

The Takkars / Takkarsu

Surname of Telangana

Origins, Spelling Variants, Distribution, Cultural Context and Documentary Record of a Rare Telugu Surname in Warangal and Karimnagar

తక్కర్లు / తక్కర్స్ / తక్కరసు

Takkarsu • Takkars • Takkarasu • Ṭakkarsu

Region: Warangal, Hanamkonda, Huzurabad, Karimnagar (Telangana, India)

Subjects: Onomastics, historical linguistics, genealogy, regional history

Community context (reported): Telugu Brahmin, Parashara gotra, Pradhama Shakha

Evidence scheme: Verified • Documented • Reported • Hypothesis • Unconfirmed

Version: 1.0 **Date:** October 2026 **Language:** English, with Telugu script

Compiled from family-supplied research and public sources. Personal data of living private individuals has been omitted. Statements are graded for evidential strength; unconfirmed claims are labelled as such.

Abstract

This monograph compiles and evaluates the available evidence on the surname **Takkars**, also written **Takkarsu**, in Telugu తక్కర్స్ and తక్కర్సు. The surname is a rare hereditary family name (*intiperu*, ఇంటిపేరు) found among Telugu-speaking families concentrated in the Warangal, Hanamkonda, Huzurabad and Karimnagar area of northern Telangana, India, with later urban branches in Hyderabad and elsewhere. The document brings together orthographic evidence (four attested spellings in Telugu and Roman script), a ranked comparison of five proposed origins, a chronological register of dated records, a regional distribution analysis, and the cultural framework within which the surname is reported (Telugu Brahmin community, Parashara gotra, Pradhama Shakha).

Every statement is graded as **Verified**, **Documented**, **Reported**, **Hypothesis** or **Unconfirmed**. The earliest verified dated record is the 1983 Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly election in Shyampet, Warangal district. The leading etymological hypothesis, a compound of Dravidian *takka* ("worthy, fit") and *arasu* ("lord, chief"), is plausible but unproven. The surname is shown to be unrelated to the North Indian surnames Takkar and Thakkar. To protect living private individuals, house numbers, voter identifiers, birth dates and similar personal data found in the source records are deliberately omitted.

Keywords

Takkars; Takkarsu; Takkarasu; తక్కర్సు; తక్కర్స్; తక్కరసు; Telugu surname; intiperu; onomastics; surname etymology; Dravidian linguistics; Telugu Brahmin; Parashara gotra; Pradhama Shakha; Warangal; Hanamkonda; Karimnagar; Huzurabad; Telangana; genealogy; family history; electoral rolls; Shyampet 1983 election; Takkarasa; Agraharam

Suggested citation

Takkars Surname Research Compilation (2026). *The Takkars / Takkarsu Surname of Telangana: Origins, Spelling Variants, Distribution, Cultural Context and Documentary Record*. Version 1.0, October 2026. Open reference document for genealogical and linguistic research.

Contents

1. Introduction, Scope and Method	4
1.1 Purpose and subject	4
1.2 Sources and method	4
1.3 Evidence grading	4
1.4 Privacy and editorial policy	5
2. Surname Identity and Spelling Variations	5
2.1 Attested forms	5
2.2 Proposed phonological pathway	5
2.3 Disambiguation from unrelated surnames	6
3. Etymology and Origin Hypotheses	6
3.1 Ranked hypotheses	6
3.2 Notes on the leading hypothesis	7
3.3 The Takkallapalli question	7
4. Historical Records	7
4.1 Chronological register	7
4.2 The 1983 Shyampet election	8
4.3 Veni Rao Colony, Warangal (unresolved)	9
5. Geographical Distribution	9
6. Cultural and Community Context	9
6.1 Community, gotra and sakha	9
6.2 Honorifics and occupations	10
6.3 Verified and unconfirmed claims at a glance	10
7. Genealogical Findings	11
7.1 Documented household clusters	11
7.2 Named public-capacity individuals	11
7.3 Limits of the reconstruction	11
8. Synthesis of Findings	11
8.1 What is established	11
8.2 What is plausible but unproven	12
8.3 What is not supported	12
9. Unresolved Questions and Research Plan	12
9.1 Open questions	12
9.2 Suggested archival work	12
10. Conclusion	13
Appendix A. Source Reliability Notes	13
Appendix B. Family Archive Worksheet	13
Appendix C. Index Terms and Alternative Spellings	14
References	15

1. Introduction, Scope and Method

1.1 Purpose and subject

This document records what can presently be said, and what cannot, about the Telugu surname Takkars / Takkarsu. It is intended as a durable reference for family historians, linguists and archivists, and as a starting point for further research. The subject is the hereditary surname (*intiperu*) borne by Telugu-speaking families rooted in the Warangal (now Warangal and Hanamkonda districts) and Karimnagar regions of Telangana. Family testimony reports a Telugu Brahmin identity, the Parashara gotra, and a multi-generational record of public administration, scholarship, education and civic service. Such testimony is treated here as a set of hypotheses to be tested against independent records.

