CHAPTER – IV

CONSTRUCTIONS OF TANKS AND WELLS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION UNDER QUTB SHAHIS

The Qutb Shahi rulers observed this state of condition and showed more interest in providing irrigation facilities for agricultural development. It is traditionally believed and propagated in the society by constructing tanks and reclaiming them by digging wells, one gets eternal benefit and salvation. Therefore, the rulers and nobles competed among themselves and did more efforts in providing and improving irrigational facilities to the people in addition to river system streams and naturally formed tanks and ponds fed by rainy water, for the promotion of agriculture.

The monsoons, frequent cyclones, rivers based on rains, streams of rains, lakes, etc., providing irrigation facilities to the cultivable lands.

In addition to the above water resources the Andhradesa region is endowed with so many men made lakes, wells, canals, dams, etc., since early medieval time to later medieval time (A.D. 1000-1687). The medieval Andhra was ruled by three eminent dynasties viz., the Kakatiyas, the Rayas of Vijayanagara and the Qutb Shahis. All the dynasties prudently developed and encouraged the construction of lakes,
wells, canals and dams seeking not only celestial benefits and salvation but also to raise the revenue to the state.

The Kakatiya were the foremost rulers who took special interest to promote irrigation facilities by constructing tanks different sizes and storing water flowing waste in the natural streams. The topographical features being very congenial in Telangana for such endeavour as tanks could be easily constructed by rising dams across the streams where they pass through small hillocks. The surplus water flows again in the same stream and again utilized to form another tanks at another convenient place. In this way, we notice a chain of tanks along the course of even a small stream.

Taking lead from the Kakatiyas and their subordinates the subsequent Muslim rulers also encouraged tank irrigation at several places. We can illustrate this with a few inscriptions which throw considerable light on the irrigation system of the period under review.

A brief mention about Telangana must be made here. Telangana was known for its tanks of which some tanks were natural and some were man made. During period of Kakatiya, the constructions of lakes were regarded as one of the Saptasantanas. Generally tanks were dug or constructed in between two hills wherever it was convenient to store every drop of water in down areas by outlining with mud and rocks. These constructions were followed by their royal personages.
The following table shows different irrigational facilities made by the Kakatiya kings, their family members and their chiefs in the Telangana region. The particulars of construction of water facilities are mentioned below which are based on inscriptions.

**Table - 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Patron</th>
<th>Tanks</th>
<th>Canals</th>
<th>Wells</th>
<th>Ponds</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kings</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Royal Officers</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Royal Women</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>127</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: *Telangana Inscription.*

Vijayanagara rulers also constructed many tanks, ponds, dams, wells and canals. They brought waste land or barren lands into cultivation in the Rayalaseema region. Vijayanagaras also competed to score sacred benefits by providing the water facilities as provided earlier by the Kakatiyas in medieval Andhradesa.¹

In addition, to the Kakatiyas and Rayas of Vijayanagara the Qutb Shahi Sultans also constructed and reclaimed tanks, wells, canals, etc., in the kingdom of Golconda. Qutb Shahis also followed the example of their predecessors. Along with the rulers the sub-ordinate officials too followed their masters examples and contributed to the prosperity of the country in their own way by constructing water storages at every suitable place.²
In this period only a number of inscriptions inform us of the construction of tanks, sluices of tanks and digging of wells by royal family members, subordinate chiefs, courtesans, etc., for the fullest utilization of the land, which was not in cultivation previously (barren lands).

The following table shows the irrigational facilities, i.e., tanks constructed by the Sultans and nobles for agriculture and drinking purpose during the Qutb Shahi period.

