

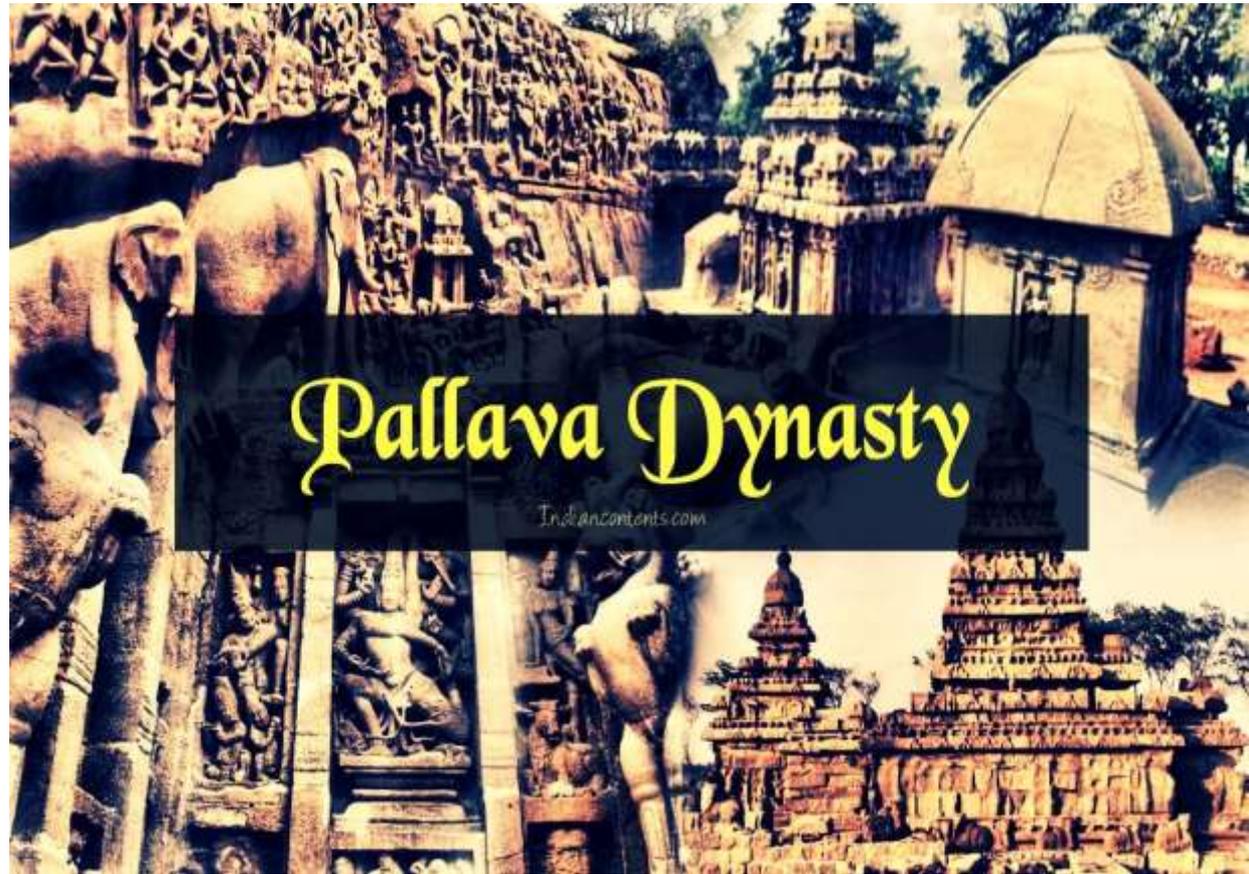
Welcome



# HISTORY OF PALLAVAS

# ORIGIN OF PALLAVAS

- ❑ Different opinions regarding their origin .



- Finally Andhra scholars are of the view that the pallavas were natives of guntur district in palanadu Guntur district of Andhra pradesh who grew powerful after the downfall of the satavahans in Deccan.

□ Pallavas were divided into four groups

1. Early pallavas .
2. Middle pallavas .
3. Later pallavas.
4. Later pallavas of the kadava line.

The kings that came after Paramesvaravarman II belonged to the collateral line of Pallavas and were descendants of Bhimavarman, the brother of Simhavishnu. They called themselves as [Kadavas](#).

# EARLY PALLAVAS

- Veerakurch Varma (250–275) – married a Naga of Mavilanga (Kanchi) – *The Great Founder of a Pallava Dynasty*
- Shivaskandavarman

# MIDDLE PALLAVAS

- Visnugopa
- Kumaravisnu I
- Buddha Varman
- Simha Varman II
- Nandi Varman I

# LATER PALLAVAS

- [Simhavishnu](#) (537–570)
- [Mahendravarman I](#) (571–630)
- [Narasimhavarman I](#) (Mamalla) (630–668)
- [Mahendravarman II](#) (668–672)
- [Paramesvaravarman I](#) (672–700)
- [Narasimhavarman II](#) (Raja Simha) (700–727)
- [Paramesvaravarman II](#) (705–710)