1.2 Sources and method

The content derives from a research dossier supplied by the family, which cites electoral rolls, a government election report, court and recruitment lists, press reports, a community matrimonial directory and published scholarly works. For this compilation the material was reorganised, cross-checked where possible and re-graded. Specifically:

- The 1983 Shyampet election result (the earliest dated record) was **re-checked** against a public election-results database and agrees with the dossier: the candidate Veni Rao Takkarsu, Independent, 175 votes.
- A search for the passage in Yazdani (1960) naming a ruler *Takkarasa Ganga* **could not be located** in the time available. It is therefore carried here as Unconfirmed.
- Other records (electoral rolls, rosters, press and court listings) are reported as the dossier describes them and have **not been re-inspected** for this compilation. They are graded Documented only in the sense that a specific primary or official record is cited.
- Several citations in the dossier are weak (a social-media page, a Reddit thread cited for a dictionary entry, a lawyer-profile aggregator cited for a court listing). These are flagged in Appendix A and graded accordingly.

1.3 Evidence grading

Grade	Meaning	Typical basis
Verified	Re-checked during preparation of this document	Direct comparison of the claim with the cited public source
Documented	A specific primary or official record is cited; not re-inspected here	Electoral rolls, government lists, published court report, dated press report
Reported	Rests on a single self-declared, community or secondary source	Matrimonial directory entry, family testimony, aggregator pages
Hypothesis	Interpretive reconstruction; consistent with evidence but unproven	Linguistic derivations, inferred relationships
Unconfirmed	Asserted in the source material but not supported, or contradicted by available checks	Claims with no independent basis or unlocated citation

Table 1. Evidence grading used throughout this document.

1.4 Privacy and editorial policy

Personal data deliberately omitted

The source records (electoral rolls, recruitment lists, directories) contain house addresses, voter identification numbers, birth dates, ages, examination roll numbers and similar data about living private individuals. **None of these are reproduced.** Private individuals are described by record type, locality and surname form, not by name.

Named persons appear only where they acted in a public capacity documented in public sources: a candidate in a published election result, an office-bearer reported in the press, and a creator of published films. A reported court judgment is cited by its law-report citation only.

A fuller private edition with family names and kinship can be prepared for the family archive separately; it should not be uploaded to public platforms.

2. Surname Identity and Spelling Variations

2.1 Attested forms

Four spellings are attested in Telugu script. The dental-initial forms తక్కుర్లు and తక్కుర్న్ are by far the most common in the records described by the dossier; the retroflex-initial and un-syncopated forms are rarer. The surname is *Takkarsu* or *Takkars* in Roman script, and these two are used interchangeably, sometimes within one family.

Telugu script	Transliteration	Roman form	Profile	Where attested
తక్కుర్లు	Takkarsu	Takkarsu	Dental initial త; geminate -kk-; cluster -rs-; final vowel -u retained. Most common vernacular form.	Draft electoral rolls, Karimnagar, Huzurabad and Warangal West [1]; Telugu press report [2]
తక్కుర్న్	Takkars	Takkars	Same stem; final -u dropped, ending in a consonant with virama.	Draft electoral roll, Karimnagar [1]; English-language academic and corporate records (Reported)
టక్కుర్లు	Ṭakkarsu	Takkarsu	Retroflex initial ట. Rare. In the one cited case the same household entry also uses dental త, suggesting a transcription artefact.	Draft electoral roll, Huzurabad [1]
తక్కురసు	Takkarasu	Takkarasu	Four syllables, medial vowel -a- preserved. Possibly an older or southern form.	Agraharam water tank name, Chittoor [3]; a civil-suit listing, Nellore [4]

Table 2. Attested orthographic forms of the surname.

2.2 Proposed phonological pathway

The dossier proposes that the four forms are stages of one development. The pathway is internally coherent with regular Telugu sound change, but it is an **interpretation** (Hypothesis): no dated sequence of documents showing a single family moving through the stages has been found.

Stage	Form	Telugu	Proposed process
1	Takkarasu	తక్కురసు	Full form with medial vowel and final enunciative -u.
2	Takkarsu	తక్కుర్లు	Loss (syncope) of the unstressed medial vowel -a-, giving the cluster -rs-.

Stage	Form	Telugu	Proposed process
3	Takkarsu	టక్కర్సు	Occasional dental-to-retroflex shift, probably in transcription between scripts.
4	Takkars	తక్కర్స్	Loss (apocope) of final -u, especially in English-medium records.

Table 3. Proposed development of the surname (Hypothesis). Stage 3 is a side variant, not a sequential stage.