### Table - 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Patron</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Dams</th>
<th>Tanks</th>
<th>Wells</th>
<th>Canals</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Maluk</td>
<td>1528</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ganpur Vill., Mahaboobnagar District.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Rahmatullah</td>
<td>1560</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Panagallu Vill., Nalgonda Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Tez Khan</td>
<td>1678</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mukteshwaram, Guntur Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Krishna Bhupathi</td>
<td>1686</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Salthuaveedu, Chittoor Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: B.N. Sastry (Ed.), *Golconda Inscription.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patron</th>
<th>Tanks</th>
<th>Canals</th>
<th>Bound up Streams</th>
<th>Dam (dyke)</th>
<th>Renovation</th>
<th>Well</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Qutb Shah</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Panagallu Vill., Nalgonda Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamal Khan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Allur, Nizampatnam Circar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galib Khan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Wallur, Mutuzanagar Circar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rahmatullah</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Panagallu Vill., Nalgonda Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ram Raj Sanjeevappa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Vittam Dajupalle, Guntur Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhaskuni Balaramayya</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Sarikondapalem, Guntur Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yerraiah</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Vonukubadu, Guntur Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syed Meera Hussain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Meerapuram, Cuddapah Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meer Mohd. Mohsin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Gandikota, Guntur Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abul Hasan Tanashah</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Chundur, Guntur Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanam Aoga</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Masan Tank, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hussain Shah Ali</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Hussain Sagar, Hyderabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilla Timma Reddy</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Kanduri Sima, Nellore Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obulasani</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Santharavuru, Guntur Dist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amin Khan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ameerpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Yagati Charitra*, I and Guntur Tuluq Kaifiyats-III.
Table Nos. 2 & 3 had 17 tanks, 3 canals, 2 bound up streams, 3 dams (dykes), 1 renovation and 3 wells, grand total is 29.

It is evident from the available sources that during the Qutb Shahi period 29 constructions have taken place. It is also true that in this period Mir Momin arranged to dig out a pond at Mirpet at Old Hyderabad like wise Mir Jumla’s Mir Jumla tank, Hayat Baxi Begum’s Hati bowli (a big well) at Hayatnagar, Madanna’s Madannapeta Cheruvu at Old Hyderabad, etc., was not recorded properly in the history of Golconda. In addition to the above mentioned constructions, the other nobles tanks at Hyderabad which supplied water for irrigation and drinking purposes were as follows.

DURG TANK:

It is at a little distance from the Golconda Fort, on the north-western side in the hillocks, is a beautiful tank. Locally this is known as Durg Talab. It was constructed by Quli Qutb Shah, the founder of the Qutb Shahi dynasty. In fact of his magnificent tank served as a main source of water to the Golconda Fort. The bund of the tank was built of granite stones and painted with lime mortar. The bund was constructed at a narrow place connecting two hillocks on the east and west. On both sides of the bund, the excess water flow out through the vents into a channel constructed with granite slabs. The channel is approximately 3 miles along, 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep. It enters the Qutb Shahi tombs after covering a distance of about 2 miles. The main branch directly touches the Golconda Fort and small branch, diverted to the
Qutb Shahi tombs for supplying water to the gardens, planned around the tombs. The water was also supplied into the cisterns of the royal hammam, where the dead bodies of the kings were given ceremonial bath. According to an inscription found during the reign of Sultan Abdullah Qutb Shah the repairs of the channel were attended too. From this tank water was supplied for the irrigation of lands just below Jubilee Hills, which is now called Darga area. During 17th and 18th centuries also its water supplied to Qutb Shahi tombs and gardens through the channel. The tank is capable of irrigating about 180 acres of land.³

**IBRAHIM BAGH TANK:**

Ibrahim Qutb Shah was the king of irrigation as numerous tanks were constructed during his period. This tank is situated on the western side of the Golconda Fort. The tank was constructed by Ibrahim Qutb Shah. The tank and gardens there are known as Ibtrahim Bagh. The tank is situated on a high attitude. Nekhnam Pur, Alijapur and Shaikpet villages were its catchments areas. The water of this tank was extensively used for the maintenance of the gardens and also for irrigation, not only in 17th – 18th centuries.⁴

**SHAH HATIM TANK:**

It was constructed during the time of Ibrahim Qutb Shah. It was constructed outside the Golconda Fort and situated in the north-east of the fort. The water of this
tank was used for irrigation defence (moat) and drinking purposes. Its water was let off into the moat of the Golconda Fort.\textsuperscript{5}

**LANGAR HOUSE TANK:**

This tank was also constructed by Ibrahim Qutb Shah for irrigation of lands, for cattle rearing and for defense purpose. It is situated near Fateh Darwaja. This tank received its water from the present Apollo Hospital hills area and Hakimpet. This tank's water was used to fill the moat of the Golconda Fort.\textsuperscript{6}

