as Plaṭṭṇi-vishaya. The villages included in it were
Kumulūru - Gummulūru, Sarvasindāhi tk,
Pōtunūka - Puḍimaḍaka, "

The Chipurupalle inscriptions of the same king in 632 A.D. refers to Chērupūru as belonging to this vishaya. Chērupūru is the find-spot of the plates, Chipurupalli in Anakapalle tk. Inscriptions of Jayasimha I refers to this vishaya and the following villages:

Punnāga-pādra -
Ādivēsa - Addam, Anakapalle tk,
Kulivēta - Cuḍivēda, Sarvasiddhi tk,

Hence at the time of the first two Eastern Chālukya kings Plakki-vishaya comprised Anakapalle and Sarvasiddhi tks. Under the Vishnukurūti, indeed, it was extended up to Bobbili in Śrīkakulam dist. But there is no epigraphical evidence to show that this division was so wide under the Eastern Chālukyas. Probably the Eastern Ganges had captured the northern portion, i.e., the Bobbili region, from the last Vishnukurūti king, while the southern portion of the division fell into the hands of the Eastern Chālukyas.

PLōla-nāndu-vishaya/PRōlu-nāndu: When this vishaya was established by Vishnuvardhana III, in 742 A.D. it was known as Plōla-nāndu-vishaya. The villages included in it were:

Kākandivēda - Kākinēda, Kakinēda tk.
Jalayūru - Jallūru, Pithapuram tk.
Kommara - Kumārapuram "

After a gap of almost three centuries this vishaya again appeared as Prōlu-nāndu in the Bhimavaram plates of Kajera Narānāja. The Timmapuru plates of Saktivarman II refer to
Prōlu-nādu which included the following villages:

- Numiyavēda
- Pedādampali
- Bābbanaṅavēdi - Bāpanammapēlam, Rajahmundry tk.
- Tuṅgaṅgūta - Tuṅgāpādū, "
- Naṅadukuduru - Nidīgaṅtla, "
- Ñyūru Bērasivēda -

This vishaya continued to exist up to the end of the 12th century under the Chola regime (see below). The division comprised more or less the present Kakināda and Pithapuram tks in East Godāvari dist.

**KANDERULLANAPIMI VISHAYA:** It denotes a division in between two rivers, probably the Godāvari and the Krishna. But according to some scholars it is the region between two branches of the Godāvari in the Kōnsēma, the present Amalapuram tk. It is referred to in the inscription of Pējāraṅga Ṣ. Nandamapūndi, the granted village, and its boundary villages included in this division are:

- Nandamapūndi - Nandampūndi, Amalapuram tk.
- Billema Pedāpūndi - Pedāpūdi, "
- Nerapula -
- Mundai -
- Madakuriti -

The division can hence be identified with the present Amalapuram tk.

**SĀKATARAMANTHANI-VISHAYA:** The earliest available reference to it is the Kōrūkonda plates of Chāluṅga Bhima II. The villages included in it are:

- Varāṇavēndi -
- Pāramapallī -
Vēlmadūru - -
Penuṁballi - -
Penuṁbarṛu - -

These villages are not traceable.

The Anaparti plates of Amma II also refer to this vishaya along with its village Nāgiyapūndī which also is not identified.

During the Chola period it was known as Sakaṭamanthani-nādu (see below). From the find-spots of the two Eastern Chalukyas records it may be surmised that this vishaya existed in East Godavari dist.

TONKANĀṬAVĀDI-VISHAYA: Tonka means tail, extremity. It seems that this division was at the extremity of Nāṭavādi-vishaya and hence the name. Nāṭavādi vishaya as seen above, was centred around Nandigama tk, extending to the north as far as Madhira in Khammam ḍist, and to the south as far as Vijayavada. Therefore the southern extremity due to some hitherto unknown reason was formed a separate division, probably as a sub-division of Nāṭavādi. The reference to Tonka-Nāṭavādi, and the included village Musjinikunda (unidentified) is found in the inscription of Vijayaditya I (166).

VARANANṬU-VISHAYA: An inscription of Saktivarman refers to this vishaya without giving any other information about it. No other Eastern Chalukya record refers to it. During the Chola regime an inscription from Chantasala refers to it as Varanāṇḍu-dēsa. It is suggested that this division extended from Eluru to Vijayavada.

VELA-NĀNTI-PALLI-VISHAYA: The Velambarru grant of Amma II states that the granted village Velambarru belonged to Velanāṇṭipalli-vishaya. Velambarru is probably identical with Velanāṇḍu itself. It is not known
whether Vēlaṇāḍu vishaya and Palli-rāṣṭra (nādu) were combined to make one division Vēla-nāṭi-palli vishaya. But the divisions Vēlaṇāḍu and Palli-rāṣṭra or nādu were functioning independently before and after the reign of Amma I.

VēṇGI-VISHAYA: Even though Vēṇgi was the capital city of the Sālasūyanaśas, we have not noticed it as an administrative unit earlier than at the time of the Vishnukundis. Vēṇgi as Paśasatadarani is mentioned in the Polamuru plates of Revahavaranman of the Vishnukundis and the region has been identified with Vēṇgi 1000. In such case it is the earliest reference to Vēṇgi as an administrative unit. During the period of the Eastern Chālukyas, a record of Maṇḍi-Yuvarāja refers to it as a vishaya169. It is stated to have included Polamuru which is identified with the same in Fluru tk.

Vishnuvardhana III records it as Vēṇgi-nāḍu-vishaya, having in it the village Mevinṭhipallī160 which is not identified. At the time of Vijayaditya III it was known as Vēṇgi-1000 vishaya161. Two of the villages included in it were Urṇi which remains with the same name in Pravaram tk, and Kāṭlāparṭu which is identified with Kāṭlampūḍi in Fluru tk. The Sataluru inscription of the same king refers to it as Vēṇgi-12000162. The Koravi stone inscription of the Chālukya Bhāma I refers to it as Vēṇgi-dēśamu163. The Cholas called it Vēṇgi-Maṇḍalam, Vēṇgi-12000, Vēṇgi - 14000, Vēṇgi-nāḍu, Vēṇgi-nāṇḍu alias Uttama Chōḍa Maṇḍalam, and Vēṇgi-Maṇḍalam 1600 (see under Cholas).

The headquarters of this division was the capital city Vēṇgi which is identified with Pedda-Vēṇgi in Fluru tk, West Godavari dist.

The Eastern Chālukyas are also known as Chālukyas of Vēṇgi. The city of Vēṇgi was their capital for some time. Therefore expressions...
Vēngi-nādu and Vēngi-dēsa were used to denote the Eastern Chālukya empire rather than merely an administrative division.

Vēngi-vishaya as a division comprised the taluks of Eluru and Bhimavaram.

VILA-NĀNDU/VELA-NĀNDU/VALL-NĀNDU-VISHAYA: From the 8th to 12th centuries the Durjaya chiefs of Vēla-nādu as feudatories of the Eastern Chālukyas and the Chōlas played very important role in the politics. Hence the importance of Velanādu. This region as a vishaya has been referred to for the first time in the Tenali plates of Vijayāditya I. It included the following villages:

- Sannavrōlu - Chandavōlu, Repalle tk.
- Inṭūru - Inṭūru, Tenali tk.
- Kāvūru - —
- Cēṅcheraṁbu - Sākhamūru, Guntur tk.
- Cōṭṭimuku - Cōṭṭipāḍu, Guntur tk.

An inscription of Kali-Vishṇuvardhana V refers to it as Vali-nāṇdu-vishaya and included in it Kandravāṭi which may be identical with Kantēru, Guntur tk. The same vishaya is referred to in the Tenali plates of Amma I. Here the village included is Pulivarru, the modern Pedda-Pulivarru in Repalle tk. The Machilipatnam and Velavarru plates of Amma II give the following villages included in this vishaya:

- Pedda Gālidiparru - Pedda Gādelavarru, Tenali tk,
- Ālapartī - Ālapāḍu, Tenali tk.
- Chūntūru - Chūṇjūru
- Valivēru - Valivēru
Tapparāla - Extinct, in its place a new village Parimi has sprung up,
Tenali tk.

Kōḍa Gālidiparru - Chinna-Gēdilavarru, Tenali tk.

Elavarru - Yelavarru, "
Gōmaṇḍuvu - Gōvāḍa, "
Turimindī - Turumella, "
Amunūru - Amartalūru, "
Daggumbarti - -
Prēmparti - -

An inscription of Badapā 166b dated 945 A.D. refers to this vishaya with the following villages:-

Ārumbāka - Ārumbāka, Kapelle tk.
Cherakumblale - Cherukumilli, "
Śripūḍi - Śripūḍi, "
Gōmaṇḍuvu - Gōvāḍa, "

Thus the Vīla/Vela-nāṇḍu-vishaya of the Eastern Chālukya kingdom was consisted of Tenali, Rapalle and their surrounding regions. Later on under the Chōlas the same division was known as Vela-nāṇḍu, Vela-nāṇḍu-6000, Shatsahasramahī, Velanēti-ḍēsa, etc. (see under Chōlas).

The foregoing survey of the administrative divisions of the Eastern Chālukya empire shows clearly that at times the empire had been extended to as far as nōṭṭh as Bobbili in Srikakulam dist, and to south upto Kandukuru in Prakasam dist. But most of the divisions surveyed are from the districts of West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. Vēṅgi being the capital, the adjacent districts had better administrative facilities.
The Eastern Gangas, who asserted their political supremacy at the expense of the Kalingas, continued the administrative system of the latter. As noted above, the Kalingas had divided their kingdom into rāṣṭras, bhūgas, maḍambas and vishayas. The Eastern Gangas not only continued some of them, but also established few nāḍus and dēsas over the Andhra region. Like the Eastern Chālukyas, the Eastern Gangas too had preferred to have more vishya divisions. Their administrative divisions in Andhra Pradesh are classified as follows:

**Rāṣṭras:**
- Kūraka-rāṣṭra
- Dēva-rāṣṭra

**Bhūgas:**
- Vāṇkhara - bhūga
- Bhīlānga - bhūga
- Pātana - bhūga

**Dēsas:**
- Kalinga-dēśa/rikelinga
- Flamańchi Kalinga dēśa

**Maḍambas:**
- Kaḥarapuri-Maḍamba
- Dēvada-Maḍavam-vishaya

**Nāḍus:**
- Bārupu-nāḍu
- Jantarū-nāḍu
- Sāraki-nāḍu

**Vishayas:**
- Bhōgapura-vishaya, Prada-vishaya, Gaḷēla-vishaya,
- Gōrusavāha-vishaya, Hoṁva-vishaya, Jalamvēra-vishaya,
- Maḷinga-Kakilantara-vishaya, Kāmerupa-vishaya,
- Lauhaśringāra-vishaya, Ṭeṭhchādi-vishaya, Mūrṇāpēka-vishaya,
- Mīḍijēru-vishaya, Puskarani-vishaya, Lūṇyasatī-vishaya,

VAltANIS: Kroshtuka-vartani, Rūpe-vartani, Kōlu or Varāhavartani, Kashtaka-vartani,

PANCHALI: Korosotaka-Panchali.

EINIRICAL APPELLATION: Tāḷāṇḍī-12

RĀŚHTRA: KūRAKA-RĀŚHTRA: The Purî plates of Indravarman, dated 149 C.E., record the grant of the village Bhukkukura in Kūraka-rāśhtra. The village is identified with Bukkur in Palakonda tk. Kūraka, the headquarters of this rāśhtra, is probably the village Kūrchavalasa in the same tk. Hence this rāśhtra is identified with Palakonda tk, in Srikakulam dist.

DĒVA-RĀŚHTRA: This rāśhtra as a division existed in the dominion of the Kalinga kings (see above). During the Kalinga supremacy it had comprised Pithapuram and Tēlîvalî-vishaya. Under the Eastern Ganges it included also Flamenchi-Kalinga-dēśa, which is now represented by Flamenchili tk. in Visakhapatnam dist. This division has been referred to in the inscription of Anātavarmâ. According to the inscriptive evidence Lechchādi-vishaya (see below was a sub-division of Bērupunāḍu (see below) which was included in Flamenchi-Kalinga-dēśa (see below) which itself formed part of Dēvarāśhtra. Thus for the first time a chain of administrative divisions has been
noticed. Pashtra was divided into āṣa āṣa into nādu and nādu into vishayas.

**Bhūgas:**

**Vāṅkara-Bhūga:** In the Jirjini plates the king Indravarman in his 39th regnal year is stated to have granted the village Jamika, situated in Vāṅkara-bhūga. Jijjika is the modern Jirjini in Tekkali tk. The headquarters of this bhōga, Vāṅkara is now known as Vēṅgara in Tekkali tk. This bhōga is therefore, identical with the present Tekkali tk, Srikakulam dist.

**Bhālāka-Bhūga:** The Eastern Ganga king Devendravarman and Bhima-khedī of the Kaśāmba family jointly granted the village Maḍagrama which situated in Bhalāga-bhūga. Neither the chief town nor the village has been traced. Since the charter was issued from Pantapura and the find-spot of it is Srikakulam, it may be located in the region between Srikakulam and Tekkali in Srikakulam dist.