The final -s of *Takkars* is, on this analysis, the root-final sibilant of *Takkarsu* exposed by loss of the vowel. It is not an English plural or genitive. This matters for indexing, because automated systems often treat "Takkars" as the plural of a singular "Takkar".

2.3 Disambiguation from unrelated surnames

Romanisation erases distinctions between dental and retroflex stops and between aspirated and unaspirated consonants, so unrelated names collapse into similar English spellings. The Telugu surname Takkars / Takkarsu should not be merged with:

- **Takkar / Thakkar (Punjab, Haryana, Delhi):** reported among Arora, Khatri and Jat communities [5, 6]. A directory entry "Takkars" in North India would normally be a plural of Takkar.
- **Thakkar / Thakar / Thakur (Gujarat, Saurashtra, Maharashtra):** from the Sanskrit and Prakrit title *Ṭhakkura* [7].
- **Takhar / Takar:** a Jat clan name of the Punjab and Rajasthan region.
- **Takkallapalli (తక్కళ్ళపల్లి):** a separate Telugu surname and village name in the same region; see Section 3.

Generic surname-aggregator sites that merge these names are excluded from the evidence. Only records with an explicit Telugu linguistic or Telangana geographic link are admitted. The separation rests on language family, script and community; it is a **supported interpretation**, not the result of a documented genealogical comparison.

3. Etymology and Origin Hypotheses

No document identified so far states what the surname means or how it arose. The five proposed origins below are ranked by how well they fit the evidence. All remain hypotheses.

3.1 Ranked hypotheses

Hypothesis	Supporting evidence	Against / missing	Assessment
1. Compound takka + arasu → Takkarasu "worthy lord / eminent chief"	Dravidian root <i>takk-</i> "fit, worthy" (DEDR no. 3055 as stated in the dossier [8]) plus <i>arasu</i> "king, lord". Form తక్కరసు attested in an Agraharam tank name [3]. Matches common Telugu Brahmin surnames ending in royal or administrative elements.	No inscription from Warangal or Karimnagar records the title or an Agraharam of this name. No pre-1950 record showing the shift Takkarasu → Takkarsu in Telangana. DEDR entry and a reported 7th-century <i>Takkarasa Ganga</i> [9] not re-checked.	Hypothesis (best fit; unproven)

Hypothesis	Supporting evidence	Against / missing	Assessment
2. Scholastic compound (takka from Skt. tarka "logic" + arasu)	Sound change <i>tarka</i> → <i>takka</i> is regular in Prakrit. Would suit a scholarly family.	Telugu Brahmin surnames from Sanskrit titles usually keep Sanskrit form. No attestation as a title. The only citation offered in the dossier for this route is a Khmer dictionary, which is not a Telugu authority.	Hypothesis (secondary variant of no. 1; weakly supported)
3. Loan of title Thakkura	The title circulated in medieval India [7]. One roll entry has retroflex ట.	Dental ట dominates the records. The retroflex entry looks like a transcription artefact. Does not explain the -su ending.	Hypothesis (low confidence)
4. Corruption of village name Takkallapalli	Two villages of that name exist in the former Karimnagar district [10].	-llapalli does not contract to -rsu by regular sound change. <i>Takkallapalli</i> survives as a distinct surname in Warangal [11].	Unsupported (phonologically implausible)
5. Migration of Punjabi Takkar or Gujarati Thakkar	Superficial similarity in English spelling only.	The bearers are Telugu-speaking, use Telugu script forms and a Telugu Brahmin sakha identity.	Unsupported (false homograph)

Table 4. Competing origin hypotheses. The evidence statements follow the supplied research; sources marked as not re-checked remain to be verified.

3.2 Notes on the leading hypothesis

The compound *takka* + *arasu* segments cleanly, and *-arasu* is a well-known Telugu and Kannada element ("king, chief"). A semantic parallel is the Telugu surname *Manchiraju*. A form *Takkarasa* is reported as a ruler's name in early Deccan epigraphy, and the Agraharam tank name తక్కరసు గుంట in Chittoor district shows the un-syncopated form in a Brahmin settlement context [3]. These are **parallels, not proof of descent**: nothing links the Chittoor tank or the reported ruler to the Warangal and Karimnagar families. Whether the lineage came from a southern Agraharam or acquired the name locally is open (Section 9).

One further caution: a dictionary entry number and a reported inscription passage are quoted from the dossier. Both should be checked in the original works before the hypothesis is cited as established.

3.3 The Takkallapalli question

Villages named Takkallapalli exist in the former Karimnagar district (Buggaram and Kathlapur mandals) and elsewhere in Telangana [10]. Because many Telugu surnames derive from village names, the resemblance was tested. It fails on phonology (the geminate lateral and *-palli* cannot yield *-rsu*) and on usage (Takkallapalli is a surname in its own right, borne by a public figure in Warangal [11]). The two names share a region but not an origin.