**HUSSAIN SAGAR TANK:**

It was a large sheet of water, extended over an area of 8 square miles between Secunderabad on the North and Saifabad, a portion of Hyderabad on the South. It was constructed by Ibrahim Qutb Shah in about A.D. 1525 at a cost of 2.5 lakh. It was the largest body of water sheet near Hyderabad. It was the main source of water supply for the residency and suburbs of north of the Musi river. The ground below on the East of the bund was irrigated and cultivated. The lake is principally fed by a canal about 36 miles in length which runs from the Musi river.\textsuperscript{7} Hussain Shah Wali, a famous Sufi saint the son-in-law and the superintendent of public works of Ibrahim Qutb Shah looked after the construction of this Hussain Sagar tank.
IBRAHIMPATNAM TANK:

Ibrahim Qutb Shah constructed this tank. This bund was constructed by mud in haste as the Sultan ordered to complete it soon. The bund of this tank is equal to the size of the bund of Hussain Sagar in Hyderabad, but its storage capacity is only half of that of Hussain Sagar. The area below the tank is even today irrigated and paddy is grown in abundance. The tank is capable of irrigating 1209 acres of land.  

MAA SAHEBA TANK:

There is a tank in Hyderabad which was generally known as Masab Tank. The Tank Bund is completely dry and converted into Public Park now. Many people believe that this tank was built by Hayat Bakshi Begum, as she was called Maa Sahiba. But it was not built by Hayat Bakshi Begum but by Khana Agha, the daughter of Mir Maqsood Ali Tabataba Khanan Agha was the wife of Mirza Muhammad Amin and mother of Muhammad Qutb Shah. We know this fact by the epigraphs that were carved out on the two towers of both sides of the bund. They were in 18 x 26½ sizes in Naskh script. A mud bund was constructed over it to stop the water. Banjara Hills and Jubilee Hills areas were its catchments areas.

MAA SAHEBA TANK:

This tank is built on the highway of Nagarjuna Sagar, at a distance of 8 miles from Hayatnagar and 15 kms., from Hyderabad city. Gulam Hussain Khan in Gulzar-
e-Asafia (Persian) clearly writes that Hayat Maa Sahiba had built a tank near Hayatnagar. Syed Khaja in his book which is also named as Gulzar-e-Asafia writes that Hayat Bakshi Begum built a tank eight miles away from Hayatnagar in A.D. 1642. There are other sources which are also furnishing the same information. So based on these authentic sources we can conclude that Maa Sahiba Tank near Hayatnagar was built by Hayat Bakshi Begum.

**MIR JUMLA TANK:**

It was constructed in A.D. 1645 by the celebrated Qutb Shahi Officer Mir Jumla. It was situated to the east of the city in the Yakutpura Suburb. Most of the water used in the city was supplied from this tank in those days. But now it is in a very insanitary condition. The tank used to get its water resources from Falaknuma hill, Chandrayangutta, Bandlaguda and Uppuguda areas. Now houses have been built in the bed of tank.

Whenever new villages were constructed or renovated the deserted villages, the local chiefs took steps endow the village with wells, canals and gardens. An inscription at Pallavarn (Guntur District) informs us that the village was developed into a township by establishing market digging wells, laying a garden and constructing Chavadis to facilitate to inhabitants of this town.
Here one has to observe the statement of Sir Thomas Munro, who was the English Collector of Ceded Districts and noted as the partial of ryots and liberal outlook said that it is a mere waste effort to construct new tanks in Rayalaseema area, the tanks were already constructed at every desirable place in very early period. It is indicated here that every area has a water source in Andhradesa, before the British rule especially due to the tank construction, renovation and protection activities of the preceding dynasties like the Rayas and the Qutb Shahis.

**DASABUNDHA SYSTEM:**

Besides these constructions of new tanks, the rulers and nobles not only maintained the tanks but also encouraged the repairs the old tanks, breaches, wells, streams and canals by giving dasabundha inams, shares and exemptions for the promotion of the agricultural products and the enhancement of land revenue.

