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### ABSTRACT:

"Reddy likewise transliterated as Raddi, Reddi, Reddiar, Reddappa, Reddy and so on is a position begun in India, dominantly settled in Andra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pandicheri. They are named a forward station. The inception of the Reddy has been connected to the Rashtrakutas, despite the fact that sentiments change. At one time they were a warrior station and later become medieval overlords and worker owners.

[1][2] Historically they have been the land-possessing nobility of the towns. [3][4][5] Traditionally, they were a different network of shippers and cultivators. [1][6][7] Their ability as rulers and warriors is all around archived in Telugu history. [8] The Reddy line (1325-1448 CE) administered beach front and focal Andra for over a hundred years."

**KEYWORDS:** Reddy, Dynasty, Rastrakuta, Vijaynagar, Kakatiya, British, Political Participation.

### II INTRODUCTION:

Reddys are the major thriving communities of India significant since medieval period. Their beginning starts with Kapu. According to H.A.Stuart "The term Kapu means watchman and Reddi means King". Kapu was a powerful Dravidian tribe in the early centuries of the Christian era. Regarding their origin earliest portion of the Kohan chronicle and Mackenzie collection give much information about the reign of 28 rulers. In the Telugu districts they were land

holding community held much respects next to Brahmins. According to Rev. J Foulks the Reddys are called under various names, Rattu, Ruth, Rattu, Reddi etc. Dr. Burmell points out that the family of Reddis belonged to Dravidian origin and states Rashtraas an instance of sankritisation of Dravidian names. He considers their names to be a mythological perversion of 'Ratta' which is as same as Kancharese and Telugu 'Reddi'. Rashtrakuta King Janakan of Mithilpuri was the forefather of Reddiyas. His daughter Janaki or Sitha married to Great Rama (Ramayana) In the second century A.D. and in the next historical references to them, on can find them high up in the Northern Dekkan amongst

kingdom conquered by the chalukkiars about the fourth century A.D. J.F. fleet writes that Reddy's first appearance found at Kanarese of Bombay in the fifth century A.D. They were interrupted with the attack of the Pallavas and other rulers during the eighth century A.D. Afterwards their rule stopped for a while due to the invasion of Rashtrakutas kings. It was difficult to say, who was the first Rashtrakuta king ruled. The earliest notice about the Reddy family were found in the Western chalukya inscription. The Miraj plate inscription says that Jayasimha I restored the fortunes of chalukya dynasty by defeating other rulers the Rashtrakutas = Krishna, an illustrious son of Rashtrakuta

family, who possessed 800 elephants. According to Meguti inscription Appayika Govinda, had invaded the Chalukya kingdom but later he was repulsed by Pulykesi II during the fifth and sixth century A.D. The Rashtrakuta dynasty commanded considerable importance in central and North India. Subsequently other inscriptions also depict that Rashtrakutas were descendants of Yadu, the family of Dravidian origin. It is believed that, Rashtrakutas as instance of the Sanskritising of Dravidian names.

### III ORIGIN OF REDDY THEORIES:

The first of the Reddy families became a force to be reckoned with during the Musunuri rulers period. The Reddy boss were named as commanders under the Kakatiyas, Reddys were among the feudatories of Kakatiya ruler Pratap Rudra. During this time the Reddys cut out primitive realms for themselves. In the long run, the military of the Delhi Sultanates attacked Warangal and captured Pratap Rudra. In 1323, after the passing of Pratap Rudra and the resulting fall of the Kakatiya realm, the Reddy boss became autonomous. Pralaya Vema Reddy broadcasted freedom and built up the Reddy realm in Addanki. [4][5] According to Alain Danielou and Kenneth Hurrey, the Rashtrakuta and Reddy traditions may both have been plunged from the prior administration of the Rashtrikas(9). This normal source is in no way, shape or form sure: there is proof recommending that the Rashtrakuta line originated from the Yadavas in Northern India and furthermore that they may essentially held a typical title. Both of these substitute hypotheses may undermine the case to an association among them and the Reddys.[10]