4. Historical Records

4.1 Chronological register

The register separates records of the underlying stem *Takkarasa* / *Takkarasu* in other parts of the Telugu region from records of the modern Takkars / Takkarsu families in Telangana. Individuals who are private persons are not named.

Date / era	Form	Place	Record and significance	Grade
c. 7th century CE (published 1960)	Takkarasa (Ganga)	Chejerla, Guntur district	Reported in the dossier as a ruler's name or title in the Chejerla inscription, via Yazdani [9]. Would show the compound existed in early Telugu epigraphy; no link to the modern surname.	Unconfirmed (passage not located)
Mid-20th century (inferred)	Takkarsu / Takkars	Karimnagar and Warangal	Senior household members whose ages, as inferred from rolls and service records, place their births in the 1950s [1]. Indicates a generation present by mid-century; not a dated record of the surname itself.	Documented (inference)
January 1983	Takkarsu	Shyampet, Warangal district	Candidate in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly general election [12]. Earliest dated record of a named individual with the surname.	Verified
2009–2012	Takkarsu	Warangal	A party in a Warangal magistrate court case (C.C. No. 330 of 2009) taken to the Andhra Pradesh High Court (CrI.P. No. 4730 of 2010; judgment 14 Sept 2012) [13]. Shows continued residence in Warangal.	Documented
2011	Takkarsu	Hyderabad (test centre)	Name on an Indian Air Force AFCAT 02/2011 call-up list [14].	Documented
2012–2016	Takkarsu	Warangal zone; Telangana	Names on public-sector recruitment and civil lists (AP TRANSCO 2012, TSNPDCL 2015, SCCL 2016) [14].	Documented
2016–2023	Takkarsu; Takkars	Warangal and Hyderabad	Names on engineering-college admission, graduation and project rosters [14].	Documented
June 2023	తక్కరసు	Eswarapuram, Chittoor district	Press reports of a dispute over an ancient Agraharam drinking-water tank named <i>Takkarasu Gunta</i> [3].	Documented
c. 2023	Takkars	Warangal / Hyderabad	A family entry in a Telugu Brahmin matrimonial directory declaring gotra and sakha [15].	Reported
c. 2023–2024	తక్కర్సు	Wardhannapet, Warangal	Press report naming a Takkarsu as vice president of the Telangana State Archaka Udyoga JAC [2].	Documented
c. 2023–2025	Takkarasu	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	A civil-suit party listing on an aggregator page [4]. A possible southern branch or unrelated bearers; unresolved.	Reported
2026	తక్కర్సు; తక్కర్స్; టక్కర్సు	Karimnagar (AC 26), Huzurabad (AC 31), Warangal West (AC 105)	Entries in the Telugu and English draft electoral rolls of the 2026 special revision [1]. Current living households.	Documented

Table 5. Chronological register of dated records and attestations.

4.2 The 1983 Shyampet election

The 1983 Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly election is the earliest dated government record of a named bearer of the surname. The result for Shyampet (constituency no. 352 in the results database consulted; the dossier also quotes "271", which is not explained and is not used here) was as follows [12].

Candidate	Party	Votes	Share
Chandupatla Janga Reddy	Bharatiya Janata Party	30,605	48.1%
Dharma Reddy Pingili	Indian National Congress	25,941	40.7%
Indrasena Reddy Katanguri	Independent	6,244	9.8%

Candidate	Party	Votes	Share
B. Prasad	Indian Congress (J)	703	1.1%
Veni Rao Takkarsu	Independent	175	0.27%

Table 6. Shyampet, Warangal district, 1983 (63,668 valid votes; the database rounds the last share to 0.3%). Grade: Verified.

Candidates for the Assembly had to be at least 25, so the candidate was born no later than about 1958. His family relationship to later bearers of the surname is not documented.

4.3 Veni Rao Colony, Warangal (unresolved)

A Warangal locality is named Veni Rao Colony (also written Venu Rao Colony) [16], and the given name Veni Rao matches the 1983 candidate. This is **a coincidence of name only**. No source states that the colony was named for the candidate, so the connection is Unconfirmed and no weight should be placed on it. Municipal layout records would be needed.

5. Geographical Distribution

In the records examined, bearers of the surname with a Telugu linguistic profile fall into three connected areas in Telangana plus a scattered urban diaspora. The dossier states that more than 90 per cent of verifiable occurrences lie in these areas; **that figure was not computed from a defined dataset and is not adopted here**. The concentration is qualitative but consistent across record types.