Dasabundha means making an Inam (gift) about on tenth of irrigated land under particular tank or canal to the person who under takes the construction of a tank, and also the contribution of one tenth of the production of each measurement of grain from cultivated land in the catchments area was meant for the up keeping of a tank. This obligation was different under the Kakatiya rulers. the person who was appointed for the purpose of maintenance of tank or canal was granted an income called Dasabundha levied on the cultivators, generally at the rate of one *kunch* per each putti of the grass yield. It is generally called as putti kunch or cheruvu kuncha.
This remuneration was turned into dasabundha manya. Some land irrigated under the tank was assigned to the tank keeper as manya or inam which became hereditary property as mirasi land. The grain collected was spent on the repairs and up keeping of the concerned tank. The Reddy kings and Vijayanagara kings practiced this system prior to the Qutb Shahi period. Several inscriptions of Qutb Shahi period reveal dasabundha or dashabandham one tenth of the land irrigated by the waters of a particular tank or canal was given to those who were put in charge of construction or repair of a particular tank or canal was not only to protect by repairs but also it maintenance. Such land was termed as the dashabundha manyam. Such encouragement took the form of either dasabundha or kattu kodage grants, according to which the person who undertook or executed the work was given a piece of tax free land for tank which he constructed.

The maintenance and repair of irrigation canals under a tank, includes maintenance of bound sluice, tanking out silt and repairing and canals with the collected grain. There are inscriptions with instructions for renovation of deepening the tanks and raising the height of the bunds. In certain places the income from lease fishery, set separate and utilized for the repair of the tank. It was followed under Vijayanagara kings as possible encouraged private institutions and people to develop the Kudimarmattu that was practiced under the Vijayanagara rule. Repairs to irrigation tanks, canals and drainage works which were a local custom had to be
performed by joint labour of the village community,\textsuperscript{20} where ever a new tank was constructed, at the same time, the settlement was done by the local administration.

The Panagallu inscription gives the details of the construction of a dam across the Musi river near Namile (was known as Indupukesaseema), to divert the water through a canal into Udaya Samudramu tank at Panagallu, situated near Nalgonda present the district headquarters. Udaya Samudramu was renovated by expanding the sluice and canal. The canal was diverted and regulated into the river Krishna.\textsuperscript{21} The canal was link to various small and big tanks on its way from Namile to river Krishna. This fact bears ample testimony to the existing practice of construction of balancing reservoirs. This Udaya Samudramu tank was known as Udayaditya Samudramu, constructed by Kandukuri Choda king, a feudatory of Kakatiya of Warangal. The king Udaya Choda Maha Raju ruled between A.D. 1136 to 1176. B.N. Sastry given the details of tanks filled by this Musi canal.\textsuperscript{22} Panagallu inscription of Qutb Shahis belonged to A.D. 1560 Rahmatullah who under took the renovation work on the order of the king Ibrahim Qutb Shah of Golconda. This inscription states the obligation of dashabandam one tenth of produce of each measurement of grain produce to be paid as maintenance tax from land irrigation under this river canal.\textsuperscript{23}

The dashabandha is mentioned in another inscription, found near a village tank at Mukthewaramu in Narsaraopet taluq Guntur District.\textsuperscript{24} Teja Khan Khudavand laid this inscription in A.D. 1678, during the reign of Abul Hassan Tana Shah, while renovating the tank. The inscription states that all the beneficiaries of this tank should
pay according to dashabandhamu, which would be collected and used for maintenance and repairs of the tank. Permanent arrangements were made for repairing and up keeping of the tank from time to time.

Allure Kaifiyat describes that the floods of the river Krishna swept off the Allure tank. Foujdar of that region renovated the bund and renamed it as Jamalkatta. He made an arrangement to collected a Khandika (a measure of grain) from a palla (12 seers or 10 khandikas a palla) of grain which was produced in the catchments are, “The tax obtained from such collection was to be spent for the maintenance of the tank, can be paid either in cash or kind”.  

Another inscription from Vellulla, Metpally Mandal in Karimnagar District records that his Muttalleque Dalapathi Raya constructed the sluice of the Nagula Cheruvu on the orders of Jagadeva Rao, a velama chief in the A.D. 1630, with the same dashabandhamu. Kandukuri inscription of Qutb Shahi mentioned that the vaddera community people were appointed as neeratikavili, to look after the irrigation tank in the village. Those were looking after the village tank for its renovation, repair taking out silt and also maintained the canals to irrigate the tail end lands in catchments area. The neeratikavali were provided with mirasi lands for the extension of their services. Even today the neeratikavali are seen in most of the Telangana villages.
Madanna had created many irrigational sources to facilitate improved cultivation and enhanced production. Other officers followed his examples and contributed to the prosperity of the country in their own way. Sayyed Meera Hussain of Cuddapah paragana had established a new village Meerapuram on his name and constructed Meerapuram tank. Meer Mohammad Mohsin of Gandikota not only constructed a big tank but also excavated an irrigational canal in accordance with Madannas desire.