### IV VERNA STATUS OF REDDYS:

The verna assignment of Reddys is a challenged and complex subject. Considerably after the acquaintance of the verna idea with South-India. Standing limits in South India were not as set apart as in North India. Where the four-level verna framework put the consecrated Brahmins on top followed by the Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. In South India then again, there existed just three recognizable classes. The Brahmins, the non-Brahmins and Dalits. The two moderate dvija vernas the Kshatriyas and Vaishyas didn't exist. [11][12][13][14]

The predominant ranks of South India, for example, Reddys and Nairs, held a status in the public eye closely resembling the Kshatriyas and Vaishyas of the North with the distinction that religion didn't bless them [4][5][6] for example they were not agreed the status of Kshatriyas and Vaishyas by the Brahmins in the Brahmanical Varna framework. Generally, land possessing positions like Reddys have had a place with the genuine decision classes and are comparable to the Kshatriyas of the Brahmanical society.

### V MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF REDDY IN KAKATIYA PERIOD:

During the Kakatiyas period, Reddi was utilized as a status title. The title extensively spoke to the class of town headman independent of their genetic foundation.

The Kakatiya sovereign Prola (C.1052-1076) was alluded to as "Prola Reddy" in an engraving after the Kakatiyas became free rulers in their own right, different subordinate boss under their standard are known to have utilized the title Reddi. Reddy boss were named as commanders and troopers under the Kakatiyas, some Reddy were among the feudatories of Kakatiya ruler Pratap Rudra during this time a portion of the Reddys cut out primitive principities for themselves, noticeable among them were the 'Munagala Reddy' boss. Two engravings found in zamindari of Munagala at Tadavayi, two miles west of Munagala-one dated 1300 CE, and the other dated 1306 CE show that Munagala Reddy boss were feudatories to the Kakatiya tradition. The engravings broadcast Annaya Reddy of Munagala as a chieftain of Kakatiya ruler Pratap Rudra.

The Reddy feudatories battled against assaults from the Delhi sultanate and protected the area from going under the Turkic rule in the end the sultanate attacked Warangal and caught Pratap Rudra in 1323.

## **VI THE START OF REDDY DYNASTY:**

After the passing of Pratapa Rudra in 1323 CE and the ensuing fall of the kakatiya domain, the Reddy boss got autonomous. Prolaya Vema Reddy announced autonomy and set up the Reddy realm in Addanki. He had been a piece of an alliance of Telugu rulers who toppled the 'outside' ruler (Turkic leaders of the Delhi Sultanates)

## **VII REDDYS IN VIJANANAGARA PERIOD:**

The post kakatiya period saw the rise of Vijayanagara Empire just as the Reddy tradition. Initially, the two realms were secured up a regional battle for matchless quality in the seaside area of the Andra. Later they joined together and become partners against their basic archrivals—the Bahmani Sultans and Rucherla Velams of Rachakonda who had shaped a collusion. This political partnership among Vijayanagar and Reddy Kingdom was solidified further by a wedding union. Harihara-II Vijayanagar gave his girl in union with Kataya Vema Reddy's child Kataya. The Reddy rulers practiced a strategy of extension and intrusion of Kalinga (present day odisha). In any case, the suzerainty of Kalinga rulers was to be perceived in 1443 CE determined to stop the hostilities of the Reddy Kingdom, the Gajapati Ruler Kapilendra of Kalinga framed a collusion with the velamas and propelled an assault on the Reddy Kingdom. Veerabadra Reddy aligned himself with Vijayanagar ruler Devaraya-II and crushed Kapilendra. After the demise of Devaraya-II in 1446 CE he has prevailing by his child, Mallikarjun raya, overpowered by challenges at home, Mallikarjuna Raya reviewed the Vijayanagar powers from Rajamandry, Veerabadra Reddy passed on in 1448 CE. Taking advantage of this lucky break, Kapilendra sent a military under the administration of his child Hamrira to the Reddy Kingdom took rajamandry and dealt with the Reddy realm. The Gajapatis in the end lost control after the demise of Kapilendra and the domains of the previous Reddy realm went under the control of the Vijayanagar Empire.