Cluster	Localities	Record types	Note
Warangal – Hanamkonda – Shyampet – Wardhannapet	Warangal West (AC 105), Hanamkonda, Shyampet, Wardhannapet, Hasanparthy	Electoral roll [1]; 1983 election [12]; press [2]; college rosters [14]; court report [13]	Largest and best-documented cluster
Karimnagar – Huzurabad	Karimnagar city (AC 26), Huzurabad (AC 31)	Electoral roll [1]; public-sector lists [14]	Huzurabad lies between Karimnagar and Warangal
Hyderabad and urban diaspora	Secunderabad, Meerpeth, Hakimpet and other localities; beyond India	Corporate, academic and defence-service records [14]	Later migration; names not listed here
Southern Andhra outliers	Eswarapuram (Chittoor); Nellore	Press report of a tank name [3]; civil-suit listing [4]	Form తక్కురసు; relationship to Telangana families unknown

Table 7. Geographic clusters of attestation.

The Huzurabad households connect the two main clusters geographically: Huzurabad lies on the road between Karimnagar and Warangal, and a Huzurabad-linked graduate of a Hasanparthy college [14] suggests a continuous Karimnagar–Huzurabad–Hasanparthy–Warangal corridor. This is an inference from place, not a documented kinship.

The post-1980s movement of educated families to Hyderabad and abroad follows a common pattern among Telangana families, and the records are consistent with it. The southern Andhra occurrences use the un-syncopated spelling, which is why they matter for etymology. Whether they represent a related branch, an ancestral route, or unrelated families is **Unconfirmed**.

6. Cultural and Community Context

6.1 Community, gotra and sakha

Family testimony reports that the Takkars / Takkarsu families are Telugu Brahmins of the **Parashara gotra** (పరాశర గోత్రం) and of the **Pradhama Shakha** (ప్రథమ శాఖ). Independent support is limited to one

published community matrimonial directory, in which a Takkars family registered the surname, Gothram "Parasara" and Sakha "Pradhama shaka" [15]. This is self-declared by the family in an orthodox matching context, and it is a **single entry**; it supports the claim as Reported, not as established by several sources.

In Brahmin tradition the *gotra* denotes patrilineal descent from a Vedic sage, the *pravara* lists the sages invoked in rites, and the *intiperu* identifies a household or title within the gotra. For the Parashara gotra the commonly stated Trayarsheya pravara is **Vashishtha, Shaktya, Parasharya** (వాశిష్ఠ, శాక్త్య, పారాశర్య) [17]. This is general tradition and was taken from informal community video lists, not from a scholarly source; the family's own pravara and sutra should be confirmed from family ritual practice.

The dossier further states that Pradhama Shakha Brahmins follow the Shukla Yajurveda. **That statement is Unconfirmed**: the sources cited for it do not concern this community, and the matrimonial entry gives only the sakha name. The family's Veda, recension and sutra should be recorded from the family itself.

6.2 Honorifics and occupations

Bearers use the honorific *Rao* (రావు) and, in some cases, the Vedic Brahmin title *Sharma* (శర్మ). The records illustrate a mixture of public administration, engineering, public-sector service, education and temple-related civic work, which matches the family's own account of an administrative and scholarly tradition. This is an **observation from scattered records**, not a measured occupational profile. The reported vice presidency of an archakas' employees association [2] shows a link to temple service for one person; it does not by itself establish a hereditary priestly lineage.

6.3 Verified and unconfirmed claims at a glance

Claim	Status	Basis
Surname written తక్కర్లు and తక్కర్స్ in Telugu records	Documented	Draft electoral rolls [1]
Variants టక్కర్లు and తక్కరసు exist	Documented	Rolls [1]; Chittoor press [3]
Concentration in Warangal–Huzurabad–Karimnagar	Documented (qualitative)	Rolls, rosters, 1983 election; not statistically measured
Earliest dated named record is 1983 (Shyampet)	Verified	Election result re-checked [12]
Telugu Brahmin; Parashara gotra; Pradhama Shakha	Reported	One matrimonial entry and family testimony [15]
Pradhama Shakha follows Shukla Yajurveda	Unconfirmed	Asserted without suitable source
Takkarasu → Takkarsu → Takkars development	Hypothesis	Regular sound change; no sequential records
Origin in takka + arasu	Hypothesis	Linguistic fit and southern parallels
Link to ruler name Takkarasa in 7th-century epigraphy	Unconfirmed	Passage not located; no genealogical link
Link to Chittoor Agraharam or Nellore bearers	Unconfirmed	Same form only
Veni Rao Colony named after the 1983 candidate	Unconfirmed	Name coincidence only
No relation to Takkar / Thakkar	Supported interpretation	Language, script, community differ

Table 8. Status of principal claims.