**Pattana-Bhūga:** This division is known from the Siripuram plates of king Anēvarman. Khārapuri-māḍamba was its sub-division. It is supposed that Patṭana is an abbreviated form of Kalingapatṭana. If this supposition holds good the division corresponds to the region of Srikakulam, Narasannapatna and Kalingapatnam in Srikakulam dist.

**Deṣas:**

**Kalinga-Deṣa/Kalinga-Vishaya/Trikalinga:** The Eastern Ganga rulers called themselves Kalingādhipati and Trikalingādhipati, and refer to their kingdom as Kalinga-Deṣa or Trikalinga. Kalinga-Deṣa as a region or as a division was already existing at the time of the Kalinga kings (see under Kalinga). The Eastern Ganga refer to
Kalina-daesa as their entire kingdom. Trikalinga, according to C. Kemadas, is not three Kalina countries suggested by Fleet and others, but 'Tri', taken as a Dravidian word means 'elevated', 'high', 'holy'. It is used as an honorific prefix. Therefore Trikalinga is the whole Kalina country ruled by Eastern Ganges, the country lying between the rivers Mahanadi and Godavari.

Elamanchili-Kalina-daesa: This daesa was a sub-division of Devarashtra (see above), Barupu-nadu was a part of this daesa, and Lechchadi - Vishaya was a portion of Barupu-nadu, which is now represented by Sarvasiddhi tk in Visakhapatnam dist. The headquarters of this daesa is identical with Elamanchili in Visakhapatnam dist. The whole division, hence, comprised the present Sarvasiddhi and Elamanchili tkks, of Visakhapatnam dist.

MADAMBS:

Kharpuraj-Madamba: It was a small division consisting of eleven villages of which only one is shown in the Siripuram plates of Anantavaran, namely, the village Tothapura which is identified with Totha in Srikakulam tk. The chief town of this division, Kharpuri, is probably the present village Gara, 10 kms, west of Kalinapetnam, in Srikakulam dist. It is further stated in the inscription that this small division formed part of Patana bhoga. It may be understood from this that the bhogas of the Eastern Ganga kingdom were consisted of Madambas. At present there is no other evidence to support this opinion.

Devada-Madavav-Vishaya: Here the infix Madavam seems to be a mistake for Madamba. The village Soliga was one of its constituent villages, which has been identified with Chilkam in Palakonda tk.
The headquarters of this division, Dēvāda is the present Dēvādam in Palakonda tk. This division, hence, is located around Dēvādam and Chilakam in Palakonda tk.

This Maḍamba has an additional appellation 'vishaya'. Probably, as in the Eastern Chālukya empire, the importance of Vishaya was growing. But unlike the Chālukya vishayas, those of the Eastern Ganga kingdom were of smaller area. Here a Maḍamba consisting of eleven villages was called a vishaya. It has been noticed under the Elemenchi Kalingadēśa (see above) that the smallest unit in that division was a vishaya called Lechchādi.

NĀDUS:
Bārupu-Nādu: As already noticed, this division had formed a part of Elemenchi-Kalingadēśa, which itself was a sub-division of Dēvaśrīṣṭra. Bārupu-nādu was again divided into vishayas of which the inscription mentions Lechchādi vishaya 177. The headquarters of this division, Bārupu, is identified with Bārapulu in Sarvasiddhi tk. Hence this nādu may be identified with Sarvasimēdi tk. of Visakhapatnam dist.

Jantāṇu-Nādu: A record of Amanṭavarmachōjagangesādeva 178 refers to this nādu along with a village included in it, namely, Golajamu which is identical with Golajam in Srungavarpukota tk. Jantāṇu may be Panta in Srikakulam Ḍk. Therefore this nādu formed part of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam divs.

Sāraki-Nādu: An inscription dated 65th year of Amanṭavarmachōjagangesādeva 179 refers to this nādu along with one of its constituent villages, namely Nāručeruvu which is identical with Malicherla in Vizianagaram tk. Sāraki, the headquarters of the division, is now the
village Sārika in Vijayanagaram tk. Hence this nādu is identified with Vijayanagaram tk in Visakhapatnam dist.

**VISHYAS:**

**Bhōgāpura- Vishya**  
In the 8th century A.D. the inscription of the Eastern Chālukya king Kokkilimahārāja refers to it as Bhōgāpura-vishya (see above). In the 11th century the Eastern Ganga king Anantavarmadeva refers to it as Bhōgāpura vishya. It is identified with Bhōgāpuram and surrounding places in Bhimunipatnam tk, Visakhapatnam dist.

**ĒRADA-VISHYA:**  
An inscription of Vajrahasta III in 1049 A.D. refers to Ērada-vishya. It is also known as Ērada-pampu. The Madgam plates of Vajrahasta III and Murupāka grant of Anantavarmadeva refer to this vishya and give the following villages as its constituents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sattivāda</td>
<td>Sattivāda, Vizianagaram tk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vēlpūru</td>
<td>Vēlpurāyi, Chipurupalli tk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trummutkā</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vappuḍām</td>
<td>Boppuḍām, Vizianagaram tk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vāḷḷurama</td>
<td>Vāḷḷurama, &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōnūrāma</td>
<td>Kōnūru, Chipurupalli tk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podūru</td>
<td>Podūru, &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vēḍām</td>
<td>Bēḍām, Narasannapeta tk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mūrinām</td>
<td>Konda or Gollala Mulagām, Chipurupalli tk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kēnumarama</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dēvarēmā</td>
<td>Dēvēqi, Narasannapeta tk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikiḍām</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Čudṛēpi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Murupēka - Murupēka, Vizianagaram tk.
Venānti-vādana -
Lōvana -
Rēga - Rēga, Vizianagaram tk.
Lēmajjera -
Srimāraka -
Vidama -
Krōṃvera -
Vijayapura - Vizianagaram, Vizianagaram tk.
Vurumūra -
Sēraka-nādu - Sērika, Vizianagaram tk.
Tēlēnda - 12 - Tēlēda, Palekonda tk.

King Vajrānaha III separated twelve villages of Ṣrēṇa-vishaya and constituted a separate vishaya called Vēlpuru (see below). It must be noted that some of the villages mentioned in this vishaya occur also in Vēlpuru vishaya. They are, therefore, one and the same villages.

From the identification of some of the villages mentioned, it is evident that this vishaya is the largest Eastern Ganga vishaya so far found, and that it had spread over Vizianagaram, Chipurupalle tks. of Visakhapatnam dist, and Palekonda and Nerasannapeta tks of Srika-kalam dist. Its headquarters Ṣrēṇa may be identified with Eravaram in Chipurupalli tk.

GALĀELA-VISHAYA: The Galavalli inscription dated 849 A.D. refers to this vishaya and gives the following constituent villages:

Iśrurāma -
Nūṅkkapēṭaka -
Baḍavāda -
The headquarters of the division Calēla remains today as Čālavalli in Bobbili tk. Therefore the division is identical with the places around Čālavalli in Bobbili tk.

Gōrusavaḥa-viśhaya: This viśhaya has been referred to in the Mukha-lingam plates of Anantavarman-chōḍagāngadeva. Loḍalu, a village stated to be in it is not found; but in its place a new village Prālavāram has sprung up. Its headquarters may be identified with Guravām- in Palakonda tk. The division might have comprised a part of Palakonda tk.

Hômva-viśhaya: Another inscription from Čālavalli, dated 891 A.D. refers to Hômva-viśhaya and its village Chintachēdu which is not identified. Homva may be identical with Ĭba in Srikakulam tk.

Jalavōra-viśhaya: An inscription of Indravarman refers to Jalamvora-viśhaya together with one of its villages, Amērasinga. The headquarters of the viśhaya is identified with Jalmūru near Urlām in Narasānnapeta tk. The village Amērasinga is not found. The viśhaya, hence, existed in Narasānnapeta tk. Srikakulam dist.

Kalinga-kālīlantara-viśhaya: Chinna Bādāmu plates of Anantavarman-chōḍagāngadeva refer to this viśhaya and its village Hēvamu. Neither the chief town nor the village is identified. Since the find-spot is Chinna Bādāmu in Tekkali tk, the division may be located in Tekkali tk.

Kāmarūpa-viśhaya: This viśhaya has been found mentioned in the inscription of Anantavarman-chōḍagāngadeva along with its constituent village Śrīngaṭikāgrahāra. The latter may be Śrīṅgarapukōṭa (Skota) in Visakhapatnam dist.
As regards Kārurupa, R.K. Ghoshal, the editor of the grant in Epigraphia Indica, suggests that this Kārurupa-vishaya may not necessarily be the country of the same name in Eastern India. Perhaps it is just another (unknown) district of Kalinga.

If the identification of the village with S'kota is correct this vishaya can be located in Sringavarapukota tk.

**Lathaseingara-vishaya:** The Chidivalesa plates \(^{190}\), dated 663 A.D., refer to this vishaya and the village Phēreva in it. The Headquarters of this vishaya Lahuśringa may be Lōsingi in Golukonda area. The village Phēreva is not found. The division corresponds to the Golukonda region in Visakhapatnam dist.

**Lēchchādi-vishaya:** This vishaya has already been referred to above as a sub-division of Barupundu (see above) which itself was a part of Elamančhikalingadena, a sub-division of Devarashtra. Thus Lēchchādi-vishaya as a vishaya, was the smallest unit in Devarashtra. Although Lēchchādi cannot be traced now, it certainly existed somewhere in Elamančchili tk, Visakhapatnam dist.

**Murapāka-vishaya:** An inscription of Vajrahastalī gives reference to this vishaya and to two of its villages, namely Chirilemu and Pondūru \(^{191}\). The headquarters of this division is identified with Murapāka in Chipurupalli tk. Chirilemu is not found. Pondūru remains the same in Chipurupalli tk, in which this division is located.

**Midijeru-vishaya:** An inscription, dated 812 A.D., refers to this vishaya and its constituent village Nāmpali \(^{192}\) which has been identified with Nārāyapuram in Bobbili tk. The vishaya is variously referred to in the inscriptions as Midišēru, Midičēru and Midijeru \(^{193}\). The division is identified with the region around
Nārāyaṇapuram in Bobbili tk, Srikakulam dist.

PUSHKARANIS-VISHAYA: An inscription of Dévendravarman, the father of Anantavarmachödagangadēva, refers to this vishaya. It included the village Virinika. Neither the village nor the chief town Pushkarani is found in the map. It may be suggested that Pushkarani is an earlier and Sanskrit form of the later Śri-Kē-Kolēnu (Srikakulam). Kolēnu is the Dravidian word for the Sanskrit Pushkarani. The find-spot of the inscription is also Srikakulam. This adds more weight to the suggestion. Hence this division may be considered identical with the modern Srikakulam town and its suburbs.

RŪPAVARTANI-VISHAYA: The Tekkali plates of Indravarman, son of Dēnārṇava, refer to this vishaya and two of its villages, namely, Tuṅgana - Pedē or Chinna Tuṅgam, Tekkali tk. Sarkaravēṭaka - Cherukupalli, "

In the inscription of Anantavarmachödagangadēva this division is referred to as Rūpavartani-vishaya along with the village Sellēḍa which is now Sellēḍa in Tekkali tk.

From the identification of these places it may be said that this division comprised a major portion of Tekkali tk, Srikakulam dist.

SAKVA-VISHAYA: This vishaya has been first noticed in the Danta plates of Vajrahasta III. It included the village Utteravalli which remains the same today in Bobbili tk. The inscriptions of Anantavarmachödagangadēva referring to it as Samba or Sannaga vishaya, mention the following villages as its constituents:
Chākivāda  -  Probably Chakarapalli, Bobbili tk
Nandi  -  Nandīgām,
Mūndi  -  
Gummadī  -  Gummadīm, Chipurupalle tk.
Lipra  -  
Pālangara  -  Pālangara, Bobbili tk.
Tāmarakhandī  -  Tāmarakhandī,

The headquarters of this division is identified with Sambhām in Chipurupalle tk. Therefore it may be said that this division comprised parts of Chipurupalli, Visakhapatnam and Bobbili tks.

Tēllavalli-Vishaya: The Brungsavarapukota plates of Anantavārman speak of the granted village Kindeppa situated in Tēllavalli-vishaya which was a sub-division of Īvaraśhṭra. Tēllavalli and Kindeppa are probably the present Tellaganaūy and Kondapalam respectively near S'kota, the find-spot of the plates. Hence this vishaya is identified with a portion of Brungsavarapukota tk.

Tirikati-Vishaya: An inscription from Ālamanḍa, S'kota tk, refers to this vishaya and the village Médalaka. Neither the chief town nor the village can be traced on the map. But from the provenance of the places it may be said that this division belonged to the present Brungsavarapukota tk.

Vēlpūru-Vishaya: This division has been observed while dealing with Īrada-vishaya. (see above). Vijrahasta III established this vishaya by separating twelve villages from Īrada-vishaya. The newly established vishaya had the following villages as its constituents: Vēlpūra, the chief village, Trummakā, Vappuḍām, Vallūrama, Kōṇūrama, Poḍūru, Vāḍām, Kūrīgām, Kanamarampa, Dēvarēma, Chikiḍām and Gudrāpi (for the identification of these
The division comprised parts of Vizianagaram, Chipurupalli and Narasannapeta tks.