Afterward, Reddys become the military chieftains of the Vijayanagar rulers. They alongside their private armed forces went with and bolstered the Vijayanagar armed force in the victory of new domains. These chieftains were known by the title of poligars. The Reddy poligars were named to render military administrations in the midst of war, gather income from the people and pay to regal treasury. The chieftains practiced extensive self-governance in their particular region. The precursors of the unbelievable Uyyalawada Narasimha Reddy, who drove an equipped disobedience to the British East India Company, were poligars. Reddys were truly prevailing in the rayalaseema locale

One autonomous, the past head of Vijayanagar domain revealed a few interior quarrels for matchless quality in their territories. This steady stressing between incredible primitive warlords for fiefdoms and force shows itself even in present day Rayalseema as a fiercely brutal marvel named as "factionalism", "factional savagery" or just "group"

## **VIII REDDYS MODERN HISTORY IN GOLKONDA PERIOD:**

During this period, Reddys administered a few "samsthanams" (tributary bequests) in the Telangana territory. They governed as vassals of Golkonda Sultans. Noticeable among them were Ramakrishna Reddy, Pedda Venkata Reddy and Immadi Venkata Reddy. In the sixteenth century, the Pangal stronghold arranged in Mahbubnagar area of Andra Pradesh was administered by Veera Krishna Reddy. Immadi Venkata Reddy was perceived by the Golkonda Sultan Abdualla Qutb shash as a customary supplier of military powers to the Golkonda armed forces. The Gadwal Samsthanam arranged in Mahbubnagar incorporates a fortress worked in 1710 CE Raja Somtadri-Reddys kept on being chieftains, town police officers and duty gatherers in the Telangana area, through the Golkonda.

## **IX BRITISH PERIOD:**

One of most unmistakable figures from the network during the British time frame is Vyyaluwada Narasimha Reddy. He tested the British and drove an equipped resistance to the British East India organization in 1846. He was at long last caught and hanged in 1847. His uprising was one of

the prior uprisings against the British guideline in India, as it was 10 years before the celebrated Indian Rebellion of 1857.

Reddy were the landed upper class known as the deshmukhs and part of the Nizam of Hyderabad's organization. The Reddy landowners styled themselves as Desis, Doras and Patel. A few Reddys were aristocrats in the court of Nizam Nawabs held numerous high situations in the Nizams regulatory set up. Raja Bahadur Venkatarama Reddy was made Kotwal of Hyderabad in 1920 CE during the rule of the seventh Nizam Osman Ali Khan, Asaf Jah VII. Raj Bahaddur Venkatarama Reddy was the primary Hindu to be made Kotwal of Hyderabad as in the late nineteenth and mid twentieth century, during the Islamic standard of the Nizams, the incredible situation of Kotwal was held uniquely by muslims. His residency kept going just about 14 years and he directed incredible regard among the general population for his exceptional police organization.

A few Reddys were at the bleeding edge of the counter Nizam development in 1941. Socialist pioneer Ravi Narayana Reddy and Baddorm Yella Reddy changed the Andra Mahasabha into an hostile to Nizam joined mass aggressor association and drove a furnished battle against the Nizam's system

### X SOME OF THE PROMINENT REDDY ZAMINDARIS:

- Amarchinta
- Domakonda
- Gadwal-Raja Somasekar Anand Reddy
- Munagala-Gurlapaty Clan
- Wanaparthi-Veera Krishan Reddy.

### CONCLUSION:

Kammas and Reddys are politically dominant castes prior to the formation of Andra Pradesh 1956 and after Reddys are classified as forward caste in modern India's positive discrimination system. They are a politically dominant community in Andra Pradesh, their rise having from the formation of the State in 1956, also we see in Karnataka politics and business.

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