7. Genealogical Findings

7.1 Documented household clusters

Co-residence in the 2026 rolls and parent–child entries in recruitment and academic records allow four clusters of related people to be recognised. The links within each cluster are **Documented** where a record states the relationship (for example a father's name on a roster). **No documentary link between the four clusters has been found**; their being one extended family is a plausible but unproven hypothesis, supported only by the shared rare surname and neighbouring places.

Cluster	Place and period	What the records show
A. Karimnagar city	Karimnagar, AC 26; senior generation born c. 1950s; later generation in engineering service (c. 2012–2016)	Two separate households with forms తక్కర్సు and తక్కర్స్. Father and son stated on public-sector lists [14].
B. Warangal West and Wardhannapet	Warangal West, AC 105; Wardhannapet; 2016–2026	Household with a named office-bearer in a temple-employees association [2]; his son appears on an engineering-college roster [14].
C. Huzurabad and Hasanparthy	Huzurabad, AC 31; Hasanparthy; c. 2023	Father–son entries on the roll, with both dental and retroflex spellings in one entry [1]; a graduate of a Hasanparthy college [14].
D. Warangal and Hyderabad professional households	Warangal, Hanamkonda, Hyderabad; 1980s–2020s	Defence, corporate and academic records; one family declaring gotra and sakha [15]. Names withheld.

Table 9. Household clusters identified in the records (private individuals not named).

7.2 Named public-capacity individuals

Name	Spelling	Place and date	Public role and source
Veni Rao Takkarsu	Takkarsu	Shyampet, 1983	Independent candidate, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly; 175 votes [12]. Verified.
Takkarsu Satyam	తక్కర్సు	Wardhannapet / Warangal, c. 2023–2024	Reported vice president, Telangana State Archaka Udyoga JAC [2]. Documented.
Venkatesh Takkarsu	Takkarsu	Warangal / Hyderabad, 2022	Writer, director and actor of published Telugu short films [18]. Reported.

Table 10. Persons named because of a public role in a published source.

7.3 Limits of the reconstruction

Relationships beyond two generations are not documented. No *vamsavali* (pedigree), pre-1950 land record or village of origin (*mula gramam*) has been identified. The grouping of households above is therefore a working map for further inquiry and not a family tree. A blank worksheet for family custodians is provided in Appendix B.

8. Synthesis of Findings

8.1 What is established

- The surname exists as a genuine Telugu surname written తక్కర్సు, తక్కర్స్, టక్కర్సు and తక్కరసు (Documented).
- It is concentrated in the Warangal, Huzurabad and Karimnagar area, with later urban branches (Documented, qualitative).

- A person with the surname contested the 1983 Shyampet Assembly election (Verified).

8.2 What is plausible but unproven

- The surname descends from an older form *Takkarasu*, a compound of *takka* and *arasu* (Hypothesis).
- The families form a single extended kin group (Hypothesis).
- The Telugu Brahmin, Parashara gotra and Pradhama Shakha identity, now Reported by a single directory entry and family testimony, is correct for the Warangal and Karimnagar families generally (Reported).

8.3 What is not supported

- Any descent from Punjabi Takkar or Gujarati Thakkar (Unsupported).
- Derivation from the village name Takkallapalli (Unsupported).
- A direct link to the reported 7th-century ruler name, the Chittoor tank, the Nellore listing or Veni Rao Colony (Unconfirmed).

9. Unresolved Questions and Research Plan

9.1 Open questions

1. **Ancestral village.** Which village in the Huzurabad–Shyampet–Karimnagar belt was the family seat before urbanisation?
2. **Older spelling in Telangana.** Is there a pre-1950 Telangana document with the form *Takkarasu* or an earlier spelling?
3. **Southern link.** Are the Chittoor and Nellore occurrences related to the Telangana families?
4. **Kinship between clusters.** How, if at all, are households A to D related?
5. **Primary checks.** Confirm the DEDR entry and the Chejerla passage in the original works.

9.2 Suggested archival work

- **Land records.** Revenue records of 1954–55 (Khasra Pahani, Sethwar) and *Inam* registers at the Warangal, Hanamkonda and Karimnagar collectorates, for the surname in Shyampet, Huzurabad and Wardhannapet.
- **Temple and endowment registers.** Records of hereditary archakas held by the Endowments Department for temples associated with the families.
- **Pilgrim registers.** Hereditary priest ledgers (*vahis*) at pilgrimage centres such as Kaleshwaram, Dharmapuri and Vemulawada, organised by surname and gotra.
- **State archives.** Nizam-era files at the Telangana State Archives and Research Institute, Hyderabad.
- **Oral history.** Structured interviews with senior family members to record gotra, pravara, sutra, family deity and recollected ancestral places. Record the source of each statement.
- **Municipal records.** Warangal layout registers, to test the Veni Rao Colony question.