**VATANIS:**

**VARĀHA/KŌLU-VARTANI:** Kōlu is a synonym for Varāha meaning 'boar'. This is one of the earliest division and remained so all through the period of the Pārdar Ganges. At times it was also known as Varāha/Kōlu-vartani-vishaya. It has been first noticed in the inscription of Hastivarman²⁰², c. 577 A.D., from Narasingapalli, Srikakulam tk. The village included in it was Kōhanaki which is identified with Kōnski, a hamlet of Singupuram, Srikakulam tk. The Achyutapuram plates²⁰³, c. 585 A.D., refer to it and its village Siddhārtaka which is now the village 'Siddhāntam', Srikakulam tk. One of the Madras Museum plates of Anantasaktivarman²⁰⁴ mentions a few more villages in it, namely:

- **Sakuna** - Sankupālem, Chipurupalli tk.
- **Āvi** - Āvagūḍem, Chipurupalli tk.
- **Dirghavāta** - Dirghāṣi, Srikakulam tk.
- **Sindhivāsa** - Sindhuvaḍa

²⁰⁵ The Shalantri plates , c. 804 A.D., refers to it as Varāha-vartani and shows the following villages in it:

- **Siddhāta** - Siddhāntam, Srikakulam tk.
- **Musunika** - Musunūru, "
- **Aralaka** - Āllāḍa, "
- **Mukurumbaka** - Murapāka, Chipurupalli tk.
- **Yavayatika** - Yamalapēṭa, Tekkali tk.
- **Yamī-vāṭaka** - "
Two Chāḍivalasa plates of Dēṇḍravrāmman refer to it as Köluvartani vishaya and mention two of its villages:

Kandalivēga — Kandula Gudi, Tekkali tk.
Nāpitavāṭaka —

Several inscriptions of Bajrahasta III refer to it as Varāka or Kölu-vartani vishaya and sometimes without the vishaya appellation. The villages mentioned in these inscriptions are given below chronologically together with their references and possible identifications:

EI. IV pp 183 ff — Nūgila —
Ibid XXXIII pp 141 ff—Kuddamu, Srikakulam tk.
Ibid XXXI pp 305 ff — Sāntaram —
Ibid XXXII pp 310 ff — Harisavelli — Arasavelli, "
Ibid XXXIV pp 42 ff — Āvarāŋga — Avalīṅgi, "
CPIM,6 pp 137 ff — Panta — Panta, Tekkali tk.
Varivāṭaka —
Villavāṭa —

EI IX p.95 — Chikhāli — Chikkalavasala, Srikakulam tk.
Ibid. XXIII pp 67 ff — Navagrama — Naogām, Tekkali tk.

Two inscriptions of Bajaraja I Dēṇḍravrāmman refer to Varāhavartani and to its village Köḍila, identified with Köḍisa in Bobbili tk.

Anantavarmachāḍagangadēva in his several records refer to it as Varāhavarttani, Varāhavartani-vishaya, and Varāhavartanīyapampa. The villages included in this vishaya as mentioned in the inscriptions of this king are arranged as follows:
The above identification of places shows that this division was situated in the region between Srikakulam and Tekkali.

Rūpavarttani: It was previously known as Rūpyavati-vishaya (see above). An inscription of Anantavarmachōḍagangadēva 207a refers to it as Rūpavarttani-vishaya. It included the village Sēllāda, identified with Sella in Tekkali tk. Hence the division is identified with the places around Sella in Tekkali tk.

Kroshṭuka-varttani: Kroshṭuka means jackals. Like Varāhavarttani and Rūpavarttani this division too had been named after wild life. These three divisions were adjacent to each other. Since the region was abounding in wild life (Rūpa) especially boars (Varāha) and jackals (Kroshṭuka) the divisions of this region were named after them 208.

The first reference to this division is found in the tīlām plates of Hastivarman 209. According to this record the following villages were included in the division:

- Hondevaka
- Urāmalla
- Hattavanna
- Urām, Srikakulam tk.
The Urjām plates of Indravarmaṇa I²¹⁰ give reference to the following villages of this division:

Poṇijēri - Urjām, Narasananpeta tk.
Kārudu - Karakām, Srikakulam tk.
Tēndikuppaka- (prob) Tēndikonda, "
Sūrannatē - Sūryanārāyanaṇapuram "
Pōmbakuppaka- Pōmpāka, "

The Andhaveram plates of Indravarmaṇa III²¹¹ include two villages in it, namely:

Tōtavāṭaka - Tōtāḍa, Narasananpeta tk.
Andōrakāgraḥēra - Andhavēram, "

The Srikakulam plates of Devendravarmaṇa II²¹² refer to two of its villages:

Kurudimbi - Kurudimbi, Parlakimidi tk (Orissa)
Poppāṅgi - Poppāṅgi, "

A record of Anantavarmaṇa II²¹³ gives the following villages as constituents of this division:

Tēḷatēṭhēn - Tēḷatēṭiṇa, Srikakulam tk.
Sōmaṇavāṭaka - Sōmanāṭhapuram "
Dhēravāṭaka - Dēravaḍa , "
Sumāṅgura - Sumantapuram, "
Tōṭapura - Tōṭāḍa, "
Nēmasringa - -
Vasantaṇa - -
Phumapalli - -

The Andhavēram plates of Vṛṣahasta I refer to this division and mention its village Gōśṭa-vēḍa which is identical with Gōṭṭi-vēḍa in Srikakulam td.
From the foregoing identifications it can be concluded that this division comprised some parts of Srikakulam and Narase-
napeta tks, and of Parlakimidi in Orissa.

Kāmtakavartanī: Like the other vartani divisions just seen, this too is associated with wild atmosphere; i.e. Kāmtaka means thorns. This division has been noticed only once, in the inscription of Ananta-varmahōdagangadeva. The village Nājekeraḍa was included in this division. Neither the headquarters nor the village are identifiable. But because of the provenance of the inscription being Srikakulam, its association with wild atmosphere (Kāmtaka) and the 'Vartani' suffix similar to Varāha-Dūpa- and Kroshtuka-
vartanis, it may be suggested that this division was adjacent to the other vartani divisions mentioned above, situated in Srikakulam and probably some parts of Orissa.

Tālandi: This small division consisting of twelve villages was a part of Ėrade-vishaya (see above). An inscription of Ananta-
varmahōdagangadeva refers to it and gives one of its villages, namely Dharmmavoramu which is identified with Dharmapuri, Vizianagarm tk. The headquarters of the division Tālandi is identified with Tālāḍa in Palakonda tk. Therefore this small division occupied some parts of Vizianagarm and Palakonda tks.

Paṇchāli: In the Kalinga region there were a few divisions with Paṇchāli appellation, namely Dēgha-paṇchāli, Devanna-paṇchāli, Pushtākiri-Paṇchāli, Chinchchali or Chichchali-Paṇchāli, and Korosotaka-paṇchāli. All of them except Korosotaka-paṇchāli, seem to have flourished in Orissa state and therefore are not treated
here. The Paralakshmi plates of Indravarman refer to Korosotaka-prāchālī. The granted village in it, Tālemūla, is not identified. But the chief town of this division, Korosotaka, is certainly the present Korasavāda in Patapatanm ūk. This division, therefore, is located in the northern part of the Patapatanm ūk. in Srikakulam dist, and southern part of Parlakimidi ūk in Orissa state.

The above study of the administrative divisions of the Eastern Ganga kingdom in the Andhra region, upto 1200 A.D., shows clearly that the Eastern Gangas did expand their kingdom upto the East Godavari dist, but did not dare to cross the Godavari. They had concentrated their power in Visakhapatnam, and Srikakulam dist. of Andhra Pradesh, and in the southern dists. of Orissa state. Their capital was at Kalinganagara which has been identified with Mukhalingam in Srikakulam dist.

**ANDHRA UNDER THE FEUDATORYS AND CHIEFS:**

As stated elsewhere, the study of the feudatories and minor chieftains is not done here exhaustively. Too many families of chiefs, rival chiefs and feudatories have been found in Andhra. The inscriptions belonging to them are numerous. Only a few inscriptions of some of them who were directly connected with the major dynasties of Andhra are studied here. Since the Velanāḍu chiefs were most faithful feudatories of the Eastern Chālukyas and the Cholas, their inscriptions, which had always been issued in the name of their overlords, have been dealt with in this chapter under the Eastern
Chalukyas and the Cholas. A few inscriptions of the early Kakatiyas, as feudatories of the Kalyana Chalukyas, have been included.

Renadu: Renadu means a region of Black cotton soil. This division, therefore is named after soil type. An inscription of the Renati Cholas from Tippaluru, Kamalapuram tk, refers to Renadu and gives the following three villages:

Tarkkapulolu - Takkavolu, Siddhavatam tk.
Tirpaluru - Tippaluru, Kamalapuram tk.
Chirpali - Pedda Cheppalli, "

Two inscriptions of the 7th century A.D., one from Malepaku Jammalamadugu tk, and the other from Mutukuru, Pulivendula tk, refer to this division with numerical appellation, viz. Renadu-7000. A 10th century inscription of the Vaidumbag also refer to it as Renadu-7000. The Pedda-Mudiyaam (Jammalamadugu tk) plates of 12th century A.D, shows it as a small division of 70 villages, Renadu-70. Probably Renadu-70 formed a sub-division of the large division Renadu-7000.

Having 7000 villages under its jurisdiction, it was, indeed, a large division, comprising parts of Guddapah and Chittoor dists.

A 10th century inscription of the Telugu Cholas from Kalakada Vayalpudu tk, refers to Venadu. If 've' is understood as 'veyi' meaning 'a thousand' it was a division of one thousand villages. It is difficult to identify this place. Kunduri Iyeradatt has identified it with Venadu of the Chola records which has been identified with Tiruvanantapuram. Ramachandra Murthy considers it a mistake for Renadu. Since there is only one record from the
region so far found, mentioning this division, and that too from a place adjacent to Vēṇādu region it is quite reasonable to suggest that Vēṇādu is a mistake for Renādu.

**Hiranya-raṣṭra:** An 8th century inscription of king Punnakumara, a Telugu-Chōla chief, refers to Hiranga-raṣṭra. It is named after ethnological name. Hirāṇakas or Hirāṇakas were neighbours to Muniakas or Mūṇas in the Nellore-Cuddapah region. According to the above mentioned inscription, the following villages were included in this raṣṭra:

- Chiruvanesalae
- Biripāru
- Pudorur
- Proddatur, Proddatur tk.
- Pasindikuru
- Pailēla
- Nāndigēma
- Donnaram-Nandyal, Jammalamadugu tk.

This raṣṭra, therefore, comprised parts of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu tks, in Cuddapah dist, lying thus adjacent to Muda-raṣṭra.

**Pottapi-nāndu:** At the close of the 12th century two inscriptions of the Pottapi-Chōlas, one from Gilaṅkapāru in Papur tk, and the other from Nellore, Nellore tk, refer to Pottapi-nāndu. According to the Gilaṅkapādu record it included the village Mannāru which is the same village today in Venkatagiri tk, Nellore dist. Pottapi, the headquarters of the division, is stated to have been founded by Madhurantaka-Pottapi-Chōda a Telugu Chōda king. The same Pottapi is now in Rajampet tk, Cuddapah dist. This division hence, may be located around Pottapi in Cuddapah dist, extending
at least up to Venkatagiri tk, in Nellore dist. Under the imperial Chōlas Pottapi nādu formed part of Mel-pākkai nādu which itself was a subdivision of Adhirājendra-Chōla-mandalam.

Pāka-nādu: One of the Madras Museum plates, issued by Bhuvanatri-nētra, a Vaidumba chief, dated 969 A.D., refers to the division Pāka-nādu. It included the following villages:

Pottapi - Pottapi, Rajampet tk.
Agirēvulā - Attirēla, "
Kēdapalam(12)- Cuddapah, Cuddapah tk.

KADAPA-12: was thus an administrative unit of the Vaidumbas.
It is identified with the whole Cuddapah tk.

Pāka-nādu, together with its sub-division Kadapa-12, comprised Rajampet and Cuddapah tks, of Cuddapah dist.

MAHĒRĀJAPĀDI: This division is named after the epithet of kings- 'Mahērāja'. This epithet is universal for all kings. But as far as the history of Mahērājapādi goes, it has been ruled by Vaidumbas who were referred to as Mahērājas and therefore the region got the name of the epithet of its patrons.

An inscription from Tiruvallam, North Arcot dist, refers to Ingallur-nādu as a division of Mahērājapādi. Ingallur-nādu is identified with Inagaluru, Pulivendula tk, Cuddapah dist. Another inscription from Munagamakulapalli, Madanapalli tk, refers to it as Mahērāja-pādi- 7000. An inscription from Tripurantakam, Markapur tk, refers to it in a short form as Mērvavēda and mentions two of its villages, Palkuru, identified with the village of the same name in Banganapalli tk, and Bhohanicheruvu, not identified.
It was a very large division consisting of 7000 villages, and comprised a major portion of Cuddapah dist, together with some parts of Chittoor and Kolar dist. Probably the whole Vaidumbe dominion was called Mahārājapāḍī.

KONAPADUMATI: The first Eastern Chālukya king Kubja-Vīshṇuvardhana soon after establishing his kingdom granted the country of 73 villages "lying to the west of the hill" (Giri-pascima) to his military associate named Buddhavarman I\(^{233}\). The descendants of Buddhavarman bore the surname 'Giri-pascima' or in the local language 'Konda-padumati'. It has been suggested that the 'hill' referred to is the range of Kondavidiu hills\(^{234}\).