# LATER PALLAVAS OF THE KADAVA LINE

- [Nandivarman II](#) (Pallavamalla) (732–796) son of Hiranyavarman of Kadavakula
- [Dantivarman](#) (775–825)
- [Nandivarman III](#) (825–869)
- Nirupathungan (869–882)
- [Aparajitavarman](#) (882–893 or 896)

## **CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

- The Pallavas had followed the system of monarchy , the king was the head of the kingdom .
- Hereditary succession to the throne had been in practice , the eldest son would be the next ruler .
- The Pallava kings had considered themselves as the representative of God .
- They had assumed many titles like Maharaja , Maharajathi Raja , and Dharma Rajathiraja

## INTRODUCTION

- The Pallava kings had a well organised administration and introduced several administrative institutions in the Tamil Country and they had adopted the Mauryan system of Administration .

## ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

- The Pallavas had a vast empire , extended up to the Nellore district in the North and up to the river South Pennar in the South .

- The Pallavas had divided the empire into several administrative units called as **Mandalam Kottam , Nadu and Ur** .

## **MANDALAM**

- The biggest unit of the Pallava Empire was Mandalam or Rashtra .
- The Pallava king had appointed a prince or Yuvaraja as the governor of a Mandalam.

## **KOTTAM**

- Each Mandalam was divided into several Kottams.
- The number of Kottams varied according to the size of the Mandalam .
- The Thondai Mandalam was divided into twenty four Kottams .

## **NADU**

- The next administrative unit was called Nadu .
- Nadu was bigger than Oor or village , several villages in each Nadu

## **OOR**

- The Oor or Village was the smallest unit of the Pallava administration , under the control of the Village Committees called Sabhas , it was an autonomous body looking after the Day to Day administration of the village .

## JUDICIARY

- There were three types of Courts in the Pallava kingdom , the King acted as its head .
- The Highest judicial organization was called **Dharmasena** .
- The Courts in the towns were known as **Adikarnas**
- The Village courts were called as **Karnas** , it look after the civil disputes in the Villages .

# ARMY

- The Pallavas had a strong and big army
- There were four divisions in the Army , Infantry , Cavalry , Elephants and Chariots .
- The Cavalry played a vital role in the wars
- The Pallvas also had a Navy .

## REVENUE

- Land tax was the main source of income to the government .
- The copper plates and Inscriptions of the Pallavas mentioned Eighteen kinds of Taxes were collected by the Pallavas .
- The number of Lakes , Tanks , Wells , Rivers and Trees were counted for the purposes of taxation .
- Taxes were also levied on Oil - Pressers , Washer men , Goldsmith and Cattle breeders .

## **ECONOMIC LIFE:**

### **AGRICULTURE :**

- The economy had remained self sufficient of the Pallava Kingdom was chiefly based on Villages and agriculture
- Paddy and Cotton were extensively cultivated .
- Rice was exported to China and East Indies .
- The Brahmins began to settle in these villages and they were exempted from paying taxes.
- The Lands donated to the temples were called as Devadanas .

- There were two types of lands \_\_ Cultivable Lands and Arid Lands.
- There were excellent highways to transport goods from one place to another .
- The Capital city , Kanchipuram had remained an important trading centre .

## **FOREIGN TRADE :**

- Spices , Cotton Textiles , Precious Stones and Medicinal Plants were exported to the countries like Java , Sumatra , Kadaram , Cambodia , Sri Lanka , China and Burma .
- The units such as Aazhakku , Uzhakku , Uri and Nazhi were used to measure items like Milk , Ghee , and Oil .

## **RELIGION UNDER THE PALLAVAS :**

- During the Pallava period , both Saivism and Vaishnavism had been revived ,
- The Pallava rulers patronized both these religions .
- The spread of Bhakthi Movement was encouraged by the Pallava rulers .

## **BHAKTHI MOVEMENT :**

- The Bhakthi Movement , which had spread in South India during Sixth and Seventh centuries AD .

- The term Bhakthi means Devotion to God .
- During the period of Pallavas Alzhwars and Nayanmars preached the cult of Bhakthi among the people .

## **SAIVISM :**

- The followers of Lord Siva were known as Saivaitees , the saiva Saints , Nayanmars had preached Saivism .

# ART AND ARCHITECTURE UNDER THE PALLAVAS

- The Pallavas were the pioneers of South Indian Art and Architecture .
- They had introduced the Stone Architecture in the Tamil Country .
- Their Architecture had evolved stage by stage from the period of Mahendravarman -I
- The Pallava king , Narasimhavarman -I was known as Mamalla .
- He had converted the port of Mamallapuram as a beautiful city of Art and Architecture

- The earliest among the Pallava structural temples were the Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram and the Shore Temple at Mamallapuram , were built by using Sandstones and also filled with numerous sculptures .
- This temple is considered as the Crown of Pallava Architecture .
- The Sculptures depicting the Scenes of the Drama of Mathavilasa Prahasanam have been engraved in this temple .
- Nandivarman -II had built the Vaikunda Perumal Temple at Kanchipuram .

Thank you