10. Conclusion

The evidence shows that Takkars / Takkarsu is an authentic Telugu surname of the Warangal–Huzurabad–Karimnagar region, attested in four spellings and in records from at least 1983, with a plausible but unproven origin in an older form *Takkarasu* meaning roughly "worthy lord". The Telugu Brahmin, Parashara gotra and Pradhama Shakha identity rests on family testimony and one community directory entry. The surname is unrelated to Takkar and Thakkar. The principal gaps are a pre-1950 documentary trail, the ancestral village and the relationship between households. Closing them requires the archival work in Section 9.

Appendix A. Source Reliability Notes

The following points record weaknesses found when the supplied sources were reviewed. They are given so that readers can weigh the evidence.

Source or claim	Concern
Dictionary entry for <i>takk-</i> [8]	The dossier cited a Reddit thread and unrelated catalogue pages in support. The DEDR entry number (3055) is therefore carried as reported, not verified.
Chejerla inscription [9]	The cited book is a genuine scholarly work, but the passage naming <i>Takkarasa Ganga</i> was not located during preparation.
Nellore listing [4]	The cited page is a lawyer-profile aggregator, not the court record.
Pravara and sakha sources [17]	Informal Telugu videos. Other sources cited in the dossier for the Shukla Yajurveda claim concern unrelated communities.
Matrimonial directory [15]	Self-declared; one entry; not independently corroborated.
Press and Lokal reports [2, 3]	Short regional reports. The Vaartha e-paper page title was corrupted in the dossier; the date and edition are used.
Constituency number for Shyampet	The dossier gives "271 / 352". The results database gives 352. Only 352 is used.
"Over 90 per cent" concentration	No dataset is defined; not adopted.
Social-media, directory and business-listing pages	Cited in the dossier for some individuals; not used here, partly for reliability and partly for privacy.
Tarka derivation	Supported in the dossier only by a Khmer dictionary; treated as weak.

Table 11. Reliability notes.

Appendix B. Family Archive Worksheet

A template for family custodians to record further details privately. Items in the middle column are what this document supports; the right column is blank for the family.

Field	Supported by this document	To be recorded by family
Surname variants	Takkars, Takkarsu, Ṭakkarsu, Takkarasu	Older manuscript spellings and signatures
Community, sakha	Telugu Brahmin; Pradhama Shakha (Reported)	Veda, recension, sutra
Gotra and pravara	Parashara; Vashishtha, Shaktya, Parasharya (Reported)	Family ritual confirmation
Earliest known ancestor	None documented	Full name, dates, spouse

Field	Supported by this document	To be recorded by family
Ancestral village (<i>mula gramam</i>)	Not identified	Revenue village, house or temple name
Family deity (<i>kula daivam</i>)	Not documented	Deity and festival tradition
Branch links	Four clusters, links unproven	Siblings, children, parental links
Relationship to the 1983 candidate	Not documented	Exact relationship, if any

Table 12. Worksheet.

Appendix C. Index Terms and Alternative Spellings

For search and retrieval: Takkars; Takkarsu; Takkarasu; Takkarsu surname; Takkars surname; Takkars; Takkarsu Telangana; Takkars Warangal; Takkarsu Karimnagar; Takkarsu Huzurabad; తక్కర్సు; తక్కర్స్; టక్కర్సు; తక్కరసు; తక్కరసు గుంట; Telugu Brahmin surname; Parasara gotra; Pradhama Sakha; Takkarasa; Veni Rao Takkarsu Shyampet 1983.

References

Numbers in square brackets in the text refer to the entries below, in order of first citation. URLs were supplied with the research dossier; access status was not re-tested except where noted.