According to the inscription issued by the Kondapadumati Chiefs this country is variously known as Kondapadumati, Konda-padumata, Giri-Pratichi-73, Konda-Padumara, Giri-pascima, Parvatē-Paramahī, etc. The inscriptions have referred to the following villages as constituents of this country:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III. IV: no. 748</td>
<td>Prāntta-Jakkama-pūndi</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nāṇcheḍla-vuramu</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibid. no. 927</td>
<td>Iṛrālūru</td>
<td>- Iṛlapāḍu Narasara-prat tk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibid. VI no. 196</td>
<td>Māvundala</td>
<td>- Māḍala, Sattenapalle tk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibid X no. 97</td>
<td>Chēnchālūru</td>
<td>- Sāṭalūru, Narasara-prat tk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibid no. 121</td>
<td>Nāḍēndla</td>
<td>- Nāḍēndla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibid no. 151</td>
<td>Jēveramu</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibid no. 164</td>
<td>Manda-vuramu</td>
<td>- Mandaḍā, Sattenpalle- tk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibid no. 177</td>
<td>Siripuram</td>
<td>- Siripuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEE 1908. no. 7</td>
<td>Velanṭūru</td>
<td>- Vellaṭṭuru, Vinukonda tk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibid. 1915. no. 323</td>
<td>Sāranapura</td>
<td>- Sarripūḍi, Sattenpalle ti.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ibid. 1933 no. 236 Lingamupādu, - Lingamagunta, Sattenapalle tk.
Ibid. no. 258 Abūru, - Abburu, "
Ibid. no. 314 Nārāyanavēni - Nārānapādu, "
Ibid. no. 326 Pāladvū, - Pāladugu, "
EJ. VI. pp. 146 ff. Kētapalli, - Ketavaram, "
Sattenapalli, - Sattenpalle "
Chintapalli - Chintapalle, "
Erragunta, - Yerragunta, "

From the foregoing identification of the places included in Kona-paḍumati it can be easily seen that this country had concentrated its strength in Sattenpalle and Narasaraopet tks. and some parts of Vinukonda thā

KONA-CĪNA: It is also known as Köṇāvanī-70 and Köṇa-mandala. Köṇa means 'a corner'. Therefore this country was a territory lying in a corner. The region got its name from the Köṇa-Chiefs who ruled over it. The Pithapuram plates of 1195 A.D. refer to it as Köṇa-mandala.235 The Traksharama plates, also of 12th century, refer to it as Köṇāvanī-70 or Köṇa-sīma,236 and give the following villages as its constituents:

Palaviye - Palivela, Razole tk.
Mukōmala - Mukkāmala, Amalapuram tk.
Naḍupumūḍi - Naḍupūḍi, "

This country was, therefore, comprised of Razole, and Amalapuram tks and probably upto Pithapuram tk, in East Godavari idst.

SAPPI-NADU: Under the Vemulavada Chalukyas this division was known as Sabbi-Sahasra (see above). The Kalyanag Chalukyas named it Sabbi-1000 (see below). A Kakatiya record from Karimnagar dated
1170 A.D., refers to it as Sabbi-naḍu. It included the village Nagaruru which probably is the present Nagaruru near Karimnagar, the find-spot of the inscription.

From the evidence derived from the inscriptions of the Vemula-
vaḍa Chālukyas, Kalyāṇa Chālukyas and the Kākatiyas it may be stated that this division corresponds to the modern Karimnagar dist, and some of the surrounding areas.

Vēnīsāle-70. The Lēmulavāḍa (Sirsilla tk) inscription of Kāka-
tiya-Bēta, dated 1106 A.D., refers to this unit of 70 villages of which the inscription mentions one, namely, Lēmbavadi, which is identified with the find-spot Lēmulavāḍa in Sirsilla tk, Karimnagar dist. Therefore this division may be located in Sirsilla tk of Karimnagar dist.

KALYĀṆA CHĀLUKYAS

The administrative units of the Kalyāṇa Chālukya kingdom are generally known with numerical appellation. 'Naḍu' appellation occurs a few times, but dēśa, vishaya, mārga and kampaṇa occurs very rarely. Other appellations like raśṭra, bhōga, hēra, manḍalam, etc, have not been noticed as yet. The Kalyāṇa Chālukya administrative divisions in Andhra Pradesh, noticed in the inscriptions, have been classified as follows:

DIVISIONS WITH NUMERICAL APPELLATION (ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY)

- Ādvēni - 500
- Āḷēru-40 Kampanamu
- Āne-mārga - 70
Anmakonda - 7000
Anmanballe - 11
Ayije - 300
Begi - 12
Fmmadale - 6000
Garujo - 70
Gudikallu - 24
Hambulige - 30
Kadipalu - 70
Kalva Chegu - 40 Kampana
Kandukuru - 24
Kanduru - 1000, 1100
Kaniyakal - 300
Kanne - 300
Kandravadi - 1000
Kasavul - 70
Kavutalu - 12
Kudda - 12
Kollipaka - 7000
Konchipalli - 300
Kosevala - 1,25,000
Kuda - 12
Kudiyps - 40
Kulekediya - 13
Lambulike - 70
Manchalu - 36
Muliki - 300
Naravadi - 500
Nolambavadi - 32,000
Panugali - 500
Pedeke - 800, 5000
Pulgunuru - 70
Pullanuru - 70
Redda - 300
Sabbi - 1000
Serimalu - 12
Saulu - 70
Sindavadi - 1000
Suliyenuru - 70
Tumbula - 30
Vadagana - 500
Velpugonda - 24
Vendi - 14,000
Yettapi - 90

NADUSI

Ayije-naedu (Ayije - 300)
Kodiynes-naedu
Konchipalli-naedu (Konchipalli - 300)
Kandur-naedu (Kanduru - 1000, 70)
Motṭavādi-nādu
Nālavādi-nādu (Nālavādi - 500)
Sindavādi-nādu (Sindavādi - 1000)
Sire-nādu

Dēśa:
Kollidēsā (Kollipāka - 7000)

Kārka:
Āne-mārga - 70

Kampāna:
Āḷēru-40 Kampānanu
Kalvachēdu - 40 (Kampānanu)
Yettapi (Ettapi) - 90 Kampānanu

Vishaya:
Īruva-vishaya

Ādavāni - 500: An inscription of Vikramāditya VI 239, in 1106 A.D. refers to Ādavāni - 500. In spite of its being a sub-division of Sindavādi - 1000, it had been divided into small units, namely, Tumbula-30, Manchālu-36 and Caruje - 70. These units are examined separately (see below). The headquarters of this division Ādavāni is identical with Adōni. Therefore this division corresponds to Adōni tk, and its surrounding places in Kurnool dist.

Ramachandra Murthy opines that this division owes its name to the dynasty known as 'Yādavas' of Pēvagiri who ruled the region in 12th to 14th centuries. (Ādavāni ⊆ Yādava + Avanī). Since the Yādavas flourished in the 12th century onwards, and since the inscription in which 'Ādavāni- 500 is referred to is 1106 A.D., it is too early to give the dynastic name of the Yādavas to the
place. By the time of the inscription Adavani must have been a well known place and so it was made the headquarters of the division. Hence the opinion of Ramachandra Murthy is untenable.

ALUH-40 KAMPAHAMU: An inscription of Jagadekamalla, dated 1034 A.D., from Saldapur, Bhuvanagiri tk, refers to this Kampanam (unpublished). Two of its constituent villages were Muppanapalli and Goshthipadi which are identified with Muppanapalli and Gottipadu in Bhuvanagiri tk. The division therefore is to be located in Bhuvanagiri tk.

ANE-MALCA - 70: Since the word 'ane' in Kannada means 'an elephant', the division has got a faunal name. An inscription at the time of Jayasimha II dated 1032 A.D., refers to this division and include in it the village Gadicheruvu which is not identified. Since it was adjacent to Kollipaka - 7000, the modern Kolanupaka, it may be located in Nalgonda dist.

ANNAKONDA-7000: An inscription of Setyasraya Iruvedangase in 1007 A.D., refers to this division, giving one of its constituent villages called Ayyanavolu which has been identified with Ainnavolu in Warangal tk. Kadipalu - 70 (see below) was a subdivision of it. Annakonda is identical with Hanumakonda in Warangal tk. The division comprised the region between Warangal and Karimnagar.

ANNANBALLE-11: In the year 991 A.D., an inscription of Taila II, the first king of the Kalyana Chalukyas, refers to Annanballe-11. It was a part of Yattapi - 90 which itself belonged to Veddava-500 in Kandurnda. This indicates that naidu was the largest division in which the sub-divisions were known according to the
strength of their villages. Since the inscription belongs to the first king of the Kalyāṇa Chālukya line, and already at that time a well-knit administrative system was at function, it may be stated that these divisions were already existing in the region under the Rāshtrakūṭas, but so far no inscripational evidence to support.

As stated already, Anmanballe-ll was a sub-division of Yattapi-90 which is identified with Yētam in Kolhapur tk, Mahboobnagar dist. This small division, therefore, is to be located in Kolhapur tk.

AYIJE - 300 : Two records of Somēsvara II, one from Siddhesvara Nandikotkur tk, and the other from Alampur refer to Ayije-300. No constituent village is mentioned. Another record of the same king refers to Pariyālatīrtha as belonging to this division. Inscriptions of Vikramaditya VI refer to this division variously as Ayaje-300, Ayje-300 and Ayije-nādu. This shows that nādu appellation was occasionally a substitute for numerical appellation. The following villages were included in this division, as found in the inscriptions of Vikramaditya VI:

ARE. 1960, B - 126) - Уṇḍavēli - Уṇḍavēli, Alampur tk.
SSAK. no. 18 ) Bōruvēli - Bōruvelli, "
Cuḍiyuru - 
Kaḍaburu - 
ARE. 1963, B-63 ) Pōlasanuru - 
SSAK. No. 7 
ARE. 1963, B-192 Madduru - Madduru, Alampur tk.

The headquarters of this division is identified with Ayije in Čādvel tk. The division corresponds to some parts of Alampur and Čādvel tks of Mahboobnagar dist.
BICL-12 : Bāge means (bot) Calesantis Indica blum. Thus this division has a floral name. An inscription of Somesvara IV in the year 1184 A.D. refers to this small unit as part of Sindavādi - 1000. It included the village Kātarika which has been identified with Kātarika in adoni tk, Kurnool dist. It must, therefore, be located around Kātarika.

EMMADALE - 6000 : 'Emme' means buffalo; the division was a place of buffaloes. Emme + Sthala. In the year 1126 A.D., Anantapalarasa, a Pāṇḍa-nāyaka of king Vikramaditya VI, was ruling over Bēngi (Vēngi) 12,000 and Emmadale - 6000. This division, therefore was adjacent to Vēngi country. Emmadale is identified with Yanamadala in Guntur tk. The division may be located in Guntur dist. The Kalyāṇa Chālukyas had only a temporary occupation of Vēngi - 12000 and Emmadale - 6000. Soon they were overcome by the Cholas.

CALIJEP-70 : This division has been referred to in the inscription at the time of Somesvara III. It was, as noted above, a part of Ādavāni - 500. It included the village Ittage which cannot be identified. The division is to be located in Adoni tk, Kurnool dist.

CUDIKALLU - 24 : An inscription of Somesvara IV dated 1186 A.D., refers to this division and records one of its villages, namely Nandavura which is identified with Nandavurum in Adoni tk. The headquarters of this division is identical with Cudikallu in Adoni tk. Therefore this division was situated in Adoni tk. Though not mentioned, it was a part of Ādavāni - 500.

HĀMPRULIJGE - 3Q: That this division belonged to the dominion of Vikramaditya VI in attested by his inscription of the year 1122 A.D. One of its villages was Bēdamilutūru which is identified
with Mīḍutūru in Cutti tk., Anantapur dist. Hence this division is located in Cutti tk.

KĀḍIPĀḷU - 70: A Kalyāṇa Chālukya inscription from Karimnagar dist. refers to this unit as a sub-division of Armakundā-7000 (same as Anmakonda-7000, see above)\textsuperscript{251}. Kāḍipāḷu is identified with Kāḍparti in Karimnagar tk. This division therefore, is identified with the region around Kāḍparti, Karimnagar tk.

KALIYĀ-CHETU-40 KAMPĀṆA: Vikramaditya VI, in his 37th regnal year, refers to this Kampaṇa of 40 villages.\textsuperscript{252} It was a sub-division of Kolli-deśa or Kolliṇake-7000. Therefore this division is to be located near Kolanupaka in Bhuvanagiri tk., Nalgonda dist. One of its constituent villages was Nellūtu which has been identified with Nellūla. This is one of the three Kampaṇa divisions so far found, the other two being P(y)ṭṭāpi - 90 - Kampaṇa and Aleru-40 Kampaṇa.

KAIYUKURU - 24: Kaiyukuru means a place of Skanda; it denotes a Saiva influence over the region. This division has been noticed in the Karakantaṇha-apuram (Adoni tk.) plates of Jagadekamalla III\textsuperscript{253}. One of its villages was Kosageya-hālu which is identified with Kosagi in Adoni tk.

