



PSC & KVSC GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, NANDYAL

Bommalasatram, Nandyal.518502(Affiliated by NAAC with B Grade)

DEPARTMENT OF TELUGU FIELD TRIP

CLASS: III BA.

DATE: 16-02-2019

TOPIC: GANDICOTA (KADAPA DISRICT)

NAME OF THE LECTURERS: Dr. D. Mallaiah, Sri. T. Punna Rao



Starting a Field from college



Madhavaraya Swamy Temple



Group photo at Charminar



Charminar



Gandikota Fort



Madhava Swamy Temple



Gandikota Canyon



Mylavaram dam park



Weapons of the day in the Mylavaram Museum



Entrance of the Gandikota Fort



Ranganatha Swamy Temple



Gandikota Canyon



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Brief Report of Field Trip

The department of Telugu went on a field trip to 'Gandikota Fort' along with the History and Economics departments. In it the students learned about the history, culture, traditions, customs, beliefs and martial arts of Andhra Pradesh. Through this, a consensus is formed on Indian culture and Andhra culture. The students learned about history of GANDIKOTA FORT.

Early history

Gandikota is a village on the right bank of the river Penna, 15 km from Jammalamudugu in Kadapa district, Andhra Pradesh, India. Gandikota area was first identified and made Sand fort in 1123 by Kakatiya Raja of nearby Bommanapalle village and a subordinate of Ahavamalla Someswara I, **Kalyani Chalukya** ruler. Gandikota came under the rule of **Kakatiya** dynasty from 1239 A.D to 1304 A.D and ruled by their various subordinates.

The village transformed into major fort after the emergence of **Pemmasani Nayakas**.

Recently, Tavva Obul Reddy, a Mydukur-based **historian**, discovered a copper plate inscription on the history of Gandikonda Fort. The inscription dates back to 16th century.

Vemana poet, native of **Kadapa** district and believed to have lived in Gandikota area for a short period. **Jean Baptiste Tavernier** visited the fort during his travel to Golconda sultanate.

Efforts are being put forth to give Gandikota a world heritage status.

In the fort are two ancient temples, dedicated to Madhava and Ranganatha. They are in ruins and the fort area is full of the debris of ages and many ancient structures in varying stages of decay. The large granary, with a vaulted roof, is now used as watchman's quarters. The Jamia Masjid has two adjacent minarets. A heritage festival is held every year in the fort area.

The other structures in the fort, include another large granary (used for storing food and grains late back), a magazine, a graceful 'pigeon tower' with fretted windows and an extensive palace built by bricks with some plastered decorations and some wells. There is an old cannon lying in the fort. There is the 'Rayalacheruvu' with its perennial springs irrigating some lime and plantain gardens. It is said that this 'Cheruvu' was connected to a fountain in Jamia Masjid by pipes, traces of which can still be seen.

There were other gardens and springs. There is an undated inscription on a boulder, near the 'Nagajhari' outside the fort, recording the gift of two gardens at the place to the temple. There was a garden called 'Parebagh' with a waterfall at the foot of the hills, on the bank of the Penneru.

There are multiple camping areas outside the Fort and on the banks of the Penna (Pennar) river.

The other main attractions at the fort includes House of the Drum (drums were used to alert the army in case of invasion), Charminar, Jail (where in the prisoners were held captive) and Red Koneru (Also known as pond of Swords, The huge lake in front of the mosque, where the warriors used to dip their swords in this lake and the waters used to turn blood red after the war).