- [1] Election Commission of India / Chief Electoral Officer, Telangana. Draft Electoral Rolls, Special Intensive Revision 2026, State S29 (Telangana), Assembly Constituencies 26 (Karimnagar), 31 (Huzurabad) and 105 (Warangal West), Telugu and English editions. <https://voters.eci.gov.in/eroll/2026/s29/sir-draftroll/> (e.g. .../26/2026-EROLLGEN-S29-26-SIR-DraftRoll-Revision1-TEL-68-WI.pdf). Cited at the level of constituency only; entries contain personal data and are not reproduced here.
- [2] Lokai App (Telugu local news), Wardhannapet / Warangal desk. Report on a meeting of the Telangana State Archaka Udyoga JAC (temple priests and employees joint action committee), c. 2023–2024. <https://tamil.getlokalapp.com/telangana-news/warangal/wardhannapeta/telangana-priest-employment-jac-meeting-on-priest-issues-16027657>
- [3] Vaartha (Telugu daily), Chittoor main edition, 25 June 2023: <https://archive-epaper.vaartha.com/media/Chittoor%20main/2023-06/25%20Jun%202023/Chittoor%20main%2025%20Jun%202023.pdf> ; and Telugu Desam Party press archive, 27 June 2023: <https://telugudesam.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/27062023.pdf> (reports on the Agraharam water tank named తక్కరసు గుంట near Eswarapuram, Chittoor district).
- [4] eCourts India lawyer-profile aggregator page listing a civil proceeding before the Principal Junior Civil Judge Court, Nellore, with a party recorded as Takkarasu. <https://ecourtsindia.com/lawyer/kaki-nagaraju?sc=AP> (secondary aggregator, not the court record itself).
- [5] Takkar surname and gotra, Arora-Khatri community resource. <https://arorakhatri.com/gotra.php?gid=9062>
- [6] Jats the Ancient Rulers (A clan study), Jatland wiki. [https://www.jatland.com/home/Jats_the_Ancient_Rulers_\(A_clan_study\)/Relationship_with_the_Aryans](https://www.jatland.com/home/Jats_the_Ancient_Rulers_(A_clan_study)/Relationship_with_the_Aryans)
- [7] Sarma, S. R. Thakkura Pheru and his works (after Buch, 1984). https://srsarma.in/pdf/mybooks/Buch_1984_Thakura_Pheru.pdf
- [8] Burrow, T. and Emeneau, M. B. A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary. 2nd ed. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1984. (Entry number 3055 for takk-, as stated in the supplied research; the entry itself was not re-checked for this compilation.)
- [9] Yazdani, G. (ed.). The Early History of the Deccan. Oxford University Press, 1960 (section on the Chejerla inscription of Vishamasiddhi). Digitised: https://ia801405.us.archive.org/25/items/in.ernet.dli.2015.527936/2015.527936.The-Early_text.pdf ; <https://zenodo.org/records/16942925/files/Yazdani%201960.pdf>
- [10] Postal and locality directories for Takkallapalli villages: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/pincode/india/telangana/karimnagar/takkallapalli.html> ; https://pincode.net.in/TELANGANA/KARIM_NAGAR/T/TAKKALLAPALLI ; <https://mapcarta.com/33397362> ; <https://mapcarta.com/33394810>
- [11] Telangana Today, Warangal Urban news feed (reference to a public figure bearing the separate surname Takkallapalli). <https://telanganatoday.com/telangana/warangal-urban/feed> (generic feed page; individual article not identified).
- [12] Election Commission of India. Statistical Report on General Election, 1983 to the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh. New Delhi, 1983. Archive copy: <https://hindi.eci.gov.in/files/file/4048>. Result tabulation re-checked at: <https://knowyourelection.com/assembly/andhra-pradesh/shyampet/1983/>
- [13] High Court of Judicature of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad. Criminal Petition No. 4730 of 2010 (arising from C.C. No. 330 of 2009, III Additional Judicial Magistrate of First Class, Warangal), decided 14 September 2012;

reported (2013) 1 ALD (Cri) 13 : (2013) 1 ALT (Cri) 86. <https://courtktutchehry.com/judgments/> (case listing under the surname Takkarsu).

- [14] Public recruitment and academic rosters listing the surname: Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. Executive Civil List as on 01/10/2016 (<https://www.scribd.com/document/332136864/Executive-Civil-List-as-on-01-10-2016>); AP TRANSCO 2012 Assistant Engineer merit list (<https://www.scribd.com/document/680430049/General-Merit-List-Electrical>); TSNPDCL 2015 merit list (<https://www.scribd.com/document/353975706/Tsnpdcl-Merit-List>); Indian Air Force AFCAT 02/2011 call-up list (<https://www.scribd.com/doc/74137264/2ndCallupAFCAT022011>); Vaagdevi College of Engineering B.Tech 2016 list (<https://www.vaagdevi.edu.in/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/vcew%20b.tech%20%202016.pdf>); SR Engineering College graduation eligibility list (<https://www.srecwarangal.ac.in/Graduation/assets/images/pdfs/Eligible%20students%20list%20for%20Graduation.pdf>).
- [15] Brahmin Vivaha Vedika, Telugu Brahmin matrimonial profiles directory, uploaded to Scribd, document 686964021. <https://www.scribd.com/document/686964021/1> (entry registering surname Takkars, Gothram Parasara, Sakha Pradhama shaka).
- [16] Pochamma Maidan, Venu Rao Colony, Sherpura, Warangal: locality listing. <http://www.onefivenine.com/india/villages/Warangal/Warangal/Pochamma-Maidan-Venu-Rao-Colony>
- [17] Telugu-language video lists of Parashara-gotra and Pradhama Shakha Niyogi surnames and pravara: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VpXUiDG9mMw> ; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KdeQcRoCnrQ> (informal community sources).
- [18] Latest Telugu Short Film 2022 by Venkatesh Takkarsu. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0xczq76XRmE> ; TeluguOne short-film catalogue, <https://teluguone.com/shortfilms/amp/categories/categorywise20-6.html>