KANDŪR - 1000, 1100, 70: This division is known as Kandūr-nādu in the inscriptions of Somesvara I\textsuperscript{254}. It included Vaddāvanī-500 which included Yattapi-90 which again included Ammanballe-11. Inscriptions of Vikramaditya VI refer to this division as having 1000 villages and at one time as many as 1100 villages. Kandūr-70 was its sub-division. Thus the headquarters of this division,
Kandur, had 70 villages under its direct jurisdiction. Budupuru, now known as Budapur in Mahboobnagar dist, was one of the villages of Kandur-70. The whole division corresponds to the modern Mahboobnagar dist.

Kanhiyakal-300: It is stated that during the reign of Vikramaditya VI, one of his Mahamandalasvaras named Maygarasa was ruling over Kanhiyakal-300 and Rodda-300. Godavadi, now known as Govindavadi in Rayadurga tk, was one of its constituent villages. The headquarters of this division Kanhiyakal is identified with Kanjekallu in Rayadurga tk. This division, therefore, corresponds to Rayadurga tk, in Anantapur dist.

Kante-300/Kanne-Nadu: This division owes its name to Satakarnis, the Satavahana rulers over the region. The present Karnataka seems to be a derivation of Kanne-Nadu. An inscription of Somesvara I from Sivapuram refers to this division as Kanne-Nadu and to the following two villages as constituents:

Juvuturu - Juturu, Nandikotkur tk.
Kalgota - Kalgotla, Kurnool tk.

Kottapalle plates of the same king refer to it as Kanne-300, with the following villages:

Atukuru - Atmakuru, Nandikotkur tk.
Budhiyalas - Dydyalas, "
Sivapuram - Sivapuram, "

As a feudatory of Somesvara I, the Telugu-Chola Chief Irugana Chalamaharaja was the governor of Kanne-300, Ayje-300, Pejekal-300 and Naravadi-500, residing at his capital at Mosaleyameduvu which is now known as Mosalimagedugu in Nandikotkur tk. An inscrip-
tion of Vikramaditya VI refer to it as Kanne-300 and include the following villages:

- Yeşagere
- Chilara
- Veddamāni - Veddamānu, Nandikotkur tk.

Another inscription of Vikramaditya VI states that Bijjanda Chōla Mahārāja, a feudatory of Vikramaditya VI, administered Kanne-300 along with Pedekallu-500 and Naravādi-500. Therefore these divisions were adjacent to each other.

Kanne - 300 corresponds to parts of Nandikotkur and Nandyala tks, of Kurnool dist.

KANDRAVĀDI - 1000: Bapatla inscription of Vikramaditya VI refers to Kandrawādi-1000 which was previously known as Kantru-vāti-vishaya under the Eastern Chālukyas (see above). The division comprised parts of Guntur and Krishna dists.

KĀTALĀ - 70: This division is recorded in an inscription of Teila II from Korapōlu, Medak dist. The inscription mentions a town in this division called Korapōla which is now Korapōlu, the find-spot. The division, therefore, is identified with the region around Korapōlu in Medak dist.

KAVUTALU - 12: The Badanīhālu inscription of Somesvara refers to it along with its two villages, Nērila and Badalapālu. The latter is identified with the find-spot, Badanīhālu in Adoni tk. The village Nērila is not found. Karakanṭhapuram plates of Jagadekasamalla II refer to it and to its village Tōbi, the modern Tōvi in
Adoni tk. The headquarters of this division Kavutālu is the modern Kavutālu in Adoni tk, Kurnool dist.

Kōlāda - 12: An inscription from Kolanupāka, Bhuvanagiri tk, of Vikramaditya VI, dated 1038 A.D., refers to this unit along with three of its villages:

Sandularahālu - -
Pačeruvu - -
Pākugunte - -

Although none of these places is identified, yet from the find-spot, Kolanupāka, it may be identified with the region around Kolanupāka, and at that time it might have been a small unit under the bigger division Kollipāka-7000.

Kollipāka - 7000: The Kolanupāka inscription of Jagadekamalla I dated 1033 A.D., refers to the village Cādi-cheruvu as belonging to this division. Inscriptions of Vikramaditya VI refer to it as Kollipāka-7000, Kollipāka-2000 and Kollipāka-dēsa. The following are the places belonged to this division, as mentioned in the inscriptions of Vikramaditya VI:

APAS-3, Ng. 43 - Paṇupūra - -
Ibid., Ng. 46 - Kōlūr - -
Ibid., Ng. 48 - Kōdūru - -
APE, 1968, B. 84 - Kollipāka, Kolanupāka, Bhuvanagiri tk.
Ibid., B. 85 - Itṭikāla -
Ibid., B. 87 - Kalvachēdu-40, Kampaṇa (see below)

This large division probably comprised the taluks of Bhuvanagiri in Nalgonda dist, Siddhipet tk, in Medak dist, possibly the whole of Jengon tk, of Warangal dist, and some parts in Karimnagar dist.
KONDAPALLI - 300: One of the Tripurāntakaṁ records of Vikramaditya VI\(^{270}\) brings to light that Govindarasa, the Dandanaṅyaka of Vikramaditya VI, was ruling over Kondapalli-300. Another inscription of the same king from Tripurāntakaṁ refers to it as Kondapalli-nādu \(^{271}\). Inscriptions of Govindarasa have been noticed in Hazurnagar (unpublished) and Būrugeḍḍa \(^{271a}\) in Nalgonda dist. Hence the Kondapalli mentioned as the headquarters of this division is the present Nelakondapalli on the borders of Suryapet tk.

Govindarasa's maternal uncle Anūtapālaraṇa was at the same time ruling over Vēngi-12,000 and Emmad ale-6000 (see above). So it is likely that the uncle and nephew governed the regions adjacent to each other on either side of the Krishna.

KOSAVALA-125,000: Rajaditya, a subordinate of Vikramaditya VI, defeated the Cholas and Kurumbas while he was administering Chabbi-21,000 which included in Kosaval a-125,000, from its capital, Lēmbulavāḍa \(^{272}\). Chabbi is the same as Šabbi (see below), Lēmbulavāḍa is the modern Vēmulavāḍa in Karimnagar dist. This large division comprised probably the whole of Karimnagar dist, and its surrounding places.

KUḌALA - 12: The Sangamēsvaram inscription of Somesvāra \(^{273}\) refers to this small division. Kuḍala is not found now. It may be located around Sangamēsvaram, the find-spot, in Alampur tk, Mahboobnagar dist.

KUDIYAPÉ - 40: Inscriptions at the time of Vikramaditya VI refer to this division variously as Kudiyaṁpe-40, Kudiyaṁ-40 \(^{274}\), and Kudiyaṁlisthala or Kudiyaṁpēyasthala \(^{275}\). The villages included
in it were:

Togarikunta - Togerakunta - Dharmavaram tk.
Mediyapalli - Meddipalle, Anantapur tk.

Hence this division comprised parts of Dharmavaram and Anantapur tks, Anantapur dist.

KULAKEDIYA - 13: The Mallesvaram temple inscription of Somesvara I refer to this small unit and one of its villages, Chavunsapalli. Both the chief village and the included are not identified. The division was a part of Ettapi-90 which in turn was a sub-division of Vaḍḍavana-500 in Kandur-naḍu. It is located around Yeṭam in Kollapur tk, Mahboobnagar dist.

LUMBULIKE - 70: The Chilkur pillar inscription of Vikramāditya V refer to this division. An unpublished inscription of Vikramāditya VI, dated 1090 A.D., shows that Chilkur, the find-spot of the above inscription was the capital of Lumbulike-70. Chilkur is a village 32 kms from Hyderabad. This division, therefore, is to be located around Chilkur in Hyderabad dist.

MANČALU - 36: An inscription from Gurajala, Adoni tk, at the time of Jagadekamalla II, dated 1142 A.D. refers to this unit along with one of its constituents, namely, Gurindāla which is identified with the find-spot, Gurajala in Adoni tk. The headquarters of this division Mančalu is identified with Mančala in Adoni tk, Kurnool dist.

MULIKI-300: When Vikramāditya VI was ruling over Muliki-300, i.e., one of the divisions of his vast empire, he built a tank at Chilamkuru which is identified with the village of the same name
in Kamalapuram tk, Cuddapah dist. This division has been referred to as Mulkī-500 in the Bāhātrakūṭa inscriptions (see above). Probably for better administration the Kalyāna Chālukyas made it a smaller unit.

Nālavādi - 500/Nālavādi-mādhu: This division was formerly under the Badāmi Chālukyas and Bāhātrakūṭas known as Nālavādi vishya and Nālavādi-500 respectively (see above). The Paṇcchalingāla inscription of Somesvara II refers to it as Nālavādi-mādhu and gives the following villages:

Gudipādu - Kurnool, tk.
Jeruvumbādu -
Kālpalli - Kālav, Kurnool, tk.

Another inscription of the same king refers to Mandaṇagiri-tīrtha as belonging to Nālavādi. Mandaṇagiri-tīrtha is now called Pājula Mandagiri in Pattikonda tk, Kurnool dist.

Inscriptions of Vikramaditya VI and Somesvara III refer to this division as Nālavādi-500 and its subdivision Sāulu-70 (see below). This division thus comprised a major portion of the modern Kurnool dist.

Pānugal - 500: The Chinnal Tumbala inscription of Vikramaditya VI, dated 1092 A.D., refers to this division. Its headquarters is identical with Pānugallu in Nalgonda dist. Hence this division is identified with the region around Pānugallu.

Pendekal - 800s: This division was existing at the time of the Badāmi Chālukyas as Pendekal-vishya (see above). An inscription of Somesvara, dated 1061 A.D., from Siddhesvaram, Mandikotkur tk, refers
to it as Peđekal-300 along with Ayije-300, Kanne-300 and Naravadi-500. The Bichapalli (Alampur tk) inscription of Somēsvara II, Gedigarēvula (Nalgonda tk) and Sangamēsvaram inscription of Vikramaditya VI refer to the same Peđekal-300. The headquarters of this division, Peđekal, may be identified with Peđekal in Dhone tk, Kurnool dist. From the proximity of Ayije-300, Kanne-300 and Naravadi-500 it may be stated that this division more or less corresponded to a large portion of Kurnool dist, extending probably unto Alampur in Mahboobnagar dist.

PULUNURU-70: The Kākatiya Bētarasa, a subordinate of Vikramaditya VI, mentions that Kondamayya, the Dandanēyaka of Mahāmandalēśvara Jagadēvarasa, is stated to have made gifts of lands to god Bheemēśvra of Sanagara village in Pulgunur-70. The village Sanagara is identified with Sanigaram in Karimnagar tk. Pulgunur, the headquarters of the division, may be identified with Pullur in the Siddhipet tk, of Medak dist. This division therefore extended from Siddhipet to Karimnagar.

PULLANURU-70: An inscription of Vikramaditya VI, dated 1104 A.D., from Kolanukāra refers to this division and a village in it called Maddigatlu. Neither the chief village nor Maddigatlu is identified. But taking the find-spot Kolanupāka and the date of the inscription into consideration, it may be stated that this division was a subdivision of Kolipāka-7000 and hence must be located in Bhuwanagiri tk, Nalgonda dist.

RODDA-300: During the reign of Vikramaditya VI, 1079 A.D. Mahāmandalēśvara Manasarasa was ruling Rodda-300 and Kaniyakallu-300.
Rodda is identical with Roddam in Penugonda tk, Anapatpur dist.

SABBI-1000: As already seen, this division has been referred to as Sabbi-sahasra, in the inscriptions of the Vemulavada Chalukyas and as Sabbi-nadu in the Kaktuya inscriptions (see above). The Vemulavada Bhimeswaram temple inscription of Vikramaditya VI, dated 1106 A.D., records the grant of a flower garden situated on the south of Lembulavada agratabara in the Venisale-70 of Sabbi-1000.

A little earlier inscription of the same king at Rajesvara temple, dated 1083 A.D., refers to Lembulavada as the capital of Chabbi-21,000 which included in Kosavala 125,000. This shows that this division was a very large one in the earlier years of Vikramaditya VI and he bifurcated the bigger units into small ones for the sake of better and efficient administration. Since Vemulavada was the capital of this division, it should be located around Vemulavada, probably occupying a major portion of Karimnagar dist.

SANDIKE-12: This small division has been referred to in an inscription of Vikramaditya VI, dated 1110 A.D., from Malleswaram, Kollapur tk. Vrapikattha, a village included in it, is not identified. It was a part of Yettapi-90 which was a sub-division of Veddavena-500 in Kandur-nadu. Sandike-12 was, therefore, situated near Yetam and Nager-Kurnool, Mahboobnagar dist.

SALLE-70: The Kankanuru inscription of Somesvara III, dated 1129 A.D., refers to this division as a sub-division of Narevadi-500 (see above). One of its constituents was Kukuvanuru which is identified with the find-spot, Kankanuru, Pattikonda tk. This division, therefore, is identified with Pattikonda tk in Kurnool dist.
SINDAVADI-1000: An inscription of Somesvara I, from Kammaravadi-chódu, refers to it for the first time. The inscriptions of Vikramaditya VI refer to it as Sindavadi, Sindavadi-nágū and Sindavadi-1000, giving the following villages as its constituents:

SII. VIII. no.364 Tumbula, - Pedda Tumbalām, Adonī tk.