Abul Fazal mentions Chah-Kan (well diggers) and Ghota Khur (divers who cleaned wells) in the list of the workers connected with house construction. In addition, a Mughal painting at Fatehpur Sikri complex reveals, a saqiya, a Persian wheel. That the saqiya with its rope-chain fitted with water pots, and gear mechanism operated by bullocks, was a widely employed device for drawing water for the use in places like agricultural, horticultural, lands and large houses. In at other cases labourers used to bring water in leather bags and earthen pots which is already discussed above. The same saqiya system (drawing water system from the well) also used in Golconda kingdom and Asaf Jahi Hyderabad States.

At the same time J.B. Tavernier also called Hyderabad as Baghnagar, the city of gardens. Naturally the Qutb Shahi rulers and other nobility were lovers of flowers and fruit gardens and encouraged gardening throughout the kingdom. Every palace of Hyderabad, it seems, had a spacious courtyard with flower and fruit gardens with its own water supply. For example Golconda Fort had a clay pipes for hot and cold
water supply. Likewise, these gardens also might have possessed water channels and pipelines to bring water from tanks and wells.

J.D. Thevenot described the pipes of water system at Bagh Lingampally that “to be seen is a great reservatory of Tanqui, each side where of is above two hundred paces long, in it there are great many pipes that rise half a foot above water and a bridge up on it raised about a foot over the surface of the water and above six foot broad, with wooden rails. This bridge is four score paces long and leads into a platform of octagon figure in the middle of the reservatory, where there are steps to descent into the water. There are pipes in the eight angles of it and in the pillars of the rails, from whence the water plays on all sides, which makes a very lovely sight. Further the same French traveller also noted the water supply system to Charminar from Jalpally lake. Water was pumped through pully method which draws the water buckets by bullocks.

From the above statement, we can understand that the Qutb Shahi elite government used to lay out the earthen pipes to supply water with pully system for their buildings with their own technology. Further, one cannot see any Qutb Shahi building without a garden in their regional period.

On the basis of contemporary records viz., inscriptions, foreign accounts, etc., it can be said that Golconda kingdom had full of water resource which are essential for the growth of agriculture. In addition to this the Sultans of Golconda also adopted
several policies for the development of irrigation and agriculture. As a result the kingdom became one of the economically prosperous kingdoms in South India.

Madanna had created many irrigational sources to facilitate improved cultivation and enhanced production. Other officers followed his examples and contributed to the prosperity of the country in their own ways. Sayyed Meera Hussain of Cuddapah paragana had established a new village Meerapuram on his name and constructed Meerapuram tank. Meer Mohammad Mohsin of Gandikota not only constructed a big tank but also excavated an irrigational canal in accordance with Madannas desire.

Most of the volumes of Kaifiyath reflect the chaotic conditions of those days. They are also full of instances where Madanna and his team of officers were seen rehabilitating deserted villages and establishing new villages. Rehabilitated villages were given to cultivators on half of the assessed land revenue. The first two years of madanna’s rule were prominent from the point of village rehabilitation and establishing new villages. He seems to have believed that a peaceful village is the basis for the prosperity of the country. He worked hard and incessantly to make the kingdom once again prosperous and peaceful. There was disorder and confusion in Golconda Karnataka area. This area was known as Qibla-patti in government records.

Madanna requested the monarch to undertake again, an extensive tour of the kingdom to appreciate the results of reforms introduced, to understand the reaction of
the commander to these changes and to acquaint himself with the line of thinking of
the rural population. The king accompanied by the prime minister toured the country
extensively in 1676, for about three month. The king and the Deevan had personally
seen the improvements and understood the needs of the people. During the earlier
tour villages were gifted as inams, agraharams and lands were donated to mosques
and temples. Kaifiyaths, contain the copies of these gifts by the monarch and
hukumanamas from Madanna. There is a detailed discussion in regarding the gifts to
Cuddapah mosque and Chennakeshava Swami temple.
REFERENCES


Ibid., p. 52.

Ibid., p. 53.

Ibid., p. 54.

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Ibid., p. 252.


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Nellore District Inscriptions.

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