XXX. pp. 267 Kāncagāra- Kāncagāra-Belagallu, Alurū tk.

SII. IX-1, no.172 Ādvānī-500 (see above)

Tumbula-30 (see below)

Ibid. No.190 Chindavadi-36 - Adonī tk.

Cudiya Pōtrur - ĺaḍe Hoturū, Cutti tk.

Pedda Tumbalām inscription of Somesvara III, dated 1132 A.D., refers to Sindavadi-1000 and to its sub-division Ādvānī-500.

An inscription of Jagadekamalla III, dated 1164 A.D., includes in it Kirtinārayanānagara which is identified with Pedda Tumbalām. According to an inscription of Somesvara IV Bagi-12 was a subdivision of Sindavadi-1000.

It is to be noted that Tumbula, the headquarters of the division, was also called Kirtinārayanānagara, now known as Pedda Tumbalām in Adonī tk, Kurnool dist.

This division comprised a major portion of Kurnool dist, and part of Anantapur dist.

SULIYANURU-79: This division has been found recorded in an inscription of Jagadekamalla II, dated 1139 A.D. It included the village Eruḍukere which is identified with the find-spot of the inscription, Eruḍukere, in Kalyānadrug tk. It was a subdivision of Sīre-nāgu (see below). It is identified with a major portion of Kalyānadrug tk, Anantapur dist.
TUMBULA-30: As noted above, it was a part of Ādavānī-500 which itself was a subdivision of Sindavādī-1000. Tumbula being the capital of Sindavādī-1000, this small division, Tumbula-30, was supposed to be the most important subdivision of Sindavādī-1000. According to the Karakanthapuram inscription of Vikramaditya VI it included Bāḍālkunte which is not identified. The Pedda Tumbalām inscription of Somesvara III includes in it Bāḍāmbēyyāmgeri and Tumbalabīḍu. The latter is identified with the village of the same name in Aluru tk. The division is identified with Pedda Tumbalām and its surrounding places in Adoni tk, Kurnool dist.

VADDAVANA-500: Agastyesvaram temple inscriptions of Taila II as well as Mallesvaram temple inscription of Somesvara I refer to this division. Besides being a subdivision of Kundūr-nādu (see above) it included within itself Yattapi-90. As noted elsewhere, Anmanballe-11 Sarimale-12, and Kulakediya-13 were small units under Yattapi-90. The headquarters of this division Vaddavana is identified with Vardhamānapura in Nagarkurnool tk, Mahboobnagar dist. The division therefore, comprised parts of Kollapur, Wamperti and Nagarkurnool tks, of Mahboobnagar dist.

VELFUGONTA-24: An inscription of Vikramaditya VI, dated 1124 A.D, from Guduru, Nalgonda dist, refers to it. The headquarters of this division, Velpugonda is represented by the modern Zafargadh in Warangal dist.

VEṆGAI-12000. 14000: This division as a vishaya or nādu was existing for several centuries under the Eastern Chālukyas and the Chōlas. Vēṅgi-nādu sometimes denoted the entire Eastern Chālukya kingdom. Vikramaditya VI had a sweeping victory over the Andhra region.
Vēngi was, at least temporarily, ruled by Vikramaditya VI through his efficient generals. An inscription from Kommuru, Bapatla tk, dated 1118 A.D. refers to it as Vēngi-14000. Another inscription from Tripurantakam, dated 1126 A.D. reveals that Anantapalasa, the Panaganayaka of Vikramaditya VI was ruling over Bēngi (Vēngi) - 12000 and Eamadale-6000.

Under the Kalyāna Chālukyas the Vēngi-division must have comprised the entire Krishna dist. and parts of Guntur and Godavari dists.

**VATTAPALI-ETTAPI-90 - KAMPANA:** The Malleswaram temple inscription of Somesvara I refers to Ettapi-90 as a Kampana of Vadāvani-500 in Kandur-nādu. It included Ammanballe-11, Sarimala-12, and the villages Banamanam and battugam which are unidentified. Its headquarters, Ettapi, is identified with Yētam in Kollapur tk. This division must be identified with parts of Kollapur, Nagarikurnool and Wanaparti tks, of Mahboobnagar dist.

**MĀDUSI:** Of the nādu divisions of the Kalyāna Chāluwaya kingdom, Ayje-nādu, Konjapalli-nādu, Kandur-nādu, Naḷavāḍi-nādu and Sinda-vāḍi-nādu have already been dealt with as they had also numerical appellations (see above). The other nādu divisions of the Kalyāna Chāluwaya kingdom were: Koḍiyana-nādu, Moṭṭavāḍi-nādu and Sira-nādu.

**KOḌIYANA-NĀDU:** Only once this division has been found recorded, namely in the inscription from Palturu, Gutti tk, dated 1081 A.D., at the time of Vikramaditya VI. It included the village Nēḍahalli. Both the headquarters, Koḍiyana and the village are not identifiable. Although it was called a nādu, unlike many other nādus it was a small
division. From the find-spot it may be located around Paltūru in Gutti tk., Anantapur dist.

MOTTAVADI-NÂLU: This division has been referred to in the Tripuran-takam temple inscription of Vikramaditya VI dated 1122 A.D. It included the following villages:

- Kavalakunțta - Kavulakunțla, Markapur tk.
- Kēchagonḍa - Kēchakongḍa,
- Satakōḍa - Satakōḍu,
- Mutuvalu - Mutukula,
- Kambhamupadu - Kambhampadu,
- Krānepalli - Manēpalli,
- Mēḍapi - Mēḍapi,
- Gutthalapalli - Gutthalacheruvu,
- Miriyampadu - Miryampalle,
- Duvvali - Duvvali,

This division, therefore, is identified with the whole of Markapur tk.

SĪRE-NÂLU: This division has been found recorded first in the Eraṇukere inscription of Jagadeśakamalla II, dated 1139 A.D. It included Suliyanūru-70 (see above). The Hemāvati inscription of Jagadeśakamalla III, dated 1168 A.D., refers to this division and one of its constituent villages, namely Heṇjeru which is identified with the find-spot of Hemāvati in Madakasira tk. Another inscription of the same king dated 1179 A.D. from Malyanūru, Kalyanadrug tk., refers to this nadu and to one of its villages, Malayanūru, the find-spot. This division, therefore, comprised parts of Kalyanadrug and Madakasira taluks of Anantapur dist.
DESA, MARGA, KAMPANA

Desa and Marga occur only once each, namely Kolli-desa and "Ane-marga. These two are generally known with numerical appellation (cf. Kolli-paka-7000 and Ane-marga-70). Kampana has been noticed thrice, namely Alor-40 Kampana, Yetapi-90 Kampana and Kalva-chedu-40 Kampana.

Since these divisions have numerical appellations they have been dealt with under the divisions of numerical appellations.

VISHAYA:

Only one vishaya division has so far been noticed in the Kalyana Chalukya kingdom, namely, Pruva-vishaya.

PRUVA-VISHAYA: This was previously a division under the Badami Chalukyas (see above). A record of Vikramaditya VI, dated 1122 A.D., refers to this vishaya and gives the following constituent villages:

- Brahmapalli - Brahmanapalli, Siddhavatam tk.
- Ponnapuru - Ponnapalli,
- Komarampada - Komaravolu, Markapur tk.
- Gurrapusa - Gurrapusala,
- Cherunaju - Cherlapalli,
- Machchhapura, Laniyadona, Manikulakuntha, Rachchavemu, Chandravidu are unidentified.

From the places identified it is evident that this division comprised parts of Prakasam and Cuddapah districts.

The foregoing survey of the administrative units of the Kalyana Chalukya kingdom and the identification of places reveal that the Kalyana Chalukya power in Andhra pradesh was mainly concentrated in Anantapur, Kurnool, Karimnagar, Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda and Warangal districts. At the zenith of their glory under the mighty Vikramaditya VI
the kingdom had expanded even up to the heart of the Eastern Chālukya kingdom then ruled by the Chōlas.

**CHŌLAS**

The imperial Chōlas who had already dominion over the southern Andhra, had further expanded their kingdom to the region around Vēṅgi as the Eastern Chālukyas were on the decline. First Chālukya Chōla emperor of Vēṅgi was Kulottunga Chōgaṇḍāva I who reigned from 1070 to 1118 A.D. During the Chōla period under study, up to 1200 A.D. some of the administrative divisions of the Eastern Chālukyas as observed in the inscriptions, had been reshuffled and Tamilised. The vishayyas, which were predominant in the Eastern Chālukya time, were replaced by nāḍus. Most of the divisions got 'nāḍu' appellation. Besides, the Chōlas established Maṇḍalas, which were the largest divisions. Most of the Maṇḍalas were named after their king's name or their epithets e.g. Kulottunga Chōgaṇḍalas, Adhirajendra Maṇḍalam, etc. The Maṇḍalas, as the inscriptions testify, were divided into Kōṭṭams or Vaḷa-nāḍus or nāḍus. Kōṭṭams and Vaḷanāḍus were subdivided into nāḍus. In this hierarchical order nāḍus were the smallest administrative units. Besides these divisions, there were a few apparently independent divisions with dēśa, vishaya, rāṣṭra, vēdi, pādi, mārga and Polamu appellations. Apparently independent, because they are not recorded in the inscriptions to have belonged to any of the Maṇḍalas or other major divisions. The administrative divisions of the Andhra region of the Chōla empire are classified as follows:-
MANDALAMS:
Jayan Konda Sola-mandalam
Adhira jendra-mandalam
Kulothunga choda-mandalam
Rattapadi Konda sola-mandalam
Nigeri sola-mandalam
Vengi-alias Uttamachoda-mandalam
Malaya-mandalam.

KOTTAMS:
Tiruvengada-kottam
Paiyurilai-kottam

VALANADUS:
Chedikulam nikkavalamadu
Uttamachola-valanadu.
Gangagonda chola-valanadu
Jayakula manikka-valanadu

PADI:
Perumbanapadi.

NADUS:
Arghadipatta-naedu
Arrur-naedu
Ingallur-naedu
Kudavur-naedu
Mundai-naedu
Nellur-naedu
Padi-naedu
Pamana-naedu
Pakai-naedu.

Pesas:
Pavunavara-desa
Palli-desa

Varanadu-desa

Sinchuyumantara desa
LĀṢΗТΕ: Kamārīshtra.

MĀRCĀI: Onggeru-mārga

LĪṢΗAYĀI: Cudravāḍī-vishaya
     Pallapu Cudrāvaravishaya
     Uttararavasa vishaya

VĀLIŚ: Kanḍravāḍī          Oḍḍa-vāḍī      
     Noyyana-vāḍī             Nata-vāḍī.

POLĀΜI: Kṛundḍūru-polamu.

MĀNDALAMS: LAVĀNGOΝDĀSAΛA-MĀNDALAM: This is the largest territorial division found in Amāhra Pradesh under the Chōlas. It is named after the name of the Chōla prince Jayangonda Chōla, who was the brother-in-law of Rājarājaneśvara, and maternal uncle of Kulottunga Chōgaṇeśa I, probably to mark his victories over the region of this division. It has been referred to in several inscriptions at the time of Kulottunga Chōgaṇeśa I, Vikrama Chōgaṇeśa and Kulottunga Chōda II.

It was comprised of so many nāḍus and Kōṭṭams as subdivisions. To get a comprehensive view of the division, its subdivisions and their approximate identifications are given hereby:

Angādipāṭtanāḍu - Atmakur tk, Nellore dist.
Chēdikulamāṇikka vāḷanāḍu - a part of Nellore dist.
Nellur-nāḍu - Nellore tk.
Paiyūrīlankōṭṭam - Sulurpet tk, Nellore dist.
Perumbāṉapāḍi - Western portion of Chittoor dist.
Northwest of North Arcot dist;
East of Koler dist.

Pottapi-nāḍu - A part of Rajanpet tk.

Pūngi-nāḍu - Area between Markapur and Ongole in Prakasam dist.

Tiruvēngāḍa kōṭṭam - South of Vellore, North of Chingleput, and around Tirupati.

Jayangonda-sōlamāṇḍalam, was hence, was composed of the whole region surrounded by Śrīśailam, and Ongole in the north, Arkomam and Vellore in the south, and Cuddapah in the west.

**Adhirājendra-Mandalam**: An inscription at the time of Kulottunga-Chōḍadeva I, dated 1078 A.D., refers to this mandalam which owes its name to the Chōla king Adhirajendra who ruled from 1067-70 A.D.
It was also referred to as Adhirajendraśōla-mandalam. It included Mēr (Mēl) Pākkai-nāḍu. It corresponds to the region around Rajanpet tk, in Cuddapah dist.

**Kulottunga Chōla-Mandalam**: This division owes its name to Kulottunga Chōda dēva I, the first Chōla monarch on the Vēngi throne. His Bimavaram plates, dated 1100 A.D., refer to Gangesagonda-chōda-valanāṇḍu as part of this division. Another record of his from Bapalalas, dated 1107 A.D., refers to Uttama-chōda-valanāṇḍu as a subdivision of this mandalam. Taking into consideration the other mandalams that existed in Andhra during the reign of Kulottunga I it is not correct to say that Kulottunga-chōda-mandalam comprised the entire Andhra country ruled by him. But it certainly comprised a major and important portion of the Vēngi country,
namely, parts of Guntur, the entire Krishna and parts of West Godavari and East Godavari dists.

**Rattapadi-KonaSola-Mandalam**: According to the KharaPataṃ plates, Rattapadi was being ruled by Kalyana-Chalukya king Irivebedanga Satyasraya who ruled from 997 to 1003 A.D. His Chola adversary was Raja Raja I who is credited to have conquered Rattapadi-7½ lakhs. But the Cholas lost the region again until it was finally recaptured by Raja Raja Chola II who adopted the epithet RattapadiconaSola as a mark of his victory over Rattapadi. Thus this Mandalam owes its name to the epithet of the king Raja Raja Chola II. An inscription from Charałe, Punganur tk, dated 1069 A.D., refers to this Mandalam. Pulinadu was one of its subdivisions. The Mandalam corresponds to the region around Punganur tk. in Chittoor dist, and parts of Kolar dist. in Karnataka. As regards the numerical appellation, 7½ lakhs, attributed to Rattapadi, it is difficult to understand it as its village-strength since it is a very large number.

**Nagarilisola-Mandalam**: An inscription from Hemavati, dated 1180 A.D. refers to this division. It was previously known as Nolahbavadi. The Chola king Raja Raja I conquered Nolahbavadi and renamed it after his own epithet. Thus Nagarilisola-Mandalam came into existence. It comprised parts of Anantapur dist, in Andhra Pradesh, Bellary, Tumkur and Kolar districts in Karnataka.

**Vengi-Mandalam**: Alias Uttama Chola-Mandalam: The Vengi-vishaya or Vengi-rashtra of the Eastern Chalukya kingdom was called Vengi-Mandalam in the inscriptions of Kulottunga Chodadeva I and his successors. One of the Praksharama inscriptions, dated 1119 A.D.,
refers to it as Uttama chōḍa-maṇḍalā. "Uttama chōḍa" was one of the epithets of Kulottunga I. Therefore the Vēṇgi-maṇḍalam had a second name after the king's epithet, namely Uttama-chōḍa-maṇḍalā. Malayamaṇḍalam was a subdivision of this maṇḍalā. It comprised West Godavari dist. and parts of Krishna and East Godavari dists.

MALAYAMANḌALĀ: It was a very small unit as a subdivision of Vēṇgi-maṇḍalā. An inscription from Dreksharama, dated 1177 A.D, refers to it as a part of Vēṇgi-maṇḍalā. Usually Maṇḍalā divisions, as seen above, are very large. But this division is exceptionally small.

KŌṬṬAM: TIRUVĒṆGAṆA-KŌṬṬAM: This kōṭṭam was one of the main sub-divisions of Jayangonde-śola-maṇḍalā. It included Arrūr-nāḍu, Kudavūr-nāḍu and Silai-nāḍu. (see below). Taking into consideration the areas of these nāḍus, the entire area of this kōṭṭam within the Andhra boundary would be the whole of Chittoor dist, and southern part of Nellore dist.

This Kōṭṭam clearly shows that in the Chōla administrative system the maṇḍalāms were the largest divisions which were divided into Kōṭṭams, and the latter into nāḍus.

PĀṆṆΑṆILAIKŌṬṬAM: This has been referred to in the Nellore District Inscriptions as a subdivision of Jayangonde-śola-maṇḍalā. There is no reference to the nāḍus or villages in it. Since the inscriptions is found in Nellore dist, it may be said that this kōṭṭam was adjacent to Tiruvēṃgaṇḍa-kōṭṭam and that it comprised the region around Nellore tk.
CHUDIKULA-MANIKKA-VALANADU: It was a subdivision of Jayangonda sola-mandalam and it included within it Pañci-nāgu (see below). It corresponds more or less to the whole of Nellore dist.

UTTAMA-CHÖDA-VALANADU: It was named after Uttama Chöda, an epithet of Kulottunga Chöda Deva I. It included within it Kammanāgu and Turpa-nāgu (see below). It corresponds to the entire dist. of Guntur and some parts of Prakasam dist.

CANGA-GONDA-CHÖLA-VALANADU: Canga-gonda-choja was an epithet of Räjaräja I to commemorate his northern expedition probably up to the Ganges. It included Sakṣemantani-nāgu, Guddavasädi-nāgu (vishaya), and Prölu nāgu. It corresponds to East Godavari dist. and belonged to Kulottunga-chole-mandalam.

JAYAKULAMANIKKA-VALANADU: It has been referred to in the inscription of Kulottunga I. Munḍi-nāgu (see below) was a part of this division. It was at the same time a subdivision of Räjendra-Chöle-mandalam. It corresponds to the area south of Nellore tk.

PADI:

PERUMBÄNAPÄDI: This region was in Jayangondasola-mandalam. It got its name from its early rulers, the Bënas. It had, as its subdivisions, Tūn-nāgu and Puli-nāgu. Tūn-nāgu is identified with a major part of Chittoor dist. and Puli-nāgu comprised parts of North-Arcot, Kolar and Chittoor dists.

Since the same area, i.e. Chittoor dist. comes under Tiruvengada-kottam which was already under Jayangonda sola-mandalam, it may be suggested that Perumbänapädi was not an administrative
unit, but a general name of the region previously ruled by the Bāṇas. Besides, the same region was also known as Vadugavali-12000 and Vadugavali-mērkku in Tamil.

**Nāḷūru:**

**AṆṆADĪṆṬTA-NĀṆŪ:** It was a sub-division of Jayangonda-sōla-māṇḍalām. Its chief town is not found anywhere in the area comprising this māṇḍalām.

**AṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṆṷ
The Muddalapudi inscription of Kulottunga I\(^{339}\) refers to it as Kudañur-nādu. The Avilāla plates of Vikramaśāla-deva refers to Tiruvēṅgaṉam\(^{340}\), as a constituent village of this division. Tiruvēṅgaṉam is now called Tirupati. The division corresponds to the region around Chandragiri and Tirupati in Chittoor dist.

**MUNDAI-NĀDU:** From the 5th to 8th century A.D. this division was called Mundarāśtra as seen above, by the Pallavas. In the 12th century, the Candaśāram plates of Kulottunga I\(^{341}\), dated 1111 A.D., refers to it as Mundai-nādu and mention as its constituent the village called Kantaśanārayāṇapuram alias Kulottunga-sāla-puram which is identified with the fingerprint of the plates, Candaśāram in Nellore tk. This division, if considered equivalent to the Mundarāśtra of the Pallavas, comprised parts of Venkatagiri, Nellore, Kovur, Atmakur and Kanduruk tks of Nellore dist. Probably it was a part of Jayakulamanikka-valanadu.

**NELLŪR-NĀDU:** It was a part of Jayangondaśolamandalam\(^{342}\) and it corresponds to the present Nellore tk.

**PALLA-NĀDU:** It has been referred to as a part of Chādikulamanikkavalanadu\(^{343}\) which was a sub-division of Jayangondaśolamandalam. It included Nellīru alias Vikramasingapuram. It was adjacent to Nellur-nādu and it corresponds to the southern parts of Nellore tk.

**PACAMLALI:** The Chāpalapalli plate of Kulottunga I\(^{344}\) refer to this and one of its villages, Nāgapudal which is identified with Nāgaṇuvūḷu in Venkatagiri tk. It was a part of Pākkaḷavelu. Therefore, this division may be more or less identified with Venkatagiri tk, Nellore dist.
Pākkai-nādu: It was a division of the Vaidumba dominion known as Pāka-nādu. The Chōlas called it Pākkai-nādu. The western part of it was called Meq-Pākkai-nādu. It included Pagama-nādu (see above). The villages included in it are as follows:

ARE. 1907.no.572. Mirandanūr - Nandalūru, Rajampet tk.
Ibid. no.581. Tanγatōr - Tāŋgatōr, "

Mirandanūr was also called Kulottunga Chōla-Chatur-vēdi-mangalam. The division comprised the region from Ongole to Rajampet. It was a part of Jayangondasōla-mandalam.

Pottapi-nādu: There were two Pottapi-nādu in the 12th century under the Chōlas. The Pithapuram plates of Vīra-Chōja speak of the Pottapi-nādu which was the Pottapi-nādu-vīshaya of the Eastern Chālukyas. This is identified with the region around Pithapuram extending to the north-east probably upto Visakhapatnam tk. This division must have been a part of Kulottunga chōla mandalam.

The other Pottapi-nādu was a subdivision of Jayangondasōla-mandalam as the inscriptions refer to it and to two of its villages, namely Mannūru and Kundalūr which are identified with Mannūru in Venkatagiri tk, and Gundalūr in Rajampet tk, respectively. Hence this Pottapi-nādu corresponds to the region lying between Rajampet in Cuddapah dist. and Venkatagiri in Nellore dist.

Prōlu-nādu: This division was known as Prōlu-nādu-vīshaya and Prōlu-nādu under the Eastern Chālukyas. The Chōlas too called it Prōlu-nādu, and included it in the Gangagondasōla-vēdirēdu (see above). The Bhimavaram inscriptions of Kulottunga include in it the
following villages:

- Āryavatteesu - Āryavatteesu, Kakinada tk.
- Sakkatūru - -
- Mālaveli - Mālaveli "
- Ponnator - Ponnāda "

The Serpavaram inscription of Vikrama Chola Deva 350 includes in it Sabbavaram and Tuṅgalagiri. The former is identified with Serpavaram in Kakinada tk, but the latter cannot be identified.

This division hence is identified with the region between Kakinada and Pithapuram in East Godavari dist.

Pūngi-nādu: This division has been referred to as Pūngi-nādu 361 and Pūngai-nādu 352. It formed part of Jayangondasōlam mandalam. It is identified with the region from Ongole to Markapur in the present Prakasam dist.

Śakatamantani-nādu: This division was at function as a vishaya under the Eastern Chāluksya regime. The Drkshāra plates of Kulottunga I 353 refer to it as Śakatamantani-nādu and give two of its constituents; namely Hājendra-čhōḍa-chautvēdi-mangalam alias Chindēlam which may be identified with Chitrēda in Pithapuram tk, and Chintapalle, identified with the village of the same name in Kakinada tk. The Bhimavaram plates of the same king 354 refer to Chāluksya Bhimavaram as belonging to it. This village is identified with Bhimavaram in Kakinada tk.

This division, hence, is identified with Kakinada tk, and parts of Ramachandrapuram tk, in East Godavari dist. It was a part of Cangagondasōla-sōla-mangalam which itself was a sub-division of Kulottunga-čhōḍa-mandalam.
SILAI-NĀDU: This unit belonged to Tiruvēngāsa-kōṭṭam which was a sub-division of Jayangonḍa-sōla-māṇḍalam. It has been found recorded in two inscriptions from Gudi-mallam, Kalahasti tk. This division therefore, may be identified with the region lying on the West of Kalahasti in Chittoor dist. The Eastern region of Kalahasti was Ārrūr nāḍu (see above).

TŪN-NĀDU: The Mélpāḍi plates of Rājarāja I refer to Tūn-nāḍu and the following villages as its constituents:

Mélpāḍi alias
Rājāsrayapuram - Mélpāḍi, Chittoor tk.
Kukkanūru - Kukkanūru, "
Teṅkollī - Teṃpallī, "
Pēdainellūru - Sripēdainellūru "

The Vēvilitōta inscription at the time of Kulottunga I refers to it as Tūy-nāḍu and includes in it Vēlaikkāḍu which is identified with the find-spot, Vēvilitōta in Chittoor tk. The division therefore corresponds to a large portion of Chittoor tk.

TŪRPPA-NĀDU: An inscription from Bapatla refers to Turppa-nāṇḍu. It included Musundūru which cannot be identified. It was a subdivision of Uttamachōḍaṇaṇāṇḍu. It may be identified with some parts of Bapatla tk. It must have been adjacent to Vēla-nāṇḍu and a subdivision of Vēngi-māṇḍalam.

VELA-NĀṇḍU/SHATSARASA MAHAL: Velanāṇḍu vishaya was one of the important vishayas of the Eastern Chāluṅka kingdom. The Chōla kings refer to it as Vela-nāṇḍu, Vela-nāṇṭi-dēśa, Shatsarasa Mahāl (the land of 6000 villages), Trisatōttara Shatasaḥṣārāvani.
(land of 6300 villages) and Velanāṇḍu-vishaya. The places mentioned under this division are:

SII. IV. no. 1296. PerumbāṇḍuṆu - Penumarru, Tenali tk.
Ibid VI. no. 123. Čerukumambali - Cherukumilli, Repalle tk.
Ibid. no. 1165. Ĺērū - ĹētiṆalam, 
Ibid X. no. 91. Ďavulūru - Ďavulūru, Tenali tk.

Hence this division comprised parts of Tenali, Repalle and Bapatla tks. It must have been a subdivision of Vēngi-mandalam.

DEŚA:

PĀVUNAVĀRA-DEŚAVISHAYA: This division was existing as Pāgunāra vishaya under the Eastern Chālukyas. The Bhimavaram inscription of Kulōttunga I refers to it as Pāvunavāramu and includes in it Metṭagumulūru which is identified with Gummalūru in Narasapur tk. The Prākshērama plates of the same king include in it the village Tanuku which is the present Tanuku, Tanuku tk. Two sets of Juttiga plates of Rajaṛaja II refer to this division as Pāvana-vāra-deśa and Pāvina-vēra vishaya. These inscriptions include in this division the village Dūttika which is identified with the find-spot, Juttiga in Tanuku tk.

Hence this division comprised Tanuku, Bhimavaram and Narasapur tks, of West Godavari dist. Probably this division was a part of Kulōttunga-Chōde-mandalam.

PALLI-DEŚA: It was a division of the Eastern Chālukya kingdom known as Palli-rāṣṭra or Palli-nāṇḍu-vishaya. Mācherla plates of Kulōttunga I refer to it as Palli-deśa and give the
following villages included in its

Maṇḍuvula - Maṇḍugula, Palnad tk.
Mahādevitēka - Mācherla, "
Ātukūru - Ātakurum, "
Kambamupādu - Kambhampādu, "
Ponduvala - Pondugula, "
Vēmula - Vēmavaram, "
Sabbayapalli - -

The Bhringubanda inscription of Kulottunga I refers to Bikkibanda as a constituent of this division. This village is identified with the find-spot Bhringubanda, Sattenapalli tk. An inscription of Kulottungadēva II from Pedakodamaguḍa, Palnad tk, refers to Palli-nāḍu and one of its villages, Kodamaguḍa which is identified with the find-spot.

This division is identified with Palnad tk, and extending as far as Sattenapalli in Guntur dist. Probably this division belonged to Vēṅgi-mandalam.

VARANĀNDU-DĒŚA: Under the Eastern Chālukyas this division was known as Varanāṇḍu-vishaya. The Ghanatsāla plates at the time of Rājaḍhīrāja II dated 1176 A.D, refers to it as Varanāṇḍu-dēsa. Taking into consideration the find-spot of the inscription, this division is identified with the region around Divi tk, Krishna dist.

SINDHYUGMANTARA-DĒŚA: As already seen, Rendra–nāḍini–vishaya was a division of the Eastern Chālukya kingdom. But the Chōlas sanskritised its name and called it Sindhyugmantara-dēsa. An inscription from Pithapuram dated 1186 A.D. refers to this dēsa. No village is mentioned. Neither it is mentioned to which
Mandalam it actually belonged. Probably it was not an administrative unit, but the entire region between the two branches of the Godavari viz, Vasishta and Gautami in the present Amalapuram tk.

**KASTRA:**

**KAMMA-KASTRA:** From the time of the Ikshvakus this was an administrative division under all the ruling families of the region. 372

Inscriptions of Kulottunga I refer to it as Kamma-rāṣṭra, 373 Kamma-nāḍu, 374 Kamma-kṣhitī, and Kamma-viṣhaya. These inscriptions attribute to it the following villages:

**SIL VI. no. 155.** Madhukamballe - -

Ibid no. 168. Chingaramu - -

Ibid X. No. 63. Chitalapādu - -

Ibid. No. 65. Vṛddhana - Vaidana, Narasaraopet tk.

Ibid. no. 73. Koppa - Kopparam, "

Ibid. No. 74. Prālūru - -

An inscription of Kulottunga II refers to its village Brahmapalli which has been identified with Bapatla, Bapatla tk.

Another inscription of the same king referring to it as Kammanāṇḍu gives the following villages of this division:

Pulla-metta - Pullapādu, Bapatla tk.

Paddaganjam - Paddaganjam, "

Chinnaganjam - Chinnaganjam, "

Kaḍakuduru - Kaḍavakuduru, "

Uppugondūru - Uppugondūru, Ongole tk.

Kanuparti - Kanuparti, Ongole tk.

Kuravāḍa - - -

Kotyasoma - Konidena, Narasaraopet tk.

Pulicheruvu - - -
Inscriptions of Rājarāja II attribute the following villages to this division:

**II. VI No. 124** Appikaṭṭa - Appikaṭṭala, Bapatla tk.

Wellikunduru -

**Ibid. no.127** Sālibrihādāṅkurā) Ḥvaya-grama - Bapatla, Bapatla tk.

**Ibid. no.640** Rāmakūru - Rāmakūru, Ongole tk.

**Ibid. no.646** Ammalapūṇḍi - Ammanābrōlu, "

**Ibid. X. no.58.** Rāgarabūdi - Rāgaramūḍi, Narasaraopet tk.

The Kammraśtra of the Chōlas, therefore, was consisted of Narasaraopet, Bapatla, and Ongole tks. It was a subdivision of Uttama Choda-Valanāḍu (see above).

**MĀṇCA**

**ONGERU-MĀṇCA** : It was a vishaya in the Eastern Chālukya kingdom. The Chōla inscriptions call it variously as: Oḷivi-Mārgga-vishaya 378, Oṅgeru-mārgga-trayamū 379, Oṅgeru-mārgaū 380 and Oṅgīna-mārga-vishaya 381.

Kunduri Isvaradatt 382 has identified Oṅgeru-mārgga-trayamū with the three divisions of Koppaḍumati, Kammanāḍu and Vela-

nāṇḍu.

The division corresponds to the southern region along with the rivulet Onguru that flows through Narasaraopet, Guntur, Tenali and Bapatla tks.

**VISHAYAS:**

**GUDAVADI-VISHAYA** : This division had been a vishaya under the Vishṇukundis and the Eastern Chālukyas. Under the Chōlas it became a subdivision of Vēṅgi-mandalaṃ. Inscriptions of Kulottunga I 383
refer to the following places included in this divisions:

Pekareni - Draksharam, Ramachandrapurem tk.
Keturu - Keturu,
Urputumballi - Uttrumilli,
Siripuram - Siripuram, Kakinada tk.
Krundduiti-polamu (see below)

This division, as it was under the Eastern Chalukyas, was consisted of parts of Annapuram, Ramachandrapurem and Kakinada tks, of East Godavari dist.

Pallapu Gudivāra-vīshaya: Kudurahora of the Sālaṅkāyanas and Gudivāra-vīshaya of the Eastern Chalukyas become Pallapu Gudivāra vīshaya of the Chōlas. Probably it was only a part of the Gudivāra-vīshaya. The Kalidindi plates of Kulottunga I refer to the following villages included in this vīshaya:

Kalidindi alias Machurantaka Nalluru - Kalidindi, Kalkalur tk.
Āvakuru
Pōtumarru
Veveka
Konneki
Tādināda
Nemmalūru
Kal vasanda
Duggiya-pundi

Inscriptions of Bājarāja II refer to this vīshaya and two of its villages:

Nandīrāma - Nandīgama Lanka, Kalkalur tk.
Chiruseṇḍuṟu - -
This division is therefore identified with parts of Kaikalur and Cudivada tks.

UTTARAVARUŚA-VISHAYA: The Pithapuram plates of Vira-chöda refer to this vishaya as adjacent to Prōlu-nāṇḍu. The king granted Virachöda-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam, a newly formed village, by combining three different villages, namely Mālavellī and Ponnapurru of Prōlu-nāṇḍu and Ālami of Uttarvarūsa-vishaya. Ālami cannot be identified. Due to the proximity of Prōlu-nāṇḍu, this division is located in East Godavari dist.

VĀDIS:

KANDRAVĀDI: Originally this division was known as Gandēruvāṭī or Kandēru-vāḍi-vishaya in the Eastern Chālukya kingdom. During the Kalyeṇa Chālukya occupation it was known as Kandēra-vāḍi-1000. Under the Chōlas it was known as Kandēravāṭī or Kandēra-vāḍi. The following villages were included in it:

Ibid. IV. no. 1132. Morampūṇḍi - Morampūṇḍi, Tenalī tk.

Although the inscriptions do not reveal, it is to be understood that this division was within the region of Vēṅgi-maṅgalam.

NOYYANA-VĀDI: The Mēdana inscription of Rājarāja II, dated 1151 A.D. refers to this division. The donated village in it was Manuva, identified with Mannava, Bapatla tk. The bigger Chōla administrative division over Bapatla region at that time was Uttama Chōda Valanāṇḍu to which probably Noyyanavāḍi belonged.
ODLA-VADI: The Prakshara inscription of Rajaraja II dated 1157 A.D. refers to this division. The granted village in it was Dendurru. The headquarters and the village are not identified. The division seems to have been occupied by the tribals called Oddas or Odhas. Since the find-spot of the inscription is in Ramechandrapuram tk, this division may be located in East Godavari dist.

NATA-VADI: This was the Nata-vadi-vishaya or Pen-Natavadi-vishaya of the Eastern Chalukyas. The Guhimehta inscription of Rajaraja II, dated 1161 A.D. refers to Nata-vati, its capital Gudimehta and one of its villages, Kandruga. Gudimehta is known by the same name to-day in Nandigam tk, Krishna dist. Kandruga is not identified. This division is identified with the region around Nandigam and Vijayawada tks, in Krishna dist, and probably it was under the jurisdiction of Venigi-manjalams.

POLAKU:

KUNDURU-POLAKU: This division is found recorded in an inscription of Rajaraja II, dated 1153 A.D., from Prakshara. It was a subdivision of Gudavadi vishaya (see above). One of its villages was Untaparvu, identified with Toliseta in Ramechandrapuram tk. The headquarters of this division may be identified with Kunduru in the same tk. This division, hence, can be identified with the present Ramachandrapuram tk, East Godavari dist.

From the foregoing administrative divisions of the Cholas, it is evident that at the zenith of their power their kingdom in Andhra pradesh comprised the whole coastal region upto Visakhapatnam. The entire kingdom was divided into several Manjalams
which were subdivided into Kōṭṭams, Valanādus and naḍus. Other divisions such as the vishayas, dēsas, vādis, etc. are not recorded in the inscriptions as belonging to any of the Mandalam or Kōṭṭams. They are mentioned independently. But, as seen above, the survey of the Mandalam points out that these small units were parts of Mandalam divisions.

The administrative divisions, discussed under each dynasty, not only show the extend of a particular kingdom, but more often than not, they give valuable information regarding the administration itself. The purpose of dividing the country into units was for efficient administration. Therefore, the administration might have been better in smaller units.

In Maharashtra and Karnataka, according to the epigraphic evidence, the dēsas or rāshtriyas were major administrative divisions which were generally subdivided into vishayas and bhūgas. Such explicit epigraphic reference to chain administrative system is rarely noticed in the inscriptions of the early dynasties of Andhra Pradesh. The descending order of administrative units has easily been noticed in Maharashtra and Karnataka region of the Bādāmi Chāluṅka kingdom. But the inscriptions of the same Chāluṅkas from the Andhra region of their kingdom do not give reference to hierarchical divisions of their territory in Andhra. Although no epigraphic evidence to support, it may be surmised that the Bādāmi Chāluṅkas had a uniform administrative system in their entire kingdom and hence the Andhra region of their sovereignty had also been hierarchically divided. In the Kalinga kingdom, Tēllavalli vishaya was stated to be a subdivision of
Devarashtra. Probably the entire kingdom of the Kalingas as well as that of their successors, the Eastern Gangas, was thus divided in a descending order. The entire Chōla kingdom in Andhra Pradesh had a systematic network of administrative units. The Chōla kingdom was divided into Mandalams, Mandalams into Kottams, or nāduś. In some cases the descending order was like this: Mandalams into Kottams into nāduś, e.g. Jayangonda-Sōla-Mandalam > Tiruvengadakottam > Ārur nādu, Kudavur nādu and Silai nādu.

It is indeed surprising that the inscriptions of the Eastern Chālukyas, a major dynasty of Andhra Pradesh during the period under study, do not give any explicit reference to the relation of a division to its adjoining ones. From the inscriptions it appears that the divisions were independent and non-hierarchical. As seen above, most of their divisions were vishayās of various sizes. Probably groups of vishayās were under regional governors who were appointed directly by the kings.

Of the Kalyāṇa Chālukya divisions, mostly with numerical appellation, the inscriptions refer to smaller divisions as constituents of major ones. For example, Chabbi (Sabbi) - 21,000 was a subdivision of Kosavala-1,25,000. Sarimale-12 was a part of Yattapi-90 which was a subdivision of Vaddavana-500 in Kandūr-nādu. Here Kosavala-125,000 and Kandūr-nādu seem to be the largest units. From these instances it can be reasonably concluded that the entire Kalyāṇa Chālukya kingdom had a descending administrative set up.

Of the various types of divisions the vishayās outnumberead in the kingdoms of the Ādami Chālukyas, Eastern Chālukyas and Eastern Gangas, numerical appellation in the kingdom of the
Kalyāṇa Chālukyas; and nāgus in the kingdom of the Chōlas. The vishayās were introduced in Andhra Pradesh by the Kalingas and the Vishnuśūdras. Since then the vishayās were more in vogue than any other type of divisions till the middle of 11th century. By the advent of the Chōlas many of the vishayās were supplanted by nāgus. Still some vishayās survived under the Chōlas.

Since the vishayās were more in vogue than any other type of divisions, a word about them is not out of place. According to lexicon the vishayā implies dēśa, Upavartana, janapada or rāṣhṭra. According to Amarakosa (11.1.8), the vishayā is understood as synonymous with dēśa and Upavartana. But such meanings are not supported by the inscriptions. Many of the inscriptional vishayās were more or less like the present-day district in size, while some of the Eastern Canga vishayās were smaller than even the modern taluks.

Finally, each dynasty seems to have had its own administrative norms and principles on the basis of which the divisions were made. What exactly those norms were, what were the justification and effectiveness of such divisions, what were the merits and demerits of the administrative set up, etc. are matters of further research.
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